

Dr. G. Reber  
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Wheaton - Illinois - USA

Eindhoven, 8th October 1947.

Dear Mr. Reber,

Please accept my utmost thanks for your information. I'm very sorry to have troubled you without success. At Chap.F item B the calculation shows the probable reason of the failure. I Apologize for having troubled you unnecessary, but as said Holland did not possess a working radar-telescope.

The worst thing is, that for the second time I kindly ask your assistance for a trial at 5th November (Calculation Chaptr.F item D), and I hope more successful, but adin absolute certainty can't yet be given. As the time is a handicap perhaps you have a relation in Frisco or even in Honolulu. All this depends on you.

#### The heliocentric conjunctions

As soon as possible I'll translate chapters A..D that will learn you more about a successful method of the precalculation of sun-eruptions. I am ashamed to confess that my country is in the possession of only ONE example of Plan.Coordinates 1940/1960, and carefully covered in Leiden. It is sold out in London, momentary in reprint, and I hope to receive one next month, as the publisher promised.

#### Prof.Appletons experience

This analyse is sent to His Majesty's Stationery Office in London to calculate up to the minute to the the True Sun, probably the time-difference 14.05-11.35 will be reduced a lot.

#### Your experience 21/11'46

Will you be so kind as to mention me your moment in GMT, as exact as can be reconstruted, to have it calculated as well by H.M.S.O London?

#### Former Measurings

Dear Dr. Reber, you would do me a great favour to mention me some former top-moments for analysing purposes ?

#### Explanation

I'm very sorry not to be able to give a sufficient physical explanation; mathematical analyse can give ~~only~~ a supposition only. I SUPPOSE that the energy-lines are bowed striking alongside the passing celestial bodies forming a kind of concentrated ring projected on the earth.

#### Paper and Poststamp

The original of this thin papermaterial was wrecked by my typewriter, apologize for receiving the best copy ; light-printed copies will follow by printed matter.

Your letter took three weeks to reach me, will you be so kind as to answer me by airmail , Enclosed please find a bank note for post stamps.

Repeating my utmost thanks for your kind help, kindly accept my excuses for the trouble brought over you.

With my best greetings, I remain

Yours very Truly

A. Peace  
Pr. Alexanderstr. 25  
Eindhoven (Holland)



Radartelescopy - measurements

The survey comprising 40 positive against 1 negative result (of 27/4) founds an irreversible proof of the justness of the used principle:  
 "Sun-conjunctions, or special heliocentric positions, cause an energy-impuls, of which evidently the influence is constatated on the earth."

The growing question runs: "Could a measuring be done demonstrating that such a conjunction causes an energy-impuls? And with what kind of instrument?"

Untill July 1947 I had no idea of the possibility. However in the July-monthly of the "Ver.v.Wear- en/Verrenknie" a report of a measuring by Dr. Heber - WSA told that the 21st of November 1946 a thousand <sup>times</sup> increased "Solar Radio Noise Intensity" was observed.

The cosmic analyse showed that about noon local time (the exact time was not mentioned in the report) a very seldom sharp conjunction happened; namely an Inferior Mercur Conjunction, and moreover about exactly in the plane of the Heliptic, what can't happen more than once or twice a year, and with only 30 percent chance of observation in the Saten. (Calculation see page F 1 - item A)

In my eyes this coincidence, of a rather rare event with a seldom sharp effect could not be mere chance, and therefore I requested the observatories Zurich - Greenwich, and Dr. Heber to take a trial the 14th of July 1947, the date of an inferior mercur conjunction.

The result was negative; nothing was outstanding during that date, however the circumstances were quite different from the 5th November 1946.

The date of the measuring of Dr. Heber (21/1146) the following conditions were fulfilled:

- a) Earth .. Mercur ..(Sun) the same heliocentric longitude .
- b) The measuring could be done in the middle of the day (about noon local time)
- c) Mercur .. Sun had a difference of declination of only 0,6 degree, thus mercur was about in the plane of the Heliptic .
- d) At that very moment the position of Venus differed only 2,5 degrees with the mercur-conjunction hardly causing a DOUBLE conjunction.

The 14th July conjunction only fulfilled the a-condition (equal helioc. longitude, calculation see page F 2 - 2 item C)

- b) the measuring could be done in the WSA only.
- c) the difference of declination was 4,8 degrees or eight times more than 21/1146.
- d) Venus was absolutely out of the game.

Prof. Appleton was so kind to send me some curves of former measurements, of which the sharpest topcurve with little difference of time fulfilled the conditions a/c (calculation see page F 2 - item B)

It struck me, being in the possession of only two curves, that both fulfilled the conditions of the principle fulfilling my predelusions.

The possibility of a next observation.

The moment fulfilling conditions a/d is not yet calculated.

The moment fulfilling conditions a/c will be at 5th Nov. 1947; however the local time being a handicap. (calculation see page F 2 - item B) as the exact moment happens at noon at the longitude of Honolulu.

A - 21 Nov. 1946 - Experience of Dr. Reber - Illinois - USA - About 90° W.L.  
(see "hama & damping - page 107 - June 1947)

Time: about noon, exact time not mentioned. N.York time 12.00 - 17.00 GMT  
Middle USA time 12.00 - 18.00 GMT

About noon, local time, Earth - (Venus) - Mercur - Sun were about in one line.

			<u>Earth</u>	<u>(Venus)</u>	<u>Mercur</u>	<u>Sun</u>
Helio-centric longitude	21 Nov.	00.00 GMT	58,13	60,04	54,37	
"	"	21 " noon GMT	58,63	60,04	57,44	
"	"	21 " 17.30 GMT	<u>58,9</u>	(61,2)	<u>58,9</u>	==
Declination	21 Nov	00.00 GMT		- 20,97	- 19,74	- 19,73°
"	22 "	00.00 GMT		- 20,58	- 19,12	- 19,96
"	21 "	17.30 GMT		(- 20,7)	<u>- 19,3</u>	<u>- 19,9</u>

Observation: At 17.30 Venus had a helio-centric difference of only 2,3° with this inferior Mercur conjunction. It is very sure that this is of importance.

Dr. Reber reported a thousand-times increase of Solar Radio Noise.

B - 13 Febr. 1946 - Prof. Appleton - England

(see Philosophical Magazine Ser.7 Vol xxxvii, page 73 - February 1946 - curves face to page 76.) mentioning: "Sharp rise between 11.35 and 11,38 - No dates of solar flares available "

About that time (Earth) - Sun - Mercur and Venus were about in one line.

			<u>Earth</u>	<u>(Sun)</u>	<u>Mercur</u>	<u>Venus</u>
Helio-centric longitude	13 Febr.	00.00 GMT	143,75	323,75	328,92	330,27
"	"	14 " 00.00 GMT	144,76	324,76	332,84	331,85
"	"	13 " 14.05 GMT	144,35	(324,35)	<u>331,2</u>	<u>331,2</u>
"	"	13 " 11.35 GMT	144,22	(324,22)	<u>330,75</u>	<u>331,0</u>
Declination	13 Febr.	00.00 GMT		- 13.62	- 15,00	- 14.00
"	14 "	00:00 GMT		- 13.29	- 14.35	- 13.60
"	13 "	12.00 GMT	==	- 13.45	- 14.67	- 13.80

At 11.35 Prof Appleton constated an about 500-times increase of Solar Radio Noise (Power flux at 4,7 metres)

You might observe a difference of time between Prof.A's observation at 11.35 with the conjunction at 14.05 GMT;

however at 11.35 GMT the helio-centric difference was but 0,25 grade degree and we draw your attention to the fact, that these positions taken from the Planet Coordinates 1940/1960, thus taken to the Equinox of 1950, while the positions are not corrected to the true sun.

In practice continually I had to deal with similar differences up to about a half degree, which caused that the expected event sometimes happened some hours beside the ~~year~~ precalculated date.

The cause of this differences is not yet known; the analyses of many curves as than those of Prof.A - ones may clear clear this.

C - 14 July 1947 - First trial - Inferior Mercur Conjunction

			<u>Earth</u>	<u>Mercur</u>	<u>Sun</u>
Helio-centric longitude	14 July	00.00 GMT	290.77	289.14	110.77
"	"	15 " 00.00 GMT	291.72	292/16	111.72
"	"	14 July 19.00 GMT	<u>291.72</u>	<u>291.72</u>	111.72
(position of Venus helioc. long. 78°)					
Declination	14 July	00.00 GMT		+ 21.85	+ 16.90
"	15 "	00.00 GMT		+ 21.70	+ 16.98
"	14 July	19.00 GMT		<u>+ 21.73</u>	<u>+ 16.92</u>

The difference of declination (4,8°) was this time eight times more than 21/11/46; and Venus was far away from double conjunction. Dr.Reber found no positiv results.

D - 5 nov. 1947 - Second trial Inferior Mercur Conjunction

		<u>Earth</u>	<u>Mercur</u>	<u>Sun</u>
Heliocentric longitude	5 Nov. 00.00 GMT	41,76	37,14	221,76
"	6 " 00.00 GMT	42,76	43,03	222,76
"	<u>5 " 22.40 GMT</u>	<u>42,70</u>	<u>42,70</u>	<u>222,70</u>
(position of Venus helioc.long. $262^{\circ}$ )				
Declination	5 Nov. 00.00 GMT		- 16.60	- 15.35
"	6 " 00.00 GMT		- 15.88	- 15.66
"	5 Nov 22.40 GMT		<u>- 15.92</u>	<u>- 15.64</u>

Due to the time 22.40 GMT this observation can only be done with any certainty in the Pacific, where it is noon local time at  $160^{\circ}$  W.L., or in the neighbourhood of Honolulu ( $158^{\circ}$  W.L.);

or perhaps on  $115^{\circ}$  W. Longitude at 3.00 p.m. Meridian Time, which is in the neighbourhood of San Francisco ( $120^{\circ}$  W.L.)

Observation: All positions calculated to the Equinox 1950 "

*Peace*