

JIE99

*Department of Science and Technology Studies
University of Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia*

10 October 1995

Ivor Catt
121 Westfields
St. Albans AL3 4JR
England

Dear Ivor,

Thanks for the copy of your letter of 22 September to Theocharis.

Unfortunately, I don't know any Australian (or other) authorities on electromagnetism who might examine the Catt anomaly.

Paul Forman's article about Weimar culture and quantum theory gives a full account of the social context. You should also realise, though, that social history of this sort can be challenged. In other words, it is potentially contentious—just as electromagnetic theory is! Currently I am in the process of obtaining an article by Hendry that challenges Forman's interpretation. Nevertheless, his argument is the sort of one that is well accepted as being a possibility, part of the general constructivist view that scientific theories are underdetermined by the evidence and hence that social factors can play a role in the choice and shape of scientific theory.

You might also consider writing directly to Paul Forman (National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20560, USA). He might even have some reprints of the 1971 paper.

Yours,



Brian Martin

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fax: +61-42-213452; e-mail: B.Martin@uow.edu.au

pm 210.95 r13.10.95

Ivor Catt,
121 Westfields,
St. Albans AL3 4JR,
England.
☎0727 864257
7oct95
[This copy printed 07/10/95]

Brian Martin, Science & Technology Studies Dept.,
University of Wollongong, PO Box 1144,
Wollongong, NSW 2500, Australia.

Dear Brian,

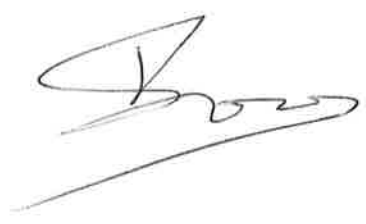
The Catt Anomaly

Please would you send the enclosed material with the request for response to the senior executive in the most relevant institution(s) in Australia.

It has gone beyond the stage when response by individuals is useful. It has to be an agreed response by the leading experts in an institution. (Alternatively, a statement that the experts are not agreed.)

A great deal hangs on this issue, which you can see has reached crisis point.

Yours sincerely,



Ivor

The Catt Anomaly

Ivor Catt, 121 Westfields
St. Albans AL3 4JR, England
7sep95 ☎01727 864257

slightly amended 24sep95, 1oct95

The Catt Anomaly was first partially stated in Wireless World (WW), aug81. It was restated in WW aug82, republished on the last twelve lines of p104 of the book DEATH OF ELECTRIC CURRENT (DEC), 1987, by I. Catt. There is an important restatement of it on p903 of Electronics and Wireless World (EWW) sep87. [WW became EWW]

Until about 1985, the only publicly stated possible sources for the charge in question were the west and the north. These are the possibilities stated in aug82, and the discussion was within that context for years thereafter. Brown and Robinson wrote within the context of those two possibilities in WW oct82.

In WW oct82, republished in DEC p107, Robinson and Brown explain that the charge can come from the west without having to travel at the speed of light. Brown's last sentence makes this point clearly.

F.N.H. Robinson, Fellow of St. Catherine's College, of the Clarendon, published a textbook on electromagnetism which is still in print, on sale in Dillon's. However, Brown is more significant.

Professor J. Brown was Professor of Electrical Engineering, Head of Department at Imperial College, London, and President of the IEE a little before the time he published his letter in WW oct82. He was at that time regarded as a leading expert in electromagnetic theory (but is now contradicted by Secker's IEE).

In 1995, Professor P E Secker says that "The general view of the experts within the IEE is that The favoured explanation aligns with the statement attributed to Professor Pepper, namely [that there is] a transitory current flow at right angles to the direction of wave propagation."

The following is the line-up today, giving the dates of their writing..

From the west

Dr. J. Brown, President of the IEE, [in WW oct82]
Professor of Electrical Engineering and Head of
Department, Imperial College, London
F.N.H. Robinson, Fellow, at Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford,
[in WW oct82] Published a book on electromagnetism
Professor A. Howie FRS, Fellow of Churchill College; at
Cavendish Laboratory. [Private letter to I. Catt oct83]
Neil McEwan (Dr.), Reader in Electromagnetics, Bradford
University [in letter apr95]
Writing under direction from the Professor of Electrical
Engineering, Bradford University

From the south

Professor Philip E Secker, Deputy Secretary IEE [letter sep95]
Writing under direction from the Secretary of the IEE,
giving the "general view of the experts within the IEE"
Professor M. Pepper FRS, Fellow of Trinity College; at Cavendish
Laboratory [in letter june93]
Writing under direction from the Master of Trinity
College, Cambridge

Notice that;

[No one has asserted that the charge comes from the east or from the north.]

The President of the IEE contradicts the "general view of the experts within the IEE."

Professor Howie FRS and Professor Pepper FRS, both at the Cavendish, contradict each other.

McEwan and Pepper, both *writing under direction as the accredited experts*, contradict each other.

McEwan is a Westerner, Pepper a Southerner.

McEwan says it *does not* have to travel at the speed of light; Pepper says it *would* have to.

McEwan says that "The 'anomaly' is very instructive educationally".

The 'proper', politic view is to say that the charge comes from the west, and to fudge the issue of speed. The idea of coming from the south, promulgated by Pepper, is quite mad. The fact that it is now "The general view of the experts within the IEE" does not make it less mad. The IEE opted for the Pepper credentials rather than for common sense. However, Pepper himself created the disaster by saying that "*As the wave travels at light velocity, then charge supplied from outside the system would have to travel at light velocity as well, which is clearly impossible*", which was correct but impolitic. The IEE and the rest should have then dumped Pepper (the Southerner) and stuck together, keeping to the Westerner party line. They failed to do so because they were dazzled by the aura of Cambridge as opposed to Bradford. (Could anything good come out of Bethlehem?) Also, they did not know that Howie of Cambridge contradicts Pepper of Cambridge anyway, so the Pepper credentials are weaker than they appeared to be. They could not have conceived of the great Cambridge contradicting itself, because Cambridge knows about these things.

pm 28-9-95
r 8.12.95

28 Sep 95

Theocharis tells me he has the 100 pp
FORMAN article referred to in your
"Mathematics and Social Interest" Search,
July/Aug 88, and referred to it in an
unpublished letter to the press some
years ago.



Dear Professor John Gardner

As part of our program, "What is Education For?", we need comment from the accredited Bradford University expert on the subject below. I shall be very grateful if you send me written comment well before the start of our seminar on 22apr95.

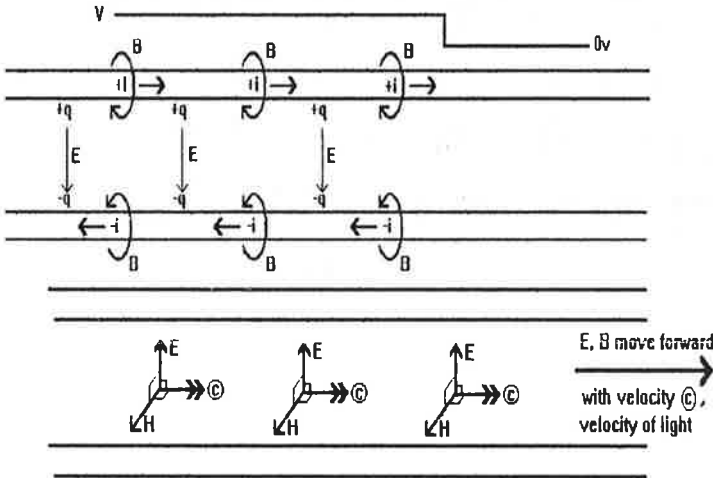
Thankyou very much for your time and trouble,
Kathy Symonds.

P.S. Enclose an S.A.E for your reply.

CATT'S ANOMALY

Traditionally, when a TEM step (i.e. logic transition from low to high) travels through a vacuum from left to right, guided by two conductors (the signal line and the 0v line), there are four factors which make up the wave:

- electric current in the conductors
- magnetic field, or flux, surrounding the conductors
- electric charge on the surface of the conductors
- electric field, or flux, in the vacuum terminating on the charge.



The key to grasping the anomaly is to concentrate on the electric charge on the bottom conductor. During the next 1 nanosecond, the step advances one foot to the right. During this time, extra negative charge appears on the surface of the bottom conductor in the next one foot length, to terminate the lines (tubes) of electric flux which now exist between the top (signal) conductor and the bottom conductor.

Where does this new charge come from? Not from the upper conductor, because by definition, displacement current is not the flow of real charge. Not from somewhere to the left, because such charge would have to travel at the speed of light in a vacuum. (This last sentence is what those "disciplined in the art" cannot grasp, although paradoxically it is obvious to the untutored mind.) A central feature of conventional theory is that the drift velocity of electric current is slower than the speed of light.

[Published in Electronics & Wireless World sep84, reprinted sep87. For further information on the Catt Anomaly, see letters in the following issues of Wireless World; aug82, dec82, aug83, oct83, dec83, nov84, dec84, jan85, feb85, may85, june85, jul85, aug85.]

(Reprinted by Ivor Catt, may93.) This copy printed 02/04/95

Ivor Catt,
121 Westfields,
St. Albans AL3 4JR,
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0727 864257
22sep95

Theocharis,
200a Merton Rd.,
London SW18. tel 0181 870 6191

Dear Theo,

"Mathematical and Social Interests" by Brian Martin, in the journal "Search" vol 19 no. 4, july/aug88, is crucial in the context of your 21sep95 letter in the Daily Telegraph, p16; "Scientists' poor grasp of method". I refer particularly to p210, last quarter of that page from BM.

.... Forman documents the intense antagonism to rationality which prevailed then in the Weimar Republic. Since causality was identified with rationality, physicists came under pressure to renounce their traditional allegiance to causality. Forman suggests that this pressure led the quantum physicists to search for, or at least latch on to, a mathematical formalism which could be interpreted as non-causal. In crude terms, the acausal Copenhagen interpretation and its associated mathematical framework were adopted because they looked good publicly.

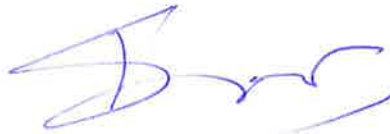
[Reference; Forman, P. (1971) Weimar culture, causality, and quantum theory, 1918-1927: adaptation of German physicists and mathematicians to a hostile intellectual environment, *Historical Studies in the Physical Sciences*, 3, 1-115.]

It is clear to me that you must get hold of the Forman article. The next step, if it is not in Forman, is to determine why Weimar was anti-rational. However, it is probably in Forman.

Through a copy of this letter, I ask Brian Martin to enlarge on this matter. I mention that Theocharis had a major article "Where science has gone wrong", Nature, 15oct87, vol 329, no. 6140, pp595-598. The 'subtitle' says, ".... scientists must reassert the pre-eminence of the concepts of rationality and truth."

Hiram met Theo in London for four hours.

Yours sincerely,



Ivor

cc Brian Martin, Science & Technology Studies Dept.,
University of Wollongong,
PO Box 1144, Wollongong,
NSW 2500, Australia. tel 042 270691.

cc Hiram Caton, Griffith University,
Nathan, Brisbane, Queensland,
Australia 4111. tel (07) 875 7111

The Catt Anomaly

Ivor Catt, 121 Westfields,
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Professor of Electrical Engineering and Head of Department, Imperial College, London
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Published a book on electromagnetism
- Professor A. Howie FRS, Fellow of Churchill College; at Cavendish Laboratory. Private letter to I. Catt *oct83*
- Neil McEwan (Dr.), Reader in Electromagnetics, Bradford University *apr95*
Writing under direction from the Professor of Electrical Engineering, Bradford University

From the south

- Professor Philip E Secker, Deputy Secretary IEE *sep95*
Writing under direction from the Secretary of the IEE, giving the "general view of the experts within the IEE"
- Professor M. Pepper FRS, Fellow of Trinity College; at Cavendish Laboratory *june93*
Writing under direction from the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge

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Brian Can you get an accredited Australian ... to add to ... ?

*Department of Science and Technology Studies
University of Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia*

29 March 1995

Ivor Catt
121 Westfields
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England

Dear Ivor,

Thanks for your letter of the 18th. Hiram Caton is still at Griffith University (I just called to check) and has not come under attack, so I can only presume that the return of your letter is a mistake of some sort. My advice is to try again. Check the address you use and be sure you list the faculty: Professor Hiram Caton, Faculty of Humanities, Griffith University, Nathan Qld 4111, Australia.

While I agree with you about the importance of defending dissidence in general (e.g. on AIDS), getting some of the partisans to be more tolerant is difficult. Hiram has been dismissive of the polio vaccine theory from the beginning, while on the other side most of the leading advocates of the polio vaccine theory give little credibility to the HIV-is-not-necessary-for-AIDS argument.

You should realise that the two theories are very different. One accepts the conventional role of HIV and argues that HIV came to humans via contaminated polio vaccines; the other says HIV is not the key factor in AIDS. This would be analogous to the difference, concerning a central problem in electromagnetic theory, of arguing that the key is changing the initial conditions (the origins) and of arguing (like you) that the key is a flaw in Maxwell's equations. Both are dissent from current orthodoxy but they are not mutually consistent.

You might be interested to know that I was the University of NSW's external reviewer for Hiram's book. Although I don't agree with his view, I think it should be heard, and that's what I told the publisher.

On one of the computer conferences to which I subscribe (Scifraud), Hiram has been presenting his views and encountering considerable scepticism. If you'd like a cogent account of the conventional view about AIDS, the article in *Skeptic* referred to in the enclosed notice is excellent.

On Friday 24 March a story was published in *The Independent* about new evidence about the Manchester seaman, previously believed to be one of the first people to die of AIDS, in 1959. If you can send me a copy I would be most appreciative.

As I might have told you, I am editing a book called *Confronting the Experts*, to be published by State University of New York Press. You'll get a notice from the publisher at some stage. I think you'll find it valuable.

Yours,



Brian Martin

phone: +61-42-287860 (home), +61-42-213763 (work), +61-42-213691 (work, messages)
fax: +61-42-213452; e-mail: B.Martin@uow.edu.au

pm 3 r 28-3-95

Ivor Catt,
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0727 864257
18mar94

Brian Martin,
Science & Technology Studies Dept.,
University of Wollongong,
P O Box 1144, Wollongong
NSW 2500, Australia.

Dear Brian Martin,

Hiram Caton.

Caton wrote to me from Griffith Univ on 13feb95 (see overleaf). Today I received my 20feb95 letter to Caton returned with the comment "No longer in residence. RETURN TO SENDER".

I was shocked by the strength of his book "THE AIDS MIRAGE" (and also by the fact that he published an article in the journal of the Duesberg half of the Duesberg/Elison coterie,) and also by the close similarity, and also the strength, of the Sue Warman dissertation on the same subject. There has been no contact between Sue and Caton. I think of myself as the maverick, and have often been dubbed maverick in the media, and am surprised and worried when those close to me take an even stronger line.

Please tell me if Caton has been attacked, and also tell me how to write to the top dog in his University about it; the name and title of the man who would be called Vice-Chancellor in an English University. His University have to be told that Caton is a major world figure, and a major contributor. You are welcome to send a copy of this letter to TOP DOG, Griffith Univ., as well, if you like.

Please put me back in touch with Caton, and also please appreciate that there is no room for side-battles between AIDS dissidents. From New Orleans, I got the impression from my co-author Malcolm Davidson, who met you there, that there is division between you and Caton. This would probably be because you fall on opposite sides of the Louis Pascal Theory divide.

You will know about the split between Ellison and Duesberg. This kind of thing has to stop, or at least be kept within bounds. The level of agreement between the dissidents is very broad, and they have to act in concert. As true scientists, the dissidents should know very well that technical disagreement should exist *within* co-operation. The problem with the Establishment, among many, is its inability to disentangle personality from scientific issues. The dissidents must rise above this.

You have to read the Ellison/Duesberg book, and also hear the Ellison tape, both of which I have. Root-Bernstein is important as a source.

Louis Pascal has got himself into the classic trap of being a creature of his theory, to live or die by it. This is improper activity for a true scientist. My co-author Malcolm Davidson, who stayed with me recently but lives near New York, has confidential links with the shadowy Louis Pascal. In contrast with LP, I will survive should one of my key theories be proved to be false. I am a scientist, not a propagandist.

Some years ago, I told Pascal to diversity so that he would not become merely a creature of one theory. I told him that, having achieved suffrage, the suffragettes in England destroyed themselves; Only the Unachievable is worth fighting for (because the fighter survives as a fighter). Pascal's tragedy may be worse than to be wrong, but to be irrelevant. His whole identity relies on the importance of HIV. He should have been careful to separate his sociological theory from the validity or otherwise of his scientific theories, as Herbert Dingle did by making his book "Science at the Crossroads" (pub. Martin Brian O'Keefe) into two halves. You played your role more carefully, always arguing that the questions should be aired, rather than that one theory was right. So did the Sunday Times.

The recent BBC TV program on fraud in Science has Luca Turin on for a few words. I am now linked with Turin, in London. He uncovered other (non-AIDS) fraud in the Pasteur Inst. Paris, while working there. He is in weekly contact with Stewart, of Stewart and Feder (NIH). They could not fire Stewart, but have reduced his role to one of typist.

I hope to be on Internet at my home within a couple of months. Please remember me. I value your work highly, as you know.



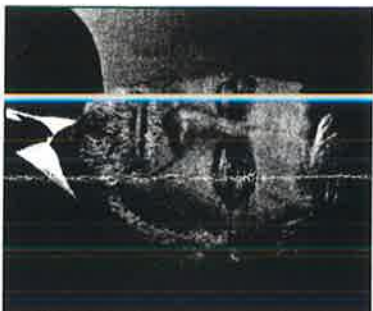
Yours sincerely,

Ivor

Hiram Caton

THE AIDS MIRAGE

Hiram Caton is Head of the School of Applied Ethics at Griffith University and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Biology. In this work he speaks as a health care consumer and as a general participant in ongoing community consultation about health policy.



for Auer Coft
But with this

Hiram Caton
12.12.94

Best

Please pass on to Sue my warm congratulations for her outstanding MA thesis on AIDS education in the Hertfordshire school system. It is a splendid achievement given the complexity of the issues and the extensiveness of the sources. Have the recommendations she made at the conclusion of the thesis been put into the operating system? Do let me know. I also appreciate her references to my contributions. What will her next project will be? Might she might be interested in writing 10-15,000 words on Burroughs-Wellcome as a promoter of the AIDS scare? Are you in touch with Neville Hodgkinson and if so, what is he doing, apart from writing his book? You will have received 15 copies of the AIDS Mirage by air, the other 15 are en route by surface mail.

Dear Ivor

Mr Ivor Catt
121 Westfields
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UK

13 Feb 1995

email: H.Caton@hum.gu.edu.au

Griffith University || Brisbane 4111 Australia || Tel. (07) 875 7538 || Fax G3: (07) 875 7730

Hiram Caton, Ph.D., D.Litt., FAIRBIOL.



Science and
technology in
their social context

Department of
Science and Technology Studies
University of Wollongong
Wollongong NSW 2522
Australia

14 January 1994

Dear Ivor,

Thanks for your letter of 22 June. I'm embarrassed that it has taken so long to reply. Initially I waited until my *BioScience* paper appeared, but then the reprints took months to arrive, finally getting here yesterday.

But I should have written sooner about the computer disk that you sent me. Unfortunately I have been unable to convert it. Please tell me what computer it was produced on and what word processing programme the files are produced with. Here we use Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Word. We have the facilities to convert from IBM (or MS-DOS generally) to Macintosh, but the conversion programme didn't even recognise your disk. Converting the word processors is usually easier. If I know something more about your disk, I may be able to get some of the computer experts to convert it.

Thinking about the difference between the Catt anomaly and Pascal's work, it seems to me that the crucial differences are the level of *perceived* uncertainty in the standard theory and the social significance of the issue. Regarding AIDS, there are many unknowns, including its origins, and the issue is of great importance to the public. By contrast, electromagnetic theory is *seen* as a well-established, unproblematic area, and is not an issue of social concern at all. So while I did something by publishing Pascal's paper, the main reason why it has been so well received is the receptive atmosphere for challenges, rather than my promotion.

Enclosed also is some information about the spread of AIDS, based on the best available data from around the world.

Yours,


Brian Martin

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fax: +61-42-213452; e-mail: B.Martin@uow.edu.au

IS ~~scamp~~ ^{cont.} papers
10x BS93

TL094

Bernard leaflet
disk.

r 28.6/17.93

Ivor Catt,
121 Westfields,
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22june93

Brian Martin,
Science & Technology Studies Dept.,
University of Wollongong,
P O Box 1144, Wollongong,
NSW 2500, Australia.

Dear Brian Martin,

Thank you for your 16june93 letter. I think you are right in your analysis of your possible contribution to the Catt Anomaly. What is your evaluation of the effect of your 'publishing' L Pascal?

I am glad of your last paragraph, that suppression does not require a financial incentive.

Please bear in mind the Catt Anomaly and the broader Theory C. That structure has been honed down for many decades now, and will almost certainly be the best constructed piece of suppressed (or to be more accurate, ignored) scientific information. Further, it is the lynch-pin of much of today's scientific theory over a broad range. Take that from me, rather than get me to justify the assertion. These are the reasons why a researcher into suppression like you should keep it up front.

Andrew Tyler, who did the "Independent" piece on LP - OPV, spent the day with me. He has read part (of my copy of) of Eva Snead's book, and thinks very highly of her. In contrast, Pascal is very dismissive of her in his recent letter to me. Snead's concern centres on man pumping all sorts of things straight into his bloodstream during this century, leading to various new diseases. Snead wrote kindly about Duesberg. (Tyler published a very successful book on the drug trade.)

Jad Adams, who wrote the out-of-print "Aids - The HIV Myth" pub Macmillan; introduction by Duesberg,) surfaced again. He asks on TV for a balanced investigation of all theories, with HIV only being one of them.

The Sunday Times is ripping into Burroughs Wellcome week after week. Snead identifies Wellcome as the main profiteer from AIDS.

Yours sincerely,



Ivor



Science and
technology in
their social context

Department of
Science and Technology Studies
University of Wollongong
Wollongong NSW 2522
Australia

16 June 1993

Dear Ivor,

Thanks for all the items that you've been sending me.

I've been thinking carefully about your proposal that we publish "Catt's anomaly" as a U of Wollongong STA Working Paper. My feeling is that it would not contribute much to your cause. Here are the main reasons why it was important and effective for Pascal's paper to appear as a STA Working Paper:

- he had repeatedly tried unsuccessfully to obtain publication elsewhere;
- there is widespread popular interest in AIDS;
- his writing is easily comprehensible to many people;
- his analysis contained a strong social science component (relevant to STS);

- I had enough energy to promote the paper effectively.

The first point is most important. I think you've reached many more people through *Wireless World* than could be achieved through our working papers. What I can do, though, is send a copy of the *Wireless World* piece to a few people who might be willing to take your challenge seriously.

Sorry to be negative about this. The last point above is also relevant: I'm stretched to the limit! If I can find someone in my field to push your case, that would be another solution.

I fully accept your point that suppression of and resistance to new ideas does not require a financial incentive. Old ideas are hard to budge even if there are no overt "vested interests."

Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brian". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Brian Martin

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Ivor Catt,
121 Westfields,
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28may93

Brian Martin,
Science & Technology Studies Dept.,
University of Wollongong,
P O Box 1144, Wollongong,
NSW 2500, Australia.

Dear Brian Martin,

I think that Eva Snead conceals her message because it is so extreme. I have now reached page 797 of her 1,000 page polemic "Some call it AIDS - I call it murder!"

I am not medically qualified.

It appears that her main concern is that the strongest cultures are cancerous. Also, if a culture is retained, it tends to become cancerous. Vaccine manufacturers will retain cultures for economic reasons. They inject cancerous vaccines into humans. This whole process is not publicised. The problem is that the alternative of having no vaccines at all is not one of the options considered by the vaccine industry.

The question of whether a culture is cancerous or not is an obscure one, and is itself obfuscated by the industry.

And so on.

Sometimes I catch her overstating her case on occasions when I can understand the drift. This throws a small amount of doubt on the rest, but I feel that she is almost certainly correct in her belief that the industry is thoroughly irresponsible. This was a conclusion reached independently by Louis Pascal. Also the Professor Anderson (not Roy) of Oxford has come to that conclusion.

The Catt Anomaly.

I have done much work in electromagnetic theory and in other fields including Water Scale Integration. The Catt Anomaly is a crystallisation, or dessication, of my work. A vast amount hangs on it. This is not appreciated because there is a lack of people skilled in the art. However, please take it from me that any effort you put into The Catt Anomaly will be very worthwhile. The Catt Anomaly removes the lynchpin from a vast segment of today's theory.

I shall be very grateful if you use your influence to get an airing for The Catt Anomaly. You will note from the enclosed single sheet that I have made it very brief. This brevity should not militate against it as a candidate for the treatment that you gave to Louis Pascal in Working Paper No. 9, December 1991. The second and also last six paragraphs in your Introduction to Louis Pascal's article talk directly to "Catt's challenge - CATT'S ANOMALY", the single sheet enclosed herewith. However, whereas Pascal obviously threatened a powerful interest group, the case of the Catt Anomaly is different. It is important to show that Snead is wrong to think that the only powerful interests are money. I would argue that the threat to old ideas by new ideas generates suppression quite as much as the threat to established financial interests. I think it is important to explode the facile theory that it is financial interests that create all the problems. The Catt Anomaly is "clean" in that no financial interest is discernable. Thus, suppression follows the pattern of mediaeval suppression, and is not of a new type. For this reason, you might usefully to "publish" it in order to pursue the thrust of the last two paragraphs of your introduction to Pascal.

We will never know how effective your targeted distribution of a few hundred copies of Working Paper No. 9 was. However, I feel that to target a number of copies of my one-pager plus your introduction within Wollongong covers would be an experiment well worth doing. I am sending the disc by surface mail. It is in DOS - WINDOWS - WRITE.

Yours sincerely,



Ivor

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pm 20.5.93 sb:502 wd

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17may93

Dr Nigel Byrom,
Kenthurst, Sandhurst Lane,
Rolvenden, Kent TN17 4PQ,
England

Dear Nigel Byrom

Your case, as reported to me by N Bruce Snyder, is central to research done by Brian Martin, who edited the book "Intellectual Suppression", pub. Angus & Robertson 1986. ISBN 0 207 15132 6. He needs further material such as yours.

I understand that your boss published material which misinterpreted the implications of your research work in order to protect future research funding, and that you were early retired or some such when you protested.

I am anxious that you communicate direct with Brian Martin.

Another man who will be very interested in your case, and will make use of it very much in the public interest, is Hiram Caton.

Britain is pretty useless when it comes to research in this field. I am most impressed by these two in Australia. However, activity in the USA is important and broader. Caton and Martin have good information on the people in the USA including Fed. I don't understand why Mahoney, although mentioned by Caton, receives so little attention. Perhaps he is very old, and has had enough. I used to think he was very good.

I think Caton is doing a new book in this field. Caton's and Martin's centres of interest are a little different. For one thing, Martin is a scientist (actually a mathematician) and Caton comes from sociology (I think). This modifies their perceptions.

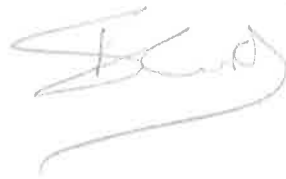
[Through a copy of this letter, I would like to advise Caton and Martin that Eva Snead's book, all 1500pp, is a fantastic pyrotechnic and they need to (attempt to) read it. On p400 approx. she reprints some early Louis Pascal, ending with "God bless him". She also mentions Pascal's Wollongong piece. I was very pleased to see Caton in the list of persons supporting Duesberg's small magazine "Rethinking AIDS". I would be very interested in Caton's reaction to Eva Snead's book. She reminds me of Oliver Heaviside's writings, although she is even more virulent. In comparison, Catt's a softie.]

Yours sincerely,

Congrats on your NEWSWEEK article

Ivor Catt.

Brian Martin,
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