Student Academic Freedom Forum / Pensée *Magazine* *

ANOMALY: The most discussed academic issue on campuses across the country is Immanuel Velikovsky's synthesis of sciences and the humanities. Courses examine his theories and their reception; theses and seminars explore the implications of his research; his lectures are *events* (for his lecture at McMaster University, Canada, six additional halls had to be linked by closed circuit television to the main auditorium). Yet, scientific journals, with few exceptions, still deal with his work only parenthetically, leaving their readers unaware of the great synthesis and its revolutionary significance. *Pensée* announces —

"Immanuel Velikovsky Reconsidered"

— a series of 10 interdisciplinary issues.

The spring, 1972, *Pensée* (Immanuel Velikovsky Reconsidered # 1) enjoyed such an unusual and enthusiastic reception on campuses (numerous colleges and universities have ordered copies — in lots up to 500) and evoked such a vigorous response from the academic community, that *Pensée's* editors have decided to dedicate nine more successive issues to "Immanuel Velikovsky Reconsidered." These issues will be spaced over the 1972-73 and 1973-74 academic years. We are already assured of participation by scientists and scholars of national and international repute, as well as by an awakened young generation of researchers in fields covering the entire spectrum of human knowledge. Each richly illustrated issue, containing 60,000 words, will carry at least one article (or chapter from an unpublished book) by Velikovsky.

What is most important is that [Velikovsky's] ideas stimulate thought and experiment, and move us eventually to a wider and deeper understanding of nature. The fact that Velikovsky suggests such a wide variety of ingenious experiments to test his theories certainly is in the best scientific tradition. He obviously has a keen mind which clearly grasps many of the intricacies of modern experimental techniques, and he has made some extremely ingenious suggestions about the application of and limitations of these techniques."

P.P.M. Meincke, professor of physics and associate dean, University of Toronto

"My personal heresy is to believe that we are now in the midst of a scientific revolution equal to that of 1895-1920. . . In my judgment the three events which led off this new era of change were: 1) Velikovsky's resynthesis of astronomic events (1950); 2) Reines and Cowan's experimental demonstration of the finite existence of the neutrino (1953); 3) Yang and Lee's prediction of the violation of parity (1956 — proven 1957)."

H. C. Dudley, professor of radiation physics, University of Illinois Medical Center

". . . the time has come to leave the debating table and begin the enormous task of evaluating empirically those hypotheses of Dr. Velikovsky's that are amenable to scientific study."

Richard F. Haines, research scientist, Neurosciences Branch, NASA Ames Research Center.

"Perhaps the American Association for the Advancement of Science could be interested in holding a symposium on scientific logic using the Velikovsky case as a specific study. . . the public deserves a better assessment of the validity of Velikovsky's work than it has received to date."

Walter Orr Roberts, astrophysicist and former president, American Association for the Advancement of Science

"I do not propose to waste time in indulging — for the benefit of skeptics — in any apology for considering Velikovsky's ideas seriously. It is enough to say that I don't see how any serious scientist can refuse to consider them, or to test them against the body of fact and theory he has detailed knowledge of."

Euan W. MacKie, Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow

"Velikovsky has illuminated the very essence of the most interesting period of Egyptian history. In doing so he has forged a firm link between the Nile and Greece, making a basic contribution to Mediterranean Studies.

Cyrus Gordon, chairman, department of Mediterranean studies, Brandeis University, discussing Velikovsky's *Oedipus and Akhnaton*

The fall, 1972, issue (Immanuel Velikovsky Reconsidered # 2) is off the press. In it Ralph Juergens sets forth a revolutionary approach to celestial mechanics, accounting for the role of plasma in sheathing the charged celestial bodies. Velikovsky's "H. H. Hess and My Memoranda" makes public the full text of his memos from 1956 to 1969. Submitted to Hess, to the organizing committee of the International Geophysical Year, and to the National Academy of Sciences Space Science Board, these memos document a remarkable story of successful advance claims. This issue of *Pensée* also carries over a score of other papers, by P.P.M. Meincke (professor of physics, University of Toronto) and Cyrus Gordon (chairman, department of Mediterranean studies, Brandeis University), among others; and reports on Velikovsky's lecture and consultation at NASA's Ames Research Center August 14, 1972 — at the invitation of the Exobiology Division — and on the three-day symposium on Velikovsky's work August 16-18 at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. Two hundred fifty scholars and observers from the U.S. and Canada participated in this landmark symposium.

BONUS — New subscribers will receive a free copy of the spring, 1972, issue (Immanuel Velikovsky Reconsidered #1). It contains articles from the pens of physicists, philosophers, historians, and archaeologists; the sordid story of the Harvard University astronomers' successful effort to suppress *Worlds in Collision* at the hands of its first publisher, Macmillan, narrated by Horace M. Kallen, dean of American educators; and a facsimile of a letter Einstein wrote 30 days before his death, touching on the same subject.

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I enclose a $10 check or money order (add $4 for airmail delivery to foreign countries) for nine successive issues of *Pensée* (separately priced at $2) to appear during the 1972-73 and 1973-74 academic years. I will receive the spring, 1972, issue of *Pensée* as a bonus.

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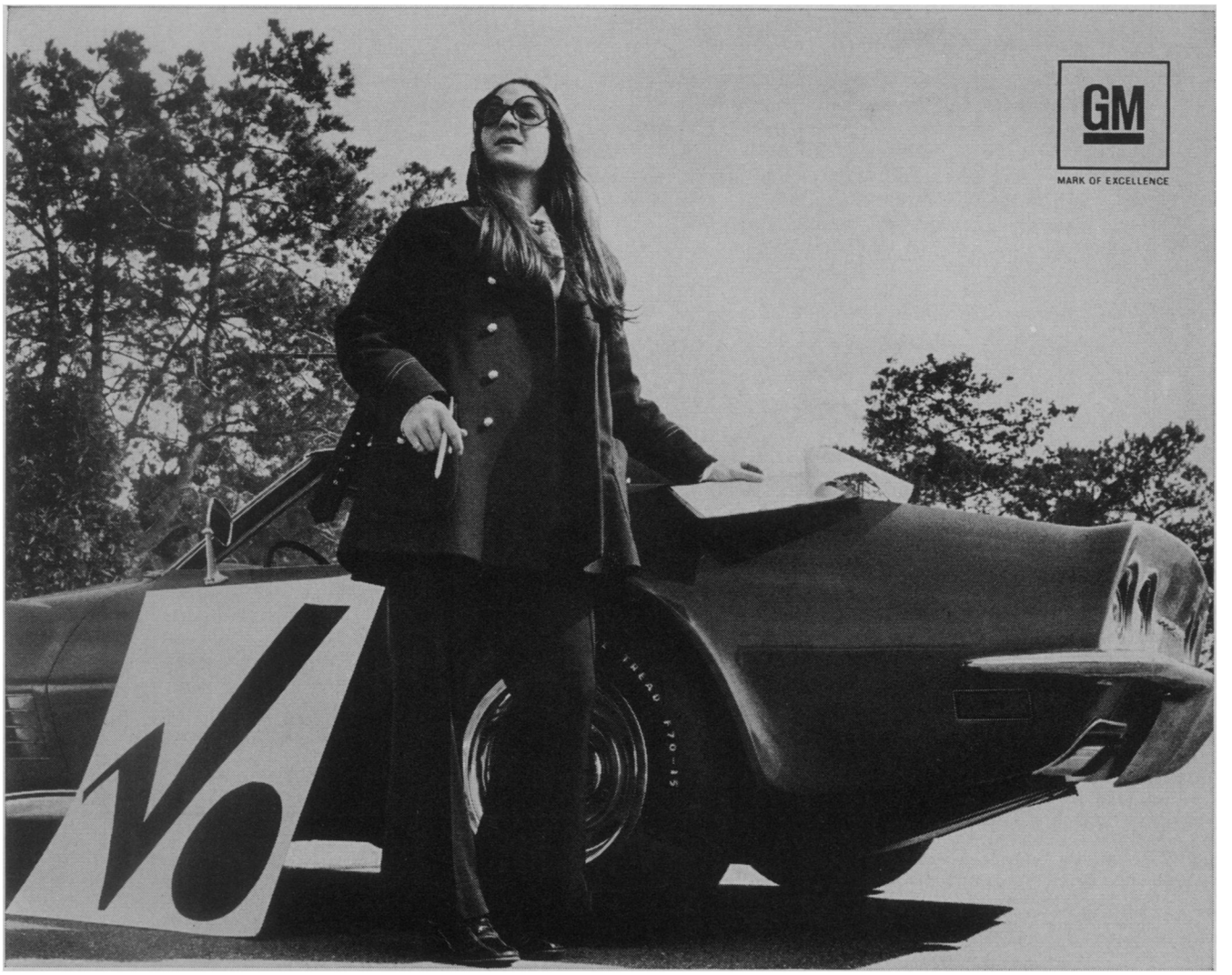
* Student Academic Freedom Forum, Publisher • Stephen L. Talbott, Editor.



Rally drivers and computers take instructions from Julie Lovinger.

Speed doesn't decide the outcome of a rally. In order to win, a driver must be the most skillful — or the one whose navigator gives him the most accurate calculations and directions in following the route. Julie Lovinger, a research mathematician, is a rally driver's ideal navigator.

You see, every day Julie gives directions to computers on her job at the GM Research Laboratories in Warren, Michigan. And these kinds of directions debug programs, solve problems, or manipulate stored data. Julie designs programs for an interactive graphic system. In this system a number of conversational consoles (a TV screen plus typewriter keyboard) serve as terminals for a large remote computer. Julie's programs enable the time-sharing computer to locate data and display information on the console. For example, a design engineer using the terminal may want to ask questions about stored data in order to solve a problem. The computer will answer the question using Julie's graphics programs. Her programs also direct the use of the keyboard and "light pen" (an electronic pencil) in the designer's question and answer session with the computer.

Julie Lovinger is one of the team of GM computer - researchers that solve problems in areas such as design, safety, and automotive emissions. With the help of Julie, and other interesting GM people, more drivers will enjoy the benefits as quickly as possible.

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