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The "Philadelphia Experiment"

Related resources::

Office of Naval Research (ONR) fact sheet UFO Research Guide Photograph of USS Eldridge

Allegedly, in the fall of 1943 a U.S. Navy destroyer was made invisible and teleported from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Norfolk, Virginia, in an incident known as the Philadelphia Experiment. Records in the Operational Archives Branch of the Naval Historical Center have been repeatedly searched, but no documents have been located which confirm the event, or any interest by the Navy in attempting such an achievement.

The ship involved in the experiment was supposedly the *USS Eldridge*. Operational Archives has reviewed the deck log and war diary from *Eldridge's* commissioning on 27 August 1943 at the New York Navy Yard through December 1943. The following description of *Eldridge's* activities are summarized from the ship's war diary. After commissioning, *Eldridge* remained in New York and in the Long Island Sound until 16 September when it sailed to Bermuda. From 18 September, the ship was in the vicinity of Bermuda undergoing training and sea trials until 15 October when *Eldridge* left in a convoy for New York where the convoy entered on 18 October. *Eldridge* remained in New York harbor until 1 November when it was part of the escort for Convoy UGS-23 (New York Section). On 2 November the convoy entered Naval Operating Base, Norfolk. On 3 November, *Eldridge* and Convoy UGS-23 left for Casablanca where it arrived on 22 November. On 29 November, *Eldridge* left as one of escorts for Convoy GUS-22 and arrived with the convoy on 17 December at New York harbor. *Eldridge* remained in New York on availability training and in Block Island Sound until 31 December when it steamed to Norfolk with four other ships. During this time frame, *Eldridge* was never in Philadelphia.

Eldridge's complete World War II action report and war diary coverage, including the remarks section of the 1943 deck log, is available on microfilm, NRS-1978-26. The cost of a duplicate film is indicated on the fee schedule. To order a duplicate film, please complete the <u>duplication order form</u> and send a check or money order for the correct amount as indicated on the NHC <u>fee schedule</u>, made payable to the Department of the navy, to the Operational Archives, at the above address.

Supposedly, the crew of the civilian merchant ship SS Andrew Furuseth observed the arrival via teleportation of the Eldridge into the Norfolk area. Andrew Furuseth's movement report cards are in the Tenth Fleet records transferred to the Textual Reference Branch, National Archives and Records Admnistration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. The cards list the ship's ports of call,

#953

the dates of the visit, and convoy designation, if any. The movement report card shows that *Andrew Furuseth* left Norfolk with Convoy UGS-15 on 16 August 1943 and arrived at Casablanca on 2 September. The ship left Casablanca on 19 September and arrived off Cape Henry on 4 October. *Andrew Furuseth* left Norfolk with Convoy UGS-22 on 25 October and arrived at Oran on 12 November. The ship remained in the Mediterranean until it returned with Convoy GUS-25 to Hampton Roads on 17 January 1944. The Archives has a letter from Lieutenant Junior Grade William S. Dodge, USNR, (Ret.), the master of *Andrew Furuseth* in 1943, categorically denying that he or his crew observed any unusual event while in Norfolk. *Eldridge* and *Andrew Furuseth* were not even in Norfolk at the same time.

The Office of Naval Research (ONR) has stated that the use of force fields to make a ship and her crew invisible does not conform to known physical laws. ONR also claims that Dr. Albert Einstein's Unified Field Theory was never completed. During 1943-1944, Einstein was a part-time consultant with the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, undertaking theoretical research on explosives and explosions. There is no indication that Einstein was involved in research relevant to invisibility or to teleportation. ONR's information sheet on the Philadelphia Experiment is attached.

The Philadelphia Experiment has also been called "Project Rainbow." A comprehensive search of the Archives has failed to identify records of a Project Rainbow relating to teleportation or making a ship disappear. In the 1940s, the code name RAINBOW was used to refer to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. The RAINBOW plans were the war plans to defeat Italy, Germany and Japan. RAINBOW V, the plan in effect on 7 December 1941 when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, was the plan the U.S. used to fight the Axis powers.

Some researchers have erroneously concluded that degaussing has a connection with making an object invisible. Degaussing is a process in which a system of electrical cables are installed around the circumference of ship's hull, running from bow to stern on both sides. A measured electrical current is passed through these cables to cancel out the ship's magnetic field. Degaussing equipment was installed in the hull of Navy ships and could be turned on whenever the ship was in waters that might contain magnetic mines, usually shallow waters in combat areas. It could be said that degaussing, correctly done, makes a ship "invisible" to the sensors of magnetic mines, but the ship remains visible to the human eye, radar, and underwater listening devices.

After many years of searching, the staff of the Operational Archives and independent researchers have not located any official documents that support the assertion that an invisibility or teleportation experiment involving a Navy ship occurred at Philadelphia or any other location.

11 December 1998

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Related resources:: Philadelphia Experiment

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22217

Information Sheet: Philadelphia Experiment

Over the years, the Navy has received innumerable queries about the so-called "Philadelphia Experiment" or "Project" and the alleged role of the Office of Naval Research (ONR) in it. The majority of these inquiries are directed to the Office of Naval Research or to the Fourth Naval District in Philadelphia. The frequency of these queries predictably intensifies each time the experiment is mentioned by the popular press, often in a science fiction book.

The genesis of the Philadelphia Experiment myth dates back to 1955 with the publication of *The Case for UFO's* by the late Morris K. Jessup.

Some time after the publication of the book, Jessup received correspondence from a Carlos Miquel Allende, who gave his address as R.D. #1, Box 223, New Kensington, Pa. In his correspondence, Allende commented on Jessup's book and gave details of an alleged secret naval experiment conducted by the Navy in Philadelphia in 1943. During the experiment, according to Allende, a ship was rendered invisible and teleported to and from Norfolk in a few minutes, with some terrible after-effects for crew members. Supposedly, this incredible feat was accomplished by applying Einstein's "unified field" theory. Allende claimed that he had witnessed the experiment from another ship and that the incident was reported in a Philadelphia newspaper. The identity of the newspaper has never been established. Similarly, the identity of Allende is unknown, and no information exists on his present address.

In 1956 a copy of Jessup's book was mailed anonymously to ONR. The pages of the book were interspersed with hand-written comments which alleged a knowledge of UFO's, their means of motion, the culture and ethos of the beings occupying these UFO's, described in pseudo-scientific and incoherent terms.

Two officers, then assigned to ONR, took a personal interest in the book and showed it to Jessup. Jessup concluded that the writer of those comments on his book was the same person who had written him about the Philadelphia Experiment. These two officers personally had the book retyped and arranged for the reprint, in typewritten form, of 25 copies. The officers and their personal belongings have left ONR many years ago, and ONR does not have a file copy of the annotated book.

Personnel at the Fourth Naval District believe that the questions surrounding the so-called "Philadelphia Experiment" arise from quite routine research which occurred during World War II at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. Until recently, it was believed that the foundation for the apocryphal stories arose from degaussing experiments which have the effect of making a ship undetectable or "invisible" to magnetic mines. Another likely genesis of the bizarre stories about levitation, teleportation and effects on human crew members might be attributed to experiments with the generating plant of a destroyer, the *USS Timmerman*. In the 1950's this ship was part of an experiment to test the effects of a small, high-frequency generator providing 1,000 hz instead of the standard 400hz. The higher frequency generator produced corona discharges, and other well known phenomena associated with high frequency generators. None of the crew suffered effects from the experiment.

ONR has never conducted any investigations on invisibility, either in 1943 or at any other time (ONR was established in 1946.) In view of present scientific knowledge, ONR scientists do not believe that such an experiment could be possible except in the realm of science fiction.

08 September 1996

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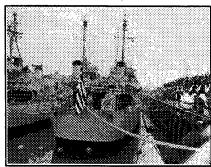


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USS *Eldridge* (DE-173), 1943-1951

USS *Eldridge*, a 1240-ton *Cannon* class destroyer escort built at Newark, New Jersey, was commissioned in August 1943. She was employed on escort duties in the Atlantic until May 1945, when she departed for service



in the Pacific. Eldridge was decommissioned in July 1946 and placed in the Reserve Fleet. In January 1951, she was transferred to the Greek Navy, in which she served as Leon into the 1990s.

This page features our only view of USS *Eldridge* and provides links to other related items of possible interest.

Some authors have described USS *Eldridge* as being involved in the so-called "Philadelphia Experiment". For information on this subject, see The "Philadelphia Experiment"

If you want higher resolution reproductions than this digital image, see: "How to Obtain Photographic Reproductions."

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Photo #: 306-PSG-51-686 (Box 45)

USS Eldridge (DE-173)

and

USS Garfield Thomas (DE-193)

Ceremony at the Boston Naval Shipyard, Massachusetts, transferring the ships to the Royal Hellenic Navy. The transfer, which was made under the provisions of the U.S. Mutual Defense Assistance Program, took place on 15 January 1951.

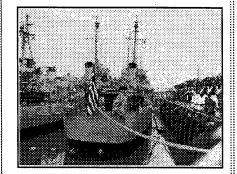
The ships served in the Greek Navy as, respectively, Leon and Panthir.

Photograph source: U.S. Department of State - O'Donnell.

U.S. Information Agency Photograph in the U.S. National Archives.

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Reproductions of this image may also be available through the <u>National Archives</u> photographic reproduction system.



While the Naval Historical Center has no other views of USS *Eldridge*, the National Archives appears to hold several. The following list features some of these photographs:

The images listed below are NOT in the Naval Historical Center's collections. DO NOT try to obtain them using the procedures described in "How to Obtain Photographic Reproductions.".

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Unidentified Flying Objects Research Guide

Original U.S. Government Documents

- 1. The Central Intelligence Agency has placed the full texts of recently declassified documents concerning UFO's on line at the CIA's Popular Document Collection: UFO's Fact or Fiction?
- 2. The National Security Agency has placed the full texts of recently declassified documents concerning UFOs online at the National Security Agency's UFO Documents Index
- 3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has placed the full texts of recently declassified documents concerning UFOs in PDF format in the "Unusual Phenomena" section of the <u>FOIA Electronic Reading Room.</u>
- 4. For extensive documentation of UFO investigations, the researcher should consult the records of US Air Force Project *Blue Book*, located in Record Group 341, at the National Archives and Records Administration, Textual Reference Branch, College Park, MD 20740-6001; telephone (301) 713-7250.

RG 341.15 RECORDS OF PROJECT BLUE BOOK 1947-69

History: Established as Project *Sign* by a memorandum from Maj. Gen. L.C. Craigie, Director of Research and Development, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Material, HQUSAF, to Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Commanding General, Air Materiel Command (AMC), USAF, 30 December 1947. Assigned to Technical Intelligence Division, Intelligence Department, AMC, 22 January 1948; confirmed by Technical Instruction 2185, HQAMC, 11 February 1949, pursuant to a letter from Director of Research and Development, Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, HQUSAF, 16 December 1948. Project *Grudge* terminated, December 1949. Reactivated, 27 October 1951. Redesignated Project *Blue Book*, March 1952. Air Technical Intelligence Center, transferred from AMC to Office of Director of Intelligence, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, 1952. Terminated by Secretary of the Air Force announcement, 17 December 1969.

Textual Records: Records of the Aerial Phenomena Branch, Technical Analysis Division, Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, relating to the Air Force study of unidentified flying objects (UFOs), consisting of case files on alleged UFO sightings, 1947-1969 (61ft.); case files of the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron on alleged UFO sightings, 1954-56; and records relating to the staffing and organization of the project, 1948-67. Records of the Office of the Director of Special Investigations, Office of the Inspector General, HQUSAF, consisting of reports of investigations of alleged UFO sightings, 1948-68.

Motion Pictures (20 reels): Motion pictures received by the Air Force during the project, and forming part of the Aerial Phenomena Branch case files described above, 1950-67.

Sound Recordings (23 items): Interviews with individuals conducted or acquired by the Air Force during the project, and forming part of the Aerial Phenomena Branch case files described above, 1955-67.

Photographs (8,360 images): Sightings of alleged UFOs, forming part of the Aerial Phenomena Branch case files described above, 1954-66 (PBB).

2. The Declassified Documents Reference System published by Research Publications, Woodbridge, CT issued bimonthly on microfiche with a hardcopy abstracts/subject index, is another source worth examining. OCLC 16411767

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This bibliography is intended to provide research assistance only, and does not imply any opinion concerning the subject on the part of the U.S. Navy.

9 December 1998

Photo #: 80-G-80644

USS Eldridge (DE-173), photo taken by NAS New York, NY, 12 September 1943.

Port bow aerial view. Photo #: 80-G-80645

USS Eldridge (DE-173), photo taken by NAS New York, NY, 12 September 1943.

Port broadside aerial view.

Photo #: 80-G-80647

USS Eldridge (DE-173), photo taken by NAS New York, NY, 12 September 1943.

Stern-on aerial view.

Photo #: 80-G-229140

USS Eldridge (DE-173), photo taken by NAS New York, NY, 25 April 1944.

Port bow aerial view. Photo #: 80-G-229141

USS Eldridge (DE-173), photo taken by NAS New York, NY, 25 April 1944.

Port broadside aerial view. Photo #: 80-G-229139

USS Eldridge (DE-173), photo taken by NAS New York, NY, 25 April 1944.

Bow-on (slightly to port) aerial view.

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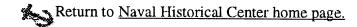


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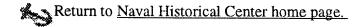
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