

Noesis

The Journal of the Noetic Society
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Editorial

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Regarding My Status As General Editor: I am not entirely at ease with the idea of renaming the HRG because I did not assume the position of General Editor (or Publisher) by way of any direct form of group consensus. I consider myself as occupying in our association an only managerial role in which only a very limited degree of authority is implicit. Should any member disagree with decisions I have made, let him or her contact me, or write a letter for publication in the next issue of Noesis, and we shall do what we can to find out the opinions of the rest of the members.

The Noetic Society: Though I have never been especially fond of "Hoeflin Research Group" as the name of the society, I did consider keeping it if for no other reason than as tribute to Ron whose founding and maintenance of the society over the years indicate a great measure of dedication and perseverance on his part. I spoke to Ron over the phone and learned that the last time he conducted a survey in order to find out what the members thought their society ought to be called, he received very few responses. "Noetic Society" did get more favorable responses than any of the other suggestions; and, since it is my favorite, I chose it. I am eager to hear how you feel about my decision.

Something along the lines of "The Society in Which Kevin Langdon Has No Part whatsoever, a Consequence of Which Significantly Lessens the Probability That the Society Will Eventually Suffer Moribundity or Total Dissolution" preoccupied me for a while, but it is much too long. And too gentle.

Renorming of the Mega Test: Ron Hoeflin has finished another norming of the Mega Test. The results are significant in that they agree to some extent with those of Keith Ranieri, e.g., the one-in-a-million cutoff now appears to be a raw score of 43 correct. Ron expects to share this work with us sometime in the near future.

Tardiness of the April Noesis: I apologize to you for not having gotten this issue out earlier in the month, and perhaps having led you to wonder whether you would be getting one at all. I hope to publish earlier in the month those issues for which I am responsible.

Just for Fun: Attend a local Mensa meeting under the guise of a prospective member. Discuss as knowledgeably as you can last night's Star Trek rerun and the extreme unlikelihood that life in space will be quite like that. Sigh empathetically as they reveal to you the severe ostracism they've experienced all their lives as a result of their genius. Get drunk and argue about which side of a ship is starboard. Applaud vigorously after the "smartest guy in town" confidently reels off the quadratic equation. Express interest in the new cat-lovers SIG. Act oh so happy finally to be among your own kind.

I am a great fan of things campy, and crackpottery is particularly amusing to me. Marlin Pals is an insane fellow in Lincoln, Nebraska who has made a practice of publishing a book on the first of every year. He takes his manuscripts down to his neighborhood Xerox shop and pays to have several copies run off and bound which he then insists the libraries shelve. The University librarians are less easily intimidated, it seems, than are those at the public library, for all ten of Marlin's books are to be found at the public library, whereas I have it from "reliable insiders" that it took the formal requests of a physics professor and two mathematics professors to get just two of Marlin's books into the stacks on campus.

I have reams of material by, and about Marlin Pals which I am willing to share with anyone who is interested.

ACCELERATION OF ACCELERATION

The professional had taught about a change in acceleration due to disruptive forces such as bumps in the road over which an accelerating car is traveling. This concept is used by engineers in designing cars and their suspension systems.

The writer's experience with an acceleration of acceleration comes from driving a car. If one has a car with a good transmission, motor and drivetrain as well as being generally in good condition, one should be able to notice an acceleration of acceleration. This phenomena occurs when one gives a bit more of a push to the accelerator of an accelerating car. The effect of an acceleration of acceleration only lasts for a second; or even less.

Any experiment conducted on this statement should be done at low velocities where the car is well under control, even

though the effect should be noticeable at any velocity. Since the effect lasts for only a second, or less one does not have to divert much attention from steering the car to observe the effect.

There seems to be a layered effect to the acceleration of acceleration; almost as though quantum leaps of energy were involved. The writer noticed this effect in his earliest years of driving, but had no explanation for it. The observation was mentally shelved with the hope of studying the effect more closely some day.

Mass Acceleration has produced the surprising result of providing a means of using and studying the concept of an acceleration of an acceleration.

Even with the early observation the concept of an acceleration of an acceleration seems so strange and impossible that one seems to be up against the wall with no chance of resolving the situation. This calls for the proverbial maneuver of "punting"; or as in mathematics one just lets the impossible be considered to be possible and then sets out to see if the seemingly impossible is truly impossible, or is actually possible.

The reader is well advised to be prepared for some stunning surprises. This statement doesn't give away the punch line. It only states in general what the concept of an acceleration of an acceleration produced. The results which were produced are amazing. If the results which a concept produces are an indication of its validity, the concept of an acceleration of acceleration demonstrates its validity many times over; and in no uncertain terms.

Conclusion

The work done and discussed in this dissertation was done to answer questions raised by the concept of Mass Acceleration and of an acceleration of an acceleration. An over-view was desired so that as complete a concept as possible could be offered to interested persons.

The overview is sketchy. There is much to do in refining the work. However, the work has achieved its overall objective.

The concepts which it has developed can be matched to physical phenomena and other theoretical concepts of scientists. The corollation is so strong the writer suspects that Einstein developed much the same concepts in his work on Space, Time, and Gravity. The writer has only skimmed through the works of Einstein.

Mass Acceleration encountered the distinct tendency of space and time to become curved, yet was able to uphold the concept of infinity being linearly infinite.

While this suggests there is infinite energy in space, one must note that Nature recycles its energy; and clearly - so must humans. The simplest way for humans to use the cosmic energy system is to recycle their own energy which exists in the form of human produced mass. The need for recycling our energy is offered as a practical benefit of Mass Acceleration research. It is recommended that recycling be made a national priority program as was the space program. The benefits of the program stem from it being one which will shortly pay for itself.

More advanced techniques may be forthcoming whereby the state of Entropy can be tapped directly for energy by humans. Then we may have houses which are lit up inside without an apparent source of light.

The concept of Mass Acceleration was derived from $E = mc^2$ which is the formula for an atom bomb. If $E = mas$ becomes the formula for a stronger bomb - one which could vaporize the universe - perhaps humans will finally decide to live in peace.

Perhaps then there will be a millenia of peace before Satan is let loose again. One wonders if the prophesied release of Satan after the millenia of peace is based on an understanding of the basic nature of humans. Perhaps humans by nature can not forever live in peace on this world or in this universe. If so the Biblical prophesy could be one of the many strange ways in which Nature reveals itself to humans. Human intuition is the vehicle for such a revelation.

Another practical benefit of this research is the demonstration of a real motivation for eliminating war and therefrom recommending peace be established - NOW.

This discussion has shown how the zero energy state of Entropy can be transformed into a zero dimension state of Energy from which all else develops and has answered objections to Evolution based on Entropy concepts of the past.

* RE. - P. 37.

DR. SKOUG OF THE UN-L MATH DEPARTMENT HAS POINTED OUT THE ERRONEOUSNESS OF MY FIGURES FOR DISTANCE TRAVELED BY A FALLING BODY. HIS CRITICISM HAS HELPED DEVELOP THE EXACT EQ. SOUGHT BY THE WRITER. FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THIS MATERIAL IS A SUBJECT FOR ANOTHER DISSERTATION - 1-31-85 - *mainly Pub.*

304 Lexington Avenue
Carmel, IN 46032-2250
2 April 1989

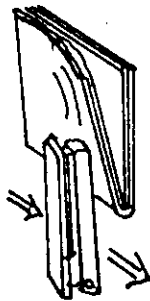
Eric Erlandson
2051 Worthington Avenue
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Dear Eric:

Since you have the task of the first issue of Noesis (or whatever you choose to name it), I thought a solution to the stapling problems that Ron Hoeflin mentioned would be appropriate to help you get started. This is a solution I devised -- never seen it mentioned or used elsewhere, even thought it is a simple concept.

You can use a standard office stapler to staple the folded 8 1/2" by 11" sheets into a booklet. The procedure:

1. Fold the sheets into a booklet, pressing down on the fold to create a fold that remains after you open the sheets. An edge of the stapler can be used to create the required force.



2. Open the booklet up, open-side down. With the open side down, the staple will have the smooth side (its back) on the outside of the resulting booklet.

3. Fold back about 1/3rd of a side and insert that side into the stapler.

4. Staple. Then unfold the 1/3rd fold and close into the standard booklet form.

I look forward to receiving your issue.

Cordially,

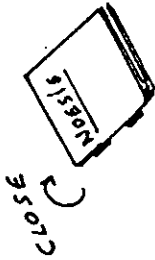
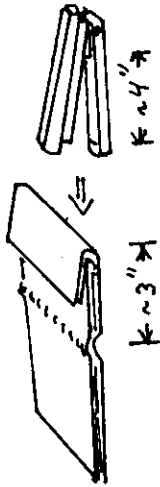
Russ

Robert D. Russell
Editor for April 1990 issue

Thank you, Russ.

I used your method.

Rh.



THE WASHINGTON POST
November 28, 1988

JACK ANDERSON and DALE VAN ATTA

Is 176 I.Q. Enough in White House?

President-elect George Bush's new chief of staff, John H. Sununu, is a smart guy by all accounts. His doctorate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one clue. His I.Q. is another. On a scale where "genius" is anything over 140, Sununu has been clocked at 176. That makes him one in a million.

Whether he is smart enough to massage the egos at the top of the administration and smart enough to befriend Jewish leaders and smart enough to outsmart his boss remains to be seen. But there is no question that he is book smart.

In 1985, Sununu picked up *Omni* magazine's "mega-I.Q." test while on a plane flight. At the time he was governor of New Hampshire and was busy with the state legislature, but when the session adjourned for the summer, Sununu got serious about the test. You might say it's his idea of how to spend a summer vacation.

When he and more than 3,000 other *Omni* readers turned their tests in, Sununu had tied with two others for second place. He correctly answered 44 of 48 questions, where a score of 15 ranked the contestant as a genius with an I.Q. of 141. His score of 44 put Sununu's I.Q. at 176.

"This test was one of the most enjoyable exercises I have gone through in some time," Sununu wrote to the magazine, "a superbly stimulating diversion."

Here is a sample from the *Omni* test of what the new chief of staff considers a good time: "What is the maximum number of completely bounded volumes that can be formed by three interpenetrating cubes, considering only the surfaces of the cubes as

bounds and counting only volumes that are not further subdivided?"

If that brand of witty repartee doesn't go over well at staff meetings, Sununu can fall back on analogies: "Heel is to Achilles as box is to what?" "Pain is to rue as bread is to what?" "Civil is to papal as ambassador is to what?"

When conversation lags at White House dinners, Sununu can challenge the other guests: "A cube of butter is sliced five times by a butter knife. Into how many pieces at most can the cube of butter thereby be divided if each knife stroke is perfectly straight and the pieces of butter are never rearranged?"

If the "flexible freeze" strategy demands that Sununu crunch a few numbers, he will be equal. He can look at a string of numbers—15, 52, 99, 144, 175, 180, 147—and tell what comes next.

The *Omni* test was written by Ronald Hoeflin, founder of the Mega Society, a high-I.Q. club that makes Mensa look like preschool. Mensa membership is open to I.Q.s above 133—the smartest 2 percent of the American population. The Mega entrance requirement is an I.Q. of 176 or above, the 99.999th percentile, or one in a million people.

Hoeflin's *Omni* test was not even worth the effort for the average person. It had a "floor" of 122, that being the jumping off I.Q. for anyone with half a chance to answer one question.

The average score by the people who tried was 15. That makes Sununu a genius among geniuses. But he wasn't the smartest. That honor went to Herbert Taylor, a University of Southern California associate professor who coauthored a book on how to unscramble a Rubik's Cube.