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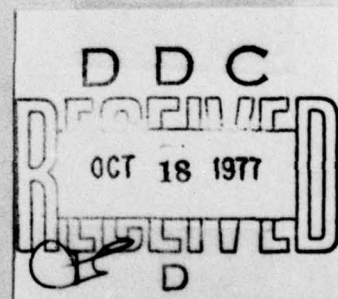
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



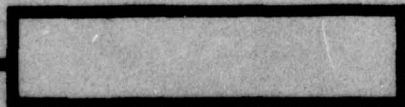
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY No. 2

by

Lev Kolodnyy



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# EDITED TRANSLATION

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**U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM**

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З э	<i>З э</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

\*ye initially, after vowels, and after ь, ь; e elsewhere.  
 When written as ë in Russian, transliterate as yë or ë.  
 The use of diacritical marks is preferred, but such marks may be omitted when expediency dictates.

**GREEK ALPHABET**

Alpha	Α α	α	Nu	Ν ν
Beta	Β β		Xi	Ξ ξ
Gamma	Γ γ		Omicron	Ο ο
Delta	Δ δ		Pi	Π π
Epsilon	Ε ε	ε	Rho	Ρ ρ ϑ
Zeta	Ζ ζ		Sigma	Σ σ ς
Eta	Η η		Tau	Τ τ
Theta	Θ θ	ϑ	Upsilon	Υ υ
Iota	Ι ι		Phi	Φ φ ϕ
Kappa	Κ κ	κ	Chi	Χ χ
Lambda	Λ λ		Psi	Ψ ψ
Mu	Μ μ		Omega	Ω ω

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English
sin	sin
cos	cos
tg	tan
ctg	cot
sec	sec
cosec	csc
sh	sinh
ch	cosh
th	tanh
cth	coth
sch	sech
csch	csch
arc sin	sin <sup>-1</sup>
arc cos	cos <sup>-1</sup>
arc tg	tan <sup>-1</sup>
arc ctg	cot <sup>-1</sup>
arc sec	sec <sup>-1</sup>
arc cosec	csc <sup>-1</sup>
arc sh	sinh <sup>-1</sup>
arc ch	cosh <sup>-1</sup>
arc th	tanh <sup>-1</sup>
arc cth	coth <sup>-1</sup>
arc sch	sech <sup>-1</sup>
arc csch	csch <sup>-1</sup>
—	
rot	curl
lg	log

GRAPHICS DISCLAIMER

All figures, graphics, tables, equations, etc. merged into this translation were extracted from the best quality copy available.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH No. 2

REPORT ON THE MOSCOW-LENINGRAD SESSION ON BIOCOMMUNICATIONS

Lev Kolodnyy

The "Krasnaya Strela" left at midnight as always. Among the passengers on the train were three Muscovites who had decided to lay between Moscow and Leningrad one more form of communication which is capable of operating in any weather and in any radio interference. They took no receivers or transmitters with them - only two stopwatches.

The express train flies at a speed of 160 kilometers per hour. The time of propagation of radio waves is measured at exactly 300,000 kilometers per second. But how fast could a thought traverse the route between Moscow and Leningrad without the help of a radio or telegraph? Precisely these experiments - on the transmission of a thought between Moscow and Leningrad - were conducted in January and March of 1967. Our report is also devoted to the second experiment.

First let us present those people who were passengers on the "Krasnaya Strela".

Karl Nikolayev - by profession, an artist of the theatre. A man who had developed rare telepathic abilities. In seances of telepathic communication he steps forth as the receiver (perceptor).

Arkadiy Monin. Laboratory worker from one of the Moscow institutes. In childhood he played at hypnosis with his sister ... and hypnotized her. He studies in the 11th grade at night school. In experiments he steps forth as the transmitter (inducer).

The third passenger on the "Krasnaya Strela" was Eduard Naumov who was the head of the bioinformation laboratory.

The trip passed without incident. Nikolayev and Monin played "cards" before sleeping. There were no suits in their deck. Karl silently looked at the cards, and Arkadiy correctly guessed: "Star", "Wave", "Square". This was only a warm-up. The best was yet to come.

Leningrad, was the first in the world to listen to radio signals and the first to hear the mighty sounds of liquid-propellant jet engines. In this city, Professor Leonid Leonidovich Vasil'yev, author of books on the unlimited abilities of the human mind, headed the university department.

On the bank of the Neva, in one of the laboratories of Leningrad University, we were met by a student of the professor - Lyutsiya Pavlova, a specialist in physiology, and Gennadiy Sergeev, a mathematician.

... Om tje cja,ber (that is what the room where we conducted our experiment was called, only Karl Nikolayev remained within the four sound-proof walls.

The door to the chamber was tightly shut. Now, anything that happened with Nikolayev was visible only on a picture drawn by 16 automatic recorders.

The head emitted an avalanche of biocurrents. Without error the physiologist determined, when Karl's eyes were open and shut, how he felt sitting in the armchair, and finally, that moment when a signal was perceived from Moscow.

2200 hours. Nikolayev squeezed his fist. This meant that a signal was being received.

In Moscow, in the Southwest, in one of the institutes, Yuriy Kamenskiy - the inducer - was in a test chamber at this time.

A few words about this scientist. First, he astonished his classmates by the fact that he guessed their thoughts, accidentally naming their telephone numbers or the words which they were thinking about themselves. And for the last ten years he has been seriously occupied with the problems of bioinformation. His specialty - biophysics.

Light hit the closed eyes of Kamenskiy. Flashes from the bright lamp followed one after another. Even through the closed eyelids Yuriy felt the brightness of the light. With a thoughtful gaze he tried to see Nikolayev and to transmit his feeling of the light to him. Nikolayev caught sight of Kamenskiy. And he screwed up his eyes. But there was no place to hide from the ray...

It had not become a lumen brighter on the streets of Moscow. And nevertheless, beams of light reached Leningrad through the entire city, through the entire country, carried along through the space by the power of thought. Indeed, a flying thought!

We entered the room after an hour. Karl had the eyes of a man who had been looking at the sun for a long time.

Midnight approached. The second experiment was begun, easier and more customary for Nikolayev and Kamenskiy.

... In moscow, at different time intervals Yuriy Kamenskiy looked at a plastic brush, the box from "Yava" cigarettes, and further at some object the name of which he did not know himself: they were all brought in sealed form from the Polytechnical Museum prior to the start of the experiment. Images of these subjects were to be transmitted.

Yuriy opened the box of "Yava's" and imitated Karl taking a cigarette from an empty box.

At these moments Karl jotted in his notebook, barely keeping up with run of images:

"... Somewhere a cigarette is appearing dimly (the record digresses). There is a lid, and inside it is empty. The surface is not cold. A carton."

What should I call everything that I am seeing? One great inventor called his child a wireless telegraph. Then came the determination - the radio. And for the title of my report on what I saw in Leningrad I used the tested words - wireless telegraph. In contrast to the radio, I only gave it the ordinal number "2". Between the numbers "1" and "2" was, maybe, the same closeness as between the radio wave and that enigmatic wave which carried the light, images, and emotions between the cities...

In any case, on the second day of the stay in Leningrad, what was only within the capability of radio was accomplished. The words were transmitted into the air. In his first transmission, Aleksandr Popov resorted to the services of the Morse Code. The same thing this time: they decided to transmit words with the aid of dots and dashes which expressed emotions.

Again Karl took his place in the armchair, putting the cap of electrodes on his head. He did not perceive the dots and dashes from Moscow. Kamenskiy received the task - to transmit

emotions, not even knowing that he was commissioned to play the role of a wireless telegraph. Yuriy mentally... hit Karl. He stopped and then started the fight again. For the sake of science. A long round - a dash - continued for 45 seconds, a short - 15 seconds.

Karl perceived the fight and wrote seven signals in his notebook, exactly as many signs as there were in the word transmitted from Moscow. We could also see the short and long signals on the encephalogram. Gennadiy Sergeyev decoded them. In the war years he was a radio operator on the Baltic. The mathematician not only decoded but recorded this word in graphic form with the aid of computers. Two dashes - M. Two dots - I. Two dashes and a dot - G. Altogether - MIG.

The final experiment was conducted on Saturday. The lessons were finished early, and for the first time we went to now already familiar university house before nightfall. On the neighboring house I noticed a memorial plaque. I approached closer. I read the inscription on the white marble:

"Here on 24 (12) March 1896 A. S. Popov received the first radiogram on the instrument which he invented."

Ice was coming down on the Neva. In the university yard the puddles darkened. It was March 1967.

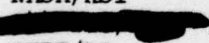

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