

## Afterword

### ***A Multi-Generational Project*** (2025)

We had just begun our collaboration on her father's biography in the spring of 2003 when Linda Brown first described this undertaking as a "multi-generational project." Since the book we envisioned at the time was not formally released until twenty years later, it's easier to understand now what she meant then.

It comes as no surprise that in the two decades since the conception of this book to its actual release, more details have come to light about Townsend Brown's peripatetic odyssey.

In the winter of 2025, when I joined forces with Echo Point Books and Media to produce the audiobook of this volume, I began to sift through the new material to see what might shed fresh light on the existing storyline.

Much of the new material was dredged up by Jan Lunquist and Nate Cull, frequent contributors to the bulletin board at [ttbrown.com/forum](http://ttbrown.com/forum) which has been online since 2005. As "keepers of the flame" they have found relevant sources and materials that were not available to us twenty years ago.

Independent research by Jan, Nate and others has placed Townsend Brown within the proximity of intriguing events during the critical decades of this storyline, from the 1930s through the 1960s.

Some of my own sensibilities toward this material were realigned in the summer of 2023 after seeing Christopher Nolan's Oscar-winning feature film *Oppenheimer* – several times, in fact. Laying the template of secrecy surrounding The Manhattan Project over the new information disclosed on the forums, I have come to wonder if Townsend Brown might be cast as "The Oppenheimer of the Black World."

While the fresh material tells us more about Townsend Brown's movements and associations, it offers little clarity into his destinations or accomplishments. There is no question that he was a wunderkind in his youth and a person of substance as an adult, but none of the new disclosures alters the trajectory of the original manuscript. So rather than opening up and repacking the 2023 manuscript, only minor revisions were made in 2025.

Given the mantle of intrigue – and outright deception – that surrounds his life, it is unlikely that we will ever know the whole Townsend Brown story. At its unspoken heart lies the proposition that in the past century, Mankind has arrived at a threshold of insight into the fundamental forces of nature that – as Morgan inferred in the *Epilogue* – exceeds mankind's spiritual capacity to understand and utilize responsibly.

Given the slow pace of human evolution, it's not hard to fathom how getting across that threshold could, indeed, be a 'multi-generational' project.

In the meantime, here is some of what we have learned over the years:

## Denison University Gets With The Program

One of the great breakthroughs of the intervening years is the conversion of Denison University, which is now proud to claim Townsend Brown as one of their own.

Perhaps my favorite episode from researching the Life of Townsend Brown is the one I narrated in Chapter 11: *He Made Things Up*. As I learned from archivist Heather Lyle, Denison held a rather dim view of Townsend Brown in the fall of 2004. She even disputed his claim to have attended Denison.

So, imagine my surprise when, in March 2024, I received an email from Andrew Wood, the *new* archivist at Denison:

I am updating our file on Townsend Brown. Thanks to many items now digitized, some interesting facts about Brown have been found that may be of interest:

– In regards to connections between Brown and Prof. Paul Biefeld, in an entry in the *Journal of the Scientific Laboratories of Denison University*, Volume 21, Dr. Biefeld thanks Brown in the Acknowledgments for assistance with an experiment on Photographic Record of the Partial Solar Eclipse of January 24, 1925.

– The Zanesville Times Recorder published a story February 9, 1929, on Method for Deriving Power From Gravity Is Devised by T. Townsend Brown, including a statement by Biefeld “under oath and seal described by him for record and date” in regards to Brown’s experiments on gravity, and also mentions “a series of tests” performed with Brown.

Mr. Wood’s message goes on to cite several other newly found documents considerably at odds with Heather Lyle’s 2004 version of Brown’s affiliation with Denison.

The Denison University website now offers this testament:

Thomas Townsend Brown... attended Doane Academy, a preparatory school in Granville associated with Denison University, from September 1921 until graduating June 11, 1923. There he assisted physics professor Richard H. Howe with the operation of Denison’s first radio station, WJD, from Barney Science Hall, with broadcasts reaching the Pacific coast.

From September 1924 until June 1925 he attended Denison University, giving a lecture “with experiments” to the Engineering Society on *Particles of Energy* and *The Control of Gravitation*, and assisting physics professor and astronomer Dr. Paul A. Biefeld with an experiment on *Photographic Record of the Partial Solar Eclipse of January 24, 1925*.

Requests have been made to Denison for information on Brown and Dr. Biefeld, specifically in regards to the “Biefeld-Brown effect” - Denison has no record of a paper on the “Biefeld-Brown effect” by either of the two.

That last entry is not surprising, as there is never was ‘a paper’ written or published on the ‘Biefeld Brown effect.’ That nomenclature did not appear in print until *Project Winterhaven* in 1953 (Chapter 72: *A New Age of Speed and Power*).

## **What's Up with the University of Pennsylvania? (or: Why *Did* Townsend Brown Resign from the Navy?)**

One of the very loose ends in the Townsend Brown saga is his connection to the University of Pennsylvania.

The first mention of the University appears in Chapter 40: The Golden Galleon – when Townsend ordered a subscription to the periodical *Our Navy* to be delivered to the Physics Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Penn is mentioned again in Chapter 47: A Universe Away. In his 1939 Navy Fitness Report, Brown says he has been “building and installing a new sidereal radiation recorder in the Physics Dept of the University of Pennsylvania and... computing records for 1937 and 1938.”

Elsewhere in Chapter 47, Morgan points out that...

On July 28, 1942... Brown received a letter from the Commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet Schools to report to the University and specifically ordering him “to supervise the disassembling and packing of scientific equipment to be shipped to Atlantic Fleet Schools” in Norfolk, Virginia.

Morgan also said:

I can tell you that the ‘stuff’ being moved from the University of Pennsylvania to the Atlantic Fleet Radar School was Dr. Brown’s own development – backed by both the Navy and the Caroline group. Later, the ‘stuff’ was shipped to California, where it continued its development under the darkest of conditions.

All this suggests a plausible reason why Brown resigned from the Navy “to escape ‘Trial by General Court Martial’ in October 1942.

Rather than move *his* equipment as ordered – and face a court martial for defying a direct order – Brown chose instead to walk away from the Navy. Then he followed his ‘stuff’ out to California – where he and Josephine found “a cozy bungalow” at 8640 Wonderland Avenue. He immediately reported for work at the top-secret Vega Aircraft facility in Burbank, and that was where he spent the rest of the war years.

However, we now know that there may be other reasons why the Browns chose Laurel Canyon for their home.

## **From Wonderland to Fat Boy to... Mr. Fusion?**

In 1942, the military began building a new facility on Lookout Mountain in the hills of Los Angeles. The West Coast Radar Command was designed to coordinate defense communications and radar throughout California, Oregon, and Washington from the highest point in Laurel Canyon.

And who was regarded as the military’s “most qualified radar specialist” of the day? That would have been Thomas Townsend Brown – who had just settled into a bungalow *less than half a mile* from the new installation.

Jan Lunquist’s research has led to some interesting speculation about what else might have been going on in Laurel Canyon and the hills around Hollywood.

In the closing months of World War II, the Radar Command was commandeered by the top-secret Manhattan Engineering Project (MEP). With the world’s greatest supply of cinema expertise living and working within a several-mile radius of Laurel Canyon, it made sense to expand the facility

for storing and analyzing films of future atomic bomb tests – which became the facility’s primary function before it was closed in the 1960s.

The Manhattan Project was under the supervision of the U.S. Army and commanded by General Leslie Groves, but the Army was not the first branch of the U.S. military to investigate the potential of nuclear power.

The U.S. Navy actually pioneered research into atomic energy in 1939 – three years before the Manhattan Project was formed. By 1942, the Navy was already refining nuclear materials at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, anticipating the use of nuclear power in the submarine fleet. All that work was commandeered by the Army when the quest for nuclear weapons became the military’s top priority.

According to Jan Lunquist:

Townsend’s last duty assignment as a member of the Naval Reserve was as head of the Turbine Power program at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. Frustratingly, this can only be taken for an indirect connection between Townsend and nuclear energy research. But such experience might well have qualified him – a fresh civilian with no military credentials – to be drawn into the most highly classified program of the war.

Jan sites a couple of other post-war references that strike a very different chord from the rest or the Townsend Brown resumé:

In the post war years, the Laguna Beach newspaper ran a story about gasoline siphoned from the car “of atomic energy expert” Thomas Townsend Brown.

While living on Kauai, Josephine told a visitor that Townsend had been working on “undersea atomic tests.”

And finally, Townsend’s closest scientific associate during the early fifties was Robert Sarbacher, who stated his title as head of research for the newly formed National Labs – the umbrella name for the eight laboratories doing secret work for the Atomic Energy Commission.

But wait... there’s more!

Among the names that has surfaced on the ttbrown.com forums is George Gamow.

Gamow was a Russian-born physicist who came to the U.S. in 1934 and pioneered in the study of a phenomenon called ‘quantum tunneling.’ While Gamow’s research focused on radioactive decay, the concept was later adapted to explain how like-charged particles overcome the Coulomb Barrier (their natural tendency to repel one another) in order to achieve nuclear fusion.

Jan Lunquist attests to having seen a photo of Gamow with Townsend Brown sometime in the 1950s.

So, imagine one of those real-life crime investigation boards with photos and pages tied together with a web of strings. On this particular board we have:

- Townsend Brown in a photo with George Gamow
- Gamow develops theories of quantum tunneling
- Quantum tunneling is essential for nuclear fusion
- Morgan eventually confessed that “there was fusion work being carried on at the Decker Labs in the 1960s

So maybe there is something specifically ‘nuclear’ to this notion that Townsend Brown was the

‘Oppenheimer of the Black World.’

### **Did Harry Truman Witness the Pearl Harbor Demo in 1950?**

Unfortunately, we do not have a precise date for Brown’s ill-fated demonstration of propulsion and communications technology for “some Navy brass” at Pearl Harbor in 1950. Nor do we have a precise fix on the location of the laboratory where he set up those demonstrations.

We do know that the Naval Air Station at Barber’s Point, just a few miles from Pearl Harbor, hosted a variety of Naval operations including anti-submarine patrols, and that some of these operations involved research and development in tactics and technology.

We also have presidential records and staff diaries from October 1950 indicating that President Harry S Truman stopped in Honolulu enroute to meeting General Douglas MacArthur on Wake Island to discuss strategy for the war in Korea.

Truman was on the Island of Oahu for three days from October 13 - 16, 1950. The record shows that Truman – accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Daniel Kimball – stopped at Barber’s Point “to inspect military facilities and meet with personnel,” but available sources stop short of specifying the date of that stop on Truman’s Hawaii itinerary.

It is also useful to note that Harry Truman was kept largely in the dark about the Manhattan Project to develop the first atomic bombs, and only learned of the project’s progress upon ascending to the presidency after Franklin Roosevelt’s death in April 1945. It seems logical to surmise that once in the Oval Office, Truman would insist that any notable advances in military technology be brought immediately to his attention.

These circumstances have led some to speculate that Harry Truman himself may have been a witness to whatever Brown showed off to the ‘brass’ at Pearl Harbor. But this tasty detail – like so much of the Townsend Brown story – must be kept in the ‘speculation’ file until such time as actual evidence surfaces.

## **Charles Brush – And the U of Penn Again!**

In Chapter 71: *Mostly Absent* we briefly encounter the “electrical pioneer Charles Francis Brush” when Townsend Brown “found work as a consultant to the Clevite-Brush Corporation in Cleveland” in 1953.

This engagement occurred in the middle of that period of Brown’s life that we are calling the “Wounded Prairie Chicken” routine – when Brown was actively trying to discredit his own work by drawing public attention to the commonly observed ‘ionic wind’ as if it was something novel.

It was also noted – however briefly – that it was the aforementioned Charles Brush who wrote the 1911 paper about the *Kinetic Theory of Gravitation* which supplied some of the inspiration for Brown’s own ideas about gravity described in Chapter 9: *A Push Not A Pull*.

Charles Brush died in 1929 – just about the time Brown’s electrogravitics ideas first showed up in *Popular Science* (Chapter 21: *How I Control Gravitation*).

Poking around in the online archives of Brush’s alma mater Case Western University, Jan Lunquist found a letter from Townsend Brown to former Brush associate Dr. D. B. Sawyer dated December 14, 1961 addressing Dr. Sawyer’s interest in writing a biography of Charles Brush.

Of Brush’s work, Brown wrote:

You will be interested to know that I have not permitted this matter to rest and have continued through the years to attempt to confirm Dr. Brush’s experimental work. I consider his early findings very significant but, of course, because of their controversial nature, difficult for many people to accept. In my own theoretical and experimental studies, I have collaborated with Dr. Enos Whitmer theoretical physicist at the University of Pennsylvania, He has prepared a monograph on equivalence, which I would very much like to show you...

Did somebody just mention the University of Pennsylvania?

Dr. Enos Whitmer received his Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Pennsylvania in 1923, and here Brown says that he collaborated with Dr. Whitmer on his own “theoretical and experimental studies.”

Surely just another coincidence.

## **Want More on NICAP?**

Besides the dubious public demonstrations of tethered electrical ‘flying saucers’ Townsend Brown presented during the 1950s, one of his more notable activities involves the formation of NICAP, the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomenon, as covered in Chapter 79: *NICAP*.

When revisiting the subject, let’s first recall Townsend Brown’s own observation about NICAP’s investigations, written from the vantage point of the 1970s:

After twenty years, I am a little disappointed. No solid technical evidence has been obtained. I am completely at a loss to understand the reasons. It is entirely possible that the human race has not progressed far enough to understand or to be able to use this information.

...which conclusion reiterates the notion that hidden between the lines of this story is Mankind’s

approach to a threshold of knowledge he has yet to cross. Perhaps NICAP – besides being another manifestation of the Wounded Prairie Chicken – was also a sincere effort to at least see past that threshold.

Readers with genuine curiosity about NICAP can find plenty of resources to satisfy their curiosity.

Start by visiting the BBS at [ttbrown.com/forum](http://ttbrown.com/forum) and search the site for ‘NICAP.’ Several threads will show up in the search results.

For more, visit a bookstore. Several books on the subject were published during the ‘intergnium’ years from 2009 to 2023, among them:

- *Wayward Sons: NICAP and the Intelligence Community* by Jack Brewer
- *Against the Odds: Major Donald E. Keyhoe and His Battle to End UFO Secrecy* by Linda Powell.

I am not personally familiar with *Wayward Sons*, but I did correspond some with Linda Powell prior to the release of her book and have spent some time combing through its pages. Her subject is Donald Keyhoe – who she describes as the one man “largely responsible for the twin pillars of current UFO belief: that UFOs represent extraterrestrial technology, and that the government is hiding this truth from us.”

Powell gets into much more detail about the NICAP’s early years than is found in Chapter 79, and gets downright granular re: Townsend Brown’s role in its formation. While I envy the detail she provides, I am also gratified that nothing she reports contradicts the thumbnail sketch presented in these pages.

I will also remind readers that in the past several years, officialdom has stopped referring to ‘UFO’s” and returned to calling them unidentified ‘aerial phenomena’ – precisely the language that Townsend Brown first introduced seventy years ago.

## **A Gordian Knot of Loose Ends**

There are no easy answers to the riddles of Townsend Brown. What answers do surface are too often freighted with their own boatload of fresh questions. Every new revelation opens another shaft in the rabbit hole.

We have to stop somewhere, but before we do, here are some of the puzzles that continue to perplex us:

**1. What Happened in Paris?** One of the regular contributors to the [ttbrown.com](http://ttbrown.com) forums was a bilingual Canadian who posted under the handle “Trickfox” – real name Raymond Lavas. In 2012 Raymond obtained and translated a copy of Jacques Cornillon’s detailed account of the tests that Townsend Brown performed in Paris in 1956.

The Paris tests were called *The Montgolfier Project* - named for the 18<sup>th</sup> century French inventors of the hot-air balloon.

Robustly detailed and annotated with equations and graphs, *The Montgolfier Report* is not for the scientifically faint-of-heart. But many photographs make it easy to see how rigorously the tests were

conducted and the size and construction of the vacuum chamber that produced the sort of results that resonate throughout the Townsend Brown saga. Quoting directly from Raymond's translation:

1. Many of the variables causing the phenomena can be explained using Classical Physics
2. There are still certain aspects of the phenomena which defy every known classical explanation and warrant further investigation to find the underlying principles involved.

**2. What role did the Franklin Institute play in all these shenanigans?** The connections seem tangential, but they start with the aforementioned Charles Brush and the Clevite-Brush company that Townsend Brown briefly 'consulted' for in 1953.

In 1924, Philadelphia's prestigious Franklin Institute created the Bartol Labs to conduct independent research into nuclear physics, astrophysics and cosmic rays. The first director of the Labs was W.E.B. Swann – formerly the technical director of the Brush Electrical subsidiary in England. The first technical symposium Swann presented at the Institute was on the work of Charles Brush – who, as noted earlier, was a direct influence on Townsend Brown.

Bartol Labs' scientists studied particle physics, space science, electromagnetism and cosmic radiation – fields of interest not only to the Franklin Institute but to Townsend Brown.

Other data points implicate the Franklin Institute. For example, the declassified "Project Winterhaven" mentions the Institute as one possible facility for conducting research and development.

Also, in a letter included in *The Montgolfier Report*, Jacques Cornillon says that he had planned to meet with Brown after an event at the Franklin Institute, but Brown had to cancel and return to Washington DC, that evening. Jan Lunquist notes that the following day, a "very sudden and unexpected atomic test was run, using a one-of-a-kind thorium-based pile."

Surely that's just another coincidence. Nothing to see here. Move along.

**3. Was Townsend Brown CIA? NSA? NRO?** These are questions that first arose in the very early stages of the research that went into this book. Recall what 'Morgan' said in his first letter in the spring of 2004:

Yes, Dr. Brown was a valued member of our community and still has more awards at the agency than anyone is ever going to know. They are sometimes called "Jockstrap Awards" because that's about the only place you could ever wear them.

The use of the word "agency" suggests CIA, but the U.S. Intelligence establishment has grown like kudzu since the Central Intelligence Agency was established in 1947. The National Security Agency (NSA) - was formed in 1952 to handle terrestrial signals intelligence (SIGINT). The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) was formed in 1961 to oversee satellite surveillance.

Besides Morgan's reference to "the agency," there is a case to make that Townsend Brown was involved with any number of these intel services. Given their clandestine nature, it should come as no surprise that details are not exactly forthcoming.

**4. Whither The Extra Notebooks?** In October 1955, Brown began keeping a bound,



handwritten journal for his “Notes and Ideas.” The notetaking extended to a second volume until October 1959 – and stopped until he wrote that “no notes were taken” in October 1967 - a period of eight years that covers much the time covered in these pages.

If Brown stopped taking notes for all those years, then there should have been only two volumes of notes - one and a fraction of another, really – when Morgan, Linda and Carlos raided the Decker compound in 1967. But when they opened the safe, they found not two but *six* volumes of notes.

Linda Brown has in her possession three volumes of bound journals, including the second volume with the “no notes” entry.

What is in the other three notebooks that were spirited out of the Decker compound and – more importantly – where are they now?

**5. What’s Up With SRI?** The narrative in this volume stops short of the mid-1970s when the Browns lived in Atherton, California and Townsend was engaged with the Stanford Research Institute – Northern California’s equivalent of the RAND Corporation. Linda Brown’s husband George has spoken of several occasions when he accompanied Dr. Brown on visits to the SRI facilities.

It is worth noting that during this period SRI developed a highly classified, U.S. Government funded project to explore the physic phenomenon known as ‘remote viewing’ – the observation of distant locations and events using extrasensory perception. The project was sponsored by some of the aforementioned U.S. intelligence agencies, most notably the CIA.

The project began in 1972 with physicists Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ. Puthoff’s name comes up often when digging into subjects like antigravity and ‘zero point energy’ research. Remote Viewing has been also tied to the notorious “INSCOM” (Intelligence and Security Command) project.

For the record, Linda Brown on occasion inferred that she, too, had practiced remote viewing.

Also: One of the factors that resulted in this book project being abandoned in 2009 arose over a misunderstanding when I attempted to engage as remote viewer to look into what happened at Pearl Harbor in 1950.

**6. Submarines in Avalon Harbor:** In addition to his experiences with Dr. Brown at SRI, George and Linda also moved with Townsend and Joesphine when they settled on Catalina Island in the closing chapters of their lives. George has told of at least one occasion when a nuclear submarine sailed into Avalon Harbor and welcomed he and his father-in-law on board for a VIP tour of the vessel. George has also shared that Dr. Brown brought one of his sidereal radiation meters with him and left it on board when they returned to shore. And that’s about all we know about that.

These are just some of the tangents, anecdotes and inferences that have surfaced during this first generation of drilling into the story of Thomas Townsend Brown.

Remember the trigger that brought us to this point: an anonymous email that introduced the fundamental contradiction of this story: that “Science in the late 50s said what he did was against physical law, yet the government classified his work” – and you can see the results in the Nevada desert “flying around in the distance with a blue haze around it.”

Perhaps the hardest part about falling into this rabbit hole is the imperative to suspend reality. In order to make any sense of these disconnected stories, a reader has to be willing to entertain – however

briefly – the possibility that somebody is doing something with the things that fell under Townsend Brown’s purview.

Maybe it’s the government. Maybe it’s private enterprise working under the protection of government sponsored agencies. Maybe it’s something even more secret than that. Or maybe there really is a ‘Doc Brown’ gallivanting somewhere in the universe in his ‘Mr. Fusion’ -powered, gravity-defying time machine.

## **The Way That It Is -v- The New Way That It Is**

The enduring challenge of the Townsend Brown saga is the struggle between orthodoxy and innovation – entrenched, conventional wisdom -v- something new coming over the horizon from the periphery.

Maybe the dilemma was best described by the actress Emma Stone, playing Bella Baxter in the 2023 film *Poor Things*. Bella questions a common practice of her new (but the world’s oldest) profession, saying...

It is only the way it is until we discover the new way it is, and then that is the way it is until we discover the new way it is, and so it goes until the world is no longer flat, electricity lights the night, and shoes are no longer tied with ribbons.

So it goes, the river of science buffeted between the opposing banks of “scientific breakthrough” and “nothing to see here.”

Except... the Townsend Brown story is complicated by the quandary that even if there *is* something to see here... well, we’re just not allowed to see it.

Ironically, the history of science is replete with pronouncements that all *is* known that *can* be known.

For example, Lord Kelvin - for whom the Kelvin Scale of absolute temperatures is named – has been quoted as saying in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that “There is nothing new to be discovered in physics now. All that remains is more and more precise measurement.” Lord Kelvin was 83 years old when he died in 1907 – two years after Albert Einstein blew that idea clean out of the water.

Even Max Planck said of physics in 1874 that “In this field, almost everything is already discovered, and all that remains is to fill a few unimportant gaps.” Planck went on to disprove his own statement in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by laying the fundamental planks of quantum mechanics.

Into this arena of “the way it is until we discover the new way that it is” comes Townsend Brown in the 1920s saying he has found the link between two of the fundamental forces in the universe, electromagnetism and gravity.

Let’s add one more name to the pantheon of intrepid travelers sailing between the shores of “the way that it is” and “the new way that it is” – the Swedish physicist Hannes Alfvén.

Hannes Alfvén was a contemporary of Townsend Brown’s: Brown was born in the U.S. in 1995, Alfvén in Sweden in 1908. Both came of age in a world that had never *not known* relativity and quantum mechanics.

In 1972, Alfvén published a paper titled *Some Experimental Evidence Supporting the Kinetic Theory of Gravitation* that explored alternative concepts to classical gravitational theory. Not surprisingly, the novel ideas therein were not favorably received within the orthodox scientific community.

Although Hannes Alfvén thrived within the academic mainstream, he was nevertheless considered something of a heretic among his peers and is regarded by some as the patron saint of “The Electric Cosmos” – a generally discredited school of cosmology that puts electromagnetism at the center of the universe rather than gravity.

At one point during our work together, Linda Brown speculated that her father and Hannes Alfvén may have conferred with each other. Curiously, web queries will give either or both men credit for pioneering the parallel theories of ‘electrohydrodynamics’ and/or ‘magneto hydrodynamics.’

When she learned that Alfvén was an esteemed professor of electrical engineering at the University of California in San Diego, Linda wondered if...

... Alfvén and Dad were actually working together. That would explain why Dad went through a ‘thought experiment’ about ‘moving to Sweden’ while we were living in Philadelphia. We were all going to take a freighter or something like that to Sweden. We wound up in California instead, and Dad spent a lot of time in San Diego, and I had never figured out why. It’s almost as if Alfvén, with his connections to UC San Diego was in the “white world” and Dad was in the “black world.” Dad was unable to write some of his findings because they were so “in the black.” But Alfvén could.

It is worth noting too that Brown’s colleague Beau Kitselman – and author of the thinly veiled Brown biography *Hello Stupid* – also lived in the San Diego area.

Like much of the Townsend Brown story, we will likely never know whether Townsend Brown and Hannes Alfvén spent any facetime together, comparing notes about the ‘Electric Cosmos’ or the *Kinetic Theory of Gravitation*. But we can safely conclude that the two had a great deal in common – not the least of which was the way they approached their work and arrived at their conclusions.

As Alfvén’s biographer notes, “It is a mark of his genius that his initial understanding came primarily from physical reasoning. The mathematical demonstrations came only after he had, in his mind’s eye, determined the physical process.”

Townsend Brown worked the same way, arriving in *Structure of Space* (Chapter 49) at conclusions based on what he had observed in his own experiments.

While we’ll never know if Brown and Alfvén collaborated, we do know that in 1970 Hannes Alfvén – whose work draws remarkable parallels to that of Thomas Townsend Brown – was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1970.

Sadly, according to rules long followed by the Nobel Foundation, the Nobel Prize cannot be awarded posthumously.

**That’s All (for now), Folks.** In the years since the Denison archivist insisted that Townsend Brown “made things up,” contributors like Jan Lunquist and Nate Cull have added a tremendous amount of new material to the forum at [ttbrown.com](http://ttbrown.com). Their discoveries have woven new threads into the fabric of the Townsend Brown Tapestry: We can now say with a high degree of certainty that Townsend Brown was involved in the Navy’s seminal atomic energy research. We are also reasonably certain that he was a prime mover in getting the U.S. space program off the ground.

What else did he do? It may take another generation or more to find out.

Maybe he did invent time travel or reverse engineer crashed UFO's. While we have no reliable evidence for such claims, one thing I have learned in the two decades since that first email dropped

into my inbox in the summer of 2002 is that the Townsend Brown saga is a never ending story. It can always benefit from new investigators. If you're inclined to join the excavations, then please visit The Parallel Universe of T. Townsend Brown at [ttbrown.com/forum](http://ttbrown.com/forum) .

Surely, more will come to light in the years to come.

By then it will be up to another generation of researchers and writers to add to the canon.

Paul Schatzkin

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