

Chapter 1 : Falkland Islands wolf - Wikipedia

arctic wolf facts - Basics. Average Weight: 32 to 70kg (lbs) Average Length: to cm long (feet). Breeding Pattern: As with other kinds of wolves, only the top ranking alpha and beta females in a pack will be allowed to mate and reproduce.

Depending on our time of arrival, we have a free day and are then invited to a welcome dinner. Safety briefing, detailed planning. Dixie answers our questions. We get our equipment ready for the flight the following day. This flight is subject to the vagaries of the weather and to the state of the runway in Antarctica. It will take 5 to 6 hours of flight from Cape Town to reach Novo Airbase. On the way we will pass the Antarctic polar circle and see our first icebergs! An hour before landing, we get dressed to face the Antarctic cold. We are greeted at the camp around 4: We talk with the scientists on their research. We check our material with Dixie and then he prepares us for the next day. In , we shall be the first ones to inaugurate this new camp linked to our White Desert partners. To reach the mountains from the Novo Airbase, we expect some 30 minutes of flight. In total, we have about a week to discover this extraordinary region of the world, guided by Dixie. Get ready to feast your eyes with an overload of beautiful vistas and the unexplainable serenity that reigns there. On day 5, we get settled, prepare our pulka and discover the magnificent surroundings. On days 6 and 7, we start a two-day man-hauling expedition towards the Drygalski Mountains, which is about 38 km away from the camp. We pull a pulka loaded with all that we need for food, accommodation and our activities weight for participants is approx. Three Norwegians climbed this summit for the first time in February by the Northwest side and in by the North face We establish our campsite at the foot of the mountains. Now we have to choose our program for the next two days days 8 and 9: The wildlife surrounds us: To the East and the West, magnificent mountain ranges of various heights, bare rock or alpine peaks covered with ice are our frame during our ascents on skis and our descents. To the North and the South, we see flat planes of the Antarctic icecap. The scenery is magnificent and our playground is limitless. We feel a little what the first explorers experienced when they came here nearly a century before us. Then we embark to head back North and the heat of Cape Town! We land in the early morning. We are reminded of the fact that Mother Nature still reigns in extreme climates like this! Meals: He remains the only judge and guarantor of your safety. The chronological advancements are indicative and may vary from one participant to another. We must not forget that this project remains a real expedition in complete autonomy and that all hazards are possible. Similarly, the expedition can be stopped at any time if the guide considers it necessary, either for the whole group or for some of the participants. With the Belgian polar explorer Alain Hubert designer of the Belgian station Elisabeth Antarctic , Dixie crossed Antarctica in the winter of , a world first in terms of distance and the use of kite skiing for this type of expedition: In , they left on a unique journey from the Arctic Cape in Siberia all the way to Greenland via the Pole: A new world record. Recently, between November and February , Dixie beat the world record for the longest Antarctic expedition without supplies and without motorized assistance with Sam Deltour: Even more recently, in April-May , with the Canadian Eric McNair-Landry, he was the first to complete the tour of the Greenland ice cap by ski kiting for 55 days. Author of a unique and useful book, Polar Exploration: A practical handbook for North and South Pole expeditions, Dixie is an exceptional athlete, explorer and educator. He brings to the expedition his unique guiding proficiency and his warm-heartedness, all of which increase the chances of a successful expedition. Antarctica is a vast icecap, up to 4 km in thickness, lying on rocky soil that makes up the Antarctic continent. Due to the absence of fertile soil there is no life once one leaves the coastal areas. Away from the areas of activity the terrain is evenly covered with sastrugi, natural ridges formed by the wind. Temperatures are given additional intensity by the strong winds that blow there. The desert-like nature imposes a feeling of desolation once the mountain chains in the vicinity of the coast have been crossed. It is strongly recommended to be up-to-date in the classic vaccinations: We also advise you to look to the country specifications on the Pasteur Institute website at [http:](http://) Your guide has a small first aid pharmacy, which he himself manages. Each participant must carry common medication to limit the use of the collective pharmacy. A list of medication to bring in your personal pharmacy is specified later in this document. For other nationalities, check with your

local consulate or embassy. Necessity of a passport valid 6 months after your return date. These procedures may change and we thank you check the entry requirements with the consular authorities. Each traveler is responsible for complying with these formalities. Good physical and mental condition is necessary. It is not required to have any special technical skills, especially for handling sails, which will be tested prior to the start of the expedition. Some knowledge of the Great North and alpine hiking is naturally a plus. Each participant is responsible for enforcing safety rules, equipment and its maintenance, camp installation, meal preparation. Key to success and pleasure remains a collective and team spirit. Also, participating in the two-day preparation course is advisable, even more so for those who have no polar experience. Dixie has a satellite telephone, an Iridium Go! VHF radio, mountaineering safety equipment, a location beacon, GPS and other equipment necessary for an expedition in the best safety conditions. All collective logistics equipment is provided, including tents, mattresses, stoves, etc. Technical personal equipment can also be loaned to the participants pulka sled, harness, sleeping bag, foldable chair, kitchen equipment, etc. Other personal equipment clothing, shoes is not provided. A full list of what is not provided is presented later in this document. This list will be finalized and clarified while preparing it finely with Dixie Dansercoer. Allow yourself up to 15 kg, excluding your hand baggage, even if on most flights you will be entitled to 20 kg in the hold and 10kg in the cabin. There is no use for having too much clutter and too little available space to bring back memories. Warning, all extra bags and overweight will be charged directly by the airline company during the check-in. Finally, note that security checks have become very strict at the airport: This luggage must be waterproof possibly use a slipcover. It will also serve you as hand luggage and cabin during flight. You must plan on several layers to add or remove depending on the temperature and your activity.

The Arctic Wolf (Canis lupus arctos), also called Snow Wolf or White Wolf, is a subspecies of the gray wolf, a mammal of the family Canidae. Arctic wolves inhabit the Canadian Arctic, Alaska and.

The predator on the Falklands, though, is one of the most enigmatic beasts. Even today, scientists are still arguing about its exact taxonomy and natural history. However, in the eighteenth and nineteenth century it was called the Falkland islands wolf, the Falkland islands fox, or the warrah. The animal had no fear of people. Like most wild dogs that have lived free of persecution, the warrah was a very curious animal. The only quadruped native to the island, is a large wolf-like fox, which is common to both East and West Falkland. Have no doubt it is a peculiar species, and confined to this archipelago; because many sealers, Gauchos, and Indians, who have visited these islands, all maintain that no such animal is found in any part of South America. To this day their manners remain the same. They have been observed to enter a tent, and actually pull some meat from beneath the head of a sleeping seaman. The Gauchos, also, have frequently killed them in the evening, by holding out a piece of meat in one hand, and in the other a knife ready to stick them. As far as I am aware, there is no other instance in any part of the world, of so small a mass of broken land, distant from a continent, possessing so large a quadruped peculiar to itself. Their numbers have rapidly decreased; they are already banished from that half of the island which lies to the eastward of the neck of land between St. Salvador Bay and Berkeley Sound. Within a very few years after these islands shall have become regularly settled, in all probability this fox will be classed with the dodo, as an animal which has perished from the face of the earth. Lowe, an intelligent person who has long been acquainted with these islands, assured me, that all the foxes from the western island were smaller and of a redder colour than those from the eastern. In the four specimens which were brought to England in the Beagle there was some variation, but the difference with respect to the islands could not be perceived. At the same time the fact is far from improbable. Darwin understood that the so-called foxes of South America are actually quite closely related to wolf-like canids. However, that name does not work well either. Darwin was quick to point out that the animal was not that similar to the Culpeo, which is the largest of the zorros. Culpeos are well-known as being the coyotes of the South American continent. They are mid-level predators and scavengers, and like coyotes on this continent, they are hated. However, they are not South American coyotes. They are big zorros. By , trapping and shooting to protect sheep and for the fur industry had wiped out the warrah. Humans killed them off before anyone could properly classify the species. It was the only species of wild dog to go extinct in modern times. However, the Ethiopian wolf is the species most likely to join the warrah. It had the morphology of a coyote, so its scientific name became *Canis antarcticus*. However, modern taxonomists have gradually moved the warrah back to the zorros. Today, the warrah is placed in the genus *Dusicyon*, which was the genus of the zorros at one time. The warrah remains in that genus even though the other zorros are now placed in *Lycalopex*. It would have remained with the South American foxes forever had something strange not happened. Studies of mitochondria DNA were being used to determine the evolutionary relationships of all sorts of animals. One of the first studies on the dog family was the seminal study by Dr. It was this study that found that domestic dogs were conspecific with wolves, and that the red wolf was derived from mixing Old World and New World lineages of *Canis*. His study on the molecular evolution of the dog family can be found here. Wayne also got mitochondrial DNA samples from the preserved skins of the warrah to determine the evolution and natural history of that species. Well, the results were a bit hard to handle. The study found that the closest relative of the warrah was the coyote. But that raised lots of questions. How did a coyote-like animal get to islands off the southern tip of South America? Well, James Serpell offers an interesting theory. Because there are no native members of the genus *Canis* in South America, the warrah was actually a domestic animal that may have been derived from coyote-like wild dogs in North America. I should add that the Dire Wolf, which did live in South America, was probably much more closely related to the coyote than the wolf. It is possible that there were other species of coyote relatives in the New World. It is therefore possible that this canid was taken to the Falkland Islands in the early Holocene as a domestic animal and subsequently survived

as a feral species. He also uses the Wayne data, which he received in the preliminary stages, to argue that the warrah belongs in the genus *Canis*. So where does the warrah belong? That is one question that has yet to develop anything like a scientific consensus. Perhaps more analysis of the morphology and molecular evolution can provide a better picture. It would be nice to know whether there were any mainland South American canids that were similar to the warrah other than the *culpeo*.

Chapter 3 : Polar expedition in Queen Maud Land Antarctica with Dixie Dansercoer

The Falkland Islands wolf (Dusicyon australis), also known as the warrah (/ ˈwɑːrəh / WAH-rah or / ˈwɒl / WAH-wol) and occasionally as the Falkland Islands dog, Falkland Islands fox, or Antarctic wolf, was the only native land mammal of the Falkland Islands.

While this idea undoubtedly will strike most people as absurd, there is tantalizing evidence to suggest that something along this line might have some truth to it. Long-standing banking and business connections allowed high-ranking German leaders in to forge a formidable Nazi-controlled organization for postwar activities. Author Jim Keith wrote, " The ideology and many of the principal players survived and flourished after the war, and have had a profound impact on postwar history, and on events taking place today. Legal authority to operate this organizational machinery has been vested in the concerns that have majority capacity in the key industries such as those producing iron and steel, coal and basic chemicals. These concerns have been deliberately welded together by exchanges of stock to the point where a handful of men can make policy and other decisions that affect us all. Could one of those "decisions" have been the creation of a Nazi base connected to the development of UFOs? While this notion may superficially appear to be sheer nonsense, the public record offers compelling - if incomplete - evidence to support this idea. One theory is that Martin Bormann and other top Nazis escaped to South America and on to a secret base in Antarctica where they built UFOs so sophisticated that their secret Nazi empire has exerted significant control over world events and governments to this day. Admiral Richard Byrd, upon his return from an expedition to Antarctica in , stated it was, " But with the new revelations of degree temperature water, magnetic anomalies suggesting the possibility of a hidden city or base and the obvious back out taking place concerning current events at the pole, the idea of a secret base is no longer so far fetched. Rumors began to circulate that whilst Germany had been defeated, a selection of military personnel and scientists had fled the fatherland as allied troops swept across mainland Europe, and had established themselves at a secret base on the Antarctic continent, from where they continued to develop their advanced aircraft technology. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that at the end of the war, the allies determined that there were , Germans unaccounted for - even taking into account casualties and deaths. Could Neu Schwabenland have been a permanently manned German base at that time? The brackish water of the warm 30 degrees lakes virtually confirmed that all had an outlet to the sea and would thus have been a haven for U-boats. The two ice-free mountain ranges in Neu Schwabenland presented no worse an underground tunneling project for Organization Todt than anything they had encountered and overcome in Norway. At the end of the war the United States gave anything concerning Ohrdruf a top secret classification for years upwards. The fact that there had been substantial underground workings there, and Ohrdruf was the location of the last Redoubt, was concealed absolutely. Fortunately for researchers, in the DDR had taken sworn depositions from all local residents during an investigation into wartime Ohrdruf, and upon the reunification of the two Germanys in , these documents became available to all and sundry at Arnstadt municipal archive. From the Arnstadt documents it is clear that the Charite Anlage unit operated in a three-story underground bunker with floors 70 by 20 meters. When working, the device emitted some kind of energy field which shut down all electrical equipment and non-diesel engines within a range of about eight miles. For this reason, even though Ohrdruf was crawling with SS, it was never photographed from the air nor bombed. Such a base would have been impregnable, for the suggestion is that the force-field worked in various ways favorable to the occupants. A research expedition discovered a virus in Antarctica; at that, neither people nor animals had immunity to the virus. After all, Antarctica is far away, for this very reason the virus cannot be dangerous for the rest of the planet, especially since the dangerous discovery was deep in the permafrost. However, scientists say that against the background of a global warming threatening the Earth, the unknown virus can cause an awful catastrophe on the planet. Expert Tom Starmerue from the University of New York also shares the pessimistic forecasts of his colleagues. It is not ruled out that an unbelievable catastrophe may break out. Viruses protected with a protein cover survive even in the permafrost; as soon as the temperature gets warmer they will immediately start reproducing. What is the source of the virus in

Antarctica where only penguins can survive in the ice? There is no answer to the question, specialists are at a loss. However, several theories concerning the problem have been put forward. A majority of scientists are inclined to believe that prehistoric forms of life probably survived in the permafrost. But some specialists blame bonzes of the Third Reich for delivery of a secretly developed bacteriological weapon to Antarctica. And this theory arose not in a vacuum. It is known that already in Nazis suddenly became interested in Antarctica, they organized two expeditions to the area in . At first, planes of the Third Reich took detailed pictures of unexplored territories and then they dropped several thousands of metal pennons with swastika there. The whole of the explored territory was called Neuschwabenland and was considered a part of the Third Reich. Submarines were mostly used for transportation of necessary freight to the place. As specialists for the Third Reich wrote, at the end of WWII the submarines were relieved of their torpedo arms in the port of Kiel and then were loaded with containers with different goods. The submarines also received passengers whose faces were hidden behind surgical bands. Wilhelm Bernhard was commander of one of the submarines, U; the submarine left the port of Kiel on April 13, . The operation was code named Valkyrie I believe Wilhelm Bernhard was the creator of the Bilderberg group, or he has the same name as the person who did do it. When the operation was over on July 10, , the submarine U entered the Argentinean port of Mar-del-Plata and surrendered to the authorities. It followed the route of the U submarine and called at Antarctica. The submarine arrived in Mar-del-Plata on August 17, . It is unlikely that the serious operation was designed only for the sake of delivery of the Third Reich documents and relics. The letter was dated with June 1, . It runs as follows: The three submarines that took part in that operation U, U and U are currently at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. My old friend, think about it! We all made an oath to keep the secret; we did nothing wrong, we just obeyed the orders and fought for our loved Germany and its survival. What results do you plan to achieve with your revelations? Think about it, please. Could it be the bacteriological weapon traces of which were discovered in Antarctica as unknown viruses in the permafrost last year? NEUBERLIN If you had been a Wehrmacht soldier at the bombed-out railroad station in Poltava, a city in the Ukraine, during the summer of , you may have seen a very strange-looking military unit on the march, heading for a waiting passenger train. The unit consisted of women, all of them blond and blue-eyed, between the ages of 17 and 24, tall and slender, their sensational figures encased in striking sky-blue uniforms. Each woman wore an Italian-style garrison cap, an A-line skirt with the hem below the knee, and a form-fitting jacket with the insignia of the SS. You might have thought the SS had recruited a platoon of high-class call girls, but the truth was far stranger than that. According to Russian ufologist Konstantin Ivanenko, "The Schwabenland sailed to Antarctica, commanded by Albert Richter, a veteran of cold-weather operations. The German scientists discovered ice-free lakes heated by underground volcanic features and were able to land on them. The area was renamed Neuschwabenland New Swabia and "the base was known only as Station . But in actual fact, Hitler and the SS were just as ruthless with the rest of the population in their eastern European empire, thinking nothing of shuffling large numbers of people around in their quest for a more perfect Aryan race. This process was called Eindeutschung Germanization. This may be the source of the myth of the "Last SS Battalion. It was a combination finishing school and boot camp, where the ladies took lessons in charm and housekeeping along with their courses in polar survival. For "unhappy campers," the only escape consisted of a one-way train ticket to Auschwitz. There is one known instance of an ASF "deserter. Josef Mengele, took to wearing a sky-blue ASF uniform, which she had scavenged from a pile of inmate clothing. Griese was hanged in for war crimes. Himmler now put them to work carting supplies and personnel to Antarctica. As a result of his youthful reading of New Age books, his association with the occultist Dr. Friedrich Wichtl, and his membership in the Artamen, Himmler became a believer in the Hindu concept of world-ages or yugas. He believed that the current age, or Kali Yuga, would end in a global cataclysm, thereby giving birth to a new world-age called the Satya Yuga. By sending a Nazi colony to Antarctica, Himmler was ensuring that a remnant of the "pure Aryan race" would survive the coming cataclysm with its society and culture intact. They would then take possession of Antarctica when the cataclysm melted the south polar ice cap. According to believers, the Neuschwabenland colony survived not only the end of World War II, but a full on battle with the 3, Marines and aircraft of Operation High Jump. In Ivanenko wrote: Some say that Atlantis is located near one

of the 70 or so warm water lakes that have been discovered miles beneath the Polar Ice Sheet, such as Lake Vostok near the Russian base at the Pole of Inaccessibility. Some researchers are convinced that the Nazis did indeed make it to the moon, and even Mars. Could they have made contact with space aliens once they left the earth? Or, could their rockets, foo-fighters and disk aircraft have attracted aliens to visit them? A claim floats around in modern U.S. This parallels stories of a similarly recovered crashed "saucer" near Roswell, New Mexico in 1947, the American back-engineering of which supposedly led to the discovery of the transistor patented by Bell Laboratories the following year, fiber-optics and other exotic technologies. Ivanenko reported that talk about the Antarctic Reich is "becoming more and more popular" in Russia, Poland, the Ukraine, Belarus and other countries in eastern Europe. Then again, there are Jivaro indigenous people living on Lago de Yanayacu lake, less than 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Iquitos, Peru, who have never heard of Courtney Love. So, is there a city under the ice inhabited by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the original SS settlers? Or is it just an urban legend stemming from the chaotic conditions that prevailed in Europe during World War II? Some day we may know for certain. Navy patrol plane with a crew of nine, mapping the Antarctic coast as part of a military effort called Operation High Jump crashed in a snowstorm after its radar failed to detect a slope not shown on the charts. Navy, piggybacking on scientific explorations of western Antarctica, has begun an effort to locate the plane and recover the remains of the crew members who died. The crew members and their plane were part of what remains to this day the largest expedition ever in Antarctica, Operation High Jump, which was led by the renowned polar explorer, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and consisted of 13 ships, 23 aircraft and 4,000 men. Both countries had their own overlapping claims to areas extending from the tip of South America. The base, known as Point Barrow, eventually became the Antarctic Reich. Opinion is sharply divided about the final fate of Neuschwabenland. Some argue that the Nazis abandoned their Antarctic sanctuary in the 1940s and moved to sites in the Andes. Another group claims that the Antarctic Reich still exists and has grown into "a civilization under the ice," home to about 3 million people of German and Ukrainian descent.

Posts about Antarctic wolf written by retrieverman. When the first settlers to the Falklands came from Britain, they discovered that even the most remote islands can have large predatory animals on them.

With the current mysterious happenings in Antarctica concerning Lake Vostok , an old theory is being resurrected - that German Nazis as early as the 1930s may have built a secret base at the South Pole. While this idea undoubtedly will strike most people as absurd, there is tantalizing evidence to suggest that something along this line might have some truth to it. Long-standing banking and business connections allowed high-ranking German leaders in to forge a formidable Nazi-controlled organization for postwar activities. Author Jim Keith wrote, The ideology and many of the principal players survived and flourished after the war, and have had a profound impact on postwar history, and on events taking place today. Legal authority to operate this organizational machinery has been vested in the concerns that have majority capacity in the key industries such as those producing iron and steel, coal and basic chemicals. These concerns have been deliberately welded together by exchanges of stock to the point where a handful of men can make policy and other decisions that affect us all. Could one of those "decisions" have been the creation of a Nazi base connected to the development of UFOs? While this notion may superficially appear to be sheer nonsense, the public record offers compelling - if incomplete - evidence to support this idea. One theory is that Martin Bormann and other top Nazis escaped to South America and on to a secret base in Antarctica where they built UFOs so sophisticated that their secret Nazi empire has exerted significant control over world events and governments to this day. And it has been reported that U. Admiral Richard Byrd, upon his return from an expedition to Antarctica in 1946, stated it was, "necessary for the USA to take defensive actions against enemy air fighters which come from the polar regions" and that America could be "attacked by fighters that are able to fly from one pole to the other with incredible speed. Regarding the possibility of the Germans building self-sufficient underground research factories in the Antarctic, it has only to be pointed out that the underground research centers of Nazi Germany were gigantic feats of construction, containing wind tunnels, machine shops, assembly plants, launching pads, supply dumps and accommodation for all who worked there, including adjoining camps for slaves - and yet very few people knew that they existed. But, while tales of a secret Nazi base in Antarctica may appear plausible to some, the idea that a warm water location at the South Pole has remained undiscovered and no one has escaped or deserted the place in more than 50 years stretched belief to the breaking point in years past. But with the new revelations of degree temperature water, magnetic anomalies suggesting the possibility of a hidden city or base and the obvious back out taking place concerning current events at the pole, the idea of a secret base is no longer so far fetched. Rumors began to circulate that whilst Germany had been defeated, a selection of military personnel and scientists had fled the fatherland as allied troops swept across mainland Europe, and had established themselves at a secret base on the Antarctic continent, from where they continued to develop their advanced aircraft technology. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that at the end of the war, the allies determined that there were , Germans unaccounted for - even taking into account casualties and deaths. Could Neu Schwabenland have been a permanently manned German base at that time? The brackish water of the warm 30 degrees lakes virtually confirmed that all had an outlet to the sea and would thus have been a haven for U-boats. The two ice-free mountain ranges in Neu Schwabenland presented no worse an underground tunneling project for Organization Todt than anything they had encountered and overcome in Norway. At the end of the war the United States gave anything concerning Ohrdruf a top secret classification for years upwards. The fact that there had been substantial underground workings there, and Ohrdruf was the location of the last Redoubt, was concealed absolutely. Fortunately for researchers, in the DDR had taken sworn depositions from all local residents during an investigation into wartime Ohrdruf, and upon the reunification of the two Germanys in 1990, these documents became available to all and sundry at Arnstadt municipal archive. From the Arnstadt documents it is clear that the Charite Anlage unit operated in a three-story underground bunker with floors 70 by 20 meters. When working, the device emitted some kind of energy field which shut down all electrical equipment and non-diesel engines within a range of

about eight miles. For this reason, even though Ohrdruf was crawling with SS, it was never photographed from the air nor bombed. Such a base would have been impregnable, for the suggestion is that the force-field worked in various ways favorable to the occupants. A research expedition discovered a virus in Antarctica; at that, neither people nor animals had immunity to the virus. After all, Antarctica is far away, for this very reason the virus cannot be dangerous for the rest of the planet, especially since the dangerous discovery was deep in the permafrost. However, scientists say that against the background of a global warming threatening the Earth, the unknown virus can cause an awful catastrophe on the planet. Expert Tom Starmerue from the University of New York also shares the pessimistic forecasts of his colleagues. It is not ruled out that an unbelievable catastrophe may break out. Viruses protected with a protein cover survive even in the permafrost; as soon as the temperature gets warmer they will immediately start reproducing. American scientists treated the Antarctica discovery very seriously and even organized a special expedition that currently tests the ice for unknown viruses in order to develop an antidote in good time. What is the source of the virus in Antarctica where only penguins can survive in the ice? There is no answer to the question, specialists are at a loss. However, several theories concerning the problem have been put forward. A majority of scientists are inclined to believe that prehistoric forms of life probably survived in the permafrost. But some specialists blame bonzes of the Third Reich for delivery of a secretly developed bacteriological weapon to Antarctica. And this theory arose not in a vacuum. It is known that already in Nazis suddenly became interested in Antarctica, they organized two expeditions to the area in . At first, planes of the Third Reich took detailed pictures of unexplored territories and then they dropped several thousands of metal pennons with swastika there. The whole of the explored territory was called Neuschwabenland and was considered a part of the Third Reich. The planes dropped the pennons 25 kilometers apart; we covered the area of about 8. It highly likely means that Nazis were building a secret base in Antarctica within . Submarines were mostly used for transportation of necessary freight to the place. As specialists for the Third Reich wrote, at the end of WWII the submarines were relieved of their torpedo arms in the port of Kiel and then were loaded with containers with different goods. The submarines also received passengers whose faces were hidden behind surgical bands. Wilhelm Bernhard was commander of one of the submarines, U; the submarine left the port of Kiel on April 13, . The operation was code named Valkyrie When the operation was over on July 10, , the submarine U entered the Argentinean port of Mar-del-Plata and surrendered to the authorities. It followed the route of the U submarine and called at Antarctica. The submarine arrived in Mar-del-Plata on August 17, . It is unlikely that the serious operation was designed only for the sake of delivery of the Third Reich documents and relics. The letter was dated with June 1,

Chapter 5 : Falkland Islands Wolf - Antarctic Wolf - Extinct Species

Queen Maud land is dominated by the giant shelf of ice, flowing slowly from King Haakon VII - plateau over the South Pole, down to the ocean. This area is called "Fenriskjeften" after the mouth of the giant Devil-wolf in Norse mythology.

It is available at no cost online at: The Fan Hitch welcomes your letters, stories, comments and suggestions. The editorial staff reserves the right to edit submissions used for publication. Contents of The Fan Hitch are protected by international copyright laws. No photo, drawing or text may be reproduced in any form without written consent. The Inuit Dog in scientific research, films and in print A physiology experiment in progress. Scientist working and dog relaxing at the same time! Beginning in the s, many research papers on physiology, nutrition, diseases and performance of British Antarctic Survey formerly the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey husky colonies were published. Evolutionary biologists whose ongoing research seeks to unravel the origins of canid domestication have been eager to study Inuit Dog DNA. Inuit filmmakers Igloolik Isuma Productions created award-winning films such as Atanarjuat which included scenes of traditional dog team travel. Episode I of their thirteen part series, Nunavut: The Last Husky Aurora Films, describes the removal of the last of the Antarctic dog teams as a result of the implementation of the Antarctic Treaty banning non-indigenous except humans species from the continent. Two documentaries, although not specifically about or built around Inuit Dogs, still do a very credible job placing it in a proper context amongst the world of canids. Public Television, series Nature , selected to illustrate the absolutely essential role it played in the success of a culture that for millennia survived in a very hostile environment. Contributions Inuit have given to the world would not have been possible without that partnership with their dog. Return of the Qimutsiit Chinook Communications inc. They are significant because they are presented from the Inuit perspective. Two Piksuk Media films Comprehensive books about Inuit society, culture, traditions and history " and there are many " include descriptives of Inuit Dogs and their use. There are books about polar exploration and eco-adventure travel powered by dog team from the 19th century onward which include the behavior and work of the dogs. Richard Byrd, USN for example. There is a smaller handful of books written around the use of the Inuit Dog and most, but not all, of these are authored by the brave pioneers of the Golden Age of Antarctic Exploration who have intimate knowledge of their subject matter. Cover photo by Dave Burkitt.

Chapter 6 : The Vatic Project: ANTARCTICA - A NAZI BASE DURING WW II - Aliens??!!

Hot take: you don't actually like winter/autumn, you like being wrapped up and warm and cozy inside during it. Winter fucking sucks. It's cold, dark and wet, and if you don't have that roof over your head it sucks even more so.

Gray wolf Pervasive in mythology, folklore, and language, the gray wolf has had an impact on the human imagination and has been the victim of levels of misunderstanding that few animals have shared. It lived in every type of habitat except tropical forests and the most arid deserts, and it was the premier hunter of the large hoofed mammals. Several subspecies occur throughout North America, Eurasia, and Africa; however, classifications disagree on the number of wolf subspecies. Wolves were domesticated several thousand years ago, and selective breeding produced dogs. Siberian taiga animals Learn about the ecological relationships between wolves *Canis lupus* , musk deer *Moschus moschiferus* , and ravens *Corax* in the Siberian taiga. Its long legs, large feet, and deep but narrow chest suit it well for life on the move. Keen senses, large canine teeth, powerful jaws, and the ability to pursue prey at 60 km 37 miles per hour equip the wolf well for a predatory way of life. A typical northern male may be about 2 metres 6. Standing 76 cm 30 inches tall at the shoulder, it weighs about 45 kg pounds , but weight ranges from 14 to 65 kg 31 to pounds , depending on the geographic area. Females average about 20 percent smaller than males. The largest wolves are found in west-central Canada, Alaska, and across northern Asia. The smallest tend to be near the southern end of their distribution the Middle East , Arabia, and India. Fur on the upper body, though usually gray, may be brown, reddish, black, or whitish, while the underparts and legs are usually yellow-white. Light-coloured wolves are common in Arctic regions. Gray wolf *Canis lupus*. Depredation of livestock was the primary justification for eradicating the wolf from virtually all of the United States, Mexico, and most of Europe. Wolves in the United States were killed by every method imaginable in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and by they remained only in the northeastern corner of Minnesota. In the late 20th century, greater tolerance, legal protection, and other factors allowed their range to expand in portions of North America and Europe. Wolves are probably more popular now than at any other time in recorded history. In wolves from Canada were reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park and Idaho, and captive-reared Mexican wolves a subspecies were released to their former range in eastern Arizona beginning in At the beginning of the 21st century, an estimated 65,â€”78, wolves inhabited North America. Some of the western states as well as Michigan and Wisconsin have smaller but recovering wolf populations. Canadian wolves are protected only within provincial parks, whereas all wolves in the contiguous United States receive some level of legal protection by federal and state governments. Populations in southern Europe and Scandinavia are relatively small but are increasing. The Eurasian population probably exceeds , and is stable or increasing in most countries, and most afford the wolf some degree of legal protection. Worldwide, wolves still occupy about two-thirds of their former range. Although often thought of as wilderness animals, wolves can and do thrive close to people when they are not excessively persecuted and food is available. Mexican gray wolf Mexican gray wolf *Canis lupus baileyi*. Wolves usually live in packs of up to two dozen individuals, but packs numbering 6 to 10 are most common. A pack is basically a family group consisting of an adult breeding pair the alpha male and alpha female and their offspring of various ages. Each individual has its own distinct personality. The ability of wolves to form strong social bonds with one another is what makes the wolf pack possible. A dominance hierarchy is established within the pack, which helps maintain order. The alpha male and female continually assert themselves over their subordinates, and they guide the activities of the group. The female predominates in roles such as care and defense of pups, whereas the male predominates in foraging and food provisioning and in travels associated with those activities. Both sexes are very active in attacking and killing prey, but during the summer hunts are often conducted alone. Wolves communicate with one another by visual signaling facial expression, body position, tail position , vocalizations , and scent marking. Howling helps the pack stay in contact and also seems to strengthen social bonds among pack members. Along with howling, marking of territory with urine and feces lets neighbouring packs know they should not intrude. Intruders are often killed by resident packs, yet in some circumstances they are accepted. Breeding occurs between February and April,

and a litter of usually five or six pups is born in the spring after a gestation period of about two months. The young are usually born in a den consisting of a natural hole or a burrow, often in a hillside. A rock crevice, hollow log, overturned stump, or abandoned beaver lodge may be used as a den, and even a depression beneath the lower branches of a conifer will sometimes suffice. All members of the pack care solicitously for the young. The pups grow rapidly and are moved farther and more often as summer comes to an end. In autumn the pack starts to travel again within its territory, and the pups must keep up. Most pups are almost adult size by October or November. After two or more years in the pack, many leave to search for a mate, establish a new territory, and possibly even start their own pack. Those who stay with the pack may eventually replace a parent to become a breeding animal alpha. Wolves that leave their packs are known to have traveled as far as km miles. Wolves are renowned for their wide-ranging travels, and it is not unusual for them to cover 20 km 12 miles or more in a day. They move and hunt mostly at night, especially in areas populated by humans and during warm weather. The main prey are large herbivores such as deer , elk , moose , bison , bighorn sheep , caribou, and musk oxen , which they chase, seize, and pull to the ground. Beaver s and hare s are eaten when available, and wolves in western Canada even fish for Pacific salmon. A large percentage of the animals that wolves kill are young, old, or in poor condition. After making a kill, the pack gorges consuming some 3 to 9 kg [7 to 20 pounds] per animal and then lingers, often reducing the carcass to hair and a few bones before moving on to look for another meal. Biologists still disagree on the effect wolves have on the size of prey populations. Wolves may kill livestock and dogs when they have the opportunity, yet many wolves that live near livestock rarely, if ever, kill them. The number of stock killed in North America is small but increasing as wolves expand their range. During the s average annual losses to wolves in Minnesota were 72 cattle, 33 sheep, and turkeys, plus a few individuals of other types of livestock. Stock losses are higher in Eurasia. In some areas wolves survive only by killing livestock and eating livestock carrion and human garbage. Nonetheless, wolves usually avoid contact with humans. There have been few substantiated wolf attacks on humans in North America. Such attacks are unusual but have occurred in Eurasia and India and sometimes have resulted in death. Wolves have few natural enemies other than man. They can live up to 13 years in the wild, but most die long before that age. Diseases and parasites that can affect wolves include canine parvovirus, distemper , rabies , blastomycosis , Lyme disease , lice , mange , and heartworm. In most areas of the world, humans are the leading cause of death for wolves. In areas of high wolf density and declining prey populations, the major causes of death are killing by other wolves and starvation. Other wolves

The red wolf is tawny, reddish, or black. It grows to a length of about 41–49 inches , excluding the tail, which is 33–43 cm 13–17 inches long, and weighs about 20–37 kg 44–82 pounds. Some experts, however, continue to classify the red wolf as a distinct species, while others classify it as a subspecies C. The red wolf is considered to be one of the most endangered types of wolves. Its former range spanned the southeastern United States as far west as Texas. Following extinction in the wild in , captive-reared red wolves were reintroduced to coastal North Carolina. A small population of fewer than has become established, but the population is threatened by continued hybridization with coyotes. The eastern wolf, native to eastern North America, bears a strong resemblance to the gray wolf in both size and coloration. Long considered a subspecies of the gray wolf with the taxonomic name C. However, as with the red wolf, molecular evidence supports the notion that eastern wolves are hybrids of gray wolves and coyotes; their ancestry has been traced to contributions made by both species in roughly equal proportions. The critically endangered Ethiopian wolf C. It lives in a few isolated areas of grassland and heath scrub at high elevations in Ethiopia. Although it lives in packs, the wolves hunt alone for rodents and other small mammals. Genetic evidence suggests that the Falkland Islands, or Antarctic, wolf *Dusicyon australis* , now extinct, diverged from North American wolves some six million years ago. Although the Isthmus of Panama , which allowed the migration of canids to South America , did not form until 2. The dire wolf C. It was the largest known wolf, being half again as large as the modern gray wolf. For other animals that are called wolves but do not belong to the genus *Canis*, see maned wolf , aardwolf , and Tasmanian wolf.

Chapter 7 : Journal of the Inuit Sled Dog International

The Biodiversity Heritage Library works collaboratively to make biodiversity literature openly available to the world as part of a global biodiversity community.

Illustration of *Dusicyon australis* from *Zoology of the Voyage of H. Beagle* The first recorded sighting was by Capt. John Strong in 1805. When Charles Darwin visited the islands in 1834 he found the species present in both West and East Falkland and tame. However, at the time of his visit the animal was already very rare on East Falkland, and even on West Falkland its numbers were declining rapidly. By 1845, it was no longer found on the eastern part of East Falkland. He predicted that the animal would join the dodo among the extinct within "a very few years. However, it would defend itself occasionally if it needed to, as Admiral George Grey noted when they landed on West Falkland at Port Edgar on 17 December 1845. I landed in the creek and had hardly put a foot on shore, when one of the foxes of the country was chased by Pilot. A live wolf was taken to London Zoo, England in 1846. Neither animal survived long. Only a dozen or so museum specimens exist today. In 1881, Oldfield Thomas moved it to the genus *Dusicyon*, with the *culpeo* and other South American foxes. These other canids have since been removed to *Lycalopex*. The only quadruped native to the island, is a large wolf-like fox, which is common to both East and West Falkland. Have no doubt it is a peculiar species, and confined to this archipelago; because many sealers, Gauchos, and Indians, who have visited these islands, all maintain that no such animal is found in any part of South America. Molina, from a similarity in habits, thought this was the same with his "*culpeu*"; but I have seen both, and they are quite distinct. To this day their manners remain the same. They have been observed to enter a tent, and actually pull some meat from beneath the head of a sleeping seaman. The Gauchos, also, have frequently killed them in the evening, by holding out a piece of meat in one hand, and in the other a knife ready to stick them. As far as I am aware, there is no other instance in any part of the world, of so small a mass of broken land, distant from a continent, possessing so large a quadruped peculiar to itself. Their numbers have rapidly decreased; they are already banished from that half of the island which lies to the eastward of the neck of land between St. Salvador Bay and Berkeley Sound. Within a very few years after these islands shall have become regularly settled, in all probability this fox will be classed with the dodo, as an animal which has perished from the face of the earth. Mr Lowe, an intelligent person who has long been acquainted with these islands, assured me, that all the foxes from the western island were smaller and of a redder colour than those from the eastern. In the four specimens which were brought to England in the *Beagle* there was some variation, but the difference with respect to the islands could not be perceived. At the same time the fact is far from improbable. If there is the slightest foundation for these remarks the zoology of Archipelagoes will be well worth examining; for such facts [would] undermine the stability of Species. It would seem that the lineages of the maned wolf and the Falkland Islands wolf separated in North America; canids did not appear in South America until roughly 3 million years ago in a paleozoogeographical event called the Great American Biotic Interchange, in which the continents of North and South America were newly connected by the formation of the Isthmus of Panama. However, no fossil from North America can be assigned to the Falkland Islands wolf or its immediate ancestors.

Chapter 8 : Antarctica - the Ice Reich

The Falkland Islands Wolf also known as the Antarctic Wolf was the only land mammal native to the Falkland Islands. Although the name 'Falkland Islands Wolf' suggests a mammal similar to a wolf, research that took place in has proven the Falkland Islands Wolf to be closer genetically to a fox and specifically the Maned Wolf which is a fox-like canid found in South America.

Science and Stewardship in the Antarctic. The National Academies Press. Upon the authority of the charter granted to it by the Congress in , the Academy has a mandate that requires it to advise the federal government on scientific and technical matters. Alberts is president of the National Academy of Sciences. The National Academy of Engineering was established in , under the charter of the National Academy of Sciences, as a parallel organization of outstanding engineers. It is autonomous in its administration and in the selection of its members, sharing with the National Academy of Sciences the responsibility for advising the federal government. The National Academy of Engineering also sponsors engineering programs aimed at meeting national needs, encourages education and research, and recognizes the superior achievements of engineers. White is president of the National Academy of Engineering. The Institute of Medicine was established in by the National Academy of Sciences to secure the services of eminent members of appropriate professions in the examination of policy matters pertaining to the health of the public. The Institute acts under the responsibility given to the National Academy of Sciences by its congressional charter to be an adviser to the federal government and, upon its own initiative, to identify issues of medical care, research, and education. Shine is president of the Institute of Medicine. Functioning in accordance with general policies determined by the Academy, the Council has become the principal operating agency of both the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering in providing services to the government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities. The Council is administered jointly by both Academies and the Institute of Medicine. White are chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the National Research Council.

Page vii Share Cite Suggested Citation: A quite natural accompaniment has been the growing recognition by the general public and by organized environmental groups of the especially pristine nature of the Antarctic, the southern polar region of the planet. Of course, the Antarctic has always been considered a special place by those nations that established, more than three decades ago, the Treaty System that has kept the continent free from human conflicts and that has preserved it as a unique locale for scientific research. Now, with the number of Consultative Parties to the Treaty more than double the original 12 and far more nations actively interested in environmental matters for the welfare of their citizens, the place of the Antarctic in international science has grown even more visible, especially for those research areas that require global perspectives. Antarctica itself is no longer viewed as the sole object of the scientific research conducted there. Studies of marine living resources are placed in a global context of food stocks and of local and global ecosystems. Studies of the evolution of life history phenomena in extreme environments, the physiological adaptations that accompany these phenomena, and species interactions have provided significant insights on ecosystem structures and functions. Undisturbed benthic habitats, in which marine communities have been isolated for perhaps 20 million years, provide a unique opportunity for studies of evolution. The explosion-generated acoustic signals that bounce off the rock at the bottom of an ice sheet not only yield data on the ice itself but also provide insights into the stability and future of the sheet under conditions of global atmospheric change. Machine-driven augers drilling deep into the ice caps produce cores that tell us of past climates on Earth and of the atmo-

Page viii Share Cite Suggested Citation: Geologic and fossil discoveries made by geologists working under the most difficult conditions have been essential for understanding continental drift and the place of the Antarctic in it. The balloon-borne payloads that majestically circle the entire continent in a week or more relay data on the conditions of the upper atmosphere, the near-space environment, and the Sun, all of great importance for understanding global climate and weather. Sensitive ground-based instruments emplaced across the continent monitor signals that are crucial for understanding, and even predicting, the weather conditions where spacecraft that circle the planet fly. The antarctic ice sheet has collected and harbored a vast

number of meteorites, some of which are of lunar origin, and some few of which are likely to be the only samples of the surface of the planet Mars that we have on Earth. Thus, research in the Antarctic has become essential for progress in many areas of global geosciences and biological sciences. The Protocol designates Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to science and peace and establishes important environmental standards for the Antarctic. Its Annexes contain detailed mandatory rules for certain specific activities and areas. Compliance with the Protocol will require implementing legislation in the United States. The scientific community recognizes the need for strong measures for environmental protection in the Antarctic. At the same time, there is reasonable concern that the implementation of the Protocol could harm the science required for environmental protection, including scientific monitoring. There are also questions as to whether the traditional primacy of scientific excellence as the principal determinant of the research to be pursued might be superseded by other criteria. Humans and their activities cause the need for environmental oversight in the Antarctic. It is commonly believed that the scientific population in the Antarctic likely will grow little for some time. In many areas of research, projects will rely more and more on automated instrumentation and remote sensing from spacecraft. Such trends should be strongly encouraged. At the same time, however, tourism will likely continue to grow. And tourists will want to visit not only fixed scientific bases in order to understand the work in progress, but also continental areas of significant scientific importance. These developments raise concerns about the environmental aspects of such tourism, and its impacts on scientific research. Page ix Share Cite Suggested Citation: The evaluation had four major goals: To identify the possible impacts on science from expanding human activities in the Antarctic. To evaluate the possible impacts on science projected from various political, institutional, and organizational scenarios being considered for managing human activities in the Antarctic. To provide an independent evaluation of U. To provide specific policy recommendations on the role of the antarctic scientists in the policy process. The Committee first met in December of and proceeded thereafter on a very rapid schedule to carry out its charter. In addition to four extensive meetings at which directions were established and issues debated and settled, the Committee convened a workshop to examine the governmental, environmental, and scientific issues raised by the Protocol. More than 70 interested individuals from government, universities, and nongovernmental organizations attended. The growth of mutual understanding and awareness among the attendees from differing backgrounds was most evident during the course of the workshop, and afterwards. I would like to thank the members of CAPS and the NRC staff for the intensity of their participation and for the genuine collegiality demonstrated throughout our deliberations. The members have defined the issues and recommended actions that can be commended to all those concerned for the preservation of this unique continent on Planet Earth.

Chapter 9 : Are there wolves in Antarctica

The Arctic wolf (Canis lupus arctos), also known as the white wolf or polar wolf, is a subspecies of gray wolf native to the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

Legend has it, it has been passed down from dynasty to dynasty over the centuries. According to the Gospel of John Blood and water spurted forth from the wound. It was then he exclaimed, "Indeed, this was the Son of God! Later Christian tradition further identifies him as Gaius Cassius. He later moved to Caesarea of Cappadocia and became a monk, where he was eventually condemned to death for being a Christian. The spear itself became a religious relic. A legend has arisen that "whosoever possesses this Holy Lance and understands the powers it serves, holds in his hand the destiny of the world for good or evil. Among those who are alleged to have possessed the Spear at one time or another are: It was a long spear, overlaid with gold. From the spear was also suspended a cloth, a royal piece, covered with a profuse embroidery of most brilliant precious stones and which, being also richly interlaced with gold, presented an indescribable degree of beauty to the beholder. The emperor constantly made use of this sign of salvation as a safeguard against every adverse and hostile power, and commanded that it should be carried at the head of all his armies. Theodosius Theodoric the only man to force Attila the Hun to retreat, circa Justinian, Charles Martel Frankish ruler, grandfather of Charlemagne, b. After his death, there are conflicting stories of what happened to the Spear. Another copy was given to the Hungarian king at the same time. Peter Bartholomew reported that he had had a vision in which St. Andrew told him that the Holy Lance was buried in St. At the time some were skeptical, but others were convinced. In any case, after much digging in the cathedral, Peter Bartholomew took a hand and, in a few moments, discovered the lance. For some of the Crusaders this was a marvelous discovery. At the same time, dissension had begun in the ranks of the Muslim army besieging the city. This combination of factors resulted in the Christian army being able to rout the Muslims a few days later when they joined battle, allowing the Crusaders to decisively capture Antioch. That object is now at Etschmiadzin in Armenia. Scholars believe that it is not actually a Roman lance but the head of a Roman standard. The holy spear that was used by the Holy Roman Emperors from Otto I, Holy Roman Emperor on and the one most often referred to as a part of their imperial insignia eventually found its way to Vienna, Austria, where they are kept in a museum. It was allegedly possessed by three other Hohenstaufen Emperors as well. In Sigismund was made Holy Roman Emperor. In he announced: Photo of lance and golden sleeve where it broke from Die Deutschen Reichsinsignien und Reichkleinodien by E. Lutze, When the army of Napoleon Bonaparte approached Nuremberg in the spring of many were terrified that Napoleon would seize the Spear and rule the world with it. The city councilors decided to remove the Reichkleinodie to Vienna for safe keeping. The Holy Roman Empire was officially dissolved in It was there, in September of , where Adolf Hitler first laid his eyes upon it I knew with immediacy that this was an important moment in my life I stood there quietly gazing upon it for several minutes, quite oblivious to the scene around me. It seemed to carry some hidden inner meaning which evaded me, a meaning which I felt I inwardly knew, yet could not bring to consciousness I felt as though I myself had held it in my hands before in some earlier century of history - that I myself had once claimed it as my talisman of power and held the destiny of the world in my hands. What sort of madness was this that was invading my mind and creating such turmoil in my breast? It was shipped via an armored SS train to Nuremberg on October 13th the same date that the Knights Templar were destroyed centuries earlier. In time, the islands of the United Kingdom became the launching point for the greatest invasion in all of recorded history. On June 6, , Allied forces made history with the landings in Normandy and soon the armies of the Third Reich were forced to retreat into the Fatherland. As the Allies advanced ever closer to the German borders, the cities of German came under constant attack from the air as bombing raids continued around the clock. To protect the Spear of Destiny and an unprecedented amount of treasure in the form of gold, jewels, and priceless works of art stolen from conquered nations, Hitler ordered these relics to be placed underground in caves, abandoned mines, and bunkers specially constructed for the purpose. The Spear of Destiny, which some believe was stored at the Church of St. The Allied forces cut through the heart of Germany in the early

spring of , the once feared and dreaded German army had all but disintegrated into isolated pockets of resistance. The Allies pressed their bombing campaigns, laying waste to the grand cities of Germany. The end of the "Thousand Year Reich" would come at any moment, it seemed. Hitler sequestered himself in a bunker under the capital city of Berlin. However close the end appeared to be, Hitler refused to surrender and continued to issue desperate orders to what German troops still remained within the city. Throughout the history of the Spear of Destiny, those who wielded the sacred relic came to unprecedented position of power and were hailed as kings, emperors, and conquerors. But, as the legends state, the moment men of such greatness let the Spear slip from their fingers, their time on earth as rulers comes to a quick end. And such may have been the case with Adolf Hitler. In the city of Nuremberg, the fighting had already ceased and a victorious American army began to secure the city. On April 30, , at precisely 2: Within 90 minutes of the United States capturing the Spear, Adolf Hitler lay dead in his Berlin bunker after having taken his own life. Horn, a specialist assigned to the intelligence unit of the 7th Army, held a very unique position within the ranks of the United States military. Horn was assigned to a unit specifically charged with the recovery of these treasures and he may have recognized the importance of his discovery from the moment he first laid eyes upon it. Horn was not the only US Army officer to recognize the value of the artifact. Patton, who immediately took a personal interest in the relic. It is said that when the general first laid eyes upon the spear which had pierced the side of Christ, he became silent and withdrawn, meditating upon the object in deep contemplation. Patton was well known for his deep scholarly interests in history and for his intense personal religious fervor, but there was another side to "Old Blood and Guts" which may explain his utter fascination with the Spear of Destiny. Patton was quite well known for his strong beliefs that he had been reincarnated as a warrior many times over and was quite adamant about being the literal reincarnation of the legendary Carthaginian general Hannibal. Whether or not his experiences in past lives allowed Patton to readily identify the relic which lay before him as the Spear of Destiny is a matter of speculation, but it is certain that he realized the great worth and importance of the ancient lance. Immediately, he ordered that the history of the artifact be researched and fully documented so that he might be better prepared to give a full report on it to his superior, General Dwight David Eisenhower. Patton personally supervised a great portion of the research efforts, carefully guiding his staff in all aspects of the project. In the end, he presented his findings to Eisenhower. There is some contention at this juncture of the long history of the Holy Lance of Longinus as to what the conversation may have been between the two great generals, but it is believed that Patton was firmly in favor of claiming the spear in the name of the United States. Oddly, it was during this period in time when Patton began to petition his superiors for permission to begin engaging the Russians in battle, claiming that the threat of communism was every bit as evil as the banished threat of Nazism. Despite the speculation, in the end, General Eisenhower ordered the Spear returned to Austria. Consequently, some people have theorized that the lance which was actually returned to Vienna may not have been the original spearhead, but that it is, rather, a copy - a counterfeit - of the original which Patton insisted be retained by the United States. It is interesting to note that George Patton, in his poem Through a Glass Darkly, curiously posits himself as Longinus in a previous lifetime. Stories, of the power of the Holy Lance have persisted for centuries. One of the earliest documented uses of the Holy Lance is credited to Attila the Hun, who acquired it as he cut his path of destruction through Europe. Arculpus, about , saw it at Jerusalem, where it must have been restored by Heraclius, but it was then venerated at the church of the Holy Sepulchre. After this date practically nothing is heard any more of it from pilgrims to the Holy Land. Willibald, who came to Jerusalem in , does not mention it. It now rests, once again, in the Hofsburg Treasure House in Austria, where Hitler first saw it in , and where the public can see it, free of charge, Monday through Saturday, 9am-6pm. Did Hitler really think possessing the spear would help him win the war? How important was the spear to Hitler - who never really seemed to make a big deal out of it after it was seized from the museum, at least in public - is not clear. His book dealt primarily with the past lives of the Nazi inner core. Alan Baker, author of Invisible Eagle, The History of Nazi Occultism, thinks Hitler was more interested in getting hold of the Hofburg treasures for financial, not occult reasons. He found it to be a hostile and evil spirit, which he variously referred to as the Antichrist and the Spirit of the Age. Ravenscroft claimed that his friend and mentor Dr. Curiously, several persons who said that

they too were friends and associates of Dr. Stein, saying that they met but once, and then only for an hour. Ravenscroft accepted that the artifact on display today in room 11 of the Schatzkammer Treasure House was the object that pierced the side of Christ. Robert Feather, a British metallurgist, who is currently preparing his own book on the Spear, has since disproved this. He was permitted in to conduct a series of tests on it, which conclusively proved that it had been forged in the 6th or 7th centuries and so could not have been used at the Crucifixion. While Ravenscroft could not have known what Dr. Feather would find thirty years after his book came out, a visit to the museum would have revealed to him that its curators had been convinced of its Carolingian origins for over a century. He also completely ignored the half-dozen other objects scattered around the world, each of which is claimed to be the real Holy Lance. Since then the Spear of Destiny has held the central place in many novels, scholarly tomes, TV shows fictional and documentary and even comic books: Ravenscroft was not the only post-war college professor to write about, and add to the Holy Lance mythos. In them he relates that he was contacted by a former German U-boat submariner who claimed to have helped take the Holy Lance to Antarctica in and to have helped a group of German businessmen who called themselves The Hartmann Expedition recover it in Doctor Buechner was a retired Colonel with the U. Army who had served as a battalion surgeon in World War II. According to Buechner, this former Nazi sailor claimed that he could prove that the famous Spear of Destiny currently on display in the Schatzkammer Museum in Vienna is a fake. It has been widely reported that they used a replica of the Holy Lance in arcane black magic ceremonies in the specially appointed Castle of Wewelsburg, Germany, which today welcomes tourists with a taste for the macabre. Hartmann was alleged to have recovered the real Spear of Destiny, again with aid from Bernhardt, in