

WIKIPEDIA

Due to an oversight on Wikipedia the information is being updated, however here is the information as it read on Wikipedia.

Early life

Marc Seifer was born in New York City, the son of Stanley Seifer and Thelma (Imber) Seifer.[1]

Heritage

Through the archival research of Devin Keithley, Seifer's nephew, Marc J. Seifer's family tree can be traced back to about 1820 with the birth of his Great Great Great Maternal Grandparent Abraham Imber, was born in 1820 in Galicia, Austria. Abraham's son Israel Imber or "Little Grandpa" (1842-1925) discussed again in more detail below, married Leah Kalaffe (circa 1850-1923). Both immigrated to New York in the 1890's. Little Grandpa's son Max Imber (1862 -1932) married Mary Pryzant (1866-1928). Both were born in Galicia Austria, and immigrated with their parents to New York around 1890. Mary's parents, Chaim Pryzant and Chaya Lip were born in Lubelski Poland circa 1820.

Max's son was Marc's grandfather, Harry Imber, born in Galicia, Austria in 1898 and died four years after Marc was born in New York in 1952. Harry owned a very successful plumbing supply store out of New York City with houses in Far Rockaway and Coral Gables Florida. Harry's wife, Marc's grandmother, Rose Maxwell was born in New York in 1899 and died in 1969. Rose's father was Manus Maxwell (Mogulufsky) born in Poltava Russia circa 1840, died in New York in 1899, and her mother Sarah Zeretsky was born in Vilna, Russia circa 1845 and died in New York in 1912.

Marc's Great Grandmother Bertha Immerblum was born in France or Hungary in 1870 and died in New York in December 1948. Her husband, Harry Bloom, was born in Russia and died in Philadelphia. After her husband died, she married Mr. Hermann.

On his father's side, Marc's Great Grandfather, Michael (Mikhail) Seifer was born in Russia in 1861 and immigrated to the New York in 1880. He died in New York City in 1938. His wife, Dora Ratinsky was born in Russia in 1866 and died sometime in the 1930's in New York. Their son, Judah Isadore Seifer, was Marc's grandfather, discussed below.

Stanley Seifer (1918–1995) became a teacher of electrical engineering in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Stationed at Fort Monmouth in New Jersey, one of his students was Thema Imber (1920–2009), a math major at Brooklyn College. Thelma had joined the Signal Corps (United States Army). They fell in love and married in 1942. Stanley became a quality control engineer. The Seifer Quality Institute, an education arm of the American Society for Quality Long Island Section, is named after him,[2] as is the McGrady-Seifer ASQ Award.

Seifer's paternal grandfather Judah Isadore Seifer (1891–1954) was a dress designer and inventor, whose creations as a writer include a book which sought to unify women's dress sizes, and as an inventor, include the original six-pack carton sold to Coca-Cola around 1940 and the Stanley box, a clothing box named after his son, whereby the box handle became a detachable hanger.[3] Seifer's grandaunt, Dora Maxwell, was a pioneer in the creation of the credit unions. The Dora Maxwell Award For Social Responsibility is named after her.[4] Seifer's great-great-grandfather, Israel Imber (1842–1925) was born in Złoczów (now Zolochiv, Ukraine), a town in Galicia, Austria. He was a first cousin of Naftali Herz Imber, a Jewish poet and Zionist who wrote the lyrics of Hatikvah, the national anthem of the State of Israel.

Early influences

Seifer grew up in the first TV generation. Throughout the 1950s, his father was a television repairman, and as a boy, Seifer accompanied his father on jobs, where his father installed antennas and fixed broken televisions. Thus, at an early age, Seifer was well aware of the concept of transmitting complex

information through the airwaves. At the age of 11, Seifer built a crystal radioset with his father. It had no electrical plug, just a long wire out the window. At first, the radio did not work, until his father connected another wire to the radiator, for the ground connection. Thus, it became obvious to the young Seifer that the ground also played a key role in wireless transmission. The radio received all its power from nearby radio stations by means of wireless.

Television shows of interest included Kukla, Fran and Ollie, Amos and Andy, The Cisco Kid, The Ernie Kovacs Show and Watch Mr. Wizard. Seifer was liked foreign films, particularly British comedies, and such American films as Limelight, Fantasia, The Bridge on the River Kwai, To Kill a Mockingbird, Manchurian Candidate, Lawrence of Arabia, The Hustler, Dr. Strangelove, Requiem for a Heavyweight, Doctor Zhivago, and 2001: A Space Odyssey. Early books which influenced Seifer before high school were Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, Moby Dick, The Sea-Wolf and The Caine Mutiny.

McCarthyism played a role in Seifer's thinking, as did the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and the aftermath of the Holocaust. Seifer's uncle Paul Adler had been in the Royal Air Force. Born in Germany, but of Polish origin, Paul's father owned a successful piano company in Germany before the war. Paul's mother had bribed a guard to get her husband out of a concentration camp, and Paul's sister-in-law had lost her entire family in a concentration camp, which, as a child, she escaped from by hiding behind a wall. Other Holocaust survivors Seifer later came to know included Felix Klein, a New York City graphologist, and Bruno Bettelheim, Seifer's psychology teacher in graduate school.[5]

Marc's mother taught her children to type. She also taught them numerous card games including hearts, double solitaire and pisha paysha. also Battleship and word games like Scrabble, and Jotto, which was a special favorite. Board games included Monopoly, Careers—a useful game for learning about life—and a faster version of chess played with half the pieces. Many years later, Seifer invented an additional piece for chess called the templar.[6]

Education

Seifer grew up in West Hempstead, in the heart of Long Island, a religiously-diverse community. A member of the Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts, hobbies included stamp collecting, drawing, ping-pong, stoop ball, stick ball, touch football, basketball and building model ships and airplanes.

In kindergarten, Seifer wrote numbers with a friend. Beginning at the number one, his lists grew into the tens of thousands. One of his closest childhood friends, Ernie Elfenbein, was later killed in Vietnam. In junior high, Marc played Little League Baseball and also joined the school drum corps which was led by Mike Rickadella, a drummer so proficient that several years later, he ended up in a band that opened for Jimi Hendrix.

West Hempstead High School had a national prominence in the field of mathematics with an experimental program advanced by Mrs. Elder. An honor and double honor math major, one of Seifer's teachers was Murray Barr who had worked at NASA. Seifer ran track, played junior varsity football his sophomore and junior years and was also on the rifle team. He played the drums in the band and orchestra and also had a small role in the senior play [Our Town]. During the summers, he swam at Jones Beach and also at the Monaco Beach Club.

In 1966 Seifer began his college education at the University of Rhode Island where he majored in Finance with a minor in Psychology. Continuing with his interest in theater, Seifer had small roles in university productions of The Visit and The Country Wife. For Abnormal Psychology, he spent a semester at Howard Institute working with schizophrenic patients.

Seifer's college friends included: Sandy Neuschatz, a special education teacher who came to own part of the village of Shannock, Rhode Island; Billy Marks (1948–2003), who would go on to buy and sell high rise buildings in New York City; Elliott Shriftman, an arbitrator from New York City; Bob Shaw, who wrote comedy with Seifer and went on to be a stand-up comic and screenwriter for Seinfeld and A Bug's Life; and J. T. Walsh, the late character actor famous for his film roles in Nixon, Hoffa, A Few Good Men, Backdraft and The Grifters.

In 1970 Seifer returned to New York and worked as a currier and film dispatcher for DJM Films. He

studied photography and film-making at the School of Visual Arts and The New School where he also studied handwriting investigation for five semesters. Seifer's teacher was Daniel Anthony (1912–97), a nationally prominent graphologist and grandnephew of Susan B. Anthony. He studied neurophysiology of handwriting, personality theory, diagrams of the unconscious, doodles and symbolism and questioned documents. One of his New York friends was artist Robert Adsit (1943–1994), a graphic designer who worked for Glamour.

Seifer went to the University of Chicago in 1972 to study for a masters degree.[7][8] While in Chicago, he worked at Billings Hospital for two medical doctors, David Goode and Herbert Meltzer, where he studied a link between muscle tension as expressed in handwriting with muscle abnormalities found in schizophrenic patients as compared to normals. Co-written with Dr. Goode, the study was presented and published in the National Society for Graphology newsletter.[9]

Concentration camp survivor, Bruno Bettelheim was another important influence, and Seifer took two courses with Bettelheim including one on psychoanalysis.[5] It was at this time that Seifer became a rigorous student of the writings of Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung and also J.B. Rhine. His 100-page Master's thesis, *Levels of Mind*, was incorporated into several books, *Inward Journey: From Freud to Gurdjieff* (2003) and *Transcending the Speed of Light: Consciousness & Quantum Physics* (2008). His mentor at the University of Chicago was Daniel G. Freedman (1927–2008), an ethologist known for his cross-cultural work with one-day old babies.

When Seifer returned to Rhode Island at the end of 1973, he began work as the Questioned Documents Expert for the Rhode Island State Crime Lab at the University of Rhode Island.[10] Its director was Dr. David DeFanti. At that time, Seifer solved cases involving a bomb scare note left on a blackboard, found a petty thief at a fraternity and a police cadet who wrote an ugly note to a female colleague. He also testified at the Grand Jury. Seifer began teaching courses on dreams, consciousness research and psycho-history at Providence College Night School, where he continued to teach until 1990.

Around 1974 Seifer met Howard Smukler, later an attorney in California, who was teaching courses on extraterrestrial intelligence at the New School and at URI Extension, where Seifer was also teaching. Smukler became the editor-in-chief of two magazines for Countrywide Publications, for which Seifer became a freelance writer. In 1976 Seifer interviewed Uri Geller and wrote a cover article on Geller for *ESP Magazine*. [11] With Smukler, Seifer established *MetaScience*, *A New Age Journal on the Study of Consciousness*. With authors from Russia, India and the United States, and articles on Kirlian photography, holonomic brain theory, Soviet parapsychology, remote viewing, auras, synchronicity and the physics of consciousness, *MetaScience* also featured vignettes on such individuals as Nikola Tesla, Wilhelm Reich, Matthew Manning, Rudolf Steiner, the Dalai Lama and George Gurdjieff. "Pythagorean Trends in Modern Physics," one of the more distinguished articles in this journal, was written by Dr. Edwin Gora (c. 1915-1997), Professor Emeritus at Providence College, a brilliant half-Polish, half-German physicist, whose mentor, during World War II, was Werner Heisenberg. [12]

In 1980 Seifer began a Ph.D. program at Saybrook University in San Francisco. Seifer's mentor was Stanley Krippner, who specialized in the study of dreams and past president of the Association of Humanistic Psychology. [13] Commuting between the east and west coasts from 1980 to 1986, the work resulted in a 700-page doctoral dissertation titled, *Nikola Tesla: Psychohistory of a Forgotten Inventor* which morphed after a decade more of research into the biography *Wizard, the Life and Times of Nikola Tesla*, a treatise called "serious scholarship" [14] by *Scientific American*, "revelatory" [15] by *Publishers Weekly*, "highly recommended" [16] by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a "masterpiece" by the author Nelson DeMille. [17]

Career

Career in graphology

In 1973 Seifer became a member of the National Society for Graphology, a New York organization headed by concentration camp survivor Felix Klein (1911–94), and he lectured annually there for the next 30 years. Seifer also lectured at numerous conferences throughout the United States as well as in Canada, at the University of British Columbia, at Oxford University and Cambridge University

in England, and at a major symposium held in Jerusalem in 1985. At that time, Seifer met the Israeli graphologist Anna Koren who he worked with during a short stay in Haifa and in New York where she was setting up an international concern. Seifer also met Thea Stein Lewinson (1907–99), whose international reputation stemmed from her scientific treatise *Handwriting Analysis* published in 1942. Having met many founders of the field, and based in Washington, D.C., Stein Lewinson worked for the Central Intelligence Agency in formulating personality profiles on individuals like Lee Harvey Oswald and Saddam Hussein. Impressed with his talk on handwriting and brain organization, she asked Seifer to help found a new scientific graphology organization and asked him to become editor-in-chief of *The Journal of the American Society of Professional Graphologists*, the leading modern academic publication in the study of handwriting in the United States, a position he held from 1989 to 2003.

In the early 1990s, Seifer was approached by Robert O'Block to help found the American College of Forensic Examiners Institute (ACFEI). The 16th member of the organization, and its first Ph.D., Marc was conferred as a Fellow of the ACFEI, now the largest forensic science membership organization in the United States.

Working as a full-time handwriting expert, Seifer has analyzed over 10,000 cases of handwriting fraud for both the Rhode Island Department of Human Services and the State of Rhode Island Office of the Attorney General, with most of those cases occurring throughout the 1990s. Seifer also has worked for the New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut Public Defender's Offices. Other clients include local police departments, banks, insurance companies, the Connecticut Lawyer's Group and the U.S. Navy Operational Test and Evaluation Force Undersea Warfare Division. He has testified in civil and criminal, state and federal courts throughout New England and New York.

Seifer has appeared on the History Channel for his study of the Howard Hughes "Mormon Will" and on AP International and WPRI-TV on the handwriting of Osama bin Laden. His most important personal case involved the extradition hearing of Stephen Rosati, a Rhode Island man wanted for a murder in Florida and facing possible execution there. Through Seifer's testimony, Rosati was able to establish that he was indeed living and conducting business in Rhode Island when the Broward County Sheriff's Office was saying he was living in Florida. This testimony helped delay Rosati's transport to Florida and this became the longest extradition hearing in U.S. history. With Rosati, who was eventually vindicated, as co-author, Marc wrote *Mr. Rhode Island: A Harrowing Courtroom Thriller*, a book which has ranked as high as number one on Amazon Kindle for the subdivision of courtroom procedures.

Seifer's graphology text, which encompasses his life's work in the field, *The Definitive Book of Handwriting Analysis*, has been used as a textbook for the course *Forensic Graphology* at Roger Williams University.

Seifer has been featured for his work in graphology in *Civilization*, *Cosmopolitan*, *The Standard-Times* (New Bedford, Massachusetts), *Taunton Gazette*, *Narragansett Times*, *Rhode Island Monthly* and *Charlotte Magazine*. His work on the topic has been translated into Spanish, Hebrew, Italian and German, and he has acted as a consultant for articles and stories on handwriting which have appeared in the introductory psychology textbook *Psychology: Principles & Applications* by S. Worchel and R. Shebliske, *Real Simple* and *The Economist*. [18]

Career as a Tesla expert

Making extensive use of inter-library loan and obtaining valuable leads from various experts, starting about 1976, Seifer began to compile a chronology of the life of Nikola Tesla. His goal was threefold: to verify which inventions should actually be credited to Tesla; to find out why Tesla's name disappeared from the history books; and to find out precisely why Tesla's great wireless enterprise, Wardenclyffe, funded by J. P. Morgan from 1901–1906, failed. Traveling to Washington, D.C., to the Smithsonian Institution, and to the Library of Congress, obtaining microfilm correspondence between Tesla and such individuals as Morgan and George Westinghouse, spending time in New York to look at archives at the Pierpont Morgan Library and Columbia University, Hammond Castle in Gloucester, Massachusetts and the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Serbia, interviewing Tesla experts, relatives and

people who knew Tesla, and using the Freedom of Information Act to peruse the FBI files and that of the Office of Alien Property, Seifer began to fill in the blanks.

In 1984 Seifer spoke at the first International Tesla Society meeting held in Colorado Springs, and continued to speak at every Tesla conference presented biannually for the next 12 years. This, therefore put Seifer in direct contact with every major Tesla expert including Andrija Puharich, Leland I. Anderson, James and Ken Corum, Toby Grotz, Thomas E. Bearden, Tom Vellone and Alexander Marincic, head of the Tesla Museum in Belgrade. Tesla's grandnephew and head of the Tesla Memorial Society, William H. Terbo, would come to write the introduction to Marc's acclaimed biography Wizard, the Life and Times of Nikola Tesla, a book that quotes over 400 letters and has been translated into four languages, now in its fifteenth printing.

In 1996 Seifer joined Terbo, Secretary General of the Tesla Society of New York Ljubo Vujovic, and then-Yugoslav Ambassador to the United Nations Vladislav Jovanović to speak at the United Nations with the idea of having the world celebrate as one people, Tesla's birthday, July 10 as a "Day of Science." Ten years later, Seifer met Les Drysdale, the sculptor of the Tesla statue placed on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, and joined the festivities of the statue's July 10, 2006 unveiling. In 2010 Seifer spoke at the Tesla Science Conference in Philadelphia on Tesla versus Einstein, whereby Seifer explained Tesla's little known dynamic theory of gravity.

In 1980 in San Francisco, Seifer presented his comprehensive slide presentation on Tesla to Academy Award-winning sound editor Richard Hymns, and Academy Award-winning film editor Walter Murch. Several years later, this talk was presented at United States Military Academy at West Point, to film producer Robert Watts, at Niagara Falls (1991), the New York Public Library (1996), at Industrial Light & Magic (2001), on a book tour in Croatia and Serbia (2007), at the Open Center in New York and as the keynote speaker for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)/Professional Engineers Ontario in Toronto (2009) and at the Tesla Science Conference in Philadelphia (2010). Full-page articles on Seifer's work on Tesla have appeared in The Washington Post (4 May 1993), The New York Times (23 February 1997; [19] 5 May 2009) and The Standard-Times (14 Mar 1997), and a mock interview he did with Tesla was published in Wired Magazine (October 1998). Wizard has also been favorably reviewed in Publishers Weekly, [20] Booklist, Library Journal, Technology Review [21] Nature and Scientific American. [22]

In 1988 Seifer began a screenplay partnership on Tesla's life with visual effects editor Tim Eaton whom he met at a Tesla conference. This work resulted in a screenplay reading at Producers Club Theater in New York in 1996. Directed by Taylor Hallman, the reading had 14 actors. [23]

Career as novelist

In 1977 the reporter Robert Toth was arrested in Moscow for obtaining a paper on telepathy and brain-wave biofeedback. The Toth story made the front page of The New York Times as it happened, but the ESP connection was edited out of all follow-up stories which appeared in such places as Time, Newsweek and on all the major networks. Shortly after this, the Amazing Randi appeared on The Tonight Show with Uri Geller and proclaimed Geller to be a fraud. The tendency by the mass media to censor all mention of the actual topic of the Toth paper and the shoddy way Geller was portrayed by the media at this time sparked Seifer's first novel. Originally titled Staretz Encounter, the book has been updated and the title changed to Rasputin's Nephew. The main character is New York reporter Rudy Styne.

Seifer's second and third novels, which complete the Rudy Styne Trilogy, Doppelgänger and Crystal Night, were prompted by anecdotal information about Bruno Bettelheim. It seems the reason Bettelheim, an Austrian, was picked up by the Gestapo in 1939 and sent to Buchenwald, was because his father owned a lumberyard and the Nazis wanted it. As a rule, the Nazis tended to pay the Jews ten cents on the dollar for their assets and then charge that amount as a flight tax. This gave Seifer the idea to write a story which would portray the Holocaust as a way for the Nazis to steal Jewish assets. As part of this ten-year project, Marc traveled to Europe to tour Paris, Amsterdam, Venice and southern Germany where much of the novel takes place. The book deals with the history of Germany through both World Wars, and also the topic of computer hacking, as Rudy Styne, the protagonist from the

first novel, tries to find out who is attempting to take down the Internet as he keeps running into his double at airports.

Contributions

Marc J. Seifer has written textbooks and novels in the fields of graphology, psychology, the physics of consciousness, the history of Germany and on the inventor Nikola Tesla. Original contributions include:

Graphology

In the writing of *The Definitive Book of Handwriting Analysis*, Marc created the first modern comprehensive history of the field and also provided original research on such topics as a precise delineation of how handwriting is organized by the brain, the link between the preconscious, the automatism and symbolic thinking, and the link between handwriting, MRI's and brain damage. Along with Pat Siegel, Marc was the first graphologist to explore the handwritings of epileptic split-brain patients to discover arrhythmic breaks in the continuity of their handwriting.

Law

Through the use of interviews, depositions and original police files, an extensive case study entitled *Mr. Rhode Island*, is presented to explain precisely how inept or corrupt policemen can coerce eye-witness testimony, obtain a false confession to murder and choreograph for the same crime the framing of three completely innocent men.

Psychology

A clear explanation of Freud's psychoanalytic model, the role of counter-cathexis and hypercathexis in defense mechanisms, symbolic behavior, autism, psychosomatic illness and creative expression; and a clear explanation of Gurdjieff's often overlooked model concerning mechanical man, self-remembering, will psychology and self-actualization is presented in *Inward Journey: From Freud to Gurdjieff*.

History

Embedded in the novels *Doppelgänger* and *Crystal Night*, is an inside look from the German perspective as to how the air war of World War I was conducted, and how Germany took control of the whole of Europe so rapidly during WWII. The author also gleans insights into such individuals as Max Immelman (the Blue Max), Manfred von Richthofen (the Red Baron), Hermann Göring, second to Hitler in power in the Third Reich, Ernst Udet the leading WWI flying ace after Richthofen, and WWII test pilot, Melitta Schiller von Stauffenberg. The book uncovers the surprising reason why Hitler did not wipe out the Stauffenberg family, when he executed upwards of 5,000 individuals associated with the coup, even though Claus von Stauffenberg was the man who planted the bomb that almost killed Hitler.

Nikola Tesla

In *Wizard: The Life & Times of Nikola Tesla*, a history of modern technology and mass communication is presented along with a precise timeline of Tesla's life and achievements, his historical and technical role as principal architect of the modern age, the reasons why his name disappeared from the history books, why Marconi lost his suit against the Navy for patent infringement in wireless, a clear explanation of Tesla's relationship with J. Pierpont Morgan which explains why his turn of the century world telegraphy system, Wardencluffe, eventually failed and the trail of his secret papers.

The Physics of Consciousness

In *Transcending the Speed of Light: Consciousness & Quantum Physics*, an explanation is presented of how consciousness permeates matter, why consciousness transcends the speed of light, why inner space is as important as outer space in the creation of a more full-bodied model for the universe,

the role of imaginary numbers in linking consciousness to the physical universe and also why ether theory needs to be reconsidered. After 35 years of research, Marc claims to have uncovered Tesla's well-hidden dynamic theory of gravity, a theory which resurrects ether, and explains the link between ether, gravity and electromagnetism. This theory involves the so-called God particle, the particle (or process) that gives matter its mass, and gives new insight into Einstein's dream of Grand Unification, e.g., combining gravity (the influx of ether by elementary particles) with electromagnetism. Tesla's rotating magnetic field is also postulated as an alternative model to the Big Bang.

Personal life

Seifer is married to Lois Paziienza. Seifer and Paziienza met in 1970 during his senior year in college. She is a distant cousin of boxer Vinny Paz. Her father, Paul Paziienza had been a Golden Gloves winner in the late 1930s. Seifer and Paziienza became life partners, spending their early years frequenting the 60-acre (240,000 m²) Paziienza horse ranch in Cranston, Rhode Island, swimming during the summers at Scarborough Beach or Bonnet Shores wintering in the Caribbean and touring Europe in the Spring. They were married in 1992 and live in Rhode Island.

His brother Bruce Seifer is an Assistant Director for Economic Development in Burlington, Vermont, and his sister Meri Keithley runs a graphic design studio in Long Island City, New York with her husband.

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(Short subject, written, edited and directed by Marc Seifer; narrated by Broadway/Hollywood actor JT Walsh, original score by Lincoln Center violinist, Marshall Coid.)

Nikola Tesla: His Life & Times. (2001) Industrial Light & Magic presentation. 50-minute documentary written by Marc Seifer, edited by Tim Eaton, produced by Seifer & Eaton.

The Lost Wizard (2002) (YouTube documentary) co-written with Tim Eaton, produced by Michael Feeney & Juanita Feeney (Warm Springs, Ghost Whisperers), over a million viewings.

List of screenplays

Hail to the Chief, (1991/2001).

The Lost Wizard: The Life & Times of Nikola Tesla (1992/2003). Tim Eaton, Visual FX Editor, Industrial Light & Magic, coauthor. Screenplay reading, 12 actor, Producer's Club Theater, New York, NY, December 1996 (video). Quarter-finalist winner Storybay Screenwriter Competition, 7/2003.

List of presentations

Tesla vs. Einstein. Tesla Science Conference, Philadelphia, PA, July 2010.

Handwriting & Creativity. New England Conference on Gifted & Talented Education, Nashua, NH, Keynote Speaker, October 2009.

Handwriting Investigation. IGAS, First Parish Church, Bolton, MA, May 2009.

The Life & Times of Nikola Tesla. The Open Center, New York, May 2009.

Forensic Graphology, Psychology seminar, Roger Williams University, (March 2007).

Life & Times of Nikola Tesla. St. Sava Church, Boston, (December 2006).

The Year of Tesla. Celebrating Tesla's 150th birthday, (October 2006). Slide presentation and book signing for Croatian edition of Wizard: The Life & Times of Nikola Tesla, Zagreb Croatia. Title changed to Wondermaker, U.S. State Department helped fund cost of translation.

The Year of Tesla. Celebrating Tesla's 150th birthday, (October 2006). Slide presentation and book signing for Serbian edition of Wizard: The Life & Times of Nikola Tesla, Novi Sad, Serbia.

John Jacob Astor and Nikola Tesla, (October 2006), Serbian Academy of Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia.

The Year of Tesla. Celebrating Tesla's 150th birthday. (April 2006). Professional Engineers of Ontario, Toronto, Canada. Keynote Speaker.

Forensic Graphology. (February/2005) Forensic Graphology: A discussion of the 3 major branches: Behavioral Profiling, Neurophysiology, Questioned Documents. Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Disguise and Forgeries in Signatures. (September 2004). RI Fraud Investigators Association, RI.

Wireless Transmission of Power. (November 2003) Energy Conference & Expo. Washington, DC.

Handwriting and Brain Trauma. (May 2003) National Society for Graphology, NYC, NY.

Handwriting & Psychobiography. (August 2001). American Association of Handwriting Analysts, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Tesla Slide Presentation. (August 2001) LucasFilms Industrial Light & Magic, San Rafael, CA.

Handwriting Investigation. (May 2001) St. Luke's Church, East Greenwich, RI.

The Conscious Universe. (April 2001). University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI.

Tesla's Cosmology. Extraordinary Science Conference (July 2000). Mesa, AZ.

Handwriting and Brain Organization. (March 2000). Brandeis University, Boston, MA.

The Life Of Tesla. (June 1999). Foshay Masonic Lodge, Culver City, CA and also The Midnight Special Bookstore, Santa Monica, CA.

Comparison of John and Patsy Ramsey's Handwriting to the JonBenet Ramsey Ransom Note. American Association of Professional Graphologists, (February 1998), New York City, NY.

The Robot on Mars (August 1997). United Nations, New York, NY. (Co-presenters: Ambassador Vladislav Jovanovic, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Ljubo Vujovic, MD, William Terbo, grandnephew of Nikola Tesla.)

The Handwriting of Revolutionary War Heroes, (May 1997). Three Village Historical Society, Saugerties, NY.

Life & Times of Nikola Tesla, (April 1997). Friends of Science East, Shoreham, NY.

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Synchronicity & the Structure of Time. (April 1996). [Poster presentation.] Towards a Science of Consciousness Symposium, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ.

John Jacob Astor, Inventor, Futurist, Financier, (Summer 1996). 7th International Tesla Society Symposium, Colorado Springs, CO.

The Lost Years, (July 1994). 6th International Tesla Society Symposium, Colorado Springs, CO.

Questioned Documents. Two-hour Seminar for Police Officers, (March 1994) Laboratory for Criminological Sciences, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI.

Handwriting Analysis, (November 1993). Trinity Church, Newport, RI.

Conscious, Preconscious & Unconscious Determinants in Handwriting, (August 1993). British Institute of Graphology, Cambridge University, England.

Secret History of Wireless Communications, (July 1992). 5th International Tesla Society Symposium, Colorado Springs, CO.

Brain Damage & Handwriting, (August 1992). American Association of Handwriting Analysts, Denver, CO.

Forgery Detection, (Featured Speaker) (Nov. 1991). Institute of Graphological Sciences, Santa Fe, NM.

Hydroelectric Pioneer, (June 1991). Festival Theater, Goat Island, Niagara Falls, NY.

John Hays Hammond, Jr.: Pioneer in Remote Control, (August 1990). 4th International Tesla Society Symposium, Colorado Springs, CO.

The History of Lasers & Particle Beam Weapons, (August 1988). 3rd International Tesla Society Symposium, Colorado Springs, CO.

Neurological Organization of Fine Motor Control in Split-brain Epileptics (Nov, 1987) American Society of Professional Graphologists, Washington, DC (co-presenter).

The Psychosexual Stages of Development, (August 1987). The British Institute of Graphology, Oxford

University, England.

The Lost Wizard, (October 1986). Energy & Development Conference, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Inventors, Corporations & the Patent System. (August 1986). 2nd International Tesla Society Symposium, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO.

Graphology as a Tool in Psychobiography, (July 1986). Council of Graphological Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Creativity & Alternative Ways of Thinking for Decision-makers, (July 1985). Graduate Seminar in Management, University of Rhode Island, Alton Jones Campus, West Greenwich, RI.

Graphology as an Experimental Science, (July 1985). American Association of Handwriting Analysts, Kendal College, Chicago, IL.

The Neurophysiology of Handwriting, (March 1985). International Congress in Graphology, Jerusalem, Israel. Also work with Anna Koren, Graphologist, Haifa, New York.

Sartre & Existential Psychology, (August 1984). International Psychohistory Conference, Long Island University, NY.

The Inventor & Corporate Society at the Turn of the Century, (August 1984). Tesla '84: Centennial Symposium, Colorado College, Co.

Life & Times of Nikola Tesla (slide documentary), (Dec. 1982). West Point Military Academy, NY.

Science & Consciousness, (1981) University of Rhode Island Extension, Providence, RI.

Annual Speaker: National Society for Graphology, New York, NY, (1975–2003). Topics: Handwriting and: The preconscious; schizophrenia; psychoanalysis; stages of development; neurophysiology, the personnel agent, the addictive personality.

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