

Precisely that scenario seems to be what happened on April 10, 1963 to the U.S.S. Thresher nuclear submarine. It left a signature: the subs nearby surface companion, the U.S.S. Skylark, was in the "splatter zone" of the underwater scalar interference. That is, spurious EM noise was being generated in all the Skylark's electrical systems, some of which were actually disabled. So intense was the "electronic jamming" that it required over an hour and a half for the Skylark to transmit an emergency message back to its headquarters that the Thresher was in serious trouble and contact with it had been lost. Some of the Skylark's communication systems actually failed, but later resumed operation inexplicably, once the jamming was gone. That type of "jamming" of multiple bands and multiple electronic equipment, of course, together with the anomalous failure of electronic equipment and its later mysterious recovery, were direct signatures of the exothermic scalar interferometer against the undersea target in the vicinity of the skylark.

The very next day, April 11, 1963, the same Soviet scalar EM howitzer system was tested in the "destroy submarine" pulse mode. A huge underwater EM blast occurred off the coast of Puerto Rico, about 100 miles north of the island. The underwater explosion caused a huge boiling of the surface of the ocean, followed by the rising up of a giant mushroom of water about a third of a mile high, the mushroom of water then fell back into the ocean, completing the signature.

Fortunately the entire incident was seen by the startled crew of a passing U.S. jetliner which was just passing its checkpoint in that area. (See Robert J. Durant, "An underwater explosion -- or what?", Pursuit, 5(2), April 1972, p. 30-31.)