

Carol + Daniel
Dear Friends:

What I am about to say is entirely on my own and may come as a bit of a surprise to some of you.

In the first place it is sent only to the members of the executive but it is prepared for all members of the club. I feel in all fairness this must be read by you first.

I am submitting my resignation as your President and I wish to resign from the Club.

The Flying Saucer Club was originally started because of the interest of Chris Moppett and the desire to have the opportunity to exchange ideas with others similarly interested. Wilbert was always against the principal of an organized Club - meetings to discuss common interests - yes, he went along with this idea. He was never a joiner. I well know this. Consequently this attitude reflected in my own activities.

When the Club took the forms of a "Club", ~~for~~ fees and what have you, he reluctantly went along with this. But if you will think back, he gladly gave of our home and shared his table before the Club was "organized". If money was needed at any time, all members, who could, assisted but there were no obligations.

Topside was a form of communication to those who were unable to attend meetings regularly and it kept them up-to-date. Also included was the odd book review which served the same purpose. The circulations was limited but it was only meant to serve the purpose of keeping the group informed of whatever information had come to hand.

2.

After Wilbert's passing the name was changed to "The New Sciences Club" so that all aspects of the unknown subject could be dealt with. "Topside" took on a new look and a wider coverage. I did not vote for this change - my privilege - probably because I knew of the origin of the group and remembered why it was originated. We had fun in those days - every meeting was spontaneous pertaining to the activity of the occasion. They were get-togethers and the fact that we had approxm. 30 people at every meeting spoke for itself.

I cannot account for the change of atmosphere of the Club - but it is not necessary to comment on the lack of enthusiasm, it is obvious to all - to those who attend regularly. I feel personally that no woman should be head of such a group. But the Club is definitely "falling apart" and something has to be done. Possibly it should be disbanded until there is the desire to meet again and do something about the situation. I have not got the answers.

This will be up to you to decide, whether you continue, where and when, also what will happen to "Topside".

Therefore I ask that you make every effort to attend our next meeting which I would like to have in a supper form for the Executive and then we will be prepared for the general meeting.

So you are invited - from work if it is more convenient, and you can relax until supper bells ring, which I hope will be approx. 6.30.

In all sincerity,

* March, 1960 *
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* * TOPSIDE *
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10 Latta Street, Ottawa, Ontario

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individual authors and are not necessarily those of the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club

SCPTICISM

by W. B. Smith.

Once upon a time there was a darky who stood in court accused of stealing chickens. The farmer, his son and the hired man all testified that they had seen him steal the chickens. After hearing the evidence the judge said, "Defendant, what have you to say for yourself?" The darky just grinned and said, "Boss, ah can produce twice as man witnesses what DIDN'T see me steal those chickens!"

Unfortunately, this is typical of much of the thinking with respect to the flying saucers. Healthy scepticism is good, but this kind of scepticism is ridiculous. Non-awareness is NOT synonymous with non-existence, and disbelief in something does not in any way detract from its reality. No one can create a fact by making a statement, and no one can get rid of a fact by denying it.

Statistically many more people have seen flying saucers than atom bombs, but the bomb information comes gilded with authority while the flying saucer information comes draped in scepticism. We do not ordinarily think to question the basic facts upon which the information is based, but form our opinions more on the way in which the information comes to us. We live our daily lives so very much under the shadow of Authority that we instinctively attribute to Authority an omniscience which it really does not possess, and take the easier way of succumbing to its dictates than thinking for ourselves. A fact is none the less a fact through having been stated by a seedy waterfront character or a suave diplomat of international reputation. It is we, and we alone, who must decide for ourselves what is or is not fact; and we are responsible to ourselves for our decision.

"Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good." No one can prove without investigation, and investigation takes time and effort; often more than we are prepared to put forth. If we are not prepared to make the necessary effort to carry out an adequate investigation, are we really entitled to have our opinions taken seriously? In the absence of personal investigation, it is tempting and easy to accept Authority for Proof, but we are really fooling ourselves when we do this, since we can never really KNOW. Better that we should keep an open mind, and seize on the individual facts as they come drifting by, and have enough to justify an opinion which is really our own.

DID MARS INVADE US

LONDON. Feb. 9: (Reuters) - A Soviet scientist believes earth has been visited by space travellers from other planets, and thinks they may have had a part in the destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The scientist was identified by Tass news agency only as physicist-mathematician M. Agrest, writing in the Literary Gazette. He says he believes a gigantic space ship approached the earth from space at a speed close to light, and went into orbit while its occupants studied the earth.

They landed, possibly in the region of the Baalbek Terrace, a platform built of huge stone slabs in the Middle Eastern Antilebanon mountains which has defied explanation.

Agrest thinks the platform is part of the remains of a launching platform built by the space travellers, or something they put up to commemorate their visit.

REMAINS OF MISSILE

He adds that glass-like substances known as tektites, found in the Libyan desert and containing radioactive isotopes of aluminum and beryllium, may have been the remains of some missile.

He notes previous evidence that the tektites - for which there is no explanation - were formed not less than 1,000,000 years ago and under conditions of high temperatures and powerful radiation. He says the description of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah given in the Bible could not help attracting the attention of modern men familiar with nuclear physics.

"In modern language this legend says that people were advised to leave the area of the future explosion, not to linger in the open, not to watch the blast. Those of the fugitives who looked back lost their eyesight and perished."

WARNS OF BLAST

His theory is that the space travellers could have exploded their surplus nuclear fuel before leaving earth, after warning the local population in advance so they would not die in the atomic blast.

Another of his theories is that during the space travellers' stay on earth, they tried to convey their knowledge to the people, but because of the extremely low cultural and technical level of human society of that period, "it was most difficult to make use of this knowledge".

"Only some astronomic information was the exception, since even most primitive tribes used to find their bearings by the stars."

OTTAWA, UFO SIGHTING

by J.R. Buchanan

I was preparing to leave a social function about 0130 a.m. on February 14th. I had brought the car around to the door and was patiently awaiting my wife's arrival when my attention was drawn to a small bright light in the western sky. The night was dark and the moon almost completely obscured by an overcast which the Meteorological Office subsequently reported was at an altitude of approximately 12,000 feet.

The light appeared to be approaching quite rapidly but it suddenly stopped, hesitated, seeming to oscillate gently, and then darted off at a sharp angle to its original course. While moving rapidly the light was white and quite brilliant. Its colour and intensity seemed to vary with its rate of motion subsiding to a dim yellow, like a dying flashlight, when hovering.

Meanwhile, my wife arrived and we watched together for almost five minutes while the light, continuing its erratic gyrations, gradually gained height and disappeared into the overcast.

This is not reported for its value as an unusual sighting. Its chief interest to me was the reaction of those who, seeing us skygazing, enquired what we were looking at. On pointing out the monitor, as I assume it to have been, their immediate response was, "Its probably an aircraft". "But," we pointed out, "there is no sound and no sign of navigation lights."

At this point they seemed to lose all interest. Some walked away shaking their heads and I can only guess what they were mentally doing to my reputation.

SUBUD

by Mrs. A.M. Hardy

Growing interest in Subud, originally introduced to members of the Flying Saucer Club by the writer, by means of short talks and distribution of literature, resulted in a special meeting on February 3rd, 8:30 p.m., at the home of Mr. W.B. Smith. Among those present were members of the Club and friends of theirs, totalling 17.

Mr. Arthur Bridge, President, introduced our guest, Mr. Belair Spruit who had received the contact in 1957 at Coombe Springs, England. First Mr. Spruit played a L.P. record entitled "What is Subud", covering an interview of Mr. J.G. Bennett by Mr. Steve Allen, celebrated Radio and TV star. At the subsequent Open Forum, he kindly answered many questions from the floor. A vote of thanks was extended by the President to Mr. Spruit for his enlightening exposition of the subject, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Smith for their kind hospitality.

Refreshments were served, and the lively discussion and visit among those present extended almost until midnight. Hopes were expressed that groups be formed in Ottawa in the near future.

(Subud is an "action" for inner-development which originated in Indonesia and which was introduced to the Western World in 1957 by Mr. J.G. Bennett,

noted scientist, world traveller and philosopher, EDITOR).

"MYSTERY OBJECTS OVER ALASKA"

Ottawa "Journal", Feb. 17, 1960

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP) - A spokesman for the North American Air Defence Command here confirmed Tuesday that unidentified flying objects were observed in the skies over Alaska early Monday morning.

The spokesman said two objects were seen moving in opposite directions across Alaska.

One object produced a flash which was assumed to have been an explosion. A search is being made."

FLYING SAUCERS

by Mrs. A.M. Hardy

TV Program "CONTACT", Tuesday, February 16, 1960, 7:30 p.m. over CBOT Channel 4.

"CONTACT" takes off into outer space in search of Flying Saucers - with these words the program opened, showing at the same time a large, mysterious object, somewhat resembling in shape a ten-gallon hat, but luminous, oscillating and rotating, while travelling through the sky. This film was taken by a News Camera man in Los Angeles, under quite remarkable circumstances. Just after reloading his camera, he happened to look up and beheld a strange large object in the sky; immediately he started his camera and thus obtained this wonderful film.

Then a number of highly respected individuals were interviewed. They gave their own accounts of sightings of UFO's in the Ottawa area. First, a gentleman reported that, while travelling on a highway in Ottawa West, he was amazed to hear his car radio beginning to play music, which was somewhat of a shock to him since it was not turned on and the antenna disconnected. Next, his car stalled and the lights went out. He got out and saw a silvery disc, 8" in diameter, about 15 ft. in front of his car and at a height of some 15 ft. above the ground. It suddenly took off at a 45 degree angle and disappeared within seconds, leaving him rather badly shaken. Thus, from complete indifference, he turned into an ardent seeker of knowledge.

Secondly, two ladies, sister, reported an entirely different, but likewise amazing sighting, concerning a 3½ hour observation of a brilliant object, stationary, at great height. It was large and pulsating, changing colours from red to green and white. After a time, a smaller object dropped off sharply, stayed below for a while, returned into the larger one, took off again at a tangent upwards to the right and eventually returned again. The larger craft, however, showed no sign of increase or decrease in size, during these manoeuvres. After some 3½ hours' observation, it disappeared instantaneously. While all stars, in the meantime, moved on in the Heavens, the main object remained stationary.

Thirdly, a gentleman told of two sightings, one of a huge, yellowish-white coloured luminous disc, which travelled across the sky and then disappeared; the second sighting was similar to the first, but there were two objects in this case, one following the other.

Next Mr. W. B. Smith, Senior Engineer of the Radio Regulations Engineering Division, Dept. of Transport, and "STAR" member of the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club, was interviewed. He disclosed that his interest in UFO's dates back to 1950 when a number of sensational sightings all over the globe received a great deal of news coverage. He said that a variety of possible explanations could be found for some 85% of phenomena in the Heavens, such as brighter planets, certain atmospheric conditions, jets, weather balloons, birds in flight, etc., some 15% of sightings defied explanation and could be taken for mysterious objects. The latter he divided roughly into three categories:

- 1) small objects, 4" to 18" in diameter
- 2) bell shaped objects, 35' to 150' in diameter, with a lower skirt, a cabin with a little light on top, and what appears to be landing gear underneath,
- 3) cigar shaped objects of abnormal size, but rarely observed.

There seemed to be a similarity in pattern from observation all over the world, he said.

The Royal Canadian Air Force had been invited to comment, but declined to commit themselves either one way or the other. Several members of the Canadian Government, National Research Council, and a Psychologist of the Ottawa University, were interviewed and gave accounts of their conception, proving, in general, that the tendency of outraged scorn and contemptuous ridicule of some 10 years ago, has undergone a substantial change towards a more tolerant and even a more curious attitude. The Radar tracking of the Washington, D.C., sighting may have been responsible, in part, for this change of attitude. The majority of scientists agreed with Mr. W.B. Smith's statement that approximately 85% of the sightings could be explained, while the remaining 15% kept them wondering.

The positive response during a public poll was equally gratifying. The majority of the individuals questioned looked upon the question of UFO's and communication with other planets and worlds with quite an open mind, some even stating that nothing could surprise them any more in these exciting days and that they were ready to believe anything. All in all, it was a very successful program and, for many, an enlightening experience.

BOOK REVIEW

by W. Riddell

New Worlds Beyond the Atom (De La Warr)

The book presents a searching in the realm of Mind and Matter describing fascinating research work carried out in the last decade by the

Delawarr Laboratories, Oxford, work which has revealed new forms of radiation unknown to science.

The discoveries are a step away from the gross materialism, which still fetters scientific thought, towards a new standpoint bridging the world of matter and new worlds of subtle influences. They are the beginnings of a fresh and highly important branch of science.

They throw light on some of the enigmas of Physics and Biology, such as the origin of shapes and forms in nature, the means whereby vital energy passes to living things, and the mystery of the creation of matter out of an apparent void.

They are also likely to affect our daily lives in a variety of ways. Instruments have been invented which make use of these radiations for diagnosis and therapy, the stimulation of the growth of crops and the destruction of pests by a broadcasting technique, the detection of metals and minerals, and the analysis of foods and other substances. A camera which has undergone exhaustive tests is able to photograph the flower which will grow from a seed, and the clinical condition of a patient who may be hundreds of miles distant.

Much interest has been generated and to satisfy this a quarterly journal is published titled "Mind and Matter", which aims at disseminating knowledge to the greater advantage of mankind. Annual subscription \$4.50, Raleigh Park Road, Oxford, England.

JUNE, 1960

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CONTENTS

The Vanishing Act

by W. B. Smith

The Bells Corners Mystery

by W. B. Smith and
J. R. Buchanan

U.F.O. Sighting - 1897

by Don Hughes

Unsolved Aerial Mystery

The ~~Monte~~ Gazette
April 28, 1960

Life on Planets More than Likely

The Montreal Gazette

Four see "Saucers"
(over Sarnia, Ontario)

The Montreal Gazette
February 23, 1960

Top secret
June 1960

THE VANISHING ACT

by W. B. Smith

There have been many well authenticated reports of flying saucers suddenly vanishing, and a few where they have as suddenly appeared. There is little doubt that the phenomenon does take place but we are most perplexed for a satisfactory explanation.

Moad Layne of B.S.R.A. has suggested that the craft materialize from one dimension into some other dimension, but since we know so little about this process proffering it as an explanation seems like begging the question. There is a great deal of evidence to support the fact of the materialization phenomenon in a general sense, but our understanding of it is so inadequate that we are not really entitled to comment.

Cramp and Michel have suggested that possibly high speed and rapid accelerations might be an explanation, but again there are difficulties. Even a high speed shell from a big gun can be seen if the observer is favorably situated. Also, high speeds and large accelerations imply large expenditures of energy, and even if the energy itself poses no problem, equipment to handle and control it most certainly does. All the information on the structure and equipment of flying saucers points away from any great aggregation of such equipment, and we are left with the conclusion that it is skill, rather than brute force which is involved.

There is an increasing amount of evidence indicating that Time is not quite what we have assumed, and that it is related to a field condition rather parallel with electric and magnetic fields. If we are prepared to accept Time as a variable quantity, and that it can be controlled we can see how this vanishing trick is worked, because it is indeed a trick. When the magician makes an elephant apparently vanish from the stage, he usually does it with mirrors and lighting. The audience continues to look at where the elephant last appeared to be, but sees instead a reflection of the curtains, and therefore think that they are looking through the space recently occupied by the elephant when in reality they are looking around it.

If a flying saucer is parked in a meadow with a background of trees, and arranges things so that there is less time close to the ship than more remote from it, light will be bent towards the ship, because the wave front will find that the side next to the ship has less time and therefore can't go as far as the side away from the ship. Light being reflected from the trees and passing close to the ship to reach an observer will bend around the ship, much as light is bent in passing through a lens, and the observer who is accustomed to thinking that light always travels in straight lines thinks that the image of the trees has come to him directly through the space occupied by the saucer, whereas in reality it passed around the saucer, and the saucer to all intents and purposes was rendered invisible.

It is true that there will always be a little residue of core made up of light which came directly from the saucer along the same path as the light from the trees, but the effect is precisely the same as if the saucer were viewed through a strong concave or reducing lens, and it would appear to be so small as to be inconspicuous and would not be noticed.

An acute observer might be able to detect the presence of the saucer, either through locating the tiny image, or through noticing the apparent increase in distance from himself to the background in the direction of the saucer, since the light passing near the saucer would have to travel a little farther than the light passing at a greater distance. If the observer were in motion while this latter observation were taking place he would note that an area of background would seem to recede as if it were painted on a backdrop and the backdrop had a wave in it.

Since it is rather apparent that saucers do make use of field manipulation for their support and propulsion, it is not unreasonable to carry this one step further and assume a control over the time field, particularly since this offers such an elegant explanation for what would otherwise be an inexplicable phenomenon.

THE BELLS CORNERS MYSTERY

by W.B. Smith and
J. R. Buchanan

Bells Corners is a small village and rural centre about five miles west of Ottawa. The area south west of the village is largely bush and swamp, with a few meadows interspersed, and is practically uninhabited, except for a few farmers who have built their homes fronting on the highways. One of these small holdings about a mile and a half south of Bells Corners is held by Mrs. Couturier and her family, who live in a large rectangular shaped house set well back from the highway. The land immediately surrounding the house and up to the highway is cleared but behind the house is a bush land running into swamp. Across the swamp and about a mile west is an abandoned farm with the barn still standing and reasonably serviceable, with a couple of meadows nearby which were originally fields.

During the week of August 18, 1958, exact date impossible to determine, at about 10:45 p.m. E.D.T. Mrs. Couturier glanced out of her window and noticed a patch of bluish light from some unexplained source in the yard about twenty five feet south from the house. She immediately put on a black house coat and went out into the yard to investigate. Her son who lives on the ground floor of the same house also came out to investigate. Although Mrs. Couturier walked right up to within a couple of feet from the light, her son remained near the corner of the house, urging extreme caution.

Mrs. Couturier said that she saw within the patch of light what appeared to be a small person lying face down on the ground with the face tilted so that she could see the eyes but not the lower part of the face. She described the head as perfectly round and about the size of that of a six year old child, with short cropped rather dark blonde wooly hair on top. The skin appeared to be very white and without blemishes or markings. She was unable to see if there were nose, mouth or ears, but she did note that the eyes were quite large, round and seemed to be faceted and jewel-like. She was unable to determine the source of the light but gained the impression that it came from the eyes.

At this point and after looking at this being for about a minute Mrs. Couturier's son became so insistent that she left the vicinity and to satisfy him returned to the house and when she looked out the window the light was gone and since there was no moon nothing further could be seen. Although Mrs. Couturier says that she was not frightened, her son apparently was terrified, otherwise a further investigation might have been made at the time. Subsequently she told this story to various friends but was met with frank disbelief.

This story came to our attention on February 16, 1960, following a short TV program on flying saucers over the local station, when Mrs. Couturier phoned the station and told her story. Heavy snows in the area prevented any investigation until May first. On this date she was interviewed on tape and the grounds looked over. She pointed out the place where the being was seen, which was marked by an irregular area of dead grass about 3 ft. by 1 ft. She also pointed out where small unexplained foot prints had been seen in the snow last March, the line of which was projected to the vicinity of the old barn mentioned above. The foot-prints were described as being about what a six year old child might have made but sideways, and fairly close together as if the person had paced along sideways.

It is unfortunate that the foot-steps were not reported at the time they were noted, since some investigation might have been made at the time in spite of the heavy snow. However, Mrs. Couturier is strongly of the opinion that the being, whoever or whatever he is, is still in the neighborhood. A superficial search of the three or four square miles of bush and ramp back of the Couturier house failed to yield any tangible evidence of either a space craft or a possible occupant or alien being, but the terrain is such that a small army could hide out with little or no chance of casual detection. Mrs. Couturier has promised to advise immediately of any further developments in the area.

U.F.O. SIGHTING - 1897

by Don Hughes

The February issue of "Stag" magazine presented a "pre-airplane" era report of a UFO sighting which was witnessed by a large number of people.

The object sighted was described as being cigar-shaped, with stubby wings and was over 200 feet long. It was also sighted at night and showed flashing coloured lights. It swept over a small town named Sisterville (date unknown) at night and shone search lights down at the houses while the inhabitants of the town watched. This was on April 9, 1897.

It was seen for seven days at different places on the route from St. Louis, Miss. to Denver, Colorado.

Consider it a significant report as there were no man-made objects to confuse the issue.

UNSOLVED AERIAL MYSTERY

The Almonte Gazette
April 28, 1960

Mr. W. B. Bolger of Clayton was in the Gazette office one day last week and had with him a number of strips of tinfoil which he said had come down from the air. He and several others saw them descending and picked them up from the ground or in the branches of trees. They may have come from an airplane or may have come from hundreds of miles away borne on the wind. So far as he knew there had been no planes over that part of the country recently.

A sample was examined, a strip approximately one foot in length and one quarter of an inch wide. It was found similar to the "chaff" or "window" material used in Radar exercises. Aircraft spreading this material can well fly at altitudes such as not to be heard or noticed.

ARE ON PLANETS MORE THAN LIKELY

by The Montreal Gazette

Ottawa, Nov. 19 - C.P. - A number of eminent astronomers consider that there must be many millions of planets in the universe suitable for the support of life such as on earth, Dr. William Petrie said tonight. Dr. Petrie, superintendent of the Defence Research Board's operational research group, was delivering the second in a series of lectures on space science at Carleton University here. He said a remarkable fact about the galaxies - the solar system in which the earth whirls is only a tiny part of one galaxy - in that they appear to be moving away from the earth no matter in what direction one looks. It is generally agreed

that the universe is expanding and that the galaxies are rushing away from each other. If one works backward from the measured speeds, it appears that about 1,000,000,000 years ago the material of the universe was packed together much more closely than it is at present. If so, there would be collisions taking place between individual stars and groups of stars during this period. It is likely that our earth and other planets were formed during this distant era and it is also likely that many other stars contained planetary systems. A number of eminent astronomers consider that there must be many millions of planets in the universe suitable for the support of life such as our own. Dr. Petrie said the region of the solar system will keep earth's spacemen busy "for a good long time". It was a big jump from the sun and planets to even the closest star. The distance to the sun was about 93,000,000 miles and to the nearest star about 280,000 times this distance. Dr. Petrie said the stars which can be seen by eye or telescope belong to a large system called the galaxy, which is shaped somewhat like a cartwheel and has a diameter of 80,000 light years. One light year is six trillion miles. The "galaxy" comprises about one billion stars. The sun and the planets occupy an insignificant position near the edge of this assembly. More than 100 star clusters have been recognized in the "galaxy" and each may contain 500,000 stars. But the galaxy itself is only a "local system", Dr. Petrie said. Space included an enormous number of other galaxies or "island universes". The nearest was some 150,000 light years from the earth, the more distant hundreds of millions of light years away. The number of galaxies seen with a 200-inch telescope was estimated at several hundred million. Galaxies tended to cluster and form groups with as many as 500 members. Several thousand of these clusters have been recorded. "The mind does not appreciate the magnitude of these figures", Dr. Petrie said.

FOUR SEE 'SAUCERS' OVER SARNIA, ONTARIO

The Montreal Gazette
February 23, 1960

Sarnia, Feb. 22-C.P.- Four men and a woman told reporters they saw five circular objects whirling across the sky early last night, which sounded "like whirling dynamos" and hovered for a few minutes before disappearing. P.C. Bart, a CNR employee said they were definitely not helicopters and that their sound was not like any familiar ground sound. He said he saw the white objects moving in formations on two levels. Each had a beam of light that shone to the ground like a giant flashlight. Mrs. Helma Ballentyne, who works for the Grand Trunk Western Railway restaurant said she first heard a sound "which I know wasn't a plane". The sound hovered, I thought, right over me for several minutes before it went away." Bart made his report to the CNR (Canadian National Railways) terminal tower at 5:30 p.m. E.S.T., that he had seen several "queer objects" in the sky just east of the Nodoland side road and east of the main CNR station.

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September, 1960
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TABLE of CONTENTS

Author

Gravity Day 1960

W. B. Smith

An Interesting Sighting

W. B. Smith

Mysterious Flying Object near
"Echo 1"

Mrs. A. M. Hardy

(from the "Montrealer Nachrichten",
Sept. 10th, 1960.)

((Translated by Mrs. A.M. Hardy)

The Books of Charles Fort

Topside
Sept 60

GRAVITY DAY 1960

by W. B. Smith

Gravity Day was held Saturday August 27th, at New Boston, New Hampshire, sponsored by the Gravity Research Foundation, and organized by Mr. Rover W. Babson. The morning session consisted of three technical papers, the first of which was the first prize winning essay "Gravity and the Nature of Fundamental Particles". The second was "Can there be a Shield for Gravitation?", and the third, "The Possibility of Producing Changes in the Gravitational Mass of Certain Substances."

The following summary is taken from the paper "Gravity and the Nature of Fundamental Particles" by Dr. Lloyd Motz.

"Up until the presenttime it has not been possible to establish a relationship between the macroscopic gravitation theory and the properties of fundamental particles. Ultimately, however, if one is to attain a thorough understanding of gravitation it must be through a correct theory of the structure of the fundamental particles. For that reason the present essay is devoted to an analysis of this point.

Since the macroscopic gravitational theory is based on non-Euclidean geometries, one may hope to acquire an understanding of fundamental particles by a similar approach. In this essay the WEYL THEORY OF GAUGE INVARIANCE is applied to obtaining a geometrical theory of electrons and protons, and it is shown that their structure can be understood in terms of localized non-Euclidean geometries."

This paper is right on the party line of orthodox science and is a magnificent mathematical manipulation. Reprints may be obtained from the Gravity Research Foundation, New Boston, N.H.

The paper by Dr. W.G. Swann, "Can there be a Shield for Gravitation?" was predicated upon an assumed inequality between the forces of attraction between large particles and between small particles. If such an inequality exists, gravitation could be explained as an electrostatic attraction. Furthermore, since we know that "anti-matter" does exist, and assuming identical properties but opposite charges for this anti-matter, it should be possible to build a gravitational shield using concentric shields of matter and anti-matter. There is one small problem, however; anti-matter coming in contact with matter produces an explosion much more energetic than that of a Hydrogen bomb, during the course of which both implicated matters are entirely annihilated!

The paper on "The Possibility of Producing Changes in the Gravitational Mass of certain Substances" by Joel E. Fisher, was essentially a report on a series of experiments which he had conducted. It was reported that Bismuth, and also several other substances, appeared to gain or lose weight according to their magnetic history. The reported changes of weights were small but quite within the range of the analytical balance which was used to weigh the

samples. Mr. Fisher also reported that he felt that the earlier report of gravitational changes due to rotating magnetic fields was due to vibration affecting the gravimeter.

A delicious luncheon was served to those attending the Convention through the compliments of Mr. Babson, and advantage was taken to meet and talk with several people having interests in common. The day started out quite cool, but by mid afternoon was quite warm, making the event a very pleasant social experience.

Dr. H. Dwight Carle, presented a paper showing how the birds, the trees, etc. responded to gravity, and arranged their physical structure to take this force into account.

Professor Charles J. Lyon demonstrated the effect of allowing plants to grow under conditions where the gravitational stimulus was equalized. He had arranged a number of plants in pots placed horizontally on turntables so that they would rotate about a horizontal axis about once per minute. Under these conditions the plant stems curved around towards the pot rather than standing normally. The leaves also tended to come out straight from the stem instead of at the usual angle. Also, the leaf orientation was random, instead of the orderly arrangement to which we are accustomed. In general, the conclusion was reached that in the absence of a definite direction of gravity, the plants developed into more or less of a tangle. A further experiment made with seeds impaled on wires free to vibrate while being rotated showed that the sprouts were quite sensitive to a unidirectional force since they had responded to about 1/100 g centrifugal force.

It was noteworthy the omission of any papers, even speculative, on the possibility of gravity control, or a recognition that such control might be possible. It seemed that the entire thinking was dominated by the philosophy of modern science, with a great inertia to deviate from the well trodden path of orthodoxy.

AN INTERESTING SIGHTING

by W. B. Smith

On August 16, 1960, my wife, one son and myself were watching the sky for the passage of the satellite Echo 1 which was due about 9 p.m. About 10 minutes before the satellite was due we noticed a light in the south travelling north. At first we thought it was the satellite even though the course was not right. However, as it came nearly overhead we realized that it was not the satellite because it was travelling much too fast, about the speed of a jet aircraft at 5,000 feet, and also because it carried in addition to the steady white light, an intense blue light flashing at about 10 per second. Through 7x35 glasses the blue light was almost blinding, like a welding arc. As the object passed overhead the blue

light slowed gradually to about 1 per second, and at about 60° above the horizon to the north, made a sharp right angle turn and headed west, where it eventually passed out of sight in the distance. The entire operation was soundless. We are quite familiar with the many modern aircraft as our home is in line with, and about 3 miles from a major runway, and we see many craft flying overhead at about 5000 foot altitude, and we can say definitely that this object was not an ordinary aircraft.

Article from MONTREALER NACHRICHTEN,
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Translated by A.M. Hardy

MONTREAL. - Satellite "Echo" 1, circling with great regularity around the earth, has, a few nights ago, been observed simultaneously with another flying object. This celestial body which was of a reddish colour has been seen in Montreal as well as in other North American places.

According to estimations of amateur astronomers, the object was flying at approximately the same altitude as "Echo 1", at twice the velocity, however. The possibility that it was another Soviet or American satellite model has been violently disputed. Grumman-Aviation Engineering, Bethoage, N.Y., have been able to take a photograph of the object with a special camera.

Robert I. Johnson, Director of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, summarizes all observations made so far. In his opinion, it is a flying object of approximately one tenth the size of "Echo 1", and he considers it to be neither a meteor nor an artificial earth-satellite.

The Books of CHARLES FORT

In the extension of knowledge by observing the unnatural occurrence of natural phenomena, Charles Fort has left a monument to posterity. He was of such a mind that his work is a classic, the Fortian Society was formed before his death to carry on his work and it is a tribute when we refer to falls of things and matter as Fortean Falls.

He wrote four books in all, the first published in 1919, called "The Book of the Damned", "New Lands" in 1923, "Lo" in 1931 and "Wild Talents" in 1932. These volumes are now bound in one cover and published by H. Holt and Co., N.Y., 1941, price \$6.00. This should be available in the local library.

The value of these writings is not in the text but rather in its potential to make people think without telling them what to think. He classifies and develops unexplainable things to show that orthodoxy is inadequate and indeed that all limited thinkers are seriously handicapped when an extension of knowledge is an indicated solution to any peculiar phenomena.

The subjects range from falls of fish to red rain, frogs to hailstones with pictures, stones to black rains, cobwebs to jelly fish, multitudinous things that appear out of nowhere for seemingly no reason.

The skies are very prolific in recordings of space ships and objects and lights in all manner of circumstances.

For a catalogue of unusual happenings this book qualifies as a classic. It is slow reading but of a nature that can be picked up and set down conveniently for reading by bits and pieces.