

T O P S I D E

Published by the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club
10 Lotta Street, Ottawa, Ontario

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Number 9

Spring 1962

THE NEW ERA OF THE SCIENTIST

by
Carol Halford-Watkins

With scientists at long last turning their attention to metaphysical subjects, notably experiments in extra-sensory perception, psychical research, etc., it seems likely that within the next decade or so, we shall be faced with some startling discoveries and many of the mysteries of so-called psychic "phenonema" will turn out to be great natural laws hitherto unexplored scientifically. With scientific backing, the "Cindrella" science of psychic phenonema may be given new "respectability" and acceptance and may well be elevated to its rightful place among other natural sciences. Such investigations may in time even include the probing and final harnessing of the illusive Fourth Dimension, thereby opening up a dramatic new field of experience in the history of this planet.

Already there are indications of the scientific eye being focussed on the metaphysical. That even the highly cautious, ultra-conservative medical profession is gradually widening its horizons to include the possibility of healing on a metaphysical basis, is evidenced by the fact that previously "suspect" hypnotism is now being widely used for the treatment of certain conditions, and in Britain over 500 hospitals now admit spiritual healers to treat patients who request their services. The many well-authenticated cases of successful treatment by metaphysical healers of sickness and disease, including cancer - often the result of a last desperate resort of a patient when orthodox medicine has failed - can no longer be ignored and a few of the more enlightened men of the medical profession are now endeavouring to probe scientifically the mystery of metaphysical healing powers.

A case in point is the experience of a prominent Harley Street specialist, Dr. Michael Ash who, 21 years ago discovered, more or less accidentally, that he possessed the power to heal successfully with what he terms radiations emanating from his own body. The discovery occurred while he and his wife were on a long sea voyage and Mrs. Ash developed a prostrating headache. When the migraine failed to respond to the limited medical facilities aboard ship, in an attempt to soothe the condition, Dr. Ash laid his fingers on her temples. Within a few minutes, her headache disappeared completely and Dr. Ash made an interesting discovery - his fingertips had turned slightly blue under the nails.

Intrigued by the experience, Dr. Ash decided to experiment further and discovered that he was able to heal angina, anaemia, ulcers, skin diseases, etc., and even some forms of cancer responded to the touch of his fingertips which, as before, turned slightly blue.

Not content to accept this power as some mysterious healing gift, Dr. Ash decided to investigate the phenonema scientifically. Satisfied that the healing power was indeed some form of body radiation, he sought for means to identify and measure it. In his attempt to isolate this body radiation, he tried to find out what opposing waves could interfere with it. This led to the discovery that ultrasonic waves, i.e., sounds beyond the range of the human ear, did in fact disrupt the radiation.

Continuing his experiments in this particular field, Dr. Ash - as so many scientists before him when attempting to solve a problem by the method of trial and error - then ran into an experience with rather disastrous results. In probing the problem of the effect of ultra-sonic waves on body radiations, a young girl scientist who was assisting him in the experiments, turned on a machine which produced ultra-sonic frequencies. When she tuned to a frequency of 82,000 cycles per second a dog, brought in as part of the experiments, ran howling from the room. Realizing that not even a dog with supersonic hearing, could have heard such a high frequency sound, she pondered on the possibility of the dog's nose being sensitive to the sound waves. To test her theory, the girl - either courageously or foolhardily - put her tongue in the path of the ultra-sonic waves. She collapsed immediately, her nerves and body temporarily paralyzed. Dr. Ash, rushing into the room, found her in a state of shock, unable to smell or taste although her tongue was not burned or injured. He was, however, convinced that she was not suffering from electric shock.

Dr. Ash treated the girl but her return to normal health was a long and slow process. There was a curious aftermath to the accident. For a considerable time after the incident, the girl became unusually psychic. With her metaphysical senses abnormally sharpened, she was able to hear conversations that were taking place miles away and she could quite easily tell people the contents of their handbags or pockets.

This unfortunate incident was not, however, without some beneficial results to Dr. Ash's experiments. In summing up the situation he reported: "It was this accident which gave me a very important insight into the mystery of radiations from the human body. I found that each part of the human body broadcasts radiations in its own particular frequency. I now believe that by a million-to-one chance, this girl tuned in to the frequency of her vagus nerve which passes through the throat directly to the heart. Naturally, the result was catastrophic."

As a result of his investigations, Dr. Ash claims that he can produce scientific evidence that his healing power is a perfectly natural function. He maintains that such body radiations are no more extraordinary than sound waves made by the vocal chords. He claims that everyone has such body vibrations but that natural healers seem to be blessed with more of them. He believes that the emanations from sick bodies are caused by some vital leakage and that they can be healed by radiations from a healthy body.

Dr. Ash has now trained himself to detect impulses from the human body with his hands and he describes them as feeling like "tiny electric shocks". He further claims that he is able to tell the difference between sickness and health by the distance at which he feels such body emanations.

His theories and claims have, of course, proved revolutionary to his medical colleagues, many of whom reject them, but the fact remains that whatever the source of his power, he has successfully healed a number of diseases by "irradiating" the area of distress and has even returned to mobility long-standing cases of paralysis.

To break down the citadel of orthodox medicine will obviously prove a hard and stony path, but the scientific efforts of professional

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men such as Dr. Ash are a welcome step in the right direction. If by the discovery and implementation of natural healing powers, we can in time cure the mental and physical disorders of homo sapiens, this must inevitably prove to be a greater achievement and blessing to mankind than all the costly and comparatively unrewarding attempts to probe space. Man's curiosity about the space that surrounds him and his solar neighbours is completely understandable, but as fascinating as the prospect of space travel may be, are we really ready for such cosmic explorations? I doubt it and humbly suggest, first things first. How much better if these vast sums of money were placed in the hands of the scientists for work on man's welfare and the improvement of world conditions! Let us first put our own planet in order, achieve freedom from wars, famine and disease, and above all, acquire a little more wisdom before, ill-prepared physically, mentally and spiritually, we attempt to invade alien territories in outer space.

The future fate of the world still rests in the hands of the scientists who, if they broaden their scope of activities to encompass the vast, unexplored areas of the metaphysical side of life, may find the answers to many problems and mysteries, with a resultant betterment of world conditions. As we step into the new Aquarian Age, our scientists are presented with a fascinating challenge - and an awesome responsibility - whether their efforts will result in the final destruction of this planet, or the ultimate creation of a beautiful world on which health, harmony and equal prosperity for all reign supreme. Such a Utopia need not be an idle dream but a distinct possibility - if the scientist lives up to the highest calling of his profession.

REPORTING FLYING SAUCER SIGHTINGS.

W. B. Smith

Many flying saucer reports do not do not have anywhere near the value they might have had if they had been properly reported. Much valuable data is either lost or rendered useless by being left out or inadequately reported. Many otherwise good reports are reduced in value because the people who prepared them didn't realize what constituted a good report. The following notes are intended to form a framework for the reporting of sightings, which if followed, should result in the preparation of really useful reports.

When a flying saucer, or any other unusual object, is seen the first thing to do is to note, in writing if possible, the EXACT time and place, to be followed by a detailed description of the duration, behaviour, etc. Careful note should be made of the prevalent conditions, such as wind, clouds, position of the sun or moon, precipitation, etc. If these things serve no other useful purpose they go a long way to establishing the competence of the observer and his ability to recognize and interpret what he sees, as they can be confirmed in most cases through the local weather office records. Precision in placement in time and space, coordinated with parallel evidence from observers located somewhere else opens the way for a surprising amount of interpretation and basic data.

description as possible of WHAT WAS SEEN, which may be somewhat different from the conclusions reached. For example, a coin seen at a distance will appear as a circle, fat or thin ellipse or a thin line according to its tilt to the axis of vision. When viewed flat side on, unless surface markings are visible it could be a sphere. Size is an important point and here the manner of reporting is vital. "As big as a dinner plate" is interesting but useless for evaluation because it is obvious that a dinner plate a hundred or so feet away looks as big as the full moon! A much more accurate method of reporting is to state the apparent size of the object in relation to the full moon, which is quite familiar to us all (if we are not too old). Another method is to poke a few holes through a piece of dark colored paper with a pencil ranging in size from the point to the full pencil diameter and then holding this paper at arm's length compare the bright area of a suitable hole with the apparent size of what was seen. The diameter of the hole held at arm's length will give the investigator a very good idea of its subtended size.

The position of a stationary object, or the path of a moving one should be carefully reported by reference to background or reference points that can be located. If the observer has a GOOD knowledge of the star constellations this is probably the best method of describing position and trajectory, but knowledge of the general areas of constellations is of little value. Probably the best method for the amateur is to note its position as above some particular landmark, estimating the angle above the horizon, and then identifying the landmark on a map (such as a road map) together with his own position. The angle above the horizon can be reported easily by threading a string through a sheet of paper, attaching a weight to the end of the string and looking along the top edge of the paper and noting the position of the string. A line on the paper where the string lay can subsequently be scaled off with a protractor. It is quite permissible to do this little job sometime after the actual sighting, provided that it is soon, and the details are still fresh in mind.

If two people separated by a modest distance both report seeing the same object at the same time, and provide the minimal data set out above, the following information with regard to the object can easily be determined. 1. Where the object was in relation to a fixed ground location. 2. How high it was. 3. How big it was in actual size. 4. How fast it was moving, if at all, in miles per hour. 5. Relationships with respect to such things as airplanes, balloons, beacons etc. which might have been visible at that time.

Specific data are very difficult to shoot down, but casual data can be explained away quite easily. It is far more important to have a few facts well tied down than a whole sheaf of opinions which cannot be supported by fact. It is often more effective to identify what an object was not (and why) than to try to identify what it was. The identification of obscure objects is really a job for the expert, but the amateur can be of the utmost assistance in providing the necessary facts upon which the expert can base his analysis.

MORE ON SOVIET GRAVITY RESEARCH

by Dr. Albert Parry

GRAVITY IS INCREASINGLY

one of the most important Space-Age subjects of Soviet research and controversy. "Gravitational Waves-Do They Exist?" is the title of a recent extensive symposium in the Moscow magazine Znaniye-Sila (Knowledge is a Force). Four well-known Soviet physicist-theoreticians participated. One of them, Professor Dmitry D. Ivanenko, an outstanding atomic scientist, is noted for his work on the quantum theory of gravitation. In this symposium he declares that, in the study of gravity, mankind is "on the threshold of new discoveries."

AFTER RECITING THE WESTERN RECORD

of research of gravity, Dr. Ivanenko praises recent Russian work in this field, particularly that done by the team of V.B. Braghinsky and G.I. Rukman. These two physicists have suggested the idea of locating gravitational waves with the aid of complicated and costly equipment consisting of tens of thousands of cylindrical piezocrystals made of titanate of barium. Describing their proposed equipment and method in some detail, Professor Ivanenko comments: "It is a difficult experiment, of course! But it is most desirable to try it out. Nowadays solutions of great problems of principle have often to be wrested from nature at the price of enormous efforts." In effect, he pleads for governmental funds to make such experiments possible.

WHAT PRACTICAL RESULTS

may there be? Will weightlessness be reduced or even eliminated? It is of course too early to give any definite answers to such questions. The attempt to discover gravitational waves is so far a task of pure science only, Professor Ivanenko admits, yet he adds that such a discovery, if made, "will inevitably lead in the future to various applications in technology as well." He writes: "Mankind will perhaps (thus) find an entirely new route of generating gravitational waves and will be able to utilize these waves' wonderful capacities in all their wide scope, including their remarkable ability to penetrate any handicaps without perceptible changes." Gravitational waves may in time be exploited by man for his communications purposes, the Soviet professor suggests.

BUT THE VERY EXISTENCE

of gravitational waves is questioned as "problematic" by Professor M.F. Shirokov, another participant in the symposium. "Even if they are finally discovered," he argues, "it is hardly possible that they will have a technical application." The middle-of-the-road position in the symposium, is expressed by M.E. Gertsenshtein, a younger physicist. He says that he is convinced of the existence of gravitational waves in nature, but that "the road to their discovery, reception, and generation is very long." He criticizes the current proposals of equipment to locate and use such waves as "to clumsy and expensive to be put into practice." He speculates nevertheless on the possibility of building, in time, a graviotelescope with unprecedented strength. But he hastens to say: "The creation of such a telescope is an extraordinarily far-off thing." Gertsenshtein is joined by Professor A.S. Kompaneyets, who also does not doubt "the real existence of gravitational waves" but feels that an instrument to intercept and relay them,

although possible in principle, would take miles of space to construct, "and perhaps more." He summarizes: "it is premature to speak about a practical application of gravitational waves. However, should discoveries be made that would cut down on the quantitative requirements of such technology, the question can be posed quite differently."

IF NOT A REDUCTION OF WEIGHTLESSNESS,
then new communications inventions can be the result. "The day may come," the editors of the Soviet symposium say in closing, "when a gravitotelescope, graviatelephone, and graviotelelevision will be flesh and blood of our engineering installations." (Missiles and Rockets, March 19th, 1962)

SOMETHING UNUSUAL?

"Pilots of the North American Aviation X-15 research airplane report an unidentified object detected at extreme altitude by an automatic camera during the recent altitude record flight to 246,700 feet by Joseph A. Walker, chief pilot of the X-15 program. (Aviation Week and Space Technology, 21 May 1962).

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Number 10

Summer 1962

Published at 26 Desjardins Street, Hull, Quebec.

DID MARTIANS WIN SPACE RACE?
(Norad News Service, 21 July 62)

While it seems safe to assert that earthmen will conquer space in the 20th Century, a question that could nag him is: did Martians outdo him in the science in the 19th Century?

Dr. Melvin L. Stehsel of Aerojet-General Corporation's Advanced Research Division in Azusa, Calif., points out that astronomers and other scientists have long felt that the network of "canals" observed on Mars could be evidence of an intelligent civilization.

The appearance of one of the planet's moons has caused serious scientific consideration that it may be an artificial Mars satellite launched into orbit from the surface of that planet between 1862 and 1877.

Astronomical observations in 1862, when Mars and Earth were in closest proximity, failed to reveal the "moon". But on the closest view in 1877 ---- suddenly there it was!

Furthermore, it changes its velocity ---- just like our artificial satellites.

North American Air Defence Command's Space Detection and Tracking System is now watching more than 200 objects out in space, but it doesn't have the Mars-orbiting satellite among them. The SPADATS people are concerned with man-made hardware orbiting the planet earth and its potential threat to North America security.

So further details on the Mars satellite will have to be cleared with the Martian space trackers.

IS SOMEBODY OUT THERE?
(Imperial Oil Review, Aug. 62)

by Michael Jacot

There was -- and perhaps still is -- animal and plant life on another planet. Men on earth have examined remnants of that life.

This is not science fiction. It is the contention of an oil scientist and two university colleagues, based on physical evidence they found in the tiny granules of a lump of matter from outer space: a fragment of a meteorite that fell in France 98 years ago.

The scientists -- Dr. Warren Meinschein of Esso Research Engineering, and Drs. Bartholomew Nagy and Douglas Hennessy of Fordham University -- gave the news to a New York Academy of Sciences meeting last year.

Since then there has been further evidence. Because of the tools and techniques used are those of the oil industry in its search for oil-bearing rock, oil scientists have been particularly useful in checking the evidence. An Imperial Oil scientist, Dr. Frank Staplin of Calgary, one of the continent's top paleontologists, has examined the 98-year-old meteorite and confirmed certain of the findings.

It means that other worlds had -- and still may have -- seas on them in which living things could breed. It could mean that "earth man" may no longer consider himself unique.

What Nagy, Hennessy and Meinschein did was analyse organic compounds in the meteorite which fell at Orgueil in 1864. They used such advanced techniques as infra-red and ultra-violet spectroscopy, and high molecular weight mass spectroscopy, all of which are used by oil scientists to determine the composition of organic matter in rocks. They detected hydrocarbons -- which are molecules composed of hydrogen and carbon atoms -- similar to those found in living matter on this earth.

In November last year I interviewed Dr. Meinschein at the Esso Research and Engineering labs at Linden, N.J. Dr. Meinschein is 40, looks a little like the late Humphrey Bogart, has a soft southern accent, keen blue eyes and the precise diction of a trained scientist (B.Sc. Michigan, Ph. D. Texas). He has been engaged in geological research for 10 years. His present main work has to do with the origin of and discovery of oil. He shares a modest office at Esso Research and Engineering with a colleague.

"We believe that wherever this meteorite originated, something lived," he told me.

"What sort of life? Bugs, animals, or something unknown on earth?"

"We don't know specifically what sort of plant or animal life it was."

"Would you find these molecules in terrestrial animals? In me, for instance?"

"Yes. The distribution of these molecules in terrestrial life is very distinctive. Certain molecules are made up mainly of odd numbers of carbon atoms...21...23...25 and so on. The meteorite samples show this characteristic over several tests --- and as far as is known only living things show it."

"Can these particular hydrocarbons be made by anything which was not living?"

Meinschein shook his head. "No. At least there is only one chance in a billion that they can. It would be a sort of fluke."

"Not even in some atmosphere unlike ours?"

"Not that we are aware of."

Meinschein got up from his desk and looked out at the powdering snow on the lawn in front of the labs. "We have always looked at this negatively," he said. "We have assumed there aren't things in outer space, and we have ignored limited evidence to the contrary. Most scientists today --- and many theologians --- feel that the universe wasn't created just for us to look at."

It was this positive attitude which sparked Dr. Nagy's initial investigations of the meteorite. Nagy interested Meinschein, who had gone deeply into the origins of animal matter in rocks while studying about oil, which also contains hydrocarbons. No one is entirely sure how oil is made but we do know that it was formed over millions of years and represents in part the accumulation of hydrocarbons made by once-living things.

Meinschein agreed to take on the meteorite work as a sideline, doing it of it late at night or on Saturdays. Two major questions confronted the scientists. Was the stony material found near Orgueil an extraterrestrial meteorite? Had it been contaminated by microbes during its 98 years on earth?

They thoroughly researched these points before they even started analytical work. They learned that dozens of villagers saw the Orgueil stone fall on the clear evening of May 14, 1864. As it hit the earth it exploded, as meteorites usually do. Nearly all the fragments were collected the next morning. They were immediately carefully preserved in casks. It was in one of these samples that the hydrocarbons were found.

Meinschein and his colleagues studied their sample carefully and skeptically. As the research began in earnest they washed the stone, broke it and washed it again. They cleaned all equipment until it was completely free of laboratory contaminants. They used a mass spectrometer at the labs in Linden, N.J. (prototype used in World War II to separate the rare uranium U-235 needed for nuclear fission), which can separate infinitesimally small molecular masses which differ only microscopically.

Meinschein, Nagy and Hennessy placed a sample -- less than one thousandth of an ounce -- of the meteorite, supplied by the American Museum of Natural History, in the mass spectrometer.

The first results were disappointing. There was so much water in the meteorite that they could not analyse the hydrocarbons. Meinschein devised a special process for distilling off this water from outer space. It was not like earthly water; it had seven times as much hydrogen in it.

When the extraterrestrial hydrocarbons were next subjected to analysis, the equipment reported them to be similar to those being made on earth by living things. In addition Meinschein and his colleagues found that the inside of the meteorite contained about the same amount of hydrocarbons as the outer layers. This meant that it did not pick up surface foreign matter from museum shelves; otherwise there would have been more on the outside.

The discovery of the organic matter, with its odd carbon count, that called "life", thrilled them. They checked and rechecked. Each test came out the same.

They analysed a sample of another meteorite, which fell near Murray, Kentucky in 1952. Not all meteorites contain carbon compounds, but this one did, and the results were almost identical.

Meinschein is reserved. "These hydrocarbons are certainly traces of other life," he said, "but there is a lot of work to be done yet."

"Is it possible that the meteorites you examined came from this comet? Flew off the earth and then came back onto it?"

"I don't think so. We know of no natural forces on earth that could have placed a stone in orbit. Further more, the metal contents of a meteorite differ significantly from those of terrestrial matter."

"Where do meteorites come from?"

"They are thought to have come from the asteroid belt, a ring of space between Mars and Jupiter. In it, chunks of barren rock and metal, some as big as a man's head, others the size of Lake Ontario, travel about endlessly. Some scientists believe that these fragments are from a demolished planet."

"We don't know if they were a part of a former planet. But we are quite certain that the meteorites we have analysed were once part of a biosphere in which one-celled, marine-type plants and animals existed. The Orgueil stone is like a piece of rock from some off-shore bed. Our analyses indicate that the parent body of these meteorites held large bodies of water in which cellular life was able to grow."

"How long ago was this?"

"The age of meteorites is calculated at 4.6 billion years. The life may have come later. If it did not, the biologic remnants are the earliest life that has been discovered."

"Other scientists have worked on the Orgueil meteorite, why haven't they come up with this information?"

"Many scientists have worked on the stone, but earlier scientists didn't have the tools. Incidentally, we are not the first people to say that there is organic matter in meteorites. Berzelius, a Dutchman, speculated about this possibility in 1834. And 24 years later, the German Wohler, stated that certain material (in the Kaba meteorite) was undoubtedly of organic origin. But we can analyse less than one-thousandth of a gram of a substance."

More and More scientists --- although by no means all --- are beginning to agree with Meinschein and his colleagues.

A fourth member joined the team, Dr. George Claus, of New York University. Claus examined other fragments from Orgueil and found fossilized organisms. He examined other meteorites which had fallen in India, Africa and France, and found 25 different organisms all told. Some were single-celled. Others looked like things never seen on earth, with arms and legs coming out of their hexagonal interior.

When Claus completed his examination, Dr. Frank Staplin of Imperial's Calgary laboratories, was asked to take a look. He discovered five or six additional specimens, including what seems to be cell tissue.

He confirmed Dr. Meinschein's discoveries but is not fully convinced that the meteorite came from outer space. Staplin suggests that chondrite meteorites (those with hydrocarbons in them) could have come from the earth, having been flung into space and returned.

Dr. Harold Urey, a leading U.S. physicist, also says that the meteorites may contain a form of ancient life -- in fact the beginnings of life -- which existed on earth, was thrown out onto the moon (where it perished as water dried up there) and has now come back. And Dr. Elso S. Barghoorn, of Harvard University, who has found remains of life in

two-billion-year-old rocks from the earth, also has some reservations concerning the age and original source of the chondrites.

"No carbonaceous meteorite of the type discussed here has been proven to have the average 4.6 billion-year age of other meteorites," says Imperial's Frank Staplin. "We know almost nothing about the earliest history of our planet and about the earliest forms of life. Mathematically, with the fantastic numbers of other suns, it would be extremely unlikely that other solar systems with life do not exist -- but with few fragments of meteorites that we have do not, as yet, support the mathematical suppositions with real evidence."

One thing is sure: we are slowly but surely unravelling one of the great mysteries in the history of mankind.

"STRANGE" OBJECT LIGHTS NIGHT SKY
(Ottawa Journal, 12 Aug. 62)

Did a strange aircraft fly over Ottawa last night, lighting up the sky? This is the question policemen were asked after several of them saw a mysterious flash go from south to north over the city at 12.53.

Police said the flying object lit up the sky momentarily and then disappeared in the north, leaving what looked like "vapor trails."

Several citizens phoned The Journal Office, reporting the same phenomena. One man said the flash seemed to leave a "rocket trail."

Officials at Uplands and Rockcliffe airports reported no record on radar of any aircraft or flying objects, and Dominion Observatory said the flash hadn't been observed there.

Dr. Ian Halliday, acting chief, Stellar Physics Division, Dominion Observatory said a description of the phenomena fits that of a bright meteor.

"A meteor can appear at any time and quite often leaves a luminous train, or vapor trail. It would likely be anywhere between 30 and 50 miles above the earth," he said.

SCIENTISTS STILL EYE MARS LIFE
(Herald Tribune News Service)
(Montreal Gazette, 17 April 62)

by Stuart H. Loory

There probably are high forms of life on Mars, a Colorado botanist believes. In fact, they might be more intelligent than we here on earth. They might be so intelligent that:

In the period between 1862 and 1877 the Martians launched two satellites into orbit around their planet.

Then, having accomplished that feat of space exploration, they stopped further efforts at interplanetary exploration because they were "more diplomatic than us."

All of this, Prof. Frank J. Salisbury, 35, a professor of plant physiology at Colorado State University, is highly theoretical.

In fact, he admitted in an interview, much of it borders on the realm of science fiction.

But the question of life on Mars is a serious enough matter for science, the Journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to devote its lead article this week to the topic.

The editors of the magazine commissioned Dr. Salisbury to review the literature and report on the question. The Coloradan cites 36 references from scientists around the world in reaching the conclusion that:

"It might be a little bit premature to eliminate the possibility that intelligent life (human life) exists on Mars," as he put it.

He feels so strongly about this he thinks Earthlings should not land a robot exploration vehicle on the planet until they make better observations via telescopes and fly-by Martian probes.

Dr. Salisbury notes that any life on Mars would have to live under harsh conditions as we know them on Earth. For example, the temperature ranges from 90 below to only 50 above zero Fahrenheit. Atmospheric pressure at the Martian surface is only one-tenth that of Earth's. There is virtually no water or oxygen in the atmosphere.

Dr. Salisbury says despite all these handicaps (considered from the Earthling's point of view), life could survive. In fact, he says it probably could thrive.

A high form of plant life would best account for the color changes on the planet as it goes through its seasons. In many respects, higher plants would be more adaptable to the harshness of the conditions than the lower forms.

If the higher forms exist, then animals that eat them might exist. And if there are animals, why not humans? Humans, he says, would be the best explanation for bringing a water supply to the plant and animal life near the equator from the Martian poles (although the "canals" we see through the telescopes are probably not water carrying).

Going further -- and he admits he has gone pretty far already -- if humans can build pipelines, why not rockets and satellites, which brings Dr. Salisbury to Phobos and Deimos, the two satellites discovered in 1877 circling Mars.

These satellites circle differently -- in circular, equatorial orbits -- from the satellites of any other planet, he says. Further they were not visible in 1862 but were in 1877. Does this not suggest, they were put in orbit in the interim? They have been visible since.

None of this is direct evidence for life or intelligent life, Dr. Salisbury said, but it is enough evidence to justify further considerations to landings in earth space programs.

AS A NOTE OF INTEREST: Dr. Salisbury has been speculating on life on or off the earth for a good share of his 36 years. As a boy he worked as a naturalist in camps near his home town of Salt Lake City, Utah. As a Caltech graduate student he began tackling problems in astronomy from a botanist's viewpoint, producing a number of papers. A professor of plant physiology at Colorado State University, he has been running three research projects. One is on flowering and the "biological clocks" of plants (their inner timing mechanism); one on alpine plants (Martian prototypes?); and one on space biology (his verdict on a space traveller's ability to live on algae: "It'll never work!"). Currently he has packed himself and family (wife and four children) off to the University of Tübingen, Germany, for a years research in his favorite subject: biological clocks. He says, "Solve the mystery of when and why a gene suddenly comes to life and starts a plant flowering, and you will have cracked one of the fundamental problems in biology."

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Number 11

FALL 1962

Published at 26 Desjardins Street, Hull, Quebec

IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep regret and a very real sense of personal loss that we must report the untimely death of our friend and founder of the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club, Mr. W.B. "Wib" Smith. Wib died on the 27th of December 1962 in the Sacred Heart Hospital in Hull, Quebec, following a long and valiant struggle to overcome an abdominal cancer.

Although internationally known for his work in Radio Communications with the Canadian Government Department of Transport, Wib was probably best known to UFO investigators for his activities as head of "Project Magnet" which he organized and directed for a period of about four years, utilizing the vast field facilities of the Department of Transport.

Due in part to the persistent badgering of the Press, Project Magnet was officially closed. However, up until the time of his death Wib continued his own personal investigations and studies and his many published articles and talks on the Saucers and the philosophy behind them have done much to raise the subject to a position of scientific respectability.

He is survived by his wife, Muriel, two sons, Jim and Dick, and a daughter Norma Ann, in Ottawa, and by his mother, Mrs. Maude Smith, and a brother, Dr. L. S. Smith, in Vancouver, B.C.

At Wib's own request, in lieu of flowers, contributions were sent to the McNaughton Foundation at 4166 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Quebec, for cancer research and further development of Laetrile.

Exploration of Magnetic Power

Problem No. k. of Astrophysics

(Translated from "Die andere Welt"

Nov. 1962.) by Mrs. A.M. Hardy

Up to the present, science has not succeeded to develop propelled by magnetic power. The magnet, and astrophysics, still keep their secret concealed.

The Russian physicist, Geolkow, recently published a scientific treatise in which he stated that the unmanned and the manned earth satellite, furnished with special instruments, had supplied valuable pioneer work towards the unravelling of the propelling power with south and north polaric magnetism. Geolkow signifies the jet, rocket and combustible fuel age as preliminary stage for the conquest of space. Its proper solution will only be ensured with the magnet power and bundled ray fuselage.

From the earth, it is physically impossible to solve the laws of repelling and attracting magnetisation. From weightless space, a better survey is presumably possible. With the earth being a bipolar magnet body in the flow of the universe, it is from without that the laws can be more rapidly deciphered and applied to the praxis.

According to Geolkow, the spacecrafts of tomorrow sail (swim) on the polar flows of the universe, the "connecting rails" between the planets and heavenly bodies. The spacecrafts of the future, availing themselves of magnet power, need only pull the right "switch", in order to reach, with unfathomable velocity, their respective destination with the help of magnetic repulsion and attraction power. Geolkow believes, the ray propulsion power will, some day, even make possible the exploration of the Milky Way and other still farther worlds. He considers it possible to even advance beyond the regions of the velocity of light.

The scientific Academy in Moscow examines at present this and other similar trends of thoughts of Geolkow. At a given time, she will propose to all research scientists of the whole world to treat the magnetic propulsion as Problem No. 1 of Astrophysics. Professor Likow, Soviet Rocket expert, addresses colleagues in other countries, not to get too securely anchored in fluid propulsion, and not to rely on atomic power alone.

"It (1.2., atomic power) is going to lead us another step into the universe and will help us substantially towards the completion of the already well developed rocket technique. But I am convinced that the solution of the magnetic secret and of the ray problem will put still entirely different powers at our disposal and disclose much greater possibilities in the interplanetary field than atomic power. Atomic research is, in my opinion, the preliminary stage of the magnet and cosmic ray research".

Likewise, the use of magnetic propulsion in the gravitational realm of the earth is considered probable by the Russians. However, first of all, the problem of air friction with the unbelievable velocities of a "polar repulsion" has to be brought into conformity. This accomplished, the building of a flying vehicle -- perhaps in the form of a "Flying Saucer", which surmounts (bridges) the distance from pole to pole, from continent to continent, within minutes, would merely be a question of years.

Outside the atmosphere of the earth, however, with the help of magnetic power, velocities could be developed, which would make possible a flight to the moon, in a scant hour, the same time period as that necessitated by a four-motor aeroplane for the distance Hamburg-Berlin.

"I am convinced that the unravelled magnetic power would be the end of the still indispensable propulsion materials" stated Geolkow. But with magnetism, the ray research would by no means be exhausted. The solar power analysis would then be the next task.

Editor's Note: Who reads these lines and is to some extent familiar with the state of the International UFO-Research, will realize at once that, what the Russian physicist Geolkow describes as "Space Travel of the Future", has obviously been practiced by habitants of other world systems. The Unidentified Flying Objects (Flying Saucers) which have been observed in more than 100,000 cases all over the earth and registered, behave exactly as we also shall travel some day, according to Geolkow.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet scientists are in this regard less stubborn and less prejudiced than their Western colleagues, who leave no stone unturned to discredit the subject "Flying Saucers" with the words like hallucinations and fantasteries. The Soviets cleverly and systematically seize every chance possible to be just a bit in advance of Western science, even then when a theory or hypothesis does not fit into their dialectic and historical materialism. Western scientists should be wakeful and on the alert that their tradition-bound thinking habits and prejudices do not turn into a kind of "self-shackling" some day.

Editor's Note: by H. Geisler.

THE "GOLDEN AGE" of Humanity

by Ernest L. Grosley

What do we know of the sunken continents Atlantis and Lemuria? The 30+page report of Plato about the wonderful island in the Atlantic? Strange Discoveries in the jungles of South America? The Secret of the Brazilian Bush? The Sarcophag of the Beautiful Roman Lady?

In order to arrive at a deeper understanding of human development on earth it is wise to keep in mind that there exists no exact, actually proved knowledge concerning the origin of life on earth or in the cosmos, respectively. There are merely "scientific" theories or hypotheses about it. These opinions about the origin of life are to be made mainly responsible for the fact that the modern man actually knows very little about the sunken continents "Atlantis" and "Lemuria".

In spite of a number of irrefutable reports which document the reality of the former existence of these two continents, the respective scientists have all alone found it inconvenient to see their strenuously excogitated theories regarding the human evolution toppled over by the existence of highly developed early civilizations. The best means against it still remained to simply hush up these facts.

However, in spite of all attempts in the past to damn the reports about sunken continents into the realm of the fable, an increasing number of more distinctive proofs have come to light with the advance of time to vouch for their genuineness and historical authenticity.

The legendary Atlantis was a very large island in the centre of the Atlantic ocean extending itself in the shape of an elongated S from approximately the geographical latitude of Lisbon, to approximately the latitude of Bahia Blanca (Argentina). Magnificent cities lay scattered everywhere across the wide land, the most important which was "Amaki", "Achaiei" and "Poseidia" (Asgard?), besides the most important port of the continent "Parfa", situated at the bay of the same name.

The first ruler of this large realm was Poseidon. This is the reason that Atlantis is referred to as "Poseidonis" in older reports.

Lemuria - called also "Mu" or "Kui" - formed a huge land - and island complex in the midst of the Pacific Ocean and is in size comparable to the present North America, including Canada. From the present islands of Saipan and Guam in the West, it covered a territory of up to about 1500 Km east of the Easter Island with its southern branches embracing the archipelagoes of the Marquesas, Samoa, Fiji and Taniti.

Broad roads of stone covered cobweb-like the whole huge land; of stones, so tightly placed that no blade of grass could force its way through between them. We know of seven large cities of Lemuria, which represented the scientific and cultural centres of that ancient period. Smaller cities and settlements covered the remaining land. On a number of South Sea Islands, predominantly on the Easter Islands, Mangaia, Tonga-tabu, Ol-ol, Lo-lo, the Ladrone Islands as well as on the Mariannes, ruins of ancient temples, stone buildings and terrace-pyramids are found, portraying a picture of the architecture of Lemuria's peak period, during which time they were erected.

ly little is known regarding the political organization of the land. It is only certain that the highest, hereditary state power was assembled in the land of the so-called "Ra-Mu", who, at the same time, was worldly ruler and the most-high priest. According to various deciphered inscriptions and traditions, the land of "Kui", thus the continent of Lemuria, has been the first land on earth settled by human beings.

While the present day continental land masses have changed their face very little through the thousands of years since the period of Lemuria, Atlantis and Lemuria were additional continental territories in the hot and temperate zones.

The most extensive and perhaps also the best known report about Atlantis has been given us by Plato, from the fifth century B.C. It was none less than Solon who brought with him the report later incorporated by Plato in his "Timaeus" and "Kritias" from Egypt to Greece.

Plato's writings transmit to us details about the nature of the land, giving us an insight into the political organization and comprising a detailed description of the bold structures of the capital, her gignatic ridges and canals, of the temples and palaces covered with bronze and silver and the metal "Orikalzum", unknown to us, which with their impressive might and beauty excited the admiration of their time.

The temple of Poseidon, situated in the centre, dominated with its gold-covered walls the panorama of the city shining forth far exceeding its borders to greet those approaching from the ocean. This city, the capital of Atlantis, could be identical with the "Asgard" of the Edda.

The Platonic report comprised some 30 printed pages, it can, in the framework of this Journal, unfortunately not be given literally here.

Likewise speaks the Roman nature historian Pliny in his natural history of Atlantis. Still up into the late middle ages, the Arabians drew the continent of Atlantis into their maps.

With the sinking of Lemuria, perhaps the most cruel and most terrible tale of suffering that ever struck humanity reveals itself to us. The Mexican Tro-ano manuscript which is now in the British Museum in London, gives us the following terrible account of the catastrophe paralleled in more recent history:

"In the sixth year "Kau", on the eleventh of "Muluk", in the month "Sak", earthquakes commenced of terrible, unprecedented intensity. They continued without interruption until the 13. "Tschuen". The land of "Mu", the land of the lava mountains, became their victim. First, she was lifted out of the ocean and then - suddenly - over night, she had disappeared. Terribly churned up was the ocean by the force of subterranean volcanoes. The solid land rose and sank several times in succession, then reared up like a bubble ready to burst. Finally, the surface of the land yielded. Ten pieces were torn from each other, slashed and exploded into the air, incapable to withstand the tremendous shocks any longer. Thus, they sank into the abysses of the ocean, and with them 64 million people, all their inhabitants. This happened 3060 years before the writing of this script.

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September, 1965.