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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 present time 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.O. 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,  
September 10, 1960

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, Bethorpe, 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.