

TOPSIDE



T O P S I D E

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Editorial

THE SPACE BROTHERS PHILOSOPHY - AND WILBERT B. SMITH.

Since the passing of our founder and the original editor of this magazine, the late Wilbert B. Smith, in December, 1962, it has been part of the editorial policy of Topside to pass on to its readers messages purporting to come from the Space Brothers as received through contacts established by WBS during his lifetime on Earth and to maintain his scientific approach in the method of obtaining these messages, i.e., for each message or statement received, further confirmation is sought from two other independent sources via a network of telepathic contactees across the world, and it is interesting to note that frequently some of these so-called "contactees" are unaware that they are acting in this capacity and proffer the necessary confirmation unmasked. The Space Brothers often work this way, using any sincere, receptive channel through whom to pass on valuable information. Any dedicated UFO worker may be assured that his or her services, either consciously or unconsciously, are being effectively used by those of the space people concerned with the welfare of their Earth Brothers, as part of the Great Plan to enlighten mankind on Earth and prepare it for the wider horizons of the New Age. This statement is part of the Space Brothers Philosophy as received by Wilbert B. Smith.

In recent years, there have appeared in print a couple of articles questioning the validity of WBS's claims. One of these appeared in the July-August 1966 issue of "Flying Saucer Review" which, based on an evasive reply received from a Canadian Government Department, cast doubts on the UFO research work conducted by WBS in the Canadian Government "Project Magnet" set up at Shirley's Bay, near Ottawa, in December 1950 and officially closed in October 1954. In fairness to "Flying Saucer Review", it must be added that an appeal was made for a refutation or clarification of these doubts from Canada, but, at that time, for a very valid reason, we (mainly government employees) were not in a position to provide this, even though we had the evidence to substantiate WBS's statements. The other article was one that appeared in the Canadian syndicated publication "Week-End Magazine" of November 12, 1966, in which the intended slur of "Spiritualism!" was flung at WBS's contacts with the space people and Topside was accused of "reflecting his interest in the occult". It will be noted from the dates, that these 2 courageous writers (who shall remain nameless here) and their supporting government quotees, waited until WBS was no longer around to defend his good name, but this, alas, has ever been the lot of men with ideas and concepts in advance of their time who dared to "rock the boat" of the Establishment.

Hitherto, we had decided to treat these disparaging remarks with the silent contempt they deserved, believing - (a) that they emanated from unenlightened men not in possession of the full facts or were quoted by government officials who, with perhaps

an understandable eye on their positions, decided to "play it safe" by following the government 'party line' of the UFO policy of that time; and (b) that Wilbert Smith's established record as a senior government official, i.e., Chief of Telecommunications and Electronics Branch, Department of Transport, his distinguished career, with awards and honours, in the field of Technical Aspects of Broadcasting (including the development of Frequency Modulation and Television Broadcasting Agreements between Canada and the U.S.A.), his scientific work as an inventor and the holder of several patents, and above all, his high reputation as a man of complete sincerity and integrity - would stand on their own merits.

However, in view of the fact that an oblique challenge has been thrown at us in print, questioning "our guts to speak out in defence of Wilbert Smith", we think the time has come for a little plain speaking. In this regard, we refer to an article entitled "In Defence of Wilbert Smith" written by our esteemed UFO colleague, Ronald Caswell, Director of IGAP-Great Britain, which appears in the December 1967 issue of "UFO Contact". In fairness to the ONSC, it should be pointed out that Ron Caswell, writing from England, has been in a much better position to speak out openly than we, working for the Government of Canada in Ottawa, have been. He is also very well qualified to do so because during his 3-year residence in Canada in the 1950s, he was a close associate of WBS and exchanged considerable correspondence with him. Extracts from this correspondence and some hitherto unpublished material concerning WBS appear in his article, which is informative, well-written, well-presented - and it pulls no punches. To those of our readers who may be interested in learning more about WBS, his work and the clearing of his name from unjust and untrue degradingations, we strongly recommend that they obtain a copy of the December 1967 issue of "UFO Contact" (single copy \$1.00 from: Major H.C. Petersen, Bavnevolden 27, Maaloev, Sj., Denmark) and read this article, the details of which we can only be in full agreement with.

For our part, we are prepared to support Ronald Caswell's Defence of Wilbert Smith, with the following remarks. With regard to the doubts expressed on WBS's UFO role in Project Magnet, with the Canadian Government's recent pronouncement confirming this, a barrier has been removed to our speaking more openly on this matter. As reported in the last issue of Topside, in July 1967, the Canadian Government (with what appeared to be a change in its UFO policy) released to the press, through one of its Cabinet Ministers, the Hon. Paul Hellyer (at that time, Minister of Defence), details of a hitherto secret UFO project, namely the establishment of a UFO landing site at its Defence Research Board Experimental Station in Suffield, Alberta, making mention of an earlier special scientific committee set up in Canada to investigate UFOs, of which WBS was a member. It was further stated that as a part of Project Magnet, WBS set up at the Shirley's Bay Research Station near Ottawa, specially designed apparatus for the purpose of detecting UFOs passing overhead. This official statement, we consider, should effectively silence the "Doubting Thomases" who attempted to discredit WBS's UFO research work in this government project, once and for all. We may add that evidence exists of the official closing-down of the UFO side of Project Magnet, after which WBS continued this work on a private basis, with permission to use government laboratory facilities, etc., on his own time and at no cost to the Treasury.

As for the charge of "Spiritualism", this, of course, is a lot of nonsense, and it is somewhat amusing to observe the way in which some scientists, whose closed minds cannot grasp anything beyond their measurable 5 senses, use this expression almost as if it were a dirty word! Like WBS, we in the Ottawa New Sciences Club, endeavour to

keep an open mind on all subjects and therefore we do not deny whatever truth there may be in Spiritualism, but the fact remains that we are not and never have been practicing spiritualists or occultists. Let it therefore be categorically stated that Wilbert Smith, first and foremost a scientist, never wasted his valuable time dabbling in spiritualist activities; his profound study of the UFO Mystery led him inevitably to the Science of Metaphysics at which, having an open mind eager to learn all truths, he became an Advanced Adept and it was by this means that he secured invaluable scientific and philosophic data from the Space Brothers, always using the scientific method of independent confirmation of information received, as described earlier in this editorial. These messages were received by a specially-selected intermediary through direct telepathic communication with the Space Brothers - and since mental telepathy and ESP are now accepted facts by many Earth scientists who have made a serious study of these phenomena, it should not be too difficult for skeptics to accept that if thought transference is possible at great distance on this planet, then the exchange of pure thought between any intelligent beings must be equally possible throughout the wider distance of Outer Space. Natural Laws of the Cosmos are not confined to this planet alone.

As regards the scientific data WBS obtained from his space friends, "The Boys from Topside", he was able to test their genuineness and practical workability by protracted tests and experiments in the laboratory, and in this connection it should be pointed out that since it is against the Cosmic Laws of the Space Brothers to drop unearned answers to scientific questions into the laps of Earth scientists, all that WBS received from them were certain guidelines or suggested avenues of research for him to explore and the actual work of finding the answers to scientific problems was left to WBS to fathom out. Always, the Space Brothers were helpful, quick to point out when he was on the wrong track and offering further suggestions of approach to the solution of a problem, but never once did they spell out the complete answer. This would have been contrary to the Universal Law that there is no virtue or merit to anything that is not achieved by personal effort. However, by diligent research and many experiments on a trial or error basis, WBS eventually proved much of the truth of the scientific data conveyed to him by the Space Brothers and unique inventions resulted. Some of these devices, thoroughly tested and proved accurate in results by WBS and his group, have regrettably remained unacceptable to Earth scientists because of their unorthodox origin, but the day may yet dawn when they will be used for the benefit of humanity. It may interest our readers to learn that the specially-selected contactee used by the Space Brothers to pass on purely scientific data for WBS, invariably found this information completely unintelligible - but it proved most pertinent to and was clearly understood by WBS. It is a strange fact, but since the passing of WBS, this particular channel has never been used again, which would seem to indicate proof-positive of the genuineness of the contact. Conversely, the contactee channels supplying information on the Space Brothers Philosophy remain open to us - proof that we still have a job to do. Our space friends are wonderfully logical!

We would reiterate then, that WBS was not a spiritualist in the sense interpreted by the vast masses. He was a pioneer scientist, perhaps in advance of his Age, an indefatigable searcher for advanced scientific truths - and he was too intelligent a man to seek such truths by communication with the so-called "dead" whose knowledge of such matters might conceivably be less than his own. With the advent of increased UFO activity around this planet in the 1950s, WBS, at first an extreme skeptic, made an intensive study of the mystery and finally became convinced of the reality of extra-

terrestrials visiting Earth in spacecraft of superior technology capable of performing feats which defied our present knowledge of physics. Unable to find the answer to the mystery on the physical plane, he was led to the Science of Metaphysics which, in turn led to direct communication with the Space Brothers and knowledge of their Philosophy, and there, to quote his own words "was the answer in all its grandeur!"

We feel it safe to predict that, in the annals of recent UFO history, Wilbert B. Smith's name will remain untarnished as a man of great integrity, as an early world pioneer of the truth of the UFOs, who, particularly in those early years of ridicule and scorn, had the indomitable courage of his own convictions and who tackled the Biggest Enigma of the Century with a purely scientific approach. We, his followers, endeavour to maintain this same scientific approach.

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UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

In an earlier issue of Topside, we informed our readers that, as a result of a plea for UFO hardware for laboratory tests as put forward by Dr. J. Allen Hynek in his article "White Paper on UFOs" (Christian Science Monitor, May 23, 1967), the Ottawa New Sciences Club had written to Dr. Edward Condon, heading the group of University of Colorado scientists commissioned by the USAF to investigate the UFO problem, enclosing a copy of the article "The Mysterious Chunk of Hardware at Ottawa (Topside, Spring, 1966) together with photographs of the metal, etc., and suggesting that his group might consider it worthy of further analysis in view of the somewhat mysterious circumstances surrounding the finding of the metal and subsequent tests on it. This letter was sent on June 21, 1967 and during the 3-month period of silence that followed, it was ascertained that a good many others who had written to Colorado had received the same "silence" treatment - not even an acknowledgement of their letters. On Sept. 11/67, our Club Secretary wrote again to Dr. Condon, this time by registered mail, requesting a reply to the offer made by the Club. On Sept. 22/67, a reply was received from Dr. Condon's secretary, apologizing for the delay and stating that the matter had now been placed in the hands of a Dr. Roy Craig. On Sept. 29, a letter was received from Dr. Craig, the first paragraph of which reads: "Your letter to Dr. Condon written on June 21, 1967, recently came to my attention. The piece of metallic material you mentioned, since it cannot be related directly to an unidentified flying object, would not seem of sufficient value to our study to warrant further analysis by us." This cursory brush-off was not entirely unexpected, as by this time we had gained the distinct impression from colleagues in the U.S. and elsewhere, that the Colorado project was not an all-out effort to solve the UFO mystery and was likely to be over-shadowed by USAF policy.

What followed in Dr. Craig's letter, however, was decidedly intriguing, as it consisted of a request to supply him with copies of official reports on the Canadian "Project Magnet", as he had failed to obtain them from another "source". One can only wonder at the manner in which the Colorado project was being conducted, as surely the obvious thing would have been to request this material from the Canadian Government Department concerned - or could it be that the Canadian Government was not "playing ball" in this regard? This, in turn, would seem to raise the question of exactly how much co-operation there exists between Canada and the U.S.A. in their respective governmental UFO research programs?

In view of recent new developments in connection with the Chunk of Hardware at Ottawa (more of which to follow), we cannot help but think that Dr. Condon, in turning down our offer, may have missed a wonderful opportunity to produce something concrete in his UFO findings - unless, of course, something positive is not exactly what he is looking for. Dr. Condon's public statements on UFO matters have not reflected a particularly positive attitude. To quote an extract from the NICAP publication "The UFO Investigator" of Oct. 1967: "Several times, however, Dr. Condon has made negative public statements about UFOs, even though he has taken no part in any field investigations of sightings. Some press media and members of the public have, therefore, questioned Condon's objectivity." With this in mind, plus the "silence" treatment meted out by Colorado to many who have offered constructive suggestions for the solution of the UFO mystery, it is small wonder that many Ufologists and a large proportion of the general public fear a "whitewash" as the outcome of the investigation. Further doubts are added to general misgivings by a careful study of the AF-Colorado Contract as published in the Nov.-Dec. 1967 issue of "UFO Investigator". While NICAP officials who have worked with the Colorado project scientists at Boulder are convinced of the individual integrity of most of these men and reject the idea that all of them would enter into any secret deal with the AF, nevertheless they do point up some strange inclusions in the Contract which arouse suspicions that the USAF is expecting a negative finding. These strange items refer to Sections B1 and B2 and deal with a speeding up of the Publicity Plan and in particular, the project scientists' public statements. NICAP queries why the AF should be so anxious to speed up these statements and goes on to say: "Some critics who have been dubious from the start about an AF-financed project, may now be convinced they were right. In writing Sections B1 and B2 into the Contract, they may say the AF must even then have been fairly sure of a negative conclusion - in short, a "whitewash"." They also suggest another possibility, that at the time the Contract was drawn up "Relatively few influential scientists had publicly rejected the AF answers - though many have since done so. The AF representatives might have felt certain no group of reputable scientists would accept UFO reality. It may have seemed a safe gamble to prepare this extraordinary program to put over a negative answer." However, NICAP points out that the Colorado scientists are not bound to follow the AF plan - although the Contract strongly urges them to co-operate. Apparently, already there is disagreement among the scientists, and herein lies our only hope, plus NICAP's promise to do all in its power to further an impartial scientific investigation. We should all be extremely grateful for NICAP's untiring efforts in this direction.

A word of praise should also be recorded for the Colorado scientists themselves, especially those who are working objectively on a number of diverse UFO studies. One of these includes the compilation of a world-wide bibliography of UFO literature, and in this regard, the Editor of Topside has been approached by the U.S. Library of Congress which has undertaken to prepare this bibliography for Colorado, asking for co-operation in supplying them with all available writings of the late Wilbert B. Smith, and a complete file of all the issues of Topside, which will be microfilmed. They also asked for recommendations of other UFO publications they should endeavour to acquire. We have been more than happy to co-operate fully on what appears to be a constructive and worthwhile project which, along with other UFO studies, is all to the credit side of the Colorado investigation. Whatever their ultimate findings, we feel that Dr. Condon and his group will produce a lot of valuable material from their UFO research, and we must hope for the best in the final outcome. It is interesting to recall here that in the Spring, 1965 issue of Topside, the Space Brothers predicted that governments would be turning to private UFO groups for information!

Meanwhile, what of the situation in Canada? Back in the summer months, we felt encouraged that at long last there was a prospect of something concrete being done to solve the UFO mystery at governmental levels, both in Canada and the U.S.A. Disquietening rumours about the Colorado project had not yet reached us, our Minister of Defence, the Hon. Paul Hellyer, had released more UFO information to the public, had announced that the National Research Council was planning to set up a special committee to study the UFO problem under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.S. Rettie, Head of Space Research & Facilities Branch of NRC in Ottawa, and had declared himself "open-minded" about UFOs (progress indeed!). Furthermore, in September, Dr. G.N. Patterson, Director of the University of Toronto's Institute for Aerospace Studies, announced that a group of scientists was commencing its own Colorado-type UFO investigation, with the hope of Canadian and U.S. government participation.

Everything looked very hopeful for the future. But then, bit by bit, things began to fall apart at the seams and the whole issue became clouded with doubts, as an apparent change in governmental UFO policy emerged on both sides of the border. In the U.S., doubts were expressed about the genuineness of the Colorado project and there was some sinister talk of the pressuring and silencing of certain private UFO researchers. In Canada, the Hon. Paul Hellyer, to whom Canadian ufologists had looked with renewed hope and respect, was suddenly transferred from the Department of National Defence to become Minister of Transport. Coming so shortly after his UFO revelations, we could only wonder if there was any link. If so, it is regrettable, from our point of view. His successor, as Minister of National Defence, the Hon. Leo Cadieux, has already made it clear that he is not going to be quite so communicative about UFO matters. On Nov. 6, 1967, in reply to a question raised in the House of Commons as to whether a report arising out of a federal investigation into the case of Stephen Michalek who claimed to have been burned by a landed UFO at Falcon Lake, Manitoba, would be made public, Mr. Cadieux had this to say: "It is not the intent of the Department of National Defence to make public the report of the alleged sighting." This, freely translated, probably means that the "alleged" sighting was genuine!

Meanwhile, Dr. R.S. Rettie was making it evident that his role as Chairman of the proposed NRC Research Study on UFOs, was a somewhat reluctant one. In an article which appeared in the Nov. 1967 issue of "Maclean's Magazine" entitled "Look! There's a Flying Saucer!", the author, Jon Ruddy, states that Dr. Rettie "— may be Canada's most articulate skeptic on UFOs." It is to be hoped, therefore, that his skepticism will not prejudice an unbiased judgment of the situation. There is nothing wrong in a healthy skepticism - most of us started off this way - but it takes a particular brand of courage to admit that one has been wrong in public statements. However, we feel that the blunt and outspoken Dr. Rettie may well be possessed of this type of moral courage - if government policy permits it. We must admit that some of Dr. Rettie's remarks, as quoted in this article, would appear to have a somewhat negative approach. While he is prepared to accept that there are societies elsewhere in the universe well-advanced technologically, he says that he does not believe that they would behave so illogically as to "fool around in flying saucers -- and approach people in woods with friendly offers of help." Physical contact reports he writes off as "— such activities can, I am sure, be dismissed as a prank, as charlatanism, as sensation seeking or, unfortunately, as temporary or permanent mental unbalance." Strong words and a sweeping statement from a scientist who has not yet fully investigated the UFO phenomena. On Jan. 3/68, Dr. Rettie stated in an interview that arrangements were nearly complete for the transfer of the responsibility for checking UFO sightings to his Branch which, he said, "would "filter" reports of sightings. Some would be of definite scientific

interest, such as reports of meteorites or fireballs." (No mention of UFOs being of scientific interest - strange.) His final comment was: "Part of the role will be in reassuring the public." Dr. Rettie is right that the public needs reassuring, but not on the reality of UFOs - 5 million Americans and probably an equal per capita percentage of Canadians are already convinced that they exist and this belief has caused no panic. Over 20 years of non-hostility from UFOs and the Canadian Government's own assurance that they represent no threat to national security have already reassured us. The kind of reassurance we need now is some evidence and confidence that our governments are making a genuine, all-out effort to solve the UFO mystery and that they will provide us with the truth of their findings. The worldwide, hush-hush UFO policy of the past has only led to a deplorable lack of faith in governmental UFO investigations and the governments concerned can only be held responsible for damaging their own public image in this regard.

As for the University of Toronto UFO investigation group, rather a curious statement was made by Dr. Patterson, viz: "Our point of view is that it is time to look into the whole question of whether technical and other available information on Canadian UFO sightings is being properly collated and assessed. If this is not being done, then there is a chance we would do it in co-operation with the U.S. Government, in which case, we'd hope to interest the Canadian Government in it, too." It strikes us as a little odd that a Canadian group of scientists should appeal first to the U.S. Government for co-operation in its project, and only hope that the Canadian Government would become interested. And thus the doubts continue to pile up ever higher.

And so, with uncertainties on both sides of the border, it looks as though we are back to Square One again, with the old die-hards, the private UFO research groups still carrying the ball. But, nil desperandum, we may yet win the game! Reference to the work of UFO groups brings us back to the original subject of this article - the chunk of unidentified hardware at Ottawa. During the 3-month Colorado silence period, some interesting developments were taking place in Canada. Ronald Anstee, Chairman of the Montreal UFO Society, was, around that time, giving a series of lectures, radio and TV talks on UFO subjects among which was one on the Mysterious Chunk of Hardware at Ottawa. We had already given Ron some samples of the metal during a visit to our Club and a few of these were displayed at a lecture he gave to a largish group in Montreal. After his talk, he was approached by a member of the audience who said he was in a position to have the samples thoroughly tested and analyzed by a professional metallurgist friend of his. Ron gladly accepted the offer and by mutual arrangement, it was agreed that, for scientific test purposes, no background details concerning the metal would be given to the analyst. We stress this point because it has a strange bearing on the results obtained. The metallurgist's report follows :-

Findings

1. The corrosion on the part was slight and only superficial.
2. The specific gravity was very high.
3. The hardness was Rockwell B 94.
4. Chemical Analysis

Carbon 0.16% Manganese 11.3 Sulphur 0.017 NI — MO —
SI 0.12 FE Ferrous 88.403.

Conclusion

The chemical analysis does not correspond to any commercial manganese steels as they contain either more carbon and silicon or some nickel and molybdenum. The alloy work hardened very heavily during the process of cutting which is inherent to such an alloy. The slipped lines were more pronounced once nital reagent was used. Since deep electro-polishing was used in this instance, it indicates that the material went through heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip.

Comments

1. For a regular manganese steel, the carbon content should be at least 1.6%, not 0.16% and the sulphur should be in the neighbourhood of .2%.
2. The fact that this composition does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steel, is in itself very interesting, but it does not exclude the possibility of unpublished new materials being used by either the U.S.S.R. or U.S.A. in their space probes.
3. We can only conjecture regarding the usefulness of the work hardening of the material. Space projectories need material resistant to terrific temperatures and frictions. A material so formulated would indeed help in overcoming these problems.
4. The FE Ferrous percentage of 88.403 may be an erroneous figure since we were unable to make further quality tests, having exhausted the available material.

It is possible there may be an element here that we know nothing about - a most unscientific statement, though. (end quote)

We would draw your attention to 3 interesting factors in the above report: (1) The analysis was carried out without prior knowledge of the background details concerning the metal. (2) The report states in part " - it indicates that the metal went through heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip." We should add here that the report was accompanied by 2 photomicrographs which show clearly the slipped lines (Newman's lines) in the grains of the metal. Now, if this metal underwent such heavy impact as to cause extensive slippage, surely it is a reasonably logical conclusion that this hardware must have been part of a spacecraft that came to grief - it is hardly conceivable that a foundry product would be subjected to such extreme impact. It is possible, of course, as suggested in the report, that it might have been part of a Russian or American space capsule, but if this were the case, why didn't the Canadian Government agency hang on to it? Could it be that, in fact, it was completely unidentifiable and that rather than admit they had proof-positive of a UFO, they preferred to ignore it? (3) The report states that the metal does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steels and suggests the possibility of an element they know nothing about. This again surely suggests an extraterrestrial metal.

In the meantime, the indefatigable Ronald Anstee, still bent on solving the mystery of the metal, had submitted other samples of it for test and analysis by a group of scientists at McGill University in Montreal. A week or so later, he received a telephone call from Professor John Jonas, heading the group, who informed him that the scientists conducting the tests and analyses were "very disturbed" at their findings! He asked for extra samples for further tests. Later, he 'phoned Ron Anstee again, this time suggesting that the Ottawa New Sciences Club got in touch with a

couple of his colleagues, government scientists and experts in metallurgy, whom he thought would be interested in the metal and who had access to more sophisticated equipment than McGill had for testing and analyzing the material. The necessary contact was made with these 2 gentlemen and full details, including the latest analysis report, were passed on to them. The 2 scientists expressed interest in the hardware and on Oct. 14/67, arrangements were made for them to examine the mass of metal on site and take samples of it for investigation. Both appeared extremely intrigued by the mysterious circumstances surrounding the finding of the metal and subsequent tests on it. Later, word reached us by telephone that they were prepared to carry out extensive tests and analyses of the samples of metal. It was explained that a thorough analysis was normally rather a long and costly procedure and they were of the opinion that such a comprehensive analysis had not yet been carried out on the metal. However, they were, at the time, working on some new experimental equipment by means of which it was hoped to conduct such an analysis with a great saving in time and money. Special parts for this equipment were on order from overseas and it was added that delivery of these parts and subsequent testing of the completed apparatus might take anywhere up to 6 months to complete. However, when it was ready, the necessary investigation would be carried out and a report of the findings sent to us.

With the metal back in government hands again, inevitable doubts arise as to whether the report will be a genuine one, or even if the delaying tactics mentioned above were perhaps an alibi to stall us off for a while. The explanation given us may be quite genuine, but from past experience, we must be excused if we are a little skeptical. However, it must in all fairness be said that the 2 scientists appeared extremely interested in the metal, genuine in their desire to solve the mystery and they co-operated very willingly. If left to them, we feel we might get a true report. For the time being then, the mystery of the unidentified hardware remains unsolved, although there would now appear to be even stronger indications that the metal may be of extraterrestrial origin. We will keep our readers informed of any future developments.

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MAN AND THE UNIVERSE.

by Ronald W.J. Anstee.

There are more stars in the Universe than there are grains of sand on Earth - yet Man in all his arrogance and conceit still considers himself as the supreme being. He cannot conceive of a higher intelligence with greater wisdom and understanding than his own, because it would expose his own limitations. While many of our scientists are gradually being drawn by force of circumstances to the realization that there is something beyond their limited vision, it is still a painful process. It is not easy for anyone who has spent many years on a narrow track to admit that he has been wrong - his ego cannot stand the barbs of sharp penetrating truth.

It is becoming ever more evident that Man on Earth is not alone in the Universe. In the past, astronomers reported and recorded the existence of apparent intelligence outside the bounds of our atmosphere, but because of the distance involved plus the general opinions of the time that man would never go into space, no real meaning was then attached to any talk of man as a Universal Being. But with the advent of improved instruments for space studies, such as the radio telescopes and our space probes, the final realization that we are not alone, has been brought much closer. For the

past 20 years, highly competent people in all parts of the world have witnessed the movements through our atmosphere of spacecraft that show a technology far superior to anything on Earth, although, in fact, these sightings go back thousands of years. During the past few years, there has been a marked increase in the number of sightings. We are now faced with a situation where, because of a greater awareness of the facts among the general population, more UFO material is being placed on the market. Scientists are not laughing as hard as they used to, but neither do we see a clear presentation of views from the scientific body as a whole. A few of this group who are finding the courage to speak out, are nevertheless still in the same position as most of us were 15-20 years ago.

We can expect to see an increase in UFO activity all over the world and this will result in more material on the news-stands, but for a little while yet some of the science writers will publish articles which, because of their lack of background knowledge of the subject, will be to a greater or lesser degree, inaccurate. Some articles will still bear the stamp of ridicule, because (a) many are still being bound by Air Force double-talk, and (b) most are ignorant of the facts due to an inability to study them objectively.

For many years, Orthodox Science, surrounded by its pure white marble of egotism and conceit, has held the opinion that nothing could exist outside its own self-created boundaries. When the time comes for the crumbling and final fall of all these false boundaries, with their little ivory towers, we (the Ufologists) must guard against falling into a similar trap of conceit by saying: "Ah, but we told you so." We are all still learning and we all make mistakes. Those who used to ridicule will be hit by the rebound of that ridicule. There will be no need for us to heap coals on already blazing furnaces. It will be our duty and moral obligation to ensure that the general public is given the opportunity to study all the facts and we should see to it that all aspects are presented with open minds. All sides should be presented so that the chaff may be separated from the corn.

We have already witnessed many cases where supposed dispensers of UFO truths have been, in fact, silver-tongued operators, who attempted to mislead the public for the sole reason of personal gain and glorification. There have been, and will continue to be, many who will try to jump on the band wagon. In our efforts to weed out such undesirable individuals, we must be careful not to give the impression that we too, are concerned with the glorification of our past efforts or that we seek esteem for our own gratification from those to whom we impart our knowledge. Our main concern should be to encourage the public to think with an open mind, so that they may want to learn and understand fully the implications involved in the future relationship between Man on Earth and the Universe that extends far beyond the horizons of even our most cherished dreams. It matters not who passes on the truth, as long as someone does. But we should not do anything for the sake of self and self alone. We are all members of one family and we should work as one unit for the benefit of all.

—oOo—

'FOWL' PLAY!

Actual title of a British Civil Service Treasury file: "Ex gratia payment to Mr. ——— for the loss of chickens which died as a result of mass hysteria caused by an unidentified flying object." !

THE LIFE OF NIKOLA TESLA

Part 3 of a condensed version based on a tape recording by Arthur H. Matthews.

Nikola Tesla's near-fatal illness with cholera served a two-fold purpose which was obviously the workings of the strange destiny of this remarkable man. Through it, he was not only relieved of an unwanted career in the Clergy and secured his father's promise that he could take an Electrical Engineering course, but also, because he was in such poor health at the time, he escaped an even more dreaded fate - that of serving the compulsory 3-year term as a conscript in the Serbian Army - a course which would have been completely intolerable to this brilliant youth fired with a burning desire to serve humanity, not fight it.

However, because Nikola's strength was seriously depleted and to convince the military authorities that his case for exemption from army service was genuine, his father insisted that the lad took a year's rest before going to the Polytechnica in Gratz, Austria, chosen as the oldest and best technical institute for his son's training as an electrical engineer. Disappointed at the long wait, Nikola nevertheless turned his period of convalescence to good account by reading extensively in the several languages he had acquired. When sufficiently recovered, he was offered a light job at the local library, sorting and cataloguing books. This gave him easy access to books on electricity and with his strange ability to record and recall things already seen, he registered permanently, complex technical texts and diagrams in his mental index, ready for instant recall when needed.

This year's enforced rest restored Nikola to complete mental and physical vigour and on arrival at the Gratz Polytechnica, he plunged into the new curriculum with tremendous energy. He allowed himself only 4 hours sleep each night, retiring after a long period of study at 11 p.m. and awakening refreshed at 3 a.m. when he worked on until classes started at 8 a.m. This heavy work schedule enabled him to pass his exams in 9 subjects (the largest number of any student) with the highest marks, and at the end of his first term, the Dean of the Technical Faculty wrote to the Rev. Tesla as follows: "Your son's ability to read and converse in 4 languages and to read them with complete understanding of even the most idiomatic phrases, his brilliance in the laboratory and his excellence at all forms of mathematics, have impressed every member of the Faculty. Your son is a star of the first magnitude."

During the summer vacation, however, Nikola Tesla took a level-headed review of his first year's meteoric success with this wide range of subjects and wisely decided that in his 2nd year, he would limit his classes to his 3 favourite subjects, Mathematics, Mechanics and Physics. He was particularly fortunate in that his Physics Professor, Dr. Poeschl, a brilliant German scientist, was a man of broad horizons, who was to have a profound influence on Tesla's progress and act as a constant spur to Nikola's achievements in later years. Their early association, however, started off on a somewhat embarrassing footing for young Tesla when, in the classroom, he dared to criticize a newly-installed piece of electrical apparatus imported from Paris. This was the Gramme Machine which had a horseshoe form of a laminated field magnet with a wire-wound armature with commutator, which could be used as either a dynamo or a motor. Nikola, while expressing admiration of its compact and ingenious construction, complained that the commutator sparking was a loss of power and boldly questioned the necessity of a commutator at all! Professor Poeschl patiently explained the necessity

for the commutator to convert the dynamo's alternating current into direct current to operate the motor and then, with heavy sarcasm, he enquired: "And how does the profound Mr. Tesla propose to eliminate the all-necessary commutator?" "Why must the motor be operated on direct current?" countered Nikola. "Why can't we invent a means of operating it on alternating current which would eliminate the necessity for a commutator?" The professor roared with laughter at what he considered a preposterous suggestion coming from a new student, and then he addressed the class at large: "You see before you an excellent example of a stubborn young man with a fixation! Mr. Tesla, will, in my opinion, one day accomplish great things, but this is definitely one thing he won't accomplish!"

The effect of this open ridicule, instead of discouraging Nikola Tesla, spurred him to even greater effort and much of his spare time was spent trying to solve the problem of making dynamos and motors operate smoothly on alternating current. Periodically, to take his mind off what had become a Magnificent Obsession, he turned to books in his leisure hours. He decided to read Voltaire, but even a mental giant of Tesla's stature became a little dismayed when he discovered that the prolific Voltaire had written a 100 heavy volumes! Nevertheless, he read every one. But always, he returned to the fascinating enigma of developing alternating current. He desperately wanted to prove his theory to Professor Poeschl, but when finally, graduation day came, he was still no nearer the final solution.

Nikola Tesla had by this time, grown into a tall, slim young man, with dark hair, a high intelligent forehead set above finely-etched features and the same, intensely blue, deep-set eyes that spoke of intense concentration, of inner secrets and a subtle aura of mystique. He possessed slender hands, with tapered fingers and unusually long and supple thumbs, and he stood 6' 2" in height. He was disconsolately packing his few personal belongings in his 5th floor room in the dormitory, when there was a loud knock at the door. Opening it, he saw Professor Poeschl puffing at the threshold, and invited him in. "Nikola" said the professor, "I've come to make a confession. I've been giving your theory a lot of serious thought and although it sounds impossible, I believe you are right. Furthermore, I firmly believe that you are going to discover the answer to this problem. All I ask is that you promise you will let me know immediately you find it." Elated at the professor's confidence in him, Nikola gladly gave his word. Professor Poeschl was to prove a further friend-in-need to Nikola Tesla for he arranged a yearly summer job for him in an electrical equipment factory at the then handsome salary of 60 florins a month - a small fortune which was to pay for Nikola's tuition fees for a 3-year course at Prague University.

The excellence of Tesla's record at the Polytechnica made it possible for him to enter Prague University without taking entrance exams. Here, he selected 3 courses, Electrical Engineering, Advanced Mathematics and English Literature and, faced with a formidable curriculum, he wisely decided to place the problem of alternating current into his subconscious mind. For relaxation, he took up chess. With his inner visualization and highly developed intuition, he was able to foresee the moves of others and plan counter-attacks. Soon he became champion of his college team, and he was probably the first man to organize inter-college chess matches.

With the approach of the end of his 3-year course, Nikola received a letter from his father saying his parents would be coming to Prague for their son's graduation. When the great day came, Nikola looked eagerly from the stage for his parents and there they were, sitting in a front row. His welcoming smile to them faded as he noticed a

distressed look on his mother's face - she seemed to be making a silent, urgent appeal to him. From his early boyhood when he had played the game of "guessing each other's thoughts" with his parents, there had developed a strong bond of ESP between Nikola and his mother. Now, he knew intuitively that something was wrong. The graduation ceremonies passed in a maze of anxious thoughts for Nikola and when the time came to receive his diploma and make the customary return speech, he could only give a cursory thank-you. Hurrying down to the auditorium, he found his parents had gone. As he stood there in stunned silence, he clearly heard his mother's voice say in urgent tones: "Nikki! Please come home!" He wasted no further time and soon was on the train back to Gospic. Rushing back to his home, he was greeted on the doorstep by his mother who exclaimed: "Oh, Nikki, you did hear me, didn't you? Thank God you've come!" She led Nikola to a downstairs bedroom where his father, who had been dangerously ill, now lay dying. In a brief bedside scene, the old man gasped out his joy at his son's return, his pride at Nikola's success and reassured him that he had been everything desired of a son.

Nikola Tesla had intended to take a further 2 years of specialized courses, but with his father's death, it became necessary for him to find work. Armed with his diploma and glowing letters of recommendation from the President of the University and Professor Poeschl, he went to Budapest. Here, to his dismay, he found there were few jobs for ambitious young men, but much talk of Alexander Graham Bell's new invention, the telephone. Keenly interested in this new invention, Nikola applied for a job with the Hungarian Government Central Telegraph Office where he was offered a position as a draughtsman. It was at a very poor salary, but Nikola Tesla wanted experience with the telephone as already he had a few ideas about improving this early, somewhat crude method of communication. His unusual abilities were quickly noticed by his superiors and promotions followed and when, in 1881, the first telephone exchange was established in Budapest, he was placed in charge of it. Part of this job was to analyze complaints, many of which were of faint voices and extreme noise interference. Immediately, Tesla went to work on an invention to magnify sound and reduce extraneous noises which he traced to static electricity. He called his device a "telephone repeater". It was, in fact, what we now call an amplifier and undoubtedly it was the forerunner of the amplifying units now in use in every radio, TV, record player, etc. Unfortunately, Tesla didn't patent his invention, but it was put into immediate use by the Budapest Telephone Company.

During his work on the amplifier, Nikola had made a friend of his assistant, Szigeti, who was fond of poetry and who succeeded in interesting Nikola in this literary art form to the extent that he wrote some sonnets himself, the exactitude demanded of a sonnet making an immediate appeal to the mathematical mind of Tesla. While not close friends, the two men shared a satisfying companionship in country walks and long discussions on the relative merits of Goethe and Shakespeare. It was on a February evening, about a year after the invention of the amplifier, that the 2 men were taking a stroll in the famous, hilly Budapest Park. Reaching the top of a hill, they paused to admire a glowing sunset. Carried away by its dying grandeur, Nikola quoted aloud the beautiful lines from Goethe's "Faust":

"The glow retreats, done is the day of toil;
It yonder hastes, new fields of life exploring;
Ah, that no wing can lift me from the soil
Upon its track to follow, follow soaring ---"

And, in that moment of poetic ecstasy, the Muse of Inspiration bore down to reach Nikola Tesla and through him, to benefit humanity in later years. Suddenly transfixed, Nikola was looking not at the sunset but at an inner visual diagram, and in a flash, he had solved the problem of alternating current! Aloud, he exclaimed: "It's the rotating magnetic field that's the answer! After all my years of searching, it was there all the time - so sublimely simple!" Poor Szigeti, bewildered at the outburst, could only look stupified. With a gentle laugh, Nikola picked up a stick and drew in the earth a diagram of a cylinder attached to a shaft. "In all my previous thinking, I had only considered using one circuit." he explained. "But look - you see the piston stalls for an instant on dead centre at the top and bottom of the stroke? Now I add a second cylinder. The pistons in the 2 cylinders are connected to the shaft so that their cranks are at an angle to each other. Now see what happens. The 2 pistons reach top and bottom of the stroke at different times. When one is on dead centre, the other is turning the cylinder with a power thrust. The 2 circuits will carry the same frequency alternating current, but the current waves will be out of step with each other - like the pistons! If I produce a field of force that rotates at high speed, it will surround and embrace an armature which will require no fixed electrical connections - no attached wires, no faulty connections - no commutator! It will set the world free!" As Nikola Tesla uttered the words "no commutator", there flashed through his mind his promise to Professor Poeschl, and turning to Szigeti, he said: "I must go back to the Exchange and make a telephone call to the Gratz Polytechnica - I have a promise to keep." Fully aware that the cost of such a long-distance call would swallow up 2 weeks of his salary, Tesla did not hesitate. The call was made and soon he was breaking the good news to Professor Poeschl who asked eagerly: "What is the solution?" "A rotating magnet field is the key." replied Nikola. "This, and introducing more than one current so that they are out of phase and hence staggered, will give out a steady, one-directional force." "How did you discover all this?" asked the professor. "I put the whole problem in my subconscious mind." returned Nikola. "And what released the answer?" enquired Professor Poeschl. "Poetry!" laughed back the exultant Nikola Tesla.

(To be continued in the next issue of Topside.)

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TWO SPECIAL BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS!

(1) Canada's First Book on UFOs!

The Ottawa New Sciences Club is particularly pleased and proud to announce the publication of the first Canadian UFO book entitled "SCIENCE, THE PUBLIC AND THE UFO" written by one of its members, Lt.-Comm. Arthur Bray, the sales of which will be handled solely by the newly-established Bray Book Service of Ottawa (for further details, see following announcement).

Here is a fascinating book, with a new approach to the Flying Saucer Mystery - a serious philosophical work by an author who has studied the phenomena for over 20 years. In it, he shows how philosophy and other fields of the humanities are necessary elements in explaining UFOs and that science alone is inadequate for the task. Arthur Bray, in his deep study of the UFO Mystery, presents many forms of evidence to support his hypothesis that, despite what some of our scientists may say, at least some UFOs are intelligently-controlled space vehicles. And in this connection, Mr. Bray is very well qualified to reach this conclusion. As an ex-pilot with the RCAF

and RCN, he is not easily fooled by things seen in the sky and is as familiar with the hoaxes and misinterpretations as with the real thing. In this, his first book, the author presents a challenge to science and accepts a challenge of the U.S. Air Force. Clearly presented are the reasons why the great Flying Saucer Mystery has not been solved by science and why it won't be until scientists change their ways, and the reasons why the the public is not getting the truth about UFOs. Failings and limitations of scientists and of science itself, are placed on view so that the public may see their inadequacies and become aware why they are not learning all the facts about UFOs.

Arthur Bray unerringly puts his finger on many of the questions we are all asking in the confusion that has developed through lack of authentic information from governments, scientists and others in authority, and he provides some pertinent answers and reasons why we, the general public, are being deprived of this knowledge. In our opinion, Arthur Bray presents clearly and emphatically the best and perhaps the only approach to the final solution of the Biggest Enigma of our era, and Topside has no hesitation in strongly recommending his book (a review of which appears under Book Reviews) to all its readers and as a fascinating, informative addition to any UFO Library. Details follow on how to order this remarkable book.

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(2) New Zealand's First Book on UFOs!

Are UFOs Mapping New Zealand? This question is raised by the forthcoming publication of a book entitled "HARMONIC 33" which, judging from advance information received, appears likely to make UFO history. This book, written by an air pilot, Capt. Bruce Cathie (ex-RNZAF and now a Captain on a Friendship aircraft with the NZ National Airways Corpn.) is based on a scientific study by a qualified expert, of the behaviour of UFOs over New Zealand, which, supported by mathematical calculations checked and confirmed by a University mathematician, indicates that an intricate grid system is being built up by UFOs. Only a trained navigator could have made these deductions and they can be expressed only in mathematical terms, but the author has expressed them so clearly that even the most unarithmetical dunce can follow his line of thought.

Capt. Cathie believes that the scientists of at least 2 great nations are already aware of some part of what he has discovered and his work is being closely followed and studied by U.S. military scientists. This extraordinary book links UFO sightings with the occurrences and location of the world's great "natural" disasters and other unexplained phenomena of human history and it is told with humour and modesty by a man who despises sensationalism. "Harmonic 33", with over 20 maps and diagrams, is modestly priced at \$2.50 (approx.) and anticipated date of publication is Feb./March, 1968. Full publication details will follow in next issue of Topside, along with a review of the book. Readers wishing to secure a copy of the 1st edition of a book likely to make UFO publishing history may reserve a copy from: The Murray Organization Ltd., C.P.O. Box 2237, Auckland, New Zealand.

BOOK REVIEW

SCIENCE, THE PUBLIC AND THE UFO by Arthur Bray.

Here is a truly absorbing book which any serious student of UFO phenomena, once he starts, will find hard to put down. What will amaze the reader, like the reviewer, is how the author has managed to cover so concisely and capably such a vast subject, to convey a wealth of scientific data combined with its inseparable twin, philosophy, to explain so clearly the reasons behind the failure of our scientists to solve the UFO problem and to offer hypotheses based on sound, logical reasoning - all in just under 200 pages! Arthur Bray, after over 20 years of methodical investigation and collation of all the pertinent facts of the UFO case, has, through the pages of his first book, performed what we consider to be an inestimable service to ufologists, scientists, governments and the general public alike. He has, with supporting evidence, taken what we have loosely termed "Ufology" completely out of its oft-ridiculed category of crackpotism or at best, a "Cinderella" science and placed it firmly where it truly belongs. In a positive manner, with no ifs or buts, the author has broken down all the many aspects which go to make up "Ufology" and revealed that it is, in fact, the broadest field of human knowledge, encompassing all the sciences, technologies and humanities of life on this planet and beyond. Complete UFO research, he states, involves at a minimum, extensive study of meteorology, astronomy, aeronautics; psychology, religion, cosmology, theology and extrasensory perception; physics, astrophysics and astronautics; evolution, biology and exobiology; history, archeology, philosophy and scientific method (methodology). In short, it is more a whole way of life, involving practically every field of human knowledge which must be studied collectively and not individually in order to obtain the complete truth of the UFOs. In lucid language which even the veriest layman can understand, Arthur Bray makes his points with punch and pertinency, supported by appropriate quotations from some of the world's leading scientists and philosophers.

Delving into the past history of UFOs, he records briefly some of the more important sightings from 222 B.C. up until the end of the 19th century, and coming to more modern times, he quotes remarks of world VIPs who have expressed belief in the reality of intelligently-controlled UFOs. He lists all the "explanations" given for UFOs which include, among a few genuine misinterpretations, all the phoney alibis we have been fobbed off with for years, and the only explanation which fits all the facts - spaceships from other worlds.

The author deals very thoroughly with all the pros and cons of life on other planets, quoting scientific authorities on the subject and presents incontrovertible facts that so far none of our space probes has produced sufficient evidence to prove or disprove that there is life on Mars or Venus. After defining Belief precisely, he pulls no punches in giving us a few "home truths" about our blind acceptance of religious concepts, how many deceive themselves into believing what they want to believe and others who follow the line of thought of the vast majority rather than thinking for themselves. He exposes the many flaws in official UFO explanations and spells out a warning to governments suppressing the truth, which may prove extremely costly in the future. Constructively, he offers such governments some sound advice in the form of education campaigns for the general public to remove fear and ignorance of UFOs. He justifiably attacks the press for its ridicule of a serious scientific problem and for inaccurate reporting due to lack of knowledge. He quotes a challenge in a 1962 USAF press release and offers his answer to it. On the credit side, he praises and describes the work of 2 world pioneers of UFO truths, Wilbert B. Smith of Canada and Major Donald Keyhoe of the U.S.A.

Arthur Bray devotes an enlightening chapter to Contact Stories, offering sound postulations as to why extraterrestrials have not landed en masse and made open contact with humans, why they are taking samples of our soil, water, air, etc., why at present they are making themselves known to us only on a "look-but-don't-touch" basis and finally the vital reason why UFO activity has been stepped up in recent years. He considers it quite reasonable that these space visitors would make contact with certain friendly, open-minded individuals who would pass on the truth of their existence, and concludes with some sound advice on how we might eventually achieve contact with visiting extraterrestrials on a friendly basis not only on Earth but on their own planets.

Dealing with Propulsion, he translates into laymen's terms, the technologies of Earth's present methods of rocket propulsion and explains the theoretic, photonic and lasar beam methods for the future. He then compares these relatively crude methods with the effortless manoeuvrings of UFOs who obviously utilize a power source unknown to us and suggests it may well be the power of gravitation, i.e., gravity and "anti-gravity" methods. He sees in the recent discovery by astronomers of Quasi-Stars which appear to obtain their energy from the force of gravity, a possible link with the power used by UFOs and its resulting interference with Earth's electrical systems. He states that only deep research into Gravity will provide the answer to UFO propulsion and ultimately its adoption in Earth's space vehicles, thus eliminating the clumsy and costly rocketry experiments, with their considerable limitations to space travel.

Outlining briefly modern scientific methods, frequently based on assumptions and many of which cannot be proved experimentally, the author reveals their limitations and inadequacies - and yet, an unthinking public blindly accepts these "facts" because if an established scientist says so, it must be true! The unfortunate truth is that most scientists are limited by a stubborn belief that only that which is measurable is real. In a society which directs most of its scientists to the limited fields of the technical, military or economic areas, there is little scope for intellectual curiosity, and as Mr. Bray so rightly points out, modern scientists have become so highly specialized in their own particular fields, they cannot even talk to each other! When dealing with UFOs, most of these scientists restrict their "explanations" to their own limited field of knowledge, but none of these hypotheses apply to all UFOs and to quote Arthur Bray: "Unless a scientist can propose a satisfactory hypothesis which will explain all UFOs, then he has no business making a public statement claiming he can explain them all, and we laymen have no business listening to him." With the courage of his own convictions, Mr. Bray deals bluntly with the inadequacies of scientists to solve the UFO problem, but his criticism is also constructive - he even goes so far as to outline 8 specific avenues of purely scientific research they might carry out in determining patterns of UFO behaviour!

From Science, the author turns to Philosophy as the vital missing link in the scientific approach, stating: "Where science leaves off, philosophy begins." But since most scientists frown on philosophy as being "inexact", the linking of philosophy with science is being left to those laymen who can approach the solution to the UFO Enigma with unbiassed minds. Summing up with the quotation "Science can give us knowledge, but only philosophy can give us wisdom.", Arthur Bray says that in order to solve the mystery of the UFOs, we need people with completely open minds.

Our intrepid author then sets his sights and fires a well-aimed barrage at what he calls "The Orthodox Barrier" and, in particular, dogmatic astronomers whose public statements about UFOs have misled the public far too long. He scores many direct hits as with sound logic, backed by factual quotes, he exposes many of their "scientific" fallacies. To illustrate the complexities which scientists build up in their attempts

to "explain away" simple natural phenomena, Mr. Bray quotes an amusing but enlightening parable, with accompanying diagrams, as written by the late Wilbert B. Smith.

In his final chapter "Has the Case for UFOs been Proved?", Arthur Bray offers plenty of authentic evidence to support his contention that UFOs are solid, material objects. To any remaining skeptics, he suggests the process of elimination of the "explanations" given for UFOs, and to prove his point, he tackles these individual explanations and by applying reason and logic, he explodes each theory one after the other, until finally he is left with only one which he cannot, under any circumstances, eliminate - Spaceships from Other Worlds!

The last 28 pages of this fascinating book are devoted to Chapter References, a Bibliography, Other Suggested Reading, USAF Sighting Tables, various diagrams, and an Index. As a scientific reference work alone, this book is a goldmine of information, but its wider merits are those of a serious philosophical study, an indictment of the way in which governments and scientists are mishandling the biggest scientific problem of our era, and a book which crystalizes many of our probing questions on the UFO mystery, providing logical answers, and from which valuable lessons may be learned by all. Topside gives its highest recommendation to this book which should definitely have a place in every UFO or scientific library and should be read by all interested in the UFO Mystery.

Price: \$5.50 hardcover, \$2.75 paperback.

Obtainable only from: Bray Book Service, PO Box 5051, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

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