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be given a small acceleration - a theorem well understood by helicopter designers.

The beams or rays mentioned do the contrary - a small mass is given a very high velocity - consequently enormous powers - greater than the total world's power capacity - would be needed to support even the smallest object by such means.

METHOD II. Direct use of Earth's Magnetic Field.

One observer (incident 6?) noticed a violent motion of a hand-held compass. If we assume from this that the objects produced a magnetic field, comparable with the Earth's field, namely 0.1 gauss, and that the observer found that the object subtended an angle θ at his position, then the ampereturns of the required electromagnet is given by

$ni = \frac{30\ R}{\theta^2}$ where R is the range of the object.

For instance, if R is one kilometer and the object is 10 meters in diameter, then ni = 1 billion ampere-turns.

Now if the object were actually only 10 meters away and were correspondingly smaller, namely 10 cm in diameter, it would still require 10 million ampere-turns.

These figures are a little in excess of what can be conveniently done on the ground. They make it seem unlikely that the effect was actually observed.

Now the Earth's magnetic field would react on such a magnet to produce not only a torque but also a force. This force depends not directly on the Earth's field intensity but on its irregularity or gradient. This force is obviously minute since the change in field over a distance of 10 meters (assumed diameter of the object) is scarcely measurable - moreover the gradient is not predictable but changes due to local ore deposits.

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