

"A Rose By Any Other Name - - -

Readers of "Topside" will probably have noted from our front cover, that the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club has taken on a new name, viz., The Ottawa New Sciences Club. Our readers are assured, however, that we are still as interested as ever in flying saucers and related subjects, but having extended our area of interest to other scientific and metaphysical subjects, members of the Club thought it appropriate to indicate this wider scope of interest in the name of the Club.

The choice of title is also an indirect tribute to our founder, the late Wilbert B. Smith, who spent some of the latter years of his life writing a highly technical treatise on what he termed "The New Science" in which, among many other things, he claimed there are no less than twelve dimensions on this planet. "The New Science" was developed from information obtained by Mr. Smith through his contacts "the boys from topside", as he frequently referred to his extra-terrestrial helpers, and it is expected that this unusual work will be published in book form in the near future.

(Mrs) Carol Halford-Watkins
Assistant Editor.

By Mr. Ray Marchand.

Every now and then we read or hear about something on cycles. It may be in connection with geology, astronomy, biology, weather or electronics. Indeed, periodic recurrence of certain peculiar manifestations characterize many naturally occurring phenomena. Cyclic behavior is also discernible in many events of man-made origin. Some of these cycles are obvious and easy to verify, while others are not. Some matter to us, others don't. One system of cycles that might interest us is that known as Biorythm, since it assumes that human behavior is cyclic in nature. It can be charted with suitable accuracy and can therefore be used to predict our forthcoming disposition and permit one to act accordingly.

Biorythm teaches that three distinct cycles govern human behavior: a 23 day Physical Cycle, a 28 day Emotion Cycle and a 33 day Intelligence Cycle. Our physical strength, energy, endurance and resistance would be determined by the first; our intuition, sensitivity, perception, creativity by the second; and our memory, reasoning power and logic by the third.

Each cycle can be represented graphically by a sine-wave type of curve, such as the following:

One complete cycle (i.e. 23, 28 or 33 days) is the total distance from the first x to the third x. However, the "ups" and "downs" in our behavior do not follow the curve precisely; that is, we are not in a "low" period when the curve is the lowest (between the 2nd and 3rd x). Rather, a low period (or period of flux, uncertainty, and caution) occurs where the graph crosses the centre line at the x. The curve above the line indicates a period of height for a given trait; the curve below the line is like a recuperative period, though it is not a "useless" period. The time of crossing however is important. For those with some knowledge of what their household electric power is like, this curve could be compared with that of alternating electric current where the negative half-cycles (below the line) are of equal significance as the positive half-cycles (above the line), but where the instantaneous value is zero at the crossing points.

Translated into practical day-to-day living, a person will be physically inadequate on physical x-days, will be more accident prone, susceptible to sickness, etc. On an emotional x-day a person is more edgy, pessimistic, less sense of humor, more prone to boredom. On an intelligence x-day, thinking is not so clear, solutions to problems don't come easy, mistakes in judgment or

performance are more frequent.

If this is all true, then such a chart can be a great help in planning our day to day activities. We can avoid undertaking any important projects, or getting involved in demanding situations on one of the x-days. The best way to find out if it is true is to obtain our individual curves and compare our everyday behaviour with it. Such curves can be obtained by sending some amount of money in answer to ads which appear in various magazines. It is also possible to buy, for anywhere from \$20. to \$50.00 small computers which will figure them out for you. However, until one is sure that the system works, the idea of spending money is not attractive.

It is possible however, to fashion our own charts. A simple, though time consuming way is to monitor our everyday feelings, reactions, behaviour etc., for several months and derive the curves from that. A faster method, however, is to make use of another assumption of the Biorhythm theory; that for an individual, all three curves start from zero at the moment of birth. It is therefore possible to determine where our curves presently are, with a calendar beginning with our individual birthday. However, to save time and paper, the following simple method of calculating is suggested. Suppose one wants a chart beginning 1 January 1964:

1. Find the number of "complete" years between birth date and 1 January 1964.
2. Multiply by 365.
3. Add the number of days after birth date, in the year of birth.
4. Add one day for each leap year between birth and 1 January 1964. (if you were born in a leap year, add 1 day for that year only if birth date was before 29 February).
5. The above is the total number of days since birth, right up to 1 January 1964.

By dividing by 23, 28 or 33, we find the number of cycles traversed during that time. The actual number of cycles is not important. However, the remainder is important and represents the number of days before 1 January 1964 when the last cycle in 1963 ended. Thus, if the remainder is 7, then you had an x-day on 31-7, or the 24 December, and a new curve starts upward on that day.

Several members of the Ottawa New Sciences Club have produced charts for themselves and members of their families. Many co-relations between the curves and behaviour have been noted but further monitoring is required in order to establish the validity of the system.

It is hoped that some readers will conduct this experiment and verify for themselves whether they can benefit from the system or not.

Reference: "This Dial can Foretell your Future".

by Walter Ian Fischman

"Pageant" Magazine, Nov. 1960, pp. 6 to 13.

STRANGE OBJECT IN SKY
(Ottawa Citizen, 11 June 1963)

A strange object travelling slowly in the sky was sighted in the Gatineau early Sunday, according to Henri Perrault, 38 Glen Ave., who has written Dr. C.S. Beals, Dominion astronomer, about it.

Mr. Perrault says he was on the verandah of his Grand Lake cottage at 4.35 a.m. when he saw a "very small, oblong, fiery object emitting a short fiery trail at irregular intervals." It seemed to be about 800 feet up. It was definitely below the clouds writes Mr. Perrault.

"It emitted no noise and travelled in a west-south-west direction on a horizontal course," Mr. Perrault writes.

Dr. Ian Halliday of the observatory's Stellar Physics Division, said Mr. Perrault's sighting was "a reasonable description of a fairly common fireball - small, bright meteorite." He said the 800 feet height mentioned was not consistent with such sightings but pointed out "It's impossible to estimate the height unless you know the size of what you are looking at, and how far away it is."

The RCAF Station Uplands Control tower says there were no aircraft in the air at the time of the sighting.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The scientists view that the height as estimated by the observer must be in error, in order to be able to fit the object to a known phenomena is interesting. However, the scientist may not have had all the details. We checked with Mr. Perrault and found out that:

- (a) The object appeared against, and below the hill top situated across the lake. (This establishes its altitude at less than 250 feet).
- (b) It travelled at about the same speed as some of the motor boats which frequent the area (25 to 40 mph)
- (c) It travelled horizontally (meteors usually arrive at an angle. To remain in horizontal flight, a speed close to 18,000 miles per hour would be required).
- (d) It produced no sound. (a meteor that low would produce much noise).

- (e) The object glowed like an ember and appeared about half the length of a 15 foot dock located on the far side of the lake. (It was thus less than 7 feet in length).

The treatment of this sighting report is typical of that given to many others. Insofar as this particular object is concerned, the "U" is still justified in it's designation as a U.F.O.

RUSSIA HOPEFUL OF SPACE TALK VIA TELEPATHY
(Florida Times - Union, Jacksonville, 9 June 1963).

Reported by: Norma Lee Browning, Chicago Tribune Press Service.

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R., June 1 -- The Russians are pouring money and manpower in a race to harness something more awesome than the atom -- the human mind.

They are concentrating their scientific efforts in the direction of a phenomenon generally ignored by Western scientists, so-called mental telepathy.

Reports of the Soviet experiments in long distance telepathic communications have stirred up the biggest controversy since flying saucers and sound more like science fiction than fact.

But a first-hand look behind the Iron Curtain confirms rumors that mental telepathy, under the heading of biological sciences is getting a top priority rating in the Russians' space research program. The goal is to harness telepathy for practical uses such as the guiding of spacecraft and communication with submarines.

PIPE DREAMS? AT LEAST THE RUSSIANS SPARE NOTHING IN TRYING, Already they have:

Established at least eight known research centres specializing in telepathic experiments - all on an academic-scientific level. The best known one is here at Leningrad University.

Established an exchange programme with India to study the physiological and mental disciplines of the Yogis and their alleged capacities to transmit ideas at will.

Organized teams of scientists - physiologists, physicists, psychologists, zoologists, biologists, neurologists, mathematicians, cyberneticians, and electronics engineers - to investigate telepathy, find out how it works, and devise means of practical application.

Conducted experiments which, if the results are half as good as the Russians claim, indicate that they may be the first to put a human thought in orbit or achieve mind-to-mind communication with men on the Moon.

Fantastic? No more than the telestar satellite would have been 10 years ago.

In fact the Russians' telepathy research program is highly indorsed by top Soviet Space flight scientists. K.E. Clolkovski, rocket flight pioneer, has stated publicly: "The phenomena of telepathy can no longer be called into question. We must highly esteem the attempt at elucidating them in the light of science. Especially in the coming era of space flights, telepathic abilities are necessary and they will aid the whole development of mankind."

FOR YEARS ANY ATTEMPT TO STUDY TELEPATHIC phenomena in Russia was denounced as mysticism and idealism.

Today under the impetus of a Communist decree to push ahead with the biological sciences in relation to space research, mental telepathy is getting the full-scale treatment as a form of "biological radio communication."

I was not permitted to visit their laboratories but interviews with dozens of scientists and translations of their scientific papers leave no doubt as to the scope of their research in telepathy.

The Russians do not regard telepathy as a sixth sense or so-called extrasensory perception. They look on both as utter nonsense and are conducting their research along other lines, mainly physiological, and using everything from electronic apparatus to cybernetic methods and techniques to probe and control such brain-mind mysteries as mental telepathy.

An official decision adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist party and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers last February "on measures to further develop biology and strengthen its links with practical work" specifies increased allocations for biological research, improved training of new scientists, and opening of new scientific centres equipped with first-class apparatus.

N. Sisakian, head of the biological department of the Soviet academy of Sciences, told me that "the main tasks of biology are to find out the essence of the phenomena of life, to comprehend and control the vital processes Once scientists have discovered the biological laws governing the development of organized life, they will be in a position to control that development, to modify it in the interests of man".

THE GREEN LIGHT GIVEN TO MENTAL TELEPATHY for biological investigation is largely the results of the work of B. Kazhinsky, an electrical engineer whose book, "Biological Radio Communication" was published last year by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and Prof. Leonid L. Vasiliev, 71 year old head of the physiology department of Leningrad University and correspondent member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences.

Vasiliev established in 1960, within the university's Institute of Physiology, a laboratory - first of its kind in the Soviet Union - especially designed and equipped for the study of telepathic phenomena, or "biological radio communication," as the Russians prefer to call it.

Since then at least eight other similar research centres have been established, They are in Kiev, Tblisi, Omsk (Siberia) Saratov, Tarty, Odessa and of course, Moscow.

The Pavlovian Institute of higher nervous activity in Moscow has incorporated telepathic research into its program. The Durov Institute, named for the Russian scientist famous for his telepathic experiments with animals, now has 50 scientists studying the transmission of biological information through telepathy. Much of their work is still done with animals.

The mounting interest in telepathic experiments, however, is concentrated here in Leningrad and on Prof. Vasiliev's mental radio laboratory.

Vasiliev's experiments in long distance telepathy, recently published, have caused a flurry in scientific circles around the world.

Vasiliev is convinced - and has convinced others - that his own laboratory experiments and those he has conducted jointly with members of the Bechterev Brain Institute offer scientific proof of telepathic communication. The goal now is to discover the precise nature of the brain-mind energy which produces it.

Vasiliev Claims to have conducted successful long distance telepathy experiments between Leningrad and Sevastopol, a distance of about 1,200 miles, with the aid of a transmitter in the ultra-short wave bands. He is also planning long range "thought transmission" tests with experimenters from the Cambridge University Society for Psychical Research in England, if he can get the Kremlin's o.k.

The Russians don't go in for ghosts, clairvoyance, prophetic dreams, spiritualism, or any other "superstitious concepts about the soul" such as are "exploited in capitalist countries by ardent idealists," says Vasiliev. The Soviet people, he adds, have "freed themselves of superstitious religious notions." Thus, he says telepathy must be studied in light of its "ideological, anti-religious significance" and on a sound physiological basis - the influence of one organism on another.

Vasiliev gave me special permission to talk with a group of scientists from his laboratory - in my hotel room.

The session lasted three hours.

I was also permitted to interview Dr.N.P. Bechtereva, granddaughter of the famous Russian physiologist, V.M. Bechterev, who confirmed results of the Durov and Kashinsky telepathic experiments with dogs in the 1930s.

Dr. Bechtereva, one of the top neurophysiologists in the USSR was former head of Leningrad's Institute of Neurophysiology and last year established her own laboratory at the Institute for Experimental Medicine where both her grandfather and another famous Russian Physiologist, Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, conducted their experiments in conditioned reflexes in dogs.

Prof. Vasiliev's theories on telepathy rely heavily on the earlier experiments of Pavlov, Durov, and Bechterev, but his current experiments with members of the Bechterev Brain Institute apparently have failed to convince Dr. Bechtereva of telepathy.

"We have had no proof of it yet," she said. "But there is no doubt that the riddles of the brain are going to be solved by physics, mathematics, engineering, cybernetics. The approach has to be physiological, not psychological."

Editor's Note: It would appear that some Soviets have recognized the existence of the telepathic process and are willing to explore it. We in the West might also take it a little more seriously or we might lose the brain race.



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