

Why and How Planets Move

by **Dino Kraspedon** (*pseudonym*)

I doubt if this book is genuine

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW presents the first of five extracts from the book *Contato com os Discos voadores*, by Dino Kraspedon, which first appeared in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1957, and will shortly be published in an English edition by Neville Spearman Ltd., London. This book gives a summary, largely in the form of questions and answers, of conversations the author had during several meetings in 1952, and subsequently, with the captain of a flying saucer. We have entitled these extracts:

1. Why and how planets move.
2. Gravity : a combination of phenomena.
3. About light.
4. How some of the saucers fly.
5. People of other planets . . . and ourselves.

“I wonder that the scientists of earth, in spite of all the mistakes which they have not yet been able to correct, base themselves upon this false science and not upon the supreme science, which is God. It is as if a glow-worm, enamoured of its own light, should cry out to all the other glow-worms: ‘there is no sun, because there can only be light in my tail’.”

—The captain of the flying saucer.

ACCORDING to terrestrial science, the sun is the centre of the planetary system—which is not true. The Milky Way is an immense magnetic field. And, within the one field are other secondary fields. For example, Earth is a magnetic field, within the field of our system and this is within the Milky Way. In the Earth, also, there are other secondary fields, as well as its poles, which unfortunately have not yet been discovered by Earth's people.

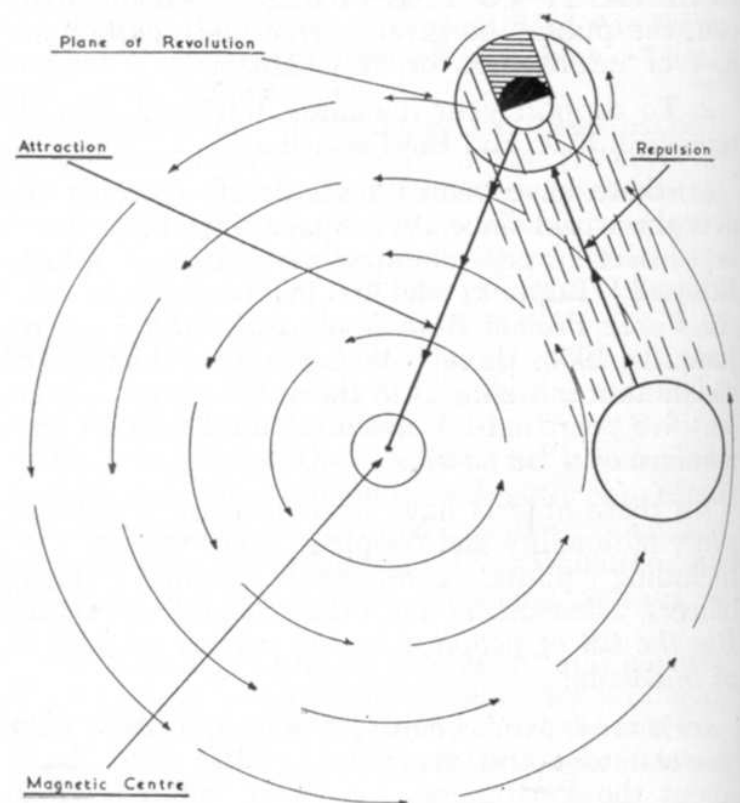
Our magnetic field, within which the sun and the planets move, was mathematically demonstrated by Hershel and Newton, when they discovered the point of equilibrium of the system, distant from the sun three times its diameter, due to the proportion of 1 to 700 of the masses of the planets in relation to the sun. The latter moves round this point.¹

It is wrong to say that matter attracts matter in the direct ratio of the masses and according to the inverse of the square of their distances. Matter having undergone atomic interaction becomes neutral in relation to other distant matter. However, magnetic fields attract or repel, and matter may be attracted by a field.

Earth experiences an attraction by this magnetic centre in our system, which we may call “point zero.” At the same time that this point attracts it, it experiences a repulsion by the light of the sun, balancing itself in its orbit between the two forces (attraction and repulsion).

Forces which maintain Earth in Space

Earth is both attracted by the magnetic centre of the system and repelled by the light of the sun. This, according to the captain of the flying saucer,



repels the magnetic field of Earth in the same manner that the rays of light from a star are repelled and deflected upon approaching the magnetic centre of our system.

The revolution of the Earth is the result of the speed of rotation and the ethereal covering, which give it a plane of support upon which to revolve under the action of the two opposing forces.

Its orbit is not eccentric because the sun moves round the centre in the same time that the Earth completes a revolution in space.

Planets which, according to their proposition, pass through opposition or conjunction with the sun and the centre, suffer a perturbation in their orbits, with consequent advance or retardation in their movements of rotation and revolution.

The greater deflection of light at the proximity of the poles causes a drop in temperature, whereas at the equator a strong compression gives more heat.

The ellipses described by the planets are yet another consequence of the action of the two forces. If the centre is between the planet and the sun, the attraction becomes stronger and the planet approaches; however, if the sun is between the planet and the centre, the repulsion has greater influence and the planet moves away, its path disturbed. If the position of the sun were altered in relation to the "point zero" centre, the aphelion or perihelion of a planet could never occur in the same position as before.

Q. Repelled by solar light?

A. Yes, repelled. The same repulsion experienced by the nebulae, making them flee apart, affects Earth and the rest of the planets. Have you never measured the weight of light? What is that but a pressure which it constantly exerts upon matter? If the sun attracted, its light would not have weight, but a contrary effect.³

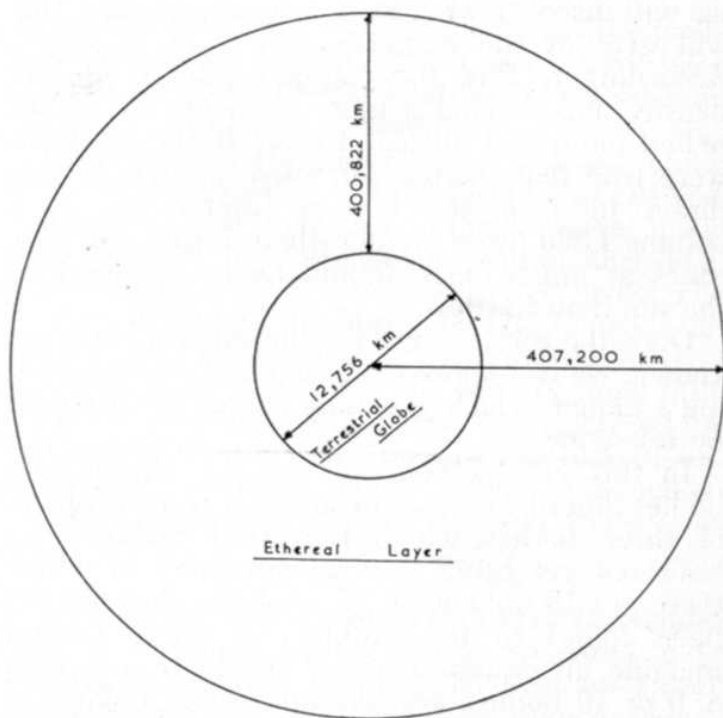
I told you that light is the return of deformed space into primitive space. The encounter of the two expressions of space causes a sufficiently marked pressure.

Now, a body in space can only be in a state of equilibrium if two contrary forces meet to support it. If there were only a force of attraction without another of repulsion, the planet would move towards the point of attraction.⁴

I have already shown you, also, that if the repulsion were caused by centrifugal force, the planet would describe a spiral movement before reaching the point of attraction. You can see that is so according to earthly mathe-

matics. However, if the repelling force of the sun did not exist, there would be no circular movement. There would be neither rotation nor revolution. A body impelled in only one direction does not describe a movement in a different direction. How could Earth make a revolution, contrary to the direction of gravitational force? Unless a thrust from that direction resulted in another at an angle of 90°?

In order to understand the phenomenon of revolution we must regard the true diameter of the planet not as that of its solid mass but as the sum of its solid and gaseous parts.



To exemplify: the planet has a speed of rotation of 1,660 kilometres per hour and revolves in its orbit at 106,000 kilometres per hour. This is to say that the radius of the gaseous mass is 407,200 kilometres in which the terrestrial ether rises to a height of 400,822 kilometres, from which occurs the following.

$$\frac{\text{Terrestrial radius} \times \text{speed of revolution}}{\text{Speed of rotation of the globe}} = 407,200 \text{ km.}$$

Subtracting the terrestrial radius, which is equal to 6,378 km., we have 400,822, which is the height of the ethereal layer.

Light is to be met, then, in the zone of the periphery of the ethereal layer, where occur various phenomena that relate to it.

The point of protection which its ether gives to Earth constitutes the plane of the vertex of the two opposing forces.

We have, then, the diameter of the planet for the purpose of revolution as being 814,400 km. The whole moves with angular velocity, sup-

ported by the opposing forces, upon a plan. It is like a wheel, by itself, moving along.

We see, then, that the same force which causes rotation operates to cause the body to revolve through space. In the case of Earth, the rotational force applies to the solid surface, distant 6,378 km. from the centre, but the revolving effect occurs at 407,200 km. from the centre, whence the surface of the ether moves at a speed of 103,000 km. per hour.

Having explained this, we can understand why a large planet is situated at a distance from the sun. If we consider its distance and its volume, we will discover what is its true density, and this will give us the magnetic power of its poles. According to this, the planet Jupiter is of low density and, having a large diameter, it is repelled more and attracted less.⁵ If the assertion were true that matter attracted matter in the direct ratio of the masses, Jupiter, having a volume 1,330 times greater than Earth and 331 times as much mass, should be much closer to the sun than Earth is.

Once the rotation and revolution of a body are known, we can know the gaseous mass surrounding a planet, which generally cannot be observed by telescope.

In this system, you will see the reason why bodies describe ellipses in space. It is the problem of three bodies, which terrestrial mathematics have not yet been able to formulate; in which there are 18 unknowns. If a solution has not yet been found to the problem of three bodies, imagine an equation of the whole system with 8, 9 or 10 bodies, and the number of unknowns there would then be. However, there is a solution and its demonstration is simple.

The problem becomes complicated when we consider the amount of its own light which each planet has.

Q. Its own light? Then the planets have light?

A. Every body that rotates, surrounded by atmosphere, has a quantity of light of its own. Earth has what scientists call the permanent aurora. It is greenish light, found in the higher layers, invisible to the naked eye. It is the result of a short circuit caused by discharge from the poles in the higher atmosphere, where hydrogen, sodium and oxygen are produced.⁶ The intensity of this light depends upon the atmospheric analysis and rotational speed of each planet. A body rotating in space, being within the magnetic field of the system, acts like a dynamo, generating a certain degree of electricity. From the rotation of its mass depends the intensity of its poles. In this case we take the diameter, the mass, the distance between

the poles, and the atmospheric analysis of the planet and make the equation, finding these elements equal to the intensity of the short circuit and consequently to the quantity of self-generated light which, in its turn, interferes with the motions of rotation and revolution. Therefore, rotation is the result of the distance of the planet from the sun, the diameter it presents, its mass and the satellites which illumine its surface, less its own self-generated light.

This also includes the aurora borealis, the explanation of which has given so much trouble to your scientists. Its intensity is due to the proximity of the magnetic and geographic poles.

Q. Is there any concrete proof that light repels matter?

A. There are several proofs; let us see some of them:

1. A comet approaching the sun experiences the phenomenon of flattening.
2. Light is deflected by a magnetic field (not a mass). Also an electron, traversing a field, is deflected.
3. The planet Jupiter, when closest to the sun, exerts a pressure upon it and causes it to remove from its position.
4. Light has weight and friction.
5. Solar light causes barometric pressure.
6. In aphelion the planets move at slower speed.
7. The pressure of light upon Mercury causes it to deviate by 23 million kilometres.

Notes

¹ According to science this point is the equilibrium of of the masses, due to the movement of the planets. It appears that the sun revolves round this point. Given the form of the terrestrial orbit, if the sun makes a revolution round it, its movement will be complete in 365 days, equal to that of Earth.

² Newton demonstrated that if Earth were attracted, its movement of revolution would result in a spiral and it would finish by colliding with the sun. However, it is difficult to calculate the action of these forces because we have not had, until the present time, a satisfactory mathematical solution to the problem of the three bodies.

³ The weight of light corresponds to 0.000,000,000,04 of atmospheric pressure per square mile. If the captain of the flying saucer is correct, this pressure of light will be greater in the higher regions, due to the "fatigue" of light. Even in 1873 Maxwell showed that radiation exerts pressure. Lebedew and Nichols discovered the same thing.

⁴ In mathematics a body in space only has equilibrium when two contrary forces act upon it, whose result equals zero.

⁵ The density given by science to the various heavenly bodies is: Mercury 6.2, Venus 5, Earth 5.5, Mars, 3.8, Jupiter 1.36, Saturn, 0.07, Uranus 1.3, Neptune 1.2, Pluto unknown; Water 1.

⁶ The permanent aurora is also known by physicists as "air below." It may be found at a height of 150 kilometres.