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Roll over, Isaac Newton

by *Kathy Jackson*

The following article appeared in The Dallas Morning News on
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Brian Crabtree's theory involving wormholes and warps may not be valid, but he was ONLY 10 when he thought of it.

Isaac Newton was 24 when an apple conked him on the head and got him thinking about gravity. It took him 20 years to develop his theory and publish it.

Brian Crabtree was 10 and eating dinner with his family when his own theory of gravity popped into his head. It took him three years to perfect the idea on his computer and present it to NASA.

Steve Bales, assistant director of mission operations, asked Brian to come to NASA last month partly out of courtesy to a friend, Johanna Meyers-Boyles - Bryan's aunt. Partly though, he invited the youngster out of curiosity.

Brian packed his computer disc into a brown leather briefcase he borrowed from his dad. He put on a blue tie. He boarded a Southwest Airlines flight - alone - and traveled to Houston.

At NASA headquarters, Brian met with Mr. Bales and astronaut Bob Parker. They bent over a computer, watching a bunch of brightly colored moving circles and spheres, while Brian explained his theory. He used words like "wormholes," "dimples," "warps" and "bubble universes."

As to whether the theory has merit, well-Mr. Bales and Mr. Parker didn't have a clue.

"It took him about two minutes to start talking over my head," says Mr. Bales. "He's a very impressive young man. The fact that he can talk about it at that age is extraordinarily remarkable."

Mr. Parker says he's amazed by Brian's complicated calculations, whether or not they're plausible.

"I don't know if it raises new insights, but it was rather impressive, to say the least."

Dr. Ivor Robinson, an astrophysicist at the University of Texas at Dallas, says he's impressed, too. But he doesn't think Brian's theory is quite accurate.

"I think perhaps it's unfair to a 10-year-old to take his

imagination too seriously," Dr. Robinson says. "It sounds as if this is a very bright and imaginative boy. But he needs to study what other people have done in this field...and perhaps he will be able to one day make a contribution."

Astronomy writer Jeff Kanipe says that Brian's theory sounds more plausible than some of the others he's seen. A former writer for ASTRONOMY magazine, Mr. Kanipe now is editor of STAR DATE magazine at the University of Texas at Austin.

"I have certainly heard theories that are less sound," he says. "None of (Brian's theory) is proven, and most physicists, I imagine, would question his geography as far as the spherical attitude of the universe...But he sounds like someone with a lot of vision. And in physics and astronomy today, that's what's needed. They need visionaries who can put together good theories about what's really out there. I would say he bears listening to."

Brian was no ordinary toddler. He was barely out of diapers when he started sounding out words and reading them. His dad, Bob Crabtree, remembers holding Brian while standing in line at a Red Lobster restaurant.

"Hush puppies," Brian suddenly said. He then read aloud each of the daily specials posted on the blackboard.

"The woman in line behind us nearly passed out," Mr. Crabtree says.

When Brian was 3 and 1/2, Mr. Crabtree took Brian to a Dallas psychologist to test his IQ. One of the tasks she gave him was to draw a cherry tree. Most children create primitive, stick-like drawings. Brian drew individual leaves, branches and stems. The psychologist told Brian's parents that his IQ was off the charts-somewhere beyond 200.

Mr. Crabtree says that Brian's intelligence - to some degree, at least - might be credited to his mother, Tamie, who died last month from a brain tumor. When Brian was small, she worked with him constantly, teaching him to read and taking him to museums. She tried not to be pushy, Mr. Crabtree says, but to open Brian's mind.

"If there was an interest there, she tried to develop it," Mr. Crabtree says. "It got to where he was reading the books ahead of her. We thought at first that he had memorized the book; then we realized that he was reading. It got to where he would read her a book to put her to sleep at night."

In a hall of the Crabtree home hangs a portrait of Brian as an infant, cuddled in his mother's arms. There's another of a family ski trip and a photo of Mrs. Crabtree, a former model, posing on a wooded path resplendent with fall colors. Above the computer in Brian's bedroom - next to a poster about helium - is a color Polaroid of his mother.

He keeps her picture near him, but rarely talks about her. He did say, though, that his mother was proud when he told her about his NASA visit.

"She thought it was really neat," he says. "But she forgot about it five minutes later because she wasn't able to remember anything for a very long time."

Mr. Crabtree says that Brian seems to have adjusted to his mother's

death, probably because she prepared him for it. In the three years between the diagnosis of the brain tumor and her death, Mrs. Crabtree talked to Briand and his little sister, Angel, about her belief in a better life after death.

Alice Hansen, who teaches Brian's life science class at DeSoto East Junior High School, says he has done remarkably well in the wake of his mother's death. Only once has Brian shown the strain.

"He took one of my tests and only made a 96 instead of 100," she says. "I knew then that something was wrong."

Brian's bedroom is filled with rocket models and photographs of astronauts, including Walt Cunningham. "To Brian," the inscription reads, "Study hard and grow up strong."

There are shelves of books, but not TOM SAWYER or THE HARDY BOYS. Instead, the shelves are crammed with volumes on physics, time travel and parallel universes. Brian reads about 1,354 words per minute - he counted once. The average person reads between 100 and 200 words per minute.

He goes to the library almost every week, usually bringing home 18 books. Near his computer are the volumes he has just checked out: MASTERING TURBO C PHYSICS, 536 PUZZLES AND CURIOUS PROBLEMS and COMPUTER VIRUSES: A HIGH-TECH DISEASE.

Brian already knows something about computer viruses. He gave one to his best friend, Jeremy. It was Brian's way of getting back at Jeremy for socking him a few weeks ago. Now when Jeremy signs onto his computer, he's greeted by the words, "Ha, ha."

"It wasn't a major virus," Brian says, "It was just an annoying one. I know he can undo it."

Brian doesn't watch much television. His hobbies are reading, working on his computer, pestering his little sister and building models of rockets.

"I'm going to try to get a rocket into the stratosphere with my name on it and see if someone will send it back to me," he says.

Like most kids, Brian has his failures and disappointments. He's still upset with himself for only getting second place in the school science fair a couple of years ago. His project involved splitting water molecules.

He corresponds with a prisoner convicted of armed robbery, answering the man's request for a pen pal through one of the science magazines he's always reading.

"He didn't do it, though," Brian says. "He told me."

Brian has a few close friends, but not many. Maybe it's because other kids feel uncomfortable with his braininess. Maybe he's just something of a loner.

"He has a real problem relating to other kids," says Mr. Crabtree. "He doesn't have a lot of friends, but then neither do I. Maybe he's just growing up like his dad. He's not into football, soccer and the types of things that kids are interested in.

"If he didn't go to another movie for the next five years, it

wouldn't be a problem. I don't know if it's that he doesn't care, or if he just doesn't want you to know that it matters."

Does Brian think other kids treat him differently?

Brian pauses, chewing on a big wad of gum.

"I don't know," he says matter-of-factly. "Because I haven't had any experience at not being me."

Vangard note....

We are attempting to get in touch with this remarkable young man to see if he would be willing to write a paper on his theories and/or to place his computer graphics demonstrating his theories on KeelyNet and other boards of this nature. Mr. Bob Crabtree, Brian's father, currently has an unlisted number but we are continuing to seek contact through the Dallas Morning News staff writer.

Here is Brian's theory in his own words:

"There are two universes: one of matter - the inner
and one of anti-matter - the outer."

"Both have a spherical fashion (shape) when observed in four dimensions. They are curved into spheres in such a way that the fourth dimension, time, is in every direction radiating FROM the center.

The three linear dimensions are centered in the skin of these 'bubble universes.'"

"When a mass exists in one universe, it is attracted to the other, forming a 'dimple' or 'bump' that other masses can 'roll' into.

"In this way, time progresses as the universe oscillates. The universes are in a field of all space and time known as the OMNIUNIVERSE (OMNIVERSE).

There are other bi-universes within this field connected by wormholes - tiny, subatomic tunnels of space and time. Since they must only be spherical in fashion, not shape; wormholes, rifts, warps and bridges can exist.

"This theory accounts for gravity, slow time, shrunk space and the cosmic background radiation."

Vangard Note...

The theory presents many interesting possibilities and we are correlating with some of the information on KeelyNet as well as some of the info we have yet to place on the board.

One of these is the intriguing research done at the turn of the century by the USA and French geodetic survey experiments. This led directly to the Eotvos experiment and the hypothesis of the Fifth Force - Repulsion.

The Koreshan Society is the current group keeping this work alive and a file is on KeelyNet relating to the observations which bring up some most bizarre discrepancies about the Earth and just where the hell we are.

Ron and I found an article which will soon be listed in its entirety detailing the experiments at the turn of the century.

Essentially, they involved suspending 2 separate weights down a single mine shaft with the idea of locating the center of gravity of the Earth. On measuring the "attraction" it was found instead that the weights REPELLED. The experiment was discounted in the belief that either magnetic, electrostatic or wind currents might have caused the discrepancy.

Each possibility was removed and the test re-performed with the same REPELLING effect.

The test was performed again in another location where there were 2 mine shafts spaced a considerable distance apart. AGAIN the REPELLING effect showed up. No matter where or who does it, this effect is in evidence.

Triangulation showed the center of gravity of the earth to exist approximately 4000 miles out in space. The above test has been performed in other locations on the planet and ALWAYS WITH THE 4000 mile center of gravity present.

The indications are startling! Is there a shell 4000 miles from the earth's surface which attracts OR BLOWS some force similar to if not actually being gravity???

[Physics] [Sumeria]