Institut für Gravitationsforschung

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We would like to make following announcement in reference to our extensive observations and data interpretation of our measurements pertaining the “Allais Effect”

A detailed report will be published on our website soon.

During an eclipse in Paris on June 30th, 1954. Prof. Allais established the "Allais effect" On this particular day a century constellation took place, apparently unnoticed at that time.

Precisely during Allais measurements, three celestial bodies Sun, Moon and Jupiter were lined in that order almost perfectly directly behind each other, (seen from the point of view of the observer in Paris). This constellation, with the most massive planet Jupiter in position was not noticed by Prof. Allais and by those engaged with eclipses and the "Allais effect“. It seems that this fact remains unconsidered the following 52 years, confirmed clearly by Thomas Goodey, specialist under the "eclipse hunters".

The Göde scientific foundation pursued the idea to take a closer look at the exact position of Jupiter on June 30th, 1954. Due to our measurements with the paraconic pendulum, we strongly assumed that the pendulum reacted not only to Sun and Moon but also unexpectedly strong to the very massive Jupiter.

These observations and the fact, that during Allais measurements Jupiter played an unnoticed part, is absolutely new.

On the day of the eclipse on 22nd September 2006, visible only on earth’s southern hemisphere, the pendulum of the Göde scientific foundation reacted exactly as expected. During the time of the eclipse the pendulum changed abruptly and very clearly the direction of the oscillating angle, although at this time “only” Sun and the Moon in line behind each other (not observed from this point but registered by the pendulum). Approx. two hours later, Jupiter was at the zenith , the pendulum again reacted with an expected clear peak (this time smaller as previously).

The fundamental reasons why the "eclipse hunters" did not measure any clear effects in the past, are based on wrong measuring methods. In the first place, series of measurements were only conducted a few days prior and after the eclipse, therefore having only few comparable dates available. Second, the measuring cycles lasted usually only 12 minutes.

As a result of almost 6 months non-stop series of measurements, the Göde scientific foundation has now a very large amount of comparable data available. Changing the measuring cycle was the most important fact to the researchers of the foundation. In place of a 12 minutes interval, they measure for one continuous hour each.

During that time it is very clearly seen, how the angle of the oscillating direction develops and which are the influence factors (namely Sun, Moon and as observed last week, with an unexpected high probability Jupiter).

At the present stage of our knowledge nobody has been able to relate to this fact up till now.

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