

# Why and How Planets Move

by **Dino Kraspedon**

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.

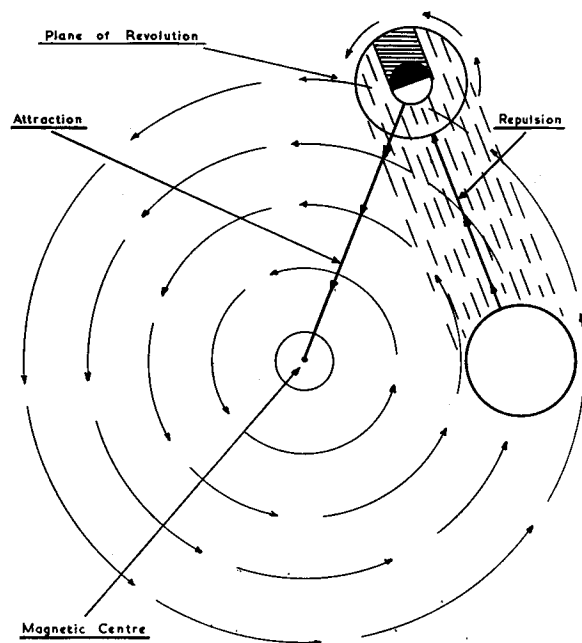
Our magnetic field, within which the sun and the planets move, was mathematically demonstrated by Hershel and Newton, when they discovered the point of equilibrium of the system, distant from the sun three times its diameter, due to the proportion of 1 to 700 of the masses of the planets in relation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

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,



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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.<sup>3</sup>

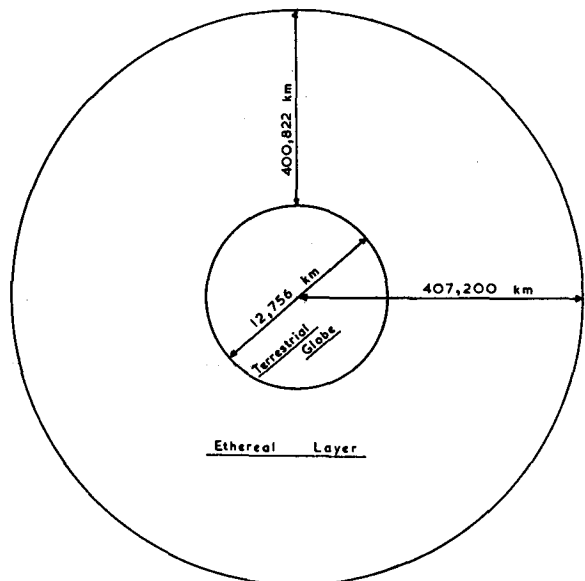
I told you that light is the return of deformed space into primitive space. The encounter of the two expressions of space causes a sufficiently marked pressure.

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> According to science this point is the equilibrium 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.

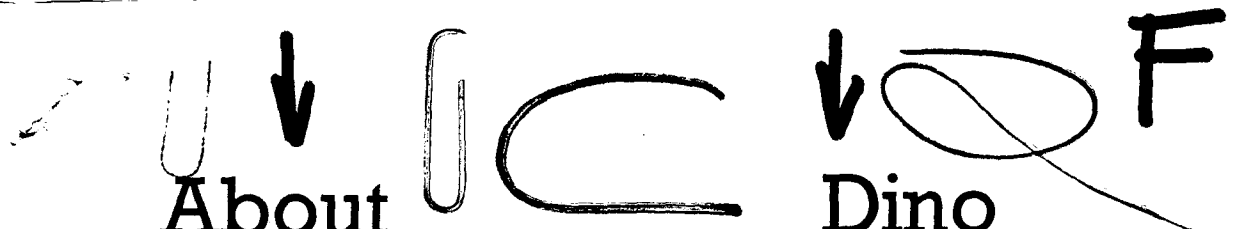
<sup>2</sup> Newton demonstrated that if Earth were attracted, its movement of revolution would result in a spiral and it would finish by colliding with the sun. However, it is difficult to calculate the action of these forces because we have not had, until the present time, a satisfactory mathematical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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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



About  
 Light

by  
 Dino  
 Kraspedon

This is the third extract from the book *Contato com os Discos voadores*, 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 in 1952, and subsequently, with the captain of a flying saucer.

Q. Taking your theory that the light of the sun repels bodies in space, and that the tides are caused by the force of this light reflected from the moon, why is it that the earth's velocity in orbit increases when the moon crosses this orbit ahead of the earth, and decreases when it crosses it in the earth's wake?

A. When the moon is ahead of the earth, it is obvious that the pressure of light gives an impulse to the surface of the moon. As the moon is within the earth's magnetic field, this impulse is transmitted magnetically back to earth as though it were impelling the earth from the rear. This is like a system of transmission of forces. The opposite happens when the moon crosses in the wake of the planet. When the light presses upon it, it is as though it opposed the earth.

Q. You told me that if a comet approached the earth against the direction of the earth's rotation, it would be shattered. However, it seems that comets avoid approaching other bodies, since those that come too close to the satellites of Jupiter are deflected. Why?

A. This is again due to the force of repulsion which light exerts upon bodies. The light from the satellites does not only fall upon the planet, but goes out in all directions. Each satellite acts as a mirror on the comets, which are deflected by their joint effect, and are forced to change direction.

One particular comet, for instance, approached the sun and was at the same time repelled by it. This resulted in an acceleration of 1,400 miles per second.

Everything depends upon the speed with which one body approaches the other, and the position of the satellites at that moment. If the direction of the approaching body is such that it receives the effective light of the satellites at an angle, then it will be deviated from its path, but if this light meets it anywhere near head on, then the comet will quite probably reach the planet, having sufficient acceleration to overcome the repulsive force of the light.

This is what happened to Saturn. A comet entered the solar system, demolished a satellite in its path, and both satellite and comet were transformed into a huge ring. The fragments of the comet and of the satellite can still be seen in this ring, forming concentric circles according to the density of their matter.

Q. You spoke, also, of an envelope of ether around the earth; however, Michelson, in his famous experiment, found no ether.

A. He found none, nor could it be found. The retardation which he thought to find in the speed of light, owing to the resistance of the ether, could not exist if the ether moves with the same angular velocity as the earth. When two bodies develop identical velocity in the same direction, they remain in the same relative positions. It does not matter what the speed is to an observer outside the system; it is a question of relative velocity between two points in the same system. A mass M may rotate at any speed; the important thing is to observe whether two points of the mass move at different speeds. The most difficult problems can be explained with the simplest illustrations. If a fly takes off from the rear of a bus travelling at high speed, and flies to the front in 15 seconds, would it take more than 15 seconds for it to fly back to the rear of the bus?

Q. No, it takes the same time because it is flying inside the vehicle.

A. Exactly, it takes the same time. Let us now suppose that one person is seated in the rear and another in front; the one behind throws a ball to the other in front, who returns it. If the ball is thrown with the same force in each direction, it should take the same time to go as it takes to come back. You see that the speed of the bus is external, that is to say in relation to points outside the bus. Inside the bus there is no speed. Michelson should have reasoned his experiment out in the same way; light being like the ball going from one part of the bus to another, without any loss of speed. It could no more be retarded in relation to the ether than the ball in

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relation to the atmosphere. It is as though one were to say there is no atmosphere because it did not cause the ball to lose velocity when the bus was travelling at high speed.

However, Michelson is not to be blamed. The blame lies with those who thought that the ether was universal and stationary in relation to earth. On this false premise, anybody would have come to the same erroneous conclusion. If a minor premise in a syllogism is wrong, the conclusion is wrong, just as it is if a major premise is involved. False theories produce wrong results. As far as that experiment was concerned, it was a false premise on which the people of earth have elaborated a whole theory. We must therefore go back to first principles.

#### Speed of Light

Michelson found a constant for the speed of light. Is this constant correct? The answer is no. If he found that the ether had no retarding effect on light, it was because:

1. There can be no retardation in the movement of a body if all points of its mass move with the same speed. That is to say that ether has the same impulse as light, less its velocity.
2. The medium was a homogeneous one.
3. The basis of measurement was very small (12 yards).
4. Retardation of light due to the resistance of the medium should be sought by comparing two different media, say air and water.
5. Light is only visible on the planet if it has a speed of 186,000 miles per second.

Let us take this a stage further; the resistance which Michelson sought and did not find is to be found in a mirror which reflects light, because a resistance is set up by the barrier, in this case the mirror, in the process of reflection. In water, for example, the reflection is never complete because part of the light is absorbed. This shows that there is pressure, resistance and absorption. On looking at the moon, we notice that this reflected light is softer. In this case some of the visible light falls to a lower frequency and becomes invisible on account of this resistance by the barrier.

It depends on what we call light. Something which is darkness for you may be flooded with light for me. A simple pressure on the eyeball or the optic nerve can demonstrate this fact. There are species of animals which see in another frequency range and for them night is day and vice versa. Infra-red rays are a form of invisible light and their speed is much less than that of visible light. Again, chemical, actinic or ultra-violet rays are invisible light and travel with much greater speed than visible light, as they have

much higher frequencies; that is, always assuming that the speed equals frequency times wavelength.

If we say that visible light travels in space with a speed of 186,000 miles per second, we should be right; but we should be wrong if we thought that this speed constant applied to waves of different frequency ranges.

We must consider certain aspects of the problem. For their propagation, these rays require a medium adapted to their wavelength and frequency. Heat rays, or infra-red rays, require a dense medium, for they cannot pass through a vacuum. Visible light can travel in a semi-vacuum and in a dense medium to a certain extent, but not as well as infra-red rays do.

In an absolute vacuum there is no propagation of light. This can better be seen in the so-called holes in space, such as the "Coal Sack" in the Milky Way. In a Geissler tube, also, it can be seen that light ceases to cast a shadow when the pressure within the tube is very low. However, a vacuum is the ideal medium for the propagation of waves above the frequency of visible light.

#### An Atmosphere Protects

Looking at the problem in this way, the light that reaches the earth's surface is modified. If this were not so the chemical rays would destroy life on earth. Behold the wisdom of God, who protects the planets close to the sun by giving them a cloak of dense atmosphere and ether, and gives those distant ones, whose speed of revolution is low, a thin covering.

The modification of solar light can be seen at sunrise or sunset, when it is red, whereas at midday it is white. This modification from white to red takes place over a distance of 6,758 kilometres, equal to the equatorial radius of earth, which is the extra distance the light must travel to reach the observer, compared with the light at midday. While the latter has to penetrate 400,822 km. of ether, the light of the rising sun has to travel 407,200 km. Between white and red light there is a difference of 30,000 mgs. per second. If the light loses 30,000 mgs. in 6,758 km., how much will it lose in 407,200? If the wavelength remains the same and the frequency is considerably increased, this must mean that the waves from the sun reach the earth's etheric covering at a much higher speed as shown by the formula:

$$\lambda = \frac{d \cdot \delta}{f}$$

where  $\lambda$  = wavelength

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(Continued from page 19)

$\delta$  = distance travelled through etheric covering.

We can see the same thing in the difference of the speed of light in the atmosphere and in water. It is only 140,000 miles per second in water, as opposed to 186,000 in the atmosphere. Therefore, density has a considerable effect on its speed.

Light which becomes visible on reaching the earth's surface reaches the etheric envelope of the earth at a speed of 6,250,000 miles per second; and light that is above the visible spectrum on reaching the earth arrives at far higher speeds. For the sun emits its energy at various wavelengths and at different frequencies. Its emission is never uniform.

We have reached a point where we can say that the light of the sun exerts on earth a pressure equal to the weight of light, measured at the

earth's surface, plus the energy lost in traversing the 400,000 km. of etheric mass. If we consider that the effect is twofold, since this "fatigue" of light is progressive or in geometrical progression, we can arrive at an approximate idea of what that means.

Q. Why a twofold effect?

A. Because, as light loses weight its frequency falls correspondingly and this, in turn, is a factor.

Having thus obtained the pressure of solar light, the reasoning that earth's stability in orbit is due to the equilibrium between the forces of attraction and repulsion, it is evident that the magnetic field that causes the attraction must exactly counterbalance the force of repulsion, and we can then determine the flux density of the magnetic field.



# HOW SOME OF THE SAUCERS FLY

by  
**Dino Kraspedon**

This is the fourth extract from the book *Contato com os Discos voadores*, 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 in 1952, and subsequently, with the captain of a flying saucer. It is possible that Mr. Kraspedon may visit England in 1959.

Q. Have you any objection to telling us about the problems of navigation in flying saucers?

A. None at all. It is obvious that interplanetary voyages will not be possible for people of earth for some time to come, but we will give them a helping hand by showing you what takes place.

The atmospheric pressure on earth is 1.033 kg. per sq. cm. If a sheet of paper is placed over the mouth of a glass full of water and turned upside down, the atmospheric pressure on the paper will prevent the water from being subject to the force of gravity and spilling out of the glass.

We use this natural atmospheric pressure in the flying saucer. It is this which gives us the necessary propulsive force.

If we maintain this pressure underneath the saucer and bring about a decompression on top, the craft will be given a terrific upward thrust which no known force can match.<sup>1</sup>

Q. Please be more explicit, I do not quite understand the system you describe.

A. It is quite simple, my friend. We create a vacuum in the direction of travel. If we have low pressure on one side, the other side is subject to the full atmospheric pressure. Any object, whatever its nature, can only be moved if some difference of energy potential is created. For example, with a saucer of 20 metres diameter, we get  $\pi r^2 = 3,141,600$  sq. cm. as the surface of the saucer. With an atmospheric pressure of 1.033 kg. per sq. cm. we can calculate that the force operating on a saucer of 20 metres diameter is equal to 3,278,272.8 kgs.

This gives you some idea of what is involved; even the smallest type of saucer develops a thrust of approximately 3 million kgs., whereas even your most powerful aeroplanes cannot develop more than a few thousand kilogrammes of thrust.

In a standard transport saucer this pressure would be much greater. With a craft of 100 metres diameter we would get a thrust of 78,540,000 kgs. and with one of 200 metres diameter the thrust would be 314,160,000 kgs.

There is no limit to the size or capacity of these craft. We construct big cargo carriers up to 600 metres diameter with a payload of almost 300 million kilogrammes.

This is more or less theoretical because we never use the whole cargo carrying capacity of these giant freighters. If we did so, we would not have sufficient force available to develop high speeds.

When we undertake any interplanetary journey we use a low capacity craft. The size depends on the object of the visit. Generally saucers with a diameter of 20 metres are the handiest. These craft, fully equipped weigh 250,000 kgs. The total capacity of this craft would be 3 million kilos, but we use this margin of power to enable us to operate at high speeds.

A ship could never develop energy on this scale; not even atomic energy can compare with the forces of nature. And nature does it without poisoning the atmosphere! Is it clear to you now?

Q. I understand. What an extraordinarily simple process!

A. Yes, it is simplicity itself. It is just a question of knowing how. But it would not be complete unless I told you how we set about creating a vacuum externally. First I will explain to you how the saucer is steered. We can move this vacuum in any direction. Course is set by operating an ordinary lever on a hemispherical mounting which moves the vacuum in the required direction. If we wish it to go in a particular direction, we produce a vacuum on that side of the saucer, and immediately the atmosphere pro-

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duces a pressure on the opposite side pushing us in the direction of the vacuum. Let us imagine that we are moving in level horizontal flight; if we wish to make a right-angled turn, all we have to do is move the vacuum to the top, or to one of the other sides, and we shall move at the same speed in the new direction. We can change direction abruptly and do not need to describe curves. Do you understand now?

Q. Yes, I see the whole import of it. This can revolutionise all our concepts of aerial navigation. It is a diabolical piece of machinery.

A. It depends on the use to which it is put. I still have faith in humanity and promise that if one day you can agree to abolish war, I will personally come and help you achieve these results, and other more important ones. I shall teach you how to make life a paradise.

But, as I was saying, we create a vacuum and, to use your words, a "diabolical" thrust. Friction, however, does not arise as we are always moving into a vacuum. And without friction the craft does not heat up. We often need extra heating to keep ourselves warm, because the vacuum causes a drop in temperature.

#### External Vacuum

There are no technical difficulties involved in producing an external vacuum. You know that cathode rays have the strange property of decomposing the atmosphere through which they pass. Under the action of these rays, the elements of the atmosphere revert to their etheric state. In addition to this we make cathode rays intersect the anode rays at an angle of  $45^\circ$ . This we achieve by using high voltage current.

Q. Where is the cathode ray apparatus situated?

A. All over the peripheral area. That is to say, the whole of the outer edge of the craft acts as a cathode ray emitter. These rays are deadly and can only be projected outwards. If a human being were to be exposed to rays as powerful as the ones we use, his cells would be destroyed, and he would suffer lethal burns. But inside the craft there is less radio-activity than in the air that is breathed on earth.

The coloration that saucers appear to give off in flight is caused by these rays; the same thing happens in a Crookes or Geissler tube. They are a result of the low pressure or vacuum that we create. If we wish to go very fast, we use an absolute vacuum and move through space in a flash. At other times, we use a semi-vacuum and we move more slowly. The intensity of the vacuum is proportional to the current used and is controlled by a rheostat. If we want to follow an

undulating course we use a pulsing current.

When we are using a semi-vacuum, you observe a luminosity around us at night; but if we are using an absolute vacuum we become invisible because light does not exist in a vacuum.<sup>2</sup> This is always the reason why people say that we appear to be stationary and suddenly vanish and appear in another spot.

I must admit that other methods are also used, such as the bismuth system, which is still used on some craft to set up a difference of energy potential; in fact, this was the system we used to use at first. (The Captain described this other process to us; as it was a complex one we would rather not repeat it here.) After having travelled around for some time in these bismuth crates, someone from another planet explained to us how to use a simpler method. Now they are only used for space travel by enthusiasts as a kind of sport, just as you still use sailing boats.

That, my friend, is how you can make a craft as fast as, or even faster than, a flash of lightning.

#### Getting Away From Earth

Q. I fully accept the explanation you have given. Of course, a craft which could create an external vacuum should have great manoeuvrability, motive power and payload. It appears to me, however, that this system would not be very good for getting away from the earth. It is easy to manoeuvre as long as there is atmospheric pressure. But at a certain height, unless our calculations are basically wrong, this pressure goes down to nothing. I would like you to talk frankly about the method you use to escape from the earth, because what you have told us so far is only part of the answer.

A. You are forcing me to elucidate a vital point, which I would have preferred not to tell you. Once you know this, we shall no longer have any security and would run serious risks due to man's innate love of conquest. But no one can refuse to tell the truth when he is asked out of the blue. I will tell you everything, but you must promise to keep secret the means by which we produce this force.

Q. Does this mean that I am not to tell it to other people?

A. Of course. If there were nothing in what I have to tell you I would not be imposing conditions. But you must use your own judgment. I cannot forbid you passing on to others information which could contribute to the wellbeing of the community. But I insist that the information that I give you concerning means of destruction must be kept for yourself only. What I want to tell you could bring destruction even to us, as it



would make it possible for you to reach our homeland. The menace that hangs over the world as a result of human technological development would be upon us, and it might turn men into devils. If you approve of the other things I tell you, you may talk about them and carry them out. And if at any time any technical difficulties should arise, I shall be ready to help you solve them. It is sufficient for you to call upon me in thought and I shall know, even at a distance.

Friendship does not impose conditions, and generosity ought to be our universal motto.

I also ask you that, if one day you should want to make use of this information for the good of the world, you should first tell your own people, as the Brazilians are not aggressive and abhor war. Do not try to explain the problem to anyone who could make one of these craft into a weapon of mass destruction. However, if your people do not attach any importance to the information, you should publish it as you see fit. You should do this without any restrictions, so that all men know it and no one nation can gain an advantage over another.

Now I will satisfy your curiosity, but first please pay special attention to certain details which I have told you.

### **Etheric Fluid**

Around every inhabited globe in space there is an etheric fluid which envelops it and creates suitable conditions for life.

It is a temporary habitat, not only for men but also for spirits. No-one can escape from it unless he knows how to produce another for his use.

Q. Are spirits also caught within this etheric envelope?

A. Yes. A spirit inhabiting a planet has a fluid body surrounding it. A spirit who is still bound by matter to any extent cannot live without it. If it attempts to escape from its particular world, its spirit body leaves it and is re-assimilated into the etheric envelope of the planet. Thus, even spirits are prisoners for as long as they are unable to reject evil, and remain ignorant.

Many people call this fluid "ether," but the label is of little importance. That is a question of words, which does not affect the problem. What is important is to know what it is made of.

We could well call it "electric fluid," which would be nearer the truth. In electricity there is a negative charge and a positive charge. In physics we have protons and anti-protons, mesons and anti-mesons, electrons and anti-electrons, matter and anti-matter. On earth we only find matter, yet it is possible to create anti-matter.

A body made of anti-matter would be expelled

from matter. The force of repulsion would be unbelievable. There are interplanetary vessels which are composed entirely of anti-matter, but the force-field created by this means has a terrifying effect on the physical properties of the people travelling in them. For this reason our space ships are made of matter.

Further, we make our own etheric fluid inside the saucer, and by changing its polarity so as to oppose that of the earth we are repelled from the planet at a speed corresponding to the difference in polarity between the saucer and the earth.

A knowledge of magnetic fields is required. You on earth do not yet define them correctly, but we know that the magnetic field is made up of the "electric fluid" of the planet. If we "manufacture" an electric fluid which differs from the terrestrial etheric envelope, the magnetic field of the earth no longer affects us, and we enjoy complete freedom of movement. We can change direction in a way that amazes you, we can move at the speed of light and suffer no ill-effects. It is a complete breaking of the shackles which bind man.

### **Mars in a Few Minutes**

Within the earth's atmosphere we always use a vacuum system, but when we leave this atmosphere we put the anti-electron producing machinery into action, and our escape velocity is then phenomenal. Without wishing to terrify you, I can tell you that normally we can reach Mars in a matter of minutes, unless there is a breakdown, and then the trip becomes tedious.

When you entered our craft I called your attention to the different kind of light inside which did not emanate from any particular piece of machinery, but was caused by the air itself being luminous. You also noticed an agreeable, almost spiritual feeling of lightness, a state of near levitation, as well as a feeling of great well-being. At that time you were in an artificial etheric atmosphere and not the ordinary earth atmosphere. When one's eyes are accustomed to seeing the terrestrial ether, the artificial ether appears luminous.

Without this artificial ether no interplanetary voyage is possible. If you tried to make a journey without this precaution, you would face certain death. The fluid which binds you to your bodies would leave you, and your bodies would instantly be crystalised. This is the mystery of the crystalised bodies which reach the earth in the form of meteorites; any body in space without ether undergoes this process, whether it be made of carbon, calcium, iron, nickel, or any other element.