

PEOPLE OF OTHER PLANETS

by

Dino Kraspedon

This is the fifth and last 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. The author is talking with the captain of a flying saucer. Mr. Kraspedon may visit England this year.

Q. Are all the planets inhabited?

A. Some are and some are not. In our system the following are inhabited: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Jupiter and Saturn are not inhabited, as they have no atmosphere. Jupiter has one, but we cannot consider it as such as it has virtually no depth, and Saturn has none at all. It is a sphere of low density, almost entirely composed of heavy gases, with a small solid centre. It is a world in formation. As it solidifies it will contract, liberating the elements that will eventually form its atmosphere. It could be that the entry of another sun into our system will bring about a "cracking" process by which the denser elements will be precipitated.

Jupiter, also, is a new body which recently developed a rarified atmosphere. However, it is still unsuitable for life.

As these bodies become more dense they will move closer to the gravitational centre of our system, in view of the fact that their diameters decrease and their density increases. They will thus be increasingly subject to attraction, and decreasingly subject to repulsion. However, many of Jupiter's and Saturn's satellites are inhabited.

Q. But can Mercury support life, when it is so near the sun?

A. Certainly. Its great etheric mass filters the rays of the sun. Bear in mind that whereas earth's etheric covering extends a mere 250,000 miles, Mercury's extends 390,000 miles. God—or Nature, whichever you like to say—covers bodies to keep out cold, but in our case the oppo-

site takes place, the greater the heat, the greater the covering. If you calculate the speed of solar rays in space as I showed you by checking the difference between the luminosity of the rising sun and the sun at zenith, with the equatorial radius of the earth as a base, you will see that Mercury, subject to intenser radiation, has been given an etheric covering exactly large enough to filter these rays to a point where they fall into the visible spectrum on reaching the surface of the planet.

From the calculation we made together you saw that the further bodies are from the sun, the less covering they have, until we come to Saturn, which has none at all. Up to that point the ether and atmosphere are there to filter the rays of the sun. From Saturn outwards, however, the planets again acquire an etheric cover on an increasing scale, no longer with the object of filtering the sun's rays, but to produce a positive reaction to them, so as to provide sufficient heat to maintain life. So the atmospheric and etheric compositions of these planets are not the same as those of planets on this side of Saturn. The amount of diffused light is much greater than on earth. Their atmosphere, though rarified, is a good conductor of heat, which may seem absurd to you.

Q. I find it hard to see how a distant planet can have an atmosphere sensitive to the rays of the sun, in view of the tiny fraction of light they receive.

A. There are many kinds of light. Its origin can also be chemical. Certain species of vegetation emit light under bacteriological action. Insects

produce quite a strong light by utilising their own internal enzyme reactions. You can make cold light by electrical discharges through gas. Why, then, deny that nature has other methods of giving life to a planet? Put an electric charge through a tube of hydrogen and it will produce a bluish light; mix other gases with the hydrogen and you will obtain other kinds of light.

What more spectacular demonstration could one wish for than that which takes place when one mixes a small quantity of chlorine with water, and then subjects the mixture to a ray of light? This will give rise to a violent explosion and emission of light and heat.

If similar reactions were produced within the atmosphere of the planets, a very small ray of light could produce a tremendous reaction with vast magnetic storms.

Q. Have the beings on these planets a material form?

A. What do you expect them to be made of? They cannot be made of energy because only spirit is energy.

Metabolism

Q. But is our constitution very different from that of the people of other planets?

A. There are differences, but the human form is nature's chosen form. The metabolism of a man from Pluto is not precisely the same as that of an inhabitant of Mercury. Nevertheless, one can visit the other and remain alive for a long period. A fish lives in a dense medium, but can keep itself alive for a certain time by breathing air. But the difference between Pluto's and Mercury's atmospheres is not nearly as great as that between air and water, so one could stay alive a long time.

Q. But has gravity no effect?

A. None. Gravity is an illusion, like others you entertain. We discussed how gravity is a combination of phenomena, wherein an important part is played by the atmospheric covering which is responsible for differences in density. But we also came to the conclusion that all inhabited planets have an atmosphere, so the difference is a small one. All have warmth, too, either by solar radiation or by chemical reaction.

The principal factor in gravity is the vertical component of magnetism, but the difference between one planet and another is insufficient to prevent interchange between people of different planets and other is insufficient to prevent interchange between people of different planets.

Q. As regards appearance, what are the chief

differences between the people of the various planets?

A. We cannot say, for example, that the people of Mercury are tall or short. There are all sorts, as you have pigmies. However, their maximum stature is 5 ft. 10 in. They are strong, dark, intelligent, energetic and active, with small eyes, no beards, low foreheads, well-made noses. On Venus they reach 6 ft. They belong to various races, predominantly a fair type. Their bodies are well made, but they are the most like earth people, both in appearance and in spirit. They are energetic, talkative, kindly and, above all, spiritually minded.

On Mars there are two root races; one fair and one dark. The fair race is the most tractable and gentle. The dark race is composed of people who are short of stature and of a lively disposition. They are the gayest in the planetary system. There is no life on Jupiter, only on its satellites. But there is a great variety of life on these heavenly bodies. There are all sizes, from men of 8 ft. 4 in. down to Lilliputian beings. But we all live in the same family. The little people are in the majority.

No Life on Saturn

There is no life on Saturn either. Due to its lack of atmosphere, its surface will be riddled with meteorites. Two of its satellites are inhabited. There the men are intelligent and kind. They have their space crafts, but they do not use them much. For you these beings would be quite inexplicable because they never die. They possess what one might call the body of resurrection. They never commit any sin, yet they are material beings. They are tall, with large magnetic eyes. Not even we can fathom all their wisdom, they are enigmatic.

On Uranus and Neptune the inhabitants are very similar. They are tall and muscular, well built, with large eyes and very well developed heads. Organically they function in a different way from the inhabitants of other planets. They do not feed on heavy substances as we do, but on liquids or gases, and their blood is different.

On Pluto life is very similar to that on earth. The people are identical in nearly everything. But notwithstanding their advanced intelligence, they incline to evil and neglect God. They allow their baser instincts to rule them. They learnt to travel through space a long time ago. They do not war among themselves—war, alas, only exists on earth. But they are dangerous beings, and any instances of saucers doing harm to people on earth can be attributed to them.

Q. Can you please tell us what you think of us, and give us some idea of our weak points. In a game of cards it is easier for an onlooker to see what should be played, than it is for the players. Your views would obviously be unbiased. In what direction should we progress to achieve happiness?

A. You want to be happy, and think that material progress is the magic word which makes water spring from a rock. Neither worldly possessions nor knowledge can ensure a man's happiness. Knowledge is not an attribute of animals and yet they are happy as God made them. The savage in his habitat lives peacefully in spite of his poverty and ignorance. He would probably not exchange his discomforts and lack of knowledge for all the erudition of the scientist taking part in scientific discussions.

True Happiness

True human happiness must rest on the understanding that it is God's will that man's destiny should be a glorious one, in obedience with the laws of the Creator and in love for his fellows. Of what avail are all his possessions and all his knowledge, his dominion over the forces of nature if he has no dominion over his own heart?

Many scientists placed themselves above the world, and in their arrogance felt superior to other men. But they died and their theories were subsequently disproved. They are remembered as individuals who thought they knew everything, but were deceived and did not even know themselves.

Others became famous through the possession of worldly goods, but death destroyed their dominion and at the last moment they felt unhappier than anyone when they saw that they had lived in illusion. Nobody dies happily with science and money alone.

However, those who showed their wisdom through love still live in men's hearts. They died happily having lived happily. Mary of Nazareth, Florence Nightingale, John the Baptist, still live on as true individuals, the light of their love illuminating the lives of many. Without doubt St. Francis of Assisi lived at such a high level that the scientists who designed the atomic bomb could not even hope to touch the soles of his feet. And yet he was not a learned man.

There are men of great riches on earth, yet they could not prevent their sons becoming thieves or murderers. Did riches bring happiness in such cases? A rich man may send his son to university to return a few years later with his diplomas, but

can a diploma make a person good? Cannot lawyers also be thieves, and doctors murderers, and priests immoral?

I maintain that a hungry father with a virtuous son would be happier than a rich father with a thieving or murderous son.

Q. I realise that righteousness is superior to everything, but I would like to know, from our material point of view, excluding any ethical considerations, what the principal mistakes in our methods are, and how they might adversely affect our future.

A. Nobody can divorce progress from its moral aspect. But since you wish to know of the effects, and not the cause, I will outline them to you:

Humanity's great failing is never being able to walk without its eyes glued to the road it has already covered, and it has thus become a pillar of salt like Lot's wife. Man is basically conservative and prefers to live in the memory of times that can never return rather than in the hope of a radiant future. He fears the day to come instead of helping the future and preparing its way. He expends an enormous amount of energy on things that cannot help him, and wastes precious time on futile things; for instance, he wastes money, teachers' and pupils' time, maintains buildings, uses up brainpower, all to teach dead languages which should have been buried long ago. Paper, ink, books, chalk and a thousand other things that could be put to a better use are used in teaching useless things. Instead of a dead language, why not teach the functioning of photosynthesis?

Worthwhile Knowledge

It would be more worth while to know the meaning of potential gradient, or the functions of the body rather than the declension of an ancient language. Rather than look into a most promising future, they prefer to live among the mummies of history, and try to resuscitate the past.

There is a multitude of things which children never hear about, and which they may never come to hear about. Rather than teaching recitation, it would be better to show them how to grow onions and celery, or teach them that wheat, besides providing good food, can also be used for making vegetable oil, viscose, xylose, acetic acid, soap, alcohol, cellulose, syrup, textiles, fuel, etc., and that the stalks and leaves from which all these things are made should never be buried because they are unsuitable as fertiliser and are carriers of crop diseases. Teach them rather the meaning of the hydrogenous potential of the soil, how to correct acidity, what soil requires in the way of nitrogen, caesium, cobalt, sulphur, man-

Adamski World Lecture Tour

AN INVITATION by the Queensland Flying Saucer Bureau to visit Australia has grown into a round-the-world lecture tour, early in 1959. Mr. Adamski is expected to have two weeks in Britain about the end of April. The REVIEW will announce arrangements in the next issue. Meanwhile, plans are being made for lectures in several centres; groups and individuals wishing to have seats reserved, when the time comes, should write their requirements to:

Edinburgh lecture:—Mrs. Irene Flucker, 10 Colville Place, Edinburgh, 4.

Newcastle lecture:—Mr. J. L. Otley, 41 Deanham Gardens, Fenham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5.

Manchester lecture:—Mr. J. A. Flashman, 27 Duncombe Street, Higher Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs.

Tunbridge Wells lecture:—Mrs. Freda Dann, 31 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Bournemouth lecture:—Miss Edna Towell, 22 Pinehurst Park, West Moors, Wimborne, Dorset.

London lecture:—Mr. J. M. Lade, c/o FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, 1 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1.

A lecture may also be arranged for the West Country.

Because it will be necessary for those desiring a visit by Mr. Adamski to pay a share of his world air ticket, as well as his local flight into or out of Britain, we are advised that a "George Adamski Subscription Fund" has been opened. Those wishing to contribute to making it possible for him to visit and lecture here are asked to send their contributions to this fund c/o Messrs. Neville Spearman Ltd., 112 Whitfield Street, London, W.1 (publishers of the British edition of *Inside the Space Ships*, by George Adamski), marking the envelope "George Adamski Subscription Fund."

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ganese and phosphorus. Show them that vegetable hormones can produce cabbage leaves ten feet high, and apples weighing several pounds.

Children can forget the names of those who brought devastation to humanity, but they should never forget that it is possible to transform the light of the sun, virtually without loss, into usable energy by passing it through a carbon gas which unites with water to form formaldehyde; and that the oxidised aldehyde can turn sunlight into electric current.

There is far greater beauty to be found in the saturation point of a solution than there is in the story of the destruction of Carthage.

Millions of individuals die of cancer, whereas schools teach children the colours of national flags, offending the innate gregarious instinct of man which intuitively abhors the artificial barriers which economic power has erected in the world. Rather than dwell upon the word "China," they should learn more about caesium; instead

of France, Brazil, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., they should learn more about the functions of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and iron; teaching them that these elements, among others, produce protein, and that they in turn, linked to caesium molecules, make up the anti-cancerous elements.

Death is therefore a defect which can be overcome. I do not mean to say that man could live eternally, but he could get as far as making Methuselah envious. He did not live longer because the Flood swallowed him up, but if mankind were good the forces of Nature, instead of destroying man, would continue to preserve his life.

I have told you what I think from the material point of view, but I could tell you much more from the spiritual point of view, exploring avenues which science, up to the present, has not even dreamed of. You showed a preference for the material point of view. You got what you asked for.