

sibility for us to receive, from their profound knowledge in every field of enquiry knowable to man, an impetus which could help us serenely upwards to higher and nobler levels of being."

In conclusion, I will say a few words about the position of this important Italian newspaper, *Domenica Del Corriere*, in this matter of the UFOs, and about the views of Renato Albanesi himself. Albanesi endeavours in this issue to convey the impression that he is still a complete sceptic. However, he admits that saucer reports are still coming in from various parts of Italy, and from all over the world. He says it is absolutely astonishing what a large proportion of the Italian public now firmly believes in the existence

of the saucers, and he feels therefore that, as reporters, he and his colleagues owe it to the public to give the facts. He promises that he will give further Italian sightings in a future issue. In the meantime, he emphasises that his paper have had careful enquiries made in Catania about Eugenio Siragusa, and that all who know him—including Siragusa's office colleagues in the Customs, and the local doctor, and the local Chief of Police—have testified that he is an excellent and thoroughly sane person, highly respected, efficient in his work, and that there is not the least ground for considering him capable of lying, or committing a hoax, or of being under any sort of delusion.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY WILBERT B. SMITH

In the September-October issue of the **FLYING SAUCER REVIEW** there was printed a speech by the late Wilbert B. Smith, head of the Canadian Project Magnet and one of the most honoured of UFO investigators. He died two years ago and we are grateful to Vancouver Flying Saucer Club for permission to reproduce in print extracts from this speech which was delivered to the Club in March 1961.

Much of what Mr. Smith said must be regarded as controversial and the **FLYING SAUCER REVIEW** is endeavouring to discover the facts behind the assertions, but it should be remembered that Mr. Smith occupied a responsible position in the Canadian Government and was highly respected even by those who disagreed with him.

MUCH of the information which we obtained from extra-terrestrial sources casts some serious doubts on the validity of some of the basic concepts of our science. For one thing, they told us that the velocity of light was not a constant. As a matter of fact, they seemed to be rather pointed in their statement that light does not travel—*it is!* We told them that from our point of view, it appears to travel with a certain definite velocity of a hundred and eighty-six thousand miles per second. They said: "That's the way it looks to *you* because you are looking at it in and from a region having certain conditions, certain influences. But if you were to get away from this region (meaning the vicinity of the earth) you would find that a different set of figures prevailed."

Another thing they told us cast a great deal of doubt on our ideas of time. They told us that time wasn't at all what we thought it was—namely, something that might be marked off with a ticking of a clock. That time was, in fact, a field function—the result of there being a Universe. That it was something that was derived from the

basic primordial concept which brought this Universe into being, and that it differed as you went from one part of the Universe to another.

Also, it could be altered, sometimes by natural means, sometimes by intelligently controlled means in various parts of the Universe, so that in any given interval—evidently, what our clocks mark off are intervals, not chunks, of time—in these intervals we can have all sorts of lengths of time. In other words, if one of you here checks his clocks with mine and finds they are synchronised, and I then climb into a flying saucer and take a little trip well clear of the earth and I watch my clock as I come back in, say, three hours' time—we again compare clocks. Maybe your clock says I've been gone one hour—my clock says I've been gone three hours. Both clocks are strictly correct. You, in that given interval, in the time the big hand of the clock went round once, experienced one hour. In that *same* interval, between the ticks of the clock, I experienced three hours, and they were three real hours, not an illusion. The Theory of Relativity talks about time dilation, but this leads to a para-

dox, and I think that anyone who is at all mathematically inclined, and has taken the trouble to look at the relativistic time paradox, has probably been rather disturbed by it.

According to the theory of relativity, if I climb into a spacecraft and I set out from the earth here at a velocity very nearly the velocity of light, and I go out to, say, Alpha Proxima, and then I turn round and come back, people on earth say that I've been gone something like ten years. According to my clock, I've only been gone a year.

Now that is a result, apparently, of time dilation in the theory of relativity, in that the spacecraft in which I travel was moving relative to the earth at a velocity nearly equal to the velocity of light. The paradox arises when you consider that relative to the spacecraft, the earth was travelling away at exactly the same velocity. Therefore, to the people on the spacecraft, who are relatively stationary, ten years should have passed, and by the time the earth comes back to them, it should only have been away a year. So you can see right away that the very premise upon which the theory of relativity is predicated—namely, that if A is relative to B, then B must be relative to A—leads you to an impossible paradox. This paradox is resolved completely if you recognise the variable nature of time, and as you move round from one part of the Universe to another you'll encounter all sorts of values of time in certain given intervals. We become slaves to the clock to the extent that we believe that the intervals ticked out by the clock are time itself, so we find it very difficult to readjust. Now I don't propose to say any more about this particular aspect, but I would like to say something on the subject of the craft themselves.

We asked them how they were supported, and they said they were supported *on* the earth's gravitational field. Further studies on our own, with occasional references to these people from elsewhere, and we figured out what was really taking place to the extent that we were able to go into the laboratory and conduct a series of experiments which proved beyond doubt that this is true.

Our laboratory experiments have allowed us to make about a one per cent. change in the weight of objects—we can make them about one per cent. heavier or one per cent. lighter. Now that is a long way from holding a spacecraft up, because we have to go over one hundred per cent. to do that. But the fact that we *can* do it—the fact that the principles which these people from outside gave us and guided us to finding out for ourselves are valid—certainly indicate that, first,

these people are what they say they are, and, secondly, that their technology is that *they* say it is, that it is superior to ours and that ours is inadequate in many respects. [Quite a lengthy description on the blackboard followed at this point.]

Now we understand that these bells (Mr. Smith is referring to the bell-shaped spacecraft said to come from Venus, which have been photographed by Adamski and others) operate on this principle. Underneath the bells are three things that people have referred to as "landing gear." They are not landing gear at all—they are spheres within which a charged sphere is rotating. It is spinning on magnetic bearings. Magnetic bearing is something else the people from outside gave us the design of. It is very simple in section, and this is the north pole and this is south, and in it they have a thing that looks like this, with a south and this a north [here obviously Mr. Smith is again demonstrating on the blackboard]. They are just simply ferrite bearings permanently magnetized. We built them ourselves and checked them in the lab, and they worked perfectly. They are very simple things. The spheres carry an electric charge and they spin on this type of bearings down inside these big balls. We are told that the tilt is simply produced by rotating the sphere a little bit, which bends the field. The process is much more complicated than would appear from what I am telling you, but these are the first steps and the end results—even though there are other steps in between.

Now one other thing I would like to mention—as far as I know, our group in Ottawa is the only group that has actually taken the information which was given to us by the people from outside and translated it into hardware that works. Much information has been given to us through various channels, but people just talk about it. They don't do anything about it. I think that is deplorable. I think that when they give us information, the least we can do is to show our good faith by trying at least to convert that information into hardware.

We have built two items of hardware on their instructions, which I'm rather proud of. One of these pieces of hardware is a coil. It has a ferrite core and a trick winding on it. To look at, it looks rather like an oddly wound inductor. When measured on a radio frequency bridge, however, it shows very peculiar properties. There are certain frequencies at which it is impossible to balance the RF bridge, and that is a direct contradiction to what any electrical engineer will

tell you should happen with a coil wound on a ferrite core.

The other item that I'm rather proud of resulted from a series of questions that we asked regarding accidental destruction or damage to our aircraft by flying into the vicinity of flying saucers. And we were informed that, although a few of our aircraft had come to an unfortunate end by what they considered the colossal stupidity of our pilots in flying into a region where the aircraft was bound to get into trouble, they said that they are now taking corrective measures and whenever they see one of our aircraft about to commit suicide, they just get out of the way and give him a wide berth. But I asked, if an aircraft was damaged or destroyed, what happened? They said well, the field surrounds the saucers in order to hold them up. In order to produce the gravity differentials, time field differentials are necessary to operate the ships. These sometimes produced field combinations which reduced the strength of materials to the point where they were no longer strong enough to carry the loads that the materials were expected to carry. Now as we know, aircraft—particularly the military type aircraft—are built with a rather small factor of safety, and if they fly into a region of reduced binding, the material is no longer strong enough to carry the load, and the craft simply comes apart.

Now we asked a series of questions about—was it possible for our craft to detect these regions so that we would not fly into them, and they said that it certainly was, and they would give us the design of an instrument which would do this very thing. They also told us that we ourselves were creating regions which were much more dangerous than the regions which they established in the vicinity, because we could detect the presence of their craft and give them a wide berth, but we could not detect without instruments the presence of these vortices which we ourselves had produced. They gave us the design of the instrument* which was fundamentally this—they said to select two materials, one stronger than the other, and to arrange so that these materials pulled against each other in such a manner that the weaker material was very near its breaking point, and the strong material was a long way from its breaking point. On that basis we devised instruments, and we built a number of them in the shop and sent them around to various people that we know did quite a bit of travelling. We asked them if they would investigate the regions through which aircraft must

have passed just prior to breaking up in mid-air, and we have unfortunately large records of our airplanes having done just this.

One of these unexplained crashes occurred at a place called Essudon, which is about 20 miles south and west of Quebec City. We investigated the region through which this B.O.A.C. aircraft must have passed just prior to its crash, and, sure enough—big as life and twice as natural—we found a very large and very strong vortex. Our instruments showed it beyond a doubt. It was about a thousand feet in diameter and roughly circular, with a rather sharp line of demarcation at the edge of it.

You will recall also that about two or three years ago, possibly a little longer, a jet aircraft crashed into a nunnery at Orleans, just out from Ottawa, killed a number of people and did a great deal of damage. In fact, the jet engine itself was finally dug out of the sub-soil about thirty feet below the foundations of this convent. We investigated that one. Once again we found a very strong vortex of reduced binding. We had a number of reports come in from the people in the field who found exactly the same thing. I wrote a very stiff memorandum to the appropriate people in my own department, pointing out some of these facts. I did not state where we got the information, but simply stated that we had instruments which showed the existence of these regions of reduced binding, and suggested that something be done about it. The letter wound up on the "crank" file. I'm afraid that is the fate of most of these things—they wind up on the "crank" file. However, that does not in any way change the fact that these regions of reduced binding exist. People from outside told us they existed, they gave us the design of instruments, we built the instruments and we have confirmed the fact.

QUESTION: Could you explain why they have curtailed the explosions of nuclear bombs?

I can only guess at why the nuclear explosions have been curtailed. I saw a picture which I know was never released to be public, showing a very large nuclear explosion in the Bikini series. This picture showed the enormous fireball which I think must have been well over a hundred miles in diameter, and shooting out from it were what looked like solar prominences—in other words, they were great tongues of activity of some kind. Now these tongues looked to me, from the scale of this picture, to be around 25-50 miles. They were quite comparable in size to the fireball. Now, my guess is that these tongues or prominences were in fact chain reactions taking

* See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, March-April, 1961.

place in the earth's atmosphere. What mechanism was involved, I can only guess, I'm not a nuclear physicist—I only know that this picture was considered by those knowledgeable to be very significant, and very worrisome. I think another reason, possibly, for the curtailing of the tests has been the rising public opinion. It would be highly undesirable to go any further into this business of nuclear weapons than we have already gone—possibly we have gone too far already. I would say that there is a very good possibility that these explosions have a far more disastrous effect down in the interior of the earth than anything we can see on the surface. I have the most serious misgivings about these atom bomb explosions.

QUESTION: Mr. Smith, can you give a word or two on their apparent ability to de-materialise?

I find it very intriguing, this business of appearing and disappearing. If you consider a point here, about which the time is not uniformly distributed—in other words, as you come out from here you have less and less and less time, or, looking at it the other way, the tempic field is greater in here than it is out there. If you have a beam of light which consists of a series of wave fronts passing through this region, since there is less time in this part and greater tempic field intensity or less time, this doesn't get to go as far in a given interval as this fellow does [Mr. Smith is evidently demonstrating on the blackboard]. This light beam bends, so that here it moves in this direction and over there it moves in that direction. What apparently happens is that the light is bent around this particular point. It is very much the same as the trick the magician does when he makes the elephant disappear on the stage. You are really looking at a mirror, and you see the curtains at the back, and they just

simply switch the light off on the elephant and switch it on the curtains so that you don't see the elephant through the plate-glass any more—you just see the curtains and you think the elephant has disappeared.

But when you look at a saucer which has increased the tempic field in the vicinity of the saucer, you find that the light tends to approach the saucer in this fashion, go round it and out the other side, so that what little light comes directly from the saucer occupies such a very, very small portion of your field of vision that you think the saucer, if you see it at all, you think it's tiny—about the size of a dime, maybe, or maybe the end of that piece of chalk—when in reality the thing may be a hundred and fifty feet in diameter. You are literally looking past the saucer.

Now we saw one of the little monitors do exactly that trick. We had very good reason to believe that a certain conversation that we were having with a friend of mine was being monitored by one of these little fellows. So when we came out of the house, we made a definite effort to locate it. It was down in a ditch just in front of the house, and as soon as we spotted it, apparently the people who were controlling it became aware of the fact, as soon as we spotted it we saw what appeared to be just like a heat-wave, something like a foot in diameter. Popped out of the centre of this was what appeared a little disc about so big, and it just took off like that and disappeared into the great blue yonder. I think the whole operation probably occurred in less than maybe two seconds, but we were looking right at it, and there were three of us, and we all saw the same thing. And, knowing this trick about the field, we figured that that was how it was done.

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