

When did you first become interested in flying saucers?

In 1950 when there was quite a flurry of press stories of strange objects being seen in the skys. At first I was quite skeptical, but after interviewing a good many people who had seen something I came to the conclusion that the matter was worth some serious investigation.

What lines did your investigation take?

There were three main phases. First, the collection of as much data as possible on sightings of these strange objects, and a review of all available literature, which consisted mostly of sighting reports. Second, a careful scrutiny of the basic concepts of our science to see if there was something we had missed which might be expanded to provide at least a partial explanation. Third, following up the many and varied leads which developed as we went along.

What conclusions did you reach?

I don't know what conclusions other people might have reached from the same data, but my own opinion is that hundreds of perfectly sane normal people have seen things which they couldn't identify and which behaved as normal objects appearing under similar circumstances most certainly would not have behaved, and that these people reported to the best of their ability precisely what they saw. I am sure the testimony of these same people would gladly have been accepted in a court of law as witnesses to, say, an automobile accident. From this evidence normal statistical analysis indicated that there was a 91 percent probability that the objects were real and a sixty percent that they were extraterrestrial.

Do you think that these objects come from other planets?

I do now. At first all I was reasonably sure of was that they were not natural phenomenae and that we didn't make them.

Why do you think they come from other planets?

Through the third phase of our investigations we followed up quite a few reports of contacts having been made between the beings who navigated these unknown objects and people of earth. We used standard evaluation methods of cross questioning and indexing the answers, and from this we found that among some of the alleged contacts there was practically no correlation while among others there was almost perfect correlation. So we had established that at least we got the same story through several channels. So our next step was to try and get as much information as we could, and naturally with my own background the emphasis was placed on science.

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Take Serious View of Saucers

By RICHARD JACKSON, Special Correspondent
From the Ottawa Bureau of The Sudbury Star

OTTAWA — Don't look now, and above all don't say anything to embarrass the self-conscious administration . . . but it just might be that in this strange age of the intercontinental ballistic missile, man-made satellites whizzing around the Earth, and Gagarin, the globe-girdling Russian astronaut, the Canadian government no longer is laughing off such things as flying saucers.

The firm fact is that Wilbert B. Smith, one of the bigger wheels in the federal transport department, who once was officially ordered to forget all about "such crazy nonsense" as flying saucers—or as the Space World knows them "unidentified flying objects"—is now quite free, even encouraged to pursue his investigations of "space ships" from other galaxies.

Smith, chief of radio regulations engineering for the telecommunications and electronics division of the transport department, has been finding what he seriously terms "evidence," in these past 14 years, of flying saucers.

And Smith, let it be established right here and now, is no nut, not even mildly eccentric, but rather a cool-headed engineer and scientist who ranks high enough in his profession to be consulted, year after year, as a recognized and well-established expert, by the House of Commons Broadcasting Committee.

An Official File

Back nearly 10 years ago when Lionel Chevrier was still minister of transport in the Liberal government of former Prime Minister St. Laurent, Smith not only had the official blessing of the administration in his Outer Space research, but was provided some funds and equipment to open a flying saucer sighting station here in the Capital.

He called it that, too, and while there were a few who laughed, the majority, well-satisfied with his engineering and professional credentials, were willing to curb their humor and wait and see what Smith might spot at his, or, more accurately, the government's, saucer station.

Sure enough, one morning, on his instruments there showed up a strange "squiggle" — not a bird, not a plane, not yet a rocket — then, what?

He couldn't be sure.

And George Marler, who by then had replaced Chevrier (assigned to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) as transport minister, wouldn't let him find out.

Marler, a man completely without imagination—he since has left the federal political field—ordered the saucer station closed.

Fortunately, Smith had an understanding deputy minister, John Baldwin who still is second-in-command in transport, and he permitted the saucer expert to pursue his studies for the department on the quiet.

Smith continued building an official transport department file on flying saucers, and a reputation that was recognized in Washington.

For Real, Says He

He has made several trips to the American Capital for consultation at the request of the National Aeronautical and Space Administration.

And then, four years ago when Conservative George Hees replaced Liberal George Marler as transport minister, Wilbert B. Smith was back in business . . . openly.

He so far hasn't re-opened the saucer sighting station, but to him does go all information collected by and submitted to government departments on unidentified flying objects — and, seriously, there continues to be a great many — and he represents Canada at international space conferences.

He, in fact, is officially recognized by the transport department as its, and the federal government's flying saucer expert.

OK . . . then what about saucers or UFOs?

No question, insists Smith, but that they exist, and the only reason that those in authority have said nothing about it is that they simply don't know what to do about it.

Smith and some 30 colleagues from the various scientific agencies of the government often spend weekends tape-recording witnesses' accounts of Saucer and collecting what he likes to call "hard ware."

This "hardware" is fragments of saucers that have cracked up in landing. Who flies these space vehicles?

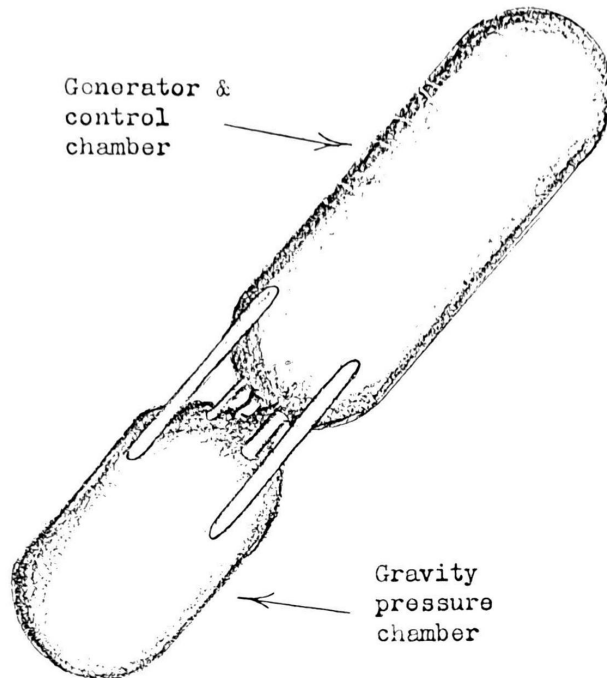
"Living beings," says Smith, "from beyond our solar system. A form of life with an intelligence beyond our comprehension. They are here. Even now. Among us."

Sounds crazy?

"I've been called a screwball by experts, smiles electronic engineer Smith, "but I know what I know."

And so, too, it seems, does the transport department.

ESTIMATED RESTORATION OF SPACE POWER GENERATOR



Estimated diameter 2 to 3 feet

" length about 10 feet

" weight about 2 tons

" pressure order of 10^4 to 10^5 pounds per square inch

Material, high strength alloy. Wreckage also contains plastic.

Ottawa Engineer Thinks Canadian Descendants Were Men From Space

By ANGELA BURKE
Star Staff Correspondent

Ottawa, Nov. 26 — Wilbur Smith, 47-year-old electrical engineer who for one year operated a flying saucer observation centre for the department of transport near here, believes Canadians could be descendants of men and women from outer space.

Smith thinks it is probable that spacemen have colonized every available planet in the universe.

"I'm inclined to believe that earthlings are descendants of these people," he says. Smith is chief radio regulations engineer—and an M.A. to boot—with the transport service. Since termination of the flying saucer observation centre, he has been privately carrying on a one-man vigil on objects from outer space.

"I have interviewed people who witnessed landings of spacemen. I've checked on their credibility."

Questioned about their manner of dress, Smith answered:

"They're like us to the extent they wear clothes. They don't wear shells like crustaceans."

Not Little Green Men

He denied that space travelers resembled "little green men."

Smith asserts that no basically sound religion should be upset about the possibility of life on other planets. "I can't find anything in the Christian religion that says flying saucers shouldn't exist, or that there shouldn't be people elsewhere in the universe."

Smith is not a member of any church although he attends Anglican services periodically. "I believe that earthly existence is only a small part of our total existence," he says.

"When we die we merely go into another phase. We progress, we come back to live again and learn all that we didn't learn in our previous life. There must be levels of intelligence higher than our own. Maybe men from outer

space have reached higher intellectual plateaus."

Mr. Smith doesn't pretend to have the answers to the questions of the universe. He is careful to state his opinions are purely personal ones; that philosophers with far greater knowledge than his have been problems for centuries and tangling with these same still haven't come up with the answers.

Sighted Long Ago

To the suggestion that flying saucers might be Russian spaceships, Smith replied

that sightings have been made long before the USSR was established. "In 1947 a new flurry of sightings was reported and at that time neither the Soviet nor the U.S. had anything that went faster than sound."

"Since the launchings of the Sputniks", he continued,

"It's not considered bad form to see flying objects in the sky. As a matter of fact, it's stylish."

Mr. Smith who is a member of the co-ordinating committee of the international geophysical year, believes spacemen do not live under dictatorships. In his opinion

TORONTO DAILY STAR
Tues., Nov. 26, 1957 **5**

it's impossible that a civilized race advanced so far technologically would tolerate a totalitarian government. "The two things are contradictory," says Smith.

The conclusions reached by Project Magnet and contained in the official report were based on a rigid statistical analysis of sighting reports and were as follows: There is a 91% probability that at least some of the sightings were of real objects of unknown origin. There is about a 60% probability that these objects were alien vehicles (Alien meaning not of earthly fabrication).

The conclusions based on studies of the basic physical concepts were as follows: Many of our fundamental concepts are inherently ambiguous and quite a different philosophy can be built up on the alternatives. Several of these alternatives lead to much simpler arithmetic, and presentations which do not have to resort to patchwork corrections to make them all embracing. Furthermore, some of our ideas with respect to fields and their behavior are wrong.

Recent Project Magnet activities have dealt with following up any and all leads. Many of these leads were dead ends, but a few were quite significant and well worth the overall effort. At the present time a definite pattern is emerging, and the groundwork is being laid for a new technology which may literally lead us to the stars.

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REPORTING FLYING SAUCER SIGHTINGS

T. B. SMITH

Many flying saucer reports do not have anywhere near the value they might have had if they had been properly reported. Much valuable data is either lost or rendered useless by being left out or inadequately reported. Many otherwise good reports are reduced in value because the people who prepared them didn't realize what constituted a good report. The following notes are intended to form a framework for the reporting of sightings, which if followed, should result in the preparation of really useful reports.

When a flying saucer, or any other unusual object, is seen the first thing to do is to note, in writing if possible, the EXACT time and place, to be followed by a detailed description of the duration, behavior, etc. Careful note should be made of the prevalent conditions, such as wind, clouds, position of the sun or moon, precipitation, etc. If these things serve no other useful purpose they go a long way to establishing the competence of the observer and his ability to recognize and interpret what he sees, as they can be confirmed in most cases through the local weather office records. Precision in placement in time and space, coordinated with parallel evidence from observers located somewhere else opens the way for a surprising amount of interpretation and basic data.

The next most important thing to be reported is as complete a description as possible of WHAT WAS SEEN, which may be somewhat different from the conclusions reached. For example, a coin seen at a distance will appear as a circle, fat or thin ellipse or a thin line according to its tilt to the axis of vision. When viewed flat side on, unless surface markings are visible it could be a sphere.

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FOREWORD

This essay suggests that gravity and the motional magnetic field might be the one and same thing, and offers a means of gravity control if this should prove to be the case. A few new concepts are introduced but these are quite logical and have been confirmed by experiment. A program is at present underway based on the premises set forth in this essay, looking towards the control of gravity and as of this date the results appear to be quite promising.

April 10, 1959.

W. B. Smith, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

SUGGESTIONS ON GRAVITY CONTROL
THROUGH FIELD MANIPULATION

W. B. SMITH

The Fisher-Hooper experiment⁽¹⁾ which we have successfully repeated several times suggests that there is a relationship between gravity and the motional magnetic field, and that they might even be the one and same thing⁽²⁾. Our experience in electrical engineering indicates that the motional magnetic field is electric in nature in that it can move electric charges. We know that we can shield out the effects of displaced electric charges but we can't shield out the effects of gravity or of motional magnetic fields.

We believe that the electric field induced by a motional magnetic field is distributed throughout the region occupied by the motional magnetic field, and if that region is also occupied by a conductor then there will be electric charges displaced to its surface in such a manner that the two fields will be equal and opposite inside the conductor and there will be an electric field outside the conductor equal to that of the displaced charge.

We notice at once a dimensional discrepancy here since the electric field from the displaced charges emanates from a surface whereas the electric field induced by the motional magnetic field appears throughout the volume, even though the gradients of the two are of necessity inversely identical. It is fairly obvious that this can only be true if the two fields continue to exist independently and do not combine to form a resultant field structure, from which we may generalize that fields of the same kind may interact to form a resultant field structure only if their antecedents are compatible.

Again, suppose that there is not a conductor in the region occupied by the motional magnetic field. We have good evidence (in the Betatron) that the induced electric field is still there and if the region is occupied by material which is non-conducting, such material will obviously be subjected to exactly the same electrical stress as was the conductor. Now, since we believe that matter is fundamentally electrical in nature such stress must

(1) A Progress Report on Gravitational Research. Joel E. Fisher and W. J. Hooper. Presented at New Boston, N.H., August 16, 1958.

(2) New Horizons in Field Theory. W. J. Hooper (unpublished)

result in some kind of "polarization" which will not be offset by the movement of charges.

From the foregoing we may conclude that the electric field induced by the motional magnetic field could and probably does have very much the same properties as gravity, and in fact might be the same thing. We note that it will induce a "polarization" in matter, whether conducting or non-conducting, and such polarization remains aloof from any electric fields due to charge displacement which may also develop.

From our observations on the behaviour of gravity we conclude that the individual component fields must have compatible antecedents because resultant field structures do form, and furthermore behave externally as if they emanated from a "center of gravity". Furthermore, the idea of polarization is entirely consistent with the observed "big mass - little mass and force between them" relationship of gravity.

Consider a chunk of matter Q and a smaller bit q separated by r .



Polarization force in the small bit is $q(qdr)$

$$\text{Equating forces } q(qdr) = \frac{Qq}{r^2} + \frac{Qq}{(r+dr)^2}$$

$$\text{Gravity } F = \frac{Qq}{r^2} - \frac{Qq}{(r+dr)^2} = (qdr)^2 \frac{1}{r}$$

This equation says that, if the foregoing reasoning is correct, gravity is proportional to the square of the "polarization" times the "divergence" of the field from Q . In the vicinity of the surface of this planet we have

$$\text{Polarization} = 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ esu} \cdot \text{cm/gm}$$

$$\text{Equivalent } Q = 5 \times 10^{22} \text{ esu}$$

$$\text{Divergence} = 1.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-1}.$$

It is suggested that the Fisher-Hooper experiment⁽¹⁾ must have been

operating on the polarization term of this equation because

1. The effect was very small, and
2. It always resulted in increased gravity.

If it is our desire to control gravity this obviously is not a very fruitful place to operate and we would do much better to see if we can work on the divergence term, which is much smaller and occurs to the first power only and hence can be made negative.

To alter the divergence of the field from Q it should only be necessary to add at right angles, field components having compatible antecedents so that a new field structure will form having its own characteristic divergence. In this manner we should be able to make the divergence of the new structure almost anything we desire and objects within this structure would experience a "gravitational" force $F = (\text{Polarization})^2 \times (\text{new divergence})$. Obviously, if the new divergence is negative objects subjected to this force will tend to fall away from rather than towards Q.

There are a number of mechanical and magnetic problems associated with obtaining in practice a notional magnetic field with compatible antecedents and a configuration to approach the above requirements but these problems do not seem to be insurmountable and experimental work is now under way which should establish whether or not this method can really be used to control gravity.

WBSmith

FLYING SAUCER?

*Brazilian Navy Touches
For Authenticity of Photo*



Ottawa Journal
Feb. 12-1958

WEDNESDAY,

Wilbert Smith Convinced There Are Flying Saucers

Wilbert Smith, superintendent of radio regulations engineering with the Department of Transport, believes in flying saucers.

In an address at the annual communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society of Our Lady of the Annunciation Parish, Hull, he discussed research in which he was involved dealing with the possible existence here of space ships from another planet.

His conclusion: the space-ships have landed and they are manned by beings of far superior intelligence.

As evidence, Mr. Smith described laboratory tests on "space parts" picked up in the field. It was found that some of the metals could not be reproduced in the United States. One portion of aluminum was hard as quartz, he claimed, and could only be broken for analysis by grinding. Yet its composition was similar to the kitchen pots in every home.

No satisfactory explanation had yet been offered for the

death of a United States Air Force officer whose aircraft disintegrated minutes after he sighted what he described as people aboard a weird unidentified flying object he was pursuing.

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NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR PRESS, RADIO, AND TV NSF-58-148
Office: Sterling 3-2140, Ext. 338
Home: Roland D. Paine, Jr., Fleetwood 4-9594

FOR RELEASE
September 14, 1958

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION GRANTS \$450,000 FOR
HIGH ENERGY NUCLEAR PARTICLE RESEARCH IN BALLOONS

Tiny nuclear explosions with energies of ten thousand billion electron volts will be captured in blocks of photographic film in a series of balloon flights made possible by a National Science Foundation research grant.

The \$450,000 grant was made to the University of Chicago for work by a group of scientists under the guidance of Dr. Marcel Schein of the University.

The balloon flights will be part of a project investigating cosmic rays in the region of 10,000 Bev (Bev: Billion Electron Volts) - one thousand times the 10-Bev energy developed by the world's largest accelerator, the Russian Dubna device. Scientists presently believe that elementary particles at these extremely high Bev energies react according to laws which differ from those in effect at low Bev energies.

At these high energies, Einstein relativity effects such as time dilatation are exaggerated.

Teams of American and foreign scientists will prepare the flight and work on the findings. Among the foreign scientists who have indicated to the National Science Foundation their interest in participating is Prof. C. F. Powell, Nobel-prizewinner of the University of Bristol, England.

Flights will be made with the assistance of the Office of Naval Research of the Navy Department. Large stacks of photographic sheet emulsion will be sent by unmanned SKYHOOK balloons to an altitude of 120,000 feet for a 24-hour period. Pressurized, light-tight gondolas attached to the balloon will contain the stacks, each of which measures approximately 2' x 1½' x 1'. This is about five times the size of comparable film stacks which have previously been sent up.

A particle from outer space, such as a proton, entering the stack collides with a heavy atomic nucleus in the emulsion and the resulting nuclear explosion generates a jet of very energetic particles. This jet, like a burst of particles in an accelerator, strikes other nuclear targets and produces a whole series of new nuclear reactions, all recorded on the emulsion stacks.

The purpose of the study, which will continue for three years, is to investigate high energy elementary nuclear particles which can only be observed at the high altitudes reached in balloon flights. Calculations show that the flights should yield a substantial number of collisions above 10,000 Bev and as many as 30,000 interactions at the lower but still significant 100-Bev energy level.

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Particles at lower Bev energies are investigated through the use of accelerators such as the 6-Bev cyclotron at the University of California, Berkeley. Extremely high energies cannot, however, be duplicated in the laboratory and must be explored as they occur in nature.

Among the information which may be produced from the flight will be data bearing on the desirability of building still larger accelerators. The findings may also shed additional light on recent galactic theories of cosmic origin.

Quantities to be measured by the experiment include: primary energies of nucleons, number of charge and neutral secondary particles, interaction mean free paths of secondary particles, cross sections from primary and secondary interactions as a function of their energy, energy loss per collision by nucleons, angular and energy distribution of secondary particles as a function of primary energy, energy spectra of heavy nuclei, and break-up in the cosmic radiation.

Magnetic Engineer's Theory May Explain Some Saucer Reports

From Wilbur B. Smith of Canada's "PROJECT MAGNET" fame comes this very interesting Technical Paper. States Mr. Smith in an accompanying letter to C.S.I. of recent date.

"During our investigations and analysis of various sightings we worked out this betatron effect, and feel that it will explain a few rather tough cases, although I certainly don't think it is an across-the-board solution. We did have a few sightings that I am convinced were plasma vortices developed in accordance with our theory.

I am convinced of the reality of space ships from other parts of the cosmos, but I think that in all honesty we must separate the other effects first. Goodness knows there is such a lot we don't know yet about the atmosphere of our planet, and every little bit of knowledge we can get should be welcomed."

THE "BETATRON EFFECT"

Certain phenomena labelled flying saucers, and giving the appearance of moving luminous spots, with supporting radar data, may be explainable by the following theory.

Consider an extensive region above the earth's surface within which the earth's magnetic field is increasing in intensity. Such increase could be due to a number of causes, but it is only the fact of the increase which is of interest here. Because of the increase in field intensity within the region, there will be a potential gradient established around the region, which will be proportional to the rate of increase of magnetic flux within the region.

Suppose now that this region contains free electrons; which will immediately fall through the established potential gradient and in due course acquire velocity proportional to the total potential through which they fall. The paths of these electrons will be curves; the radius of curvature at any instant will be proportional to their velocity and inversely proportional to the intensity of the magnetic field through which they are travelling. Furthermore, these electrons in motion will be surrounded themselves by magnetic fields of such a direction as to oppose the field changes which produced the motion in the first place. This will tend to bunch the electrons together into tight sheaves.

If the mean free path of the electrons moving as depicted above is large enough for them to acquire a substantial velocity, ionization of gas molecules and atoms with which they collide will result, and the gas within the region under consideration may be reduced to a plasma. In this case, by far the greater number of particles will be electrons, which in turn will be accelerated and travel in the same general direction but along families of curves effectively filling the region. The trajectories of all the circulating electrons will, of course, be modified by the "pinch effect" described above so that the region of activity will tend to become as small as possible consistent with the energies of the fields and of ionization.

The effect of the foregoing is to produce a vortex of plasma which is circulating around within the region with quite a high velocity. Electrically this will represent an electric current flowing in an extremely large inductance. Outside the vortex will be found a sheath of magnetic flux which continues to increase but is able to penetrate into the vortex to the extent only of replacing energy lost through radiation. The result of these conditions is to create a bubble of plasma within a sheath of magnetic flux which will exert considerable pressure on the plasma.

Suppose now that the magnetic field in the vicinity of the vortex developed a divergence, then the pressures

would be unbalanced and the whole thing would move off in the direction of the divergence vector. The velocity of propagation of the vortex would depend on a number of factors including the mean velocity of the large electrons within it, gas density, etc., and could be quite large.

Of course, even though the gas within the vortex may be completely ionized, the ions both positive and negative would still be present and a certain amount of recombination would be expected with its accompanying radiation and luminosity. Therefore, the light emitted probably would contain complete spectra of the gases present against a background of continuous radiation.

The ionosphere is an ideal place in which to expect the formation of such vortices, when magnetic conditions are just right, and if the divergence of the magnetic field should be downwards the vortex could descend to quite low altitudes. Varying amounts and directions of the divergence could cause the luminous area to move about in quite an intricate pattern. The higher gas pressure at lower altitudes would induce a high rate of deionization and energy loss, accompanied by high luminosity, until the energy stored in the system could no longer sustain the losses and the whole thing would collapse and dissipate. Extinction would also result when the magnetic field ceased to increase which eventually it would be bound to do, in any case.

In the light of the foregoing it is easy to see how such vortices could be seen visually and by radar and tagged flying saucers. Furthermore, it is understandable how they would carefully avoid aircraft or move in a pattern with them when the large amount of magnetic material associated with an aircraft is considered.

No claim is made that the foregoing explains all or even a small number of sightings of unidentified flying objects, but there has been a few cases where all the salient features appeared to fit this betatron effect theory very well. (W. B. Smith.)

BETATRON.—An apparatus for obtaining particles of high energy by keeping a beam of accelerated electrons moving in a stable orbit.—Ed.

REPORT ALL SIGHTINGS TO C.S.I.

It is our earnest desire to obtain for study, analysis and reference the details of all observations of "Unidentified Flying Objects." Many good people never report because of fear of ridicule, embarrassment, etc. You can report to C.S.I. without any such fears, and all requests for confidence, non-publication of names, etc., will be fully respected. Address your information to . . .

C.S.I., P.O. BOX 72,
ONEHUNGA, S.E.5.

THE MOST ESSENTIAL DETAILS

Report accurately as possible; location of witnesses; date and hour of sighting; in which direction was object; its angle above horizon; give full description of object, light, etc.; describe actions of object, etc.; how long observed; weather conditions, wind direction, clouds, moon, etc.; number of witnesses, names or signatures if possible; witnesses background; was incident previously reported; if so, where to

2nd Quarter, 1957