

Embassy.
Palmiro Campagna
Stoddart Toronto
1997

Three

The New Science

"It appears then, that we are faced with a substantial probability of the real existence of extra-terrestrial vehicles, regardless of whether or not they fit into our scheme of things."

Wilbert B. Smith

Wilbert Smith's request for research into geomagnetic energy and hence the potential discovery of UFO propulsion was sanctioned by both the Deputy Minister of Transport for Air Services, Commander C.P. Edwards, and the Assistant Minister, J.R. Baldwin, and on November 21, 1950, Smith took charge of a newly created project dubbed Project Magnet. Its original purpose was to study geomagnetic phenomena. The work was broken down into theoretical and laboratory studies of geomagnetics. The latter would include various investigations into the

MANITOBA PUBLIC LIBRARY

effects of magnetic fields on rotating, circular, metallic objects — such as propulsion systems for flying saucers.

Due to personnel problems in Smith's Broadcast and Measurement Section of the Department of Transport, the theoretical and laboratory work on geomagnetics had to be curtailed. Accordingly, "the only productive work which the group felt they could carry on was a detailed study of the sightings themselves."¹

On January 3, 1951, Smith wrote to Gordon E. Cox, Third Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Cox, along with James Bremner and Arnold Wright, had been one of the individuals who had helped orchestrate Smith's meeting with Dr. Sarbacher. Smith's purpose in contacting Cox was to bring the embassy staff up to date on Project Magnet. Smith said that three engineers and two technicians were working full-time with him and that the Canadian Defence Research Board was providing assistance wherever it could.

The project had become official and was designated secret. Smith noted that Dr. Solandt of the Canadian Defence Research Board had asked that the security classifications established by the United States be fully respected. This disproves statements in *UFO: The Government Files* by Peter Brookesmith, which contends that Smith had arbitrarily made up his security classifications. In the letter, Smith then asked Cox if he knew whether Solandt had obtained any additional information on the subject of UFOs from his most recent trip to Washington. Smith also broached the subject of Major Donald Keyhoe, with whom he had been in touch.

Smith had contacted Keyhoe shortly after reading his book in 1950 and discussed several issues with him, including the proposed magnetic propulsion mechanisms of the flying saucers. In their subsequent discussions Smith never revealed his meeting with Sarbacher. Based partly on some of these discussions with

Smith, Keyhoe wrote a draft article on UFOs which he was hoping to publish. Perhaps in an attempt to verify or legitimize Smith's information, Keyhoe had passed this article on to Solandt for review. Solandt had in turn given it to Smith for comment. Smith reviewed and redrafted Keyhoe's article to bring it more in line with the known facts and some reasonable speculation. Presumably, this meant postulating further the extraterrestrial origins of the saucers, without revealing the information obtained from Sarbacher.

Smith returned the article to Solandt, who returned it to Keyhoe via Wright, the Defence Research Board member at the Canadian Embassy mentioned in Smith's secret memo to the Department of Transport's controller. Keyhoe was asked to run the article past Dr. Vannevar Bush for final clearance for publication. In his letter to Cox, Smith expressed a desire to find out how Bush reacted to the article's revelations. Smith may have been concerned that he had revealed too much in the article and was anxious to find out if Bush's reaction would be negative. As far as can be determined, the article was never published by Keyhoe, although elements appeared in his later books. The entire affair, however, undoubtedly exposed Smith as a liability to the U.S. government, since he had been specifically asked by Solandt to keep matters quiet and respect their confidentiality.

Cox replied to Smith on January 6, 1951. Commenting on the UFO issue, Cox said there was nothing new to add:

The official position is still that nobody knows anything about the matter here at all. We are, of course, keeping our ears and eyes open and if anything does develop you will probably hear through the Wright and Solandt channel. On the Ambassador's instructions no one in the Embassy, apart from Wright and myself, is to discuss the matter with anyone.²

With respect to Keyhoe's article, Cox replied that he had no knowledge of any reaction from Bush, and stated that if Smith was going to meet Keyhoe or obtain information from him, Cox would arrange it through Bremner.

Cox closed with this final observation:

The Ambassador and I would be particularly interested in any indication you may have heard when you were here on the possibility of an official U.S. Government statement. It is this political angle [with] which I will be principally concerned.³

Wright, Cox, and the Canadian Ambassador, Hume Wrong, were all aware of Smith's revelations, but they took the official line and pleaded ignorance of the whole matter. It was obviously a matter of great importance, since it had reached the Ambassador himself and was monitored by Cox for possible political ramifications. Did Wrong make further inquiries to the U.S. government, either directly or through the Wright/Solandt channel? A search of the Canadian Ambassador's papers has turned up nothing thus far, and virtually no records appear to exist from Cox, Wright, or Bremner.

One can only wonder how Bush reacted to Smith's article. Did he discuss its contents with Solandt? Did he tell Solandt he was in charge of a scientific team to study the saucers? It seems plausible that he would have done so, but again no records to this effect have yet been found and Solandt himself denied it. Still, there are hints contained in other sources.

In June 1952 Smith issued an interim report for Project Magnet in which he wrote that from the limited information he had so far gathered on UFOs, it was difficult to deduce their operating characteristics. In particular, he was not able to establish whether they operated on geomagnetic principles. He further stated that

due to the lack of actual pieces to examine, a direct approach to solving the puzzle was not possible. He did however indicate that other information had established their reality. Undoubtedly, Smith was referring to the information from Sarbacher, without actually mentioning their meeting two years earlier.

As part of his interim report, Smith included a description of a typical saucer, as derived from the reports he was able to analyze. The saucers were generally reported as thin and round, with a hemispherical bulge on one side. They were anywhere from 100 to 200 feet in diameter and about 10 feet thick in the center. They were metallic in appearance and highly reflective. Notably, their speed capability was reported as being extremely high, possibly as much as 18,000 miles an hour. Their power source was unknown but Smith did not believe they were chemically or atomic powered, possibly due to the absence of residues such as radioactivity. Generally they were reported as being silent except for a slight swishing sound. He noted that they could allegedly cause a compass needle to fluctuate, even from as far away as 10 miles (an effect also reported by aircraft and ships entering the Bermuda Triangle).

Then Smith had his own sighting. While driving along Wellington Street in Ottawa, he observed a UFO. Traffic had momentarily stopped, when something caught his eye. The disk he saw was a bright colored, silver, elliptical-shaped object. He estimated that it was 40 miles up and traveling at 9,000 miles an hour, and he judged its diameter to be 125 feet. His sighting fit the general description he had developed.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AINDS 13070
By CE NARA Date 6/2/98

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



26 February 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PRICE

SUBJECT: Establishment of a Modus Operandi to Resolve Present
Controversies over RDB Relations with Canadian and
British Counterparts

1. Under our national disclosure policy, classified military information which is releasable to a foreign nation may be released by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Munitions Board, the RDB, The JCS, and the Departments of the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, whichever has primary interest therein. However, prior to release by the RDB, concurrence must be obtained from the intelligence agencies of either the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force. In practice, concurrence has been procured from all three departments.

2. The procedure for procuring concurrence in the case of documents has been by submission to the Secretariat of S-D MICC, which in turn circulates the documents through the military departments. This is satisfactory from the procedural standpoint; however, the departments have more or less cut off the release of all program-type information on the basis of the action of the Research and Development Board at its June 1952 meeting, and on the further ground that the service members of the Research and Development Board are in general opposition to the release of RDB program-type information.

3. The procedure for procuring concurrence for oral disclosure has been through the foreign liaison section of Army, G-2, which has procured concurrence from Navy and Air Force. In the past we have been able to procure broad oral accreditations for selected UK and Canadian representatives, such as Arnauld Wright, Mr. Rayment and Mr. Coppock. We have been able on a case-by-case basis to procure consent for technical discussions in specific areas, such as Dr. Furnas' visit to England to discuss guided missiles, and we have also been able to procure consent on this same basis for British and Canadian attendance at RDB symposia. The Navy, the Air Force, and probably to some extent General Nichols are now concerned at the breadth of the present oral accreditations and at its inclusion of visual access to documents, and there has been talk of revoking present accreditations and of denying accreditation to Mr. Coppock's successor. The services appear to be treading cautiously in this area, possibly for fear of offending our allies. However, I feel that the present accreditations will inevitably require stricter definition and limitation.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 813070

By CE NARA Date 6/2/95

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

4. This problem has been brought to a head by two cases presently before the S-D MIC Committee. The first is the question of Arnauld Wright's liaison with RDB, and the second results from Navy opposition to the release of the RDB Program Guidance in the Field of Human Resources, which the Canadians requested from the Army, and which both Army and Air Force are agreeable to release. In the course of these arguments, the following have been the principal issues:

(a) Is the information per se releasable? On this score, there would appear in the main little doubt that most of the information outside of certain sensitive fields is releasable. The only service objection on this score is the Navy argument that much of our planning information is of an internal U. S. nature, such as U. S. budget figures, costs of U. S. equipment, etc., which are not normally releasable to foreign nationals. While this point requires some recognition, I think that in most cases the amount of such information is limited, and should not in the long run prevent the release of our program-type guidance.

(b) Does the RDB have primary interest in the information? The services argue that after all we merely collate and integrate service information, and that we do not thereby acquire primary interest. I realize that this is a delicate topic; however, I believe the services can be forced to admit that in most cases there are no corresponding service documents covering broad fields, such as the RDB documents, and that unless the information is released in the form of RDB documents, our allies will be left with the job of assembling a jig-saw puzzle of service bits and pieces. The Navy was specifically asked at the last S-D MICC meeting to check Navy documents in the field of Human Resources to see if they could come up with anything in any way comparable to our Program Guidance in this field. I feel we have a fortunate choice for a test case in this regard, and that once we can establish that the documents are releasable, it will not be too difficult to establish that they are of primary RDB interest.

(c) The objection that the RDB contains such an assemblage of sensitive information that foreign access is per se dangerous. This argument applies only to oral disclosure, and is directed primarily at oral accreditations, rather than specific visits. No doubt the root of this objection is service distrust of a civilian organization. I feel that we must assert a positive right to accreditation of high-ranking foreign personnel serving in Washington, but that we must show a willingness to accept appropriate restrictions on oral accreditations, along the lines outlined in the attached memorandum. The Army and Air Force have recognized broad accreditations, and the Navy has a similar policy under a different name. I feel that it is essential for the RDB to be able to maintain liaison with their Canadian and UK counterparts, and I further feel that personnel, such as Arnauld Wright should not be submitted to the indignity of service scrutiny on a visit-by-visit basis, involving advance submission of the items to be discussed.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND8130701

By CE NARA Date 12/2/98

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

PT

5. In the last two S-D MICC meetings these issues have been brought out and discussed thoroughly. The State Department Chairman recognizes that this is essentially a functional dispute within the Department of Defense rather than a question of national disclosure policy, and has established an ad hoc group with Army, Navy, Air Force and RDB representatives to attempt to work out a suitable Modus Operandi. I am enclosing herewith a proposed Modus Operandi, which I feel represents an acceptable framework for negotiations. I feel that our basic problem is to establish our right in principle, while making compromises that will insure service cooperation in practice.

Charles J. Tanenbaum

CHARLES J. TANENBAUM
RDB Member
State-Defense MICC

February 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Caswell,

I appreciate your efforts in trying to bring to the public attention the facts concerning flying saucers, but I must advise you that many sequences are yet to be fulfilled before the public generally will be able to accept the reality of the people from elsewhere.

I have no objection ~~XXX~~ to your efforts to have my articles published by your local paper but I would request that ALL biographical material concerning myself be omitted. I feel that the articles themselves should stand on their own two feet. I have no objection to having my name appended or a reference to my HOME address.

For your information EVERY nation on this planet has been officially informed of the existence of the space craft and their occupants from elsewhere, and as nations they must accept responsibility for any lack of action or for any official position which they may take. There is nothing more to be done ~~XXXXX~~ along these lines, and effort in this direction is effort wasted.

Since you are not too far from North Bay I would suggest that you might find Mr. Richard H. Frampton 32 Gertrude St. West, worth getting in touch with. He and two friends visited me last fall and I found them most interesting.

Yours sincerely,

W. B. Smith

W. B. Smith



SECRET

1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

January 6, 1951

Dear Wilbert,

Thank you for your letter of January 3. I was glad to hear how well you were progressing with arrangements for Project Magnet and I hope that this will give you ample opportunity to proceed with your research.

There is very little more that can be done here for the present. The official position is still that nobody knows anything about the matter here at all. We are, of course, keeping our ears and eyes open and if anything does develop you will probably hear through the Wright and Solandt channel. On the Ambassador's instructions no one in the Embassy, apart from Wright and myself, is to discuss the matter with anyone.

I shall be glad, of course, to act as a post office and I think it would be useful to keep this channel open.

I have not yet had an opportunity to meet Keyhoe but I can easily do so through Bremner, and I will make an exploratory contact in the near future. I did not see his article after it was referred to you. I can appreciate your annoyance with the first two or

... 2.

W.D. Smith, Esq.,
Air Services,
Telecommunications Division,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Canada.

three paragraphs. The article was returned to Keyhoe through Wright and he has not seen it since nor has he heard anything from Bush or what Bush did. I may be able to get something more on this angle after seeing Keyhoe.

Is it possible to get "True" in Canada or should I send you a copy when and if the article comes out?

The Ambassador and I would be particularly interested in any indication you may have heard when you were here on the possibility of an official U.S. Government statement. It is this political angle with which I will be principally concerned. Anything you can do to help in this respect will be welcome.

There are a number of matters which I would like to discuss with you and if I manage to get up to Ottawa anytime in the next month or so I will make a point of getting in touch with you.

Thanks very much for your Christmas card. I hope that your celebrations were as alcoholic as ours.

Yours sincerely,



Gordon E. Cox.



CANADIAN JOINT STAFF

1700 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

15 October, 1953

PERSONAL

Dr. W.B. Smith,
Air Services,
Telecommunications Division,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Perhaps if you have not already had it drawn to your attention you would be interested in Donald Keyholes latest book - "Flying Saucers from Outer Space" published by Henry Holt & Co., which includes much of the information you checked for him in November 1950, and quotes you extensively.

Kindest personal regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A.L. Wright".

(A.L. Wright)

Air Services
Telecommunications Division

SECRET

OTTAWA, Ontario, January 3, 1951.

Dear Gordon:

I would like to bring you up to date in our magnetic program and also request from you any information which you have been able to obtain along these lines since we last discussed the matter.

We have three engineers working full time on the program, together with two technicians, with concentrated effort on the magnetic sink. Progress is, of necessity, slow because of the physical labour involved in making the various set-ups and measurements necessary.

Full co-operation is being given by Defence Research Board and National Research Council although at this stage in the work there is not a great deal that they can do beyond assisting in some of the machine work and providing materials and instruments. The holiday season of course made quite a hole in our program as no one felt inclined to put forth a maximum effort at that time.

I understand that Doctor Solandt was in Washington for sometime recently but I have not had a chance to speak to him since he returned. I do not think that he uncovered anything of significance or he would have passed the information along to us. It is possible that Mr. Wright may be able to add something.

Incidentally, our program is now official within the Department of Transport and is known as Project Magnet. It is classified as secret until such time as we know where we stand. Doctor Solandt has requested that we respect fully the United States classification on these matters.

Doctor Solandt referred Donald Keyhoe's draft article to me for comment. I took extreme exception to the first portion of the article which dealt with material which we had discussed, and in order to preserve our position I took the liberty of redrafting the first part of this article.

- 2 -

I returned the article with the revision to Doctor Solandt together with a letter to Keyhoe explaining my action. I also asked Doctor Solandt to show the article revision and letter to the others in our group for their comments and any further revisions which they might consider in Canadian interests.

I have heard nothing further in regard to the Keyhoe article and I was wondering if you could throw any light on the subject. I imagine that it has long since been returned to the Canadian Embassy in Washington after which I understand Keyhoe was to take it to Doctor Bush for clearance. I do not know what Doctor Bush's reaction will be to the material contained in the major portion of the article and my revision, but his reaction should certainly be interesting and I would like you to have a talk with Keyhoe sometime at your convenience to ascertain this point.

I trust that you had a completely satisfactory Yuletide season and kept up the tradition of Canadians in Washington.

Yours sincerely,

(W.B. Smith)



SECRET

1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

January 6, 1951

Dear Wilbert,

Thank you for your letter of January 3. I was glad to hear how well you were progressing with arrangements for Project Magnet and I hope that this will give you ample opportunity to proceed with your research.

There is very little more that can be done here for the present. The official position is still that nobody knows anything about the matter here at all. We are, of course, keeping our ears and eyes open and if anything does develop you will probably hear through the Wright and Solandt channel. On the Ambassador's instructions no one in the Embassy, apart from Wright and myself, is to discuss the matter with anyone.

I shall be glad, of course, to act as a post office and I think it would be useful to keep this channel open.

I have not yet had an opportunity to meet Keyhoe but I can easily do so through Bremner, and I will make an exploratory contact in the near future. I did not see his article after it was referred to you. I can appreciate your annoyance with the first two or

... 2.

W.D. Smith, Esq.,
Air Services,
Telecommunications Division,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Canada.

three paragraphs. The article was returned to Keyhoe through Wright and he has not seen it since nor has he heard anything from Bush or what Bush did. I may be able to get something more on this angle after seeing Keyhoe.

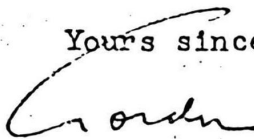
Is it possible to get "True" in Canada or should I send you a copy when and if the article comes out?

The Ambassador and I would be particularly interested in any indication you may have heard when you were here on the possibility of an official U.S. Government statement. It is this political angle with which I will be principally concerned. Anything you can do to help in this respect will be welcome.

There are a number of matters which I would like to discuss with you and if I manage to get up to Ottawa anytime in the next month or so I will make a point of getting in touch with you.

Thanks very much for your Christmas card. I hope that your celebrations were as alcoholic as ours.

Yours sincerely,



Gordon E. Cox.



National Archives
of Canada

Archives nationales
du Canada

Historical Resources
Branch

Direction des
ressources historiques

395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario

395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

12 April 1988

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

1025-9-8772

Mr. Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3J 2U8

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in reply to your request under the Access to Information Act which was received at the National Archives on 23 March 1988.

On 6 April, George Lafleur of the Access Section telephoned you to inform you that we would be unable to process your request on a formal basis given the incomplete reference you had provided. Section 6 of the Act stipulates in part that a formal request 'shall provide sufficient detail to enable an experienced employee of the institution with a reasonable effort to identify the record.'

In your request, you indicated that you wanted us to locate the file(s) relating to the number 10M-11-51 (56-2913), which appears at the bottom of the Canadian Joint Staff document, a copy of which you enclosed with your request. The State and Military Records Section, and the Economic and Communication Records Section of the Government Archives Division could not locate any references to this number and concluded that it was unlikely that this was a valid file number. As well, we were unable to determine the subject matter of your request.

I understand that Mr. Lafleur advised you of our institution's informal access procedures and that you are planning to come to the National Archives in May to pursue your research, utilizing this informal process.

Canada

Accordingly, this letter confirms our inability to process this request on a formal basis, and it also documents your decision to withdraw your request under the Access to Information Act and to proceed with your research on an informal basis. Unless we hear from you to the contrary by the 29 April, we will make arrangements to refund your \$5.00 application fee.

Please do not hesitate to call Mr. Lafleur at (613) 996-7711 if you have any questions about this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Atherton', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

J. Atherton
Director General
Historical Resources Branch



SECRET

1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

January 6, 1951

Dear Wilbert,

Thank you for your letter of January 3. I was glad to hear how well you were progressing with arrangements for Project Magnet and I hope that this will give you ample opportunity to proceed with your research.

There is very little more that can be done here for the present. The official position is still that nobody knows anything about the matter here at all. We are, of course, keeping our ears and eyes open and if anything does develop you will probably hear through the Wright and Solandt channel. On the Ambassador's instructions no one in the Embassy, apart from Wright and myself, is to discuss the matter with anyone.

I shall be glad, of course, to act as a post office and I think it would be useful to keep this channel open.

I have not yet had an opportunity to meet Keyhoe but I can easily do so through Bremner, and I will make an exploratory contact in the near future. I did not see his article after it was referred to you. I can appreciate your annoyance with the first two or

... 2.

W.D. Smith, Esq.,
Air Services,
Telecommunications Division,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Canada.

- 2 -

three paragraphs. The article was returned to Keyhoe through Wright and he has not seen it since nor has he heard anything from Bush or what Bush did. I may be able to get something more on this angle after seeing Keyhoe.

Is it possible to get "True" in Canada or should I send you a copy when and if the article comes out?

The Ambassador and I would be particularly interested in any indication you may have heard when you were here on the possibility of an official U.S. Government statement. It is this political angle with which I will be principally concerned. Anything you can do to help in this respect will be welcome.

There are a number of matters which I would like to discuss with you and if I manage to get up to Ottawa anytime in the next month or so I will make a point of getting in touch with you.

Thanks very much for your Christmas card. I hope that your celebrations were as alcoholic as ours.

Yours sincerely,



Gordon E. Cox.

Air Services
Telecommunications Division

OTTAWA, Ontario, January 15, 1952.

Dear Arnauld:

Further to our discussion in Washington in December, I have given the matter considerable thought and feel that it would not be wise to discuss our activities with American scientists until we have had an opportunity to have them discussed thoroughly within an entirely Canadian group.

I expected to have a report on our activities in the hands of Doctor Solandt before our next visit to Washington but for one reason or another, mostly great activity in the Section, I have not been able to get the report in shape. We expect to be in Washington during the week of January 21st and it looks as though the report will have to wait until sometime after I get back.

I shall, however, bring with me to Washington some of the data and my draft report so that you can see at first hand what we have been doing. I am sure that you will agree that it would be premature to discuss these matters with nationals of another country before we have them cleared by our own people.

With kindest personal regards.

Yours very truly,

(W.B. Smith)

Doctor Arnauld Wright,
Defence Research Board Liaison Officer,
Canadian Embassy,
Washington, D.C.



IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

CANADIAN JOINT STAFF

PERSONAL

OFFICE OF DEFENCE RESEARCH MEMBER
1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

18 January 1952

Dr. Wilbur B. Smith,
Air Services,
Telecommunications Division,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter dated
15 January 1952.

Discussions of your findings with
American scientists will, of course, not be
had until you give the green light.

I hope during the week of January
21st you may have time to visit us, and
perhaps have lunch with me one day.

Kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

(A.L. Wright)
Defence Research Member.

10M-11-51 (56-2913)

10 Lotta Street
City View Post Office
Ottawa, Ontario.
October 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Wright,

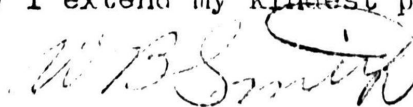
Thank you for your letter of October 15, calling to my attention Keyhoe's latest book on Flying Saucers. Major Keyhoe kindly sent me a complementary copy of the book which I very much enjoyed.

I am afraid, however, that Major Keyhoe was a bit optimistic in his references to our work. One would gather that we have the answers practically sewed up, but such is definitely not the case. While we think that we are closer to the answers, we are really a long way off. About all we can honestly say that we know now is where to start looking.

I do not attach the significance to our early experiments that Keyhoe attaches to them, since they were primarily designed to establish precisely the manner in which the various fields behaved, and we did succeed in establishing a few interesting points. However, we have encountered the usual range of obstacles, only a few of which we have been able to overcome, so progress is necessarily slow.

For your information we are placing in operation an observation post near the DRB establishment at Shirleys Bay, for the purpose of getting measurements on various reported factors, should we be fortunate enough to have one of the 'objects' pass near. The equipment will detect and measure simultaneously gamma radiation, radio noise, magnetic variations, and gravity variations. It will also trigger the ionospheric recorder and get a trace of anything which happens to be overhead. According to past statistics we should be pretty sure of a sighting here within a year.

Again thanking you for your continued interest in this subject, may I extend my kindest personal regards



W.B. Smith

OTTAWA, Ontario, November 24, 1950.

MEMORANDUM TO DOCTOR O.W. SOLANDT:

I am returning herewith the draft article by Major Keyhoe, together with a proposed revision of the first five pages and a letter to Major Keyhoe.

I would suggest that the article, as revised, be scrutinized by others in the group and any amendments which they may suggest to be incorporated in the revision. I am quite sure that Major Keyhoe will accept the revised material in the same spirit in which it is offered and furthermore that the publication of this material, if permitted by the United States Research and Development Board, would be in the public interest.

(W.B. Smith)
Senior Radio Engineer



IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE



2PM/2/120

OFFICE OF DEFENCE RESEARCH MEMBER
1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Referred to 3 January 1950

File No. 200-4-160

Dr. J.J. Green,
DDG(B),
Defence Research Board,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Johnny

Perhaps you have been following the press and Walter Winchell in respect of the controversy (?) in the matter of the flying saucers.

In the event you have not been able to purchase "True" on the Ottawa news stands, I am attaching the copy with the contentious (?) article for your perusal.

Best in the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

(A.L. Wright)
Defence Research Member.

*Note. The article "The Flying
Saucers are Real" by Donald E.
Keyhoe removed from the
Jan. 50 issue of True magazine
and placed in separate
folder in D.D.S.
Winchell 21.
2 Sept 52*

Attach. 1.

*Dear J.J. Green
12-1-50
noted
by
12-1-50*

ARTHUR BRAY
1187 Agincourt Road
Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 2H8
Canada
(613)225-2099

11 December, 1988

Mr. Grant R. Cameron,
649 Silverstone Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
R3T 2V8

Dear Grant:

Thank you for your letter of December 1st, and for the cheque for the Topsides. These are going into the mail with this letter, but in a separate package.

Also thanks for the info you provided re the paper you and others are preparing. Now I understand what you were talking about before. As for Bremner, I would not attach too high a status on him. As I recall, he was a Lieutenant Commander, which is not very high up in the echelon. (I know, because that is what I was when I left the Navy). The top man at the CJS was usually of Commodore rank (three ranks higher) and at times was a Rear Admiral (or equivalent in Army or Air Force). You mentioned that the Joint Chiefs were "basically the same level" as the CJS. Not so. The Joint Chiefs were two or three levels higher, i.e., four-star generals. These guys were the heads of the three US services, plus the Marine Corps. Then the Chairman of this group was a five-star guy.

I cannot elaborate on Smith having several contacts in the US. I recall Murl Smith telling me that. I have no further evidence. I know of no UFO connection to any of the names in the IDA list you sent to me.

Nothing further right now so will take this opportunity to wish you and yours a very merry Christmas and all the best for 1989.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'At' with a long horizontal flourish underneath.