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This is 1225 p.m. July 8, 1962.

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00:00:05,000 --> 00:00:10,000

This is Earl Ness and Bob Grove in the backyard of their home in Strongsville, Ohio.

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I think it would be interesting to tell you, artist, the type of work you do.

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Well, I'm a school teacher. I teach physical science and space science,

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00:00:24,000 --> 00:00:29,000

which is sort of a composite of electronics as well as the new founded space science

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over at Root High School in North Royalton.

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Recently, I decided you took a trip to Canada.

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What was your trip?

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That's right. It was one of two main purposes, one of which was actually a honeymoon.

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My wife and I, who at that time had been married four months, this was, as you know, two weeks ago,

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00:00:52,000 --> 00:00:56,000

and we thought it was about time we had an honeymoon.

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Could you, um, speak to Bob some more? You did get to interview Will Bruce Nelson about his illness?

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Yes. Despite his illness, we had, I feel, a very successful interview with him.

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It amounted to two meetings of a couple hours each.

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As a result of this, I feel that I came back rich with information.

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I won't say that all of the information necessarily do I agree with,

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00:01:24,000 --> 00:01:28,000

nor really would I condemn any of it.

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00:01:28,000 --> 00:01:36,000

The information is all found, I feel, on a very sincere, dedicated, and intelligent reasoning process on the part of Mr. Smith.

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00:01:36,000 --> 00:01:41,000

And this is, of course, the primary purpose of our recording is to go over some of this material.

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Yes. I think it might be well if you would mention here just who Will Bruce Smith is for benefit of anyone who might be in doubt.

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00:01:52,000 --> 00:02:03,000

Alright. Will Bruce Smith was director of the project, which we were started to in the early 50s, as Project Magnets,

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which of course was Canada's introduction to governmental pursuits as a UFO phenomenon.

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Will Bruce Smith being a member of the Transportation Board of Canada, which is very similar to our Federal Communication Commission

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and other means of both communication and transportation.

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And the Canadian Board, they have actually a combined effort made part.

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I remember reading a number of articles in 2018, a foreign thought review of London,

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00:02:37,000 --> 00:02:45,000

some years ago in the home of George Poppich, the director of the Archimedes-Hollies-Ditch Committee.

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And so we call reading a quite a long letter by Robert Smith.

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00:02:50,000 --> 00:02:56,000

He wrote an interesting telling, he referred about time in this letter, as I recall,

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00:02:56,000 --> 00:03:01,000

about the hardware that he thought that we had in his country.

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00:03:01,000 --> 00:03:05,000

You arrived in, this is Othello where he lives.

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00:03:05,000 --> 00:03:14,000

That's right, he actually lives in Cityview, which is a residential suburb to the southwest of the city of Ottawa,

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00:03:14,000 --> 00:03:19,000

just outside of the capital city by perhaps two or three miles.

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00:03:19,000 --> 00:03:26,000

He was sufficiently well to be interviewed and he had just returned from the hospital.

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He was well enough for discussion and occasional movement of his own volition.

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He had come in from the outside in and then again when we left he came into the door.

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But from the standpoint of being really in good physical condition as of yet he was not.

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00:03:43,000 --> 00:03:48,000

I presume you had quite a few questions in your own mind that you might have answered.

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00:03:48,000 --> 00:03:49,000

Yes, indeed.

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00:03:49,000 --> 00:03:56,000

Supposing you just pick it up from there now for a little while, I'll keep interrupting your time.

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00:03:56,000 --> 00:03:57,000

All right.

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00:03:57,000 --> 00:04:06,000

No, but questions be charged, which I will fail to foresee and if anything does pop up, why you be sure to ask.

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00:04:06,000 --> 00:04:11,000

From the time we met immediately, I hope I didn't bug him with these questions,

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00:04:11,000 --> 00:04:15,000

but I did go on with quite a number of them to find out what his ideas were.

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I should say at first, as we go into this, that the opinions, the theories and the statements which I will make

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from here on into the recording will be those of Wilbert Smith.

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They are not necessarily those of my own.

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First of all, it might be well to note that Mr. Smith's ideas of what we call dimensions of reality are in the number of 12.

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He believes that there are 12 dimensions, which he calls parameters, and they are in sets of three each.

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The first is four fields, he calls them, or fabrics, perhaps I should say fabrics, to which he referred.

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The first three we call the space fabric, and this is the one, of course, with which we're all familiar.

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The distance between two points we call length.

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As we move this length back and forth, we occupy an area, which is the second space fabric.

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00:05:14,000 --> 00:05:21,000

And finally, as the area itself moves back and forth in the third plane, we make volume.

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00:05:21,000 --> 00:05:26,000

Now, we go into what we commonly refer to as the fourth dimension, which is time.

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Then we have left now the first three space fabrics, and we now enter what we call the field fabric.

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Time being the fourth parameter, we call this the tempic field.

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This, according to Mr. Smith, is derived actually from volume, and each one of these, by the way, can be derived from the preceding.

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00:05:51,000 --> 00:05:54,000

The tempic field then is derived from volume.

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The fifth would be derived by going to the fourth, and so on, right down through all 12 of these parameters.

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The tempic field then, number four, this is derived from volume through the application of the quadrature concept,

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something I'm unfortunately unable to discuss at this time.

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Not because it's not being willing to, only because of the lack of ability to.

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Number five, we have the electric field.

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Six, the magnetic field.

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00:06:20,000 --> 00:06:23,000

Now, these complete the field fabric.

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Seven, eight, and nine are what we call the control fabric.

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00:06:27,000 --> 00:06:30,000

Or I should say more correctly what he calls the control fabric.

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00:06:30,000 --> 00:06:35,000

Seventh is what he calls random and chaos disorganization.

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Eight is the idea of the entering of free will or choice.

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And ninth, we finally have sequence or orderliness.

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00:06:42,000 --> 00:06:45,000

Now, these are what he calls control fabric.

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The final three parameters, number 10, form, number 11, particularization, and 12, aggregation.

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Now, we have completed by these length, area, volume.

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Those again, the first three parameters comprising the space fabric.

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00:07:04,000 --> 00:07:11,000

The tempic field, electric field, and magnetic field, those are four, five, and six comprising the field fabric.

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00:07:11,000 --> 00:07:14,000

Seventh, eight, and nine were of the control fabric.

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00:07:14,000 --> 00:07:21,000

These were random chaos disorganization, free will and choice, sequence and orderliness.

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00:07:22,000 --> 00:07:29,000

Finally, the precipitation from the word perceived, the precipitation fabric.

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Tenth was form, 11th particularization, and 12th aggregation.

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So these were what he calls the 12 dimensions.

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He says that all of these concepts and measurements which we have in reality start at zero and extend to infinity.

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00:07:46,000 --> 00:07:56,000

So that any of these 12 can actually be measured concretely and they begin at zero or nonexistence and extend to infinity without any finite limit.

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Any parameter again can be reached as a natural consequence of the extension of the previous expression.

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So that we could get number five, for example, the electric field by extending the time or tempic field which was four.

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00:08:11,000 --> 00:08:17,000

And then if we want it from volume going through, which was three, going through four and then to five, you see.

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So that any one of these can be reached by going through the other fabrics.

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Alright, this is the idea then of the 12 dimensions of parameters.

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Going on from there, let me handle first his idea of gravity, what gravity is, natural as well as artificial.

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Gravity can be expressed as a formula, as an equation actually, as the product of first the square of the quantity polarization.

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And polarization is expressed as, for example, both times centimeters or both centimeters.

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This would be one way of saying polarization.

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00:08:58,000 --> 00:09:06,000

We take this quantity after squaring it and multiply it times field divergence, which is a reciprocal quantity.

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00:09:06,000 --> 00:09:11,000

It's one over the radius of whatever field we are discussing.

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So that as the formula, we would have gravity equals polarization squared times the field divergence.

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Or another way to express that would be gravity equals both centimeters, the quantity squared times one over the radius.

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This would be a means then of actually providing us with a formula from which to work.

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00:09:35,000 --> 00:09:41,000

Now we get into artificial gravity. How can we actually produce this?

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00:09:41,000 --> 00:09:45,000

Well, we know a formula. We've just discussed that.

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So let's do some dealings then with the actual operation of this formula and apply it.

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In doing this, I have a disk here, which we'll have to describe, I think, to the audience earl.

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00:09:57,000 --> 00:10:01,000

As you can see at the disk, approximately five inches in diameter,

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00:10:01,000 --> 00:10:14,000

perhaps I should say that its construction is a ring of brass in which we have placed several ceramic magnets in a concentric pattern around the center.

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00:10:14,000 --> 00:10:16,000

I see eight there.

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00:10:16,000 --> 00:10:19,000

Yes, that's right. There are eight of the little square ceramic magnets.

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00:10:19,000 --> 00:10:25,000

Now this has then been filled in order to keep these in order.

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00:10:25,000 --> 00:10:33,000

We have filled this ring and covered the magnets with a polyester material, actually a type of liquid plastic,

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00:10:33,000 --> 00:10:37,000

which has a curing agent when we mix these two together, why it sets very hard.

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00:10:37,000 --> 00:10:43,000

You can see it has a yellowish tint and it's a very poor job from the standpoint of what I've been able to do with it.

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00:10:43,000 --> 00:10:45,000

You make that catalyst with it yourself?

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00:10:45,000 --> 00:10:52,000

That's right. That's right. These both come from one of the large chemical distributors in two cans,

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00:10:52,000 --> 00:10:56,000

and then upon mixing we cure one and then it begins to set.

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00:10:56,000 --> 00:11:02,000

We have then a concentric configuration of eight ceramic magnets.

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00:11:02,000 --> 00:11:04,000

These are flat, little ceramic magnets.

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00:11:04,000 --> 00:11:10,000

As you can see, having two broad surfaces, the surfaces, by the way, are the ones that are polarized north and south,

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00:11:10,000 --> 00:11:13,000

not the ends or the edges, but the surfaces.

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00:11:13,000 --> 00:11:19,000

So the large surfaces on top are all north and on the bottom all south.

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00:11:19,000 --> 00:11:23,000

Now that when we have these in this concentric configuration,

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00:11:23,000 --> 00:11:28,000

why we have only north pole on one side and only south pole on the other side,

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00:11:28,000 --> 00:11:33,000

making the whole ring itself polarized one side of the other, north and south.

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00:11:33,000 --> 00:11:35,000

This is a brass ring in the other side?

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00:11:35,000 --> 00:11:37,000

This is a brass ring.

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00:11:37,000 --> 00:11:42,000

None whatsoever. The only magnetism is inherent in this ceramic magnet.

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00:11:42,000 --> 00:11:48,000

Now, according to Mr. Smith, an artificial gravity can be produced by this device,

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00:11:48,000 --> 00:11:52,000

by finding its perfect center, balancing it well, and spinning it.

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00:11:52,000 --> 00:11:57,000

Now, it's not a question of just putting it on a pencil after drilling a hole and whirling it around.

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00:11:57,000 --> 00:12:04,000

This has to be spun at a very high, very appreciable rate of spin.

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00:12:04,000 --> 00:12:10,000

His experimental model, he was able to get up to 15,000 revolutions per minute.

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00:12:10,000 --> 00:12:20,000

Now to do this, he took the disc, mounted it on a shaft, actually a non-magnetic permeable shaft,

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00:12:20,000 --> 00:12:22,000

so that it would have no magnetic effect.

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00:12:22,000 --> 00:12:25,000

The shaft then went down to a motor.

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00:12:25,000 --> 00:12:30,000

It was a series wound motor so that we could get up tremendous speed with this low load on it.

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00:12:30,000 --> 00:12:38,000

The motor he used was a vacuum cleaner motor, the field coil of which was fed by a grizz path,

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00:12:39,000 --> 00:12:42,000

which had been connected in series with the line voltage.

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00:12:42,000 --> 00:12:45,000

The line voltage he used was 220 volts.

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00:12:45,000 --> 00:12:50,000

Now, of course, the 110-volt vacuum cleaner motor on a 220-volt line would really spin,

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00:12:50,000 --> 00:12:54,000

and this was the idea. He did achieve 15,000 revolutions per minute with this.

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00:12:54,000 --> 00:12:56,000

Now he had done this.

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00:12:56,000 --> 00:13:00,000

By the way, the first results, unfortunately, were quite a calamity.

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00:13:00,000 --> 00:13:04,000

The thing blew up like a hand grenade because of the tremendous velocity.

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00:13:04,000 --> 00:13:06,000

It was reached. It's a spinning velocity.

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00:13:06,000 --> 00:13:13,000

Of course, some measure had to be taken in order to protect the observers, the experimenters, which was done.

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00:13:13,000 --> 00:13:19,000

They built a well out of concrete block, and then the entire unit was placed in this well.

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00:13:19,000 --> 00:13:23,000

This worked quite well. The well worked well.

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00:13:23,000 --> 00:13:29,000

On spinning it then, they found they had one that apparently wasn't going to blow up, this next one,

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00:13:29,000 --> 00:13:35,000

and it would be a good idea now to try some rather positive steps in experimental work.

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00:13:35,000 --> 00:13:39,000

The ones that they used, there were two.

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00:13:39,000 --> 00:13:41,000

First, they took a wrist watch.

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00:13:41,000 --> 00:13:47,000

Now, the reason they did this, remember originally in our 12 parameters,

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00:13:47,000 --> 00:13:52,000

we discussed the possibility that time was one of the parameters.

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00:13:52,000 --> 00:13:54,000

In fact, we call it the fourth dimension.

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00:13:54,000 --> 00:13:57,000

As we go through others, we get into electric field and the magnetic and so on,

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00:13:57,000 --> 00:14:00,000

which possibly has something to do, you see, with gravity.

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00:14:00,000 --> 00:14:03,000

And this was the experiment to see whether there was a relationship.

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00:14:03,000 --> 00:14:08,000

Well, now, obviously, if these are all interrelated and we work one of them,

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00:14:08,000 --> 00:14:16,000

creating, for example, an artificial gravity, then perhaps there'd be a noticeable effect in one of the other parameters that we could observe.

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00:14:16,000 --> 00:14:19,000

So, what they did, they took a wrist watch.

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00:14:19,000 --> 00:14:23,000

I would presume, although I don't know, I would presume it was an anti-magnetic watch.

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00:14:23,000 --> 00:14:32,000

And this was then placed in the field, the magnetic field of the disc, which was then spun.

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00:14:32,000 --> 00:14:38,000

Now, upon spinning this at 15,000 rpm with the watch in close proximity to it,

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00:14:38,000 --> 00:14:45,000

this was done for a period, actually, of five minutes.

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00:14:45,000 --> 00:14:49,000

And at the end of this five-minute interval, the watch was again removed and checked,

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00:14:49,000 --> 00:14:52,000

and it had lost 20 seconds.

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00:14:52,000 --> 00:14:58,000

So, very definitely, the watch had lost 20 seconds, a perfectly well-running watch,

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00:14:58,000 --> 00:15:05,000

much I might add, in this five-minute interval of the field being placed in proximity to it.

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00:15:05,000 --> 00:15:11,000

Now, of course, one might immediately say, well, if it were a magnetically susceptible watch,

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00:15:11,000 --> 00:15:14,000

perhaps the magnetism itself had something to do with it.

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00:15:14,000 --> 00:15:21,000

Well, this is quite true, and this is the reason, of course, why it should have definite experimental work

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00:15:21,000 --> 00:15:26,000

before one can come to any particular conclusions about it.

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00:15:26,000 --> 00:15:33,000

However, I would definitely assure myself that Mr. Smith probably knows when a watch is magnetic

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00:15:33,000 --> 00:15:37,000

or non-magnetic, and that he would not use a magnetic watch in a magnetic field,

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00:15:37,000 --> 00:15:39,000

if, of course, it would be absurd.

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00:15:39,000 --> 00:15:43,000

And I feel quite confident that he did take this precaution.

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00:15:43,000 --> 00:15:51,000

The next experiment that was used, I will have to delve a little bit into electronic theory on this one.

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00:15:51,000 --> 00:15:57,000

I hope I can, as a radio ham, I hope I'll be able to do some justice to this.

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00:15:57,000 --> 00:16:04,000

We find that if we take a coil of wire and we put across it a device called a capacitor,

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00:16:04,000 --> 00:16:10,000

that this will have a distinct sensitivity to a particular radio frequency.

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00:16:10,000 --> 00:16:15,000

That is, a certain number of prescribed turns with a certain type of capacitor across it

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00:16:15,000 --> 00:16:19,000

will have what we call a resonance to a certain radio frequency.

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00:16:19,000 --> 00:16:26,000

Now, we find that he did this by, of course, I mean Mr. Smith.

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00:16:26,000 --> 00:16:32,000

He took a coil of wire and put a capacitor across it, and he shielded it well

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00:16:32,000 --> 00:16:37,000

so that no extraneous effects around it would change the resonant frequency of this.

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00:16:37,000 --> 00:16:42,000

And this is what we call actually an LC oscillator.

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00:16:42,000 --> 00:16:48,000

The L stands for, oddly enough, inductance, which is the coil, and the C stands for capacitance.

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00:16:48,000 --> 00:16:52,000

That is the capacitor that's placed across it to determine the frequency.

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00:16:52,000 --> 00:16:58,000

And this coil, this probe, I should say, and consisting of a capacitor and a coil

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00:16:58,000 --> 00:17:08,000

were fed to a shielded piece of coaxial cable, and the device itself was shielded into an oscillator.

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00:17:08,000 --> 00:17:14,000

This oscillator then, of course, this circuit, would be the frequency of which it would oscillate,

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00:17:14,000 --> 00:17:19,000

lose the coaxial contingent upon the configuration of that coil and the capacitor.

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00:17:19,000 --> 00:17:23,000

Now, they had a very distinct frequency.

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00:17:23,000 --> 00:17:28,000

They monitored it on a receiver. They heard it on the receiver.

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00:17:28,000 --> 00:17:37,000

I put a V-frequency oscillator on the receiver, which is a device that provides a frequency very close

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00:17:37,000 --> 00:17:41,000

to the one that that original coil and capacitor were resonant to.

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00:17:41,000 --> 00:17:46,000

And now, when we get two frequencies right together, we get what we call a beat note.

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00:17:46,000 --> 00:17:52,000

That is a resultant frequency as a result of the two playing against each other.

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00:17:52,000 --> 00:17:55,000

Now, this is an audible note.

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00:17:55,000 --> 00:18:02,000

The LC oscillator probe then was put into this revolving field, and upon doing so,

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00:18:02,000 --> 00:18:08,000

as soon as it was put in, there was a distinct change in the note, a very distinct,

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00:18:08,000 --> 00:18:10,000

tremendous change in the beat note.

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00:18:10,000 --> 00:18:16,000

Now, this meant without any question, the only thing that could possibly have changed was the time

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00:18:16,000 --> 00:18:21,000

that was involved, because the mechanics of the coil was still there.

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00:18:21,000 --> 00:18:25,000

The capacitor was still the same type.

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00:18:25,000 --> 00:18:29,000

You might say, well, if this is spinning, perhaps we're going to get, if it's a magnet,

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00:18:29,000 --> 00:18:34,000

and it's spinning, perhaps we're going to get a voltage buildup that's going to have some effect.

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00:18:34,000 --> 00:18:40,000

Might I remind you that the only way that you can induce voltage into a coil with a magnet spinning

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00:18:40,000 --> 00:18:46,000

is if the magnet is spinning end over end, so we get north, south, north, south, like that.

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00:18:46,000 --> 00:18:48,000

And this, remember, isn't.

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00:18:48,000 --> 00:18:53,000

The axis of the magnetic field is spinning, so that we always have exactly the same amount of north

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00:18:53,000 --> 00:18:56,000

or exactly the same amount of south all the time it's spinning.

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00:18:56,000 --> 00:19:00,000

So this definitely would not come into play here at all.

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00:19:00,000 --> 00:19:09,000

Again, then, when you place this LC oscillator coil into the field that was being set up by this spinning disk,

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00:19:09,000 --> 00:19:14,000

we notice a very distinct shift in frequency of that coil without any question.

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00:19:14,000 --> 00:19:21,000

So these were two experiments that were done, and both noticeably had the effect by being placed in the field.

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00:19:21,000 --> 00:19:29,000

The next theory of Mr. Smith, which I shall endeavor to discuss, is that of a fascinating

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00:19:29,000 --> 00:19:35,000

I find it one of the most fascinating of all, and this is tensor energy.

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00:19:35,000 --> 00:19:40,000

Mr. Smith refers to tensor energy actually as a polydimensional vector.

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00:19:40,000 --> 00:19:43,000

That is, it's a definite vector quantity. It can be measured.

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00:19:43,000 --> 00:19:46,000

It's going somewhere, we can say, and it can be measured.

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00:19:46,000 --> 00:19:48,000

It's polydimensional, however.

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00:19:48,000 --> 00:19:51,000

That is, there are various aspects of dimension to it.

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00:19:51,000 --> 00:19:58,000

Normally we think of energy as measured in orthodont X, Y, and Z axes,

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00:19:58,000 --> 00:20:02,000

or that possibly in arithmetic expressions L, M, and N.

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00:20:02,000 --> 00:20:05,000

These are different types of measuring, of course, dimensions.

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00:20:05,000 --> 00:20:12,000

Tensor energy is what Mr. Smith refers to a six-dimensional space wave.

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00:20:12,000 --> 00:20:15,000

Not six, but six dimensions actually.

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00:20:15,000 --> 00:20:19,000

Six-dimensional space wave has no velocity.

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00:20:19,000 --> 00:20:22,000

All points then would be at interval zero.

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00:20:22,000 --> 00:20:28,000

That is, if it has no velocity, you see, we don't have to think of point-to-point crests on it as a space wave.

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00:20:28,000 --> 00:20:33,000

You see, we don't have to think of these points as having certain time intervals, because there is none.

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00:20:33,000 --> 00:20:37,000

It has interval zero. It's not under any particular velocity.

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00:20:37,000 --> 00:20:41,000

It has then freedom from both space and time.

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00:20:41,000 --> 00:20:43,000

Both space and time.

233

00:20:43,000 --> 00:20:49,000

Now, to wind a coil which will be able to actually transfer electrical,

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00:20:49,000 --> 00:20:58,000

or we might say electromagnetic, that is, high frequency, radio frequency energy, into tensor energy.

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00:20:58,000 --> 00:21:04,000

I have a device here which is wound as per Mr. Smith's instructions.

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00:21:04,000 --> 00:21:08,000

Now, what we do, we start out with a piece of ferrite core.

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00:21:08,000 --> 00:21:18,000

Now, ferrite, of course, is the ferric oxide material in a clay matrix, which is used as the antennae.

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00:21:18,000 --> 00:21:23,000

Are used as antennae in the banks of the little transistor radios,

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00:21:23,000 --> 00:21:27,000

and even the trans-oceanic short-wave radios and so on use these.

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00:21:27,000 --> 00:21:32,000

They're a very core, partially magnetically permeable,

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00:21:32,000 --> 00:21:37,000

but for the most part, they're almost just like a hard clay, or they look really like slate.

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00:21:37,000 --> 00:21:46,000

But they do have it artificially man-made, and it is a clay matrix with ferric oxide, and so it is partially magnetic.

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00:21:46,000 --> 00:21:55,000

Now, we take this, and the diameter of this rod has to be 1 eighth of the length, 1 seventh to 1 eighth.

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00:21:55,000 --> 00:21:58,000

Right in there, this is fairly critical, but not terribly critical.

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00:21:58,000 --> 00:22:06,000

What I have here, of course, is approximately, I would say, 3 eighths diameter.

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00:22:06,000 --> 00:22:13,000

Unfortunately, this isn't good enough. Mr. Smith used for his, one was an inch in diameter and 8 inches long.

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00:22:13,000 --> 00:22:20,000

This, of course, is a very large piece of ferrite core, not the type that one might be able to find in a radio stock

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00:22:20,000 --> 00:22:23,000

at your local radio wholesale distributor, as I well know.

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00:22:23,000 --> 00:22:30,000

This summer, I am working for a local wholesale radio house, and unfortunately, I've been unable to get any as of yet,

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00:22:30,000 --> 00:22:35,000

after several weeks of trying, but some of the coil companies probably do stock this material, and I have ordered it.

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00:22:36,000 --> 00:22:42,000

Now, the coil is wound in a very weird fashion, actually.

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00:22:42,000 --> 00:22:51,000

We start with a long hunk of insulated wire, perhaps number 22, 24, 26, cotton covered, so that we have it insulated.

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00:22:51,000 --> 00:22:59,000

And then we take the very long lengths of it, probably, if we have one, for example, an inch in diameter, and 8 inches long.

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00:22:59,000 --> 00:23:08,000

Naturally, we have to use probably 20 or 30, maybe even 40 feet of wire by the time we're through winding to wind it over the entire surface.

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00:23:08,000 --> 00:23:15,000

We start then by taking the wire, the one length, and doubling it over, so that we have two free ends,

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00:23:15,000 --> 00:23:19,000

and then at the opposite, of course, we have the loop where it turns over and comes back again.

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00:23:19,000 --> 00:23:23,000

Now, we take the ferrite core, and we start at that loop.

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00:23:23,000 --> 00:23:30,000

In other words, we've taken this double-backed wire and pull it over the one end of the ferrite core, so that we're up snug against it.

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00:23:30,000 --> 00:23:40,000

We have two leads, now, each equal in length, going back from the core, and then we start winding, each lead going in the opposite direction around this ferrite core.

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00:23:40,000 --> 00:23:49,000

In doing this, as we come around and the two leads meet for the first time halfway around this ferrite core, we cross them over.

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00:23:49,000 --> 00:23:52,000

Let's say we cross the right one over the left one.

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00:23:52,000 --> 00:24:03,000

Now, on that side, every time these leads again come around, we have to do it exactly the same way, and I mean exactly symmetrical, without any variation detectable.

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00:24:03,000 --> 00:24:10,000

So that when we're through now, we will have then on this one side as the leads come around, right

going over left.

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00:24:10,000 --> 00:24:16,000

Then these leads, of course, pass around and get back to the original side again, and we go left over right, you see, just the opposite.

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00:24:16,000 --> 00:24:25,000

Now, we repeat this all the way down the coil, starting out with the loop first coming around halfway around the coil, and we put right over left.

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00:24:25,000 --> 00:24:29,000

Then we pull these around to the other side, and left goes over right, and then all the way down like this.

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00:24:29,000 --> 00:24:41,000

They're tight wound against each other, tight wound against the core, and when we're through, and we look at this, we'll see that on one side of the rod, they're all right over left.

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00:24:41,000 --> 00:24:44,000

On the other side of the rod, all left over right.

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00:24:44,000 --> 00:24:55,000

So that this goes all the way the entire length of the coil, and finally down at the bottom of the coil when we finish, we simply lightly twist these and pull away a lead with which we can work as an actual lead.

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00:24:55,000 --> 00:25:00,000

Now, as I mentioned, this coil has to be completely symmetrical.

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00:25:00,000 --> 00:25:04,000

If there's any variations whatsoever according to Mr. Smith, it will not work.

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00:25:04,000 --> 00:25:19,000

As a matter of fact, Mr. Smith has wound several of these, not all of them work, and some of them would work only after rewinding the same core with the same wire in what appeared to be the same fashion, but probably just approaching a better symmetry.

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00:25:19,000 --> 00:25:25,000

Upon completion of this, we try to find what the resonant frequencies are of this coil.

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00:25:25,000 --> 00:25:34,000

Now, I say R. This seems strange, I said before, that a coil of wire, of course, with a given capacitor across it will have a one particular resonant frequency.

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00:25:34,000 --> 00:25:43,000

However, this coil, by the very configuration of its winding, has a large number of resonant frequencies in what we call harmonics.

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00:25:43,000 --> 00:25:49,000

Now, we take this coil, and we use an instrument called a grid-dip oscillator.

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00:25:49,000 --> 00:26:02,000

A GDO or grid-dip oscillator is a device very commonly used by hams as well as technicians to find out what frequencies we're dealing with after we've wound a coil, as it's wound to the frequency for which we intend to use it.

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00:26:02,000 --> 00:26:06,000

I'm taking this grid-dip oscillator then.

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00:26:06,000 --> 00:26:18,000

We will put the coil of the grid-dip oscillator next to this tensor energy converter coil, and we'll start swinging the control on there and read directly from this grid-dip oscillator exactly what frequency.

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00:26:18,000 --> 00:26:29,000

This thing seems to be sensitive to. There's a little meter, and this little meter on the grid-dip oscillator, that is, the instrument with which we are checking this tensor energy converter coil.

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00:26:29,000 --> 00:26:34,000

The little meter will dip. That's where we get the name, the dip, part of the grid-dip oscillator.

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00:26:34,000 --> 00:26:40,000

The meter itself will swing downward when we go across the frequency to which this is sensitive or resonant.

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00:26:41,000 --> 00:26:48,000

And then we read on the calibration on the meter exactly what the frequency is to which this is particularly resonant.

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00:26:48,000 --> 00:27:06,000

I've done that with this small coil I built, and I found, for example, this has a resonant frequency of 3.64 megacycles, 8.1 megacycles, 18.2 megacycles, 43 megacycles, and just above 250 megacycles.

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00:27:06,000 --> 00:27:19,000

So obviously then, even this small one with larger wire than should be on here has a large number, in fact, 5 that I checked, and perhaps even more that I didn't check, frequency to which this is sensitive.

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00:27:19,000 --> 00:27:28,000

Now, the application of this coil, how do we actually determine whether this coil is going to be

doing something weird?

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00:27:28,000 --> 00:27:36,000

In fact, what is it supposed to do? Well, we take the coil, we remember what frequencies we've had, and we put it on a transmitter.

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00:27:36,000 --> 00:27:47,000

Now, let's deal for a moment with the outcome of the experiment done by Mr. Smith with his own coil. I think this is better, and as much as I haven't put this coil that I have just wound on a transmitter yet.

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00:27:47,000 --> 00:28:02,000

Mr. Smith had a coil which was resonant on, well, his, for example, between 2 and 20 megacycles there were 12 resonant points.

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00:28:03,000 --> 00:28:12,000

And he found that on taking this, that one of the resonant points was very close to 4 megacycles, very close to 4 megacycles.

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00:28:12,000 --> 00:28:27,000

So they took a Collins KW-1, which is a 1000 watt amateur transmitter, tuned it up to 4 megacycles, and fed the output of this high-powered transmitter into his tensor energy converter coil,

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00:28:27,000 --> 00:28:34,000

which was number 14 copper wire, which had been wound on a 1-inch barricade core, again 8 inches long.

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00:28:34,000 --> 00:28:44,000

So the Collins KW-1 then was set on master oscillator, which is VFO, or variable frequency, so that it could be changed instead of being crystal controlled,

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00:28:44,000 --> 00:28:50,000

and then they'd have to see whatever crystals they had to determine the frequency they were going to transmit into this coil.

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00:28:51,000 --> 00:28:58,000

And they fed it at 4 megacycles. The coil itself, the tensor energy converter coil, was mounted in a copper box.

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00:28:58,000 --> 00:29:04,000

Now, they thought by mounting it in a copper box, this would shield it from re-radiating any energy that went into it.

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00:29:04,000 --> 00:29:11,000

So what he was thinking, if this transmitter was putting out a tremendous amount of electromagnetic energy,

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00:29:11,000 --> 00:29:18,000

and this tensor energy coil were not only accepting it, but converting it into something,

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00:29:18,000 --> 00:29:26,000

then of course the coil itself would possibly get hot if we're absorbing this and re-radiating it.

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00:29:26,000 --> 00:29:30,000

Now, if we put a shield around it, it can't re-radiate it in the space.

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00:29:30,000 --> 00:29:34,000

This energy that's being transferred into here will be actually shielded from being re-radiated.

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00:29:34,000 --> 00:29:46,000

So he put the copper shield around it and fed it with this 1000 watts of radio frequency energy at its 4 megacycle resonant point.

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00:29:47,000 --> 00:29:59,000

According to Mr. Smith, as we take the transmitter and change its frequency so that we cover all the frequencies to which this tensor energy converter coil is actually resonant,

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00:29:59,000 --> 00:30:10,000

there are as many as possible, we'll find at least one frequency which would seem to actually accept infinite power without ever heating to any appreciable degree.

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00:30:10,000 --> 00:30:17,000

So here we have a coil of wire which should heat by all rights if a lot of power is being fed to it.

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00:30:17,000 --> 00:30:26,000

But according to Mr. Smith, we actually have a coil in this tensor energy that will accept all radio frequency power that can even be put to it.

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00:30:26,000 --> 00:30:32,000

And it will not re-radiate it, it does not store it up, it's going somewhere but where?

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00:30:32,000 --> 00:30:40,000

Well according to Mr. Smith, this material into which the radio frequency energy is being changed is tensor energy.

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00:30:40,000 --> 00:30:49,000

Now tensor energy being having no particular velocity, no particular time intervals involved you see,

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00:30:49,000 --> 00:30:57,000

because of course as he mentioned there's no time intervals in between the crests of the wave, although it is definitely a wave form.

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00:30:58,000 --> 00:31:06,000

It doesn't have to go anywhere and be radiated at the speed of light or anything like this, so it actually apparently can just store up.

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00:31:06,000 --> 00:31:09,000

And according to him it in fact does this.

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00:31:09,000 --> 00:31:25,000

Now a report on this from one other radio ham whom I know quite well, this man's name is Robert Oxzainer, W9AUT, his is car letters.

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00:31:25,000 --> 00:31:38,000

He lives right now in Chicago, Illinois and he lived with Mr. Smith and his family for approximately a month while he was on stay in Canada for one time.

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00:31:38,000 --> 00:31:44,000

And during this time he helped him with some of these experiments and actually sought in operation.

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00:31:44,000 --> 00:31:54,000

According to Bob Oxzainer they hooked the tensor energy coil up to this column's transmitter and they suddenly dislodged,

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00:31:54,000 --> 00:32:07,000

actually dislodged this coil from the transmitter and there was a pop, a crack as they dislodged it and angel hair precipitated out all over the floor of the laboratory in which they were doing this operation.

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00:32:08,000 --> 00:32:12,000

Some of the cars very interesting brings up a possibility.

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00:32:12,000 --> 00:32:14,000

Number one is angel hair.

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00:32:14,000 --> 00:32:27,000

Actually a result of this war perhaps we are producing whatever it might be, the actual conversion of electromagnetic energy, a field of electromagnetic energy into a field of tensor energy.

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00:32:28,000 --> 00:32:37,000

Or as some people would say and the possibility of course is equally great, is angel hair actually ionized hair?

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00:32:37,000 --> 00:32:44,000

Here we have a sudden snap, you see, an electrical and electromagnetic field and electrical discharge with a type power.

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00:32:44,000 --> 00:32:55,000

So possibly you see we have air naturally around it, we have an electrical discharge, everything, you see perfect, conducive for the formation of something as a result of the ionization of the surrounding air.

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00:32:56,000 --> 00:33:05,000

The next theory of which Mr. Smith holds the authorship is that of reduced binding force.

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00:33:05,000 --> 00:33:23,000

Now as you probably know binding force can best be described as that nuclear force which holds molecules together in their binding, it holds atoms together to form molecules, it holds solids to remain solids, liquid to remain liquid, gas to remain gas.

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00:33:23,000 --> 00:33:29,000

This is the force that keeps the molecules from dispersing, it actually holds them together, this we refer to as binding force.

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00:33:29,000 --> 00:33:52,000

According to Mr. Smith there are lines wandering above the Earth, there he is which he calls vortices, in which there have been reductions I should say, reductions in the binding force, he calls these very appropriately reduced binding force vortices.

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00:33:52,000 --> 00:34:01,000

Now these vortices are actually formed by the detonation of nuclear devices.

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00:34:01,000 --> 00:34:18,000

Mr. Smith contends that every time there is a detonation of a nuclear device at the area of detonation and the gravitational antipathy, that is the point approximately on the other side of the Earth in which we have the opposite from this point of gravity,

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00:34:18,000 --> 00:34:22,000

the opposite counterpart at the other side of the Earth.

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00:34:22,000 --> 00:34:26,000

At these two points we have an area produced of reduced binding.

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00:34:26,000 --> 00:34:30,000

They might say well how big are they and of course you're going to ask what do they do.

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00:34:30,000 --> 00:34:44,000

Well according, let me answer the first question which I asked first, the binding force vortex itself is approximately a thousand feet or perhaps even a mile in diameter, they vary greatly.

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00:34:44,000 --> 00:35:01,000

And of course both of them regardless whether it be at the point in which we have the detonation or at the gravitation antipathy on the other side of the Earth, this is still about a thousand feet to a mile in diameter are these vortices.

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00:35:01,000 --> 00:35:13,000

What do they do was the next question I suggested to be asked and the answer to this is that they do reduce the structural tensile strength of materials.

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00:35:13,000 --> 00:35:35,000

For example, in Canada there was a bridge collapse from Mr. Smith's associates with devices which would detect that which we shall discuss in a moment, went to this area and these devices definitely, most decidedly and positively registered reduced binding area.

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00:35:35,000 --> 00:35:48,000

They had a crash of an airplane, a large commercial plane, right at takeoff from an airfield and of course at takeoff we have maximum stress.

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00:35:48,000 --> 00:35:52,000

We have the fuselage still trying to set down on Earth.

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00:35:52,000 --> 00:36:01,000

We have the wings with the course and lift being pulled up and at this point we have the maximum stress on the fuselages against the wings and this plane did fold and crash.

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00:36:01,000 --> 00:36:17,000

Immediately then Mr. Smith and some of his associates or just the associates, again this is irrelevant, went into the area with the binding force detectors and very positively again did find that there was reduced binding.

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00:36:17,000 --> 00:36:24,000

Now how do we make one of these detectors to find out whether there is such a thing?

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00:36:24,000 --> 00:36:28,000

Well, it is worthwhile I believe to make such a detector.

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00:36:28,000 --> 00:36:39,000

For example, a practical application of this, steel samples were tested in Ottawa at the National Research Council at 90,000 pounds per square inch of tensile strength.

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00:36:39,000 --> 00:36:44,000

The same steel samples were shipped to Washington Bureau of Standards.

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00:36:44,000 --> 00:36:49,000

At the Washington Bureau of Standards they were 5,000 pounds per square inch.

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00:36:49,000 --> 00:36:55,000

There was definitely a difference here you see between the binding forces at the two locations.

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00:36:55,000 --> 00:36:59,000

So this has a practical as well as an interesting theoretical possibility.

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00:36:59,000 --> 00:37:01,000

We could have one of these as a monitor.

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00:37:01,000 --> 00:37:02,000

We can have it going.

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00:37:02,000 --> 00:37:11,000

If one of these should go by you see and perhaps we are doing something demanding maximum stress on machinery or something like this,

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00:37:11,000 --> 00:37:16,000

why of course we can immediately see whether we are in an area of reduced binding force.

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00:37:16,000 --> 00:37:24,000

Again, Matt I say of course that I am trying to represent as fairly as possible Mr. Smith's theory as it is.

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00:37:24,000 --> 00:37:35,000

A very convenient device for measuring reduced binding would be anything which is put under a tremendous amount of tensile strength right up to its normal breaking point

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00:37:35,000 --> 00:37:39,000

and just before this point at which it is about to warp out of shape.

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00:37:39,000 --> 00:37:47,000

And we will put an indicator needle for example and mark on a background where this needle is and is normally being pulled.

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00:37:47,000 --> 00:37:54,000

For example if we had a spring that would stretch out of shape, say 20 pounds, we will pull it to 19 pounds.

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00:37:54,000 --> 00:38:00,000

Put an indicator needle at the point at which it is having its maximum deflection and put a mark,

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00:38:00,000 --> 00:38:06,000

a little graphic mark right behind it as to where it has been pulled.

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00:38:06,000 --> 00:38:11,000

Now if we went into an area of reduced binding you see and this thing would stretch because of this,

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00:38:11,000 --> 00:38:15,000

not being able to withstand the pull under which it had been subjected.

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00:38:15,000 --> 00:38:22,000

Why of course we would see that it would deflect from that little point that we had marked on the scratchin behind it.

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00:38:22,000 --> 00:38:29,000

A good device we can actually build to duplicate this means the detection of reduced binding force.

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00:38:29,000 --> 00:38:39,000

This nylon monofilament fishing line which I have here, one has a two pound test and the other is a much greater pull.

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00:38:39,000 --> 00:38:42,000

I think it is somewhere around eight or ten pounds test.

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00:38:42,000 --> 00:38:47,000

Now if we take these two and we take maybe just a couple inches or so of each, maybe six inches of each

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00:38:47,000 --> 00:38:54,000

and tie a common end together from each of them and pull, obviously we can get to a certain point

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00:38:54,000 --> 00:38:59,000

which one will stretch out of shape perhaps even break, the other one will still be well within its tolerance.

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00:38:59,000 --> 00:39:08,000

The reason of course we use the both lines as being made of the same material, nylon is that they will be self compensating

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00:39:08,000 --> 00:39:12,000

in terms of humidity variations and in terms of temperature variations.

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00:39:12,000 --> 00:39:18,000

I saw a device which was constructed by one of the members of the Ottawa UFO group.

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00:39:19,000 --> 00:39:26,000

This man is an instrument maker and he constructed a device that was beautifully balanced.

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00:39:26,000 --> 00:39:33,000

It consisted of a nice blade edge which was being pulled from both sides.

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00:39:33,000 --> 00:39:42,000

In other words it was in a notch, the blade was in a notch and both sides were being pulled down by a nylon strand.

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00:39:43,000 --> 00:39:48,000

One was the thin nylon, one was the heavier nylon on the other side and these were then pulled down very very tightly

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00:39:48,000 --> 00:39:56,000

and he had a long indicator needle on here which was against a scored discussion which of course

was set at zero

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00:39:56,000 --> 00:40:02,000

and as this would pull one way or another there would be of course the slightest amount of change in binding force.

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00:40:02,000 --> 00:40:07,000

This needle would show a very great deviation, a great deflection.

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00:40:07,000 --> 00:40:14,000

Now of course as you know I am extremely interested in UFOs.

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00:40:14,000 --> 00:40:22,000

Else I wouldn't belong to NYCAP and more recently April and of course having been first chairman of the Cleveland Ecology Project.

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00:40:22,000 --> 00:40:34,000

But I presume that in your talks with him you did discuss the UFO picture because he does a great deal about UFOs isn't it?

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00:40:34,000 --> 00:40:38,000

Most decidedly there is no doubt about that at all Earl.

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00:40:38,000 --> 00:40:48,000

Wilbert Smith was of course the director, chairman however you want to refer to it, of the Project Magnet also called Canada's Flying Saucer Lookout Lab

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00:40:48,000 --> 00:40:52,000

which was under the auspices of the Canadian Department of Transportation.

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00:40:52,000 --> 00:41:00,000

They're equivalent more or less to our Federal Communications Commission and also our Transportation Regulations Governing Agency.

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00:41:00,000 --> 00:41:17,000

This was a little laboratory which was constructed up in Shirley Bay, Ontario near Ottawa, near Mr. Smith's home actually within just a few minutes of automobile transportation time.

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00:41:17,000 --> 00:41:24,000

They had in this little building a large number of small pieces of electronic equipment and so on.

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00:41:24,000 --> 00:41:28,000

They had a device for example for detecting any changes in radiation.

388

00:41:28,000 --> 00:41:36,000

They had devices for magnetic changes, devices for gravitational flux, various geophysical devices like this.

389

00:41:36,000 --> 00:41:41,000

And at one instant I've been assured this definitely did operate.

390

00:41:41,000 --> 00:41:55,000

We had for example Bob Oxzainer, a friend of Wilbert Smith, a fairly close friend and one who has seen a large number of Wilbert Smith's efforts in the UFO field

391

00:41:55,000 --> 00:42:00,000

knew of an instance in which all of the devices sounded at once.

392

00:42:00,000 --> 00:42:04,000

Not only did they all sound the alarm at once but also they went off human.

393

00:42:04,000 --> 00:42:08,000

I guess just about the treatment he received from constantly being badgered.

394

00:42:08,000 --> 00:42:11,000

For this reason they went underground with it.

395

00:42:11,000 --> 00:42:21,000

Much of this is still going ha ha and however the time because of Mr. Smith's illness of course he has been unable to guide the efforts.

396

00:42:21,000 --> 00:42:32,000

During the actual operation however of this when Mr. Smith was on his feet he was constantly visited by both Canadian government officials as well as American government officials.

397

00:42:32,000 --> 00:42:45,000

And of course upper echelon people with attaché cases that were chained and lost to their wrists to make sure of course that none of the information was dropped or left behind in a bus station or something.

398

00:42:45,000 --> 00:42:53,000

And so he had a number of visits. They had samples. They wanted him to analyze of hardware that is actually metal that had been found.

399

00:42:53,000 --> 00:43:01,000

They often made many statements. I might mention some of the statements that had been made concerning do we have hardware.

400

00:43:01,000 --> 00:43:07,000

American government possess hardware according to Mr. Smith let me cite this.

401

00:43:07,000 --> 00:43:16,000

In 1954 we of course had a shall we say either a noteworthy or a notorious sighting over Washington D.C.

402

00:43:16,000 --> 00:43:18,000

During this time in here.

403

00:43:18,000 --> 00:43:20,000

He shot a piece right off.

404

00:43:20,000 --> 00:43:22,000

I don't know why it's lying on there.

405

00:43:22,000 --> 00:43:27,000

It was a piece of an head. It was found two hours later and had it glowed to it.

406

00:43:27,000 --> 00:43:30,000

Actually it was glowing. It was silverish white glowed to it.

407

00:43:30,000 --> 00:43:38,000

This white after about two weeks had been mined to a brown texture.

408

00:43:38,000 --> 00:43:47,000

The object itself that we shot off the chunk was about as big as could be held in a couple of hands grasping it.

409

00:43:47,000 --> 00:44:01,000

It was had a very distinct chunk of edge. It was curved. It had tapering sides so that it looked like it had actually been shot or the chunk broken off from the edge of a double-fossil shape.

410

00:44:01,000 --> 00:44:03,000

The typical shape.

411

00:44:03,000 --> 00:44:05,000

Bob I'd like to just break in here for a second.

412

00:44:05,000 --> 00:44:18,000

I recall a year ago when Devon Bowler from Massachusetts sent to our group, Cleveland Uprajikar, out of the Danish smorgasbord at our annual dinner,

413

00:44:18,000 --> 00:44:22,000

that he was referring to a piece of metal.

414

00:44:22,000 --> 00:44:29,000

This was the first time I had heard it mentioned having been shot down from one of these.

415

00:44:29,000 --> 00:44:33,000

He was a USO's over Washington in the back in 52.

416

00:44:33,000 --> 00:44:38,000

He said that Admiral Knowles held this piece in his hand.

417

00:44:38,000 --> 00:44:42,000

So, what's the problem with what Wilber Smith had told you?

418

00:44:42,000 --> 00:44:46,000

Most decidedly. This would be probably about the right size.

419

00:44:46,000 --> 00:44:55,000

I mentioned Wilber Smith held with his hand holding something with two hands as he was describing it visually as best he could without the sample and the specimen.

420

00:44:55,000 --> 00:45:02,000

And the only thing which of course did not jive as would be obvious on this is the two dates.

421

00:45:02,000 --> 00:45:12,000

I said 54. You discussed the very famous sighting of 52 and I feel quite likely this chunk was probably the famous 52 sighting,

422

00:45:12,000 --> 00:45:15,000

which I have simply having my notes to the wrong date.

423

00:45:15,000 --> 00:45:25,000

So, far back in November of last year when Joe Gordon asked me to be on his program one night on radio, WRE,

424

00:45:25,000 --> 00:45:33,000

I brought this point out hoping that maybe there would be some comment from the radio audience.

425

00:45:33,000 --> 00:45:43,000

This, to the best of my knowledge, was the first and only time the sighting of 52 relative to the piece being shot down and being held by Admiral Knowles

426

00:45:43,000 --> 00:45:45,000

has ever been made public.

427

00:45:45,000 --> 00:45:49,000

Yes, and some more of the information about this.

428

00:45:49,000 --> 00:45:53,000

It's a shame that no one had commented on it as a result of the program.

429

00:45:53,000 --> 00:45:56,000

Perhaps Mr. Smith would have had even been able to hear it in Ottawa.

430

00:45:56,000 --> 00:46:01,000

However, I have a little bit late perhaps, there's something we can edit in here.

431

00:46:01,000 --> 00:46:04,000

Some of the factual material concerning that chunk.

432

00:46:04,000 --> 00:46:11,000

First of all, it had a, we're getting back to radio again, an initial resonance.

433

00:46:11,000 --> 00:46:22,000

That is, when it was found, this unidentified chunk of material actually had a radio frequency resonance of 4.5 megacycles.

434

00:46:22,000 --> 00:46:25,000

That is, it actually had a sensitivity to 4.5 megacycles.

435

00:46:25,000 --> 00:46:28,000

This was when it was, however, initially found.

436

00:46:28,000 --> 00:46:31,000

After a while, it had lost.

437

00:46:31,000 --> 00:46:39,000

After that two weeks when it had gone down to its dull brown color, it had lost its initial 4.5 megacycles radio resonance

438

00:46:39,000 --> 00:46:44,000

and it also lost an initial high magnetic permeability.

439

00:46:44,000 --> 00:46:48,000

It was very, very magnetic when it was first found.

440

00:46:48,000 --> 00:46:54,000

The material itself was magnesium ortho-silicate.

441

00:46:54,000 --> 00:46:58,000

This was the matrix of the material, magnesium ortho-silicate.

442

00:46:58,000 --> 00:47:08,000

And upon microscopic examination, it was found it contained thousands of little tiny spheres

443

00:47:08,000 --> 00:47:10,000

that were embedded all through the matrix.

444

00:47:10,000 --> 00:47:14,000

And these little spheres, we don't know why they're there, but they were in the construction.

445

00:47:14,000 --> 00:47:18,000

They were approximately 15 microns in diameter and they were dimpled.

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00:47:18,000 --> 00:47:21,000

Each one had a slight dimple in one side of it.

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00:47:21,000 --> 00:47:27,000

According to Mr. Smith, the United States military intelligence has tons of hardware.

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00:47:27,000 --> 00:47:31,000

They had readily admitted to this upon interview by Mr. Smith.

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00:47:31,000 --> 00:47:34,000

During the time he was the director of this research project in Canada.

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00:47:34,000 --> 00:47:36,000

And they have much film.

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00:47:36,000 --> 00:47:43,000

Of course, we know of many cases which have been told to us in which film was never returned.

452

00:47:43,000 --> 00:47:47,000

For cannibal skin divers, this is also an interesting one.

453

00:47:47,000 --> 00:47:56,000

While trying to recover a, during a scavenging, felled operation for rocket materials over the edge of Cape Canaveral,

454

00:47:56,000 --> 00:48:01,000

recovered a device which was round, around 10 inches or 15 inches in diameter,

455

00:48:01,000 --> 00:48:08,000

like about the size of basketball, and very much effort was extended in trying to cut a chunk out.

456

00:48:08,000 --> 00:48:17,000

But once they did cut out a piece, it was found to contain, as a one issue newspaper that had gotten hold of it related,

457

00:48:17,000 --> 00:48:23,000

a tense recording mechanism of advanced design in many unknown parts.

458

00:48:23,000 --> 00:48:29,000

Concerning the actual structure of the U.S.O. metal, Mr. Smith offers this.

459

00:48:29,000 --> 00:48:36,000

That metal, when recently analyzed, or I should say when analyzed, and the metal itself as a specimen,

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00:48:36,000 --> 00:48:39,000

is a very recent vintage.

461

00:48:39,000 --> 00:48:42,000

It's subject to what he calls time dilation.

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00:48:42,000 --> 00:48:50,000

And if we take a spectrographic analysis, the entire spectrograph will be shifted to the right or to the left,

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00:48:50,000 --> 00:48:57,000

showing that actually time as this exposure is being made, there's a time constant which is being worked here,

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00:48:57,000 --> 00:48:59,000

which is actually changing.

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00:48:59,000 --> 00:49:04,000

And for example, then if we look at this metal in a spectrograph, we put a known sample there,

466

00:49:04,000 --> 00:49:08,000

and we take this metal, which might even have some of that same metal in it,

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00:49:08,000 --> 00:49:15,000

when the lines from the spectrograph line up, there will actually be a shift of the entire spectrograph,

468

00:49:15,000 --> 00:49:20,000

or I should say the spectrogram itself, over to either the right or the left,

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00:49:20,000 --> 00:49:24,000

as we analyze it, because this is the result of a time dilation.

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00:49:24,000 --> 00:49:31,000

It will normalize, however, after a few months following an exponential curve of dissipation, actually.

471

00:49:31,000 --> 00:49:39,000

It's sort of a trigonometric function that will dissipate and gradually go back to normal again, following an exponential curve.

472

00:49:39,000 --> 00:49:44,000

Mr. Smith found that some of it was violently exothermic.

473

00:49:44,000 --> 00:49:50,000

That is a tremendous release of energy upon being stimulated to a release of energy.

474

00:49:50,000 --> 00:49:59,000

He had a size, maybe half the size, of a pea, and he wanted to make this a little bit smaller and make it a bead shape,

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00:49:59,000 --> 00:50:07,000

and so he took an oxyacetylene torch to try to cut it down, and on putting it, it showered sparks for about 20 seconds,

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00:50:07,000 --> 00:50:15,000

much rooming up in a big mushroom burst, actually, of sparks, after the ignition by this oxyacetylene torch,

477

00:50:15,000 --> 00:50:20,000

to try and burn it down a little bit.

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00:50:20,000 --> 00:50:25,000

Now, that metal which he used is this sample that I hold here right in my hand now,

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00:50:25,000 --> 00:50:34,000

and if you look at it, it looks like it's very, it's not too into square, so it looks like a very rough pouring and cooling.

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00:50:34,000 --> 00:50:43,000

That's right, it's almost like a part of a splatter, really, of it, and it's getting rusty now,

481

00:50:43,000 --> 00:50:51,000

however, if you look at the freshly broken inside, you can see that it is very crystalline and cast in appearance.

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00:50:51,000 --> 00:51:00,000

This was given a spectrographic analysis, and I've got no report, yes it is extremely heavy,

483

00:51:00,000 --> 00:51:07,000

I've got no report of it being exothermic, and it was a piece of this that was exothermic for Mr. Smith.

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00:51:07,000 --> 00:51:14,000

The result of the spectrogram when analyzed, this is very high in both iron of course,

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00:51:14,000 --> 00:51:23,000

as you would expect from this appearance and its steel, and also very high in manganese,

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00:51:23,000 --> 00:51:27,000

both of which of course are prevalent in good steel.

487

00:51:27,000 --> 00:51:31,000

So this apparently then has a high manganese and a high iron content,

488

00:51:31,000 --> 00:51:35,000

I'm asking now, this was only analyzed a few days ago at Union Carbide,

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00:51:35,000 --> 00:51:42,000

and I'm hoping for a piece of it, or rather for the analysis, the spectrogram itself, to be submitted to me for my record.

490

00:51:42,000 --> 00:51:45,000

These high spots, I know they're shiny, have they been fine?

491

00:51:45,000 --> 00:51:50,000

They have been roughed, yes, in order to get ideas of texture of the metal itself.

492

00:51:50,000 --> 00:51:52,000

Or the edges broken are very crystalline.

493

00:51:52,000 --> 00:51:54,000

Right, and those were hit off by a sledgehammer.

494

00:51:54,000 --> 00:51:57,000

What is the golden car due to?

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00:51:57,000 --> 00:51:58,000

That is rust.

496

00:51:58,000 --> 00:52:00,000

That actually just rust.

497

00:52:00,000 --> 00:52:07,000

Now, the history of this metal is rather interesting, I find it quite interesting as a matter of fact.

498

00:52:07,000 --> 00:52:14,000

This was actually found on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River near the village Écouillet,

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00:52:14,000 --> 00:52:17,000

which is 20 miles west of Quebec City.

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00:52:17,000 --> 00:52:20,000

It was found in July 1960.

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00:52:20,000 --> 00:52:26,000

According to the townspeople, it was not on the shore before July 1.

502

00:52:26,000 --> 00:52:31,000

It was found around July 4, very close to the 4th of July.

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00:52:31,000 --> 00:52:33,000

How large a piece was this?

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00:52:33,000 --> 00:52:38,000

Originally, there were two large pieces, total weight being a couple of tons.

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00:52:38,000 --> 00:52:39,000

A couple of tons?

506

00:52:39,000 --> 00:52:40,000

A couple of tons, yes.

507

00:52:40,000 --> 00:52:41,000

Now, how it would get in?

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00:52:41,000 --> 00:52:47,000

Some people suggested it came in from an ice flow, but of course this is a little bit absurd that a piece came in,

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00:52:47,000 --> 00:52:53,000

weighing a couple tons on a chunk of ice, but in any case, there were two of these chunks closely associated,

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00:52:53,000 --> 00:53:01,000

and they were both on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River, outside Écouillet, near Quebec City.

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00:53:01,000 --> 00:53:09,000

The larger one, unfortunately, before Mr. Smith's crew could get hold of it, had been already salvaged by a salvage company

512

00:53:09,000 --> 00:53:18,000

and was shipped, had been on its way being shipped over to Japan to be mulled down for our transistor radio or something.

513

00:53:18,000 --> 00:53:22,000

How large would you say these pieces were that laid that much?

514

00:53:22,000 --> 00:53:27,000

I couldn't guess except to say that it would be probably in the neighborhood of several feet in diameter,

515

00:53:27,000 --> 00:53:30,000

probably three or four feet in diameter.

516

00:53:30,000 --> 00:53:32,000

Is this a cubic yard?

517

00:53:32,000 --> 00:53:34,000

No, oh, a cubic?

518

00:53:34,000 --> 00:53:38,000

No, more like a square yard, an inch or two in depth.

519

00:53:38,000 --> 00:53:39,000

Oh, is that so?

520

00:53:39,000 --> 00:53:40,000

This would be my guess.

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00:53:40,000 --> 00:53:41,000

It was not a...

522

00:53:41,000 --> 00:53:42,000

Not a...

523

00:53:42,000 --> 00:53:43,000

A thick piece.

524

00:53:43,000 --> 00:53:45,000

No, not particularly thick.

525

00:53:45,000 --> 00:53:49,000

They were heavy enough, however, that in order for Smith to get a chunk out,

526

00:53:49,000 --> 00:53:55,000

they had to actually get a tank wrecker, which, of course, would be a device for trying to salvage tanks,

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00:53:55,000 --> 00:53:57,000

which had gone over in ditches and so on.

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00:53:57,000 --> 00:54:01,000

So this gives you an idea of approximately how big the device itself was,

529

00:54:01,000 --> 00:54:04,000

or I should say the chunk of raw material.

530

00:54:04,000 --> 00:54:08,000

As to why it was there, how it got there, we don't know.

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00:54:08,000 --> 00:54:09,000

We can only surmise it.

532

00:54:09,000 --> 00:54:13,000

Who knows, it might have been poured there, it might have been dropped, cool.

533

00:54:13,000 --> 00:54:16,000

This would only be conjecture on my part.

534

00:54:17,000 --> 00:54:19,000

There are some other ideas.

535

00:54:19,000 --> 00:54:22,000

I got into the discussion of fireballs.

536

00:54:22,000 --> 00:54:24,000

What are these fireballs?

537

00:54:24,000 --> 00:54:27,000

Are they meteors or what?

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00:54:27,000 --> 00:54:34,000

Apparently, according to Mr. Smith, his theory on these, with perhaps evidence and research,

539

00:54:34,000 --> 00:54:41,000

which he has put into it, the green exploding fireballs that have been seen are primarily copper.

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00:54:41,000 --> 00:54:49,000

And copper, because copper has a neutron capture ability, it's capable of capturing neutrons.

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00:54:49,000 --> 00:55:00,000

And for this reason, it is actually of, shall we say, intelligent design and of intelligent origin,

542

00:55:00,000 --> 00:55:05,000

and is in the atmosphere capturing radioactive neutrons.

543

00:55:05,000 --> 00:55:12,000

And these are the, when they get to a certain amount of radioactive intensity with the neutron absorption,

544

00:55:12,000 --> 00:55:15,000

they do simply explode and dissipate.

545

00:55:15,000 --> 00:55:20,000

In, of course, East Haven, Connecticut, there's a billboard which was hit.

546

00:55:20,000 --> 00:55:28,000

This was hit by a monitor, and the monitor itself was 16 inches in diameter.

547

00:55:28,000 --> 00:55:32,000

And there was an actual atomic transmutation that took place here.

548

00:55:32,000 --> 00:55:36,000

And remember, they found bits of copper around this billboard.

549

00:55:36,000 --> 00:55:42,000

According to Mr. Smith, the cause of this was that the galvanized zinc of the billboard itself

550

00:55:42,000 --> 00:55:49,000

was transmuted into copper by the impact of nuclear radiation during the meeting of the two metals.

551

00:55:49,000 --> 00:55:53,000

When did you say, did you see when this took place?

552

00:55:53,000 --> 00:55:55,000

I have no date on this.

553

00:55:55,000 --> 00:56:01,000

This was in the publication on Flying Saucers by the young Max Miller.

554

00:56:02,000 --> 00:56:05,000

Also, this was a paper bound, as you might remember.

555

00:56:05,000 --> 00:56:06,000

Yes, I do.

556

00:56:06,000 --> 00:56:12,000

There was a good diagram, by the way, of the Cartwright detector, which we shall get into in a moment, and I'll just describe.

557

00:56:12,000 --> 00:56:17,000

The fireballs themselves are generally around 100 feet in diameter,

558

00:56:17,000 --> 00:56:23,000

and the copper of which the fireballs are composed are of a rare isotope.

559

00:56:23,000 --> 00:56:27,000

It's a rare isotope with good neutron capturing ability.

560

00:56:28,000 --> 00:56:37,000

For actually detecting UFOs, being able to have some device, which I'll say to you, there's a UFO here in the area,

561

00:56:37,000 --> 00:56:42,000

why Mr. Smith suggests the standard Cartwright detector.

562

00:56:42,000 --> 00:56:48,000

And of course, we all know this is basically a compass needle, which normally points north and south,

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00:56:48,000 --> 00:56:53,000

and to which has been connected some device, which will either electrically complete a circuit

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00:56:53,000 --> 00:56:59,000

when the needle moves or possibly a mirror that will reflect the beam of light or something like this,

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00:56:59,000 --> 00:57:00,000

that will indicate.

566

00:57:00,000 --> 00:57:06,000

Now, I have here a device, which is basically a long iron needle.

567

00:57:06,000 --> 00:57:14,000

As you can see above, all as big as an old-fashioned real heavy pencil-lead, pencil graphite.

568

00:57:14,000 --> 00:57:16,000

About eight inches long?

569

00:57:16,000 --> 00:57:20,000

Yes, about eight inches long, and it is suspended by a strip of brass,

570

00:57:20,000 --> 00:57:27,000

and the brass is a hanger that suspends itself on a little point, as you can see, this little pivot.

571

00:57:27,000 --> 00:57:37,000

Now, it looks right, and the brass is curved so that we can force the magnetic iron little rod through it,

572

00:57:37,000 --> 00:57:42,000

of course, both ends, so that it can be hung over this little pin, this little pivot.

573

00:57:42,000 --> 00:57:47,000

Now, originally I tried to hook this up so that it would make a contact electrically,

574

00:57:47,000 --> 00:57:50,000

but it was very unstable at a jiggle and awful lot.

575

00:57:50,000 --> 00:57:57,000

So, I have devised another means of actually utilizing this another way.

576

00:57:57,000 --> 00:58:01,000

Mounted on here will be very shortly, I'm finishing this now,

577

00:58:01,000 --> 00:58:07,000

a little piece of paper or anything that will obstruct light.

578

00:58:07,000 --> 00:58:14,000

Now, here is a device that is actually a transistor audio oscillator feeding in a little speaker,

579

00:58:14,000 --> 00:58:16,000

and it is a photoelectric cell.

580

00:58:16,000 --> 00:58:21,000

As I picked this up, notice when the sunlight hits it,

581

00:58:21,000 --> 00:58:25,000

we get a rather cow sounding noise.

582

00:58:25,000 --> 00:58:30,000

I presume this rod is now pointing directly north.

583

00:58:30,000 --> 00:58:39,000

That's right, although you have a magnetic personality, actually it is pointing towards the magnetic north.

584

00:58:39,000 --> 00:58:43,000

And of course it will maintain this position.

585

00:58:43,000 --> 00:58:53,000

What I do, I shine a beam of light across this piece of whatever it is that is obstructing light on this little compass needle, more or less.

586

00:58:53,000 --> 00:58:59,000

And as long as that is in between this photoelectric cell that is hooked up on this audio oscillator,

587

00:58:59,000 --> 00:59:02,000

the beam of light will never strike the cell and will never get a tone.

588

00:59:02,000 --> 00:59:06,000

But as soon as this thing moves, the light will go by that little obstruction and...

589

00:59:06,000 --> 00:59:10,000

...we get the noise.

590

00:59:10,000 --> 00:59:14,000

Also, there is a device here that I throw the switch and now it says light.

591

00:59:14,000 --> 00:59:20,000

Now notice, as I take again, let light get by here, a little bulb goes on.

592

00:59:20,000 --> 00:59:26,000

And although then again it would return to its normal position and be obstructed, the bulb remains on.

593

00:59:26,000 --> 00:59:32,000

So in other words, this is showing if you are away from it, that something has occurred during your absence?

594

00:59:32,000 --> 00:59:33,000

Right, that's it exactly.

595

00:59:33,000 --> 00:59:34,000

Wonderful.

596

00:59:34,000 --> 00:59:41,000

So you see you have an idea here, an actual visible means of determining whether you've had an event, although even in your absence.

597

00:59:41,000 --> 00:59:47,000

Well this is nothing that is commercially obtainable, this is something you yourself have.

598

00:59:47,000 --> 00:59:48,000

I have various perks.

599

00:59:48,000 --> 00:59:51,000

That's right, however, only to one degree.

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00:59:51,000 --> 00:59:55,000

Now this device that I use is actually a code oscillator.

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00:59:55,000 --> 00:59:59,000

It's put out by the Heath Kit Company, which is very famous for its kits.

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00:59:59,000 --> 01:00:06,000

It's put out by, well actually it's a Daystrom subsidiary and it's in Benton Harbor, Michigan.

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01:00:06,000 --> 01:00:09,000

And they have this, it's called their CO1 code oscillator.

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01:00:09,000 --> 01:00:11,000

It was used to practice Morse code.

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01:00:11,000 --> 01:00:19,000

Now, of course, all I had to do was put this little photoelectric diode, it's a photo-fensitive diode.

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01:00:19,000 --> 01:00:25,000

I just put it right across the terminals to which your Morse code key would be attached and when light strikes it, the tone happens.

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01:00:25,000 --> 01:00:29,000

Or when you put it in the light position and let light strike it, the bulb will go on.

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01:00:29,000 --> 01:00:33,000

Even though you cover up the diode again, the bulb will remain on.

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01:00:33,000 --> 01:00:38,000

So you can use it in either one of those positions for your own detection.

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01:00:38,000 --> 01:00:49,000

Concerning how much magnetism is required to deflect a car-ride detector, according to Mr. Smith, of course the Earth's magnetic field is less than one gauss,

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01:00:49,000 --> 01:00:55,000

which is a unit of magnetic flux density and it's about one half a gauss unit.

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01:00:55,000 --> 01:01:05,000

The flux originating from a UFO is 500,000 gauss of flux, meaning of course you have a tremendous magnetic field set up

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01:01:05,000 --> 01:01:12,000

and for this reason a device like this would become extremely applicable for the detection of the presence of some of these aerial phenomena.

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01:01:12,000 --> 01:01:20,000

Although, of course, that could lead us to certain conclusions, I think that probably everyone who hears this tape or who's ever investigated UFOs

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01:01:20,000 --> 01:01:26,000

perhaps has his own pet theories as to their origin, whether or not they do exist.

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01:01:26,000 --> 01:01:33,000

Let me only say one thing to be put on record that I believe there's an overwhelming amount of evidence,

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01:01:33,000 --> 01:01:38,000

the factual information of hardware, of material, which shows that there is something.

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01:01:38,000 --> 01:01:47,000

What it is, again, this could be conjecture, however, of course, many of us have opinions which greatly do coincide.

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01:01:47,000 --> 01:01:54,000

As to my opinion, this, of course, would come to me by my own, I hope, intelligent reasoning,

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01:01:54,000 --> 01:02:04,000

and I feel that all of this data, all of this hardware, all of these films, all of this material does show that there is a little bit more to it

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01:02:04,000 --> 01:02:13,000

than perhaps many sources would have us believe, that if we were to amass and evaluate all of the information available,

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01:02:13,000 --> 01:02:22,000

we would have a tremendous reservoir of information concerning the positive existence of certain types of aerial phenomena.

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01:02:22,000 --> 01:02:25,000

Well, I appreciate very much, Bob.

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01:02:25,000 --> 01:02:37,000

The time is given to telling us, giving us all this information that you received through Robert Smith in Canada.

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01:02:37,000 --> 01:02:42,000

I feel that Cleveland Nephrology Project will be happy to hear it.

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01:02:42,000 --> 01:02:48,000

I'll pray that the forthcoming meeting, I hope you will be there in person and be able to speak,

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01:02:48,000 --> 01:02:58,000

this may be used to refresh your memory at point, but it's much nicer, of course, to listen to you live rather than on stage.

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01:02:58,000 --> 01:02:59,000

Thank you.