

A Day in the Life of Wilbert Smith

Written by Grant Cameron

Tuesday, 18 August 2009 18:18 -

Anyone who has met with Wilbert Smith, or has heard stories told by his family or close associates, cannot help but come away with the feeling of just having visited the Twilight Zone. The following is an example of one day in the life of Wilbert Smith.

November 25, 1955 was one of the days in Wilbert Smith's life that shows just how weird things were in the Ottawa household.

In correspondence with Harry Gesner Wilbert was advising him on what evidence to bring back from his trip to Mars. Gesner was part of a contactee group who were being told they were going to be taken on a trip to Mars. There are many letters to Smith dealing with this.

The always open minded Smith writes back on the 25th stating what he should bring back, (based on discussions with the inner circle members) primarily 16mm taken at one frame per minute. He advises Gesner on how to adjust the focal length for what he believes will be time distortions which will cause the pictures to be blurry like some of Adamski's. He also advises him to look for a material called "mabonite."

"If you can produce evidence which I think is sound," smith ends the letter, "I shall have no hesitancy in putting it before the real top brass in Canada, but it has to be good!"

On the same day Smith writes letters to both Mr. Stewart and contactee George Hunt Williamson referring to a simplified gravimeter built by inner circle member Don Stedman (later forced out of the group by the government) and installed in his home. "It is quite interesting," wrote Smith as there have been a couple of time field surges during the last month. Also when the Russians let off the Big Blast, there was a gravity wave so strong that it broke the delicate quartz spring in the instrument! If the yanks set off some bigger ones I fear for the consequences. People just don't know about these things."

Smith believed that these blasts were responsible for the areas of reduced binding that were popping up all over the place, and causing planes to crash. Smith designed a detector for these areas, and wrote an official letter to the Canadian government about his concerns over the nuclear tests.

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I check of this time period against the record of Russian tests shows that Smith was very accurate about what the Russians were doing based on this instrument in his home.

Records I obtained at the Eisenhower library show that the CIA had informed General Goodpaster of the Eisenhower White House about a Soviet Nuclear explosion on November 6, 1955. The Big Blast referred to by Smith was probably the Russian test of November 22, 1955.

Records show that it was an air test at the Semipalatinsk Test Site (Kazakhstan). It was a 1600 kt. yield weapon classed as weapons development or modification. Records further state that it was "the first Soviet test of a radiation implosion bomb, the highest yield test at STS."