

Circumstantial evidence for a technology that disrupts cohesion of matter

William C. Treurniet, August, 2010

Summary. Wilbert B. Smith found evidence in the 1950s for the existence of a technology that can reduce the binding force holding together the constituents of matter. He was advised by aliens in the earth environment that their spacecraft generated a field which produced such an effect. This article examines mysterious physical effects that have been reported since then which might be explained by a reduction in binding force. According to circumstantial evidence, technology that reduces binding force appears to have been developed in secret by a human agency.

Occasionally, mysterious things happen that no one can explain. All we can do is shrug and hope that someday an explanation will be discovered. It is even rarer for an explanation to arrive before we recognize that there is a phenomenon to be explained. Nevertheless, this appears to have happened, and the proffered explanation sheds light on a number of unconnected, mysterious events. The common element in these events is the apparent softening or disintegration of matter.

That solid matter will disintegrate under certain conditions was first appreciated by [Wilbert B. Smith](#), a Canadian government scientist/engineer. In the 1950's, Smith became involved in an investigation of the relatively recent appearances of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). He determined to his satisfaction that these saucer-shaped UFOs were extraterrestrial spacecraft. A form of communication was established with the aliens via a medium and other "contacts". He began a dialog with these "people from elsewhere", and received novel scientific insights that he was able to test empirically.

Perhaps because of a [statement](#) in 1953 by General Chidlaw, Commanding General, US Air Defense Command, that "we have lost many men and planes trying to intercept them" (i.e., UFOs; see also p.355 in *Above Top Secret*, by Timothy Good, 1989), Smith was prompted to ask the extraterrestrials if they were somehow responsible for the downing of military aircraft. He was informed that a few aircraft had crashed because they had approached too closely the alien craft they were pursuing. The craft's propulsion system creates a field that reduces the force holding together the constituents of matter. This reduced binding force increased the likelihood that aircraft components under mechanical stress would fail.

Smith was given the [design of a simple instrument](#) for measuring the binding force. It consisted of a gauge attached to a stretched nylon fiber on one side and a metal wire or spring on the other. In response to a reduction in the local binding force, the nylon would stretch more than the metal, and this would be reflected in the position of the gauge. The instrument showed a reduced binding force in the volume of space near two airplane crashes that Smith investigated. He also gave the device to a military pilot flying the North Atlantic who found regions of reduced binding force that moved over time. As well, he found that the region around Toronto, Canada, showed a lower reading than the region around Ottawa located about 400 km NE. This difference was said to be consistent over several years. A [similar test](#) conducted by the author about 50 years later found no difference between these two locales. Apparently, conditions are no longer the same.

The [phenomenon of binding force reduction](#) and how to measure it are clearly described by Smith. We are also told that it is caused by a technology we do not understand - the spacecraft propulsion system. It seems fair to ask if there have ever been other mysterious occurrences that could have been caused by a reduction in binding force. Perhaps there are other ways to create the required conditions. Smith points out that a reduced binding force has been measured in large volumes of space, and explains that the explosion of an atomic bomb can produce the effect. During the 1950's, a number of countries were experimenting with the development of such weaponry, and this might have caused some of the anomalies that Smith found.

There supposedly has been no recent testing of nuclear weapons, so the large area changes in binding force reduction reported by Smith should not appear today. However, many UFOs are still being seen, so a binding force reduction due to proximity to a UFO might be expected. In fact, at least two stories involving unexplained damage to cars have been reported. In both cases, a UFO might have passed nearby. Matter has also been similarly affected in both experimental and non-experimental settings where UFOs were clearly not present. In all these cases, the observed distortion of matter is most easily understood as an effect of a technology capable of causing a local reduction in binding force.

The [Val Johnson](#) UFO Incident

Val Johnson, a deputy sheriff, encountered an unusual bright light in 1979 while driving his car in Minnesota. He lost consciousness and awoke with his head on the steering wheel with the car facing the opposite direction. Subsequent examination of the event revealed several oddities. Both his wrist watch and the car clock appeared to have lost 14 minutes, accentuating that something unusual had happened. Of particular interest here is the bend in the radio antenna shown in Figure 1. The spring loaded antenna was bent at a point well away from where it was anchored to the car. Insects were still attached, suggesting that the bending force was not that great and no object had scraped the antenna. If the antenna had been softened at the point of the bend by a reduction of the metal's binding force, any relatively slight pressure wave, perhaps an air current, would have caused it to bend sharply.



Figure 1. *Val Johnson's bent car antenna.*
Image courtesy of [Ufology Research Blog](#).

The [Northbrook Car Incident](#)

The Northbrook Star of Glenview, Illinois, reported on November 14, 2008, that a woman felt a bump nudge her car as she was driving down the road at 40-45 mph. Later she found that the side of the car was dented and wrinkled far beyond what she might have expected. Further, the side mirror was found hanging by the internal wiring and the paint was not scratched. The damage to the car is shown in the photos of Figure 2. (The [archived article](#) may be seen by subscribers to the newspaper.)

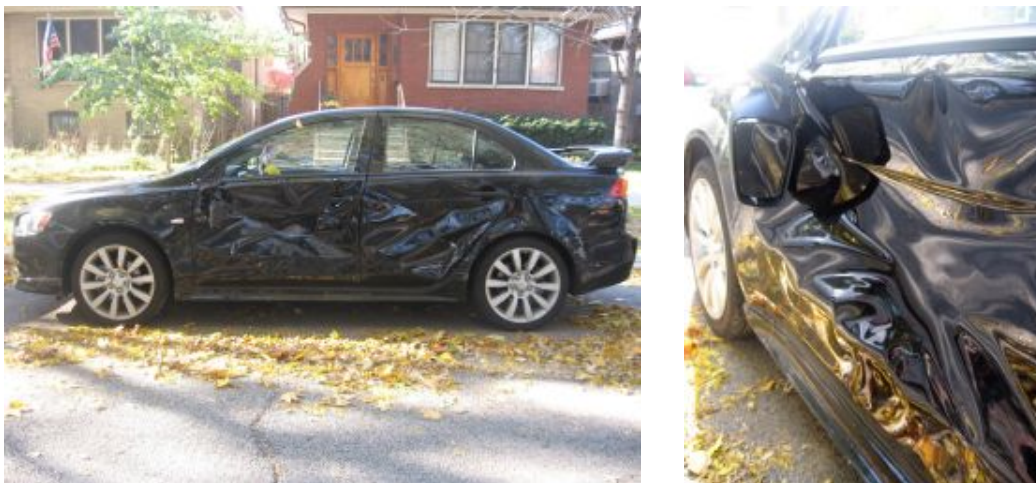


Figure 2. *Damage to the car.* Images courtesy of [NUFORC](#).

The newspaper quoted Sam Matrano, Illinois director of the Mutual UFO Network, "There's a deep dent in the pillar separating the windshield from the door frame, and it seems to fit the shape of the mirror. But the mirror is plastic, and the pillar is thick steel. That's like dropping an egg in a skillet and seeing the egg dent the pan." This is what might be expected if there had been a reduction of the binding force in the metal. The softening of the metal would have allowed it to be deformed by pressure from the plastic mirror part. This assumes, of course, that the plastic part was not softened like the metal part.

The newspaper article opens with "Did magnetic waves from a visiting UFO warp, dent and wrinkle the side of a car heading east on Lake-Cook Road?". Although the suggestion is immediately countered with the more conventional explanation of collision with a deer, it appears to be in accord with the evidence. The driver did not report seeing a UFO, but the damage to the car is consistent with encountering a field capable of reducing binding force. The reduced binding force in the metal side of the car would have allowed an accompanying pressure wave to break the plastic mirror's support, collapse the door post, and deform the steel door. The proposed field does not affect all matter in the same way since the metal softened and the plastic did not.

The [Hutchison Effect](#)

John Hutchison discovered unusual physical effects while experimenting with high voltage static electric fields and modulated radio-frequency radiation. The effects include levitation, embedding of one object inside another dissimilar object, and the spontaneous fracturing of metal objects. In one demonstration, for example, a block of aluminum appeared stretched like a piece of toffee (Figure 3), although there was no evidence of external forces pulling the material apart. This suggests that the phenomenon is produced by reduction of the binding force that holds matter together.

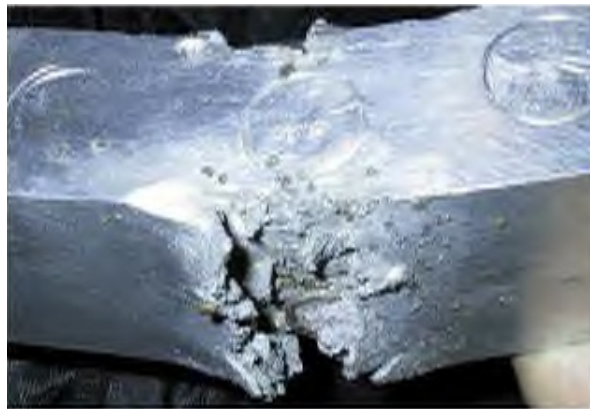


Figure 3. *Aluminum bar distorted by the Hutchison effect.*
Image courtesy of [Rex Research](#).

A weak form of the Hutchison effect was accidentally produced by Dr. Stoyan Sarg at York University in Canada. In an experiment designed for a different purpose, the end of a hollow metal bar was spontaneously bent as shown in Figure 4. The effect is discussed in his book, [Field Propulsion by Control of Gravity](#) (2009). Paraphrasing the description slightly, the ferrite rod wound with wire was bent and deformed without any cracks. The bare rod in the figure, identical to the wound rod before the experiment, is shown for comparison. The wound rod was used as a solenoid in a high voltage circuit. During the experiment, a spark to ground occurred accidentally and the rod distorted without the presence of any heat. The dissipated energy from the spark was no larger than 30 watts per 3 seconds. The rod has OD 20 mm, ID 12 mm and a length of 20 cm. The bending point is 45 mm from the end. The inside of the rod also became elliptical in shape with a diameter ratio of 0.92.

Sarg adds in a [personal communication](#) that a spark appeared between one turn of the wire and the ground. On the basis of his own [BSM-SG Theory](#), he suggests that the Hutchison effect might be explained as the creation of a temporary artificial space curvature at the location of the spark. This would change the binding conditions between the atoms in the solid object.



Figure 4. *Bent solenoid in Sarg's experiment.*

The disintegration of metal bars demonstrated by Hutchison, as well as the bending of the solenoid bar in Sarg's experiment, may have resulted from reduction of the binding force holding the metal atoms together. This is the same binding force reduction that caused the crash of some airplanes too near UFOs, as Smith was advised by his alien contacts. A visual similarity between photos of the Hutchison effect and UFOs is presented [here](#), supporting the suggestion that the Hutchison effect and UFO propulsion systems may be based on the same physics.

Disintegration of the [World Trade Center Towers](#)

Much controversy exists over the circumstances surrounding the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. According to the authorities, the mainstream media, and probably more than half of the US population, it was caused by the impact of airplanes striking the buildings. Many others, however, find this improbable considering the physical evidence. For example, judging from videos showing what happened on that day, the buildings fell at free-fall speed into their own footprints. [Free-fall speed should not be possible](#) when successive floors cause the floor beneath to break free. This requires energy and would reduce the momentum of the collapse. The resulting reduced speed of collapse should be easily noticed given the height of the buildings.

Other observations that appear to dispute the official explanation are systematically analyzed by [Dr. Judy Wood](#), a professor of mechanical engineering. For example, the amount of rubble on the ground after the collapse seems not enough to account for a 110 story building. The buildings seem to have disintegrated for the most part, with the resulting dust drifting away in the air. An interesting video sequence to illustrate this is shown in Figure 5. The sequence was extracted from [The New Hiroshima](#) video where Dr. Wood presents data supporting her position that the buildings mostly disintegrated and blew away. It shows a vertically oriented steel beam, still standing in the aftermath of the collapse, which begins to lean. As it does so, it blurs as if turning to dust. By the end of the sequence, it appears to have done just that. Apparently, metal elements in the beam were poised to slip past each other, and began to do so when the beam was no longer parallel to the pull of gravity.

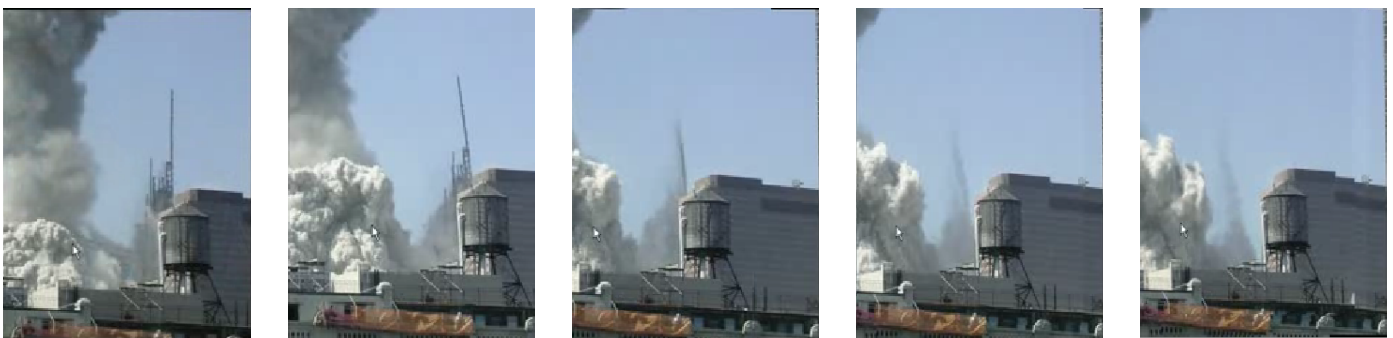


Figure 5. *WTC steel beam disintegrating to dust (left to right).* Images courtesy of [The New Hiroshima - Part 1](#).

The sequence of events shown in Figure 5 is controversial since it cannot be easily explained. A number of other observations also defy conventional explanation, and Dr. Wood has gathered [evidence](#) consistent with the hypothesis that some kind of directed energy device was used to destroy the WTC complex. Her best candidate is a device based on the same physics as the Hutchison effect. Such a technology could have reduced the binding force holding the atoms together in the steel beams and concrete of the tower structure. If she is correct, the implications are enormous. From the technological perspective, it would mean that the Hutchison effect has already been weaponized. From the political and social perspectives, it would mean that the war on terror since 2001 has been misdirected and was perhaps unnecessary.

Discussion

Consideration of the existence of a field capable of reducing binding force began with information that it was generated by an alien technology. It was said to be a feature of the alien craft's propulsion system. When matter ventured too close to this field, it ran the risk of falling apart. This was especially true when it was an aircraft operating near the limit of its capabilities. An effect on an earthbound vehicle seems also to have occurred after a UFO was sighted by Val Johnson while driving his car. How else to explain the sharp permanent bend in his spring-mounted radio antenna that is designed to give way when it comes in contact with any solid object? The simplest explanation is that the antenna material at the location of the bend softened long enough in the presence of the UFO for the sharp 60° bend to occur. In the Northbrook case as well, this explanation accounts for the wrinkled metal on the side of the car if we assume a field generator was momentarily nearby. We may also infer that the field reduces the binding force of metals more than non-metals. Otherwise, there would not have been an imprint of the plastic mirror housing in the adjacent metal pillar. Also, in the rubble of the destroyed WTC buildings, there was plenty of paper on the ground, but apparently little evidence of metallic office equipment and furniture.

The technology needed to produce these effects is closer to home than the alien spacecraft occasionally observed performing impossible maneuvers. The work of John Hutchison demonstrated that a static electric field combined with a modulated RF field can both reduce the binding force of metals and cause levitation. We also have visual evidence that a steel beam at the WTC complex disintegrated as it began to lean slowly away from the vertical. The technology that made this happen would have had to be a more reliable successor to Hutchison's equipment, probably developed in secret by a human agency. The alternative, that there was alien participation in the destruction of the WTC towers, is possible but is not supported by the evidence.

Bibliography

Wood, J. [Where did the towers go](#), The New Investigation, 2011.

[Index](#)