

INVISIBLE FLYING SAUCERS: CASE REPORTS SUGGEST THE REALITY

by Elaine Douglass, M.S.

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Bruce Maccabee (MUFON-Md), Grant Cameron (MUFON-Canada), John Kasher (MUFON-Neb), and Barry Taff in preparation of this article. *taffed*

The following case, from Donald Keyhoe's Flying Saucer Conspiracy (1955), is one of the most spectacular in UFO history. According to Maj. Keyhoe, one day in late September 1954:

the British War Office received an incredible radar report. At noon the preceding day a strange U-shaped formation had appeared on a civilian radarscope. Counting the blips, the operator found the formation consisted of 40 or 50 UFOs covering an area 12 miles long and 8 miles wide. Flying at 12,000 feet, the saucers [sic] changed with precise movement from a U-formation to two parallel lines. A few moments later these lines broke and the UFOs reformed into a perfect Z.

. . . the War Office and the Air Ministry started a[n]. . . investigation. It had hardly begun when the mysterious UFOs returned. As before, they arrived at noon over the same area. Like a well-trained aircraft squadron, they changed from a U-formation, to parallel lines, and then to a Z before they disappeared [from the radar scopes]. At a score of War Office and Air Ministry radar stations, astonished operators fully confirmed the. . .report. . .

Up to then, each time radar had caught the objects over England, cloudy skies had hidden them from the ground. But the third appearance came on a bright, clear day. By now, not only radar stations but RAF bases and jet patrols had been put on alert.

Again the formation appeared at noon. Again the unknown craft [sic] separated into two parallel lines and then formed a huge Z. But this time the War Office made a startling discovery. Though tracked perfectly on all radarscopes, the UFO formation was invisible to the human eye. . . .

Four more times the mystery formation returned at noon, performing its maneuvers. . . Each time ground observers trained binoculars on the area indicated by radar. And each time RAF pilots flying above 12,000 feet stared down from their jets looking for the unknown machines. But all they could see was an empty sky.[ff1]

It is apparent Major Keyhoe thought the objects seen over England were invisible flying saucers--i.e., alien aircraft rendered optically invisible. But instead they might have been radar targets projected from some standoff source. [ff2] Maj. Keyhoe called the objects "saucers," but in fact we do not know what they were, since no one saw them!

Nonetheless, the case is provocative, especially since the phenomena Keyhoe described continues to be reported, most recently during the Gulf War. During the war, according to Flying Saucer Review, the U.S. Navy was

plagued by "frequent" "mock attacks" from "radar blips." FSR author Graham Conway says he learned this from a naval career officer who served in the Gulf on tanker escort during the war.

"On a number of occasions," Graham writes, "[the ship's] radar locked on to an aerial target that [behaved like] an attacking aircraft[. It] approached from the bow, swept in and passed by. . . All ship's guns and missiles remained locked on to it. However, visually, nothing whatsoever could be seen by observers on the ship." [ff 3]

Three additional such cases are cited in Fawcett and Greenwood, Clear Intent, 1984, documented from the files of the FBI. According to the FBI files, optically invisible radar targets appeared three times over the government's Oak Ridge Tennessee atomic facility in 1950. The pilots of fighter aircraft "vectored among the targets" reported "no visual contact" with the targets. [ff4]

We now look at a case which is opposite those above. In the cases above, the objects did not reflect (or emit) visible light. The objects were invisible to the eye, but they did reflect radar. In the next case, a UFO was clearly visible to the naked eye, but not visible to radar.

As reported in the San Jose Mercury News and later in the MUFON Journal:

About 11 pm, February 9, 1981 two pilots in San Jose, Calif. reported that a UFO with bright, pulsating red light buzzed their small plane over the Municipal Airport. . . The object, about 10 feet in diameter, was also seen by the two controllers in the airport tower. The controllers, however, were unable to detect the object on radar. The encounter was reported by pilot Gary Rounds, 21, and his passenger Charles Shackelford, 20. . . also a pilot.

When the UFO appeared headed straight for their Cessna 150. . . Rounds took evasive action and Shackelford radioed the tower.

"We saw it," air controller Rich Gutterud said later. "The thing was coming right at him." . . Then the red light [switched position] and instantly appeared behind the Cessna.

Gutterud, who witnessed the ariel display along with air controller Randy Blount, said the light [made] "very tight turns. . . Then it took off at an extremely high rate of speed. We could see it [with our eyes] but there was nothing on radar. It never showed up on the radar at all." [ff5]

According to the report, the red light appeared a second time at the California airport 10 days later, and again it did not show up on the airport's radar screens.

There are additional cases in this category also. Further reports of UFOs observed at close range but not detected on radar are found in Cameron and Crain UFOs, MJ-12 & the Government, 1991. [ff6]

The cases so far suggest objects selectively invisible in the electro-magnetic spectrum: Some of the objects reflected radar but not visible light. Some reflected visible light but not radar. We turn now to a third set of reports. In these reports witnesses describe UFOs becoming invisible.

On March 13, 1990, 3 pm near Pensacola Beach, Florida, three

witnesses observed UFOs, as the witnesses put it, "dematerialize."
According to the MUFON Journal:

Three women were driving home from a beach when they noticed two objects low over the bay, perhaps half a mile distant. Both were described as 20-30 feet long and shaped like "old fashioned milk bottle[s] laid flat". . . The sun glinted off their silver white surfaces. As these hovered, they gradually "dematerialized" (i.e., were lost from view without moving into the distance). Duration: one minute.[ff7]

The difficulty with this case is the considerable distance between the witnesses and the objects. The UFOs were low over water. Perhaps a mist arose. In the next account, however, the transition to invisibility is unmistakable.

The witness is Ed Walters, the account taken from Walter's 1990 book, The Gulf Breeze Sightings. Walters describes the night in 1987 when he first watched a UFO appear and disappear at close range. Later, Walters writes, he became accustomed to UFOs which "jumped in and out of the sky"--which "winked in" and "winked out." But when he first observed the phenomena, Walters was amazed:

[I saw] an easy shadowy movement glide slowly from the back of the high school gym along the dark grass field, closer and closer toward my back fence. The grass field was dark green, and the textured shadow changed it to a fuzzy orange.

It was clear to me now that the UFO could conceal itself from sight. The glow was there, but there was nothing above it. I had a clear view from ground to sky and I could see no craft. . . . I could see a complete panorama of the back field. There was nothing there but the glow. . .

I. . .called to [my wife] Frances. . . .Then. . .wink, and there it was--the complete form [of a UFO] about 10 feet above the ground and 150 feet away.

. . .I heard Frances whisper, "Call the police."

I answered, "You call the police and I'll get my camera."

At that moment the UFO disappeared. No glow, nothing. Frances and I stood together at the back door and watched [for several minutes. . . .Then] the UFO popped back into view at about the same place it had left.

The message was clear to me. Call the police, or anybody, and "wink" it would be gone. It must have been reading our minds. . .
[ff8]

What do we have? Cases from Donald Keyhoe, FSR, Fawcett & Greenwood, the MUFON Journal, Cameron & Crain, Ed Walters, and others, describing: (1) UFOs selectively invisible to the electromagnetic spectrum and (2) UFOs transforming into and out of an optically invisible state. Taken together, these cases suggest the alien has a technical capability which makes his aircraft invisible.

Invisibility, needless to say, is the ultimate camouflage. Consider the following from Night Siege by Imbrogno and Pratt: March 24, 1983, a large lighted object was sighted at 7:30 pm over Bedford, NY headed north to Yorktown. Yorktown is one of the most heavily populated communities in

the area. Yet no sightings were reported from Yorktown until 8:30 pm. "As far as we can determine," say the authors, "there were no sightings anywhere for a full half hour after the Bedford sighting. Where had the object gone? We don't know." [ff9]

For 45 years researchers have been gathering data on UFOs and trying to estimate, among other things, how many alien aircraft are on the planet. But if the alien can make his aircraft invisible, then there is no relationship between the frequency of sightings and the magnitude of the alien presence. If the alien can make his aircraft invisible, he can fly anywhere on earth undetected and just because we don't see a UFO doesn't mean one isn't there.

II.

Invisibility? On what scientific principles could such a capability be based?

In the UFO literature, invisibility is not as obscure a topic as one might think. Quite a few researchers, abductees, and contactees have had something to say about invisibility and what might be the physical principal behind it. Interestingly, these sources are in basic agreement. The consensus is that invisibility is achieved by bending something in a force field.

In some versions of this idea, light is bent in an electromagnetic force field. In some versions, light* is bent in a gravitational force field. And in the most recent version, "space-time" is bent in a gravitational field.

Something is bent in a force field. It is either light or "space-time." The force field is either electromagnetic or gravitational. That is the proposition.

In an effort to evaluate this proposition in the course of writing this article, I consulted with two MUFON physicists, Bruce Maccabee, Ph.D. in Maryland and John Kasher, Ph.D. in Nebraska, as well as psycho-physiologist Barry Taff, Ph.D., California.

The question I asked all three of these individuals was: Assuming the bending of light in a force field is the operating principle, is the type of field more likely to be electromagnetic or gravitational? All three agreed that the type of force field is more likely gravitational than magnetic. This is because gravity does bend light, while magnetic and electromagnetic force fields do not.

A gravitational force field bends light. This has been known to science since 1906. As predicted by Albert Einstein, experimental observations showed that the gravitational mass of the sun bends incoming starlight by almost one degree. This information is a cornerstone of the theory of black holes. The gravity of a black hole, from which no light escapes, bends light 180 degrees.

*As used here, the word "light" refers to both visible light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, such as radar.

Human science does not know how to evoke a gravity field, but we do know that gravity bends light. We also know that electrical and magnetic fields do not bend light. Thus the consensus of Maccabee, Kasher and Taff that the invisibility of UFOs is probably not induced by an electromagnetic field.

One treatment of invisibility in the UFO literature is Berlitz and Moore, The Philadelphia Experiment (1975). [ff10] In this book, the authors investigated allegations the U.S. Navy in 1943 conducted an experiment in which invisibility as well as translocation of an object was achieved. In the alleged experiment, a military vessel disappeared, appeared in another location, and then reappeared in its original location. These results were said to be obtained following the application of an electromagnetic field to the vessel.

The technical discussion in The Philadelphia Experiment is ambitious, but unfortunately it does not account for the experimental results described. The presence of Einstein is invoked at the scene of the experiment, and his belief that gravity is mathematically related to electromagnetism is discussed. But the authors do not argue that revolutionary Einsteinian insights were employed in the Philadelphia experiment. Instead, they imply that nothing more than unspecified electromagnetic radiation, generated with the technology of 1943, led to the radical and profound results described. And indeed, Bill Moore has now retracted most of the allegations in the book in a recently published statement which unfortunately is not any clearer than the book itself. [ff11]

Our next source, known only as "Dr. Beder, is cited in Cameron & Crain, UFOs, MJ-12 & the Government. The source alleges that unspecified, presumably US "stealth aircraft" incorporate an "invisibility field" around which light flows "like a boulder in a stream."

According to "Dr. Beder," "The military program began in late 1977. Undetectable by radar. Not operational until 1991, but prototypes have been flying since 1982. Deployed like. . .mobile missiles underground and on railroads.

Stealth aircraft have aerodynamic shapes, special coatings, electronic countermeasures. Submersible aircraft (subcraft) flight-tested in August 1978. Attempt to use against USSR in January 1980 failed because of Soviet cosmo-spheres using beam weapons. Public leaks about Stealth program occurred in summer of 1980.

Stealth aircraft are invisible to radar, human sight, carry . . .super-conducting magnets maintained at temperatures close to absolute zero. This cryogenic equipment creates enormously powerful electromagnetic field around the aircraft. This field is designed according to the principles of Einstein's Unified Field Theory. Einstein never finished this theory but it was studied by numerical techniques using computers.

When the invisibility field is turned on, the Stealth aircraft is encased in a sort of electromagnetic bubble. Light

that strikes this field from any direction divides, passing around the aircraft, and coming together again on the other side and going on. The effect is like a boulder in a stream. . . . From a distance, the aircraft is totally invisible when airborne.

Radar. . . behaves [like light] when it hits the invisibility field. It divides, flows past and around the aircraft. . . . It does not bounce back so there is no radar return.

The. . . invisibility field protects against beam weapons. Stealth is immune to laser weapons because laser beams are mainly intense light. It is also immune to charged particle beam weapons which are easier to deflect than light. That leaves only neutron beams. [They] would penetrate the invisibility field but ways have also been found to shield against neutron radiation. . . .

. . . extremely effective shielding is basic to the design of Stealth. Without it, [the] powerful electromagnetic field which produces invisibility would derange electronic instruments as well as the crew. . . .

[Unfortunately] The invisibility field prevents light waves from the outside world from reaching the inside of the cockpit of the aircraft. Thus, the crew cannot see anything outside of the invisibility field and are required to fly blind.

There is only one known technique by which an aircraft can fly blind. [It is] inertial guidance, known for 25 years. A computer keeps track of all forces and maneuvers experienced by the vehicle. By adding these up over time, the computer calculates where the vehicle is without reference to the outside world. . . . New inertial guidance technology has been developed using lasers in place of old mechanical gyros used on ICBMs. . . .

Stealth prototypes were operational in summer of 1982. Stealth bases said to be located in northern Norway, eastern Turkey, Sinkiang Province in China. High powered laser systems said to have been moved to these areas. . . . equipped with new aiming devices called CEIR, able to down Soviet cosmonauts. These laser systems will be used to protect Stealth aircraft from destruction on ground by the cosmonauts. Stealth aircraft are operated manually by crews or remotely by robots programmed to fly each aircraft to a pre-assigned target on a one-way trip. [[ff12]

Asked for his reaction to the above statement, California aviation writer John Andrews said that if the statement describes a Stealth technology, it is not the B2 bomber. The B2 bomber, said Andrews, achieves radar invisibility only, and it does not employ an electromagnetic field. The B2 is invisible to radar because it has a small radar cross section and an aircraft skin which scatters and absorbs radar.

Furthermore, Andrews does not believe a magnet of the power implied could be carried aloft in an aircraft. "I am certain," he said, "that the

why this
not

power source for such a field would be too heavy to put on an airplane." Nor was Andrews impressed by the idea of a cryogenic superconducting magnet. "It could not fly," he said. So again we find skepticism that an electromagnetic field could account for an invisibility capability.

Nothing about UFOs in Dr. Beder's statement. He assigns invisibility to the US government and his context is US-Soviet. In this connection he uses a word, "cosmospheres," that I have never heard before.

Whoever wrote the Dr. Beder statement has knowledge of strategic nuclear weapons, but perhaps only a superficial knowledge. For example, the idea of sending high priced bombers on a "one-way trip" makes little sense, whether the bombers are manned or not. It is inexpensive ballistic missiles that are assigned to one-way missions.

And there are numerous other questionable allegations in Dr. Beder's statement. Yet I find the statement fascinating. Is it the ravings of a mad technologist, a reject from the International Tesla Society? Is it a piece of disinformation--but why? A third possibility is that the statement is a veiled description of American or allied military deployments against the alien. It should be noted that the author made extensive efforts to locate Dr. Beder, but was unsuccessful. [ff13]

Another of those who has talked about invisibility is Paul Bennewitz. Bennewitz is known to UFO researchers as the owner of a scientific company in Albuquerque who claimed that he was tracking UFOs coming and going from a US military installation. According to UFO researcher Jim McCampbell, Bennewitz made the following allegation in an interview with McCampbell in 1984:

The objects have the ability to "cloak." That's the word, spelled C-L-O-A-K, like cloak and dagger, like cover-up, and he [Bennewitz] says they can cause themselves to go invisible by a field that causes light waves to bend around the object, and that one sees the sky behind them. [ff14]

The late Canadian scientist Wilbert Smith also claimed knowledge of the alien's invisibility capability. Smith is known to UFO researchers as the head of Project Magnet, an effort by the Canadian government to study UFO propulsion during the 1950s. Information on Smith developed by Cameron and Crain suggests Smith was also an abductee/contactee. Like Ed Walters, Smith allegedly saw a UFO appear and disappear at close range. Smith's description of the event was recalled in a 1978 letter by fellow Canadian Gene Duplantier:

Wilbert told me he was somewhere where a saucer landed along with others, and spoke to the beings from the craft. They talked about invisibility and the being said take a small stone and when he goes into the ship, it will disappear, then throw the stone at the place the saucer was. He did and although he could not see the saucer, it caromed [bounced] off something metallic and invisible which was still there. Then the ship re-appeared. This was to show they could bend light rays so things could become invisible to the human eye. [f15]

An account similar to Wilbert Smith's is the following from Timothy

Good's Alien Liason:

. . . South African contactee Ann Grevler claimed to have encountered a human-type extraterrestrial in [South Africa] in the 1950s. Prior to a trip in a spacecraft, the alien made her car invisible with a small rod-like device, and when Grevler walked incredulously to where her car had been, she gashed her leg on the invisible number plate. [ff16]

These two accounts suggest that objects made to disappear by the alien's technology are "still there." It is the author's opinion, however, that such objects may also have moved.

Along with the disappearing capability, the ability to move instantly from point to point has been described in UFO sightings reports. It is the author's opinion that these two capabilities are closely related and derive from the craft's propulsion system.

The disappearance of a UFO, and the instant movement of a UFO from point to point, are both elusive phenomena. It is difficult to find cases which convincingly exemplify these phenomena because both phenomena are subject to the interpretation that the object simply accelerated. If it disappeared, then it simply flew away very fast. If it seemed to move instantly from point to point, then again it must have moved faster than the eye could see.

Of course, to attribute these phenomena to acceleration raises another problem. The high rates of acceleration implied are just as "impossible" as disappearing. If a craft is moving faster than the eye can see, where is the sonic boom? Why doesn't the craft burn up from air friction? And why isn't the craft crushed by inertial forces?

According to Canadian ufologist Grant Cameron, the disappearance and reappearance of a UFO has been captured on film attributed to the Swiss contactee Billy Meier. Cameron says the film shows what Ed Walters saw--the disappearance and reappearance of a stationary UFO at close range.

One of the peculiarities of the film, according to Cameron, is an exceedingly brief intense flash of light which precedes the disappearance of the craft. And there are two additional examples of this:

In May of 1975 11:30 pm, Winnipeg TV station CKY filmed a UFO move instantly from a point near the ground to a point 3000 feet in elevation. A very brief flash of light "which lit the whole horizon" can be seen accompanying this transition. The video, at 16 frames per second, captures the movement of the UFO in only three frames. The first frame shows the UFO near the ground; the second frame captures the flash of light; the third frame shows the UFO at 3000 feet. Grant Cameron brought this case to my attention. [ff17]

A third example is noted in Night Seige: the Hudson Valley Sightings: "Many people saw [UFOs] simply disappear in an instant, often to reappear a moment later in a blinding flash of lights." [ff18]

Having noted it on the Canadian TV video, Cameron feels the light flash on the Meier film lends credence to the Meier film. "Meier didn't have the technical ability to insert such an effect into a hoaxed film," Cameron believes.

Assuming the flash of light is real, it presumably indicates a change in the operating parameters of the craft. In the Meier film and Night Seige, the flash was seen accompanying the disappearance or reappearance of

Not
problem

not quite

Not quite
the same

W.H.D. 10/10
 a UFO. In the TV video it is seen preceeding the "instantaneous" movement of a UFO. Perhaps this means the two phenomena are closely related.

In another portion of the Meier film, according to Cameron, a UFO can be seen hovering over a busy roadway. Asked on film why the cars did not stop on seeing the UFO, Meier stated that the UFO was visible only from a certain angle and that it was invisible from all other angles.

Earlier we saw that alien craft can be selectively invisible to frequencies in the electromagnetic spectrum. In the San Jose case the UFO was visible to the eye and not to radar. In the Keyhoe case the reverse. Now we see an additional permutation of the capability: selective invisibility according to the angle of visual observation.

Billy Meier is not the only person who has described this capability. The most recent allegation comes from Robert Lasar, the Nevada resident who claims to have worked on classified US government projects to study alien technology.

In Timothy Good's Alien Liaison, Lasar specifically addresses selective invisibility based on the angle of observation. "You can be looking straight up at it," Lasar says:

and if the gravity generators are in the proper configuration you'd just see the sky above--you won't see the craft there. That's how there can be a group of people and some people can be right under it and see it, and there can be people 100 feet off to the left and not see it. It just depends on how the field is bent. [ff19]

Grant Cameron has described to me his direct experience with this anomolous phenomena. Cameron resides in Winepeg, site of significant UFO activity in the 1970s. Winepeg is also a locality where inexplicable lights are found on the roadways.

On the numerous occasions Cameron has ventured within 1/2 mile of the mysterious Manitoba lights, he has found them to be visible only on a straight stretch of roadway. Cameron claims that if he moves off the roadway either to the left or the right, the lights are no longer visible. A further inexplicable feature of these lights is that they fail to illuminate their immediate surroundings.

A relationship between these particular anomolous lights in Manitoba and the UFO phenomena is not established. But there are numerous accounts in the UFO literature of moving spherical lights, ranging in diameter from the size of a dime upwards, associated with UFOs.

The evidence examined so far suggests that operating characteristics of UFOs include selective invisibility to various frequencies of electromagnetic radiation and selective invisibility based on the angle of visual observation of the observer.

III.

Of all the descriptions of the alien invisibility capability, the most substantive by far comes from Robert Lasar. Mr. Lasar came to the attention of UFO researchers in 1989 when he told a Las Vegas TV audience

that the US government has alien aircraft in its possession and is studying them. "During late 1988 and early 1989," Lasar says, "I worked on the propulsion systems of extraterrestrial vehicles for the United States government." Lasar says he worked at a facility known as S-4 on the Nellis Air Force Range in Nevada and that he was paid by the US Navy. [ff20]

This year Lasar and his Nevada colleague Gene Huff produced a videotape on which Lasar describes what he says is the technology of UFO propulsion. It is a technology dominated by one central concept: the bending of time and space with an artificially-generated gravity field. UFOs, Lasar claims, are propelled by an artificially-generated gravitational field. Lasar says this field gives the craft the ability to become invisible, and the ability to cross interstellar distances instantly.

Lasar's claims are of the utmost importance, yet they are incomplete. His arguments begin, but they do not conclude and he leaves major questions unanswered without saying why. Nonetheless, Lasar's allegations cannot be ignored--allegations concerning not only alien technology but also the US government. Many people have claimed the Americans have an "alien liaison," and Lasar is certainly one of them.

An artificially generated gravity field? 1950s contactee Donald Fry said that many years ago. Fry claimed aliens took him for a ride on a flying saucer and told him:

The force which accelerates the vehicle is identical to a gravitational field. It not only acts upon every atom of the vehicle itself, but also acts equally on every atom of mass within it, including the pilot or passengers. . . Our only limit of acceleration is the limit of available force." [ff21]

Fry implies that artificially generated gravity neutralizes inertia. Raymond Bernard, Ph.D. reached that same conclusion in his 1964 book The Hollow Earth.

Like Fry, Bernard believed that UFOs are surrounded by a self-generated gravity field. Einstein, Bernard observed, showed that "gravitational and inertial forces are indistinguishable." Therefore, if the craft were decoupled from the earth's gravitation it would also be decoupled from inertia as well. "There would be no tendency for the atoms and molecules [making up the craft] to continue moving in their former direction. This explains how the saucers can accelerate from zero to thousands of miles an hour and decelerate at the same rate" without being "torn apart," Bernard said. [ff22]

Bob Lasar, however, does not talk about inertia. What Bob Lasar talks about is generating "an intense gravitational field" which "distorts space-time, and in turn, the distance between the point where we are and the point where we want to be."

"Distortion" means "shorten" when Lasar speaks of interstellar^a travel. Use of an artificially-generated gravitational field "allows you to cross many light years of space in little or no time," Lasar says on his videotape.

The distorting, warping, bending, or shortening of time-space is the

heart of Lasar's contention. It is a highly abstract concept which Lasar tries to make concrete. "The crafts," he says:

have three gravity amplifiers on the bottom of them. What they do--assuming they're in space--is focus the three gravity amplifiers on the point they want to go to.

To give an analogy: take a thin rubber sheet. Lay it out on a table and put thumbtacks in each corner. Then take a stone and set it on one end of the rubber sheet and say that's your spacecraft.

You pick out a point you want to go to--it could be anywhere on the rubber sheet. Pinch that point with your fingers and pull it all the way up to the craft. That's how the craft focuses and pulls that point to it.

When you then shut off the gravity generator, the stone (or spacecraft) follows that stretched rubber back to its point. There's no linear travel through space; [the gravity generators] bend space and time, and [the craft] follows space as it retracts." [ff19]

That is Lasar's analogy to interstellar travel. He is trying to show that the stone didn't have to move at all because "space-time" moved over to the stone--or something like that.

Space-time is not "nothing," Lasar says. Space-time is an "entity," with "properties." And "one of space-time's properties is that it can be distorted or bent by a gravitational field."

The concept is fundamentally abstract and intuitively non-obvious. Nothing in ordinary life resembles it. Such a concept could be described only mathematically.

I was therefore fascinated to learn, from physicist John Kasher, that Lasar's contention is not inconsistent with theoretical physics. According to Kasher, Lasar's contentions accord with Einstein's field equations of general relativity, which mathematically describe the behavior of light in a gravitational field. "If you could bend space that much," Kasher says, "then everything Lasar says would follow. You could travel to the stars."

Physicists, it seems, are prepared to deal with the concept of "space-time." To them the behavior of light also describes the dimensions of space-time. That is because in a gravitational field light follows the shape of space-time.

"Light and space-time are not separate things," Kasher emphasizes. "A gravitational force field bends light and you can describe a gravitational force field with space-time mathematics. Light bent in a gravitational force field travels the shortest possible path, and the shortest possible path is determined by the strength of the gravitational field. In a gravitational field, the shortest distance is not a straight line. It's a curved line."

Such are the abstract concepts of physics.

Given this reasoning, the three propositions on invisibility from the beginning of this article with boil down to only two, and finally to one proposition. We proposed that light or space-time is bent in either an electromagnetic or a gravitational field. The electromagnetic field was eliminated. Now we find that space-time can be inferred from the behavior of light. That leaves us with only one proposed mechanism for achieving invisibility: the bending of space-time in a gravitational field. According to Lasar, this is also the mechanism of UFO propulsion.

There is an interesting account in the 1976 book UFO Trek, by Warren Smith. It is the statement under hypnosis of attorney "Raymond Shearer," who was abducted in Wisconsin in 1970:

"For UFO propulsion, they use a type of device that overcomes gravity--a push-pull thing, depending on how they set it." Shearer explained the device could be set to use the power of gravity in a pushing effect. "Under this setting they use the gravity of our earth to push them out into space. When they are pushed free of our gravity field, they reverse the process and lock in on another planet. Then they are pulled toward that."

When they are on a particular planet, such as earth, they depend on an electro-magnetic drive to power their craft. [ff23]

The statement implies that the mechanism of traveling within the earth's gravitational field is different from the mechanism for traveling interstellar distances. Lasar too makes this allegation, below.

"The UFOonaut," Smith continues:

informed Shearer his people had experimented with a craft that traveled at the speed of light squared. "They had problems because it transformed their crews into a form of pure energy," Shearer said. . . . However, a modified form of the system was now carried on each flying saucer. "Then can use this to turn invisible in our atmosphere," Shearer said.

On the videotape, Lasar begins his argument with known facts. Scientists know that gravity distorts time as well as bends light. The proof that gravity affects light, Lasar says, is that "we can see stars which should be blocked from our view by the sun." (As mentioned above, this was experimentally proven in 1906.)

The proof that gravity affects time, Lasar continues, is that "if we take two identical atomic clocks and keep one at sea level and take the other one up to a high altitude, when we bring them both back together they say different times. The atomic clock taken to a high altitude was exposed to a less powerful gravitational field than the clock which was kept at sea level," Lasar says.

"The effect on space-time of a naturally-occurring gravitational field is something we've been able to observe, but not experiment with. This is due to [human science's] inability to generate a gravitational field." Lasar now moves from the known to the unknown.

If we could produce an artificially-generated gravitational field, he asserts, we would find it has a same characteristics as a naturally-occurring one. If the field is powerful enough it becomes a mode of instantaneous travel over interstellar distances.

What is the source of power to generate a gravitational field? According to Robert Lasar, it is element 115. Element 115, unknown on earth, has a peculiar characteristic. The nuclear force which holds the atom of 115 together "extends beyond the perimeter of the atom" and, according to Lasar, "it can be accessed and amplified."

Lasar states very clearly that element 115 is not found on earth. So where did the people at Nellis Air Force Base get the 115 they were experimenting with? There was, Lasar says eliptically, "an exchange of hardware and technology in central Nevada until 1979." We infer therefore

that someone not from earth gave, sold, or lent a quantity of element 115 to the United States--unless the Americans recovered 115 from crashed discs.[ff20]

The peculiarity of 115 is that the nuclear force can be accessed. The nuclear force, Lasar says, is actually a form of gravity. It exists as a wave and like any other wave, it can be amplified. This is the force that is accessed and amplified in the UFO propulsion system.

From the point Lasar begins to talk about element 115, his contentions bears little resemblance to known physics. The idea of the nuclear force extending "past the perimeter of the atom" is, as John Kasher delicately put it, "foreign to all our physics." Or, as Bruce Maccabee put it, "What is the 'perimeter' of the atom?" On the videotape, Lasar never explains this.

In the "solar system" model of the atom we all learned in high school, the nucleus is in the center and the electrons spin around it. The nuclear force, recognized in science as the strongest force in nature, holds the nucleus together. But it is hard to imagine how the electrons would behave, or how they could survive, if they were engulfed by the nuclear force.

This caused physicist Bruce Maccabee to ask, "Why doesn't the alleged element 115 turn into a neutron star in which all electrons are destroyed and only neutrons are left? After all," Maccabee continued, "a neutron star is a naturally-occurring massive nucleus."

I queried Lasar's colleague Huff on this. (Lasar doesn't come to the phone.) According to Huff, "the electromagnetic force that holds the electrons in orbit is stronger than the nuclear force." In addition, Huff says, "The electron has no mass and the nuclear force has no effect on it."

Element 115 is unknown on earth, Lasar says, due to an accident of physical evolution. The total quantity of matter and energy from which our sun congealed is insufficient to have formed elements as heavy as 115. Of all Lasar's contentions, this one leaves me most uncomfortable. He names no other pathway to the achievement of anti-gravity propulsion except the possession of the elemental material 115. This means that if the spacemen have given earthmen technology, it is ultimately sterile technology.

Be that as it may, Lasar continues. The energy inherent in element 115 is extracted in a "reactor" which uses element 115 as fuel. In this reactor, 115 is bombarded with protons. When a proton is absorbed by the nucleus of an atom of 115, the result is a release of anti-matter.

The anti-matter is then exposed to a "gaseous matter target" where it collides and annihilates, totally converting to energy. This energy, in the form of heat, "is then converted to electrical energy in a near 100 percent efficient thermoelectric generator. This is a device which converts heat directly into electrical energy," Lasar says.[ff20]

If this sounds complicated, it superficially at least, isn't. Lasar's use of the word "reactor" is apt, because the process he describes is generically the same type of process as takes place in a nuclear power reactor. In a nuclear power reactor, a heavy atom (uranium) is bombarded with a sub-atomic particle (a neutron). The uranium atom spits out neutrons and also breaks into two pieces, with a resulting release of heat which is then converted to electricity.

In Lasar's reactor a heavy atom (element 115) is bombarded with a sub-atomic particle (a proton). In this reaction the heavy atom (115) does not break into two pieces. Instead, it absorbs the proton, transmutes to another element, 116, and in the process spits out anti-matter.

Anti-matter, by the way, is not a science fiction concept. It exists. The chief characteristic of anti-matter is that whenever it hits a particle of matter, it annihilates or transforms the particle of matter into energy. This led to another question posed by physicist Bruce Maccabee: How does the anti-matter travel through and get out of the the 115 without annihilating the 115?

In the UFO reactor, Lasar then says, the anti-matter is used to make electricity. So I guess that's how the aliens get their lighting, but Lasar say nothing on his videotape about the accessing and amplifying of the nuclear force. After making the creation of artificially-generated gravity the centerpiece of his allegations, ~~but~~ Lasar then doesn't explain how it is done. Queried on this, the answer that came back through Gene Huff was, "inductively coupled, probably."

Lasar should explain how the nuclear force is tapped from the element 115 and whether the anti-matter reaction has any purpose beyond the generation of electricity. And he should explain the structure of an atom of element 115 and the reactions it undergoes.

According to the Lasar camp, what creates invisibility? You "wrap yourself in space-time like a cocoon," says Gene Huff. "Light follows the space-time grid." Huff speaks about "positioning" the craft--

"Inside a gravity wave," finishes John Lear, another Nevada colleague of Lasar. "You wrap a gravity wave around yourself and suck in a portion of space. It forms a heart-shaped envelop around which light flows."

Lasar puts it this way on the videotape. When the gravity amplifiers are turned up:

the intensity of the gravitational field around the disc increases and the distortion of space-time around the disc also increases.

As the output of the gravity field becomes more intense, the form of space-time around the disc not only bends upward, but at maximum distortion actually folds over into almost a heart shape around the top of the disc. This space-time distortion is taking place 360 degrees around the disc. So if you were looking at the disc from the top, the space-time distortion would be in the shape of a doughnut.

When the gravitational field around the disc is so intense that the space-time distortion around the disc achieves maximum distortion, and is folded up in the heart-shaped form, the disc can't be seen from any vantage point and for all practical purposes is invisible.[ff20]

Thus, Lasar claims that maximum power is required to make the craft invisible.

Another of Lasar's contentions is that UFOs use one mode of propulsion for traveling interstellar distances and a different mode of propulsion when traveling in the earth's gravitational field. As noted above, this same allegation was made by "Raymond Sherer" in UFO Trek. According to Lasar:

In the first mode of travel--around the surface of a planet--they essentially balance on the gravitational field that the gravity generators put out, and they can ride a "wave," like a cork does in the ocean. In that mode they're very unstable. . .In the other mode of travel--where they can travel vast distances--they can't really do that in a strong gravitational field like Earth. [ff19]

Lasar reiterates this on his videotape:

When a disc travels near another source of gravity, such as a planet or moon, it doesn't use the [interstellar] mode of travel. . .When a disc is near a source of gravity like earth, the [artificially-generated gravity] wave which propagates outward from the disc is phase-shifted into the gravity wave which propagates outward from the earth, and this creates lift.[ff20]

IV.

I believe researchers have been reluctant to accept the reality of the invisibility capability. It is a capability so astounding, as it foreshadows the depth of the technology which confronts us, that it makes us afraid. But there it is.

So many have seen and spoken of it. Donald Fry. Paul Bennewitz. Wilburt Smith. Major Keyhoe. Grant Cameron. Ed Walters. Billy Meier. Warren Smith. Phil Imbrogno. And of course "Dr. Beder." But none more than Robert Lasar. His allegations cannot be ignored, even if they are incomplete, even if they are incomprehensible. In addition to science, Lasar contributes greatly to the impression of a US-alien "liaison." As Lasar has it, the alien is gone from the liaison. As Lasar has it, the alien left in 1979--and he is to return, by the way. But if the alien has left the liaison, he obviously hasn't left earth.

So Lasar nudges the second biggest question. The biggest question is, What are the alien's intentions on planet earth? The second biggest question is, What is the precise nature of the relationship between the US government and the alien? If we have no formal relations with the alien, and since he hasn't left earth, are we in a state of hostility then?

And how far have the Americans gotten in their efforts to master the alien technology? According to Lasar, we possess craft and we fly then. What is the state of the engineering? Lasar says his job was to build an anti-matter reactor with terrestrial materials.

In a recent story in UFO, researcher Bill Hamilton reported he had seen two aircraft vanish from the sky over the California desert. On May 28 and 29, 1991 Hamilton says he went with friends to a sector called Antelope Valley not far from Edwards AF Base. On both nights the witnesses saw numerous unfamiliar aircraft performing impossible feats. Among these, Hamilton says, he saw aircraft "suddenly and instantaneously vanish." [ff24]

I have no idea whose craft it was Bill Hamilton saw. I don't know whose craft it was or who flew them. I don't know if they were alien craft flown by aliens, or alien craft flown by Americans, or American craft flown by Americans. And I suspect that confusion on this point is something the US government would like to foster. The enigma persists.

Elaine Douglass is a UFO researcher living in Washington, D.C. She holds a masters degree from MIT in military policy and she works as a consultant in the field of sales training.

- (13) Jellison, Ed & Frances, The Gulf Stream Sightings, 1990, Morrow, p. 113.
- (14) Hasek, Dr. J. Allen, Philip Imbrogno, Bob [redacted] Night Scares, Ballantine Books, 1987, p. 28.
- (15) Moore, William and Charles Berlitz, The Philadelphia Experiment, Ballantine Books/Pocket, Crest, 1979.
- (16) Moore, William, When the Supernatural Touches Reality: Perspectives on the Philadelphia Experiment, True Focus, 1991, p. 16, a newsletter published by Moore, 6101 Denny Ave., N. Hollywood, Cal. 91601.
- (17) Cameron & Grain, p. 84 (see footnote 5).
- (18) Grant Cameron received the "Dr. Bader" statement from researchers Lowell Stevens and Gerald Schulz of Tucson, Arizona. Stevens and Schulz tell the author they in turn received the statement from Dr. Peter Bader in the form of a tape labeled "Dr. Bader's Audio Letter." Address provided by Stevens was Dr. Bader Audio Letter, 1629 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005. The author visited this address, a commercial office building, but found no mention of Dr. Bader on building roster.
- (19) Stelmow, Bill, Craig at Aztec, 1987, America West, Cosenside, Cal., p. 52.
- (20) Letter dated Sept. 5, 1979 was written to Grant Cameron from Gene Duglantier. In a phone interview with this author July 1991, Duglantier acknowledged authorship of the letter & said the allegations were made to him by Smith in the 1970s. Duglantier did not know when the alleged event related by Smith took place.
- (21) Sand, Timothy, Alien Invasion, Century Publishing, 1991. From Andrew, Jon Greiner, Invaders Invade, The Savana Press, Corpus Christi, Texas, 1988, p. 19-21.
- (22) Author obtained tape of OX video from Robert Barry, Box 410, Windsor, Pa. 17360. Barry hosts "ET Monitor," UFO program originating WJZ-TV, New York. Mr. Barry 97/11 has 11/11 video, which he obtained from OX in 1975.
- (23) Night Scares, p. 25 (see footnote 5).
- (24) Sand, Timothy, Alien Invasion, Century Publishing, 1991, p. 192-193.
- (25) Invaders Invade, written & produced by Gene Huff & Bob Linn, Tri-State Productions, 1514 S. Eastern, Las Vegas, Nev. 89102.
- (26) Stelmow, Bill, UFOs for the Millions, Stelmow Press, Los

Footnotes

- (1) Keyhoe, Donald, Flying Saucer Conspiracy, Henry Holt, 1955, p. 218-9.
- (2) Much as it appears to the author the crop circles are projected onto the fields from a stand-off source. Keyhoe's H-shaped formation and the crop circles are similarly flavored. Both appear to be efforts by the alien to harass efforts of various governments to keep a lid on UFO situation.
- (3) Flying Saucer Review, Winter 1991, Graham Conway, "UFOs Seen Over Iraq & Gulf by Canadian Pilots," p. 14.
- (4) Fawcett, L. and B. Greenwood, Clear Intent, Prentice-Hall, 1984, p. 171-4. FBI documents received pursuant to FOIA.
- (5) MUFON Journal Feb. 1991, Bob Gribble "Looking Back." Cited from San Jose Mercury 2/11/81 and San Jose News 2/20/81.
- (6) Cameron, Grant and T. Scott Crain Jr, UFOs, MJ-12 & the Government, published by the Mutual UFO Network, 1991, p. 83.
- (7) MUFON Journal, May 1990, pg. 21.
- (8) Walters, Ed & Frances, The Gulf Breeze Sightings, 1990, Morrow, p. 113.
- (9) Hynek, Dr. J. Allen, Philip Imbrogno, Bob Pratt, Night Siege, Ballantine Books, 1987, pg 26.
- (10) Moore, William and Charles Berlitz, The Philadelphia Experiment, Ballantine Books/Fawcett Crest, 1979.
- (11) Moore, William, "When the Supernatural Touches Reality: Perspectives on the Philadelphia Experiment," from Focus, 1991, pg 16, a newsletter published by Moore, 6101 Denny Ave, N. Hollywood, Cal. 91601
- (12) Cameron & Crain, p. 84 (see footnote 6).
- (13) Grant Cameron received the "Dr. Beder" statement from researchers Wendell Stevens and Gerald Schulz of Tucson, Arizona. Stevens and Schulz tell the author they in turn received the statement from Dr. Peter Beder in the form of audiotapes titled "Dr. Beder's Audio Letter." Address provided by Stevens was: Dr. Beder Audio Letter, 1629 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. The author visited this address, a commercial office building, but found no mention of Dr. Beder on building roster.
- (14) Steinman, Bill, Crash at Aztec, 1987, America West, Oceanside, Cal., p. 581.
- (15) Letter dated Sept. 3, 1978 was written to Grant Cameron from Gene Duplantier. In a phone interview with this author July 1991, Duplantier acknowledged authorship of the letter & said the allegations were made to him by Smith in the 1970s. Duplantier did not know when the alleged event related by Smith took place.
- (16) Good, Timothy, Alien Liaison, Century Publishing, 1991. From Anchor, Ann Greyler, Transvaal Episode, The Essene Press, Corpus Christi, Texas, 1958, p. 19-21.
- (17) Author obtained info on CKY video from Robert Barry, Box 310, Windsor, Pa. 17366. Barry hosts "ET Monitor," UFO program originating WGCN-TV, Red Lion, Pa. Barry still has CKY video, which he obtained from CKY in 1975.
- (18) Night Siege, p. 25 (see footnote 9)
- (19) Good, Timothy, Alien Liaison, Century Publishing, 1991, p. 158-161.
- (20) Videotape written & produced by Gene Huff & Bob Lasar, Tri-dot Productions, 1324 S. Eastern, Las Vegas, Nev. 89104.
- (21) Chambers, Howard, UFOs for the Millions, Sherbourne Press, Los

Angeles, 1967, p 126.

(22) David, Jay, The Flying Saucer Reader, New American Library, 1967, p. 115-119. Exerpted from Raymond Bernard, The Hollow Earth, 1964, Fieldcrest Publishing, New York.

(23) Smith, Warren, UFO Trek, Kensington Publishing, NY, 1976, p. 127-8.

(24) Hamilton, Bill, "More 'High Strangeness'," UFO Vol. 6 No. 4, 1991; also phone conversation between the author and Hamilton 7/19/91. Hamilton said May 28 sighting took place 6:45 PST over desert flatland. From a distance of 20 miles, Hamilton observed dark grey flying object, boomerang-shaped. Hamilton said object clearly visible against "twilight blue" sky. The craft performed series of erratic movements, at which times it became lighter in color and less distinct. "Then it suddenly and instantaneously vanished. A second and third object appeared," Hamilton writes, ". . .and followed roughly the same pattern of activity" except that these objects did not vanish. May 29 the party returned and watched 25-30 flying objects perform maneuvers for more than two hours. Again, Hamilton writes, "one or two of the objects disappeared when in clear view."