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FROM: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
- TOP SECRET - EYES ONLY -
[redacted]
CODENAME: ALTAIR
SUBJECT: CONSPIRACY PROJECT
FILE: #04 - AREA 51
AGENCY: AIR FORCE
CLEARANCE LEVEL: MAJIC-12
[redacted]

*Received
July 16, 1995*

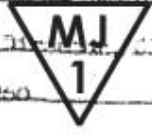
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By authority of: Lt. General Louis A. [redacted], Dir. NSA

Approved by: Allen Dulles, Dir. CIA

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Astronaut Gordon Cooper's Message to the UN

"I believe that these extraterrestrial vehicles and their crews are visiting this planet from other planets, which are a little more technically advanced than we are on Earth. I feel that we need to have a top level, coordinated program to scientifically collect and analyze data from all over the Earth concerning any type of encounter, and to determine how best to interfere with these visitors in a friendly fashion.

We may first have to show them that we have learned how to resolve our problems by peaceful means rather than warfare, before we are accepted as fully qualified universal team members. Their acceptance will have tremendous possibilities of advancing our world in all areas. Certainly then it would seem that the U.N. has a vested interest in handling the subject quickly and properly.

I should point out that I am not an experienced UFO professional researcher - I have not as yet had the privilege of flying a UFO nor of meeting the crew of one. However, I do feel that I am somewhat qualified to discuss them, since I have been into the fringes of the vast areas of which they travel. Also, I did have occasion in 1951 to have two days of observation of many flights of them, of different sizes flying in fighter formation, generally from west to east over Europe. They were at a higher altitude than we could reach with our jet fighters....

If the U.N. agrees to pursue this project and lend the credibility to it, perhaps many more well qualified people will agree to step forth and provide help and information."

Astronaut Gordon Cooper addressing a U.N. panel discussion on UFOs and ETs in New York, in 1985; Panel was chaired by then U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The above message was given to the U.N. by Astronaut Gordon L. Cooper, one of America's original seven Mercury Astronauts. Cooper orbited the Earth for a record 34 hour, 22 orbit flight in the spacecraft 'Faith 7', in May of 1963. He has been outspoken about the need for an open inquiry into UFOs - based on his own personal experience of sighting UFOs in space and the testimony of other Mercury, Gemini and Apollo Astronauts.

In the early 1950s, Cooper was assigned to a jet fighter group in Germany. While stationed there, he remembers very vividly the week an entire formation of circular objects passed over the Air Base on almost a daily routine.

,We never could get close enough to pin them down, but they were round in shape and very metallic looking,' Cooper points out. UFOs were to continue to haunt him when the Air Force Colonel was transferred several years later to Edwards Air Force Base Flight Test Center in the California desert.

What happened one afternoon while he was on duty at this military base is evidence enough that the government definitely does keep a lot of secrets when it comes to UFOs.

The incident took place 1957; during this period, Cooper was a Project Manager at Edwards Air Force Base, just three or four years before entering America's space program.

After lunch this particular day, Cooper had assigned a team of photographers to an area of the vast dry lake beds near Edwards. While the crew was out there, they spotted a strange-looking craft above the lake bed, and they began taking films of it. The object was definitely ,hovering above the ground. And then it slowly came down and sat on the lake bed for a few minutes.' All during this time the motion picture cameras were filming away.

There were varied estimates by the cameramen on what the actual size of the object was, but they all agreed that it was at least the size of a vehicle that would carry normal-sized people in it. Col. Cooper was not fortunate enough to be outside at the time of this incredible encounter, but he did see the films as soon as they were rushed through the development process. ,It was a typical circular-shaped UFO,' he recalls. ,Not too many people saw it, because it took off at quite a sharp angle and just climbed straight on out of sight!'

Cooper admits he didn't take any kind of poll to determine who had seen the craft, because there were always strange things flying around in the air over Edwards. ,People just didn't ask a lot of questions about things they saw and couldn't understand,' notes Cooper, who adds that it was a lot simpler to look the other way, shrug one's shoulders, and chalk up what had been seen to ,just another experimental aircraft that must have been developed at another area of the air base.'

But what about the photographic proof - the motion picture footage - that was taken? After he reviewed the film at least a dozen times, the footage was quickly forwarded to Washington. Cooper no doubt expected to get a reply in a few weeks' time as to what his men had seen and photographed, but there was no word, and the movie ,vanished' - never to surface again....



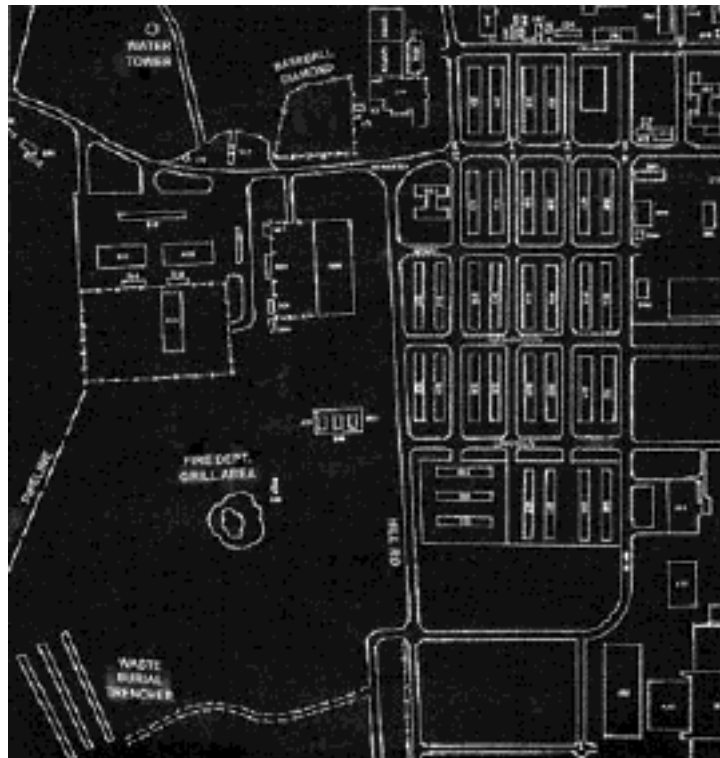
Base Central Area Photo

Groom Lake Timeline

History of Groom Lake Air Force Base

- April, 1955 Lockheed test pilot, Tony LeVier, under orders from Kelly Johnson, searches for remote site to test the U-2. He finds Groom Lake and returns with Kelly Johnson and a representative of the CIA. Johnson decides to place the runway at the south end of Groom Lake. Work begins on the facility there under the direction of Lockheed Skunk Works. (1)
- July, 1955 Work on "The Ranch" is complete at a cost of \$800,000. It consists of three hangars, control tower, mess hall, runway, and numerous mobile homes. The first U-2 was shipped out on July 23
- August 4, 1955 First flight of the U-2 at Groom Lake.
- Fall, 1956 Six pilots from SAC start training at Groom Lake in the U-2.
- November 17, 1955 A C-54 transport, enroute to Groom from Burbank, crashes into Mt. Charleston killing all aboard, 9 civilian workers and 5 military. (5)
- April, 1957 A U-2 with radar spoofing equipment crashes during testing near Groom, killing the pilot. (1)
- June 20, 1958 Public Land Order 1662 is enacted by Roger Ernst, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, withdrawing 38,400 acres (60 square miles) for use "...by the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with the Nevada Test Site." The area, 6 miles North/South and 10 miles East/West, form the first "box" around the Groom base.
- September 21, 1958 The US Geological Survey snaps a photo (13-146) of Groom Lake as part of a routine mapping program, which is still available.
- November, 1959 A full scale mockup of an A-12 is shipped to Groom Lake, via truck, for radar signature testing. (4)
- September, 1960 Construction begins on a major expansion of the Groom Lake facility to accommodate the A-12 (OXCART) program on behalf of the CIA. This period of construction would not be complete until mid 1964. (4)
- September 7, 1960 Work begins on lengthening and strengthening the existing 5,000' runway to 8,500'. It was completed Nov 15. (4)
- Late 1961 Colonel Robert J. Holbury, USAF, is named Commander of the Groom base. (4)
- Early 1962 The fuel tank farm is completed with a capacity of 1,320,000 gallons. (4)
- January, 1962 The existing restricted airspace over Groom Lake is expanded. (4)
- February 26, 1962 The first A-12 Blackbird is brought to Groom Lake via truck for testing. (4) (Ben Rich says Jan, 1962)
- April 26, 1962 First flight test of the A-12 Blackbird at Groom Lake. (4)
- May 24, 1963 An A-12 (#123) crashes due to pitot icing 14 miles south of Wendover, Utah. (4)

Groom Lake Timeline



Base Central Area Map

- July 9, 1964 An A-12 (#133) crashes on final approach to Groom base. The pilot ejects at an altitude of 500'. (4)
- January, 1965 The OXCART construction project is now complete and the base population has reached 1,835. (4)
- February 27, 1965 First flight test of the D-21 drone launched from a Blackbird at Groom Lake. (1)
- December 28, 1965 An A-12 (#126) crashes immediately after takeoff from Groom base. (4)
- January 5, 1967 An A-12 (#125) runs out of fuel 70 miles from Groom Lake, crashing, and the pilot killed after ejecting. (4)
- August 28, 1968 The US Geological Survey snaps an aerial photo of the Groom Lake complex as part of a routine high altitude survey. This photo, since published in numerous places, was available to the public until early 1994, when it was withdrawn from release by the government.
- November, 1977 "Have Blue", the F-117A Stealth fighter prototype, is shipped to Groom Lake for flight testing. (1)
- December 1, 1977 First flight of the "Have Blue" at Groom Lake. (2)
- May 4, 1978 One of the two "Have Blue" prototypes crashes at Groom base. (2)
- July 11, 1979 The second "Have Blue" prototype crashes 35 miles from Groom base. (1)

Groom Lake Timeline

May, 1981	First production F-117A airlifted to Groom Lake for testing. (1)
June 18, 1981	First flight of the production F-117A Stealth fighter at Groom. base. (1)
February, 1982	First flight of "BLUE" (demonstrator for stealth technology) at Groom Lake . (7)
April 20, 1982	The first production model of the F-117A crashes at Groom Lake during Air Force acceptance tests. (1)
October 15, 1982	Beginning of acceptance flight tests with second production model of F-117A. (1)
Early 1984	The Air Force seizes 89,000 acres to the north and west of Groom Lake, pushing the border far from the base.
1984	First Stealth fighter squadron moves from Groom Lake into new facilities at Tonopah Test Range. (1)
August, 1984	In Congressional hearings concerning the land seizure, the Air Force representative (John Seiberling) makes the statement that while the Air Force had no legal authority to seize the land (as far as he knew) the decision to do so was made at a much higher level than his. He would only go into the details in a closed session. (5)
1985	Tacit Blue program ends. (7)
1987	Congress finally authorizes the Air Force's land seizure. (2)
July 17, 1988	A Soviet spy satellite takes a photo of the Groom Lake area destined for release in a number of publications, including "Popular Science" and "The Lazar Poster".



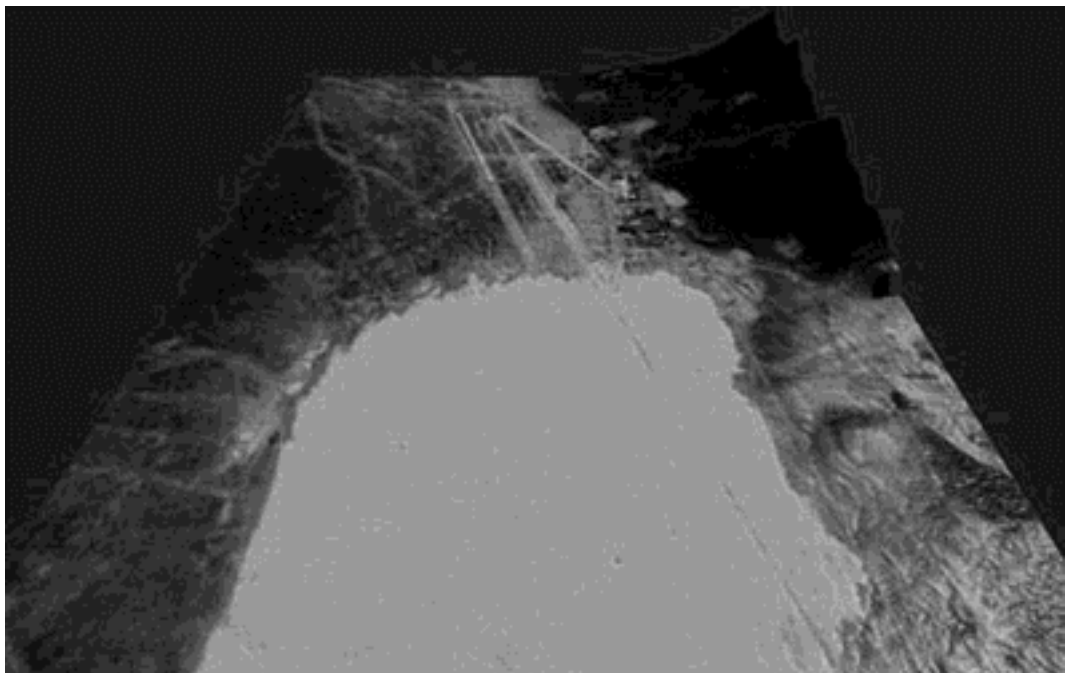
Larger Base Satellite Photography

Groom Lake Timeline

- May, 1989 Robert Lazar's first interviews are broadcast on KLAS-TV in Las Vegas. Lazar stated he had been hired to reverse engineer extraterrestrial craft at a facility at Papoose Lake, just southwest of Groom Lake. Lazar's appearance focused the first widespread public interest on the Groom Lake area.
- October 18, 1993 The Air Force files a notice in the Federal Register seeking to withdraw another 3972 acres from public use to curtail public viewing of the Groom base from Freedom Ridge and Whitesides Peak. (3)
- April, 1994 "Popular Science" magazine appears, featuring a satellite photo of the Groom Lake base on its cover and containing a lengthy article on the base and its history, thus igniting mainstream media interest in the facility.
- April 10, 1995 Freedom Ridge and Whitesides Peak are officially closed to all public access. (3)
- January, 1996 The Bechtel Corporation is reported to have begun work lengthening the secondary runway (14L-32R) by 5,000'. (3)

Sources:

1. "Skunk Works" by Ben Rich, published by Little, Brown & Company, 1994.
2. "Dreamland - the Air Force's remote test site" by Peter Merlin, an article in "Aerotech News and Review" 4/1/94.
3. "Groom Lake Desert Rat" by Glenn Campbell, various issues.
4. "The OXCART Story" by Thomas P. McIninch, a declassified history of the program from the CIA.
5. "Los Angeles Times", Nov 19, 1955.
6. "Alien Contact", by Timothy Good, published by Morrow, 1993.
7. Air Force press release 01-04-96



The Robert Lazar Series of TV Commentaries

KLAS-TV in Las Vegas, Nevada has been airing a UFO special during the evening news which began on November 6, 1989 dealing with the UFO mystery and cover-up. The series began its coverage with a history of UFOs beginning in the late 1940s and moving forward through the numerous sightings. As promised at the close of November 10's show, George Knapp, a news anchorman for Channel 8 in Vegas, stated that a scientific person would be featured on next evenings program who has claimed to work at Area 51, the government's super-secret test range at Nevada Test Site at Mercury, Nevada.

The following is in extracts a transcript of the programs that aired this and subsequent evenings.

November 11, 1989

UFO researchers claim that there is a secret government within our government. Now this may be hard to believe coming from the UFO perspective, but we have learned that Watergate and the Iran Contra scandal that factions within our government can and do pursue their own hidden agendas outside of the law; outside the control of the Congress or the knowledge of the American people. This is exactly the type of operation that we hear about tonight. It's a chilling scenario with worldwide implications that may have its roots right here [Las Vegas, Nevada].

Area 51, that mysterious corner of the Nevada Test Site, is no longer considered a secret. The fact that secretive things go on here isn't evident; even to the Soviets who make daily spy flights over the facility to take a peek at what's going on. These photos, never before shown in public, are about as close as anyone will ever come to seeing what the place looks like again. The dry bed at Groom Lake, the corrugated buildings, a three-mile long runway and some highly sophisticated radar and detection equipment. Its been known by many names over the years -- Dreamland; The Ranch; The Skunk Works. If ever there was a place to test the secret new technology, this is it. And that's exactly what has been done here for decades.

Area 51 is where Francis Gary Powers and the other U-2 pilots were trained in the 50s. And, where the U-2 itself was developed. The SR-71 spy plane that spotted Soviet missiles in Cuba in the early 60s were also developed at 51. 51 is where Stealth technology was nurtured, where Star Wars devices are still tested, and where all manner of CIA [unknown] business has been plotted and refined. It's the perfect place for secret things, but of course, that's no secret. 51 is ringed by the forbidden vastness of the Nevada test site; by the looming Groom Mountain and by sparsely populated desert expanses. But the people that do live out here have no love lost for the military, but they're conservative, patriotic and they mind their own business.

Interviewer questioning a nearby resident of Area 51: "Ever see something that you can't explain?"

Resident: "Sure, lots of times."

Interviewer: "Care to elaborate?"

Resident: "No." (Laughter).

On any given night at the Rachel Bar and Grill, you might find three or four people who work at Area 51. They are among the flowing Budweiser and the cowboy hats. You might find them, but they are not going to talk to. Not about the things that they have seen over the mountain. A steady trickle of curiosity-seekers flows through here; strangers, drawn by strange stories of lights in the night sky. Their questions also go unanswered. No one who has worked at Dreamland has ever publicly acknowledged what so many people have suspected for years: That alien technology is being tested in the Nevada desert.

The speculation first surfaced in documents obtained by UFO researchers. Documents about something called Project Aquarius. The document allegedly prepared for an organization called MJ-12, states that a program to fly recovered alien spacecraft was established in 1972 and is continuing in Nevada. The National Security Agency has confirmed it does have a Project Aquarius but denies that it has anything to do with flying saucers. NSA will not say what Project Aquarius is.



Satellite Photo

Speculation was heightened in 1984, when the Air Force seized nearly 90,000 acres around Groom Lake. The action was, by most accounts, illegal. During Congressional hearings about the land grab, Congressman John Siberling grilled the military about the legal authority used in the action and was told the authority was at a much, much higher level than the Air Force. Siberling asked what authority is higher than the laws of the United States? The Air Force official said he could respond, but only in a closed briefing. In 1987, when the Air Force sought to renew its stranglehold on the Groom range, news articles once again mentioned the talk about alien spacecraft. Things that would make film-maker George Lucas drool. Despite the speculation, no one who knew Area 51 from the inside ever talked publicly.

Bob Lazar: “Well, there’s several, actually nine spacecrafts that are out there of extraterrestrial origin.”

The live interview with the shadowy “Dennis” drew international attention. Portions were broadcast by radio in six European countries, and in a nationally televised TV special in Japan.

Despite numerous inquiries, “Dennis” has remained anonymous until now. His real name is Robert Lazar. A young scientist with eclectic interests. The choice of “Dennis” was an inside joke—he says that’s the name of his superior at Groom Lake. It wasn’t a joke to Dennis.

Lazar: “He called right after and said, ‘Do you have any idea what we’re going to do to you now?’ and I said no, and he hung up the phone.”

Lazar’s story is by any standard, fantastic. He says he’s telling it in order to protect himself. He said he was hired to work in area called S-4 which is a few miles south of Groom Lake. At S-4, he says, are working examples of technology that is seemingly beyond human capabilities.

Lazar: “Right. This stuff came from somewhere else. I know it is hard to believe, but it is there and I saw it. I know what the current state-of-the-art is in physics and it can’t be done.”

Checking out Lazar’s credentials proved to be a difficult task. He says he holds degrees in physics and electronics, but the schools that we contacted say they’ve never heard of him. He says he also worked as a physicist at Los Alamos National Labs where he worked with one of the world’s largest particle beam accelerators. Los Alamos officials told us they have no record of Robert Lazar ever working there. They were either mistaken or were lying. A 1982 phone book from the Lab lists Lazar right there among the other scientists and technicians. A 1982 news clipping from the Los Alamos newspaper profiled Lazar and his interest in jet cars. It, too, mentioned his employment at the Lab as a physicist. We called Los Alamos again, and an exasperated official told us he still had no records on Lazar. EG&G, which is where Lazar says he was interviewed for the job at S-4, also has no record. It’s as if someone has made him disappear.

Lazar: “Well, they’re trying to make me look non-existent to the places that I called...”

Interviewer: “Explain. Called where?”

Lazar: “Well, the schools that I went to; the hospital that I was born at; past jobs, and nothing comes up with my name on it.”

He smiles, but out of futility, knowing the whole thing must sound ridiculous. According to Lazar, his employer was the United States Navy. He says he and other government employees would gather near EG&G, fly to Groom Lake, then a very few people would get into a bus with blacked out or no windows and drive to S-4.

Interviewer: “You get off the bus, what do you see?”

Lazar: “A very interesting building. Its got a slope of probably about 30 degrees which are hangar doors, and it has textured paint on it, but it looks like sand. It’s made to look like the side of the mountain that it is in, whether it’s to disguise it from satellite photographs or what...”

He says he was never told exactly what he would be working on, but figured it had something to do with advanced propulsion. On his first day he was told to read a series of briefings, and immediately realized how advanced the propulsion really was.

Lazar: “The power source is an anti-matter reactor. It’s a bizarre technology. There is no physical hookups between any of the systems in there. They use gravity as a wave using wave guides that look like microwaves. When I was led in, it was the first time that I saw the ‘floor model’ in the hangar sitting down, and I was told they could have walked me in the front door but they purposely wanted to walk me by it. I was told to keep my eyes forward and walk past the disk to the office area. And as we went by it, I

just kinda stuck my hands on it, just to run it alongside the thing and uhAfter that I got to see actually lift off the ground and operate.”

Interviewer: “You actually got to see more than one?”

Lazar: “Yeah. The hangars are all connected together. There are large bay doors between each one. There were nine total that I saw, each one being different. Like they had the assortment pack.”

Security at S-4 was oppressive Lazar said, and his superiors used fear and intimidation almost as a brainwashing tool.

Lazar: “They did everything but physically hurt me.”

Interviewer: “They put a gun to your head?”

Lazar: “Yeah.”

Interviewer: “You mean they actually put a gun to your head?”

Lazar: “They did that even in the original security briefing. Guards there with M-16s. Guys there slamming their fingers into my chest, screaming into my ear, they were pointing weapons at me. Like I said, it’s not a good place to work.”

Lazar says he has no intention of going on any UFO lecture circuit. He is not looking to do any additional interviews. In fact, he was not too crazy about doing this one. He did it after certain unfavorable things started happening in his life, and he did it because he feels that whoever is running the show up at S-4 is perpetrating a fraud on the American people and the scientific community.



Groom Lake Area Map

November 13, 1989

A former government scientist has alleged that the U.S. military is flying recovered UFOs at a secret base in the Nevada desert. The allegations about the secret facility near the Groom Mountains first surfaced on Eyewitness News on last Friday [November 10, 1989].

Scientist Bob Lazar was convinced that the technology he saw being tested at a secret base in the Nevada desert is of alien origin, and for Lazar the proof is, at least, partially in the furniture. One of the nine flying disks he says he saw at the base, which was designated S-4, looks exactly like this UFO photographed in Europe [Photo of UFO shown]. Lazar called it the “sport model.”

Lazar: “I gave everything names—the top hat one and you know the jello mold and the sport model operated without any hitches at all. I mean, it looked new. If I knew what a new flying saucer looked like.”

Even before he saw the sport model operate, Lazar says, he suspected that the ship came from somewhere else. The realization slapped him in the face the first time he glimpsed the inside of the disk.

Lazar: “I got to look inside and it had really small chairs. I think that was the first confirmation I had. That was just a shocking thing because everytime before that I was able to label it. This is just a little advance that a group of scientists had formed and, you know, they’re keeping it secret, and yeah, we could have built a big disk like that, that’s no problem, and, you know, we could have adapted the use to make it fly, but why does it have little furniture inside? And things began to click together just all too fast.”

A few of the disks had been completely dismantled to find out how they worked, Lazar says, but others were fully operational. A Japanese TV network created this animated version of Lazar’s story after his first interview with us aired in May [showing video]. Lazar says the dramatization is similar to a test flight he witnessed.

Lazar: “The bottom of it glowed blue and began to hiss like any, like high voltage does on a round sphere. It’s my impression that the reason that they’re round and have no sharp edges is to contain the high voltage like, uh, if you’ve seen a high voltage system’s insulators—things are round or else you get a corona discharge. In either case, it began to hiss as in high voltage and it lifted off the ground quietly except for that little hiss in the background, and that stopped as soon as it reached about 20 or 30 feet.”

He said excessive caution and intense secrecy contributed to the plodding pace of the program and were a main source of his disenchantment.

Lazar: “There are people much more capable of dealing with this information, and by this time would have gotten a lot further along than this small select group of people working out in the middle of the desert. They don’t even have the facilities, really, to completely analyze what they’re dealing with.”

When he reached what he felt was his bursting point, he took a few friends to the edge of the Groom Mountains to see the flights for themselves. A total of five witnesses on two consecutive weeks managed to dodge security patrols long enough to see the strange glowing object lift above the mountain. This home video tape was recorded during one of the trips to the Groom Mountains [showing video tape. A lot of talking....Object in sight....Mention of brightness of the object....].

Witness: “Through the telescope we could see an elliptical-shaped light. You can only get so close even with a telescope to a secure facility. Anyway, it came up by us very rapidly. It glowed and glows brighter like a star and we almost got the feeling that it was going to explode, it glowed so brightly. We backed up behind the car then it went down and glowed back up a little bit and then very softly glided back over, back where the mountains where it came up, hovered for awhile, and then that’s that....Just like you see in the movies.”

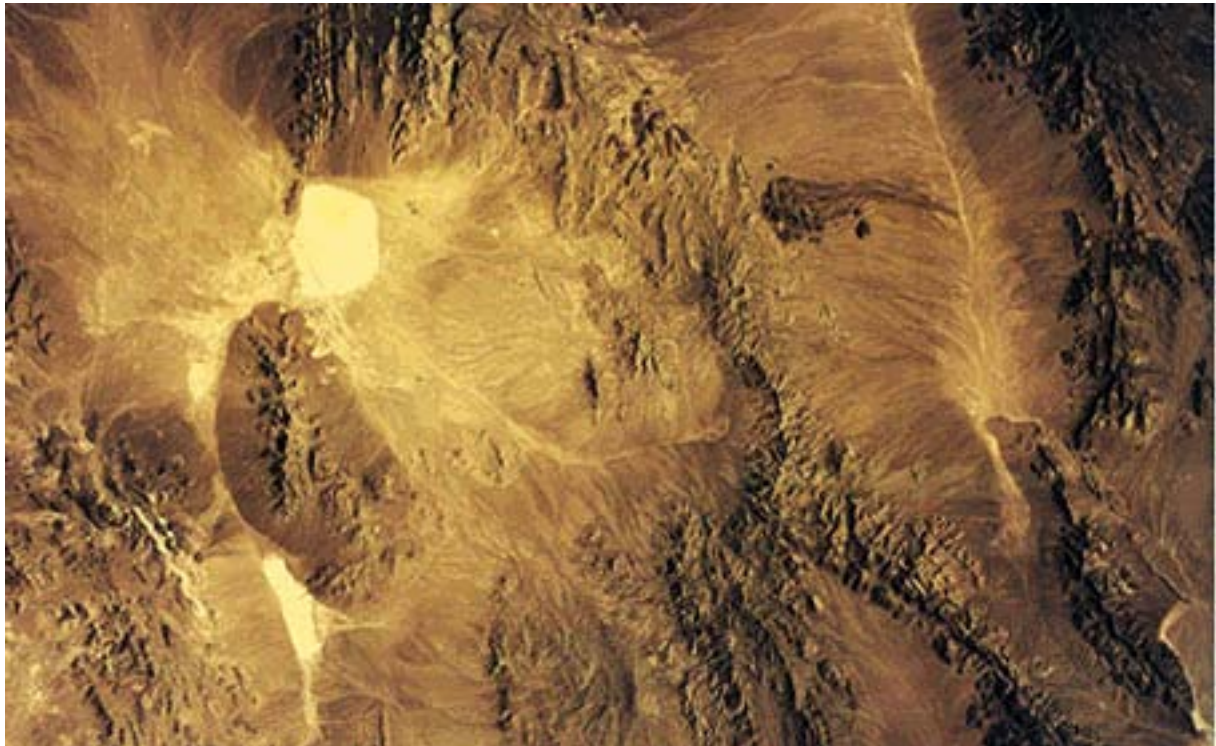
Bob Lazar isn't the only person to claim "inside knowledge" of the flying disks at the test site—he is just the only person to say so publicly. We have communicated with several people who say they know of the program.

A technician in a highly sensitive position told us it is "common knowledge among those with high security clearances that recovered alien spacecrafts are stored at the Nevada test site." A Las Vegas professional, who once served in the military and was stationed at the test site, said he saw a flying disk land outside the boundaries of Area 51 -- that it was quickly surrounded by security personnel and that he was taken away and debriefed for several hours. A man who once worked at Groom Lake as a technician, at our request, wrote this letter explaining how he inadvertently walked into the wrong hangar and saw what appeared to be a large metallic disk under a tarp. It was being examined by men in lab coats. And, an airman who worked at Nellis at a radar installation says he and his fellow servicemen watched over a period of five nights, unusual objects flying over the Groom Mountains. He says the radar images indicates the objects zoomed into range at speeds of 7,000 miles per hour and then would stop on a dime, and that nothing we have is capable of doing that. The airman says that when word of his sighting got out, he was ordered to turn off his radar sensors for that area and told to keep quiet about the matter because it did not happen.

None of this means that the military is actually flying alien spacecraft in the Nevada desert. It could all perhaps be explained as some other secret program. Lazar insists that's not the case.

We put the matter to the U.S. Navy, which according to Lazar, is running the saucer show. Four different naval offices were contacted. All denied having any information in their files. The Naval Research Lab said it conducted a thorough search but found "zip." Naval Intelligence said much the same thing, adding, it is not required to create a file where one doesn't exist. A side note: We also requested files on a UFO sighting over Tremonton, Utah in 1952. The Navy spent more than a thousand hours studying film of that sighting—a fact that's been noted in several publications—but, for purposes of our request, the Navy couldn't find those files either.

Lazar: "The group that runs this project, whether it really is the Navy or they just say that, apparently these people have executive power—they don't report to anyone."



Larger Groom Lake Area Satellite Photography

December 9, 1989

George Knapp, producer/host
Robert Lazar, guest

George Knapp: Hello, and welcome to *On the Record*.

One month ago, we began a series of reports about UFOs. With the exception of a few cranky newspaper people, the response has been overwhelmingly positive. We've had requests for more information from all over the country and from all over the world. Tonight we're going to delve a little deeper into the subject with the man who was the impetus for our report in the first place, Bob Lazar.

Bob, good to have you here. A thumbnail sketch of yourself for those who might not be familiar with your background.

Robert Lazar: I worked at Los Alamos National Lab as a physicist, and hired as a senior staff physicist at Area S-4, for what I was told anyway was the United States Navy.

Knapp: What did they tell you were going to be doing? Or did they tell you?

Lazar: No, they really didn't tell me until the very end. They said a high-technology job, something that I'd be very interested in.

Knapp: We'll get into the things that you saw in a couple of minutes. But it's been about a little more than three weeks since your identity was made public. We had you on another program a couple of months ago -- using an assumed name and having you in silhouette -- but since your identity has been made public and since this information has been made public, what's it been like? What's been the response from people that see you on the street?

Lazar: The response has been almost all favorable. In fact, everyone that I've run into has been very supportive, very interested. A lot of people want to dig back into my background and re-trace everything.

Knapp: Many of the people who have been calling -- calling us as well -- were under the impression that either you've gone underground or you've been silenced or we've been silenced by dark and sinister forces. Anything like that happen to you so far?

Lazar: That's ridiculous. People are always going over the deep end on that. And no one's told me -- other than originally -- not to say anything. And I'm sure no one's come forward to you.

Knapp: But in the beginning, they told you to keep quiet about this.

Lazar: Oh yeah! It's the most secret program in the United States.

Knapp: In what way did they try to make sure you kept your mouth shut?

Lazar: Everything up to death threats. I mean constant reminders of it, signing away my constitutional rights for fair trial and that sort of thing.

Knapp: And since this thing, your phone's been tapped, you believe?

Lazar: I have a tap detector, and occasionally after I pick up the phone, a little red light goes on.

Knapp: The reason you came forward with the information to begin with? Is it related to the fact that they were bothering you?

Lazar: Yeah, it was essentially to stop that. What had happened was, I sent in a request for my birth certificate, and as it turned out it wasn't there anymore, that I wasn't born at the hospital! And that kind of got me wondering what's going on. I put in a request for some other information, previous jobs, and that was also gone, and I thought something had to be done before I disappeared.

Knapp: You were worried about your life though for a while there, weren't you?

Lazar: That was one of the reasons to come on and let everything out on the air; it's a little of insurance.

Knapp: Are you worried any more? Do you get the feeling you're over the hump?

Lazar: To some degree, yeah.

Knapp: Let's look at some of the technology you saw. When did you first get the idea, what's the first thing you saw that made you convinced that it's not from here?

Lazar: The first thing was hands-on experience with the anti-matter reactor. It's a plate about 18 inches in diameter with a sphere on top.

Knapp: We have a tape of a model that a friend of yours made. You can narrate along. There it is.

Lazar: Inside that tower is a chip of Element 115 they just put in there. That's a super-heavy element. The lid goes on top. And as far as any other of the workings of it, I really don't know what's inside the bottom of it. 115 sets up a gravitational field around the top. But just in general, the whole technology is virtually unknown.

Knapp: Working parts?



Larger Groom Lake Area Map

Lazar: None detectable. Essentially, the job was to back-engineer everything, where you have a finished product and to step backwards and find out how it was made or how it could be made with earthly materials. There hasn't been very much progress.

Knapp: What could you do with an anti-matter generator? What does it do?

Lazar: There's an annihilation reaction. It's an extremely powerful reaction, a hundred percent conversion of matter to energy, unlike a fission or fusion reaction which is somewhere around eight-tenths of one percent conversion of matter to energy.

Knapp: How does it work? What starts the reaction going?

Lazar: Apparently, the 115 under bombardment with protons lets out an anti-matter particle. This anti-matter particle will react with any matter whatsoever, which I imagine there is some target system inside the reactor. This, in turn, releases heat, and somewhere within that system there is a one-hundred-percent-efficient thermionic generator, essentially a heat-to-electrical generator.

Knapp: How is this anti-matter reactor connected to gravity generation?

Lazar: Well, that reactor serves two purposes; it provides a tremendous amount of electrical power, which is almost a by-product. The gravitational wave gets formed at the sphere, and that's through some action of the 115, and the exact action I don't think anyone really knows. The wave guide siphons off that gravity wave, and that's channeled above the top of the disk to the lower part where there are three gravity amplifiers, which direct that gravity wave.

Knapp: In essence creating their own gravitational field.

Lazar: Their own gravitational field. It allows you to do virtually anything. Gravity distorts time and space. By doing that, now you're into a different mode of travel, where instead of traveling in a linear method -- going from Point A to B -- now you can distort time and space to where you essentially bring the mountain to Mohammad; you almost bring your destination to you without moving. And since you're distorting time, all this takes place in between moments of time.

Knapp: Of course, what the UFO skeptics say is, yeah, there's life out there elsewhere in the universe; it can never come here; it's just too darn far. With the kind of technology you're talking about, it makes such considerations irrelevant about distance and time and things like that.

Lazar: Exactly, because when you are distorting time, there's no longer a normal reference of time.

Knapp: The first time you saw the anti-matter reactor in operation or a demonstration, tell me about that.

Lazar: They were able to channel the field off in a demonstration that they created an intense gravitational area. And you began to see a small little black disk form, and that was the bending of the light.

Knapp: Just like a black hole floating around?

Lazar: Yeah, well, a black hole is a bad analogy, but yeah, essentially.

Knapp: And they gave you some kind of demonstration about time, involving a candle?

Lazar: Yeah, they took a candle and lit it and put it in the distorted gravitational field, which distorts time, and the candle just stood there. It didn't melt or burn. It was really unbelievable!

Knapp: You had to be floored by seeing all this.

Lazar: Oh I was! That's why I'm kind of laughing about it now because it must sound ridiculous to everyone. But it's just phenomenal.

Knapp: About the 115: Explain what it is and why you believe it could not yet be manufactured here.

Lazar: Okay, it's a super-heavy element: The highest element we've synthesized yet has been Element 106. Now from anything higher than uranium up the half-life begins to drop. When you get up to Element 106, it's only around for a very small amount of time. Science theorizes that up around Element 113 to 116 they should again become stable. That's what Element 115 is; it's a stable element. To synthesize it would be nearly impossible. The way we synthesize heavy elements is, we take a stable element, put it in an accelerator, and bombard it with protons. Essentially what you're trying to do is plug in protons into the atoms and increase the atomic number. To do that to the level of Element 115 would just take an incredible amount of power and an incredible amount of time.

Knapp: What kinds of things, what capabilities would a heavy element like this have - I mean other than producing power? Obviously, it can produce a lot of power, right?

Lazar: Just using the anti-matter-producing property, the potential for a weapon is staggering!

Knapp: I guess what I've heard most from people who just don't buy the whole story is that sure, maybe you work at an area called S-4, and maybe it is a secret area, but what you were shown is stuff that we've made. That we made this 115 - if it is 115 - that we made the flying disks, that we made these anti-matter reactors, because these are advances that you just don't know about.

Lazar: Well, the fact that the main job of everyone there is to find out how everything's made, I mean that just contradicts everything right off the bat. The materials are completely alien to us, and just the overall idea of the project is: Hey, can we duplicate this with materials that we have here? So obviously, it was something that was found or given, for that matter, and we're just trying to duplicate it.

Knapp: You also read a series of reports that had other stunning information. Can you give an overview of the kind of things that were in these reports?

Lazar: The reason I didn't do that before was, first of all they were just reports. Everything else I had hands-on experience with. Now there was lots of strange information in the reports, but there again it's just printed material and it could be disinformation. I don't know. There were photographs of aliens. There were autopsy reports. There was really a wealth of information.

Knapp: What did they look like?

Lazar: The typical "grey." I hate to say that, like anyone knows what a typical grey is. It's a creature, probably three and a half to four feet tall, a large hairless head, black, slanted eyes, long arms, very thin-looking. I don't know how else I would describe them.

Knapp: What's included in an autopsy report that you said you read?

Lazar: The reason I call it an autopsy report is I saw the carcass cut up and it was all dark inside like it was very dark blood or whatever. I'm not a doctor, but it seemed to be one large organ in the body as opposed to identifiable heart and lungs and that sort of thing, but just one gooey mess in it.

Knapp: What did the report say? It had pictures; it had to have some words: "Here's Exhibit A, an alien"?

Lazar: Essentially so! They had weights and densities of the organs, said there were no conclusions drawn, but it was just a basic description of what the person who was cutting open the body saw.

Knapp: Say where they came from?

Lazar: Yeah, in one of the reports it said they came from Reticulum 4, a star system in Zeta Reticuli.

Knapp: Now you've read a lot of UFO material. Do you find yourself mixing what you've read and what you've learned from up there?

Lazar: No, that's why I stay away from the UFO researchers and things like that. I really don't want to be associated with that. I don't research the stuff. It's interesting to read, but no, I'm not mixing anything that I've read into this stuff.

Knapp: Before you got into the program at S-4, though, you had an interest in UFOs. It must be hard for people to swallow that here's a guy who has an interest in it and he gets hired into the program.

Lazar: Well, there was a very brief time there I had sent out resumes to several places, and I wanted to get back into the scientific field again. Almost simultaneously, I met John Lear and read some of his material. And initially, I thought he was just absolutely crazy. But apparently, he did have a good source of information because, as it turns out, some of the information that he had I actually had hands-on experience with.

Knapp: But your regard for UFOs in general: As a scientist, did you think there was something to it?

Lazar: Absolutely not.

Knapp: Absolutely nothing?

Lazar: No. I would have stood on that 'til the day I died.

Knapp: Okay. In essence, were you breaking your vows that you made to the Government?

Lazar: Yeah.

Knapp: And why did you feel that was necessary? I mean, you took an oath, didn't you?

Lazar: Yeah. But look at the magnitude of what was going on. I believe that some of the technology should be kept secret until we have a handle on everything. But certainly, the overview of what happened just cannot be a secret from anyone -- not just the American people, but the rest of the world.

Knapp: Do you think it will ever come out?

Lazar: Personally, no.

The evidence in this case is considerable and supportive of Lazar's claims. In addition to the reverse-engineering he claimed to have done at Area S4, Lazar claimed to have worked at the Meson Physics lab, a part of the Los Alamos National Laboratories. The FBI is still trying to avoid the matter, even though former Nevada Congressman James Bilbray asked the FBI to investigate it over four years ago. It's probably difficult for them to deny his employment there, while his name is in an old telephone directory of Los Alamos scientists, and an article by Terry England in the June 27, 1982 edition of the Los Alamos Monitor in which he is referred to as a scientist with Los Alamos.

About 24 Los Alamos employees told former KLAS-TV anchor George Knapp that they remembered Bob Lazar. Some of them said that they have been warned not to talk about him and that they were afraid for the consequences of doing so. Four of them also confirmed to George Knapp that Bob Lazar had been working on classified projects there. After denying Lazar's employment for 5 years, Los Alamos admitted that Lazar indeed had been employed there.

Lazar also mentioned a man called Mike Thigpen and said he had randomly visited his house and interviewed him in connection to his S4 employment, as part of a series of background tests for his security clearance. His visits have been witnessed by Krisen Merck and Mrs. Wayne Higdon who happened to be at Lazar's house during one of those visits.

The Department of Energy confirmed that the Office of Federal Investigations performs background checks on people who get clearances to work at the Nevada Test site or Nellis AFB. An employee of OFI confirmed that Thigpen worked for OFI. Also consistent with Lazar's claim of having had the highest security clearance possible for a civilian is the fact that, when the State of Nevada requested documents about Lazar from the Federal Government, they replied that information on Bob Lazar was on a need-to-know basis, and that they didn't need to know.



South Nevada Map with Military Operations Areas

Pressemitteilungen der Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung

Mit der Synthese und dem Nachweis von nunmehr sechs neuen chemischen Elementen - die mit den Ordnungszahlen 107-109 in den Jahren 1981 bis 1984 und die mit den Ordnungszahlen 110-112 in den Jahren 1994 bis 1996 - steht eine Arbeitsgruppe der GSI unangefochten an der Spitze der weltweiten Bemühungen, die Tabelle der Elemente nach oben auszuweiten. Dabei sind bisher noch nicht alle Möglichkeiten ausgeschöpft. Sogar das »magische« Element 114 erscheint nun erreichbar.

Die Frage nach den oberen Grenzen der Stabilität von Atomkernen - praktisch also, wie schwer und groß sie maximal sein können - ist nicht nur für die Kernstrukturphysik von grundlegendem Interesse. Sie berührt ganz unmittelbar unsere Vorstellungen vom Aufbau der Materie im Universum. Die Beantwortung dieser Frage gehört darum bei der GSI seit ihrem Anfang zu den wesentlichen Forschungszielen, ja, sie war ein vorrangiges Motiv für ihre Gründung.

Viele Eigenschaften von Atomkernen lassen sich in Analogie zu einem Flüssigkeitstropfen beschreiben. Das darauf basierende Tröpfchenmodell der Kerne macht zuverlässige Vorhersagen für deren Masse und ihre mittlere Bindungsenergie. Es sagt jedoch nichts aus über die innere Ordnung der Protonen und Neutronen in einem Kerntropfen. Dabei bestimmt diese innere Ordnung wesentlich die Eigenschaften eines Kernsystems, zum Beispiel dessen genaue Bindungsenergie. Ähnlich der Elektronenhülle von Atomen zeigen auch Atomkerne eine Schalenstruktur, deren Ordnung bei bestimmten Protonen- und Neutronenzahlen, den sogenannten magischen Zahlen, zu besonders stabilen Konfigurationen führt. Signifikante Beispiele hierfür sind die doppelt magischen Kerne Helium-4, Sauerstoff-16, Kalzium-40 und Kalzium-48 sowie Blei-208. Bei ihnen bilden sowohl die Protonen als auch die Neutronen eine abgeschlossene Schale, so daß diese Kerne allesamt eine besonders hohe Bindungsenergie besitzen.

Eine bereits Anfang der sechziger Jahre aufkommende Überlegung war nun, ob derartige Schaleneffekte auch bei Kernen weit jenseits des Urans zu einer ausreichend starken Stabilisierung führen, so daß sie in Restspuren noch in der Natur vorkommen könnten oder sich synthetisieren lassen sollten. So wird eine dem Blei-208 ähnliche, doppelt magische Konfiguration für das Isotop 298114 mit 114 Protonen und 184 Neutronen - die hochgestellten Zahlen geben die Gesamtzahl der Nukleonen (Protonen und Neutronen) im Kern an - erwartet. Frühe Berechnungen aus dem Jahr 1966 sagten für dieses Gebiet sogar eine »Insel stabiler Elemente« mit dem Isotop 298114 als Zentrum voraus. Damit war die Idee der über- oder superschweren Elemente - im Englischen: Super Heavy Elements (SHE) - geboren und das experimentelle Bemühen um ihre Synthese eingeläutet.

Das war die Ausgangslage, als der Vorschlag von Christoph Schmelzer kam, in Deutschland einen universellen Schwerionen-Beschleuniger, den UNILAC zu bauen. Er sollte eine systematische Untersuchung aller Kernreaktionen erlauben, die zur Erzeugung überschwerer Elemente denkbar waren. Mit der Gründung der Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung im Jahre 1969 wurden dann die Weichen gestellt, um der deutschen Kernphysik den Zugang zur Schwerionenforschung zu eröffnen.

Zu Anfang erschien alles so einfach: Die vorausgesagten überschweren Elemente sollten eine dem Uran oder Thorium vergleichbare Lebensdauer haben, und es sollte möglich sein, sie in makroskopischen Mengen herzustellen. Der Chemie schien sich der Zugang zu neuen Verbindungen zu eröffnen und der Materialforschung der zu neuen Werkstoffen. Die Atomphysiker hofften auf neue Atome und die Kerntechniker auf neue Brennstoffe. Doch bereits nach wenigen Jahren weltweiter Forschung war Anfang der achtziger Jahre klar, daß die Lebensdauer der überschweren Elemente nur kurz und ihre Erzeugung schwierig ist. Alle Versuche einer Synthese oder sie in geologischen Proben in Restspuren nachzuweisen, waren gescheitert. Das Thema »Überschwere Elemente« schien erledigt zu sein. Dennoch einen Weg zur Synthese der überschweren Elemente gefunden zu haben, war und ist einer der großen Erfolge der GSI.

Der UNILAC war dabei der erste Schlüssel zum Einstieg in die Elementsynthese. Mit seiner Kette von Einzelresonatoren - ein erstmalig in einem Linearbeschleuniger verwirklichtes Konzept - bot er die Möglichkeit, die Energie der Ionen in kleinen Schritten zu ändern und reproduzierbar einzustellen.

Der zweite Schlüssel war das Geschwindigkeitsfilter SHIP (Separator for Heavy Ion Reaction Products), das in Zusammenarbeit mit dem II. Physikalischen Institut der Universität Gießen gebaut wurde. Es mußte aus der Flut der Strahlteilchen und Reaktionsprodukte die gesuchten seltenen Fusionsprodukte herausfiltern. Der dritte Schlüssel zum Erfolg waren die Detektionsmethoden: Die Geschwindigkeit aller schweren, das SHIP passierenden Kerne wird an dessen Ausgang nochmals mit Hilfe einer Laufzeitanordnung gemessen. Zur genauen Identifizierung der implantierten Kerne werden deren Zerfallseigenschaften mit Hilfe der Siliziumdetektoren bestimmt, also die ganze Zerfallskette vom implantierten Mutterkern über das Tochterisotop bis hin zu Enkeln und Urenkeln. Das Verfahren wird als Korrelationsmethode bezeichnet, weil die Zerfälle eines implantierten Mutterkerns in den Zählern der Detektoren gleiche Ortskoordinaten haben und dementsprechend einander zugeordnet werden können. So muß der Zerfall eines neuen, bisher unbekanntes Isotops eindeutig korreliert sein zu den schon bekannten Eigenschaften der nachfolgenden Generationen von Tochterisotopen.



Nevada False Color Satellite Photography

Das Dreigespann UNILAC, SHIP und Zerfallskorrelation allein hätte aber noch nicht zum Ziel geführt. Es mußte noch eine physikalische Entdeckung hinzukommen. Bereits vor der Inbetriebnahme des UNILAC hatte eine russische Forschergruppe um Yuri Oganessian in Dubna gezeigt, daß bei der Verschmelzung von doppelt-schalenstabilisiertem Blei-208 und Argon-40 Verbundkerne entstehen, deren Anregungsenergie sehr niedrig ist. Man spricht auch von sanfter Fusion, weil diese Art von Reaktion wegen der geringen Aufheizung des Verbundkerns dem Ideal einer Kernverschmelzung nahekommmt. Wie wir heute wissen, hängt eine erfolgreiche Synthese der überschweren Elemente entscheidend von einer niedrigen Anregungsenergie im Verbundkernsystem ab. Andernfalls spaltet nämlich der gebildete Zwischenkern sofort wieder in zwei leichtere Bruchstücke auf.

Durch Anwendung dieser Entdeckung konnte die letzte Tür auf dem Weg zu den überschweren Elementen aufgestoßen werden. 1980 gelang den GSI-Forschern der Einstieg in deren Erzeugung. Durch Verschmelzung von Blei-208 und Titan-50 konnten sie bei Aussendung von nur einem Neutron das Isotop $^{257}104$ herstellen. Dabei brachte die Technik der sanften Fusion noch einen weiteren experimentellen Vorteil: Blei und Wismut sind im Gegensatz zu den in alternativen Synthesereaktionen verwendeten radioaktiven Aktinidentargets leichter zugänglich und einfacher handhabbar.

Seither ist die GSI bei der Erforschung der überschweren Elemente weltweit führend. In den Jahren 1981 bis 1984 wurden die Elemente 107, 108 und 109 entdeckt, die später die Namen Nielsbohrium (nach dem dänischen Physiker Niels Bohr), Hassium (in Anlehnung an das Sitzland der GSI: Hessen) und Meitnerium (zu Ehren der österreichischen Physikerin Lise Meitner) erhielten. Nach mehrfacher Bestätigung der Ergebnisse bei Wiederholungsexperimenten wurden ab 1988 weitere Verbesserungen an der SHIP-Detektoranordnung vorgenommen. Dabei ließ sich die Empfindlichkeit nochmals um mehr als eine Größenordnung, also mehr als den Faktor 10, steigern.

1994 waren dann alle Vorbereitungen getroffen, um zur Jagd auf die nächst schwereren Elemente blasen zu können. Der erste Erfolg stellte sich am 9. November 1994 ein, als nach sanfter Verschmelzung von Blei-208 mit Nickel-62 unter Aussendung von nur einem Neutron ein Kern des Isotops $^{269}110$ identifiziert wurde. Das Element 110 war entdeckt, und das Rennen mit den konkurrierenden Arbeitsgruppen in Dubna und Berkeley zugunsten der GSI entschieden. Am 23. November 1994 folgte nach dem gleichen Rezept, nun aber unter Verwendung von Nickel-64 Projektilen, das um zwei Neutronen schwerere Isotop $^{271}110$ des Elements 110. Am 8. Dezember 1994 schließlich gelang es, dem noch eins draufzusetzen: die Entdeckung des Elements 111. Nach sanfter Verschmelzung von Wismut-209 mit Nickel-64 und der Emission eines Neutrons entstand das Isotop $^{272}111$.

Am 9. Februar 1996 wurde das nunmehr schwerste Element mit der Ordnungszahl 112 entdeckt. Der internationalen Forschungsgruppe mit Sigurd Hofmann und anderen Wissenschaftlern der GSI, des Kernforschungszentrums Dubna, Rußland, sowie der Universitäten Bratislava, Slowakei, und Jyväskylä, Finnland, gelang in einem dreiwöchigen Experiment der eindeutige Nachweis des neuen Elements.

Das nachgewiesene Isotop des Elements 112 ist das nunmehr schwerste, je von Menschen gemachte Atom mit einem Atomgewicht von 277, d.h. es ist 277mal schwerer als Wasserstoff. Chemisch sollte Element 112 ein schwerer Bruder der Elemente Zink, Cadmium und Quecksilber sein. Anders als diese ist es jedoch sehr kurzlebig; es zerfällt nach wenigen Bruchteilen einer tausendstel Sekunde unter Aussendung von Alpha-Teilchen in neue Isotope der Elemente 110 mit dem Atomgewicht 273 und Hassium mit dem Atomgewicht 269. Nach drei weiteren Alpha-Zerfällen in bekannte Isotope verliert sich die Spur der Zerfallsreihe bei Fermium, Ordnungszahl 100 und Atomgewicht 253.

Das neue Element wurde durch Verschmelzung eines Zinkatoms mit einem Bleiatom erzeugt, wobei die Zinkatome im Schwerionenbeschleuniger UNILAC der GSI auf hohe Energien beschleunigt wurden. Die seltene Reaktion läuft nur bei einer ganz bestimmten Geschwindigkeit der Zink-Projektile ab. Es müssen über einen Zeitraum von Wochen mehrere Milliarden mal Milliarden Zinkatome auf Bleiatome geschossen werden, um ein einziges Atom zu erzeugen und nachzuweisen. Das entstandene Atom wurde mit einem Geschwindigkeitsfilter sortiert, in einem Detektorsystem aufgefangen und dort über die vorher erwähnten Zerfälle nachgewiesen.

Alle bei der GSI entdeckten Isotope der Elemente 107 bis 112 sind (mit einer Ausnahme) sogenannte Alpha-Emitter, das heißt, sie zerfallen unter Aussendung von schnellen Heliumkernen. Die beobachteten Ketten von Alpha-Zerfällen sind ein Charakteristikum der überschweren Elemente. Sie beruhen auf einer durch Schalenstabilisierung drastisch reduzierten Spaltwahrscheinlichkeit, so daß die Kerne praktisch nur über den Alpha-Zerfall in stabilere Konfigurationen übergehen können. Inzwischen weiß man dank der Theoretiker wesentlich mehr über den Mechanismus der Schalenstabilisierung. Danach sollten die in Darmstadt synthetisierten Kerne deformierte schalenstabilisierte Isotope sein. Der experimentelle Nachweis der Deformation steht jedoch zur Zeit noch aus.

Um die Neutronenzahl 170 herum ändert sich die Deformation. Die Kerne sollten dann kugelförmige Gestalt annehmen. Es gibt also zu jedem überschweren Element leichtere Isotope, die deformiert sind, und schwerere Isotope, die sphärisch sind. Letztere sollten längere Halbwertszeiten haben. Wegen ihrer hohen Neutronenzahlen sind sie jedoch über eine Kernverschmelzung von stabilen Isotopen schwer erreichbar. Sie konnten bisher nicht synthetisiert werden.

Die erfolgreiche Synthese des Elements 112 nach der Synthese der Elemente 110 und 111 im Jahre 1994 bestätigt den damaligen Optimismus, noch weiter in das Gebiet der überschweren Elemente vordringen zu können. Damit zeichnet sich zum ersten Mal ein gangbarer Weg zum vorhergesagten Zentrum der überschweren Elemente ab - 30 Jahre, nachdem dieses Zentrum postuliert wurde. Das Element 114 zu erzeugen, wäre ein großer Erfolg der Kernstrukturphysik. Dieses Ziel soll in den kommenden Jahren angestrebt werden.

Possible Roswell UFO Crash Debris Received by Talk Show Host Art Bell

On May 28th, 1996, a package of odd artifacts was received by popular radio talkshow host Art Bell. It contained what might turn out to be a piece of an alien spacecraft. The anonymous sender claims that his grandfather was on the crash recovery team at Roswell, and kept these samples of debris for himself. Since 1947, when the Roswell UFO crash occurred, the pieces had "sat for years inside a closet." Of particular interest are the small broken pieces of what is purported to be from the shell of the Roswell UFO.

Concerning these pieces, the anonymous sender told Mr. Bell in a letter: "I now include the enclosed, and can only say that these scrapings came from the exterior underside of the Disc itself. It literally was a "shell-like" shielding of the Disc. Brittle and layered, almost with a prefabricated design and placing."

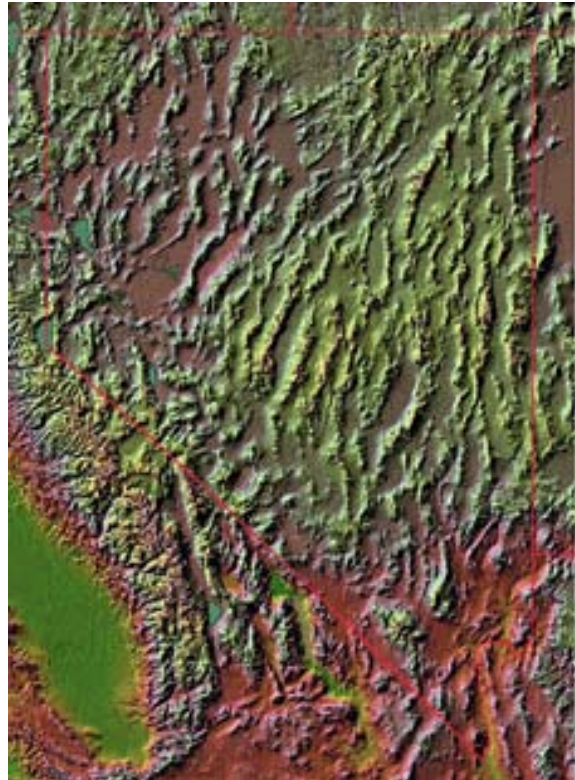
These are interesting statements because Roswell UFO crash researchers had previously interviewed crash site witnesses, such as military personnel who were at the scene, and found that the underside of the craft was described as being covered with an unusual "tile". The pieces of "shell-like shielding" sent to Art Bell might very well be what the Roswell UFO crash witnesses were describing.

Interestingly, the initial report on the analysis of the "shielding" pieces indicates that they are made of dozens of microscopic (3-4 micron) layers of Bismuth, with thicker (20 micron) layers of Magnesium separating them – layers thinner than a sheet of paper. Bismuth is an interesting element, not ordinarily used in thin layers. No lab or technician has been able to explain how these pieces were made or what purpose they might have. They had never seen anything like them. Since the Bismuth is very dense it makes sense to use thick layers of Magnesium (very light) to separate the Bismuth layers, and build a thick panel of material.

Bismuth is also mentioned in the literature as being electrogravitic. Spinning discs of Bismuth (patented by GE Engineer Henry Wallace: Pat.#3626605, 3626606, & 3823570), with a strong positive electrostatic charge applied to it, have also been shown to actually lose weight.

Perhaps even more significantly, researcher Linda Moulton Howe has been speaking with a man called "Dan" who has verified that he worked at the Aeronautical Systems Division at Edwards AFB and also at Wright Patterson AFB, back in the 70's. He became very disturbed when he heard of this "shell" objects that Art Bell had been sent, because during his employment as a research physicist, working on Top Secret back engineering projects, he says he was handed some pieces of material to analyze, and found that they were made of about 30 ultra thin layers of pure bismuth, separated by thicker layers of Magnesium.

Adding to the mystery, the Period Table of the Elements shows how Bismuth (Bi) and the mysterious "element 115" lie right on top of each other. When elements appear in the same column (series), they tend to share characteristics (such as the inertness of the noble gases).



Nevada Color Composite Satellite Photography

Extra-solar Planets Catalog incl. Zeta Reticulum System

Including brown dwarfs and candidates to be confirmed

(Warning: As there is no clear consensus about the definition criteria of planets, `super-planets' and brown dwarfs (mass, formation, ...), this Catalog includes only (with a few exceptions) objects lighter than 13 Mjup (no deuterium burning)).

Objects

(by increasing distance of the parent star to the Sun):

- 1.Prox Cen C (unconfirmed)
- 2.Lalande 21185 (data unpublished)
- 3.zeta2 Ret (unconfirmed)**
- 4.GI 229 (brown dwarf)
- 5.HD 114762 (classified as brown dwarf)
- 6.55 Cnc
- 7.47 Uma
- 8.CM Dra (to be confirmed)
- 9.51 Peg
- 10.tau Boo
- 11.upsilon And
- 12.Beta Pictoris (to be confirmed)
- 13.70 Vir (brown dwarf ?)
- 14.PSR 1257+12
- 15.PSR 0329+54 (to be confirmed)
- 16.PSR 1828-11 (unpublished data)
- 17.PSR B1620-26
- 18.Q0957+561 A (to be confirmed)
- 19.21 stars with NO planet found (Walker et al.)



3.- Unconfirmed or doubtful and unpublished objects

Star	M[.sini] Jup.mass:(J) Earthmass:(E) <i>(note 1)</i>	Semi-maj. Axis (AU)	Period years(y) days(d)	Ecc.	Inclin. (deg)	Radius (Earth rad.)
Prox Cen C 1.3 pc M5Ve V = 11.05	0.8 (J)	0.17	40 (d)	-	~ 30. °	-
<u>zeta2 Ret</u> 11 pc G1V V = 5.24	0.27(J)	0.14	18.9 (d)	0.	-	-
CM Dra 14.7 pc M4.5/M4.5 V = 12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beta Pic 18 pc A5V V = 3.8	-	> 6	2000 (d)	-	< 1 °	1.6
PSR 0329+54 780 pc	2.2 (E) 0.3 (E)	7.3 2.3	16.9 ? 0.2(y) 3.3 (y)	0.23 ? .02 -	- -	- -
PSR 1828-11 3.6 kpc	3 (E) 12 (E) 8 (E)	0.93 1.32 2.1	0.68 (y) 1.35 (y) 2.71 (y)	- - -	- - -	- - -
Q0957+561 2.4 Gpc (z = 0.39)	~ a few (E)	-	-	-	-	-

The above information was removed from the Extra Solar Planets Encyclopedia site after 4 days .. the official reason was that "the data may have been misinterpreted and there probably is no planet."

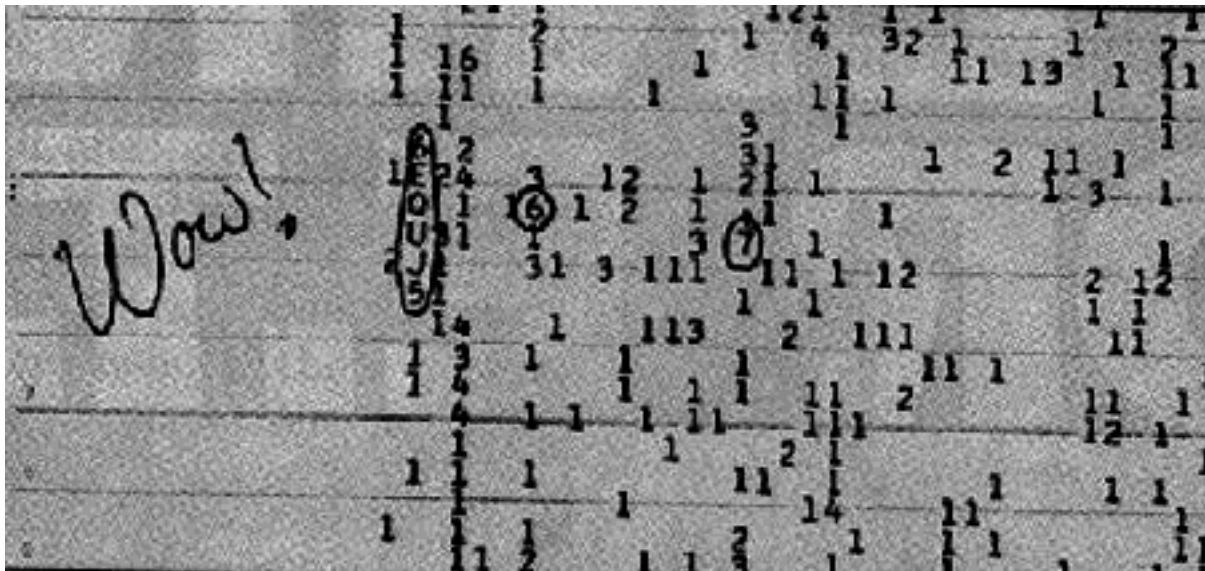
This quarter of a Jupiter mass planet is in an orbit about Zeta 2 Reticuli which lasts 18.9 days and has a semi-major axis of 0.14 Astronomical Units. For comparison Mercury has a semi-major axis of 0.39 Astronomical Units (AU). Now assuming that this newly discovered planet is the closest one to Zeta 2 Ret, then following Bode's Law (the law which states each planet is about twice the distance from it's sun as its inner neighbour) Reticulum 2 should be at 0.28 AU, Reticulum 3 should be at 0.56 AU and Reticulum 4 would be at 1.12 AU in between the Earth's 1.00 AU and Mars's 1.52 AU, well within the lifezone of a G class star.

Planet	Semi-Major axis	Period(days)	Period(years)
Reticulum 1	0.14 (AU)	18.9 (days)	0.052 (years)
Reticulum 2	0.28	54.0	0.1481
Reticulum 3	0.56	152.9	0.4196
Reticulum 4	1.12	432.6	1.12

The WOW! Signal

SETI - the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence - looking for an E.T. radio signal utilising radio telescopes has been going on for a number of years.

This search has been rather intermittent, with frequent, year long pauses due to budget cuts. The Ohio State Big Ear radio telescope, the longest continuously running project, began listening in 1974 and has since completed about 60% of its all-sky search. In 1977, it made history by detecting an extremely strong signal that, after ruling out terrestrial sources and known artificial satellites, it suggested had originated in outer space.



The "Wow" signal [see above, anomalous signal are the circled numbers] - named for a note scribbled on the recorder tape - remains the most intriguing clue, but it has not been heard again. This year, the Big Ear antenna that picked it up will be torn down.