

Rocks found in Antarctica may prove UFO's exist

ROCKS found in Antarctica are clear evidence that aliens have used earth as a "hazardous waste" dump for ashes from their radioactive fuel, an expert says.

"They're probably still doing it," says Lane Childress, a retired physicist and UFO expert who believes that alien UFO bases may be located under a mysterious 186,000-square-mile warm-water lake that was found by NASA in Antarctica.

The Antarctica rocks' volcanic history, age and chemistry all suggest they come from the moon and Mars, say NASA experts.

"It's from Mars — there's no doubt about it," says Robert Pepin, a University of Minnesota physicist who tested the suspected Martian rock.

And Professor Klaus Keil, a University of New Mexico

physicist who examined another sample, says: "It's clearly lunar."

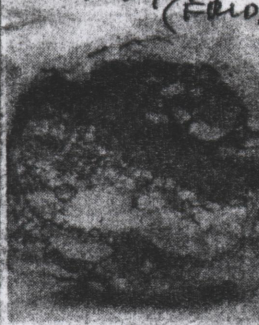
Scientists have learned that, unlike other meteorites, the mysterious rocks did not come from asteroids or comets.

Their chemical components and age clearly link them to the moon and Mars.

How they escaped the gravity of the moon and Mars is a puzzle. Dr. Donald Bogard, a NASA geologist, said that a considerable force would be required to send them into orbit — especially the Mars rock, which weighs 17.5 pounds.

Some scientists theorize that an asteroid hit Mars with such force that it turned permafrost on the Martian surface to steam, helping to propel the rocky fragments to velocities that enabled them to break free of the planet's gravity.

But Childress, who live in northern California, disagrees.



"If that's what happened," he says, "the asteroid must have had an atomic warhead."

Childress believes the rocks are "clinkers" left from nitrogen-rich rocks aliens use to fuel their spaceships.

"They're similar to the hard residue left by coal after it is burned," he explains.

Both the lunar and Martian rocks have high nitrogen content and have obviously been subjected to intense heat and incredible amounts of radioactivity, Childress says.

"Nitrogen would make an excellent fuel for nuclear engines,"

he explains. "What's more, it is readily available in space — often trapped in rocks on planets and satellites, like Mars and the moon, that have little or no atmosphere.

"Naturally, when all or most of the nitrogen is burned off, they would have to get rid of the waste products — dump them.

"And this is what I believe aliens have done in Antarctica and Africa and India, where similar rocks have been found," Childress adds.

The rocks found by American scientists at the Elephant Moraine near McMurdo Sound in Antarctica were not especially radioactive, but Childress believes highly-radioactive "clinkers" may be found there some day.

"The ones they found were near the surface," the 72-year-old scientist says, "and probably were uncovered by action of shifting snow and creeping glaciers."

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