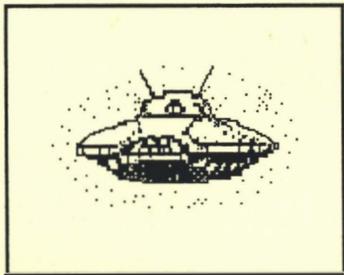
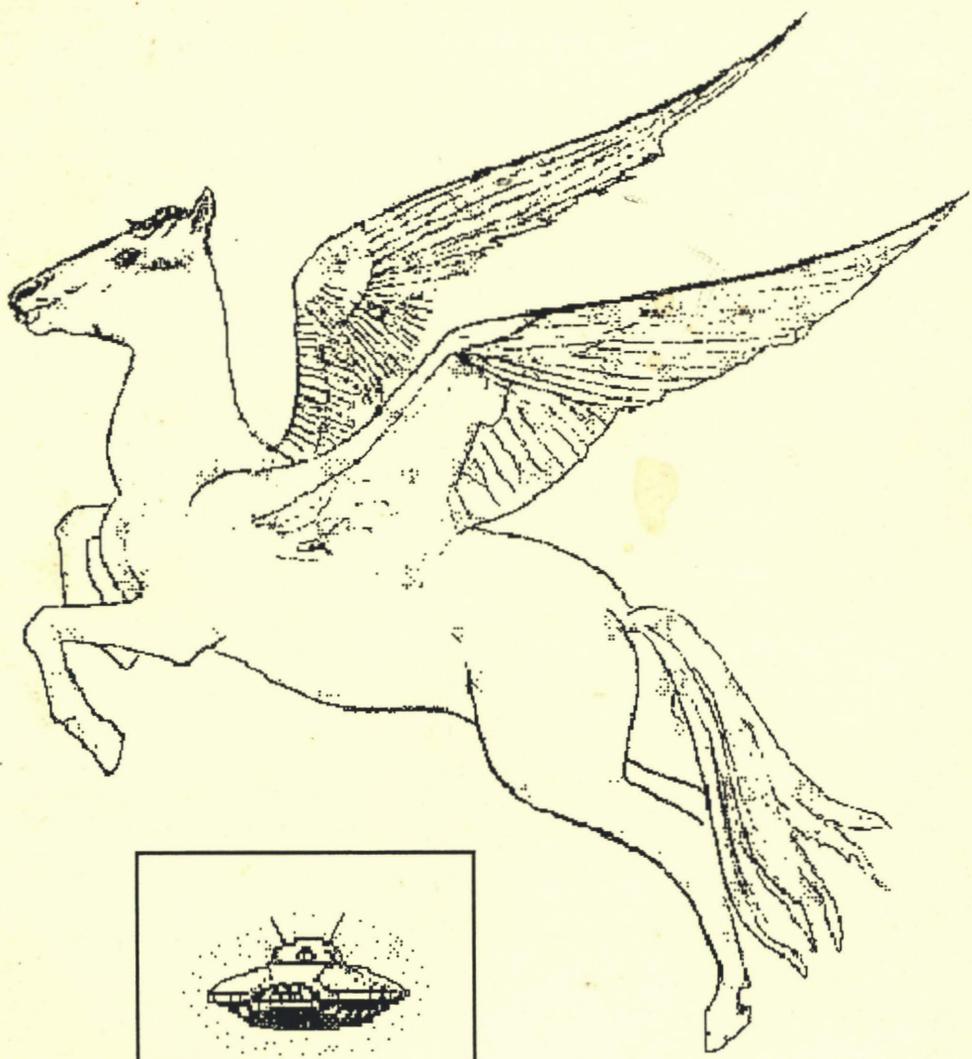


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PEGASUS



Surrey Investigation Group into Aerial Phenomena

PEGASUS

Volume 20, #1

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CREDO

A contributor to this current issue of *Pegasus* notes the remarkably high percentage of the UK population who believe in the reality of the UFO phenomenon and makes a distinction between ufologists, whose belief is held to be based on evidence, and others who are merely credulous on other grounds or even on none at all.

The number of believers in a particular proposition is, however, quite irrelevant to its truth or falsity. There was once a time when everyone believed the earth was flat; now everyone believes it is spherical, but few supporters of either view could actually state reasons for their belief, either then or now. It was and is in both cases simply what everyone "knew" to be true.

SIGAP members can claim to be ufologists, as defined above, because they do *not* know in the way that religious sectaries claim to know their peculiar dogmas. Ufologists believe only that evidence so far available tends to support a view that events have been credibly reported which, taken all together, can be best understood and interpreted in the light of a theory which postulates the existence of UFOs. That is about as far as we can go at present.

G.M.

THE RENDLESHAM FILES REVIEWED

By Nick Pope

Introduction

Ever since Georgina Bruni first broke the story concerning the release of MOD documents on the Rendlesham Forest incident, I've found myself on the receiving end of numerous questions concerning the papers: Did they prove that in my previous statements on the case I'd withheld information from ufologists? Was I implicated in a cover-up? Had I seen all of the papers? Had I been involved in the decision to release them? Sceptics and believers alike trawled through my previous comments on the case, and I found myself quoted, misquoted and selectively quoted. Everyone, so it seemed, had an opinion or an agenda. But what was the truth? In this article I'll address all these issues and offer a personal view on what is already proving to be the biggest and most significant ufological story in many years.

I should first pay tribute to Lord Hill-Norton and Georgina Bruni, whose tireless efforts over the last few years have culminated in the release of these documents. Whether you're a sceptic or a believer, anyone with a genuine interest in ufology should applaud the hard work that these two dedicated individuals have done in their quest for the truth.

I will not go into a detailed summary or analysis of the documents themselves, because this has already been done by Georgina Bruni in her comprehensive article in the September edition of *UFO Magazine*, and in the various newspaper, television and radio interviews that she carried out after having broken the story. Instead, I'll confine myself to observations based on my personal involvement with this case.

Are The Documents Genuine?

The first point I should make is that the documents are genuine. Readers may think this goes without saying, but I disagree. Ufologists are well-used to debates about whether documents are genuine or bogus, the MJ-12 papers being a case in point. I can confirm that there are no question marks over the provenance of the Rendlesham documents. I say this for two reasons: firstly, I've seen the covering letter from the MOD under which these documents were released to Georgina, and know that it's genuine. Secondly, and on a far more

personal level, I recognise most of the papers from my time in Sec(AS). Indeed, I wrote some of them! More about this later.

How Many Files?

Another point worth making is that the papers do not come exclusively from one file. Some people are already talking about "The Rendlesham File", but this is misleading. In fact, the papers come from two main files, D/DS8/10/209 and D/Sec(AS)/12/2/1. The first of these was a general file on which miscellaneous UFO briefs, reports and correspondence were placed. There were seven "parts" to this file (i.e. different folders bearing the same reference, designated parts A to G). Generally speaking, a part should be closed when it contains one hundred enclosures or when it becomes over an inch thick, although this doesn't always happen. Initially, papers on the Rendlesham Forest incident were placed on this general file, which explains why "E109" is written on the top right hand corner of Charles Halt's memorandum, as opposed to E1 as one might expect.

It was only in 1982 that a discrete file on the Rendlesham Forest incident was opened but, as late as 1983, papers were still being incorrectly placed on the general file. To further complicate matters, DS8 ceased to exist in 1985 and was replaced by Sec(AS), following a major reorganisation of the MOD. The files were re-titled accordingly. Therefore, although the MOD's discrete Rendlesham file (D/Sec(AS)12/12/1) bears the date of October 1982 in the top left hand corner as the date it was opened, Sec(AS) did not exist in 1982!

More Observations Concerning the Files

There's another point about the front cover of the file (reproduced on page 10 of last month's [UFO] magazine) that's worth making. The phrase "S/R 2025" means that the scheduled review date of the file was to have been 2025. This stems from the so-called 30-year rule, which is a key part of the Public Record Acts of 1958 and 1967, and tells us that the Rendlesham Forest file was closed in 1994. Indeed, just about the final paper on the file was a 1994 briefing that I prepared for the MOD Press Office, which was passed to the makers of a Central TV documentary. I subsequently appeared in this programme as an official MOD spokesperson, giving the "no defence significance" party line, in relation to both the Rendlesham Forest incident and the UFO phenomenon more generally.

The final observation concerning the file cover relates to the "Sent Out Date" of 1/11/00 (i.e. sent out to the secretariat, at their request, from the Records Management division, commonly referred to within the MOD as "Archives"). Georgina Bruni has pointed out that this is exactly the time when the MOD asked her publishers to supply the Department with an advance copy of her book *You Can't Tell The People*, prior to its circulation to Defence Ministers and other senior MOD personnel. There are certain things that I can't say about this and about the release of the documents, but I should make it clear that I no longer have any official MOD role in relation to the subject, and was in no way involved in the decision to release the documents.

These detailed comments about the files are doubtless difficult to follow, but I think it's important to set out some information concerning the way in which MOD files are opened, managed, closed and archived. If it's any consolation, I've worked for the MOD for over 16 years now and I still find this sort of thing confusing! Conspiracy theorists are driven to distraction by the complexities of the MOD filing system, but what they often see as evidence of a cover-up is generally only proof of civil service bureaucracy. On this, the sceptics and I agree.

The Role of the Secretariat

The MOD documents completely demolish one enduring ufological myth, which is the theory that DS8 and its successor Sec(AS) acted only as a "shop window", dealing with public sightings and correspondence only, while military UFO sightings were investigated by shadowy branches that carried out secret research which those in the secretariat had no need to know, and no security clearance to see. I've always said that this was nonsense, and I'm pleased that the files now prove I'm right. They clearly show that the Secretariat acts as the lead department and tasks various specialist divisions to check points of detail relating to their specific areas of expertise. So, if anything, these specialist branches have a subordinate role to the Secretariat. It was curious that a handful of believers and sceptics found some common ground here and seemed genuinely to believe that Sec(AS) were somehow "out of the loop", acting as little more than a public-relations office that carried out low-level clerical tasks. The newly-released documents set the record straight on this point.

Do I Remember All These Documents?

This is almost impossible for me to answer, given that I last saw the various UFO files over seven years ago. I'm very suspicious when people claim perfect recollection of official documents, years after their involvement. While I recognise most of them, I can't swear that I recall every single one. Similarly, I'm pretty sure that I recall other Rendlesham documents that aren't yet in the public domain. I'm trying to recall the details of these, but again I'm not sure about this and obviously couldn't talk about such matters anyway, at least until an official decision to release them has been made.

Although most of the Rendlesham Forest documents that the MOD could locate have been released, five have been withheld because of exemptions to the Code of Practice on Access to Government Information. But aside from these withheld documents is the entirely separate issue of documents that were never on any of the files in the first place. As an example, I'm virtually certain that the individual statements taken or allegedly taken from key USAF witnesses Burroughs, Penniston, Cabansag, Buran and Chandler weren't on any of the files I saw. I'm pretty sure this means they were never passed to the MOD, although I can't be [absolutely] sure on this point. The photographs taken by Master Sergeant Ray Gulyas the morning after the first incident (showing Captain Mike Verrano and PC Brian Creswell examining the landing site) were also almost certainly never forwarded. I definitely didn't see them during my time in Sec(AS).

This may sound a bit vague, but I'm being asked to recall specific details of work I did seven years ago, when the Rendlesham Forest incident was already thirteen years in the past. It's not an easy task.

The Defence Intelligence Staff

Some of the released documents are from the Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS) and this brings me to a difficult area. It will be no great surprise to those with a knowledge of the MOD that, where I've previously referred to "specialist divisions" assisting me with UFO work, this included the DIS. The documents make it abundantly clear that with regard to Rendlesham, DS8 and the DIS worked hand in hand, freely sharing data in the course of the investigation. This certainly reflects what happened during my tour of duty in Sec(AS), from 1991 to 1994, when I would routinely liaise with these personnel, sharing data and ideas. But, for reasons that I'm sure will be obvious, this was an area of my work that I could never previously have

discussed with the media or the public. It's an area where I still can't be wholly forthcoming, and where not everything that happens is written up on files. I don't mean this to sound conspiratorial, and please don't think that I'm hinting at a cover-up, because I'm not. I'm simply trying to explain that the MOD and the military do business in a way that few outsiders understand.

Now that some DIS UFO documents have been released, I can confirm the basic fact of my involvement with this part of the Department. But before they were released I could say nothing at all about such matters, and my original silence on the joint DS8/DIS/RAF investigation in the immediate aftermath of the incident is being interpreted as proof that either I wasn't aware of this work or that I'd helped cover it up. Anyone who knows anything about intelligence matters and the Official Secrets Act must realise that I had to follow the party line here and not discuss any aspect of the case that wasn't yet in the public domain. The idea that I'd be able to casually discuss such matters during interviews with ufologists is farcical.

The Radiation Readings

I want now to offer some views on two key aspects of the case that have been further highlighted by the released documents. The first is the issue of the radiation readings taken at the landing site by Staff Sergeant Munro Nevilles, on the orders of Charles Halt. When I re-opened the investigation into the Rendlesham Forest incident in 1994 I contacted Giles Cowling at the Defence Radiological Protection Service (DRPS) and asked that he provide Sec(AS) with an assessment of the radiation readings recorded in Halt's memorandum. This assessment was that the readings were ten times what would be expected for the area concerned. As I was subsequently to discover, this assessment was broadly similar to the original assessment from the DIS, which I hadn't seen at the time. Writing on 23 February 1981 R C Horscroft, ADI/DI52 said "The value of 0.1 milliroentgens (mr), I assume that this is per hour, seems significantly higher than the average background of about 0.015 mr".

Some questions have been raised about the readings in Halt's memorandum. Maybe the dial was misread, and maybe the needle was waving around so much that an accurate measurement was impossible. Well, all I can say to that is "maybe". But any official assessment has to be based on the data received. It's also been pointed out that the equipment used was not designed for the task.

Short of suggesting that the USAF have a piece of kit designed specifically to measure radiation from UFOs, I'm not sure how to deal with such comments. Of course the equipment wasn't designed for such a task, so of course it wasn't ideal. But one can only use the equipment available, so again, we can only analyse the data we have, not the data we'd like to have.

I've previously assured people that the radiation at the landing site would have posed no danger to Halt and his team, or to those who subsequently visited the location. Various sceptics have tried to spin this comment into my saying that the radiation readings were low. What I actually said is that they were comparatively low and therefore harmless. They are, however, as both the DIS and DRPS assessments make clear, significantly higher than one would have expected. But, as I've patiently explained to the likes of Ian Ridpath and Professor Frank Close, even this is not the key point. The key point is that the readings peaked in the three depressions in the ground, in the centre of the triangle formed by these depressions, and on the side of one of the trees facing the landing site. In any proper analysis of this, one has to go back to the raw data, and that means looking again at Halt's memorandum and the new transcript of Halt's tape that Georgina Bruni includes in her book, *You Can't Tell The People*. On this latter point, another interesting question is: what happened to the various soil and sap samples that Halt had his team collect?

The Radar Evidence

The second area where I want to offer some views based on my personal MOD experience relates to the radar data. Radar is not infallible, and in Chapter 4 of *Open Skies, Closed Minds* I explained some of the reasons why a blip on a radar screen does not necessarily indicate the presence of an object. As examples, problems can occur in certain meteorological conditions and when two radar systems interfere with each other; and, as with most technology, some bits of kit are more temperamental than others! Georgina Bruni's interview with former RAF radar operator Nigel Kerr (see pages 39 and 40 of *You Can't Tell The People*) covered what happened when personnel in the Bentwaters tower contacted Eastern Radar at RAF Watton, explaining that they could see unidentified lights over the base. On checking his radar screen Kerr noticed a blip that stayed for three or four sweeps before disappearing. Such returns are not uncommon, and in themselves mean nothing. But again, the sceptics miss the point,

which is that the return was seen at exactly the same time and in exactly the same location as the unidentified light seen in the sky by military personnel at Bentwaters.

What Next?

In her analysis of the documents Georgina Bruni drew attention to several questions that arise from the files, including the following:

Why did General Gabriel (Commander-in-Chief, United States Air Forces in Europe) visit Bentwaters early in 1981, so soon after his official visit on 3 December 1980, and why does it seem that both Gordon Williams and Donald Moreland were unaware of the visit?

Who handed General Gabriel the tape recordings of Charles Halt's encounter, was any other material handed over, and what subsequent analysis and investigation was carried out by USAFE? And, if the tape recording in the public domain is only an edited extract of Halt's recordings, what's happened to the rest of it?

Was the DI52 offer to follow up their initial assessment of the radiation readings taken up? If it was, was a site visit made, and what conclusions were reached? If the offer wasn't followed up, what was the reason, given the DI52 view that the readings were "significantly higher than the average background"?

Conclusion

With the release of the Rendlesham files Georgina Bruni has achieved a significant breakthrough for ufology. She's following up the questions detailed in the previous paragraph with various MOD, RAF and USAF contacts, and I know that other researchers have built upon her work and are making their own enquiries. Stand by for further revelations.

The Rendlesham documents reveal important facts about the case, and will have given fresh encouragement to ufologists as they seek to explain Britain's most famous UFO mystery. There's still much work to be done but, now that so many of the official papers have been released, further investigation should be easier. The incident itself may be over twenty years old, but the trail is far from cold. As for where this trail will lead, time will tell.

TAKE A LEAP INTO HYPERSPACE

By Haiko Lietz

05 January 2006, from *New Scientist* Print Edition

EVERY year the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) awards prizes for the best papers presented at its annual conference. Last year's winner in the nuclear and future flight category went to a paper calling for experimental tests of an astonishing new type of engine. According to the paper, this hyperdrive motor would propel a craft through another dimension at enormous speeds. It could leave Earth at lunchtime and get to the moon in time for dinner. There's just one catch: the idea relies on an obscure and largely unrecognised kind of physics. Can they possibly be serious?

The AIAA is certainly not embarrassed. What's more, the US military has begun to cast its eyes over the hyperdrive concept, and a space propulsion researcher at the US Department of Energy's Sandia National Laboratories has said he would be interested in putting the idea to the test. And despite the bafflement of most physicists at the theory that supposedly underpins it, Pavlos Mikellides, an aerospace engineer at the Arizona State University in Tempe who reviewed the winning paper, stands by the committee's choice. "Even though such features have been explored before, this particular approach is quite unique," he says.

Unique it certainly is. If the experiment gets the go-ahead and works, it could reveal new interactions between the fundamental forces of nature that would change the future of space travel. Forget spending six months or more holed up in a rocket on the way to Mars, a round trip on the hyperdrive could take as little as five hours. All our worries about astronauts' muscles wasting away or their DNA being irreparably damaged by cosmic radiation would disappear overnight. What's more, the device would put travel to the stars within reach for the first time. But can the hyperdrive really get off the ground?

The answer to that question hinges on the work of a little-known German physicist. Burkhard Heim began to explore the hyperdrive propulsion concept in the 1950s as a spin-off from his attempts to heal the biggest divide in physics: the rift between quantum mechanics and Einstein's general theory of relativity.

Quantum Theory describes the realm of the very small -- atoms, electrons and elementary particles -- while general relativity deals with gravity. The two theories are immensely successful in their separate spheres. The clash arises

when it comes to describing the basic structure of space. In general relativity, space-time is an active, malleable fabric. It has four dimensions -- three of space and one of time -- that deform when masses are placed in them. In Einstein's formulation, the force of gravity is a result of the deformation of these dimensions. Quantum Theory, on the other hand, demands that space is a fixed and passive stage, something simply there for particles to exist on. It also suggests that space itself must somehow be made up of discrete, quantum elements.

In the early 1950s Heim began to rewrite the equations of general relativity in a quantum framework. He drew on Einstein's idea that the gravitational force emerges from the dimensions of space and time, but suggested that all fundamental forces, including electromagnetism, might emerge from a new, different set of dimensions. Originally he had four extra dimensions but he discarded two of them, believing that they did not produce any forces, and settled for adding a new two-dimensional "sub-space" onto Einstein's four-dimensional space-time.

In Heim's six-dimensional world the forces of gravity and electromagnetism are coupled together. Even in our familiar four-dimensional world we can see a link between the two forces through the behaviour of fundamental particles, such as the electron. An electron has both mass and charge. When an electron falls under the pull of gravity, its moving electric charge creates a magnetic field. And, if you use an electromagnetic field to accelerate an electron, you move the gravitational field associated with its mass. But, in the four dimensions that we know you cannot change the strength of gravity simply by cranking up the electromagnetic field.

In Heim's view of space and time this limitation disappears. He claimed it is possible to convert electromagnetic energy into gravitational and back again, and speculated that a rotating magnetic field could reduce the influence of gravity on a spacecraft enough for it to take off.

When he presented his idea in public in 1957, he became an instant celebrity. Wernher von Braun, the German engineer who at the time was leading the Saturn rocket programme that later launched astronauts to the moon, approached Heim about his work and asked whether the expensive Saturn rockets were worthwhile. And, in a letter in 1964, the German relativity theorist Pascual Jordan, who had worked with the distinguished physicists Max Born and Werner Heisenberg and was a member of the Nobel committee, told Heim that his plan was so important "that its successful experimental treatment would without doubt make the researcher a candidate for the Nobel prize".

But all this attention only led Heim to retreat from the public eye. This was partly because of his severe multiple disabilities, caused by a lab accident when he was still in his teens. But Heim was also reluctant to disclose his theory without an experiment to prove it. He never learned English because he did not want his work to leave the country. As a result, very few people knew about his work and no-one came up with the necessary research funding. In 1958 the Bölkow aerospace company did offer some money, but not enough to do the proposed experiment.

While Heim waited for more money to come in, Ludwig Bölkow, the company's director, encouraged him to develop his theory further. Heim took his advice, and one of the results was a theorem that led to a series of formulae for calculating the masses of the fundamental particles – something that conventional theories have conspicuously failed to achieve. He outlined this work in 1977 in the Max Planck Institute's journal *Zeitschrift für Naturforschung*, his only peer-reviewed paper. In an abstruse way that few physicists even claim to understand, the formulae work out a particle's mass starting from physical characteristics, such as its charge and angular momentum.

Yet the theorem has proved surprisingly powerful. The standard model of physics, which is generally accepted as the best available theory of elementary particles, is incapable of predicting a particle's mass. Even the accepted means of estimating mass theoretically, known as lattice quantum chromodynamics, only gets to between 1 and 10 percent of the experimental values.

Gravity reduction

But, in 1982, when researchers at the German Electron Synchrotron (DESY) in Hamburg implemented Heim's mass theorem in a computer program, it predicted masses of fundamental particles that matched the measured values to within the accuracy of experimental error. If they are let down by anything, it is the precision to which we know the values of the fundamental constants. Two years after Heim's death in 2001 his long-term collaborator, Illobrand von Ludwiger, calculated the mass formula using a more accurate gravitational constant. "The masses came out even more precise," he says.

After publishing the mass formulae, Heim never really looked at hyperspace propulsion again. Instead, in response to requests for more information about the theory behind the mass predictions, he spent all his time detailing his ideas in three books published in German. It was only in 1980, when the first of his books came to the attention of a retired Austrian patent officer called Walter Dröscher, that the hyperspace propulsion idea came back to life. Dröscher looked again at Heim's ideas and produced an "extended" version, resurrecting

the dimensions that Heim originally discarded. The result is "Heim-Dröscher space", a mathematical description of an eight-dimensional universe.

From this, Dröscher claims, you can derive the four forces known in physics: the gravitational and electromagnetic forces, and the strong and weak nuclear forces. But there's more to it than that. "If Heim's picture is to make sense," Dröscher says, "we are forced to postulate two more fundamental forces." These are, Dröscher claims, related to the familiar gravitational force: one is a repulsive anti-gravity similar to the dark energy that appears to be causing the universe's expansion to accelerate. And the other might be used to accelerate a spacecraft without any rocket fuel.

This force is a result of the interaction of Heim's fifth and sixth dimensions and the extra dimensions that Dröscher introduced. It produces pairs of "gravitophotons", particles that mediate the interconversion of electromagnetic and gravitational energy. Dröscher teamed up with Jochem Häuser, a physicist and professor of computer science at the University of Applied Sciences in Salzgitter, Germany, to turn the theoretical framework into a proposal for an experimental test. The paper they produced, "Guidelines for a space propulsion device based on Heim's quantum theory", is what won the AIAA's award last year.

Claims of the possibility of "gravity reduction" or "anti-gravity" induced by magnetic fields have been investigated by NASA before (*New Scientist*, 12 January 2002, p 24). But this one, Dröscher insists, is different. "Our theory is not about anti-gravity. It's about completely new fields with new properties," he says. And he and Häuser have suggested an experiment to prove it.

This will require a huge rotating ring placed above a superconducting coil to create an intense magnetic field. With a large enough current in the coil, and a large enough magnetic field, Dröscher claims the electromagnetic force can reduce the gravitational pull on the ring to the point where it floats free. Dröscher and Häuser say that to completely counter Earth's pull on a 150-tonne spacecraft a magnetic field of around 25 tesla would be needed. While that's 500,000 times the strength of Earth's magnetic field, pulsed magnets briefly reach field strengths up to 80 tesla. And Dröscher and Häuser go further. With a faster-spinning ring and an even stronger magnetic field, gravitophotons would interact with conventional gravity to produce a repulsive anti-gravity force, they suggest.

Dröscher is hazy about the details, but he suggests that a spacecraft fitted with a coil and ring could be propelled into a multidimensional hyperspace. Here the constants of nature could be different, and even the speed of light could be several times faster than we experience. If this happens, it would be possible

to reach Mars in less than 3 hours and a star 11 light years away in only 80 days, Dröscher and Häuser say.

So, is this all fanciful nonsense, or a revolution in the making? The majority of physicists have never heard of Heim theory, and most of those contacted by *New Scientist* said they couldn't make sense of Dröscher and Häuser's description of the theory behind their proposed experiment. Following Heim theory is hard work even without Dröscher's extension, says Markus Pössel, a theoretical physicist at the Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics in Potsdam, Germany. Several years ago, while an undergraduate at the University of Hamburg, he took a careful look at Heim theory. He says he finds it "largely incomprehensible" and difficult to tie in with today's physics. "What is needed is a step-by-step introduction, beginning at modern physical concepts," he says.

The general consensus seems to be that Dröscher and Häuser's theory is incomplete at best, and certainly extremely difficult to follow. And it has not passed any normal form of peer review, a fact that surprised the AIAA prize reviewers when they made their decision. "It seemed to be quite developed and ready for such publication," Mikellides told *New Scientist*.

At the moment, the main reason for taking the proposal seriously must be Heim theory's uncannily successful prediction of particle masses. Maybe, just maybe, Heim theory really does have something to contribute to modern physics. "As far as I understand it, Heim theory is ingenious," says Hans Theodor Auerbach, a theoretical physicist at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich who worked with Heim. "I think that physics will take this direction in the future."

It may be a long while before we find out if he's right. In its present design, Dröscher and Häuser's experiment requires a magnetic coil several metres in diameter and capable of sustaining an enormous current density. Most engineers say that this is not feasible with existing materials and technology, but Roger Lenard, a space propulsion researcher at Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico, thinks it might just be possible. Sandia runs an X-ray generator known as the Z machine, which "could probably generate the necessary field intensities and gradients".

For now, though, Lenard considers the theory too shaky to justify the use of the Z machine. "I would be very interested in getting Sandia interested if we could get a more perspicacious introduction to the mathematics behind the proposed experiment," he says. "Even if the results are negative, that, to my mind, is a successful experiment."

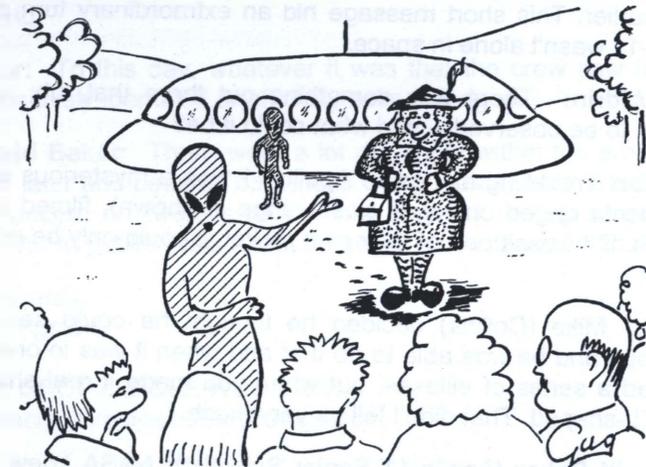
Who was Burkhard Heim?

Burkhard Heim had a remarkable life. Born in 1925 in Potsdam, Germany, he decided at the age of six that he wanted to become a rocket scientist. He disguised his designs in code, so that no one could discover his secret. And, in the cellar of his parents' house, he experimented with high explosives. But this was to lead to disaster.

Towards the end of the Second World War he worked as an explosives developer, and an accident in 1944 in which a device exploded in his hands left him permanently disabled. He lost both his forearms, along with 90 per cent of his hearing and eyesight.

After the war he attended university in Göttingen to study physics. The idea of propelling a spacecraft using quantum mechanics rather than rocket fuel led him to study general relativity and quantum mechanics. It took an enormous effort. From 1948 his father and wife replaced his senses, spending hours reading papers and transcribing his calculations onto paper. And he developed a photographic memory.

Supporters of Heim theory claim that it is a panacea for the troubles in modern physics. They say it unites quantum mechanics and general relativity, can predict the masses of the building blocks of matter from first principles, and can even explain the state of the universe 13.7 billion years ago.



"...and I'd like you to meet my mother-in-law."

BUZZ ALDRIN SPEAKS OF UFO EXPERIENCE

A few days ago, on the Science Channel, a programme called "First on the Moon: The Untold Story" was aired. About 14.5 min. into the program there was a 3.5-minute segment that described a UFO encounter that Apollo-11 experienced during its flight to the moon.

To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time that Buzz Aldrin, an Apollo-11 astronaut, had ever publicly recounted any UFO experience associated with the Apollo-11 moon mission. Also of interest, I wonder how the UFO footage that was supposedly taken from a later Apollo mission was obtained.

Below is my transcription of the 3.5-minute UFO segment:

Narrator: But three days and 200,000 miles into the flight, Mission Control did miss the significance of a cryptic message from Apollo-11.

Apollo 11: 'Do you have any idea where the S-IVB [see below] is with respect to us?'

Mission Control: 'Stand-by.'

Narrator: The Crew required information on the current position of the S-IVB, the final stage of the rocket which had been jettisoned away 2 days earlier. This short message hid an extraordinary turn of events: Apollo-11 wasn't alone in space.

Buzz Aldrin: There was something out there that, uh, was close enough to be observed -- and what could it be?

Narrator: Travelling alongside Apollo-11 was a mysterious object like this one (a ringed object at close range is shown), filmed on a later mission. If it wasn't part of their own rocket, it could only be one thing -- a UFO.

Aldrin: Mike (Collins) decided he thought he could see it in the telescope and he was able to do that and when it was in one position, that had a series of ellipses, but when you made it real sharp it was sort of L-shaped. That didn't tell us very much.

Dr. David Baker (Apollo-11 Senior Scientist): NASA knew very little about, um, the object reported by the Apollo-11 crew. It was obviously an unidentified flying object, but such objects were not uncommon and

the history of even earth-orbit space flights going back over the previous years indicated that several crews saw objects.

Narrator: Despite having a clear view of the UFO, the crew were wary of reporting it to Mission Control.

Aldrin: Now, obviously, the three of us were not going to blurt out: 'Hey Houston, we got something moving alongside us and we don't know what it is, you know, can you tell us what it is?' We weren't about to do that, because we knew that those transmissions would be heard by all sorts of people, and who knows -- maybe somebody would have demanded that we turn back because of aliens or for whatever reason, so we didn't do that but we did decide we'd just cautiously ask Houston where, how far away was the S-IVB.

Narrator: Unaware of the drama unfolding in space, Mission Control radioed the position back to Apollo-11.

Mission Control: 'Apollo-11, Houston. The S-IVB is about 6,000 nautical miles from you now, over.'

Aldrin: And, a few moments later, they came back and said something like it was 6,000 miles away because of the manoeuvre, so we really didn't think we were looking at something that far away, so we decided, after a while of watching it, that it was time to go to sleep and not to talk about it any more until we came back and went through debriefing.

Narrator: To this day, whatever it was that the crew saw has never been positively identified or officially acknowledged.

Dr. David Baker: There were a lot of people within the program who went off later and became convinced that UFOs existed and that led to some concern on NASA's part where they got the agreement of the crew never to publicly talk about these things for fear of ridicule.

Kind Regards,
David Kingston

Source: CROP CIRCLE WEB SITE:
<http://thecropcirclewebsite.50megs.com>

HOW BRITAIN'S X-FILES SAID THAT UFOs WERE JUST A WASTE OF TIME

By David Charter

Secret committee dismissed reports of flying saucers more than 50 years ago

The truth is out there somewhere . . . but it has taken the Ministry of Defence 54 years to release secret papers ruling out the existence of UFOs.

Minutes of the Government's Flying Saucer Working Party have finally been made public in answer to the ultimate request under the Freedom of Information Act — do aliens exist?

In the document, marked "Secret" and "Discreet", officials rejected sightings of UFOs by RAF personnel as well as a series of reports of "luminous bodies" by members of the public.

The working party concluded: "We consider that no progress will be made by attempting further investigation of uncoordinated and subjective evidence and that positive results could only be obtained by organising throughout the country, or the world, continuous observation of the skies by a co-ordinated network of visual observers, equipped with photographic apparatus and supplemented by a network of radar stations and sound locators.

"We should regard this, on the evidence so far available, as a singularly profitless enterprise. We accordingly recommend very strongly that no further investigation of reported mysterious aerial phenomena be undertaken, unless and until some material evidence becomes available."

With that, the Flying Saucer Working Party dissolved itself in June 1951, never to meet again.

But, in the absence of any details of its deliberations, UFO sightings have continued unabated over Britain as shown by the recent release of reams of reports from members of the public. The latest MoD document shows that 91 sightings were recorded last year in places as far afield as Peterborough in Cambridgeshire ("four dull red lights"), Paignton in Devon ("long single black cylinder") and Honley in West Yorkshire ("looked like a jellyfish flying in the sky").

Last September was a busy month for UFOs, with a "silver disc" in Glossop, Derbyshire; a "bright light at first then looked like a box kite" in Barry, South Wales; "two silvery objects pulling apart and moving together" in Holywell, Flintshire; and "a great bright light like a big ball of fire" over Iwerne Minster in Somerset.

The area with the most frequent mysterious activity has been West Kilbride, on the southwest coast of Scotland. The MoD received a dozen reports during the year of increasingly dramatic visitations, from "one sphere" on April 2, "five bright spheres" on May 30, to "at least 25 yellow spheres flying in groups of five" on November 26.

None of them would have passed the stringent examination of the Flying Saucer Working Party, however, which was quick to dismiss the flurry of reports in 1950 which followed early publicity surrounding an original "flying saucer" in the United States in 1947.

Although the group praised a "careful and accurate" observation by a locomotive fireman of a luminous body travelling at high speed over Derby, it was "undoubtedly a meteorite".

The evidence of a Flight Lieutenant Hubbard, an experienced pilot, was also discounted in trenchant terms. Hubbard reported "a flat disc, light pearl grey in colour...executing a series of S-turns and oscillating". But the working party concluded that "Flight Lieutenant Hubbard was the victim of an optical illusion or that he observed some quite normal type of aircraft and deceived himself about its shape and speed."

Britain's UFO spotters are as unimpressed with the Government's disclosures as officials were then with Flight Lieutenant Hubbard. Judith Jafar, the chair of the British UFO Research Association, said: "It is a pointless exercise because the Government is not going to release any files that are contentious in any way. The files they are releasing now are not going to take us anywhere that we have not been before."

However, in a letter accompanying the release of the report, the MoD states: "The MoD does not have any expertise or role with respect to UFO/flying-saucer matters or to the question of the existence or otherwise of extraterrestrial life-forms, about which it remains totally open-minded."

Source: *The Times*, February 04, 2005

'FLYING SAUCER SURGEONS CURED MY DODGY BACK'

Aug 11 2005, Nick Capehorn Source: www.icberkshire.co.uk

A rush of reports to the News about UFO sightings over Bracknell has prompted one man to go one better -- he says he has been operated on by aliens.

And Terry Walters, 62, wants anyone who has had an extraterrestrial encounter to get in touch.

In 1966 Mr Walters, of Nine Mile Ride, Crowthorne, Berkshire was left in agony when his back gave way as he loaded heavy luggage into the back of a Mini.

He faced a trip to the doctor's and possible confinement to a wheelchair.

But, as he lay in bed that night, someone entered his room and told him to follow them.

When he awoke his back had been cured, so he went to Heatherwood Hospital to ask for the surgeon who operated on him.

But staff denied any knowledge of it. Further tests showed he had undergone then-impossible back surgery.

Not only that, but his blood makeup matched [that of] an astronaut who had spent 10 hours in space. Doctors said the only rational explanations for this could be if he were a lifelong smoker or had visited polluted Mexico City -- but he had done neither.

A Harley Street specialist has since told him of other people who had experienced interstellar medical procedures.

He also said Mr Walters would later probably find other operations he did not remember. Mr Walters revealed he later discovered a further back operation and ear surgery. He added that his claims have been supported by University of Connecticut scientists.

Mr Walters said: "Before the operation, if someone had spoken about UFOs, I would have thought they were mad.

"But it is the way we are brought up -- we are taught there must be an explanation for everything.

"Ninety percent of me still doesn't believe what happened to me, but there is 10% that neither I nor anyone in the medical profession can explain.

"I am not airy-fairy about this. I don't sit in my garden at night waiting for another UFO to appear, but it has certainly made me believe that there is extraterrestrial life."

Mr Walters has written a book on his experiences called *Who on Earth am I?*

He has also since lectured all over the country and met many celebrities and real-life alien investigators who do a similar job to fictional FBI X-File agents Mulder and Scully.



"Doubtful research suggests that more people believe in aliens than in God..."

Part-transcription of the BBC's *Heaven & Earth* programme
broadcast on 16/10/05

Now for the question of who or what might be out there - it's always fascinated us. For some people, of course, it's God, for other people it's little green alien men. Even the Vatican this week asked the question: should the Catholic Church be sending out missionaries into space to convert alien life? Back here, at the Science Museum, they've just opened a new exhibition about aliens and it's asking the big question "Is there really anybody out there?" The exhibition was put together by Stephen Foulger.

H&E: *Stephen - you're the curator of this exhibition, why are people so fascinated by aliens?*

SF: Well, we use them to tell age-old myths, the kind of stories we've told each other for millennia, and today we populate those myths with aliens so that aliens come to fulfil the same function culturally and psychologically as the idea of the spirit world.

H&E: *So why is the Science Museum dealing with science fiction like "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" instead of science fact?*

SF: In the last few years science has had a lot more to say about the very real possibilities for alien life.

H&E: *So what's the best guess of what an alien will look like or where it will come from?*

SF: I can take you through to the next section of the experience and we can look at some of the real possibilities for alien life. Some of the weirdest life living on earth is in our deep oceans - take this creature, for example, the fangtu.

H&E: *The fangtu! That sounds like a B-movie in itself.*

SF: Absolutely. This is at least as weird and as scary as some of the science-fiction creatures we see in films. But, more importantly for us, we can take what we've learnt about life on earth and the evolution of life on earth and apply that to alien worlds. Aliens will be adapted to the worlds they live in and the creatures that live around them. We can use these basic principles to begin to imagine the possibilities for alien life.

H&E: *So, how many people in the country actually believe that there are aliens out there?*

SF: During the development of this exhibition we did a survey and we found that 8 out of 10 people in the UK believe in the existence of extraterrestrial life.

H&E: *And you, Stephen, are you a believer? Do you think something is out there?*

SF: My view is there are 100 billion stars in our galaxy alone, probably billions of planets. I would find it incredible if life had evolved not just on one or two of those planets but on thousands or millions of them. So, absolutely, I believe in the existence of alien life.

H&E: *If aliens do get in touch, the first person they'll call - I'm guessing - will be Stuart Miller. Stuart's the editor of UFO Review, which collates UFO sightings. That's right?*

SM: That's right, we also write about the subject as well.

H&E: *Are there aliens here at the moment?*

SM: I can't say for sure, but I strongly suspect there are some walking amongst us.

H&E: *So how do you solve the problem of believing in something but not having anything concrete to wave to people and say, look, this is a bit of spacecraft?*

SM: There are a lot of different philosophies and beliefs within the ufological movement. I regard myself as a ufologist. Ufologists don't believe, they work on the basis of evidence, and there is sufficient evidence to suggest that intelligent extraterrestrial life exists and arguably that it's even been here. Other elements within the genre tend to work through the belief system, they're quite happy and willing to accept that ET exists without proof, and for those people that has become a religion.

H&E: *What form do you think alien life will take? Is it going to be a "War of the Worlds" type where they're coming in with a very destructive attitude, or is it going to be something different?*

SM: When official alien contact is eventually established, our lives will change fundamentally in so many ways -- it really would be a new dawn of mankind. My feeling is that alien life will probably be represented in humanoid form and it's likely to be benign.

H&E: *Do you think you'll meet an alien in your lifetime?*

SM: I'm fairly sure I will; I wouldn't like to say when. But I hope, before I die, yes, that I will meet one.

ANCIENT UFOs ON A DEADLY MISSION

(Wales Of The Unexpected by Richard Holland, Daily Post, Jul 7 2005)

UFO sightings are the stuff of science fiction and as such it would be a reasonable assumption that they are modern phenomena. But this is not necessarily the case.

In Welsh folklore, for example, there are examples of "tan-we", strange lights which would come down from the heavens and land near houses where people were doomed to die.

Once strongly believed in in Wales were Corpse Candles (Cannwyllau Corff), supernatural lights said to appear in the homes of the dying or be seen floating down country lanes at night, making their way to the parish burial ground along the same route subsequently taken by a funeral procession.

One year the area around Barmouth became famous for mysterious lights in the sky -- what today we might call UFOs, but what the inhabitants back then considered death omens. The Barmouth lights achieved a lot more attention than the usual stories because they coincided with a major religious revival.

In 1905 national newspaper reporters descended on the seaside town -- cynically, no doubt, expecting to write about a bunch of superstitious peasants in the back of beyond. But many returned to London impressed with the UFO-like phenomena described by reliable witnesses.

Of these, there are two well-attested accounts of sightings of mysterious lights which, in both cases, appeared to predict a death.

In the first a party of people walking on the south side of the Mawddach estuary saw a strange light at the ferry house at Penrhyn. One description has it that the light appeared to be inside the cottage

and shining through the windows; the other that it shone outside the house and was similar in appearance to the glow of a bonfire. At any rate, the light had vanished by the time they reached the ferry house.

When they returned to Barmouth, they learned that people there had seen the light too. A few nights afterwards the man who lived at the cottage fell into the estuary at high tide while stepping off a boat, and drowned.

The second incident took place that same winter. Lights were seen dancing in the air by people on both banks of the estuary. At Borthwyn, or Borthwnog -- depending on which account you read -- many people gathered to watch the lights.

After a while all but one of them disappeared. This one descended to a little bay where some boats were moored, and some men in a sloop which was anchored there also saw it. The light hovered over one particular boat and then vanished. Days later the man to whom that boat belonged drowned in Barmouth harbour.

* Please send your stories to: Richard Holland, Wales of the Unexpected, 2 Alyn Bank Cottages, Llong, Mold, Flintshire CH7 4JR. If you would like a reply, please include an SAE. E-mail: richardholland@hauntedwales.com

The following two items were contributed by a SIGAP member

Summary of a 5-minute item from a Moscow Channel 1 TV 'Novosti' [News] program at 0700 a.m. on 28/11/05

Presenter Yekaterina Strizhenova voices over clips of the 1947 Roswell crash and the subsequent Pentagon 'EBE' autopsies, then introduces "ufologist" Aleksandr Semeonov, who describes those events and comments that experts try to explain all UFO sightings and related reports scientifically. He adds that, on the basis of the conventionally acknowledged correlation between UFO flaps and intense sunspot activity, the next major flap should occur in 2012.

The presenter then introduces "ufologist" Gennadiy Zadneprovskiy, who shows a small black rectangular metallic object (2x1 inches, with a small u-shaped cut in it) mounted on a board, describing it as a fragment of a crashed ET spacecraft's shell. He states that, when he attempted to polish up the fragment, he experienced a headache of such intensity after 1 minute that he was forced to stop.

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On 28/11/05 the Moscow newspaper *Moskovskiy Komsomolets* carried a short unattributed item *Extraterrestrials Have Left a Message Implanted in our Minds* [translated below].

Scientists maintain that extraterrestrials will make contact with humans 12 years from now. That is when, they say, humanity will have reached a sufficient level of maturity to apprehend a signal from them. It was sent out long ago. And it is contained...in our heads.

American psychologist Frederik Malmstrom of the US Air Force Academy has discovered the typical image of the space alien in the subconscious area of the human brain. This occurred after Malmstrom asked himself why people usually conjure up identical images [of space aliens]: as human-like figures with large grey heads, huge slanted eyes and pointed chins. The psychologist discovered an interesting detail: that this is exactly the way that babies perceive the faces of those who leaned over them at the moment of birth. The subconscious is more highly developed in babies than the conscious mind. The same thing happens with humans who have supposedly been abducted by aliens: they often say that they "fell asleep" or were taken "under hypnosis". But in such states the human brain engages the subconscious. It remains only to explain how the humanoid image has imprinted itself on our subconscious.

NEWS IN BRIEF/ SIGHTINGS ROUNDUP

No life on Venus? - A special study group has advised NASA that Venus is far too hellish a world for life to exist on or below the planet's surface. Furthermore, while the potential for life in the clouds of Venus can't be ruled out, the expert panel gauged this possibility as extremely low.

The assessment concluded that "no significant risks" exist in contaminating Venus with Earth organisms on any future landers or atmospheric probes, including balloons. Likewise, any surface materials shot back from Venus or whiffs of its atmosphere returned to Earth pose no significant risk to our planet in terms of "back contamination."

A Washington DC-based arm of the National Academies, the National Research Council's Space Studies Board, formed a Task Group on Planetary Protection Requirements for Venus Missions under its Committee on the Origin and Evolution of Life.

The six-person study group was chaired by Jack Szostak of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Massachusetts General Hospital, with their findings released today in a letter report to NASA that requested the advice.

"In its deliberations the task group examined planetary protection considerations affecting Venus missions. The known aspects of the present-day environment of Venus offer compelling arguments against there being significant dangers of forward or reverse biological contamination, regardless of the unknowns," Szostak explained to John Rummel, NASA's Planetary Protection Officer, in a Feb. 8 cover letter to the task-force findings.

Source: www.space.com

Moon Explosion Might Indicate Mining -- NASA scientists have observed an explosion on the moon. The blast, equal in energy to about 70 kg of TNT, occurred near the edge of Mare Imbrium (the Sea of Rains) on November 7, 2005. Several astronauts claimed to have seen construction and UFOs on the Moon an explosion could indicate mining or perhaps an accident.

"What a surprise," says Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) researcher Rob Suggs, who recorded the impact's flash. He and colleague Wes Swift were testing a new telescope and video camera they had assembled to monitor the moon for meteor strikes. On their first night out "we caught one," says Suggs.

Lights are frequently recorded on the moon, going back to 1540. Often the lights are noticed within or near craters for extended periods of time, ruling out meteor strikes. Aristarchus is a large crater on the edge of a plateau within northern Oceanus Procellarum that has had 448 recorded Transient Lunar events -- many of them before electric lights existed on Earth. It's at the upper left side at 10 o'clock just left of the red spot.

Source: Filer's Files

Swedish Fighter Chases UFO - Clas Svahn, of UFO-Sweden reports: "The experienced Swedish Air Force pilot flew a J-35F "Draken" fighter plane on a routine training mission between the islands of Öland and Gotland in the Baltic Sea southeast of Sweden when he was diverted to chase a target by the ground-control radar about noon in the summer of 1977. The ground control had picked up a target further East of Sweden, and the pilot was at the time of the call around 100 kilometres from the target.

Identifying unknown targets was routine during those days, Swedish military went up several times every week identifying Russian and American spy planes flying in a strip outside Gotland.

This time the target behaved differently. The radar control on ground, situated 100 kilometres from the object, reported it to be stationary, something that was later confirmed by the pilot as he approached the object. In a taped telephone interview made on June 19 1999, the pilot told me that he approached the target at a speed of Mach 0,9 and soon got the object on his own radar screen. He was flying at 1,000 metres altitude straight towards the UFO and had the object 500 metres above him.

"When I was 10 kilometres from the object it suddenly started to move straight up", he told me. "I never saw it with my naked eye, but could follow it on my radar and decided to light up (the after-burner) and started to follow the target. I had a perfect lock on it all the time. His "Draken", which was the latest model J-35F, climbed at an angle of 70 degrees trying to keep up with the target. According to the pilot he never came closer than 6-8 kilometres. "When I was at 10,000 metres the object flew out of the radar range, straight out in space. It was at an altitude of 40 to 50 kilometres at that time.

I aborted the chase but stayed in the area for 2-3 minutes trying to locate the object but was unable to find anything." "My aircraft was leaving vapour trails behind me, but the object left none," he says. "I really looked for them but there were none." The weather was fine with 3/8 cumulus. His comments were, "I do not know of any single aircraft that would have been able to - from zero - outfly a "Draken" at that time." He never reported the incident after landing at the airbase F-12 in Kalmar at the time but reported to ground control that the object was gone as he came to the scene. "The ground-control radar did not look at vertical movements after they had led me to the target, so when the object started moving upwards it just seemed to have vanished off the screen for them", the pilot said. The incident came to UFO-Sweden's attention when he sent an e-mail to us a couple of years ago. On June 19 1999 I held a telephone interview with him. Sadly he died in a helicopter accident a year after. Thanks to Clas Svahn, UFO-Sweden. www.ufo.se/english

Source: Filer's Files.

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The views expressed in Pegasus are those of the articles' authors and are not necessarily those of the editor, or of SIGAP.

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