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My name is Jan Harzant. I'm the executive director for MUFON. We are a scientific research organization

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that basically collects citing reports from the public and then goes and investigates them.

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Our mission statement as an organization is the scientific study of UFOs for the benefit of humanity.

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And we have three primary goals. We investigate UFO reports, we promote research into the UFO subject,

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and we educate the public on our findings.

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MUFON is really more just left of center where we try to take a scientific approach by collecting the data first off

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and then reviewing the data, investigating the data, and making sure that what we're seeing is actually something that's truly an unknown.

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We have 3,000 members worldwide, many scientists, physicists, PhDs, metallurgists, biologists,

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all the way down to just the average citizen who really wants to get involved.

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Some of those have chosen to become field investigators and they go through our field investigative training courses.

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They become part of the team in their state or country where they reside, and they actually get engaged in going out and meeting this phenomena head on.

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We receive about 500 to 1,000 reports per month from around the world.

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Field investigators will take the case, generally review it, try to come up with a hypothesis,

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checking star charts, and we'll go put an investigation in place to determine what exactly happened.

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We've recently formed a science review board, and that board is made up of scientists from around the United States and around the world

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to review some of our more significant cases and try to render an opinion on them.

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What we'd like to do is be more outbound, more outspoken in terms of the really true UFO cases.

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So MUFON is moving forward with this approach, and we'll be publishing papers in these different areas

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to allow the general public and even the scientific community to be able to be challenged by what we're finding.

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That's the strength of MUFON as an organization is being really the truth seekers of the UFO field.

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Music

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00:03:40,000 --> 00:03:42,000

Good morning.

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Our next speaker, Robert Schroeder, has lectured around the country,

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helping to educate the public about the evolution of modern physics, recent theories, and potential explanations for UFO technology.

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Schroeder served in the U.S. Army between 1966 and 1968, which included a tour in Vietnam.

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He earned a BA degree in math from Rutgers University, an A.S. in aerospace engineering, and an MBA.

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He recently retired from Hewlett Packard after 26 years in operations and product management.

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Here to speak about how modern physics is revealing the technology of UFOs, Robert Schroeder.

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Applause

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Thank you, John, for that great introduction.

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I'm the author of this book, Solving the UFO Enigma, and the title of today's talk is also the subtitle of my book,

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how modern physics is revealing the technology of UFOs.

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In a nutshell, the basic thesis of the book is I believe that a subset of all UFO reports are real craft from other civilizations.

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And the second major thesis of the book is that I think modern physics is pointing toward

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a very likely explanation of UFO technology. And that's what we'll get to see here today,

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00:05:24,720 --> 00:05:31,720

what's going on in modern physics and why I believe that we here on Earth may very well

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00:05:32,240 --> 00:05:39,240

be on the threshold of understanding UFO technology. And the most important thing is the UFO evidence

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00:05:44,480 --> 00:05:51,480

that we have now accumulated over many, many decades and it's a tremendous amount of data.

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And the interesting thing is that these reports go back at least to the 1930s when we were

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right into the 21st century. But what we really have to pay attention to are the interesting

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00:06:10,200 --> 00:06:17,200

characteristics of UFOs. And in fact, these odd characteristics of UFOs are what make

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00:06:20,240 --> 00:06:27,240

UFOs UFOs. And of course, everybody here who's followed the UFO phenomenon for many, many

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years is well aware that one of the interesting characteristics of UFOs is their unbelievable

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00:06:35,760 --> 00:06:42,760

accelerations, as you may have seen in the DVD we just showed. These things are capable

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of phenomenal accelerations. And the reason we need to pay attention to these UFO characteristics

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00:06:51,360 --> 00:06:58,360

is because I believe they are revealing aspects of their technology. So it's important that

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00:07:00,280 --> 00:07:07,280

we pay attention to the unusual behavior of these craft. And then of course another very

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00:07:08,200 --> 00:07:12,880

common characteristic is their ability to levitate. And so how the heck are they doing

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00:07:12,880 --> 00:07:19,880

this? Especially when you consider the very bottom item on the slide here, Ted Phillips

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of MUFON did a study of UFOs which had landed and he estimated that their typical weight

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00:07:28,560 --> 00:07:35,560

was between the smaller 40, 50, 100 foot craft. He estimated that their characteristic

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weight was around 50 to 100 tons, or 10 to 30 tons. And so if you can imagine an object

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00:07:45,800 --> 00:07:52,800

of that much mass accelerating at these unbelievable speeds, that's what makes these UFOs so unusual.

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00:07:55,960 --> 00:08:02,960

Now another thing is their ability to become partially and then completely transparent.

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00:08:03,520 --> 00:08:10,520

And at the Captain Charles Duboc, as we saw in the DVD there, was an eyewitness along

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with his crew of a gigantic 800 foot metallic red UFO over France that he saw become partially

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transparent and then totally disappear. And there are numerous other reports of this behavior.

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And again I think this is critical to understanding what UFOs are doing. And then another odd thing

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about UFOs is the puzzling, strong, attractive gravity field that appears to be just short

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range near the UFO. And for example many times people have reported that as UFOs come close

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to a body of water, they will actually lift up a large mass of water toward the bottom

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00:09:04,800 --> 00:09:11,800

surface of their craft. And this has been reported many times. And so it's really kind of strange

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but you would think if they're using anti-gravity that they would be pushing the water down

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00:09:18,520 --> 00:09:24,880

but we're seeing at least when they come close to the water or objects on land they're lifting

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things up. And then one other characteristic is consistent shapes. They are typically spheres

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or cylinders or discs or a delta shaped craft. And so we'll try to, in the slideshow today

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00:09:42,240 --> 00:09:49,080

I'll show you why I believe they have all these characteristics and you'll see how they

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all tie together. But I'm just going to do a couple of other UFO encounters that are

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extraordinarily good UFO eyewitness accounts. And one of them occurred back in 1981 over

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Lake Michigan a Captain Phil Schultz and his first officer observed around UFO was six

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jet black portholes on a perfectly clear summer day. And the UFO approached from maybe 40,000

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feet and they were flying at around 30,000 feet. It flew directly in front of their L-1011

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commercial airliner and it ended up doing a 20G turn right in front of their craft. And

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to give you an idea how close it was to their aircraft they actually braced themselves for

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a collision. They thought they were going to collide with this thing. But the maneuverability

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00:10:49,080 --> 00:10:56,080

of the UFO, its ability to overcome inertial forces showed in this case they were fortunate

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00:10:58,520 --> 00:11:05,520

and the thing got out of the way in a hurry. But here's the cockpit view of what they saw

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00:11:06,720 --> 00:11:13,720

and on the upper right here you can see where the UFO came in. It made an incredibly sharp

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00:11:13,720 --> 00:11:20,720

turn. And keep in mind a 20G turn, 20 times the force of gravity, the best that humans

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can do in a fighter jet with the proper G-suit equipment is about 10Gs and that's at the

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very limit of human capability. And this thing did 20Gs literally right in front of

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00:11:37,520 --> 00:11:44,520

their aircraft and they were just astounded. So again that's an excellent example of how

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these UFOs overcome inertial forces. Inertia is the resistance to acceleration. But Captain

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Schultz's reaction to the UFO encounter was very interesting. Even though he had extensive

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experience as a fighter pilot, a US Navy fighter pilot, totally rejected UFO reality. Despite

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that he told Dr. Richard Haynes, a NASA scientist who's investigating UFOs, he told him that

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there is no doubt in his mind that it was an extraterrestrial craft. So you can imagine

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that's kind of amazing. And as we saw in the video there, Captain Charles Dubois saw the

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UFO fade and totally disappear. If we're going to understand the UFO phenomenon, we

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have to be able to explain that characteristic of UFOs. And then a much more recent sighting

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of UFOs disappearing was just last year, December of 2014, a couple of years ago, a

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00:12:59,640 --> 00:13:06,640

Canadian pilot saw a cylindrical shaped UFO become partially transparent and then totally

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disappear. So the two big questions on UFO technology are number one, how do they get

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here and number two, how are these craft able to perform inertia-defying acrobatics in Earth's

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atmosphere? And so we're going to look at the first question, how do they get here?

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00:13:37,320 --> 00:13:44,320

And modern science, current theories and currently accepted physics has proposed three different

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methods how they might get here. If somehow they could go faster than light or near light

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speed or perhaps they're warping space-time. But the problem with all three methods is

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that a gigantic amount of energy is required. People here may have heard of the Alcubary

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Warp Drive, but unfortunately that requires a huge amount of energy. And so the problem

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with that is that like Professor Michio Kaku, the Columbia physicist, has pointed out that

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the amount of energy needed to get across the galaxy, you would have to convert about

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half the stars in our galaxy, the Milky Way galaxy, from matter to energy in order to get

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the energy to warp space to get across the galaxy. And of course if any of those other

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stars are inhabited planets, they may not take too kindly to us converting them to energy.

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So at this point I've got to tell you I've got some good news and bad news. The bad news

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is in order to try to solve the UFO enigma we're going to have to do some physics. And

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so if you think it's bad so far it gets worse. But the good news is there will be no quizzes

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or exams. So anyway the other thing I want to tell you is that the reason I'm going to

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do that is because the two pillars of modern physics are general relativity and quantum

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mechanics. And I'm sure everybody's heard of these theories and they're accepted theories

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from everything we understand. General relativity deals with the world of the very large. It

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deals with galaxies, planets, stars, the universe as a whole. And it explains the force of gravity,

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one of the four fundamental forces of nature. And quantum mechanics in contrast deals with

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00:16:21,640 --> 00:16:28,640

the world of the very small subatomic physics at the atomic level, electrons, protons, quarks,

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00:16:29,640 --> 00:16:36,640

things like that. And quantum mechanics explains the other three fundamental forces of nature

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which are electromagnetism, the strong nuclear force, and the weak nuclear force. And the

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strong nuclear force is what holds the nucleus together, the protons and neutrons and quarks

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in the nucleus. And the weak nuclear force is responsible for radioactive decay. Don't

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worry, you don't have to memorize this. And quantum mechanics also explains the electromagnetism.

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So it just so happens that 2015 is the 100th anniversary of Einstein's theory of general

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relativity. And it was originally published in 1915. And so I couldn't resist the temptation

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to put this in the slideshow. But also for another very important reason, because I believe

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gravity is one of the absolute keys to understanding the UFO phenomenon. And okay, I'm going to

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do this. This is actually Einstein's field equations for general relativity. And the reason

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it's plural that it has an S on the end there is because this baby blows out into dozens

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and dozens of other equations. But it's actually very complicated to solve. And as a result,

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there have been, when it was first published, and when Einstein first published it, there

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were no, believe it or not, there were no exact solutions to the field equations. All

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the solutions were actually approximations. But despite its complexity, the concept behind

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it is actually quite simple. On the left hand side of the equation, left hand side of the

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00:18:46,480 --> 00:18:53,480

equal sign there, that part of the equation explains the curvature or the shape of space

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time. And the right hand side explains the matter and energy that's responsible for curving

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space time. And so that's basically it. So matter and energy cause space time to curve. And

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that's the essentials of general relativity. Oh boy, here's where the fun begins. So as I

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mentioned, the Einstein field equations are very difficult to solve. And the equation, the first

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equation on the top there is exactly identical to the one on the previous page, except I

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colored in the first term in red because what I'm going to do is expand that on the second

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line. And on the second line, that expands into something called the Riemann-Rieke tensor.

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Don't memorize this. And anyway, that thing, that horrible looking thing, that blows out into that

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00:20:04,480 --> 00:20:10,480

equation there, the second one there. And the upside down L is the Greek letter gamma. I'll tell

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you one thing, when you're studying physics, you've got to learn the Greek letters. But anyway, and

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then I colored in blue one of the terms in there in that second equation partway through the

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equation. And I blow that out on the bottom and that blows out to a further equation. And that's

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called the Christoffel connection coefficient. And anyway, that's the first term, if you go back up to

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the top equation, that's the first term. But each one of those terms with the subscripts of

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Greek letters, mu and nu, if anybody who knows the Greek alphabet, there's four of them in there. And

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00:20:55,480 --> 00:21:05,480

each one of them blows out to something like this. And that's just the beginning. On top of that, you

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have to, here, if you look on the equation to the right there, that's the same original equation that I

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showed two slides ago, I've just abbreviated the left-hand terms into the single term G, a subscript mu

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and nu. But unfortunately, all of those equations you saw on the first page there, and remember, there's

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four sets of those, okay? You then have 10 more to solve. You've got to multiply that by 10. So I hope

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you're getting an idea of how complicated the field equations are to solve. And then when you're all done with

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that, that's for only one lousy point in space time. That's it. And so I have to say when they were first

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published the field equations back in 1915, the physicists around the world were really excited. But then

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as they started digging into it, they began to realize how complicated they were to solve. And so what was the

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general reaction of physicists around the world? I summarize that on the next slide.

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So, but you get an idea. What happened was they, so that's why the first solutions to the field equations were

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approximations rather than exact solutions. So you can imagine Einstein's amazement. He was back in Berlin in 1916,

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just a few months after the field equations had been published. They were published in November of 1915. And it gets a

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letter from a soldier on the Eastern Front, on the German Army on the Eastern Front with the first exact solution to the

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field equations. And so it was Lieutenant Karl Schwartzschild who sent a letter to Einstein in early 1916 with the

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first exact solution to the field equations. And of course, Einstein being back in Berlin was kind of amazed. This is in the

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middle of World War I. And here's this guy serving as an artillery officer. And somehow he found the time to, you know,

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00:23:42,480 --> 00:23:51,480

read the equations and solve it. However, everybody will immediately recognize Lieutenant Schwartzschild's first exact

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solution to the field equations. The Schwartzschild black hole. And of course everybody's heard of a black hole. And this was

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actually the first exact solution. And this is very, very interesting. The black hole is important, I believe, as we will see in the

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UFO phenomenon. And what this is all about is that the equation on the right there, the R with the subscript S for Schwartzschild,

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is the radius at which a object is at the threshold of becoming a black hole. But any object with a radius less than the

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Schwartzschild radius with the mass given there in that formula, M is for mass, becomes a black hole. But the only thing you

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really need to pay attention to on this slide is the bottom line there where I mentioned that photons and other particles,

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even though they may be going, they're going at the speed of light, cannot escape a black hole. The speed of light is the

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fast, according to special relativity, is the fastest speed possible in the universe. And so that's very important.

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00:25:15,480 --> 00:25:23,480

Don't worry about anything else you saw. Just remember that photons and any other particles, even if they're going at the speed of light,

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00:25:24,480 --> 00:25:34,480

cannot escape a black hole. We're going to need that information later. And here's a really neat illustration of the magnetic fields

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00:25:35,480 --> 00:25:43,480

that are in the black hole. And what's interesting here is how strong these magnetic fields are. They are enormously powerful.

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And again, keep that in the back of your mind because it figures into UFO technology as we will see. Quantum mechanics is,

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as I mentioned at the beginning, is the other great pillar of modern physics. And basically at the turn of the last century,

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1900, it was thought that energy was continuous like a wave. But Max Planck discovered that actually energy at this tiny,

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at subatomic scale can only change an integer multiples of what is now known as the Planck constant. And so anyway,

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here's actually Planck's formula. This is one of the key formulas of quantum mechanics. And it shows how energy can only change

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00:26:39,480 --> 00:26:52,480

by multiples of Planck's constant. And here's the Schrodinger equation. And this describes subatomic particles behavior in terms of waves.

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But if you look carefully at the formula, you'll see part way in just beyond the equal sign, the letter H squared. That H, of course,

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00:27:03,480 --> 00:27:10,480

is Planck's constant, so it figures in there. So, okay, where are we here? Let's see. Uh-huh.

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00:27:10,480 --> 00:27:25,480

So, you'll be happy to know that from this point on, I'm only going to be dealing, there will be no more formulas, that's it.

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00:27:25,480 --> 00:27:39,480

So, I'll just be dealing with concepts and just be showing illustrations and explaining the general background of physics that we need to know

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to help us understand how the UFO phenomenon can be solved. And so, the neat thing about physics, which is why it's fun to study it,

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there's not that much to memorize, and believe it or not. And our universe is actually quite simple. It only consists of three basic constituents,

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matter particles, force particles, and space-time, which is the stage on which matter particles and force particles interact with one another to create everything we see around us.

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00:28:17,480 --> 00:28:33,480

And so, force particles, people are familiar. The photon that carries the electromagnetic force, and matter particles, of course, everybody's probably familiar with an electron and an atom,

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00:28:33,480 --> 00:28:48,480

and electrons are negatively charged particles that exactly balance the positive proton in the nucleus and the electron circle around the nucleus of an atom.

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00:28:49,480 --> 00:28:58,480

And here's a typical basic atom. It happens to be a hydrogen atom, and it shows the electron going around the nucleus.

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00:28:59,480 --> 00:29:08,480

And in this case, I showed the nucleus having a proton and a neutron, and those are the two basic particles that can be in the nucleus of an atom.

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00:29:09,480 --> 00:29:21,480

And the reason I'm showing this is to illustrate the electromagnetic force between the electron and the proton that holds the electron in orbit around the proton,

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00:29:21,480 --> 00:29:38,480

unlike a tracts and like repels and charges. And the simplest possible atom is a basic hydrogen atom that only has a proton in the center and an electron in orbit around it.

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00:29:39,480 --> 00:29:47,480

But I showed the neutron here just to show you can have neutrons in the nucleus too. This is actually an isotope of hydrogen, which they call deuterium.

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00:29:48,480 --> 00:29:57,480

And the proton itself breaks down into smaller particles called quarks. And so there's three of those in there.

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00:29:58,480 --> 00:30:10,480

And the quarks are held together inside a proton by a particle called the gluon, which is the carrier of the strong nuclear force that I mentioned at the beginning.

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00:30:11,480 --> 00:30:23,480

And so that's important just to see where it comes into the picture. And here's what I mean, that physics isn't, there's not much to memorize.

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00:30:24,480 --> 00:30:32,480

As hard as it might be to believe, the number of matter particles is only matter particles and force particles out there. That's it.

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00:30:32,480 --> 00:30:41,480

The number of matter particles is actually very limited. There happens to be three families, first, second, and third, of matter particles.

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00:30:42,480 --> 00:30:55,480

And they're referred to as fermions, named after the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi, who did a lot of the work categorizing the different particles of subatomic particles.

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00:30:56,480 --> 00:31:11,480

And anyway, but 99.999% of all the particles in the universe that make us up in every star that you see out there are actually made up of only the first column there, the first family.

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00:31:12,480 --> 00:31:19,480

And they're broken into two categories, quarks and leptons. And there's only four particles. That's it.

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00:31:19,480 --> 00:31:27,480

The up quark, the down quark, the electron, and the electron neutrino. And that's it. And once you memorize that, you got it.

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00:31:30,480 --> 00:31:44,480

And similar, the same kind of thing with force particles. They're called bosons after an Indian physicist who did a lot of the work at cataloging and categorizing the force particles of nature.

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00:31:45,480 --> 00:31:55,480

There are actually, as I mentioned, there's only four fundamental particles. The strong nuclear force, the weak nuclear force, electromagnetism and gravity.

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00:31:56,480 --> 00:32:05,480

And the strong force is carried by gluons. The weak force by W plus W minus Z neutral. The electromagnetism by the photon.

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00:32:05,480 --> 00:32:24,480

And the gravitational force by the photon. And very importantly, because we need to know this for the rest of the thing, gravity is carried by a particle called the graviton, which is the only one of the four particles in force particles that has not yet been seen in particle accelerators, but we hope to see it soon.

211

00:32:24,480 --> 00:32:33,480

The Higgs field at the bottom is responsible for giving mass to the subatomic particles, but we don't have to worry too much about that.

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00:32:34,480 --> 00:32:44,480

And now here is where it gets really interesting. And this is where we're starting to get toward the solution to the UFO enigma.

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00:32:44,480 --> 00:33:04,480

And so all that other stuff was basically background. It turns out that the holy grail of modern physics is uniting the four fundamental forces of nature into a single super force, which is what they believed existed at the very beginning of the universe.

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00:33:05,480 --> 00:33:17,480

And so if you ever wonder what physicists are doing, this is it. That one slide tells you what virtually every physicist is working on in one way or another.

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00:33:18,480 --> 00:33:34,480

And at the very beginning of the universe at the time of the Big Bang, 14 billion years ago, the forces of, at the time of the Big Bang, it created two other forces.

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00:33:35,480 --> 00:33:47,480

Oh, by the way, I forgot to mention. Physicists are particularly interested in the forces of nature and the reason is because the forces of nature make things happen.

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00:33:48,480 --> 00:33:55,480

So for example, the electromagnetic force in a lightning bolt, that's what causes things to happen.

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00:33:56,480 --> 00:34:05,480

And so they pay more attention to the forces of nature because that's what makes things work in the universe.

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00:34:05,480 --> 00:34:12,480

So anyway, at the time of the Big Bang, almost immediately after the Big Bang, within a few seconds, two new forces were created.

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00:34:13,480 --> 00:34:18,480

Gravity and the GUT force, G-U-T, which stands for the Grand Unified Theory.

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00:34:19,480 --> 00:34:26,480

But then the GUT force broke out into the strong nuclear force circled in red there and the electro-weak force.

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00:34:26,480 --> 00:34:36,480

And then the electro-weak force broke out into, as the universe expanded and cooled, it broke out into electromagnetism and the weak nuclear force.

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00:34:36,480 --> 00:34:46,480

And the forces that we see today are, as we saw before, the one circled in red, strong gravity, weak and electromagnetism.

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00:34:47,480 --> 00:34:55,480

And they've actually had, they've been working on unifying these four fundamental forces and they've actually had some good success.

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00:34:57,480 --> 00:35:11,480

It was once thought that the electric force and the magnetic force were separate, but James Clerk Maxwell and Scotland in the 1850s united them in Maxwell's laws into what we now know today as electromagnetism.

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00:35:12,480 --> 00:35:26,480

And amazingly, the electro-weak force, which is the combination of electromagnetism and the weak nuclear force, it has actually been seen in particle accelerators.

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00:35:26,480 --> 00:35:30,480

They've actually recreated this electro-weak force.

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00:35:30,480 --> 00:35:40,480

And they're working on trying to unite the strong nuclear force and the electro-weak force into the GUT force, like we saw on the previous page.

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00:35:40,480 --> 00:35:42,480

In the Grand Unified Theories.

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00:35:42,480 --> 00:35:53,480

But the key thing, and this is where we need to pay attention because this is where we're going to solve the UFO enigma, I believe.

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00:35:53,480 --> 00:36:01,480

And the one force that's not included in any of these unification theories is gravity.

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00:36:01,480 --> 00:36:09,480

And gravity is the only force that they have not been able to include in the various unification theories.

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00:36:09,480 --> 00:36:12,480

The question is, why not?

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00:36:12,480 --> 00:36:15,480

Why can't they get gravity in there?

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00:36:15,480 --> 00:36:32,480

And the reason is, if you compare the strength of the various forces, what jumps out at you is how incredibly weak gravity is compared to the other forces of nature.

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00:36:33,480 --> 00:36:41,480

And when we get up in the morning and have to go to work, I can attest to this.

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00:36:41,480 --> 00:36:50,480

Until I have my first cup of coffee, gravity seems like an unbelievably strong force.

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00:36:50,480 --> 00:36:57,480

And I'm sure people can share with that experience.

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00:36:58,480 --> 00:37:01,480

But anyway, it's incredibly weak.

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00:37:01,480 --> 00:37:09,480

And in fact, the electromagnetic force is 10 to the 36 power stronger than gravity.

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00:37:09,480 --> 00:37:15,480

That's the number one, followed by 36 zeros all the way over to the wall.

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00:37:15,480 --> 00:37:17,480

And I mean, it's just unbelievable.

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00:37:17,480 --> 00:37:22,480

100 is 10 squared, 1,000 is 10 cubed, 10,000 is 10 to the fourth.

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00:37:22,480 --> 00:37:26,480

Imagine 10 to the 36 power.

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00:37:26,480 --> 00:37:31,480

And electromagneticism is that much stronger than gravity.

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00:37:31,480 --> 00:37:38,480

And in fact, this is such a big problem in physics that it actually has its own name.

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00:37:38,480 --> 00:37:41,480

It's referred to as the hierarchy problem.

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00:37:41,480 --> 00:37:51,480

And I believe that the solution to the hierarchy problem is going to lead us to an understanding of UFO technology.

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And I want to also mention that the hierarchy problem is also equivalent to,

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00:37:59,480 --> 00:38:03,480

I'm afraid there's a little more physics, but this is not too bad.

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00:38:03,480 --> 00:38:10,480

It's also equivalent to the puzzle of the weak mass versus the plank mass.

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00:38:10,480 --> 00:38:16,480

And all that means is all the known subatomic particles, the quarks, the leptons, everything like that,

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00:38:17,480 --> 00:38:26,480

that we see in our universe today are at a much, much lower mass than they should be.

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00:38:26,480 --> 00:38:35,480

In order to make gravity strong, these particles really should be 16 orders of magnitude,

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00:38:35,480 --> 00:38:40,480

a greater mass than they are than what we see.

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00:38:40,480 --> 00:38:45,480

But the problem with that, if they were at that much higher mass,

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00:38:45,480 --> 00:38:51,480

unfortunately the entire universe would disintegrate, which is a bit of a problem.

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00:38:51,480 --> 00:39:00,480

But anyway, I went to an expert to truly understand the magnitude of this problem.

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00:39:00,480 --> 00:39:04,480

I went to an expert to get his opinion.

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00:39:11,480 --> 00:39:17,480

And not only will Homer Simpson's favorite donut shop disappear,

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00:39:17,480 --> 00:39:24,480

but all of our favorite donut shops will disappear along with everything else.

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00:39:24,480 --> 00:39:27,480

So you can see this is serious.

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00:39:27,480 --> 00:39:30,480

And thank you, Homer.

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00:39:30,480 --> 00:39:36,480

So now what we're going to do is we're going to look at the evolution of modern physics

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00:39:36,480 --> 00:39:42,480

to see what new theories are coming up that could help us explain the hierarchy problem.

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00:39:42,480 --> 00:39:44,480

And this is really exciting.

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00:39:44,480 --> 00:39:47,480

You'll see what's going to happen here.

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00:39:47,480 --> 00:39:52,480

The theories in black at the top, the four theories up there,

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are basically known physics that we see, that it's accepted physics,

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00:39:57,480 --> 00:40:01,480

that we fully understand it has been thoroughly tested.

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00:40:01,480 --> 00:40:09,480

Classical mechanics like Newton and Maxwell's laws, general relativity, quantum mechanics.

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00:40:09,480 --> 00:40:17,480

And then the standard model is just a synthesis of special relativity and quantum mechanics.

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00:40:17,480 --> 00:40:24,480

However, what you want to pay attention to here on this slide are the new theories that are coming out

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00:40:24,480 --> 00:40:27,480

in blue and green down below there.

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00:40:27,480 --> 00:40:32,480

And these came out in the 70s, 80s, and right up now until 2015.

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00:40:32,480 --> 00:40:39,480

And don't worry about memorizing all this supersymmetry, supergravity, all that stuff, super strings.

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The key thing you want to take away from this slide is a couple of things here.

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00:40:47,480 --> 00:40:53,480

What had happened is physicists were trying to unify the forces of nature,

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00:40:53,480 --> 00:40:55,480

but they were having a lot of problems.

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And they ran into roadblocks by about the 70s and 80s.

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So they began looking at different ideas to see if they could figure out how to unify the fundamental forces of nature.

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00:41:08,480 --> 00:41:16,480

And finally, around the 70s and 80s, they began playing with the idea that there might be extra dimensions.

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00:41:16,480 --> 00:41:21,480

So that's one of the key things you want to remember from this slide.

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00:41:21,480 --> 00:41:26,480

And right now, string theory, and then they came up with theories called string theory,

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00:41:26,480 --> 00:41:32,480

which I'm sure many people have heard of, and membrane theory.

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00:41:32,480 --> 00:41:39,480

And string theory is basically the idea that all the subatomic particles, which were once thought to be little points,

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00:41:39,480 --> 00:41:46,480

infinitesimally tiny little points, they now suspect that they're actually little wiggling strings.

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But once they made that leap to the idea that they were wiggling strings,

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00:41:53,480 --> 00:42:00,480

that's when they had to, they were forced to introduce the idea of extra dimensions.

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00:42:00,480 --> 00:42:09,480

And so then the other big thing that happened in the last 25, 30 years here is they came up with the idea

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00:42:10,480 --> 00:42:20,480

that there may be, we may live on a space-time membrane, and they think it's a membrane floating in a larger dimensional space out there.

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00:42:20,480 --> 00:42:24,480

And so we'll take a look.

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00:42:24,480 --> 00:42:28,480

So modern physics is pointing toward an 11-dimensional universe,

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00:42:28,480 --> 00:42:35,480

but it turns out that six of the 11 dimensions are curled up at every point in space-time.

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00:42:35,480 --> 00:42:44,480

But this leaves five large dimensions left, and historically we thought there were four, three of space, and one of time.

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00:42:44,480 --> 00:42:54,480

But now theory also suggests that there are two, four-dimensional membranes that are floating out there parallel to each other,

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00:42:54,480 --> 00:43:01,480

and they float in a larger five-dimensional space.

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00:43:01,480 --> 00:43:06,480

And here's an illustration that gives an idea of what it looks like.

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00:43:06,480 --> 00:43:16,480

All those little green strings, or those are the strings that represent every single one of the particles that we looked at before,

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00:43:16,480 --> 00:43:19,480

the matter particles and the force particles.

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00:43:19,480 --> 00:43:28,480

But the interesting thing is string theory suggests that all those little particles are stuck on the space-time membrane we live on.

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00:43:28,480 --> 00:43:36,480

And as I mentioned, it looks like there are two space-time membranes floating parallel to each other.

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00:43:36,480 --> 00:43:48,480

And so all these wiggling little strings that represent matter particles and force particles, the two open ends are stuck on the membrane,

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00:43:48,480 --> 00:43:51,480

so they cannot leave that membrane.

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00:43:52,480 --> 00:44:03,480

And so the photon that carries light waves that we need to see with, because the photons hit the retina and bounce off the retina at the back of our eye,

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00:44:03,480 --> 00:44:07,480

or absorb, I should say, you know.

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00:44:07,480 --> 00:44:10,480

But we need photons to see.

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00:44:10,480 --> 00:44:21,480

But those photons cannot get into this extra five-dimensional space between the two membranes that are believed to exist out there.

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00:44:21,480 --> 00:44:26,480

That's why you cannot look out there and see the five-dimensional bulk.

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00:44:26,480 --> 00:44:29,480

It's actually right next to us right now.

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00:44:29,480 --> 00:44:34,480

We just can't see it, because the photons that we need to see with cannot penetrate.

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00:44:34,480 --> 00:44:37,480

They cannot leave our space-time membrane.

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00:44:37,480 --> 00:44:49,480

However, there's one particle that can leave our space-time membrane, and it turns out that that's the graviton, the carrier of gravity.

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00:44:49,480 --> 00:44:55,480

And the only reason it can leave is because it's a closed loop.

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00:44:55,480 --> 00:44:58,480

And so it doesn't have two open ends.

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00:44:58,480 --> 00:45:02,480

It's closed, so it can just leave our space-time membrane.

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00:45:02,480 --> 00:45:12,480

And that's exciting, because that looks like it's pointing toward an explanation of the hierarchy problem, the weakness of gravity.

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00:45:12,480 --> 00:45:21,480

And so, and here's where we're honing in on the explanation of how UFOs work.

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00:45:21,480 --> 00:45:29,480

There's a theory that was developed by a Harvard physicist and another physicist from John Hopkins University.

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00:45:29,480 --> 00:45:39,480

And it's called warp geometry, and it addresses the hierarchy problem, the weakness of gravity versus the other forces in nature.

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00:45:39,480 --> 00:45:45,480

And it explains why gravity is weaker than the other forces.

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00:45:45,480 --> 00:45:51,480

And what warp geometry says, just like M-theory and string theory,

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00:45:52,480 --> 00:45:59,480

that there are two four-dimensional membranes floating in a larger five-dimensional space-time.

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00:45:59,480 --> 00:46:12,480

One membrane we live on, they refer to as the weak membrane, and all that means is that the energy level of the particles on our membrane are relatively weak.

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00:46:12,480 --> 00:46:20,480

And the second membrane, which is called the gravity membrane, exactly parallel to our weak membrane,

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00:46:20,480 --> 00:46:30,480

is, they believe that that membrane is on the other side of the five-dimensional bulk.

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00:46:30,480 --> 00:46:34,480

And here is how their theory works.

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00:46:35,480 --> 00:46:53,480

What they believe is that the gravity brain, the other one that's opposite ours or parallel to us, is warped in such a way that it attracts virtually 99.99999% of all the gravitons that carry the gravity force

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00:46:53,480 --> 00:46:58,480

into the bulk and closer to the other membrane.

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00:46:59,480 --> 00:47:03,480

And I can illustrate it here.

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00:47:03,480 --> 00:47:14,480

What they call the gravity probability function is that red line, and the closer you get to the gravity membrane, the greater the number of gravitons over there.

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00:47:14,480 --> 00:47:24,480

And in fact, there are 10 to the 16 times power, more gravitons closer to the gravity brain than to the weak brain.

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00:47:24,480 --> 00:47:26,480

And that's it.

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00:47:26,480 --> 00:47:31,480

And I know this kind, it looks so technical and everything like that, but it's actually pretty basic.

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00:47:31,480 --> 00:47:42,480

All that they're saying here is the overwhelming majority of gravitons that carry the gravity force are closer to the other membrane.

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00:47:42,480 --> 00:47:48,480

So they're not on our membrane, which is our universe.

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00:47:48,480 --> 00:48:03,480

And that appears to be why gravity is so weak compared to the other forces of nature in the weak membrane, or sometimes called the TED membrane, that we live on on the left side there.

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00:48:03,480 --> 00:48:04,480

That's it.

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00:48:04,480 --> 00:48:14,480

And it looks like this Harvard University physicist may have come across an explanation for the hierarchy problem.

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00:48:15,480 --> 00:48:24,480

And he inadvertently, the Harvard physicist also, in my opinion, may have explained UFO technology.

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00:48:24,480 --> 00:48:25,480

Here's why.

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00:48:25,480 --> 00:48:26,480

This is it.

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00:48:26,480 --> 00:48:41,480

It turns out that where a general relativity tells us that where gravity is strong and where you have a lot of gravitons as you get closer to the gravity brain in the five-dimensional bulk,

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00:48:41,480 --> 00:48:48,480

they refer to that space-time between the membranes as the bulk, B-U-L-K.

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00:48:48,480 --> 00:48:56,480

But general relativity tells us where gravity is strong, distances shrink.

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00:48:56,480 --> 00:49:03,480

And that, I believe, is the key to how UFOs get to planet Earth.

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00:49:03,480 --> 00:49:19,480

And the exciting thing about this is that in the past, or we used to think that to get to other star systems, we would have to either go at the speed of light, which would take us years and decades to get to those stars,

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00:49:19,480 --> 00:49:31,480

or we would have to come up with gigantic amounts of energy to warp space-time ourselves to get to other stars to shrink it in front of our spaceship.

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00:49:31,480 --> 00:49:40,480

However, if this theory turns out to be correct, Mother Nature may warp space-time for us.

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00:49:40,480 --> 00:49:55,480

And therefore, if we can only figure out how to get into the five-dimensional bulk, we could actually go in far enough where distances between stars shrink and we could get to other stars.

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And that's what this slide covers here.

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00:49:58,480 --> 00:50:09,480

I believe the UFOs penetrate the bulk to go between stars, and Mother Nature then provides a pathway to the stars. We don't have to do it.

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00:50:09,480 --> 00:50:18,480

And the other important thing out of this is we do not need huge amounts of energy to warp space-time.

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00:50:18,480 --> 00:50:26,480

And that was a major obstacle to previous attempts to figure out how we could travel to other stars.

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00:50:26,480 --> 00:50:33,480

And this is another illustration. It shows how distance shrinks as you go deeper into the five-dimensional bulk.

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00:50:33,480 --> 00:50:49,480

And then this slide is very important, so I know it's a little technical, but basically all it's showing is the collision of two protons at like the Large Hadron Collider Particle Accelerator in Geneva, Switzerland.

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00:50:49,480 --> 00:50:59,480

And if these extra dimensions exist, they expect to create a new type of particle that has never been seen before.

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00:50:59,480 --> 00:51:08,480

And it's called a KK particle, a colluzacline particle. And it's going to be a manifestation of the extra dimensions.

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00:51:08,480 --> 00:51:18,480

But the KK particle, its natural home is in the five-dimensional bulk. It's going to want to go into the five-dimensional bulk.

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00:51:18,480 --> 00:51:27,480

Right after we create it at the Large Hadron Collider, that little baby, that little KK particle is going to say, I want to go home.

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00:51:27,480 --> 00:51:32,480

And it's going to try to get to the five-dimensional, it's going to go into the five-dimensional bulk.

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00:51:32,480 --> 00:51:44,480

And that's how I believe UFOs are getting into the bulk. They create these five-dimensional KK gravitons, and they pull themselves off our weak brain into the bulk.

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00:51:44,480 --> 00:51:51,480

And the more KK gravitons they create, the further into the bulk they can go.

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00:51:51,480 --> 00:52:07,480

And here's something really interesting. Many people may have heard of Sir Francis Chichester, his world-famous pilot, who was very prominent back in the 1930s and 40s.

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00:52:07,480 --> 00:52:14,480

And he was a pioneer in early flight years.

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00:52:14,480 --> 00:52:22,480

And anyway, over the Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand, or Tasmania, I guess.

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00:52:22,480 --> 00:52:41,480

And in 1931, he was flying a gypsy moth aircraft and a biplane, and he spotted a typical UFO, typical disc-shaped UFO, maybe half a mile from his aircraft.

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00:52:41,480 --> 00:52:53,480

And as he watched it, he noticed it was coming toward him, but as it got closer to him, it became smaller in size, which is exactly the opposite of what he expected.

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00:52:53,480 --> 00:53:01,480

And then when it became very close to him, at one point he could see right through it, and then it totally vanished.

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00:53:01,480 --> 00:53:14,480

And the interesting thing is, moments later, it reappeared about another mile away, and it suddenly seemed to come back into existence again, but he did not see it move between the two points.

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00:53:14,480 --> 00:53:19,480

It just became, it faded out, and then it popped in at another location.

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00:53:19,480 --> 00:53:31,480

And I believe that's an early example of a UFO pulling itself off our membrane into the bulk and then just moving a short distance.

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00:53:31,480 --> 00:53:40,480

And that's what Sir Francis Chaichester observed. And he's a very credible witness, so I thought that was quite interesting.

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00:53:40,480 --> 00:53:52,480

And here's an example of what it would be like if we can get into the bulk and use that strong gravity, which shrinks distance between the stars.

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00:53:52,480 --> 00:53:59,480

I'll show you an example of the impact it would have on space travel. This is pretty neat.

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00:53:59,480 --> 00:54:07,480

The nearest star to planet Earth is Alpha Centauri, which is 4.3 light years. That's about 25 trillion miles.

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00:54:07,480 --> 00:54:18,480

If we tried to get there by any of the methods I mentioned at the very beginning of the show, it would take decades and decades to get there, actually probably over a century.

378

00:54:18,480 --> 00:54:35,480

But if we only went into the bulk, the five-dimensional bulk, to just one where the force of gravity increases only to one-tenth thousandth of its maximum strength in the bulk,

379

00:54:36,480 --> 00:54:50,480

the distance to Alpha Centauri shrinks from 25 trillion miles, 4.3 light years, to 25 miles. Isn't that incredible?

380

00:54:51,480 --> 00:55:02,480

And anyway, I think that's what they're doing.

381

00:55:02,480 --> 00:55:17,480

But anyway, as surprising as it may seem, so anyway, 25 miles, you could literally drive to Alpha Centauri in your car.

382

00:55:18,480 --> 00:55:24,480

In half an hour, depending on the speed limit in the bulk.

383

00:55:28,480 --> 00:55:30,480

The cosmic police.

384

00:55:30,480 --> 00:55:38,480

So as surprising as it sounds, it may be possible to get to other stars very, very quickly.

385

00:55:38,480 --> 00:55:45,480

And I know it seems very amazing, but it looks like it's likely.

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00:55:49,480 --> 00:55:51,480

I don't know if you can see that slide.

387

00:55:52,480 --> 00:55:55,480

That's Bart being sucked up into the UFO.

388

00:55:58,480 --> 00:56:01,480

And Homer is not quite aware of it.

389

00:56:02,480 --> 00:56:07,480

And he says, Bart can go to Alpha Centauri in just 30 minutes.

390

00:56:07,480 --> 00:56:09,480

Yeah, sure.

391

00:56:12,480 --> 00:56:19,480

So on the two big questions on UFO technology, how do they get here?

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00:56:19,480 --> 00:56:24,480

And how are they able to perform inertia-defying acrobatics in Earth's atmosphere?

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00:56:24,480 --> 00:56:35,480

It looks like the first one can be solved if the warp geometry theory is correct and the extra dimensions exist.

394

00:56:35,480 --> 00:56:39,480

And the bulk is warped like they say it is.

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00:56:39,480 --> 00:56:45,480

If that's true, then we may be on the threshold of understanding UFO technology.

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00:56:45,480 --> 00:56:53,480

And by the way, that's one reason to pay close attention to what's going on at the Large Hadron Collider in Geneva, Switzerland.

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00:56:53,480 --> 00:57:04,480

If they discover extra dimensions in the next couple of years, this could be very exciting and very pertinent to the question of the UFO phenomenon.

398

00:57:04,480 --> 00:57:08,480

On the second question, we'll look at that next.

399

00:57:08,480 --> 00:57:14,480

How these craft are able to apparently overcome inertial forces in Earth's atmosphere.

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00:57:14,480 --> 00:57:17,480

This is a lot easier in that.

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00:57:17,480 --> 00:57:22,480

Those KK gravitons that I mentioned before create micro-black holes.

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00:57:22,480 --> 00:57:25,480

We expect to do that at the Large Hadron Collider.

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00:57:25,480 --> 00:57:36,480

And these black holes will decay into something called Hawking radiation, which will consist of electromagnetic particles,

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00:57:36,480 --> 00:57:46,480

electromagnetic energy, as well as solid particles like high-energy electrons called beta particles.

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00:57:46,480 --> 00:57:55,480

And it'll produce something that is called Hawking radiation named after Stephen Hawking.

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00:57:55,480 --> 00:58:10,480

And Mark Dantonio, who spoke just before me, he and Doug Trumple and Mufon are working on detectors that hopefully will be able to detect Hawking radiation.

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00:58:10,480 --> 00:58:15,480

And if we do, that would be extraordinarily interesting.

408

00:58:15,480 --> 00:58:26,480

And by the way, I should mention nobody has ever seen Hawking radiation, so that would be a real feather in the cap for the UFO community if we were the first.

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00:58:26,480 --> 00:58:30,480

But physicists strongly believe it's real.

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00:58:30,480 --> 00:58:34,480

Anyway, here's the key to UFOs, how they levitate and stuff.

411

00:58:34,480 --> 00:58:39,480

Four-dimensional gravitons are absorbed by micro-black holes.

412

00:58:39,480 --> 00:58:52,480

And so what I believe is going on is the graviton exchange between the Earth and the UFO, which is how the Earth measures the weight of an object, is reduced.

413

00:58:52,480 --> 00:58:56,480

And so this is not anti-gravity.

414

00:58:56,480 --> 00:59:03,480

It's actually the reduction of the effective mass of the UFO.

415

00:59:03,480 --> 00:59:12,480

So if it's a 30-ton UFO, it can be reduced to the mass of a Frisbee, a couple of ounce, a Frisbee weighing five ounces.

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00:59:12,480 --> 00:59:23,480

And the interesting thing about that is, if you've ever taken a Frisbee and tried to throw it across the yard, one of the things you have to do to stabilize it is to spin it.

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00:59:23,480 --> 00:59:33,480

And everybody who's followed the UFO phenomenon is aware that these circular disc UFOs are typically seen spinning.

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00:59:33,480 --> 00:59:38,480

So that's probably an indication that they're reducing the mass of these things.

419

00:59:38,480 --> 00:59:44,480

They're so lightweight, as far as the Earth is concerned, they have to spin them to stabilize them.

420

00:59:45,480 --> 01:00:04,480

And so, and this is an illustration, I think what the UFOs are doing is they're creating these KK gravitons, which in turn create micro-black holes, which in turn absorb gravitons, which in turn effectively reduce the mass of the UFO.

421

01:00:04,480 --> 01:00:10,480

And this is a more detailed explanation of the absorption and emission of a micro-black hole.

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01:00:10,480 --> 01:00:13,480

We don't really have to go into that.

423

01:00:13,480 --> 01:00:18,480

And so how do UFOs accelerate at their blinding speeds?

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01:00:18,480 --> 01:00:20,480

Here's how they do it.

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01:00:20,480 --> 01:00:26,480

The equivalence principle of general relativity says inertial mass equals gravitational mass.

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01:00:26,480 --> 01:00:36,480

And so if a UFO can reduce its gravitational mass, its effective gravitational mass, it reduces its inertial mass.

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01:00:36,480 --> 01:00:41,480

And inertia, as I mentioned way back at the beginning, is the resistance to acceleration.

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01:00:41,480 --> 01:00:46,480

Think of a cannonball fired out of a cannon. It takes enormous energy.

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01:00:46,480 --> 01:00:52,480

On the other hand, if you fire just a tiny little 22 bullet, it accelerates at blinding speeds.

430

01:00:52,480 --> 01:00:54,480

And the difference is simple.

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01:00:54,480 --> 01:00:59,480

The bullet has very little mass, so it's easy to accelerate it fast.

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01:00:59,480 --> 01:01:08,480

But a cannonball has such great mass that you can actually, if you've ever seen a cannonball fired, you can actually see its trajectory.

433

01:01:08,480 --> 01:01:12,480

You can see the cannonball flying through the air.

434

01:01:12,480 --> 01:01:13,480

That's what they're doing.

435

01:01:13,480 --> 01:01:18,480

And I think that's how they're able to make these sudden accelerations.

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01:01:18,480 --> 01:01:24,480

So what about the Large Hadron Collider Particle Accelerator in Geneva, Switzerland?

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01:01:25,480 --> 01:01:30,480

How could that possibly be related to UFO configurations?

438

01:01:30,480 --> 01:01:47,480

It turns out the Large Hadron Collider is expected to produce KK gravitons and micro black holes, which we need if the UFOs are using micro black holes to absorb four-dimensional gravitons.

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01:01:47,480 --> 01:01:53,480

And as we found out, UFO configurations are typically disc cylinders of spheres.

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01:01:53,480 --> 01:01:58,480

And even the triangle UFOs have bright circles in each corner.

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01:01:58,480 --> 01:02:02,480

So why do UFOs have this circular shape?

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01:02:02,480 --> 01:02:05,480

Because UFOs are particle accelerators.

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01:02:05,480 --> 01:02:06,480

That's what they are.

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01:02:06,480 --> 01:02:16,480

And that's part of the reason they don't make much noise, because they're not operating a reciprocal engine or a jet engine or anything like that.

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01:02:16,480 --> 01:02:24,480

And one of the interesting things is that there's circumstantial evidence that supports these possibilities.

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01:02:24,480 --> 01:02:28,480

One is a UFO observed in Sonora, California.

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01:02:28,480 --> 01:02:31,480

And another one is a crisis in modern physics.

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01:02:31,480 --> 01:02:41,480

In Sonora, California in 1976, a substance called Tritium was found in angels' hair.

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01:02:41,480 --> 01:02:45,480

People who followed the UFO phenomenon are familiar with angel hair.

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01:02:45,480 --> 01:02:55,480

Tritium is an isotope of hydrogen, and it's rare in nature, but it is found in particle accelerators.

451

01:02:55,480 --> 01:02:58,480

And that's what they found being emitted from a UFO.

452

01:02:58,480 --> 01:03:03,480

Angel hair would typically settle on the branches of trees and stuff.

453

01:03:03,480 --> 01:03:06,480

And then the second thing is a crisis in physics.

454

01:03:07,480 --> 01:03:19,480

And the crisis in physics deals with something called a theory called supersymmetry, which was supposed to solve the hierarchy problem, the weakness of gravity versus the other forces.

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01:03:19,480 --> 01:03:30,480

And just to give you an idea how important supersymmetry is, huge, thousands and thousands of physicists have spent 30, 40 years working on supersymmetry.

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01:03:30,480 --> 01:03:38,480

And that was the alternative theory, that was the basic theory they were going to use to solve the hierarchy problem.

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01:03:38,480 --> 01:03:48,480

However, in the recent runs of the Large Hadron Collider, they did not find any of the predicted supersymmetric particles.

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01:03:48,480 --> 01:03:59,480

So that's exciting because it means the alternative theory, warp geometry, that we need to solve the UFO enigma is now more likely.

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01:04:00,480 --> 01:04:03,480

And the final slide is just a few left here.

460

01:04:03,480 --> 01:04:07,480

We'll look at the known effects of UFOs and expected effects.

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01:04:07,480 --> 01:04:10,480

Can we prove, and where do we go from here?

462

01:04:10,480 --> 01:04:15,480

And here's four typical effects of UFOs in close encounter.

463

01:04:15,480 --> 01:04:23,480

There's evidence of strong magnetic fields near UFOs because pilots often report their compasses spinning wildly.

464

01:04:23,480 --> 01:04:29,480

There's indications of strong, attractive gravity field, as I mentioned at the beginning.

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01:04:29,480 --> 01:04:35,480

There are certain types of radiation, especially gamma rays, x-rays, high energy radiation.

466

01:04:35,480 --> 01:04:43,480

And there are many reports, as we saw, of UFOs becoming partially or totally transparent.

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01:04:43,480 --> 01:04:51,480

And now here are the expected effects if UFOs are using the technology we just talked about.

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01:04:51,480 --> 01:04:59,480

We found out that micro-black holes, as we saw way back at the beginning, create strong magnetic fields.

469

01:04:59,480 --> 01:05:03,480

And that's exactly what pilots report when they're near UFOs.

470

01:05:03,480 --> 01:05:06,480

Their compasses are spinning wildly.

471

01:05:06,480 --> 01:05:15,480

KK gravitons that are needed to create the micro-black holes create a strong, short-range, attractive gravity field,

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01:05:15,480 --> 01:05:20,480

which must be what's causing objects as the UFO gets close to the planet Earth.

473

01:05:20,480 --> 01:05:23,480

It causes things to be lifted up underneath.

474

01:05:23,480 --> 01:05:29,480

The third thing, micro-black holes will decay into Hawking radiation, which, as I mentioned,

475

01:05:29,480 --> 01:05:36,480

Mufon, Mark D'Antonio, and Doug Trumple and others are hoping to build detectors for to detect.

476

01:05:36,480 --> 01:05:41,480

Turns out Hawking radiation decays rapidly.

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01:05:41,480 --> 01:05:47,480

Micro-black holes decay into Hawking radiation, into gamma rays and x-rays.

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01:05:47,480 --> 01:05:50,480

And so that's exciting too, because that's exactly what we're seeing.

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01:05:50,480 --> 01:06:02,480

And then finally, if a UFO is going into the weak brain, we would absolutely see it become partially transparent and then disappear.

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01:06:02,480 --> 01:06:09,480

Can we prove, well, yes, the Large Hadron Collider will give evidence confirming or disproving M-theory and warp geometry.

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01:06:09,480 --> 01:06:21,480

And then on the second item, we need more data, which I'm hoping that Mark and Mufon and Doug Trumple will be able to give us.

482

01:06:21,480 --> 01:06:24,480

And where do we go from here?

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01:06:24,480 --> 01:06:29,480

Basically, we're looking for the unique spectrum of Hawking radiation.

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01:06:29,480 --> 01:06:36,480

And as I mentioned, it'll decay into various forms of radiation.

485

01:06:36,480 --> 01:06:51,480

And if we do detect Hawking radiation, it would virtually confirm that these UFOs are using M-theory warp geometry at KK Gravitons and micro-black holes.

486

01:06:51,480 --> 01:07:00,480

And I admit that we cannot predict the appearance of UFOs, but they are often seen multiple times in the same geographic area.

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01:07:00,480 --> 01:07:05,480

So we might be able to set up equipment in an area where there's a lot of UFOs.

488

01:07:05,480 --> 01:07:12,480

And here's just a few quick pictures of UFOs. You notice these glowing UFOs here.

489

01:07:12,480 --> 01:07:18,480

And here's one seen over Belgium. Here's another one taken by a fighter pilot.

490

01:07:18,480 --> 01:07:27,480

And here's another one taken by the US Air Force. It appears to be a probe. It's a small one following the aircraft here.

491

01:07:27,480 --> 01:07:32,480

Here's another one taken from the gun camera of a French fighter jet.

492

01:07:32,480 --> 01:07:38,480

And here's a cutaway of the Large Hadron Collider in Geneva, Switzerland.

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01:07:38,480 --> 01:07:43,480

Gigantic device, something like 27 miles in diameter.

494

01:07:43,480 --> 01:07:53,480

And they have four detectors that are used to detect the collisions of subatomic particles that are going near the speed of light.

495

01:07:53,480 --> 01:07:59,480

And here's a look inside the tunnel of the Large Hadron Collider. This is gigantic.

496

01:07:59,480 --> 01:08:08,480

And this gives you an idea of... This is one of the detectors. If you look in the lower center of the photo, you'll see one of the workers.

497

01:08:08,480 --> 01:08:15,480

You can see how tiny he looks there compared to the size of the detector. That's pretty amazing, you know?

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01:08:15,480 --> 01:08:20,480

And I just want to mention something very important here.

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01:08:20,480 --> 01:08:30,480

When they first brought up the Large Hadron Collider, almost immediately they had a major problem. The whole thing crashed.

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01:08:30,480 --> 01:08:41,480

And so they spent quite a bit of time trying to figure out who was responsible for crashing this $10 billion piece of equipment.

501

01:08:41,480 --> 01:08:54,480

The security police for the Large Hadron Collider spent a long time, but they finally located the coprits responsible for crashing the Large Hadron Collider.

502

01:08:54,480 --> 01:09:05,480

Actually, what happened is there are many different groups working on the collider, and they found bubblegum jammed into some of the sensitive electronic, if you can believe it.

503

01:09:05,480 --> 01:09:12,480

But they finally caught the coprits.

504

01:09:12,480 --> 01:09:23,480

And that little guy in the middle, the bottom middle there with two thumbs up and the arms shut,

they think he's the ring leader.

505

01:09:23,480 --> 01:09:26,480

And that concludes my talk.

506

01:09:26,480 --> 01:09:36,480

Thank you.

507

01:09:56,480 --> 01:09:59,480

You

508

01:10:26,480 --> 01:10:29,480

You