



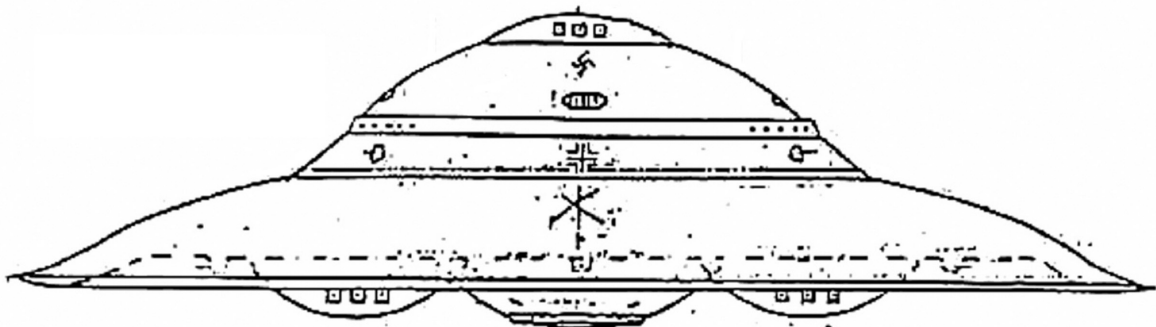
Nazi Saucers and Antigravity

For decades there have been rumors about alleged “Nazi flying saucers,” supposedly developed during the closing days of World War II, too late to turn the tide of the war. In some versions of the story, Hitler and some of his top officers used these saucers to escape to a

just claims and rumors. Dr. Michael Salla, founder of UFOlogy’s “exopolitics,” gave a talk on Nazi saucers to the International UFO Congress in 2005 that was long on wild claims but very short on evidence (see this column, July/August 2005, available online at <http://tinyurl.com/5g3glp>).

claims that unrepentant Nazi sympathizers are secretly and steadily working to create a Fourth Reich here in the United States.

So far, this is just a standard paranoid, political rant. But Marrs has more interesting yarns to spin. He talks about a rumored secret “Nazi bell” (Die Glocke) that may



secret base somewhere in the Antarctic, from which they have been plotting a comeback to once again try to take over the world. Never has there been anything resembling actual proof of Nazi saucers,

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Now the Nazi saucer claims have been taken up again, this time by the well-known conspiracy author Jim Marrs. His first conspiracy book was *Crossfire: The Plot That Killed Kennedy*. That one was so successful that he followed it up with several more, claiming conspiracies about extraterrestrials, secret societies, psychic warfare, 9-11 “truth,” etc. His latest book is *The Rise of the Fourth Reich*, which

have powered the Nazi saucers. The “bell” was first written about by UFOlogist Nick Cook in his 2001 book, *The Hunt for Zero Point: Inside the Classified World of Antigravity Technology*. As Marrs explains in an interview on Earthfiles, “It was simply called the bell because it was kind of a bell-shaped object. This object had an outer chamber and inner chamber and created electromagnetic energy fields that



An artist's rendition of a Nazi saucer.

were set into rotation movement. Then one layer would rotate clockwise; the other layer would rotate counter-clockwise. In doing this, it increased the power and the efficiency of this energy field generator. In doing so, there were some very unusual properties. Around the bell, plants either blossomed and grew, or withered and died; people would die around this thing.”

But that’s not all the bell reportedly did. It is supposedly derived from extraterrestrial technology and has been associated with time travel, UFO sightings, etc. Marris says, “What seems to have happened in an early day version of remote viewing, or perhaps what we would call channeling, [the Nazis] did come in contact with non-human intelligences, which this contact then provided them with clues—if not direct knowledge—of technology that was far beyond what the Allies were able to come up with.”

“The bell” has now become a hot topic among seekers of “Zero Point” free energy,

antigravity, etc. According to Cook, the bell was about twelve feet high and nine feet in diameter. It was composed of two high-speed, counter-rotating cylinders filled with a purplish, liquid-metallic-looking substance that was supposed to be highly radioactive, code-named “Xerum 525.” The scientists and technicians who worked on the bell and who did not die of its effects were wiped out by the SS at the close of the war, and the device was removed to an unknown location. It may have been loaded aboard a Nazi submarine and taken to a secret base in Antarctica.

Cook’s *The Hunt for Zero Point* is a classic example of how to spin an exciting yarn based on almost nothing. He visits places where it is rumored that secret UFO and antigravity research is going on, such as “Area 51,” and writes about what he feels and imagines, although he discovers nothing more tangible than unsubstantiated rumors. He tells an exciting story about his hotel room near

Edwards Air Force Base being broken into in the middle of the night by SWAT-like forces who threatened him with automatic weapons, then he gives us the letdown—it was just his imagination. He writes that the Northrop Grumman B-2 stealth bomber is likely powered by an “electrogravitic drive system,” having been assured by an aviation expert that the thrust of that aircraft’s engines were insufficient to lift the B-2 off the ground. Thus, facing a conundrum similar to the famous-if-apocryphal “bumblebee flight problem,” he concludes that the B-2 must employ antigravity technology to shed some of its weight in order to get off the ground and speculates whether there is a switch somewhere on its instrument panel to flip over to “antigravity cruise mode.”

The story of the Nazi bell has been taken up in a big way by American Antigravity (AAG), a group dedicated to promoting devices and experiments that supposedly demonstrate antigrav-

ity effects. I have earlier written about American Antigravity's "lifters"—devices that unquestionably do rise into the air (see my "Levity with Lifters," SI, March/April 2003, available online at <http://tinyurl.com/57n3hv>). However, they operate by using electric charges to set up an ion wind downdraft, require connection to a large external power supply far too heavy to lift into the air, and will not work in a vacuum.

The Nazi bell is being touted by American Antigravity as "Einstein's anti-gravity," because John Dering, a physicist who researches far-out stuff, speculates that "the German WW-II research was intended to create a powerful propulsion effect by engineering application of Einstein's Unified Field Theory (UFT) equations." This is also said to be linked to the Philadelphia Experiment, an alleged World War II-era project in which the Navy supposedly rendered a destroyer escort ship invisible and possibly even teleported it to Norfolk and back. Dering claims to have seen antigravity effects in which mercury fell up in certain unspecified industrial machinery, and he speculates that the Nazi bell may have operated using mercury as a medium.

Igor Witkowski, a Polish journalist specializing in military technology, has written a book called *Truth about the Wunderwaffe* (German "Wonder-Weapons") that was one source for Cook's claims. However, if you want to read these marvelous revelations, his book will set you back \$80 (which, it is suggested on the AAG site, is "certainly worth it.")

Joseph P. Farrell, author of *The SS Brotherhood of the Bell*, ties in the Nazi bell with the alleged UFO crash in Kecksburg, Pennsylvania, in December 1965, largely because of the reportedly similar shape of each. The alleged Kecksburg "UFO crash" has been definitively identified as the Great Lakes Fireball of December 9, 1965, widely seen across several states and Canada (see this column, January/February 2007). However, UFOlogists have never been inclined to let a few facts ruin a good story. According to Farrell, the Kecksburg bell UFO was later seen at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, which also allegedly received the bodies of the dead aliens recovered from Roswell. His

book costs \$17, considerably less than Witkowski's, and is a bargain since each are equally vacuous when it comes to proving their speculations. Farrell suggests that the lack of real evidence for claims about the bell is because "someone, somewhere, is using 'active measures' including so-called 'wet operations' to maintain the secrecy surrounding the technology." Apparently, if you delve too deeply into its secrets, someone, somewhere is likely to rub you out. . . . Farrell suggests, concerning the

www.enterprisemission.com/Von_Braun.htm). However, the U.S. government ordered an "immediate cover-up" of this discovery, and Hoagland was the first person in the past fifty years to uncover it. In January of 1959, a Soviet-launched lunar probe missed the moon completely and went into a solar orbit, also supposedly because of antigravity effects. Two months later, the U.S. launched Pioneer 4, which also missed the moon. He ties this all together with a supposed discov-

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Apollo program, that "there may have been a hidden or alternative technology involved in the Lunar Excursion Module (LEM) that got us off the Moon," since "I don't really see the signatures of a rocket taking off from the Moon in those films of the LEMs taking off. It doesn't look like an acceleration that is geometric enough to be a rocket; it just sort of "pops up" and off it goes at more or less—it looks to me—like uniform velocity." But he admits, "I haven't actually done any measurements or not [sic] to see if this is the case."

Yet another amazing antigravity claim has just popped up on the Web site of our friend Richard Hoagland, who gained fame with his "face on Mars" claims. Hoagland claims to reveal "Von Braun's 50-Year-Old Secret": that when America's first satellite went into orbit in 1958, Explorer I went into a higher-than-expected orbit—not because of poor control of its Jupiter C rocket engine but because of an "antigravity effect" somehow operating on that satellite (see

ery that a swinging Foucault pendulum reverses itself during a solar eclipse, defying all known laws of physics (and the eclipse need not even be total). Apparently, antigravity forces stopped bothering satellites launched after about 1960, supposedly because Von Braun's discoveries allowed NASA to compensate for them.

As for photos of the Nazi saucers themselves, while for years there were no photos to be seen—only drawings—an entire page of them are now on display at www.eyepod.org/Nazi-Disc-Photos.html. You can decide for yourself if they came from some recently opened secret Nazi archive or from Photoshop. □