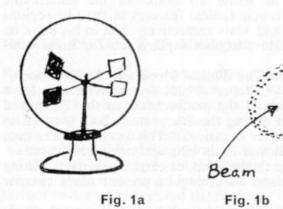
ARE UFOs "FLYING" LASER GENERATORS?

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Dr. Finch, who has been associated with FSR since its earliest days, and one of the "team" for many years as consultant on medical questions, speculates in this article on the nature of the motive powers behind the UFOs. No doubt he has one eye on the preponderance of "light," in varied forms, associated with so many reports of UFOs during the last ten years.

LIGHT is a form of radiant energy and consists of electro-magnetic waves and radiations which traverse space. These waves are in the form of collections of energy called *photons*, and it is these that produce effects on the cells of the body, i.e. the eyes and the skin.

The "pressure" of light can be demonstrated in a variety of ways. The Crookes vacuum bulb is a simple way of showing the effects of the pressure of sunlight (Fig. 1a). When a beam of sunlight impinges on the vanes in the vacuum bulb, the vanes rotate rapidly. In fact, in space, vehicles could be fitted with large sails, so that they could be pushed along by the force of the sun's particles streaming out. Another effect of light is to produce an electro-magnetic field along its axis; if a beam of sunlight is passed through a vacuum tube, particles of dust will be seen to rotate round the beam (Fig. 1b).



(Author's own thumbnail sketches)

The parcels of energy, or photons, can be numerically amplified to produce an intense concentration of particles called a laser beam. Recently, a beam of laser light has been used at Bell Laboratories to raise small transparent glass spheres off a glass surface and hold them aloft for several hours. In the experiment, the Bell scientists focused a laser beam upwards on to a tiny glass sphere 20 microns in diameter (about 1/1000 inch).

The radiation pressure not only counteracted gravity,

but also trapped the sphere in the beam and prevented it slipping out sideways.

Now this experiment has great implications and is of immense interest to UFO investigation, for here we have a sphere 1/1000 inch in diameter held stationary and aloft by a \(\frac{1}{4}\)-watt laser beam. For photons have momentum as well as energy, and by focusing the beam the small force exerted is sufficient to lift the sphere off the surface and suspend it. Now by simple arithmetic, a 1-watt beam would support a 1/250-inch-diameter sphere. Therefore a beam of 250 watts would support a sphere 1 inch in diameter; one of 3,000 watts would elevate a sphere 1 foot in diameter, while a 30,000 watt laser beam would elevate a sphere 10 feet in diameter. This 10-foot sphere would correspond to a disc 20 feet across, or more. Now, if the laser apparatus could be miniaturised and incorporated in the disc, by focusing the beam downwards the disc could be held stationary above the ground.

But quite recently it has been shown (*New Scientist*, June, 1972) that a focussed laser beam will produce exceedingly energetic ions at the focus, in a mixture of gases, i.e. the air.

In a beam of 10¹⁰ watts per square centimetre there is intense ionisation with ions, electrons and neutral atoms flying outwards with energies of from several hundred to a few thousand volts. Increasing the beam, of course, increases the intense "electrical wind." So here we have two processes: elevation due to photon energies, and ionisation of the air with explosive velocities of the kinetic energy of electrons, ions and neutral atoms. There is an overall gain in kinetic energies due to three particle reactions involving electrons, ions and atoms.

By applying these facts to UFO observations, we come up with some interesting conclusions. Is the UFO a flying laser generator? We see the disc hovering when the beam is diverging (Fig. 2a) and travelling at speed when the beam is focused (Fig. 2b). "Pulsing" the laser beam would tend to make the disc rise and fall in its motion; this has also been observed.

The properties of the ionised air are interesting. Note the chemical reactions, the effect on paint and on the skin, the visible effects of air glow and "earthing," the variable burnt areas on the ground, and the "wind effect" in close proximity.





Fig. 2a

Fig. 2b

A "flying laser generator" must have stability, and this is produced by rotating the disc, producing a gyroscopic effect.

What is the motive power, one wonders, which produces these effects? One can only surmise that a form of electrostatic motor is used whereby differences of potential are drawn in from the atmosphere to produce the energy of rotation, or alternatively some form of electro-chemical battery could be utilised to energise the lasers.

Laser light is produced by solid or gas amplifiers. A common amplifier is the ruby crystal. In addition, light can be transmitted along "glass-fibre" wires, just as electrons can be transmitted along metallic wires.

Here we can speculate that the UFOs might be of crystalline construction, i.e. flying lasers, using photons as we use electrons, and crystalline wires as we use metallic wires. For this we could coin the word *photonics* (viz. electronics) and, as electromagnetic fields are produced around a wire carrying an electric current, so a similar field could be produced around a drawn-out crystalline fibre. We can now speculate still further—and I visualise motors, dynamos and circuits all made of crystalline fibres.

Returning to fact, we know, from many observations, that the motive power could be "pulsed," and we know the associated magnetic field also may be pulsed: witnesses have observed focussing of the beams, the effect of the beams on the ground and the air, the colour changes, and the electrostatic fields. Surely, we must now accept this hypothesis and consider it with others already proposed in the investigation of the UFO phenomenon.

Among the effects of saucers there are many cases where witnesses have experienced heat, sometimes great heat, especially during the "taking off" phase. This is typical of lasers which may not be completely in focus. Similarly, soil has been found burned *below* the surface, where a laser may perhaps have been focussed. Colour changes have been noticed which would correspond to the stepping up of a laser frequency.

When a laser beam is directed into the air and is brought to a focus, an artificial ball lightning (hot plasma) may be formed. Plasma, we know, would be attracted to a magnetic field, hence it would follow the saucer or be attracted to (e.g.) power cables (Aveyron?).

For many years, there has been a dream of harnessing

fusion power, i.e. the energy derived from joinings atom together. But recently, advances in laser technology indicate that fusion reactions induced by high energy lasers might be a possibility.

In the universe, fusion of hydrogen atoms to form heavier elements takes place inside the stars at densities 1,000 times that of water and pressures of 10¹¹ atmospheres. These conditions could not be reproduced on earth, but by using laser beams, it is possible to mimic celestial conditions as close as possible. A pellet of deuterium (from heavy water) is blasted by intense bursts of laser light which raise its temperature 100 million degrees; the combined shock wave causes intense compression and the density and high temperature is sufficient to induce a fusion reaction.

Is it possible that this mechanism is associated with the power drive in the UFO, resulting in considerable bursts of fusion energy?

To sum up, we can postulate a UFO powered by intense laser beams and discharges of fusion energy, stabilised by a rotating element (wheel or disc), with the energy for the lasers being provided by an electrostatic energy from the surroundings, or from chemical cells.

ANOTHER LOOK AT THE MOON AND MARS

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respective points of discharge or contact (i.e., electrical contact). Similarly, gravitational effects producing a seismic upheaval would tend to create fissures or cones of near identical pattern on both facing surfaces.

Such an encounter of spatial bodies explains in a simple and satisfactory manner the reason for the observed similarity between the Clavius region of the moon and its counterpart on the surface of Mars.

Thus Antonio Ribera and José Oliver were more right than they knew, when they concluded: "Does this answer lie in mere topographical similarities? We strongly suspect that this is not the case." For the answer does not at all lie in "mere topographical similarities." On the contrary, the answer lies deeper, namely in the cause of those topographical similarities—an astronomical phenomenon which moulded them both at one and the same time.

The respective photographs of the moon and Mars mentioned at the beginning of this article form a striking and entirely unanticipated confirmation of the views set forth so clearly by Donald W. Patten in his remarkable book, which deserves a wide circulation among thinking people. At the very least, the strange similarity which is the subject of this article is strong circumstantial evidence in favour of Mr. Patten's thesis.

Notes

1 Page 9, FSR, May/June 1966 issue.

² Page 13, "This Island Earth," a NASA publication.

³ Published 1966 by Pacific Meridian Publishing Co., 9533 Meridian Avenue North, Seattle, Washington 98103, U.S.A.