Is Technology More Advanced than it Appears?

Dennis Feucht - February 20, 2014

Not long before he died, Ben Rich, head of the famous Lockheed Skunkworks where the SR-71 Blackbird was developed, gave a technical talk after which some discussion ensued. Rich said to the engineers gathered round that “anything you can imagine, we can already do”. This is an extraordinary statement coming from a person in charge of top-secret aerospace projects - and to engineers with good imaginations. In retrospect, it appears that he meant it.

The world of covert technology and science has not been all that far ahead of open sci-tech, or so it has seemed. If the gap becomes too large, then the advantage in having such highly-advanced technology becomes too advantageous and it is used and thereby disclosed. The SR-71 Blackbird is an example; it could outrun Soviet surface-to-air missiles and its top speed never was made public, though SR-71s are now in museums. Over time, as the open-covert technology gap widens, leaks are bound to occur. Yet the greatest secret within the U.S. government has been held for well over 60 years.

The fact that I am about to write about it (albeit without the certifiable rigor of an academic journal paper) shows that the great Gutenberg-style innovation of the 20th century - the Internet - makes possible such a dissemination of information that those intent on connecting dots or seeing the picture in jigsaw-puzzle pieces can begin to see some rather interesting pictures.

It was in the early 20th century that R&D became formalized and institutionalized, beginning with Thomas Edison’s laboratories, the first examples of industrial research. The idea of invention as an activity in its own right caught on just as science had 500 years earlier. The rate of technical progress hit the steep knee of the curve in the 20th century, and those in power, whose interest is in using technology to gain geopolitical advantage, could not maintain that advantage without keeping it from competitors. Thus it has become of interest to those within the U.S. government (USG) and others to develop technology (and even basic science) in a parallel world underground (and quite literally, as we shall see).

There are two instances of 20th-century covert technology that hint at the magnitude and the extent of advancement of secret development. One is the strange ending of WW II that is not found in the
U.S. or U.K. history textbooks in either government or most privately-run schools. The NAZI movement had at its core an inner circle of the SS who, with Hitler, were members of an occult group, the Thule society. They were interested in and had certain beliefs about advanced (Vril) technology existing in ancient times, among the Sumerians. These kinds of beliefs are not wholly without support.

No one has yet explained certain remarkable features of the Great Pyramid at Giza such as its alignment with true north (despite millennia of subsidence) to twice the accuracy of the Paris Observatory, built with state-of-the-art civil engineering in the late 1800s. NAZI advanced R&D was under the direction of an engineer, Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler who reported to Himmler, making him one level away from the top.

The breadth of technology projects under Kammler was immense; they included not only von Braun’s rocket works at Peenemünde but also secret physics experimentation in Thuringia, in large underground facilities. Near the end of the war, General Patton’s tanks did not head for Berlin but for Ohrdruf in Thuringia, where Auschwitz provided a pool of forced labor for the underground facilities.

One of the secret weapons under development was the atomic bomb. The Establishment history teaches us, and correctly as far as it goes, that Heisenberg and the other highly visible Nobel-priz-winning German physicists did not have the resources in their heavy-water experiments to develop the bomb; Germany, it seems, did not have an adequate industrial base. However, this is a misleading half-truth, for Kammler had developed the Bomb, as reported in an article that appeared in the *Evening Standard* on August 7, 1945, one day after the Little Boy atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, titled “Germans Timed Atomic Bomb for October”. The article reads as follows:

The Germans had an atom bomb which would have been ready by October. A colossal blast effect was claimed for the German bomb. It was said it would wipe out everything inside a radius of six miles, said B.U.P. to-day. The German atomic plans were uncovered four months ago, when an Allied search party walked into a small silk factory at Celle, north of Hanover. A laboratory of two rooms was buried away in the heart of the factory. A famous research scientist was still at work. He was flown to Britain the same day. This man, with others, had been working on the atom bomb for months. The Nazi Government poured out money on it. Apparently they did not expect immediate results.

As Joseph P. Farrell recounts in his book, *The Reich of the Black Sun* (downloadable from the Web in PDF), the “spin” in the article about the bomb being a recent NAZI development is not unexpected, but the extent of damage, some 12 miles in diameter, is beyond the blast damage of a large atomic bomb or a comparable fuel-air bomb which the NAZIs also had developed. This is the blast diameter of a hydrogen bomb. Quoting from Farrell (p. 190, his footnote numbers in brackets):
The idea of a "Superbomb" was first patented prior to World War Two in Austria, and a modification of the idea was patented in Germany in 1943. [28] Its inventor, Dr. Karl Nowak, explained the reason for his invention as being to create a superbomb without the radioactive fallout effects that were evident from atomic and thermonuclear explosions! [29] In other words, the Nazis were already looking past the thermonuclear age toward the creation of second and third generation weapons systems that would give the same offensive and strategic "punch" but without the side effects!

In theory, the bomb is workable, but was way beyond the technological capabilities of Germany, or any other power, in that time period. Basically, the idea was to create a state of matter in which, through ultra-low temperatures approaching absolute zero, matter would be super-compressed. The idea was then to detonate this material, subjecting it to sudden stress and heat, to create a sudden and massive expansion and explosion, and therewith, an enormous, H-bomb sized blast. [30] Thus, there may have been a basis in actual German secret research for the incredible claim of the Japanese military attache in Stockholm's 1943 report to Tokyo that the Germans were investigating the properties of super-dense matter for weaponization.

[27] It should be recalled that Dr. Edward Teller actually first thought of, and proposed to the Allies, the hydrogen bomb in 1944.


[29] Ibid., p. 159.

[30] Ibid., p. 158.

Farrell recounts what Kammler's physicists would have known and their tendency to think “outside the box”. The example of engineer Ott Hilgenberg demonstrates this (from Farrell, p. 198, 199):

Dr. Ing. Ott Christoph Hilgenberg was a student of the renowned Nobel laureate Walter Gerlach, whose work in magnetic spin polarization in 1921 had earned him the Nobel Prize. Hilgenberg, however, while within the "mainstream" of physics, was not one to allow his mind to be constrained by conventional concepts, as any glance at his two little known, but quite unconventional and thought-provoking papers will attest.

In 1931 Hilgenberg published what may best be called an arcane paper entitled "Gravitation, Tromben, und Wellen in bewegten Medien," or "Gravitation, Beats, and Waves in Moving Media." The title itself is quite suggestive, for it is the first indication that, even before the Nazis, and after relativity, at least one serious and respected German physicist is still thinking of the old idea of an aether, but thinking about it in a way quite different from the static aether concepts of the 19th century that led to the famous Michelson-Morley experiment, and Sagnac's rotational version of it...
Under Hilgenberg’s influence, Carl Friedrich Krafft took this "vorticular quantum mechanics" one step further, and posited atoms as essentially a geometric or topological construct of the aether that acted as "ether pumps", taking in or giving off energy based on the rotations of the various rings of dynamic aether around them. He developed this notion even further by positing various combinations of vorticular, rotating geometries as the basis for the then known sub-atomic particles. Krafft, whose views were totally eclipsed by war’s end with the victory of the Allies - which likewise might be seen as a victory of relativity - was left to self-publish his works in this strange world of "non-linear physics", which were duly and promptly ignored by the more conventionally minded linear physics of relativity and its proponents.

It is well-known that the Germans had developed jet fighter aircraft by the end of the war. What is lesser known is the technology in advance of jet aircraft. As Farrell states:

What the Germans were apparently trying to do was simply build a disk-shaped aircraft, the entire surface of which was both the turbine intake, as well as the lift surface. This was, so to speak, the “Mark I” flying saucer: a standard suction aircraft, albeit, with a very unconventional lift surface, which was one and the same as its fuselage and air intake.

The idea was to suction the boundary layer, a cause of drag and an impediment for supersonic travel. That the Germans were working on flying saucers is in part corroborated by a 1980 article in the German magazine *Neue Presse*. It reports that:

...the German fluidics engineer Heinrich Fleissner... was an engineer, designer and advisor to what he calls a "Flugscheibe" project based at Peenemuende during the war. It is interesting to note that Fleissner's area of expertise, fluidics, is exactly the specialty involved in investigating problems with boundary layer flow. Fleissner reports that the saucer with which he was involved would have been capable of speeds up to 3,000 kilometers per hour within the earth's atmosphere and up to 10,000 kilometers per hour outside the earth's atmosphere. He states that the brains of the developmental people were found in Peenemuende under the tightest secrecy. 

What is of most interest to us here are three facts. First, that Fleissner worked at Peenemuende on a flying saucer project. Second, that a hint of this design has survived to this day. Third, the surviving design can be linked to photographic evidence of German saucer, circa World War Two.

Aerospace engineering combines with nuclear and quantum physics in the possible development under Kammler of propulsion which combined electromagnetics with gravity. One of the main goals of physics that has persisted into the 21st century is to find a theoretical means for unifying gravity with the electromagnetic, weak, and strong forces (or electronuclear force). There is some evidence that this has already been accomplished covertly - and possibly as far back as in Kammler’s efforts. Nick Cook, former editor of the well-regarded *Jane’s Defence Weekly* magazine set out to find what evidence remained for the development of electrogravitic or magnetogravitic propulsion in NAZI
Germany. His search took him to Poland and what was left of a large concrete cradle associated with a device Cook refers to as Kammler's "Bell". From Farrell (p. 233, 234):

The Bell consisted apparently of two counter-rotating cylinders, and resembled a Bell in its general shape. It stood approximately 12 to 15 feet high, and was approximately 9 to 12 feet in diameter. Into this device, an unknown purplish metallic-liquid looking substance known only as "Xerum 525" or "Serum 525" was poured, apparently to be mechanically rotated at high speed, and possibly electrically rotated as well, by the device. The result was that organic objects placed within the field of the Bell swiftly decayed without putrefaction, decomposing into a black goo, and then finally, into dust, within a matter of hours, and not several weeks.

So strong was the field that resulted from the Bell, that on its first test the technicians and scientists involved were all killed. Subsequently, the Bell was operated only for one or two minutes at a time, and housing below ground in a room bricked and tiled with ceramic tiles, which were then covered in thick rubber mats. After each test, the mats were burned, and the room washed down by concentration camp inmates with brine.

When [Nick] Cook was shown the installation in which the Bell was housed, he was also informed of its high electrical consumption. What was the mysterious "Xerum 525"? When I first read of this substance which had to be stored in lead lined cylinders, I first thought it sounded like a radioactive isotope of mercury, or perhaps some other radioactive material suspended in solution of some sort.

More recently, allegations have surfaced concerning the neutron emitting properties of so-called "red mercury" or mercury antimonate oxide, supposedly a source for detonating thermonuclear warheads without the necessity for detonating an atom bomb, and a powerful conventional explosive in its own right. Whatever the mysterious substance was, it seems clear that it was highly radioactive, and that the Germans were subjecting it to extremely high mechanical and electrical rotations to study the resulting field effects, effects that Cook's advisors could only qualify as "torsion" fields. These fields are thought by some contemporary physicists to have direct relevance to the study of gravity, and of time.

Close to the Bell's underground testing bunker the Germans had built a large concrete henge-like structure, in the pillars of which were high grade steel hooks, an obvious testing frame for what must have been an extremely powerful propulsion device. What happened to the Bell? No one knows. Like Kammler, it goes completely missing at the end of the war, and its scientists, as already stated, were murdered to a man by the SS to keep whatever precious secrets it, and they, had uncovered.

Kammler had extremely wide R&D authority in Germany, not only over rocket development but over nine underground laboratories, one of which was destroyed and the other eight missing at the end of the war along with thousands of Germans whose absence could not be accounted for by war
mishaps. The Germans had, before WW II, an interest in planning for every contingency including the possible loss of the war. A German military expedition was sent to Antarctica and from this large project it is believed that some part of what is now Queen Maude Land (Neuschwabia) became the NAZI redoubt to which not only the laboratories and many persons but also one of the two giant Junkers aircraft and the large freighter-sized submarines disappeared.

One year after the war, when America was depleted and in recovery, a major military expedition, Operation Highjump under the command of Admiral Byrd, went to Antarctica for what resulted in a prematurely terminated operation. Byrd’s comments point to having encountered an unexpected threat that Byrd intimated involved advanced aerospace technology. Today, the USG South Pole station is run under tight security and is conducting what are essentially covert operations there.

Farrell also includes in his book the NAZI Antarctic “fortress of solitude” (p. 239):

...Nazi survival myths run the whole spectrum, from fanciful and implausible stories of underground bases in the Canadian Arctic, or on Antarctica itself armed with some of the exotic weaponry described in the previous chapter, to more "mundane" and plausible stories of Nazi colonies in South America or secret weather stations and commando teams operating in Greenland during the war, to the well-known and best documented case, that of Operation Paperclip, America’s wholesale importation of Nazi scientists and doctors after World War Two to assist the United States in continued covert development and research on a whole host of black projects.

And what does Farrell think happened to Kammler and his work? From p. 240:

...the secret weapons think tank, the Kammlerstab, survived the war more or less intact, and continued its work in a variety of host countries, most particularly in the United Kingdom and even more so in the United States, either in concert with them, and sometimes independently of them.

The technology of large underground working spaces was first pioneered in modern times by the NAZIs and has been vastly expanded by the USG, though almost all of it is unknown to the public. Dr. Richard Sauder has made it his quest to explore this undisclosed topic. The NAZIS would have had the tunneling technology required to go underground (or under ice) in Antarctica, though this intriguing aspect of post-WW II NAZIs in Antarctica, Argentina and Chile is a topic for future coverage.

The second undisclosed area - the biggest secret within the USG - is further outside the box than what actually happened at the end of WW II and requires some mental preparation to consider seriously. Thus it will be left for a subsequent article. To give a hint, it relates to what Farrell and some others think was an incident involving secret post-WW II NAZI technology: the Roswell incident in New Mexico. Others think it was an event involving extraterrestrials. The history of projects about UFOs and ETs by the USG and others relates back to what Ben Rich might have had in mind.

One of the best documentary pieces of evidence regarding UFOs is the “Twining memo” of U.S.
General Nathan Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1955-58. In it (September 23, 1947, AF200-20) he wrote concerning UFOs: “The phenomenon reported is something real and not visionary or fictitious.” Even General Douglas MacArthur said (NYT, 8OCT55): “Because of the developments of science, all countries on earth will have to unite to survive and to make a common front against attack by people of other planets. The politics of the future will be cosmic, or interplanetary.” Such political subject-matter is now called exopolitics.

In Britain, Commander in Chief of the Royal Air Force, Marshall Lord Dowding, (London Sunday Dispatch, July 11, 1954) said: “More than 10,000 sightings have been reported, the majority of which cannot be accounted for by any ‘scientific’ explanation... I am convinced that these objects do exist and that they are not manufactured by any nation on earth.” In Canada, in a top-secret government memorandum of 21 NOV 1950, Wilbert Smith wrote: “The matter is the most highly classified subject in the United States government, rating higher even than the H-bomb. Flying saucers exist. Their modus operandi is unknown but concentrated effort is being made by a small group headed by Doctor Vannevar Bush.”

Exopolitics might be the most closely guarded secret, though other countries are more open about it. These topics take engineers a long way from transistor circuit modeling, yet there is sufficient evidence to consider the matter seriously from a technical standpoint. Some of the best investigators involved are engineers, such as Stanton Friedman (www.stantonfriedman.com) and Robert Wood (www.majesticdocuments.com). The consequences for disclosure are enormous and some people are making the case that highly-advanced covert technology should be made public for the benefit of the world.