**The Top-Secret US Navy Project on Invisibility**

Did the US Navy unofficially confirm the existence of a gravitational field in light in 1943?



The only known photograph of Einstein conferring

with two US Naval officers on 24 July 1943.

**How the information surfaced**

Scientist and lecturer Dr Morris Ketchum Jessup, a man with diverse interests who taught astronomy and mathematics at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, and at the University of Michigan, USA1, published a book with the Citadel Press entitled, The Case for the UFO, in 19552.

He stated throughout his book the importance of applying pressure on political representatives to demand research into Albert Einstein’s Unified Field Theory which may be of great importance to the understanding of so-called Unidentified Flying Objects (or UFOs). As Jessup stated to an audience following the success of his book:

‘If the money, thought, time, and energy now being poured uselessly into the development of rocket propulsion were invested in a basic study of gravity, beginning perhaps with continued research into Dr. Einstein’s Unified Field concepts, it is altogether likely that we could have effective and economical space travel, at but a small fraction of the costs we are now incurring, within the next decade.’3

In July or August of that year, Jessup was invited to attend the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to meet two officers ⎯Commander George W. Hoover, a Special Projects Officer, and Captain Sidney Sherby.4

Jessup agreed, and on the day of the visit, Hoover and Sherby showed him a copy of Jessup’s book they received containing handwritten notes from someone who had some knowledge of UFOs, including methods of propulsion.

Jessup studied the annotated book. As soon as he recognised the handwriting, he decided to hand over to the officers letters written to him from a mysterious Carlos Miguel Allende. In those letters, it is claimed that not only is Einstein’s Unified Field Theory essentially correct, but also a top-secret experiment based on Einstein’s results was conducted by the US Navy to create ‘complete invisibility of a ship’ in October 1943.5

After the meeting, a new limited edition version of Jessup’s The Case for the UFO was published by Varo Manufacturing Company of Garland, Texas, in the interest of Hoover and Sherby, containing these additional comments (retyped for greater clarity).6

Soon after the book was published, Jessup’s involvement in the affair came to an abrupt end on the evening of 20 April 1959 when he was discovered dead in his gas-filled car in Dade County Park, Florida, USA. Some of his fellow scientists suggested suicide. However, another friend claimed that he was probably murdered, saying ‘he knew too much, they wanted him out of the way.’7

**The alleged experiment on invisibility**

Dr J. Manson Valentine, an oceanographer, zoologist and archaeologist who conversed with his close friend Jessup months before his friend’s death, said he appeared increasingly depressed and was in need of someone to talk to8. Of the things Valentine learned from Jessup, it appears US Navy officers and scientists employed at the time had accomplished their aim of rendering a ship invisible using naval-type magnetic generators known as *degaussers*9, which were pulsed at resonant frequencies so as to ‘create a tremendous magnetic field on and around a docked vessel’.

‘You must remember,’ Valentine said in an interview with William Moore, ‘that he was not a ‘crank’ writer, but a distinguished and famous scientist….The experiment is very interesting but awfully dangerous. It is too hard on the people involved. The use of magnetic resonance is tantamount to temporary obliteration in our dimension but it tends to get out of control….When the experiment first began to take effect, a hazy green light became evident….Soon the whole ship was full of this green haze and the craft, together with its personnel, began disappearing from sight of those on the dock until only its waterline was visible.’10



This movie shows what happens when several vibrations

produced by the strong winds were combined in resonance

to form a large vibration. The result was the eventual destruction of the bridge. 11

Jessup believed he was ‘on the verge of discovering the scientific basis for whatever was happening’12. The explanation, he felt, was to be found in Einstein’s Unified Field Theory.

‘In practice, it concerns electric and magnetic fields at right angles to the first; each of these fields represents one plane of space. But since there are three planes of space, there must be a third field, perhaps a gravitational one. By hooking up electromagnetic generators so as to produce a magnetic pulse, it might be possible to produce this third field through the principle of resonance. Jessup told me that he thought that the US Navy had inadvertently stumbled on this.’13

And what happened to the crew of the ship when they reappeared? It is claimed that many were severely burnt after carrying metallic objects like compasses, buttons on their uniforms, and buckles on their belts. Those who were not burnt were discharged as mentally unbalanced and unfit for further service as the pulsating fields had somehow disorientated their minds and could no longer think and talk coherently.

Could Einstein have been involved in such an experiment? It is impossible to say for sure. The only information researchers have at the moment is that Einstein had been employed as a consultant for the US Office of Naval Research between the period of 31 May 1943 to 30 June 1944. He was also met by US Naval Officers in his study room at Princeton, New Jersey, on 24 July 1943 where a photograph showing Einstein conferring with the officers was taken.14

Did the US Navy experimentally-verified the correctness of Einstein’s Unified Field Theory in 1943 by discovering the existence of the gravitational field in light, but were frightened off from pursuing the idea after seeing the impact of the electromagnetic fields on their crew members?

NOTES

1 Berlitz & Moore 1991, p.30.

2 Berlitz & Moore 1991, p.33.

3 Berlitz & Moore 1991, p.38.

4 Berlitz & Moore 1991, pp.66-67.

5 It is claimed that a Carlos Allende was tracked down by William Moore and interviewed. Allende was described by Moore as balding and shabbily dressed with a faraway look in his eyes, poorly educated and who rarely talked to anyone. Now he lives like a gypsy, never staying in one place for long. He said to Moore:

'So you want to know about Einstein’s great experiment, Eh? Do you know…I actually shoved my hand, up to the elbow, into this unique force field as that field flowed, surging powerfully in a counterclockwise direction around the little experimental Navy ship, the DE 173. I felt the…push of that force field against the solidness of my arm and hand outstretched into its humming-pushing-propelling flow.

'I watched the air all around the ship…turn slightly, ever so slightly, darker than all the other air….I saw, after a few minutes, a foggy green mist arise like a thin cloud….I watched as thereafter the DE 173 became rapidly invisible to human eyes….

'The field had a sheet of pure electricity around it as it flowed. [This]…flow was strong enough to almost knock me completely off balance and had my entire body been within that field, the flow would of a most absolute certainty [have] knocked me flat…on my own ship’s deck. As it was, my entire body was not within that force field when it reached maximum strength-density, repeat, *density*, and so I was not knocked down but my arm and hand was [*sic*] only pushed backward with the field's flow.

'....Naval ONR scientists today do not yet understand what took place that day. They say the field was "reversed." Scientific history, I later came to realize, was made for the first time that day.' (Berlitz & Moore 1991, pp.110-111).

6 Berlitz & Moore 1991, p.69.

7 Berlitz & Moore 1991, pp.78-81.

8 Berlitz & Moore 1991, p.129.

9 The purpose of degaussers is to nullify the magnetisation of a steel ship⎯produced during the construction phase and as it passes through the Earth’s magnetic field⎯so that the readings on a ship’s compass remains accurate at all times and also to prevent triggering off magnetic mines and other explosive devices as the ship passes close to them. The current flowing through the coils of a degausser must be adjustable to account for variation of the natural planetary magnetic field at different positions on the Earth’s surface

10 Berlitz & Moore 1991, pp.130-131. These observations are reminiscent of what astronomers describe as a “Black Hole”. A black hole is a star (or any object for that matter) rotating at such high speeds so as to generate a powerful gravitational field. Once the gravitational field is created, the object becomes, quite literally, invisible due to the way the field bends light into and around the star, allowing an outside observer to see what is behind the star. As Patrick Huyghe reported in his article on black holes for the Omega Science Digest:

‘A black hole is, by definition, invisible because its incredible gravitational force prevents even light from escaping its boundary. And a black hole is small. If an object the size of Earth became a black hole, its initial radius would be less than a centimetre, and that of a black hole with the mass of our sun would be about three kilometres.

‘So how can astronomers detect a black hole? By the unique radiation signature it leaves behind as it swallows up all the matter in its neighbourhood. Matter falling toward a black hole at an angle forms a disc that rotates around it; as the matter spirals in and increases speed, it is heated to tremendous temperatures and gives off radiation.’ (Huyghe 1983, p.14.)

In the case of the alleged Navy experiment on invisibility, the rotating disk of matter turned out to be a flow of greenish, possibly ionised air rotating around the ship according to the observations of one mysterious man.

11 Movie from the Eyewitness Encyclopedia of Science 2.0 interactive CD by Dorling Kindersley Multimedia.

12 Berlitz & Moore 1991, p.131.

13 Berlitz & Moore 1991, pp.131-132.

14 Berlitz & Moore 1991, pp.143-144.

REFERENCES

Berlitz, Charles & Moore, William. 1991, The Philadelphia Experiment: Project Invisibility. New York: Ballantine Books.

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