

The Story of Bob Lazar



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In 2019, I came across an interview with a man named Robert Scott Lazar on the Joe Rogan Experience podcast¹. He spoke of an alleged government program for reverse-engineering extraterrestrial UFOs, which he claimed to have been part of in the late '80s. While I hadn't been interested in the subject of UFOs for most of my life, hearing him speak in such a clear and straightforward manner about his purported experiences sparked my curiosity, and I decided to investigate further when I had the time. That day came in January of 2023, after my first book² was published the previous year.

I collected every source I could find, which included books, radio interviews, documentaries, and letters about or by Lazar. In total, I read, listened to and transcribed about 50 sources. I employed AI tools to transcribe the majority of items because, given the average length of a '90s radio show, I would have needed to transcribe hundreds of hours of content without AI assistance.

During my research, I became acquainted with some of Lazar's friends and many of his critics—the latter being far more numerous than the former. To a novice ufologist, it might be surprising that Bob Lazar has not been welcomed with open arms by the mainstream UFO community, but that is exactly what has transpired.

Bob has been the target of numerous false allegations as well as many that have turned out to be true, or at least partially true. For this reason, the main focus of my research has over time shifted from collecting information to verifying the claims of Lazar's critics. After all, if it could be proven that Lazar was not who he claims to have been, then we would not need to give credence to his other claims about ETs or UFOs either. Not just anyone can join a top-secret reverse engineering project. The person must have the necessary qualifications to gain the trust and privilege to work with material of a foreign nature, be it terrestrial or extraterrestrial, assuming that UFOs exist, of course.

Before I discuss the life of Bob Lazar, we must establish the goals and rules that should be applied when examining the kind of historical event Lazar claimed to have been part of. It is important that we treat all claims fairly and objectively, regardless of their source and potential implications on one's views. In debates involving UFOs, we might be tempted to invoke the Sagan Standard, advocated by astronomer Carl Sagan, which states that "extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence," or the almost equally famous Hitchens's Razor, which says, "what can be asserted without evidence can also be dismissed without evidence." These simple rules, derived from the scientific method itself, are indeed relevant to Bob Lazar's contentions, but should be used cautiously.

¹ Joe Rogan Experience #1315 - Bob Lazar & Jeremy Corbell,

² Some Mistakes of Darwin and a Programmer's Theory of Life, ISBN 978-6150125695

Lazar himself has stated that had he heard his own story from a third party, rather than being a part of it, he would never have believed any of it³. It is no secret that little material evidence has been provided by Lazar to support his alleged involvement in a reverse engineering project. Therefore, we cannot fault anyone for doubting his story, as the man himself would not have believed it either, if it had happened to someone else. What more of an admission could we possibly need to dismiss his tale?

"None" might be an easy answer, but we must not forget that despite Lazar's own admission of incredulity, he continues to share his story time and again, and has done so for thirty years. This suggests that Lazar believes there is value in telling his story and, perhaps, there is value in us listening to it. Accordingly, our expectations and the criteria for our investigation should be adjusted so that they will allow us to listen.

Instead of seeking sufficient evidence to reach a definitive conclusion regarding Lazar's theory and the United States' involvement with flying saucers, we should aim to prove that the idea is at least viable and the conclusion plausible. We should construct a best-case scenario of the story, try to falsify it by any means possible, and see if we are able to succeed. If we do, it would make sense to dismiss Bob Lazar's account, but if we don't, that indicates further research is necessary to falsify or confirm the theory.

Given the extraordinary nature of Lazar's claims and the lack of evidence typically associated with covert projects, our methodology should imitate that of the secret service. An intelligence agency is obligated to begin an investigation if a credible threat appears on its radar—even if the threat's existence is not provable beyond a reasonable doubt. For example, if an informant told a Secret Service agent about a potential terror attack but lacked concrete evidence, would it be appropriate for the agent to dismiss the claim outright? Isn't the point of an investigation to find evidence? To dismiss the story without investigation might not be the appropriate course of action.

Similarly, dismissing Bob Lazar's account without thorough investigation might also be inappropriate. If Bob Lazar was, in fact, involved with the reverse engineering of alien spacecraft, dismissing his claims prematurely would be a serious mistake, so we must be careful not to make such a determination before we can do so with confidence.

Lazar's story begins when Albert Lazar and Phyllis Berliner adopted Robert in 1959 shortly after he was born⁴. The family seemed to have already included a daughter, who was also adopted⁵, although not much is known about her. Bob's Social Security number was issued fifteen years later in New York⁶, where he also graduated from W.T. Clark High School in 1976⁷.

According to researcher Stanton Friedman, he finished in the bottom third of his graduating class⁸, which would have made a successful application to a prestigious college

³ Bob Lazar radio interview with George Knapp (2009) <https://youtu.be/Ed9EVZYCBGY?t=2568>: "If you don't believe it, that's good for you, because quite frankly, if the tables were turned, I couldn't believe it either."

⁴ Dreamland: An Autobiography, page 23: "I was living with my adoptive parents"

Timothy Good, Alien Contact, page 202: "Lazar says he was born, in Coral Gables, Florida" Certificate of Marriage, California, # 1980 O-025327: "Date of Birth - January 26 1959"

⁵ Dreamland: An Autobiography, page 40: "and my sister (like me, she was also adopted)"

⁶ Social Security Numbers issued in New York in 1974 fall between 50-52-0001 and 134-54-9999

⁷ Tom Mahood, The Robert Lazar Timeline: "Personal correspondence with Stanton Friedman"

⁸ Stanton Friedman, The Bob Lazar Fraud: "He ranked 261 out of 369, which is in the bottom third."

very difficult. While Bob's only science class was chemistry⁹, by all accounts, he was a prodigy when it came to chemical interactions and combustion¹⁰.

Eventually, the family bought a home in Los Angeles, and after moving to California, Bob began his studies at the two-year Pierce College in the fall of 1976¹¹. Around the same time, he began work as an electronics technician at Fairchild Xicom in Simi Valley. It was there that he met Gary Fosburg, Jim Tagliani, and his future wife, Carol Nadine Strong, whom he married in 1980¹².

Gary, as well as others, later mentioned that they remembered Lazar driving a jet engine-propelled car into the company parking lot. This car was allegedly so loud that the police were called to investigate the disturbance it caused on one occasion. According to Lazar, the engine of this car was a modified jet engine that he improved and installed himself.

Bob would eventually claim that he had received master's degrees from Caltech and MIT¹³, but we should keep in mind that Pierce College is the only educational establishment that has confirmed any aspect of Bob Lazar's academic background. In 1993, Friedman contacted Pierce College and one of their teachers, William Duxler, and was able to confirm that Lazar indeed took some classes there¹⁴. However, the details of the courses he took and the grades he received were not disclosed. This lack of information is concerning, considering that Lazar's poor performance in high school had been published without much hesitation, but nothing from Pierce.

One of the first things I did when I began my investigation was to contact the administration of Los Angeles Pierce College to inquire about Lazar. Given the minimal information that had been released about Lazar from Pierce, I expected either to be denied access or to be given the same data that was already available online. To my surprise, the administrator asked for two weeks to search their archives, indicating to me that nobody had requested Lazar's records since at least the time the current administration had been in office. Meanwhile, I contacted the college library and asked a librarian to find their 1976 and 1977 course catalogs.

I was curious about the courses of William Duxler, who confirmed to Friedman that Lazar had taken one of his classes in the late '70s. Initially, I believed that Duxler was teaching a math class for the electronics course, but the librarian at Pierce revealed that he only taught Physics for Engineers, which was not affiliated with any of the associate degree programs. Pierce did not offer a physics degree, and Duxler's classes were part of a transfer program for other California colleges¹⁵. The information that Duxler only taught transfer classes was not shared by, or possibly with, Friedman.

⁹ Stanton Friedman, The Bob Lazar Fraud: "The only science course he took was chemistry."

¹⁰ Mechanix Illustrated "was the third man to power his bike with the G8-2-20 Jet Engine"

¹¹ Tom Mahood, The Robert Lazar Timeline

¹² SignalsIntelligence, Bob Lazar: Shadows, <https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-shadows-f045a2be1d9c>

¹³ Timothy Good, Alien Contact, ISBN 978-0688122232, page 203

¹⁴ Stanton Friedman, The Bob Lazar Fraud, <https://web.archive.org/web/20191222214626/http://stantonfriedman.com/index.php?ptp=articles&fdt=2011.01.07>

¹⁵ Wasd, Bob Lazar: Education Revelations, <https://medium.com/@weaponized/bob-lazar-education-revelations-faa431d4b1e8>

After two weeks, I managed to obtain the following information from Pierce College:

"There's not a lot of information about Mr. Lazar in our system. The converted information we have in our system includes:

- Admit term of Fall 1976
- It appears he was enrolled at LAPC from Fall 1976 to Spring 1979
- Mostly took Electronics classes
- There is no indication that any degrees or certificates were awarded."¹⁶

To me, this response seems like the sort of public statement the college would have made to provide as little information as possible back in the '90s when Lazar became infamous for his UFO revelations. It does not mention any courses, grades, teachers, etc., and contains the minimum amount of information one might have expected at the time.

It is possible that Lazar began an electronics course at Pierce and later switched to the transfer program for engineers so that he could further his education at a four-year college. Facilitating upwards movement is one of the functions of a community college, and for Lazar, participating in a transfer program could have mitigated the issue of his poor high school grades, as the performance in specialized classes at Pierce would have carried more weight during the application process.

If we knew exactly which classes Lazar took, we could determine where he intended to continue his education, but unfortunately, that information has been lost to time since no one took the initiative to contact the teachers from the 1976 Pierce catalog while they were still around. After all, if one teacher could verify that Lazar was their student, then so could any other, and perhaps they could have provided his grades or at least some context for the years associated with the classes Lazar took. Without this information, we can only speculate where Lazar might have gone after Pierce.

In 1990, after Lazar came out publicly, he ran into trouble with the law and was arrested. His parole officer was tasked with writing a pre-sentence report about him, which included Lazar's testimony about his educational history. According to his testimony, he graduated from high school in 1976, earned a bachelor's degree from Pacifica University in 1978, and obtained two master's degrees from MIT and Caltech in 1982 and 1985, respectively¹⁷. There are numerous issues with this report, one being the claim that Lazar obtained his bachelor's degree in just two years. Additionally, using the name Pacifica in any context is questionable as it was not the name of a proper institution.

Pacifica University was a diploma mill that sold degrees for cash and went out of business in 1978, following its exposure on Mike Wallace's "60 Minutes." The episode was titled "A Matter of Degrees," and it showed Pacifica's president, Ernst Sinclair, just before he was arrested by the police¹⁸. It is notable that this episode is the only one whose material was

¹⁶ Wasd; Bob Lazar Education Revelations;

<https://medium.com/@weaponized/bob-lazar-education-revelations-faa431d4b1e8>

¹⁷ Case No. 94922, <https://www.papooselake.org/documents/pandering-case-pre-sentencing-report>

¹⁸ Mike Wallace, *Between You and Me*, ISBN: 1-4013-8357-2, page 180

barred from research in the Wallace papers at the University of Michigan until the year 2030¹⁹.

While it is possible that Bob Lazar purchased a complete diploma from Pacifica, it is also plausible that he bought certificates for specific classes needed for his transfer. If Lazar was working at Fairchild while attending Pierce College at night and only began taking transfer classes in his second or third semester, it would have been challenging to complete the courses on time. Given those circumstances, taking classes or buying grades from another institution could have made sense for Lazar.

In an email written by Gene Huff, a friend of Lazar, Huff disclosed that Lazar had informed the probation officer that he had obtained only "an English course and a History course" from Pacifica, and stated that "Bob needed these courses to complete the requirements for a degree."²⁰ Since Pacifica University ceased operations in 1978, Lazar could have only bought grades for English and History before that year. English and History were prerequisites for transferring into the engineering courses at UCLA, and Duxler's "Physics for Engineers" was also a part of that transfer program²¹. At one point, Bob Lazar claimed to have taken some classes at Cal State Northridge around the year 1977 or 1978, which may also have been for the purpose of transfer.

It seems likely that Lazar aimed for UCLA and joined Pierce College, in part, to improve his poor grade average from high school and enhance his chances of admission to such a prestigious institution, which is frequently ranked in the top 20 worldwide. Considering the dates and the sequence of events, UCLA would have decided on the approval of transfer applicants a few months before the authorities closed Pacifica University²². Therefore, they would not have been aware of the fraudulent nature of the credits Lazar obtained from Pacifica. Consequently, his application might have initially been successful; however, the issue could have surfaced during graduation, potentially preventing Lazar from obtaining a bachelor's degree in the year 1980.

Pierce College offered two official transfer programs: one for Northridge, for which it provided a certificate, and another for UCLA, which required a test for transfer and did not accept a certificate. If what the administration at Pierce claims is true—that Lazar never received any associate degrees or certificates—then his only transfer options would have been to UCLA or to an institution with which Pierce had no direct agreement.

When someone completes college as an undergraduate and receives a bachelor's degree, their photo and name are usually featured in the college's yearbook. I invested considerable effort to acquire authentic copies or at least locate individuals with genuine copies to verify whether Lazar's name appeared in any of them. I checked the yearbooks for Northridge, Caltech, and MIT for the years 1980 and 1981, when Lazar should have graduated, and found no mention or photo of Lazar. I accomplished this task by accessing

¹⁹ University of Michigan Library, Mike Wallace CBS/60 Minutes papers, https://findingaids.lib.umich.edu/catalog/umich-bhl-03171_aspace_bbc3a9edaa091f840b392fdc36a1db36

²⁰ Tom Mahood, Lazar Flaws - Education - Huff's Response <https://www.otherhand.org/home-page/area-51-and-other-strange-places/bluefire-main/bluefire/the-bob-lazar-corner/lazar-flaws-education-huffs-response/>

²¹ Wasd, Bob Lazar: Revelations part 2, <https://medium.com/@weaponized/bob-lazar-revelations-part-2-4c7c8d925930>

²² Wasd, Bob Lazar: Education Revelations, <https://medium.com/@weaponized/bob-lazar-education-revelations-faa431d4b1e8>

public online versions of each yearbook, selecting individuals with unique names, locating their email addresses, and contacting them to ask for assistance in finding their copies for me.

My first contacts were the Caltech alumni, and multiple individuals confirmed that Lazar was not among the graduating class of 1980 or 1981. Lazar himself has stated that he was never part of a 'house' at Caltech²³, which is unusual for a student, as almost every student joins one. This suggests that he was not an undergraduate at the institution.

After scrutinizing the institutions mentioned by Lazar and concluding my investigation at Pierce, I decided to check the yearbooks for UCLA as well. Surprisingly, the yearbook for 1980 was missing from the Internet Archive, where the university stored their digital copies. Out of approximately 50 yearbooks, this was the only one absent²⁴. It could not be found because it had been deleted by someone, not because it was never there. Although I couldn't determine the exact date of its removal, I confirmed that the yearbook was still in the archive in 2022²⁵.

Eventually, I found a second archive with a copy of the 1980 yearbook that was saved before it was removed from the Internet Archive²⁶. I contacted several UCLA alumni from that yearbook, sharing some of Lazar's pictures from his early days, but none remembered meeting him at UCLA. Some said he looked familiar, but none were able to identify him.

My direct inquiries to UCLA also yielded no results as they couldn't find Lazar's name in their records either. After asking them a general question about their policies, they mentioned that, depending on the security level, they would deny any matches even if the student was in their records²⁷. It is entirely possible that Lazar attended a different college and not UCLA or no college at all. Ultimately, I am exploring the possibility of his attendance, not establishing certainty.

In the summer of 1980, Bob Lazar married Carol Nadine Strong, who, like Lazar, worked at Fairchild as an electronics technician and was fifteen years his senior. On their marriage certificate, Lazar stated that he worked as an "electronics engineer" and that his highest school grade completed was only twelve years, meaning that he had not completed any associate or bachelor's degree by that point²⁸. It is possible he never obtained any bachelor's degrees, as he certainly never claimed to have earned one.

²³ Bob Lazar Little Al'e'Inn UFO Symposium Q & A; May 1, 1993; 47:44, <https://youtu.be/bA1TvhJKv8s?t=2864>

²⁴ Internet Archive - UCLA Yearbook Collection, May 01, 2023, <https://web.archive.org/web/20230502214102/https://archive.org/services/collection-rss.php?collection=uclayearbooks>

²⁵ Internet Archive - UCLA Yearbook Collection, Jan 20, 2022, <https://web.archive.org/web/20220120175155/https://archive.org/services/collection-rss.php?collection=uclayearbooks>

²⁶ Wikimedia Commons - University of California (1868-1952). Southern Branch 1980, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Southern_campus_\(IA_southerncampus1980univ\).pdf](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Southern_campus_(IA_southerncampus1980univ).pdf)

²⁷ UCLA Registrar's Office, March 20, 2023: "Depending on the privacy restriction level we would either say there's a restriction or may say that there is no match."

²⁸ Certificate of Marriage, California, # 1980 O-025327, <https://www.papooselake.org/documents/marriage-certificates>

By all accounts, the unusual couple had a good relationship²⁹, or at least until around the time of Carol's death in 1986³⁰. Eventually, they moved to Los Alamos in the summer of 1982, where Lazar began working in a Tech 3 lab position as an electronics technician through an outsourcing company called Kirk-Mayer³¹. All employees, or rather contractors in this case, were required to obtain a Q clearance to continue working at the lab. Several of Lazar's colleagues, including his direct supervisor, as well as Los Alamos Labs, confirmed that he worked at the lab as an electronics technician for about half a year³². However, any details after that, from 1983 onward, are mostly based on anecdotes and speculation.

In 1990, George Knapp wrote a letter on Lazar's behalf inquiring about the information the lab had on Lazar³³. In this letter, which was signed by Lazar, it was claimed that he was employed as a physicist in 1982 at Los Alamos and worked in the Meson facility and later in the weapons division. Lazar also stated that Los Alamos denied his employment to any reporter who inquired about him at the lab, and that is why Lazar attached a lab phone book to the letter, which included his name. This phone book from October 21, 1982, did list his name; however, it showed that his employer at the time was Kirk-Mayer, who did not outsource or employ physicists³⁴.

Lazar's statements might seem contradictory; however, even before the letter was written, he stated on the Billy Goodman Happening radio show, that "I worked at Los Alamos for a few years, as a technician and then as a physicist in the Polarized Proton Section, dealing with the accelerator there."³⁵ Therefore, if we believe Lazar's statements, he would have been working as a technician from May 1982³⁶ to at least until October of the same year, and sometime later, he was employed as a physicist at the Meson facility and at the weapons division thereafter.

In his biography, Lazar wrote the following about working at Fairchild and attending Caltech simultaneously: "...if working with electronics was a way in, then that's what I was willing to do. But my desire was still to become a scientist and leverage my love of physics into a place in the defense industry working on weapons systems." In the following paragraph, where he discusses moving to Los Alamos, he continues: "...in the summer of 1982, I sent a cover letter and resume to Los Alamos National Laboratory. I spent an anxious few weeks waiting to hear back from them. I'd almost given up hope, but I received a call one day in September inviting me down for an interview."³⁷

One possible interpretation of Lazar's biography is that he sent a resume to the lab and at the same time became a technician through an outsourcing company to increase his

²⁹ Dreamland: An Autobiography, page 36: "I adored Carol and the two of us had built a wonderful partnership together."

³⁰ Clark County Health District, Carol Lazar's death certificate (# 001423-86)

³¹ SignalsIntelligence, 1993 Letter to George Knapp from Los Alamos National Laboratory, <https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/1993-letter-to-george-knapp-from-los-alamos-national-laboratory-3bbb582bc162>

³² SignalsIntelligence, Bob Lazar: There's More to the Story, <https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-theres-more-to-the-story-17829c2ff650>

³³ Papoose Lake Institute, Lazar Correspondence with Los Alamos, <https://www.papooselake.org/documents/los-alamos-correspondence-with-lazar>

³⁴ Ufo's The Best Evidence: Part 5, 6:32, https://youtu.be/4UjqFaQq_7I?t=392

³⁵ Bob Lazar on "The Billy Goodman Happening", December 20, 1989, 01:17:15, <https://youtu.be/nMFQ0pnmYNw?t=4635>

³⁶ Terry England, Los Alamos Monitor, Page A1 and A8, Sunday, June 27, 1982

³⁷ Bob Lazar, Dreamland: An Autobiography, ISBN 978-0578437057, page 46

chances of being accepted. Certainly, the fact that Lazar's Q clearance was underway for several months by then would have increased his chances, assuming it was not denied beforehand. While waiting for the clearance, Lazar could work on the particle accelerator, and after obtaining the clearance, he could have joined the weapons division, which is what Lazar seems to suggest actually happened.

In the 90s UFO researcher Bob Oechsler conducted an investigation by consulting the Social Security Administration, revealing that Lazar's account had no entries since 1983. When inquired about records related to Lazar's employment during the months he worked for Los Alamos as a contractor, the administration successfully located records for the years 1982 and 1983. However, when Oechsler sought information about the employer associated with these payments, the social security office's system triggered a security violation, preventing any additional information from being accessed.³⁸

Lazar mentioned many times that he obtained his first master's degree in 1982³⁹. There is some debate about whether he was referring to MIT or Caltech, but given that in his biography he stated that before going to Los Alamos Labs in 1982, he studied at Caltech and that in the summer of 1982 he was "still a few credits shy of actually having a college degree,"⁴⁰ Caltech seems to be the logical choice.

If Lazar's biography is correct, he would have obtained his master's in electrical engineering from Caltech in June of 1982 just after he moved to Los Alamos. While Lazar has consistently stated that he earned a degree in electronics technology from Caltech, the truth is that the name of the engineering degree at the institute was not called "electronics", even though almost every subject in the program bore the name electronics⁴¹.

Only a handful of colleges, such as UCLA, added the word 'electronics' to the name of their degree for electrical engineering⁴². Lazar's habit of using the word 'electronics' to refer to his own degree does not prove that Lazar went to UCLA nor does it disprove that he earned a master's from Caltech. These are only possibilities, but assuming that Lazar did indeed earn a degree sometime before the end of 1982, he should have had the necessary academic prerequisites to be employed as a physicist at the particle accelerator, even if his degree was not in physics, but engineering.

Students who complete the master's program at Caltech are usually not added to the college's yearbook, the 'Big T,' unless they are part of a sports team or engage in a similar activity. The program normally lasts one year, and no thesis is required for completion. Lazar did mention that he had written a thesis at MIT but never in relation to Caltech; thus, at the very least, he was familiar with the processes at these institutes.

To date, no student or teacher has come forward to support Lazar's alleged attendance at Caltech; however, a few others have made public statements backing his claim. Jim Tagliani, Lazar's friend and former coworker at Fairchild, said that Lazar managed crazy shifts to meet

³⁸ Bob Oechsler; Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas; 1992; <https://youtu.be/bs5kS6pGZRo?t=1023>

³⁹ Tom Mahood, Lazar Flaws - Education, <https://www.otherhand.org/home-page/area-51-and-other-strange-places/bluefire-main/bluefire/the-bob-lazar-corner/lazar-flaws-education/>

⁴⁰ Bob Lazar, Dreamland: An Autobiography, ISBN 978-0578437057, page 46

⁴¹ Caltech 1981-82 Information for Students; page 66: "Electrical Engineering at the Institute comprises electronics, electronic circuits, and communication."

⁴² Wasd, Bob Lazar: Revelations part 2; <https://medium.com/@weaponized/bob-lazar-revelations-part-2-4c7c8d925930>

his attendance requirements for lectures and seminars at Caltech.⁴³ John Lear, who became Lazar's friend in the late '80s, stated that he has seen both of Lazar's master's degrees when they first met and had no doubt about Lazar's educational record⁴⁴. On the other hand, the reporter who originally broke the story of Bob Lazar George Knapp, said that, similarly to Friedman, he doesn't believe Lazar has obtained any degrees from Caltech or MIT.⁴⁵

In response to the letter written by George Knapp, which Lazar signed, Los Alamos Labs replied that they had found his Z-number, issued in May. However, they also stated that they were unsuccessful in locating any laboratory personnel or medical records of Lazar. They advised Lazar that he should get in touch with his employer, Kirk-Mayer and request information from them.⁴⁶ In George Knapp's initial TV report, he claimed that the lab told him multiple times that they had no records of Lazar. However, this assertion is contradicted by the fact that they did have Lazar's Z-number on file.

It is possible that Los Alamos does not keep records of technicians beyond that which relate to security and may have neglected to check those records. However, this is a dubious oversight, especially when dealing with a TV news reporter like George Knapp, whose request would have been unwise to ignore. The lab also claimed that they could not find any lab personnel who knew Lazar, but this could have been due to further negligence on their part, as several such people were at the lab when they wrote that to Lazar.

The phonebook page that Lazar included in the letter, which the lab used to identify Lazar's employer, also listed Lazar's previous lab phone number. These phone numbers were based on location identifiers such as structure, section, and room numbers, so Los Alamos would have known the exact location of where Lazar worked and could have found other people who worked at the same place. They could have reached out to Lazar's friend and coworker, Joe Vaninetti, and even to his direct supervisor, John Jarmer, as some researchers have three decades later.⁴⁷ By 1990, after the lab correspondence took place, Lazar's story had gone global, and yet, Los Alamos Labs made almost no effort to investigate when or with whom Lazar worked at the lab.

On June 27, 1982, an article was published in the Los Alamos Monitor about Bob Lazar's Honda jet car. In the article, journalist Terry England wrote that the builder of the car, Bob Lazar, was a physicist at the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility. Lazar, by all accounts including his own, was not a physicist at that time, but rather someone who aspired to work as one⁴⁸. Perhaps he believed that his declaration would help him get noticed by people at the weapons division, or possibly the writer for the Los Alamos Monitor simply misunderstood what Lazar had said. Either way, if Lazar sought notoriety and recognition,

⁴³ Michael Hesemann, Philip Mantle; Beyond Roswell; ISBN 9781569247815; page 152: "Lazar, he recalled, had worked rather crazy shifts in order to meet his attendance requirements at lectures and seminars at Caltech"

⁴⁴ Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell: John Lear and Gene Huff Interview; March 22, 2009; 01:16:06 https://youtu.be/Qb_VdMzm3Dg?t=4566

⁴⁵ George Knapp; Exopolitics Denmark, Copenhagen 2014; 45:12, <https://youtu.be/MOp9d1-FDag?t=2712> : "I don't believe Bob Lazar could get a degree from Caltech or MIT."

⁴⁶ Papoose Lake Institute; Lazar Correspondence with Los Alamos, <https://www.papooselake.org/documents/los-alamos-correspondence-with-lazar>

⁴⁷ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Excursions; <https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-excursions-b06440b7dbd3>

⁴⁸ Bob Lazar; Dreamland: An Autobiography; ISBN 978-0578437057; page 45: "working as an electronics engineer even though I was still a few credits shy of actually having a college degree"

his plan was a success as he managed to draw the attention of some very prominent scientists, or rather one in particular.

On June 28, the day after the article was published, Dr. Edward Teller, the father of the hydrogen bomb, came to Los Alamos to deliver a lecture to the engineers and scientists there.⁴⁹ Just before the lecture, Lazar managed to meet and chat with Teller for a few minutes. Teller was holding the Los Alamos Monitor before Lazar arrived and asked him about his jet car when he did, marking the beginning of their relationship. While Edward Teller never officially affirmed that he knew Lazar, he also never denied it, despite a mountain of requests to do one or the other.

In the late '70s and early '80s, Edward Teller discussed and promoted his "Star Wars" Program, which aimed to give an edge over the USSR in the Cold War using nuclear and particle beam weapon defense systems. His program eventually became the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which officially lasted from 1984 to 1993. In late 1982, Lazar wanted to work on weapons, and perhaps his wish was granted by the kind people of Los Alamos Labs.⁵⁰

We do not know what weapon Lazar worked on, if any. Likely, any such programs were, and still are, classified; however, Los Alamos undeniably worked on a particle beam weapon as part of SDI at some time in the 1980s. They even launched one such weapon into orbit during Project BEAR. The Air Force also worked on directed energy weapons, such as the MIRACL, which was a chemical laser weapon and a precursor of the Tactical High Energy Laser.

The primary focus of the SDI early on was Project Excalibur, an X-ray laser-based nuclear-powered weapon developed at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The arsenal of directed energy weapons developed at the time was quite extensive, but we have no idea what Lazar might have worked on. In the letter written by George, Lazar stated that his "work centered on high-energy particle beam accelerators," but this much is insufficient to narrow down the possible targets.

Gary Fosburg, a former coworker of Lazar at Fairchild, stated in a recent interview that Bob Lazar obtained his top-secret "Z Clearance" from Ronald Reagan so that he could work on laser weapons at Los Alamos.⁵¹ Possibly, Fosburg confused the "Z" from the security number with the "Q" from the Q Clearance, but the more important point is that there are people who, in the early 1980s, knew what Lazar was allegedly working on, and only someone like Fosburg, who is not under any oath, has the privilege to speak about it.

Joe Rogan, who in 2019 interviewed Bob Lazar and had dinner with him as well, told Christopher Mellon that in relation to Lazar's education record, he alleged that he worked on a "terrible experiment" and that is the reason why MIT denied that Lazar studied at the institute.⁵² While this might sound strange at first, it would actually make a lot of sense if this were the case, as no person in any other situation could have an unacknowledged master's degree from MIT. Unlike at Caltech, at MIT the master's program takes two years instead of

⁴⁹ Tom Mahood; The Robert Lazar Timeline: "The Los Alamos Monitor of June 29, 1982 reported on its front page that Teller spoke"

⁵⁰ Bob Lazar; Dreamland: An Autobiography; ISBN 978-0578437057; page 45: "leverage my love of physics into a place in the defense industry working on weapons"

⁵¹ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Shadows;
<https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-shadows-f045a2be1d9c>

⁵² JRE #1645 w/Christopher Mellon; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K9qF687OZho>

one and it requires a thesis that has to be published.⁵³ Lazar's thesis from MIT is the only document that should exist in some public place, but it doesn't. The topic of the thesis was magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), and if the goal was indeed a "terrible experiment," then a possible candidate for the main project would be HAARP, which has been alleged to have the capability to alter the weather and purportedly required MHD generators as a power source.⁵⁴

At MIT there is only one exception to the rule of openness, which is when a thesis is not to be published in perpetuity due to government plans to restrict access from the get-go. In his biography, Lazar stated that it was the Meson Facility at Los Alamos Labs that sent him to MIT, and if that is so, they probably didn't pay for Lazar's education out of the kindness of their hearts.⁵⁵ They likely needed to solve a problem related to a weapon, which required Lazar to further his education at MIT and develop a solution that was immediately classified as a state secret once it was completed. Many universities would not admit a student into their master's program if there was any chance that the thesis would need to be classified, but MIT is not one of those many.

MIT uses the following rule:

Thesis holds related to government restrictions.⁵⁶

The Committee on Graduate Programs recognizes that certain government agencies that sponsor research may require that theses be submitted for security review before they can be placed in the MIT Libraries or published. In the event that the agency does not permit immediate public disclosure of a thesis, this does not preclude its acceptance, but the Vice Chancellor will consider a thesis hold request of up to 90 days. If a longer agency review period is required, the student may ask the Vice President for Research for an extension of the hold. A student should not embark on such a thesis without prior approval from the funding agency that the work may be published upon thesis completion.

Bob Lazar stated that he received his second master's degree in 1985.⁵⁷ If this is true, and if he was referring to his degree from MIT, then he would have had to begin attending MIT in the fall of 1983 to complete the two-year course by 1985. Since MIT was quite far from Los Alamos, Lazar would have had to be absent from the lab from the end of the summer of 1983, and subsequently, his phone number would also be absent from the lab phonebook from the fall of 1983 onwards. If Lazar worked at the Meson Facility from possibly December of 1982, and for the weapons division from the spring of the next year, then we could only expect to find his name in the phone book working for them during either the spring or summer months of 1983.

Unfortunately, the only partially published phone book is from October of 1982, which Lazar himself gave to George Knapp, and refers to Lazar's job as a contract technician. I have asked other researchers if they had any old authentic copies of the lab phone books from 1983; however, it seems they only possess copies from 1984 and 1985. This means that Lazar's employment at Los Alamos Labs as a physicist can be neither confirmed nor denied at this point in time.

⁵³ Tom Mahood; OtherHand; Lazar Corner; Lazar Flaws - Education

⁵⁴ Dr. Nick Begich; Angels Still Don't Play This HAARP; 14:00 <https://youtu.be/bOVRXM3NMTo?t=844>

⁵⁵ Bob Lazar; Dreamland: An Autobiography; ISBN 978-0578437057; page 51

⁵⁶ <https://oge.mit.edu/gpp/advanced-degrees/thesis/holds-and-restrictions-on-thesis-publication/>

⁵⁷ Case No. 94922; <https://www.papooselake.org/documents/pandering-case-pre-sentencing-report>

Just like in the case of Pierce College, a little bit of investigation in the early '90s could have gone a long way in revealing the truth about Bob Lazar. The phonebook that Bob Lazar gave to George Knapp had a lot of names, and from that list any one person could have kept a LANL phonebook. It probably would not have been difficult in the 90s to find someone who still had a dusty copy from 1983, but 40 years later the chance that one intact copy still exists is quite slim.

Some critics of Lazar have stated that someone like him could not have obtained a Q clearance or the hypothetical "above top secret" Majestic clearance due to his debts, his wife's past, his business interests, and eventual criminal record. From these objections, in the year 1983, only Carol's past could have been an issue that may have prevented Lazar from obtaining the Q Clearance.⁵⁸

Carol's real maiden name was Carol Nadine Asher. She had a very troubled life marked by drugs, shady boyfriends, and occasionally crime and violence. Her lifestyle and actions eventually caught up with her when she got herself involved in the murder of Dennis Passaro in 1974. She pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and in 1975 was sentenced to prison at a women's correctional institution in Chino, California.

After Carol was released from prison, she changed her name to Carol Nadine Strong and began working at Fairchild as an electronics technician where she met Lazar. They married in 1980, Carol took the surname Lazar, and in 1982 they moved to Los Alamos. According to the staff at the laboratory, both Lazar and Carol began working at the lab as technicians⁵⁹, but Carol eventually quit to manage the photo business they opened in Los Alamos.

The question of how Lazar's relationship with Carol affected his application for a Q clearance is difficult to ascertain with certainty. In evaluating the security risk related to a person's spouse, the Department of Energy, which is responsible for making the rules, does not define clear guidelines on what is acceptable and what is not.

Agents tasked with determining a person's eligibility are given significant discretion, but it is safe to assume that they would err on the side of caution rather than give someone the benefit of the doubt. Perhaps this is why Gary Fosburg believed that Ronald Reagan was somehow involved in the process of Lazar obtaining his Q clearance.

If Edward Teller had wanted to hire Lazar for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), he could have asked Reagan to help out Lazar so that the agents might be persuaded to overlook Carol's criminal past. After all, Carol Lazar had become a reformed former criminal, not an active one, so whether her history was an issue to begin with is somewhat uncertain. Perhaps it never was an issue, and neither Reagan nor Teller was ever involved.

What can be stated with certainty is that there was nothing in Lazar's past that would have guaranteed that he could not get the Q Clearance in the year 1983. We cannot be certain of what Gary Fosburg was referring to or what message he tried to convey when he mentioned President Reagan's involvement; perhaps he meant to say that Lazar's above top-secret Majestic clearance required presidential approval, but in truth, nobody knows.

⁵⁸ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Shadows;

<https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-shadows-f045a2be1d9c>

⁵⁹ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: There's More to the Story; Fred the Administrator

<https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-theres-more-to-the-story-17829c2ff650>

In late 1983, Bob and Carol Lazar opened their first photo shop in Los Alamos.⁶⁰ The following year, they allegedly purchased a brothel in Nevada, where, in several counties, prostitution is still legal to this day. Bob Lazar named his brothel the Honeysuckle Ranch; however, no such name existed for a brothel in Nevada during the 1980s. According to Lazar's friend, Gene Huff, the brothel had a different legal name before Lazar became the owner and wanted it changed, but the establishment reportedly went out of business before that could happen.⁶¹

Only Lazar and Huff have provided information about the Lazars' brothel. Their testimonies, however, do not seem to match. For instance, Lazar claimed he obtained the license for the brothel himself,⁶² while Huff stated that it was Carol who held the license.⁶³ The one point on which they seem to agree is that Lazar purchased the brothel using his father's money through some form of a loan.

Many have tried to locate the Honeysuckle Ranch, regardless of its true name or location. I have contacted several brothel owners who were active in the early '80s, focusing on the area near Reno where Lazar claimed its location to be,⁶⁴ but none had heard of the Lazars or recalled anyone matching their description. Most researchers believe that the ranch was either an underground operation or a fabrication of Lazar's imagination, but personally I am not convinced of either possibility.⁶⁵

The absence of the brothel's real or supposed legal name and the unreliability of statements from Lazar and Huff leave us reliant on material evidence to verify the establishment's existence. Lazar's friend, John Lear, published a photo of a \$50 gift certificate from the Honeysuckle Ranch, featuring Lazar's signature, the brothel's name, a business slogan, a cartoon image, and the name of a state: Nevada.⁶⁶ A photograph of a T-shirt, owned by Allan Rothberg, Lazar's childhood friend, contained the same details as the gift certificate, plus two extra elements: the production company's name, Tee's West, and the production year, 1984.⁶⁷

The T-shirt also named the brothel's owner—"Lazar Enterprises"—which was obscured on the gift card. Lazar may have had reasons to conceal the owners true identity, possibly because the company did not exist. Lazar owned Lazar Energy Systems, which specialized in nuclear radiation detection equipment repair and production, but the police report from 1990 does not mention the company Lazar Enterprises. It might have been intended as a holding company for all of Lazar's ventures, including the photo shops and the brothel, but with the latter's failure, the company became redundant.

⁶⁰ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Red Flags;
<https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-red-flags-d0a481d35d8e>

⁶¹ Tom Mahood; Lazar Flaws – Odds and Ends – Huff's Response;
<https://www.otherhand.org/home-page/area-51-and-other-strange-places/bluefire-main/bluefire/the-bob-lazar-corner/lazar-flaws-odds-and-ends-huffs-response/>

⁶² Lazar Interview Tape; Tape one; Side A;
<https://web.archive.org/web/20001109160400/http://www.boblazar.com/protected/tape.htm>

⁶³ Tom Mahood; Lazar Flaws – Odds and Ends – Huff's Response;

⁶⁴ April 1994 issue of OMNI magazine; page 54

⁶⁵ Author: If I had to guess I would pick the Salt Wells Villa as the most likely candidate

⁶⁶ Open Minds Forum; Jan 20, 2011;
<https://web.archive.org/web/20110918155746/http://lucianarchy.proboards.com/index.cgi?board=johnlear&action=display&thread=9489&page=3>

⁶⁷ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Red Flags;
<https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-red-flags-d0a481d35d8e>

If the brothel did exist, it was likely in Lazar's possession for only a brief period; otherwise, other owners and the Nevada Brothel Association would have been aware of the Lazars. Whether Lazar was a silent partner initially and attempted to acquire the brothel later, or he purchased it and rapidly lost it, is uncertain. By 1985, Lazar had incurred significant debt, much of it business-related, but some for personal luxuries, like cars and a house purchased in Nevada in June.

Eventually, Lazar filed for bankruptcy, and court documents revealed that he repaid only a fraction of each of his loans.⁶⁸ The reasons behind the decline of his finances could be numerous, ranging from excessive spending, lack of full-time employment, the brothel venture, his personal life, or all of the above. He might have anticipated a substantial sum of money coming in, leading to careless spending, but his financial prospects quickly dwindled for some unknown reason.

During the early 1980s, when the brothel industry in Nevada opened to investors, fraudsters often flipped overpriced brothels and fled with the cash. This left original owners reclaiming their properties and losing the sale proceeds to avoid accusations of complicity with the con artists. Many people lost money at that time, and that might have happened to Lazar as well, but the exact details behind Lazar's financial troubles may never be fully understood.

After Bob and Carol purchased their new home at 1933 Ann Greta Street in Las Vegas in June of 1985, it seems that Bob remained in Los Alamos while Carol took up primary residence in the new home.⁶⁹ This would have been right after Bob had obtained his degree from MIT, and it is likely that he never returned to Los Alamos Labs after receiving his diploma. In his biography, Bob wrote, "...in January of 1989, I was eager to get back to working in the scientific community after more than four years."⁷⁰ If we subtract four years from 1989, we arrive at 1985, so Bob most likely did not return.

Perhaps, because Carol moved to Las Vegas, there was a need for someone to help out with the photo business that Lazar was still operating in Los Alamos. Carol hired Tracy Ann Murk to fill the position, and Tracy would later become Lazar's second wife.⁷¹ Tracy, like Carol, had a conflict with the government, although her actions were not as severe as Carol's previous criminal activities.

Tracy was a teller at Los Alamos National Bank and failed an internal probe when an agent of the bank convinced her to steal money from one of the bank's accounts. Naturally, she was caught by the police, arrested, and charged with forgery on December 11.⁷² After her \$5,000 bond was paid, presumably by her father, she was released and would wait for her trial outside of jail. It was under these circumstances that Carol hired Tracy to work at one of the Lazars' photo businesses in Los Alamos.

What transpired next was a tragic and bizarre event that remained inexplicable until very recently. On April 19, 1986, Lazar married Tracy in Las Vegas without having divorced Carol. Just two days later, on April 21, Carol Lazar committed suicide.⁷³ The proximity of these

⁶⁸ Tom Mahood; The Robert Lazar Timeline; Case BK 86-01623, US Federal Bankruptcy Court, LV

⁶⁹ Tom Mahood; The Robert Lazar Timeline;

⁷⁰ Bob Lazar; Dreamland: An Autobiography; ISBN 978-0578437057; page 23

⁷¹ Bob Lazar; Dreamland: An Autobiography; ISBN 978-0578437057; page 38

⁷² SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Red Flags;

<https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-red-flags-d0a481d35d8e>

⁷³ Papoose Lake Institute; The Updated Bob Lazar Timeline;

<https://www.papooselake.org/the-updated-bob-lazar-timeline>

events has not been overlooked by Lazar's critics. They accused him of all kinds of nefarious deeds to explain this strange sequence of events, however, in this case, truth is stranger than fiction.

The key to this sad mystery was the discovery of Tracy's precarious position, awaiting trial and judgment, and Carol's dire health condition, which she suffered from in solitude. According to Lazar's biography, Carol kept the fact that she had terminal cancer hidden from him. This is why she chose to live at their new home in Nevada, aiming to keep her condition a secret. Meanwhile, Tracy was pursued by the courts, and perhaps Carol conceived a plan to save Tracy from her predicament, with the hope that Tracy might repay the kindness in some unforeseen way.

But why would Carol help Tracy? What reason could she have other than empathy, knowing firsthand what it was like to be helpless and imprisoned? It seems likely that, on the surface at least, the act was intended to aid Tracy's father, who worked at Los Alamos Labs and likely knew Bob Lazar. Perhaps Tracy was hired at the photo shop thanks to that connection as well.

Moreover, it is plausible that someone embezzling money would lack the funds to cover their own bail bond, and, of course, that means her father must have been assisting Tracy. Thus, a plan emerged to divert the New Mexico police so Tracy could evade justice and Lazar could curry favor with her father.

The ruse was straightforward. Lazar would marry Tracy in Las Vegas, a city a thousand miles from Los Alamos, leading the police to believe she had relocated to Nevada and discouraging them from searching in New Mexico. Following the ceremony, the marriage certificate was sent directly to Tracy's father's home address so he could mislead the police about her location. Though the marriage wasn't legitimate, as Lazar was still wed to Carol, it could temporarily deceive the authorities.

Everyone must have had a good reason to partake in this farce—why else would Tracy and Lazar traverse a thousand miles to enter into a marriage they knew was void? We know how this benefitted Bob, Tracy and her father, but what did Carol gain?

Carol was older than Lazar by some years, while Tracy was a bit younger than he was. As cancer predominantly affects older individuals, and considering her illness was terminal, she might have blamed herself for departing too soon. Perhaps she chose to use her remaining time to ensure that someone would be with Bob after she passed.

Tracy might have seemed like a blessing, prompting Carol to initiate her scheme to pair Tracy with Lazar. After orchestrating the sham marriage in her own town, Carol requested a call from Lazar to take place immediately before the wedding.⁷⁴ He complied, reaching out to Carol once he and Tracy arrived at the chapel. Carol asked for the phone call, because she needed to be certain the ceremony would proceed without any interruption or delay, as her next action would be irrevocable.

After the call Carol retreated to her garage. She placed a television on the hood of the car, left a gun on the seat as a backup, and attached a pipe that would channel the car's exhaust fumes inside. She turned on the TV, sat in the car, closed the door, and waited to lose consciousness and succumb to carbon monoxide poisoning.

⁷⁴ Wasd; The Shadow of Bob Lazar's First Wife Carol Lazar;
<https://medium.com/@weaponized/the-shadow-of-bob-lazars-first-wife-carol-lazar-b2db52dc631c>

While Carol's clever scheme to orchestrate a marriage between Tracy and Bob without their knowledge or consent initially appeared successful, the immediate outcome was not what she wished for. Following the wedding, Lazar did not visit Carol but instead left to race cars in a distant location. When he returned two days later, he discovered Carol's body in the garage and immediately called the authorities. Without an autopsy, the coroner marked the date of discovery as her date of death. Had Lazar returned in time or had an autopsy exposed the true date of death, Carol's plan might have succeeded.

Contrary to initial appearances, both Carol's and Tracy's schemes ultimately came to fruition. Tracy, evading capture, adopted the name Jackie Dianne Evans and, under that alias, started living with Lazar. She was never prosecuted and ultimately married Lazar, complying with Carol's last wish so everything worked out in the end.

Carol's death did not solve Lazar's financial issues; after all, she never had much wealth that Lazar could inherit. Her absence actually made things worse, as there was now one less person to shoulder the burden of the debt. In July, Lazar filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy, meaning that all of his assets were being liquidated to eliminate all the debts he had incurred the previous year.⁷⁵

Considering Lazar hadn't repaid a substantial amount of the money by that date, as indicated in the bankruptcy papers, this might have appeared as a favorable outcome. Unfortunately, it also meant that he would lose his home in Las Vegas, although he seemingly managed to retain both of his jet-powered cars.⁷⁶ During this period, Lazar and Tracy—now Jackie—had their second wedding, which from a legal standpoint would be considered their first.⁷⁷

Lazar and Jackie also encountered a real estate agent in Vegas named Gene Huff, who had a strong interest in UFOs—an interest that, Lazar did not share⁷⁸. Despite this difference, they became friends. On March 19, 1987, the final bankruptcy decree was issued, and all of Lazar's previous debts were discharged.

A year later, Jackie acquired a new home in Vegas, which was officially declared as her sole property.⁷⁹ However, it is difficult to believe that she had the financial means to purchase a house while on the run for embezzlement. It is more plausible that Lazar gave her money he had hidden away during the bankruptcy proceedings, which Jackie then used, potentially making her an accomplice in Lazar's bankruptcy fraud—a crime for which neither of them was ever accused or found guilty.

In 1988, Gene Huff agreed to do an appraisal for John Lear in exchange for some UFO-related pictures and brought Lazar along as his photographer.⁸⁰ This was how Lear and Lazar met and the place where Lazar allegedly showed Lear his degrees⁸¹. John Lear was a

⁷⁵ Tom Mahood; The Robert Lazar Timeline; Case BK 86-01623, US Federal Bankruptcy Court, LV

⁷⁶ Tom Mahood; OtherHand; Lazar Flaws – Education – Huff's Response: "I met Bob Lazar around that bankruptcy time and he had a jet powered Honda, a jet "rail type" dragster(worth about a hundred grand), a house, and a photo lab business."

⁷⁷ Papoose Lake Institute; Marriage Certificates;

<https://www.papooselake.org/documents/marriage-certificates>

⁷⁸ Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell: Aerial Revelations: John Lear; November 2, 2003; 29:26 <https://youtu.be/GQMVrfHSIdk?t=1766> : "I've never heard so much BS in all my life" - B. L.

⁷⁹ Tom Mahood; The Robert Lazar Timeline;

⁸⁰ Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell: Aerial Revelations: John Lear; November 2, 2003; 29:20 <https://youtu.be/GQMVrfHSIdk?t=1754>

⁸¹ Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell: John Lear and Gene Huff; March 22, 2009; 1:15:59; https://youtu.be/Qb_VdMzm3Dg?t=4554

celebrated pilot who had even flown cargo planes for the CIA in Vietnam and quickly became a sensation in 80s Vegas thanks to his outlandish stories about UFOs and aliens.⁸²

John appeared on KLAS-TV Channel 8 in Las Vegas in 1987 where he was interviewed by George Knapp. Among other things, he described and showed illustrations of short, four-fingered aliens with large heads that he claimed to have obtained from the Air Force. Given the success of his first appearance, John returned for another interview in 1988, which was just as popular as the first.

Lear and Lazar became close friends and remained so until John's passing in 2022. It was also in 1988 when Bob Lazar began looking for a job in the scientific field again,⁸³ which allegedly led to his involvement with Area 51 and Edward Teller.⁸⁴ The subsequent events are attested by Gene, Lear, and Lazar and cannot be corroborated by any means other than their testimony and the testimony of a few others.

I should point out that the stories from Lazar, Gene, and Vaninetti match each other quite well. However, Lear and Lazar's accounts have some discrepancies in between them. Specifically, John Lear claimed to have had more involvement in Lazar's decision to seek employment at Area 51, and he suggested that Lazar was actively leaking information to him about his work from the get go.⁸⁵

Lazar asserted that he only shared details of the craft with Lear and emphasized that he was never prompted or influenced by him in any way.⁸⁶ Over the years, John Lear has presented various notes allegedly written or signed by Lazar, suggesting a deeper involvement than Lazar has been willing to acknowledge.⁸⁷

Sharing top-secret information would constitute a severe breach of the security oath Lazar took for his job. Lazar might downplay John's involvement to mitigate the gravity of such an act, or perhaps Lear wanted to exaggerate his role in the story. Despite these differences, where it matters, and to the extent possible, John Lear corroborated everything Lazar claimed to have experienced at his new workplace.

According to Lazar's version of the story, his primary objective was to re-enter the scientific field. In pursuit of this goal, he sent letters to various individuals, including Edward Teller. The nature of their relationship remains unclear to this day. Lazar asserted that Teller remembered him from their meeting in Los Alamos before Teller's lecture, although when asked later on, Teller neither confirmed nor denied knowing Lazar.

If Lazar was involved in the Strategic Defense Initiative, his relationship with Teller might have been closer than he is willing to admit. After being contacted by Lazar, Teller reportedly facilitated an interview through an intermediary at the defense contractor EG&G.⁸⁸ Lazar claimed to have aced every interview and was hired to work on a top-secret project intermittently, typically once a week or less.

Lazar's Q clearance was reactivated, but for full employment, he required an even higher 'Majestic' clearance, details of which remain scant except for its extensive approval process.⁸⁹ Given Lazar's questionable background and limited achievements in his field of

⁸² George Knapp; 2014 MUFON Symposium; 23:10 <https://youtu.be/9K60MmAPJYg?t=1390>

⁸³ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; ISBN 978-0688122232; page 179

⁸⁴ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; ISBN 978-0688122232; page 171

⁸⁵ John Lear Tells All; Part 2; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zWOhaWO0xDM>

⁸⁶ Bob Lazar; Dreamland: An Autobiography; ISBN 978-0578437057; page 155

⁸⁷ John Lear Tells All; Part 2; 17:24; <https://youtu.be/zWOhaWO0xDM?t=1044>

⁸⁸ Michael Lindemann; UFOs and the alien presence; ISBN 978-0963010407; page 90

⁸⁹ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; ISBN 978-0688122232; page 172

expertise, it is curious that he was even considered for the job. Perhaps Teller's influence on Lazar's employment at a UFO reverse-engineering project was greater than he let on. If Dr. Edward Teller indeed advocated for Lazar, one must wonder why and to what end.

Ever since Lazar came out of hiding, many have suggested the possibility that Lazar was a disinformation agent paid by the government to mislead the public and the UFO community. While this is conceivable, an operation of lies and deceit of this magnitude and complexity, as we will see, has never been observed in modern history. Disinformation is a crime, and without a very good reason, no agency would spend the time, money or effort to enact a policy targeting the public's perception of UFOs.

Certainly, protecting regular weapons development projects by misleading hostile nations is a worthwhile endeavor. However, the more probable approach to achieving the desired result is to keep such projects secret by not disclosing information and allocating resources accordingly. While it's likely that Lazar was never a disinformation agent, it is still possible that he was hired so that government agencies could disclose certain types of information to the public that they could not otherwise.

If there is a black project in the USA to reverse-engineer UFO crafts, that information will one day come to light, no matter what. When that happens, there will be blowback against those who kept the phenomenon a secret, and disclosing some information in advance could mitigate the issue to some degree as well as prepare the populace.

Obviously, no administration overseeing a super-secret project could come out and reveal what that secret project is, as that would defeat the purpose of the secrecy — but as long as nobody, or only a few people in the public believe the information that is revealed, anything may be leaked. For such a purpose, Lazar would have been a prime candidate to consider, as he was not known, showed that he didn't always take the word of the law seriously, and his educational background was satisfactory for the job but could be removed when necessary.

Thus, Lazar may have been hired to disclose the information he was supposed to gather while working, but that doesn't mean that that is what ended up happening, or at the very least, not the way his employer imagined at first.

Lazar went to the Area 51 Groom Lake facility for the first time on December 6, 1988⁹⁰. He took a Janet Airline flight, which is a special air passenger transport service that only shuttles personnel to special access facilities, such as the one at Area 51. Presumably, he was immediately taken to a place called S-4, about 10 miles south of Groom Lake. This place, which was a military installation even more secret than Area 51, became Lazar's workplace, where he would work on reverse-engineering the propulsion of a UFO.

Lazar described S-4 as housing nine camouflaged hangar doors built into the base of a mountain near Papoose Lake.⁹¹ The exact location and even the name of the base is a contentious topic. Some notable UFO personalities like retired AFOSI special agent Richard Doty claimed that the name given to the Papoose Lake facility was S2, not S4.⁹² On the other side, multiple alleged UFO whistleblowers like Lazar used the name S4 for the facility.

⁹⁰ Papoose Lake Institute; Calendar Interview for New Line Cinema

<https://www.papooselake.org/interview-transcripts/calendar-interview-for-new-line-cinema>

⁹¹ The Lazar Tape; 1991; 29:15; <https://youtu.be/W1otgA2l8Dw?t=1755>

⁹² Richard Doty; Portal to Ascension Webinar; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dr--t1cz_xU

Both Doty and Lazar alluded to documents that mentioned S2 and S4, respectively, although Lazar's document was simply his badge that included the letters S and 4 in the bottom left corner. Given the lack of verifiable information regarding S2 and S4, it is currently not possible to determine, even as a more likely supposition, which name was used to denote the Papoose Lake facility. Therefore, for the sake of simplicity, I will keep referring to it as S4, as that is also the more common name that has been used in most online and offline media.

As mentioned above, the location of S4 has been the subject of some debate as well. Lazar said it was near Papoose Lake; however, a few years later, he suggested that it was located on Papoose Mountain specifically, which is on the east side of the lake.^{93 94} Security guards from Area 51 who came forward decades later denied that any such facility was located on that mountain.⁹⁵

The west slope of Papoose Mountain, which most people believe housed the hangars, is a particularly bad spot to hide anything as it can be seen from virtually any place north of Papoose Lake, where the local security even had a shooting range of sorts⁹⁶. The geological surroundings of S4, as described by Lazar, also don't seem to match any location on the east side of the lake.

Diligent researchers have found a mountain near Papoose that fits both Lazar's description and the only other drawing made by a second whistleblower.⁹⁷ Given these bits of information, it is my belief that S4 was, and still is, located west of Papoose Lake, which can be accessed from the northern edge of the lake. Heading horizontally from the very edge, we soon reach a single secluded mountain on Cockeyed Ridge. The southwestern side of that mountain is where the hangars should be.

Since the southern part of Papoose Lake and anything adjacent to it is not under the jurisdiction of the Groom Lake facility, it would be almost impossible to find a location near Papoose where they could spy on the activities of a facility to the west of the lake. According to Lazar, he was taken to S4 using a bus with tinted windows, and the road that goes south to the lake does indeed go west to the mountain, and not the east towards Papoose Mountain. It has been rumored that a tunnel was also built between S4 and Groom Lake, and that is how employees and contractors can reach the site today.⁹⁸

Late 1988, Lazar returned to Groom Lake and visited S4 to get a medical checkup. They did a routine inspection, and his skin was tested to see if he had any allergies to certain "exotic materials." Lazar also drank some pine-smelling fluid, which may have been the cause of him getting sick in early January when he would urinate blood and periodically

⁹³ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; ISBN 978-0688122232; page 174;

⁹⁴ Bob Lazar; The ultimate UFO seminar; May 1, 1993; 1:00:57;

<https://youtu.be/bA1TvhJKv8s?t=3657>

⁹⁵ Fred Dunham; Victor Coleiro's Interview with Fred Dunham; 12:30

<https://audiomack.com/jackfrost71/song/interview-with-fred-dunham-april-5th-2021?key=dunham>

⁹⁶ Fred Dunham; Victor Coleiro's Interview with Fred Dunham; 15:38

⁹⁷ The Image Analysis Team; S4 Facility At Area 51; <https://image-analysis-team.com/s4>

⁹⁸ Wendelle C. Stevens; UFO Hypotheses - S4 INFORMER; 1:03:14

<https://youtu.be/lOoHeZsZam0?t=3794>

collapse. Gene Huff gave Lazar Demerol to help mitigate the pain before he could see a doctor.^{99 100}

Lazar also claimed that there were instances regarding his work at S4 when his memory became fragmentary, and he could not remember what he did on certain days when he was there, only that he went to the facility and came back, but nothing in between.¹⁰¹

Lazar eventually sought help from a hypnotherapist after he no longer worked for the government to uncover what he had forgotten. Layne Keck, an expert hypnotherapist in Las Vegas, helped Lazar regain these memories, which revealed that Lazar was subjected to suggestive hypnosis at area S4 to prevent him from revealing any UFO-related information.

Layne, based on Lazar's recollection, identified the process as the "Orion Response," a form of waking hypnosis that, through simple repetition of physical threats, could cause the consciousness of the subject to undergo a sort of shattering that would make it difficult for the individual to speak of or recall certain memories and information. In Lazar's case, a strong fear was induced so that he would not speak of his work, and the memory of installing the hypnotic suggestion was erased as well.¹⁰²

Unfortunately, by the time Lazar underwent training at S4, he was already leaking information to John Lear and others.¹⁰³ As a result, he was unable to keep anything a secret. It is possible that the strong hypnotic fear that caused Lazar's memory lapse could be the reason for the misalignment between Lazar's and Lear's recollections of preceding events. Lear's involvement may have been partially erased from Lazar's mind as a side effect of the hypnotic suggestion to keep certain subjects secret and not to discuss them with anyone. The more likely explanation though is that Lazar was simply trying to protect Lear or himself by feigning ignorance.

Regrettably, Lazar's comments about himself and his lost time in relation to his work have been used to discredit him and brand him as unreliable. It is undeniable that hypnosis can create strong mental barriers that prevent an individual from recalling certain events. On the other hand, using hypnosis to make someone remember events that never occurred as some suggest is a far more difficult task than the reverse.

If the government wished to use someone as an agent for disinformation, it would have been simpler to hire an actor rather than implant false memories in Lazar's mind. Additionally, the fact that Lazar had difficulty remembering events on specific dates does not prove that the events he could remember without issue did not occur. Thanks to the work of Layne Keck, even the memories of the lost days were recovered, so there should be no reason to doubt Lazar's words based solely on his comments about his memory and missing time.

Between December 26 and 30, an agent named Mike Thigpen reportedly visited Lazar's home.¹⁰⁴ Thigpen was supposedly involved in investigating Lazar to determine his eligibility

⁹⁹ The Robert Lazar Story; Tape 2, Side A;

<https://web.archive.org/web/20010413225223/http://www.boblazar.com/protected/02.htm>

¹⁰⁰ Papoose Lake Institute; Calendar Interview for New Line Cinema;

<https://www.papooselake.org/interview-transcripts/calendar-interview-for-new-line-cinema>

¹⁰¹ Bob Lazar; Billy Goodman Show; November, 1989;

https://cdn.preterhuman.net/texts/alien_ufo/area516.ufo

¹⁰² Layne Keck; Ufo Line; January 5, 1995; 11:36; <https://youtu.be/ebKH1fsKz44?t=696>

¹⁰³ John Lear; UFO Hypotheses - S4 INFORMER; 1:48:29 <https://youtu.be/l0oHeZsZam0?t=6509>

¹⁰⁴ Papoose Lake Institute; Calendar Interview for New Line Cinema;

<https://www.papooselake.org/interview-transcripts/calendar-interview-for-new-line-cinema>

for the Majestic clearance for S4. While Lazar's Q clearance has been reactivated, presumably in December, he still required an Above Top Secret or Majestic Clearance, a level not officially recognized by any agency to keep working at Site 4.

Some years later, George Knapp identified the agency for which Thigpen worked as the Office of Federal Investigations (OFI), and several individuals managed to interview him. Though Thigpen did not confirm knowing Lazar in the late '80s, he did not rule out the possibility of having investigated him, stating, "If I did, I didn't recall him."¹⁰⁵ Like Edward Teller, Thigpen could neither confirm nor deny with confidence that he knew Lazar before he became a household name.

It is conceivable that Lazar learned Mike Thigpen's name from a friend, such as Jim Tagliani, who was also seeking clearance for the restricted Tonopah Test Range. While it's conceivable that Thigpen was investigating Tagliani rather than Lazar, it raises concern that Thigpen didn't come forward in the early 90s to clarify matters. Thigpen confirmed that he saw Lazar on TV and knew his name was mentioned alongside allegations regarding his own activities, but he never reacted to any of them.

If Thigpen's job entailed a level of secrecy preventing him from confronting Lazar, then whoever leaked his name should have been prosecuted, yet there is no evidence of such an investigation occurring. Given that a clearance investigation would take months to complete, and if the subject of that investigation became a TV star, it seems improbable that the investigator could forget the subject—yet that is exactly what Thigpen claims. Therefore the uncertainty expressed by this former OFI agent is somewhat dubious, to say the least.

Bob Lazar recorded the dates January 16 and 24 as trips to S4 in his calendar, but no subsequent dates are noted. Lazar claims he went to work in February 1989 once or twice a week, but the dates of any visits from that point forward are unknown.¹⁰⁶

Upon his initial visit to Papoose Lake, Lazar was introduced to reading material that included several reports and a holographic book detailing the histories of humans and aliens over the past 10,000 years. While details about the extraterrestrial history are scant, it is claimed that they originated from the fourth planet of the Zeta Reticuli star system. In the reports, Lazar saw images of deceased aliens, which he described as the conventional short, gray extraterrestrials popular in UFO mythology—approximately 3.5 feet tall humanoid beings with large heads, large black eyes, gray skin, and with four fingers on each hand. Lazar stated that their internal organs were integrated into one large organ and that their brains had significantly more lobes than a human's.¹⁰⁷

The briefings purported that the aliens had modified the human genome approximately 65 times in history. Journalist Linda Moulton Howe also relayed information claiming to have seen a document stating that humans were genetically altered 25,000, 15,000, and 2,500 years ago. She also mentioned another paragraph about an event two thousand years ago when the aliens placed a being on Earth to teach humanity about love and nonviolence. Lazar read similar assertions in one of the reports he received, suggesting that some

¹⁰⁵ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Mike Thigpen and the Clearance Investigation; <https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-mike-thigpen-and-the-clearance-investigation-7cc5f3c31be8>

¹⁰⁶ Papoose Lake Institute; Calendar Interview for New Line Cinema; <https://www.papooselake.org/interview-transcripts/calendar-interview-for-new-line-cinema>

¹⁰⁷ Bob Lazar; The Lazar Tape; 34:01; <https://youtu.be/W1otgA2l8Dw?t=2042>

spiritual leaders were created and implanted on Earth by the extraterrestrials for our benefit.¹⁰⁸

Lazar also mentioned that the aliens commonly referred to Earth humans as "containers," while at S4, the extraterrestrials were called "the kids," although the reasoning behind these conventions was never clarified.

Lazar's primary responsibility at S4 was to assist in reverse-engineering the propulsion system of an extraterrestrial craft he christened the "Sport Model." This undertaking was part of Project Galileo, one of several such endeavors pursued by scientists at S4.¹⁰⁹ Customarily, Lazar's supervisor, Dennis Mariani, escorted him to the facility via plane, followed by a mostly empty bus ride—likely due to Lazar's insufficient clearance to mingle with other S4 personnel.¹¹⁰

Lazar's workstation was a compact lab situated near the hangars, which he shared with another newcomer, Barry. There was a chilling anecdote that a prior team attempting to decipher the propulsion system had perished in an explosion after tampering with the reactor that energized the saucer, and now Lazar and Barry were filling the void left by those scientists.¹¹¹

Under such precarious conditions, Barry—whose real name is believed to be Bartollo Castillo¹¹²—and Lazar proceeded with utmost caution to unravel the secrets of the saucer's propulsion. Lazar characterized the Sport Model as a silvery flying saucer, complete with sleek contours, pane-like features, and a diminutive antenna, or waveguide, atop its structure. Consequently, Lazar's meticulous account of the saucer is credited with the iconic representation of such craft in UFO narratives and cinema. Thanks to the collaboration of John Andrews and a bit of assistance from Lazar himself, the Testor Model Corporation would even market a replica of the Sport Model as a toy.

Lazar was granted the opportunity to witness the actual Sport Model in flight on one occasion. At his behest, he observed what he concluded to be a human pilot launching the craft from the ground, ascending, and then descending. During takeoff, he described a corona discharge reminiscent of a Tesla coil's electric effect, but once airborne, the craft emitted no audible sound as it hovered aloft.¹¹³

One day, when all the hangar side doors were partially open, Lazar peered inside and counted around nine crafts, recognizing at least three distinct designs: the Sport Model, the Jell-O Mold, and the Top Hat.¹¹⁴ In the lab, Lazar studied the propulsion system, which was apparently extracted from a Sport Model. The system comprised of a reactor, gravity wave amplifier, and emitter.

Within the craft, the reactor occupied the floor's center, while three amplifier-emitter units were positioned in a triangular layout beneath it in the "basement." The reactor was activated by a particular isotope of element 115—a substance Lazar claimed to have identified at a time when the energy source for the reactor was a mystery for the scientists

¹⁰⁸ Timothy Good; *Alien Contact*; ISBN 978-0688122232; page 116;

¹⁰⁹ Bob Lazar; *The Lazar Tape*; 31:53; <https://youtu.be/W1otgA2I8Dw?t=1913>

¹¹⁰ Papoose Lake Institute; Calendar Interview for New Line Cinema; <https://www.papooselake.org/interview-transcripts/calendar-interview-for-new-line-cinema>

¹¹¹ Michael Lindemann; *UFOs and the alien presence*; ISBN 978-0963010407; page 108

¹¹² Papoose Lake Institute; Calendar Interview for New Line Cinema;

¹¹³ Bob Lazar; *UFOs the Best Evidence*; 1990; 1:26 <https://youtu.be/EjYTIYwCpQg?t=86>

¹¹⁴ Bob Lazar; *UFO's Above and Beyond*; August 2, 2005; 18:18; <https://youtu.be/lxRHONQOrcs?t=1098>

working at S4.¹¹⁵ According to Lazar, this heavy element was unique because the gravity waves, typically confined to the nucleus, slightly expanded beyond, making them detectable.¹¹⁶

To ascertain which specific isotope of 115 was utilized, one would need to know its atomic weight. Scientists have synthesized element 115, now named Moscovium, with atomic weights between 286 and 290. Unfortunately, the isotopes of Moscovium produced thus far are unstable, the heaviest decaying in just 650 milliseconds. Unlike these isotopes, Lazar's element 115 was non-radioactive. It is conceivable that such a stable isotope exists, yet Lazar has not disclosed the atomic weight of the Moscovium isotope he worked with.

Lazar's friend and former Los Alamos Labs colleague, Joe Vaninetti, suggests an atomic weight of 271, notable considering this value is markedly below that was predicted for any stable variant of element 115.¹¹⁷ It has long been hypothesized that Moscovium could achieve greater stability at or beyond an atomic weight of 291 due to a shift in nuclear geometries, but experimental validation remains mostly absent. Whether there's a completely stable version of Moscovium or not and at what atomic weight remains to be seen.

Lazar and Barry conducted numerous tests on both the fuel and the extracted reactor and amplifier-emitter, gleaned significant insights into the mechanisms that enabled the saucer's aviation capabilities. "Flying" may be a misnomer to describe how the craft maneuvered through the air and space, as it didn't generate lift in the conventional aerodynamic sense, but instead seemed to push against Earth's gravitational field or something akin to that effect.¹¹⁸ The peculiar nature of movement might explain the transitioning of the term UFO to UAP, from Unidentified Flying Object to Unidentified Aerial (or Anomalous) Phenomena in modern times since the latter more accurately encapsulates the nature of these enigmatic objects.

Using the gravity emitter, Lazar and Barry created a tangible gravitational force field that was palpable and repulsive to the touch, resembling the mutual repulsion of two magnets, despite the absence of any visible metals.¹¹⁹ Recreating an effect akin to magnetic repulsion without utilizing electromagnetism is exceedingly challenging. If Lazar did indeed experience this forcefield phenomenon, it was for him an irrefutable testament to the extraordinary origins of the technology.

Under Barry's tutelage, Lazar encountered additional phenomena coming from the emitter, such as time dilation and the bending of light, both typically observed near massive celestial bodies, like stars and planets. If neither the reports nor the cryptic holographic book had persuaded Lazar of the existence of extraterrestrials, these demonstrations most certainly did. The notion that the aliens were mere fabrications concocted by the government most likely dissipated on Lazar's inaugural day at S4.

The reactor had two functions: one was to produce electricity, which powered the instruments of the craft; the second was to generate gravity waves. When the reactor was

¹¹⁵ Michael Lindemann; UFOs and the alien presence; ISBN 978-0963010407; page 106

¹¹⁶ Michael Lindemann; UFOs and the alien presence; ISBN 978-0963010407; page 115

¹¹⁷ Joe Vaninetti; Joe Vaninetti's Diary; http://stealthskater.com/Documents/Lazar_21.pdf

¹¹⁸ Joe Vaninetti; Joe Vaninetti's Diary; http://stealthskater.com/Documents/Lazar_21.pdf : "By changing the phase of the gravity waves, the ship can ride on the gravity waves of the planet"

¹¹⁹ The Robert Lazar Story; Tape 3, Side A;

<https://web.archive.org/web/20010413224822/http://www.boblazar.com/protected/03.htm>

off, element 115 was bombarded with neutrons, and when it was on, the fuel was bombarded with protons.¹²⁰ When a proton hit an atom of 115, it bumped the atom up to 116, which immediately decayed back to 115, emitting an antiproton in the process. This antiproton would annihilate upon contact with another proton, producing heat. The heat energy was then converted to electricity and used to access the gravity wave in the 115. This wave was then amplified and phase-shifted, allowing it to be emitted outside the craft.¹²¹

According to the current understanding of physics, a gravity wave does not exist in any known form and is not part of any hypothetical theory. Nevertheless, it was purportedly utilized to encase the saucer in its own space-time bubble, giving it the ability to bend space. As a result, the craft could appear to move faster than light, and once within Earth's atmosphere, it could maneuver silently. Detecting such a craft would be challenging, as it would only create a temporary alteration in the fabric of spacetime—a phenomenon for which public academic institutions lack the specialized detection tools.

While observatories like LIGO exist for making cosmic gravitational wave detection possible, the effects and interactions of massive celestial bodies are fundamentally different from the atomic gravity waves proposed by Lazar. Current instruments would most likely not detect terrestrial gravity waves without the help of an advanced theoretical framework, which is currently nonexistent unfortunately.

The heat generated by the annihilation of antimatter within the reactor was converted into electrical power by an almost 100% efficient thermionic converter. This power was also emitted wirelessly both inside and, presumably, outside the craft, energizing any resonant devices that required electricity.¹²² The craft had no cables and utilized only a handful of mechanical parts for operations such as opening a door or adjusting the angle of one of the three amplifier emitters. The craft's body appeared to be made of a special composite or possibly ceramic material that the metallurgy team couldn't replicate.¹²³

The reactor and amplifier-emitter components also proved irreproducible, with only a few elements that could be successfully recreated. This held true for the 115 fuel, yet, due to the presumed generosity of the aliens, supply was not a concern, as the government had an ample stash, despite being unable to produce it independently.¹²⁴

With the reactor already in their possession, Lazar and Barry sought to determine whether they could produce fuel from the stored 115 or if some unique preparation was necessary. The non-radioactive Moscovium isotope—held by the government in small cylindrical pellets—needed to be reshaped into triangles, which required fusing the pellets and then cutting out the correct shape. Lacking the necessary capabilities at S4, Dennis arranged for the material to be sent to Los Alamos Labs, where Lazar was to instruct staff on the proper shaping process. Uninformed of the project's nature, the lab personnel did not concern themselves with safety issues, given that element 115 was non-radioactive.

While Lazar worked at S4 with the temporary clearance, agents such as the aforementioned Mike Thigpen investigated his background. They were particularly interested in Lazar's association with John Lear and any potential ties to communist groups. Gaining

¹²⁰ Joe Vaninetti; Joe Vaninetti's Diary; http://stealthskater.com/Documents/Lazar_21.pdf

¹²¹ The Lazar Tape; 1991; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W1otgA2l8Dw>

¹²² Bob Lazar; Little Al'e'Inn UFO Symposium Q & A (1993); 1:53:58; <https://youtu.be/bA1TvhJKv8s?t=6844>

¹²³ Bob Lazar; Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell; 1997; 1:04:49; <https://youtu.be/40gTFuzOSk4?t=3889>

¹²⁴ Geroge Knapp; UFOs the Best Evidence; 1990; 11:49; <https://youtu.be/EjYTIYwCpQg?t=709>

employment necessitated Lazar signing away his constitutional rights; consequently, his house and phone were constantly monitored. The surveillant activities, coupled with irregular workdays and midnight phone calls, placed a strain on Lazar's marriage. In an attempt to salvage his relationship, Lazar paid for Tracy to take flight lessons, as she was dissatisfied with her work at their photo business.

Unfortunately, because of all the late night calls Tracy suspected Lazar of infidelity and initiated an affair with her flight instructor. Her secret conversations, conducted during Lazar's absence, however did not escape the agents' notice. A stable marriage was a precondition for Lazar's clearance, and his failing to maintain it ultimately cost him that clearance. Lazar would get no more calls, no more invites to the site and it seems he was not told why.¹²⁵ Despite his repeated attempts to contact his supervisor, Dennis, he received no explanation nor was he ever summoned back to the site.¹²⁶ While Lazar was not formally dismissed,¹²⁷ the knowledge he possessed regarding the program left him concerned for his own safety, fearing he might be targeted rather than simply let go.

Lazar might have sensed that his relationship with his wife was not particularly stable, which in turn made him feel insecure. His fears regarding his workplace and the possible liquidation of his existence might not have been entirely groundless either. In John Lear's version of the story, when Lazar went to work, he took a camera with him, which he placed on one of the chairs to which he had access.¹²⁸

Lazar never acknowledged having tried to spy on his colleagues, nor even implied a desire to do so. Suffice to say, if Lear's version is to be believed Lazar might have had good reason to think that the end was near. Perhaps this was the reason that, on March 22, 1989, he took his friends, including John Lear and Gene Huff, to Tikaboo Valley, close enough to Papoose Lake to observe anything flying over it.¹²⁹

Lazar knew the schedule of the test flights, which is why he always took his friends to Tikaboo on Wednesday nights. This small group went UFO hunting for three weeks on the same weekday and, as a result, saw disk-shaped objects three times before being caught by security and the county sheriff's department. The group brought binoculars, a high-end telescope, and a camera, but they only filmed once, and only John Lear managed to get a close up view of the object through his telescope.¹³⁰

According to John and Gene, the UFO was disk-shaped, moved erratically¹³¹, was self-illuminated, and the intensity of the light it emitted changed during flight. Given John Lear's background in aviation and the fact that no Boeing aircraft has ever been observed above Groom Lake so late at night,¹³² it is unlikely that the object was a transport aircraft. According to security personnel at Area 51 at the time, the test flights of the experimental aircraft of the main facility did not use any lights visible from the ground¹³³, making these sightings harder to explain than some might believe.

¹²⁵ Michael Lindemann; UFOs and the alien presence; page 91

¹²⁶ Bob Lazar; openminds.tv; 2019; 1:08:34 <https://youtu.be/jWA4DlrQ2M?t=4114>

¹²⁷ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; page 195

¹²⁸ John Lear; John Lear Tells All; Part 4; 30:33; <https://youtu.be/NvKV91Bi4MY?t=1833>

¹²⁹ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; page 190

¹³⁰ John Lear; John Lear In His Lair; Part Two; 7:59; <https://youtu.be/Da4fQwKfZIM?t=479>

¹³¹ Gene Huff; UFOs: The Best Evidence - Part 6; 1989; 5:11; <https://youtu.be/N2Z2WWfcHcU?t=311>

¹³² Test (date on video): March 29, 1989 8:29pm; Oldest known Last Janet flight to LV: 8:05pm: https://web.archive.org/web/20011224124447/http://dreamlandresort.com:80/info/janet_schedule.html

¹³³ Fred Dunham; Victor Coleiro's Interview with Fred Dunham; 31:14

About half a dozen witnesses saw the objects over Papoose and Groom Lake on Wednesdays for three consecutive weeks, and who knows how many more could have seen them if they hadn't been caught. Since Tikaboo Valley did not belong to the military, the sheriff could not hold the group in custody; however, Lazar was called in for a debriefing at Indian Springs Air Force Base the next day.

If Lazar felt that his manager had not paid enough attention to him before, he surely did not feel that way after being harshly reprimanded at the base by Dennis. It was then that he was informed of his wife's affair and got threatened to stop whatever he was trying to do. Fortunately, he was allowed to return home afterward. Perhaps the fact that notorious UFO believer John Lear was with him when they were caught made Dennis think it would be a bad idea to imprison Lazar immediately.

It would have been difficult and perhaps counterproductive to turn Lazar into a "ghost" then and there, which is why he was let go. Unfortunately for Lazar, nothing was resolved, and in many respects, the situation worsened. He was on thin ice before being caught, but now the ice was nearly broken, and he also had to contend with the revelation of his unfaithful wife.

Lazar was once more summoned to appear for another debriefing at Area 51, but he refused to attend.¹³⁴ It was during this turbulent period that while delivering some photos to a client, someone shot a bullet at Lazar's car on the freeway. Fortunately, he was not harmed, but Lazar saw this as an almost prophetic sign of what was to come if he remained a passive observer and didn't fight back.

John Lear, concerned about Lazar's fate, contacted George Knapp and leaked a bit of information to pique his interest. George was slow to respond, but on the 15th of May, KLAS-TV had an accidental vacancy in their news reports and asked Lear if his friend could fill the missing minutes. Lazar seized this opportunity to go public with his story, putting him and the government on a collision course.

At 5 p.m., Lazar was interviewed live by George Knapp. His face was obscured, and he used the pseudonym "Dennis," which, as if giving a live interview wasn't enough, further agitated his supervisor, Dennis Mariani. The interview was brief, but Lazar managed to distill the most important points into a coherent story. He spoke of Groom Lake and the reverse engineering work being conducted "up there." He even mentioned the number of crafts he had seen.¹³⁵

At the time, Area 51 was mostly unknown to the public, but Lazar's disclosure ensured that now the whole world knew about the site. The segment was broadcast internationally, and based on the response Knapp received, it was evident that the public craved more of what they got. Perhaps it was the ad hoc nature of this live broadcast from the backyard of John Lear's house that prevented government agents from preparing and stopping the interview. Spontaneity and unpredictability seem to be the best defense against government interference.

The events of the following two months are largely unknown. According to Lazar, he was in contact with the government, or rather the navy branch he had worked for, until the end of the year, so the months of June and July might have been used for intense negotiations and

¹³⁴ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; page 195

¹³⁵ George Knapp; KLAS-TV; Dennis Interview; 1989;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5OHcJS7X6sc>

preparation by both parties.¹³⁶ This is also when George Knapp's investigation most likely began.

While Lazar was trying to provide George with his credentials from MIT, Caltech, and Los Alamos Labs, the government was taking action to erase any proof of Lazar's background including his education record. Negotiations did not seem to be progressing well, and Dennis requested a meeting with Lazar. Dennis was unwilling to go to Lazar's home, so they agreed to meet in a Las Vegas casino. However, when Lazar's party arrived and found Dennis, he completely ignored Lazar's every attempt to communicate. Eventually, Lazar gave up, and before he knew it, Dennis had disappeared.¹³⁷

Perhaps Dennis was displeased with Lazar being accompanied by both Gene Huff and John Lear, who were inconspicuously blending into the casino crowd. Alternatively, it is possible Dennis contemplated abducting Lazar, but could not proceed with such an operation with his friends being nearby. Following this failed encounter, Lazar took a step that Dennis and his cohorts never anticipated, because for some unknown reason he decided to steal something from them.

As previously noted, a piece of element 115 was sent to Los Alamos Labs to be reforged for the reactor. The required shape was a triangle, so after the main piece was made, three cut-off pieces remained at Los Alamos, which Lazar then acquired through an intermediary at the lab.¹³⁸ The identity of this person is unknown. Was it Vaninetti, Tracy's father, or perhaps the original manufacturer of the 115 at the lab? We might never know.

Initially, Lazar suggested he got the fuel from S4, but later admitted that he "obtained" it from elsewhere, possibly to protect the identity of his accomplice. We know Lazar acquired the 115 around this time since testing of the "stuff" appears right after summer's end in Vaninetti's diary.¹³⁹

After getting the 115, Lazar began working on an intrusion detection system¹⁴⁰, prompting another response from his supervisor. This system might have been linked to some of the element 115 and could have caused a significant explosion in Las Vegas if triggered.¹⁴¹ Dennis called Lazar and bluntly stated that they would kill him before he could complete his detection system.

Admittedly, warning someone about their own impending demise was not the smartest move, but this was neither the first nor the last mistake Dennis had made. The first was hiring Lazar, the second not firing him immediately, and the third was giving him the silent treatment after his clearance was revoked.

In order to save his life, Lazar promised that he would retract every statement he made and tell the news that it was all a lie, but Dennis refused the offer. They wanted to kill Lazar,

¹³⁶ Bob Lazar; The Billy Goodman Happening; December 20, 1989; 53:35

<https://youtu.be/nMFQ0pnmYNw?t=3215>

¹³⁷ Papoose Lake Institute; Calendar Interview for New Line Cinema;

<https://www.papooselake.org/interview-transcripts/calendar-interview-for-new-line-cinema>

¹³⁸ John Lear; Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell; March 22, 2009; 1:21:09;

https://youtu.be/Qb_VdMzm3Dg?t=4869

¹³⁹ Joe Vaninetti; Joe Vaninetti's Diary; http://stealthskater.com/Documents/Lazar_21.pdf

¹⁴⁰ "HIDS" in Vaninetti's diary possibly refers to a Human Intrusion Detection System

¹⁴¹ George Knapp; Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell; February 11, 2007; 16:32;

<https://youtu.be/dAC4CMb2ifg?t=992>

and no longer cared about the media backlash.¹⁴² After all, this was probably not the first or even the most high-profile assassination they had to carry out to protect the program.

Clearly, if Lazar had triggered his bomb, a big hole in Las Vegas would have raised more questions than a dead guy jumping out of a hospital building¹⁴³, so the solution was obvious. However, there was a problem. Dennis had to steal back the element 115 before they could make Lazar jump and invalidate his existence.

As a matter of fact Lazar had so much stable element 115 that he could have sent a little bit to every single lab on Earth for inspection. Keep in mind that, at this time, scientists were not able to produce stable or even unstable versions of Moscovium, and if Lazar could give away stable 115 that could produce gravity, then he would have been immediately vindicated.

Dennis managed to steal back one of the three chunks of 115 that Lazar obtained from the lab, but the other two remained in Lazar's possession. Years later, a second piece would be stolen from Lazar by a guest, which was eventually found—or rather, they found the location where it was taken.¹⁴⁴ Since Lazar only had one piece left, they decided to bury it for good. By that, I mean they decided to bury it in concrete, and since 115 is not radioactive, nobody has or will ever find it.¹⁴⁵

Only Lazar and John Lear knew the location of the 115, but since John has passed away, we have no idea if anyone other than Lazar knows the location of the third piece. George Knapp claimed to have information regarding the location of the second piece, but said that it was in a place where it would be difficult to dig up without people noticing, and that he would not try to get it while Lazar was still alive.¹⁴⁶

Since Dennis failed to obtain every piece of the 115, the agency began to harass Lazar to crush his spirit. They would break into his house and car, leave them open, take his gun and place it on the seat—just like his first wife did before she committed suicide—and so on and so forth. Lazar was not assaulted physically, but he was clearly terrified by the actions of his former employer.¹⁴⁷

Lazar did possess the 115, but its role as a dead man's switch was more akin to life insurance than health insurance. Once the nuclear option is used, it cannot be used again, so Lazar could not use the 115 against his harassers, whose goal was to get it back and then kill Lazar. Left with no other option, Lazar decided to come out and publicly share his story rather than give back the 115 and die.

The initial anonymous interview was only a few minutes long, but this new interview would be a long, open discussion on what Lazar was reverse engineering at S4. George Knapp began working on a series about UFOs, and Lazar promised to take part in it on the condition that if, at any time, he changed his mind, George would remove his interview

¹⁴² Joe Vaninetti; Joe Vaninetti's Diary; http://stealthskater.com/Documents/Lazar_21.pdf

¹⁴³ Washington Post; The Fall of James Forrestal; <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/lifestyle/1999/05/23/the-fall-of-james-forrestal/60c653b3-c537-462f-b523-5fdc5cd934aa/>

¹⁴⁴ John Lear and Gene Huff; Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell; March 22, 2009; 1:30:36 https://youtu.be/Qb_VdMzm3Dg?t=5436

¹⁴⁵ Gene Huff; Lazar Flaws – Odds and Ends – Huff's Response; <https://www.otherhand.org/home-page/area-51-and-other-strange-places/bluefire-main/bluefire/the-bo-b-lazar-corner/lazar-flaws-odds-and-ends-huffs-response/>

¹⁴⁶ George Knapp; Exopolitics Denmark; 2014; 1:09:44 <https://youtu.be/MOp9d1-FDag?t=4184>

¹⁴⁷ Joe Vaninetti; Joe Vaninetti's Diary; http://stealthskater.com/Documents/Lazar_21.pdf

before it aired.¹⁴⁸ This was exactly what Lazar needed to bring Dennis, or whomever had replaced him, to the negotiating table.

Lazar claimed that after Dennis's last phone call, he never talked to him again, but he never confirmed that he did not talk to someone else from the same agency.¹⁴⁹ Just the opposite since he claimed that he was in contact with someone for this whole period.¹⁵⁰ It is safe to assume that after Lazar almost blew up Vegas or some part of it, Dennis was quickly replaced.¹⁵¹ Now that Lazar's interview with George was scheduled, he could finally bargain with Dennis's replacement to trade his silence for some form of amnesty.

Admittedly, negotiations did not go well, as according to Vaninetti's diary, Lazar has been harassed by agents up until and even after George Knapp finished his UFO series. Perhaps Lazar's propensity to rebel and retaliate created a gap between him and them that was difficult to bridge with words alone. He may have had the leverage necessary to negotiate, but not the trust.

Possibly Lazar had to prove that he was willing to collaborate before the agents were willing to stop destroying his personal life. At one time, possibly before or during when Lazar got the 115 from Los Alamos, he took George Knapp and his whole film crew to the Meson facility at the Los Alamos Labs, where they allegedly met some of Lazar's former coworkers from way back.¹⁵² These meetings were never shown on television; however, a few seconds that the TV crew recorded inside the facility did make it to Knapp's report. Since this clip proves that Knapp and his team were inside Los Alamos Labs, the question arises: How did someone who, according to the lab, once upon a time used to work there as a simple contract technician, manage to get them in?

How did Lazar manage to bring anyone inside, let alone a film crew, without working there or having the authority to do such a thing? One could make the excuse that someone else, such as Vaninetti, could have pushed George Knapp and his crew through security, but even if that was true, how could he avoid being reprimanded and getting fired? At the time Vaninetti was concerned about losing his clearance, and Jim Tagliani was denied one soon after, just for simply knowing Lazar. On the other hand, Vaninetti managed to retain his Q clearance, implying that he was not assisting Lazar, and there's no evidence that anyone else at the lab did so either.

George's series "UFOs: The Best Evidence" began airing on November 6, 1989. Lazar's episode, which was the fifth, was set to air on the 10th, and another on the 14th. Before George could air the fifth episode, Lazar had a change of heart and asked George to honor his promise and to not put the episode on air, since he no longer wanted to go public with the story. Lazar may have reached an agreement with Dennis's replacement, and it might have required stopping Knapp from going public to go into effect.¹⁵³

Unfortunately for Lazar, Knapp told him that it was too late to pull the episode and that it would air as planned. Lazar went into the studio and tried to wrestle Knapp for the tape,

¹⁴⁸ Bob Lazar; McMenamins UFO Festival; 2019; 4:04 <https://youtu.be/CAHiULIKwHI?t=244>

¹⁴⁹ Bob Lazar; Joe Rogan Experience #1315; 1:19:10 <https://youtu.be/BEWz4SXfyCQ?t=4750>

¹⁵⁰ Bob Lazar; The Billy Goodman Happening; December 20, 1989; 53:35
<https://youtu.be/nMFQ0pnmYNw?t=3215>

¹⁵¹ Author: In the 1991 Lazar Tape, Bob estimated that an antimatter explosion could potentially clear an area larger than the Middle East.

¹⁵² Bob Lazar; Dark Matters Radio; 1990s; 7:14; <https://youtu.be/mXzCkdIkpy?t=434>

¹⁵³ Bob Lazar; McMenamins UFO Festival; 2019; 4:04 <https://youtu.be/CAHiULIKwHI?t=244>

which he was in the process of taking to the broadcasting room. Given the difference in weight, Knapp easily defeated Lazar and continued to deliver the tape to its destination.

"UFOs: The Best Evidence Part 5" aired on November 10th.¹⁵⁴ Lazar's name and face were now in the public domain, and nothing could stop the worldwide frenzy of UFO believers who wanted to find out who this man really was. Unfortunately, the government had six months to clean Lazar's record between the first anonymous interview in May and the reveal of Lazar's identity in November. There was plenty of time to erase any and all proof of his existence, and perhaps Lazar was lucky that only his record was ultimately erased.

Coming out of the closet may have been the right decision for Lazar to make, but it doesn't seem to have helped in settling his ongoing issue of agents harassing him everywhere he went. According to Vaninetti's diary, someone broke into Lazar's car on the 29th and 30th of November at two different places but did not take anything. The diary does not mention any such occurrence from that day onwards, so presumably, this was the last date that such a thing happened, which implies that soon after, Lazar managed to strike a deal with the government.

According to court documents from the second half of December, Lazar allegedly began assisting in the establishment and management of an illegal brothel in Las Vegas with an individual he purportedly knew from the legal brothel he owned several years prior. It is unlikely that anyone fearful for his life would move on to become a manager of an illegal brothel; therefore, it is very likely that at that time in December, he no longer had any concerns related to going into prison or dying.

If Lazar made a deal with the government, then, of course, he could go on with his life and do whatever he wanted, even something that is technically considered illegal. While brothels in Las Vegas were generally prohibited, law enforcement frequently overlooked their operations, especially when the owner was an informant like Tony Bullock, who happened to be Lazar's partner in crime. Lazar appeared on the show "On the Record" on December 9th, where he was interviewed by George Knapp and seemed to subtly suggest that the harassment was over.¹⁵⁵ This places the date of the final agreement with the agents between November 30th and December 9th.

Lazar had only one radio interview in November that we know of before he got his life in order and initiated his role as an illicit brothel owner, only to subsequently sabotage his newfound stability once more. This interview was on the Billy Goodman radio show, and since it was recorded before December, it is the only instance, other than when Lazar was questioned by George Knapp, when Lazar divulged information before the deal was most likely finalized.

Since every deal has its terms, naturally the one Lazar made would have had its own specific rules that Lazar had to follow if he wanted to keep his freedom and his head on his shoulders. Regrettably, as of the current date, the original audio of this interview cannot be located, as most websites only provide a partial transcript. However, a full transcript does exist in the ParaNet archives¹⁵⁶.

¹⁵⁴ UFOs: The Best Evidence Part 5; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4UjqFaQq_7I

¹⁵⁵ Bob Lazar; On the Record with George Knapp; December 9, 1989; 40:37
<https://youtu.be/EjYTIYwCpQg?t=2437>

¹⁵⁶ 1989 ParaNet Information Service; <https://cdn.preterhuman.net/texts/alien.ufo/area516.ufo>

Since I could not listen to the audio to verify the source of the interview transcript, I had to use alternative means to verify the authenticity of the text. I am reasonably certain that the copy I used as the basis for some of the statements in this book is authentic, as I was able to speak with one of the individuals present at the interview.

It's somewhat peculiar that neither the audio nor the full transcript has been widely distributed on the internet, almost as if someone is deliberately preventing the public from accessing it. If that's the case, it could be due to Lazar discussing the brainwashing he endured, the Earth's gravity anomalies he was told about, or possibly for some other reason. Either way, since this is one of the only interviews Lazar did without duress and without following the rules of a possibly uncodified agreement, it must take precedence over statements made later, insofar as they contradict one another.

Consequently, every word spoken by Lazar after this date has to be interpreted with the knowledge that it has been censored to some degree. Especially in regards to the records pertaining to Lazar's past, which were mysteriously lost and used to dismiss him, we must not forget that he himself may have become an accomplice and helped the government in the discrediting of his own past self.

When Lazar first emerged, every ufologist from Houston to Tokyo wanted to speak to him. He was even scheduled to fly to Japan to give an interview for Nippon TV, but this was eventually conducted over the phone since the government prevented him from leaving the country.¹⁵⁷ There doesn't seem to have been any time when Lazar left the United States in the past thirty or so years, so this explanation does seem reasonable.

Lazar did several interviews with ufologists¹⁵⁸, at least for a while; however, given the situation he was in, he could not share details regarding his education with any of them. He could share some, and since he had already told George Knapp a bit too much previously, certain information, such as the names of his schools, could not be hidden; he could, however, obfuscate a lot of detail or simply refuse to mention specifics regarding his education.

When ufologists called or met him and asked about his education history, he could not mention any dates, the names of his teachers or classmates, or anything else that could have been used to clearly locate the timeframe of his attendance at certain schools, with the exception of his high school and Pierce College. Given the secretive nature of his work at Los Alamos, which is still mostly unknown and unsubstantiated, when researchers asked for his prior work record or achievements, he was once again unable to deliver a concrete, verifiable answer. The skeptical researchers who were hostile from the beginning turned on Lazar rather quickly and labeled him a fraud without much consideration of the possibility that he might have had some specific reason why he couldn't provide more information about himself.

For example, scholars investigated whether Lazar had ever published any scientific papers and, finding none, concluded that he was not a physicist. It is true that Lazar never wrote a paper for a scientific journal, but that is not the only kind of paper he, in all honesty, did not write himself despite many being attributed to him. Few people have realized this, but pretty much everything that Lazar signed or published as his own was not actually written by

¹⁵⁷ George Knapp; UFOs The Best Evidence - Part 2 (1990); 10:18

https://youtu.be/k_zuPUZP2al?t=618

¹⁵⁸ In 1990 Lazar was interviewed by: Jacques Vallee, Michael Lindemann, Timothy Good

him. His bankruptcy papers from 1986 were written by his wife, his letters from the 90s were written by George Knapp or Gene Huff, and his book was put together by a ghostwriter, not by him.

In essence, everything signed by Lazar that we have, verified by reliable sources, has been written by someone who was not Lazar. Allan Rothberg, Lazar's childhood friend, mentioned that Lazar faced challenges with the act of writing, which made it difficult for him to compose any text.¹⁵⁹ This issue does not seem to have been dyslexia; however, whatever it may have been would most likely in retrospect explain many of the issues people had with Lazar.

George Knapp even said once that he could not imagine Lazar taking any English classes in college, and, lo and behold, that was one of the two subjects that Lazar purchased from the diploma mill Pacifica University.¹⁶⁰ His difficulty with writing could explain why Lazar chose a field such as weapons development, which was more practical and did not require the publishing of papers in a mainstream journal.

Not every scholar deems it an absolute must for young scientists to publish papers as a means of proving their worth. For example space systems engineer Flemming Hansen (PhD) said the following regarding Bob Lazar's Scientific Publication Record: "*Bob Lazar has not published any scientific papers! This could be justified if he worked with highly classified research at LANL in one of their nuclear weapons or national security programs as stated in the Joe Rogan Experience (#1315, at 00:01:35), but it is anyway astonishing.*"¹⁶¹

After the initial shockwave of Lazar's revelations died down and after he managed to get the government off his back, he began to live a normal life once again. In his case, this meant that he joined a former brothel manager named Toni Bulloch in establishing an illegal cat house in Las Vegas since, by this time, he was no longer living with his wife.¹⁶² Given that Lazar had just lost his job and was soon to be going through a divorce, which could result in losing his home that Tracy bought, he might have needed some fast cash.

Lawyers do not work for free, after all, so perhaps we could forgive Lazar for attempting to make a quick buck before his life was ruined again. It might seem ill-advised in retrospect for him to take so much risk, given that he had just been saved from almost certain execution, but managing a brothel in Vegas was generally not seen as a significant risk, despite its inherent illegality.

Toni Bulloch and her business were well known to the local police for the simple reason that she was an informant for the police, so the likelihood that her establishment would get raided was rather slim.¹⁶³ Using Toni's contacts and Lazar's know-how, the two conspirators managed to operate a profitable business which was allegedly even visited by some of the cops as well. Unfortunately for Lazar, this business venture was never meant to be, and just like before, his past managed to catch up with him quickly and get him into trouble once more.

¹⁵⁹ SignalsIntelligence; Bob Lazar: Shadows;
<https://medium.com/@signalsintelligence/bob-lazar-shadows-f045a2be1d9c>

¹⁶⁰ 45:13 <https://youtu.be/MOp9d1-FDag?t=2713>

¹⁶¹ Flemming Hansen PhD; Analysis of the Technology of the Sports Model Flying Disc;
<https://t.co/40Naj3i1UM>

¹⁶² Papoose Lake Institute; Pandering Case Affidavits;
<https://www.papooselake.org/documents/pandering-case-affidavits>

¹⁶³ Gene Huff; Coast to Coast AM with Art Bell; September 26, 1997; 2:31:18
<https://youtu.be/40gTFuzOSk4?t=9078>

Sometime around April of 1990, a reporter from a rival news organization to Channel 8's KLAS-TV managed to follow Lazar to his and Toni's brothel. George Knapp got wind of this and tried to mitigate the damage by publicizing the brothel before anyone else could. He convinced Lazar to give him an interview, where he asked him what he had been doing, to which Lazar had to respond that he was helping out at a brothel in Vegas. This impromptu interview went live in April, and Knapp immediately called the police after it aired to inform them of the situation.¹⁶⁴

George Knapp regretted this decision ever since, because the police went after Lazar as soon as they could, arresting him and later charging him with several felonies related to the brothel. To the police, it seemed as though they were being implicated, as they had been aware of the brothel for some time and did not want to explain their association with it. Consequently, they overcharged Lazar to a ridiculous degree, presumably to force him to negotiate with them and, by doing so, protect the identity of any officer who had previously visited the brothel.

After questioning Lazar, it quickly became evident to the police that none of Lazar's claims regarding his education or work record could be substantiated.¹⁶⁵ This complication further escalated the situation, and the police quickly became convinced that they were dealing with a con man. Even though both Toni and Lazar were equally culpable, only Lazar was charged with a felony. Toni was charged with the misdemeanor of keeping a disorderly house, while Lazar was initially charged with a total of six felony counts, including, but not limited to, pandering.¹⁶⁶

The police had enough evidence to prove, at least, the pandering charge, of which both Lazar and his lawyer were likely aware. There was not much Lazar could gain by going to trial other than delaying the inevitable. Taking his lawyer's advice, he agreed to a plea deal and consequently admitted to being guilty of pandering.

During sentencing, Judge Jack Lehman seemed baffled by the fact that only Lazar was charged with a felony, while Toni Bulloch, who was essentially the madam of the establishment, was not even brought before him. Since a plea deal had been negotiated beforehand, he sentenced Lazar to 6 months probation and a few hours of community service.

Lehman made it clear that the police had difficulty finding information regarding Lazar's background and that he had received a copy of his W2 tax statement that showed Lazar was employed by the Department of Naval Intelligence, remarking how impressed he was with Lazar because of that. This statement might seem strange at first, considering that the DNI is not an officially recognized organization; however, there may be a reason why the judge was willing to pretend that it was.¹⁶⁷

A few years after the court case, Lazar mentioned in an interview that during the delivery of the verdict, he saw Mike Thigpen, the person who had conducted his background check for his security clearance, in the courtroom.¹⁶⁸ The validity of this claim gained support in

¹⁶⁴ The Robert Lazar Story; Tape 5, Side A;

<https://web.archive.org/web/20010413225643/http://www.boblazar.com/protected/05.htm>

¹⁶⁵ Papoose Lake Institute; Pandering Case Pre-Sentencing Report;

<https://www.papooselake.org/documents/pandering-case-pre-sentencing-report>

¹⁶⁶ Omni Magazine; April 1994; Page 57;

¹⁶⁷ Bob Lazar Court Sentencing; August 20, 1990; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aenhzjdebC0>

¹⁶⁸ The Robert Lazar Story; Tape 5, Side A;

<https://web.archive.org/web/20010413225643/http://www.boblazar.com/protected/05.htm>

2022 when George Knapp interviewed Thomas Janazzo, a police officer who, shortly before the verdict, witnessed firsthand Judge Lehman engaging in a heated argument with two individuals in suits that resembled government agents.¹⁶⁹

Janazzo could see but not hear the argument; nevertheless, the judge's subsequent query about what he knew regarding Lazar was clearly telling of the argument's subject matter. Judge Lehman was not pleased that government agents were interfering with the court proceedings, and perhaps that was the reason he appeared to play favorites during the sentencing.

In the interview with Janazzo, George Knapp suggested that the reason why the two agents were discussing Lazar's case with the judge was that they wanted to incarcerate him for an extended period, which led to him being charged with five felony counts instead of one. Janazzo concurred with Knapp that the government was interfering; however, he never explicitly conceded that they were targeting Lazar to get him in prison.

We must remember that Lazar still possessed his "dead man's switch," which could have been activated if he had perished in prison. Even if his death were accidental, the material would have been distributed to several laboratories, giving the government a strong incentive to ensure Lazar avoided prison.

If the Department of Defense intended to detain Lazar, with or without pretext, he would have ended up in prison regardless of any judge's opinion. Such cases are not without precedent, especially concerning individuals considered enemies of the state, such as foreign spies; for whom equal protection under the law is not always applied equally.¹⁷⁰ Thus, if Lazar received probation instead of imprisonment, it likely indicates that the DoD or the agency behind the agents did not wish for him to be incarcerated.

According to Janazzo, he encountered one of the two agents years later in a Judge Advocate General's office on Nellis Air Force Base. If Mike Thigpen was employed by the Office of Federal Investigations and carried out clearance inquiries as Lazar suggested, then it is plausible that he could appear in a JAG office.

This would corroborate Lazar's account of Thigpen's courtroom presence. However, we must consider that Janazzo was a friend of George Knapp and had met Lazar several times in the past. Regrettably, Thomas "T.J." Janazzo passed away "suddenly" a year post-interview, so it is no longer possible to confirm the identity of the agent he spotted in the '90s. Papers, people and prospects for answers going missing has been a consistent theme of Lazar's story unfortunately.

The most important piece of evidence that was eventually released was the W2 tax statement that Lazar received for the few days he worked in 1988 at S4. According to the Navy, Lazar's alleged employer, the Department of Naval Intelligence or DNI, does not exist; however, the employer identifier on the form was traced to a regional office of the Internal Revenue Service in Aberdeen, South Dakota.¹⁷¹

Nothing further could be determined regarding the W2; however, the IRS did allegedly state that the tax statement, at the very least, was legitimate. The name of the Department of Naval Intelligence has appeared on a few documents from time to time; however, its

¹⁶⁹ TJ Jannazzo; Mystery Wire; part 3; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r2mK8tl900A>

¹⁷⁰ Abel v. United States, 362 U.S. 217; 1960 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abel_v._United_States

¹⁷¹ R. A. Jones, JAGC, U.S. Navy message; 00A/100206
<https://medium.com/@richgel99/bob-lazars-w-2-ein-was-tracked-by-the-naval-investigative-service-command-4b17884b0e6e>

existence has never been corroborated, which isn't unexpected given that it was used to fund federal projects that supposedly did not exist.¹⁷²

Perhaps the DNI was a name that was simply used as a cover to avoid raising the suspicion of the IRS, however it is also possible that it was a real department of the Navy that was so secretive that even its name could only be revealed to people on a need-to-know basis.

Aviation Historian Jim Goodall, back when he was in the army, went to a Navy office and requested information regarding Lazar's W2 statement, which he had a copy of. As a consequence of his request, he got to talk to a two-star admiral who first reprimanded him and then threatened him before he took Goodall's copy of the W2 and shredded it. Goodall did not make any further inquiries to the Navy after that.¹⁷³

In the Pre-Sentence Report of Lazar's pandering case, we see the earliest recorded version of Lazar's educational background. The probation officer noted that Lazar was "evasive in supplying any types of dates concerning his educational background" during the July 11, 1990, interview, clearly indicating skepticism from the police towards the provided information.¹⁷⁴

The report mentions Lazar's high school graduation in '76, a bachelor's degree from Pacifica University in '78, a master's from MIT in '82, and another from Caltech in '85. The absence of any mention of Pierce College, which Lazar attended in 1976, and the improbability of achieving a four-year degree in two years merits a cautious approach to the report's statements.

While the specific nature of Lazar's credentials from the now-defunct Pacifica University is uncertain, it seems more plausible that he purchased credits for courses rather than for a fabricated two-year bachelor's degree. The inclusion of this disreputable diploma mill in the report is also quite suspicious.

It is strange that, aware of the unverifiable nature of his degrees from MIT and Caltech, Lazar would openly admit to attending a fake institution instead of simply referring to a legitimate one that he did not attend. A plausible explanation could be that if Lazar did attend Caltech and MIT but was later restricted from discussing his undergraduate years, he might have chosen to reference Pacifica instead of divulging his actual attendance, perhaps to avoid making another false statement.

The order in which Lazar obtained his degrees in the report does not align with the way it is described in his biography, as the dates for MIT and Caltech appear to be reversed. These changes could be attributed to a desire to keep the actual dates confidential. When George Knapp started his UFO exposé, Lazar named the schools from which he claimed to have graduated, but there is no evidence that he provided graduation dates for them. Concealing the names of these institutions forever was virtually impossible; however, altering the graduation dates added more confusion and thus made sense to change them.

¹⁷² Richard Geldreich, Jr.; National Archives and Library of Congress Records Validate Bob Lazar's Employer

<https://medium.com/@richgel99/national-archives-and-library-of-congress-records-validate-bob-lazars-employer-7874a5acf0be>

¹⁷³ Jim Goodall; UFO Garage #55; 32:04; <https://youtu.be/-HV7gLiTQD8?t=1924>

¹⁷⁴ Papoose Lake Institute; Pandering Case Pre-Sentencing Report; <https://www.papooselake.org/documents/pandering-case-pre-sentencing-report>

After the initial disappointment concerning Lazar's involvement with an illegal brothel subsided, Lazar and Gene Huff began a small movie project. In this production, known as the Lazar Tape, he discussed his history, the operations of flying saucers, and revealed the contents of secret documents he read at S4.¹⁷⁵ A notable moment features Edward Teller visibly uncomfortable, refusing to acknowledge whether he knew Lazar. The footage was captured secretly by Inside Report in 1990, and was never broadcast on television.¹⁷⁶

According to rumors¹⁷⁷, there's a longer version of Teller's interview, but no one has published the full clip, assuming it actually exists. It appears that either Lazar or someone else edited out most of the interview, leaving only the part where Teller declined to answer whether he knew Lazar.

In Timothy Good's book 'Alien Contact,' there is a quote by Edward Teller from a TV interview. The source of this quote is attributed to 'Private videotape made available by Gene Huff.' It is likely that these words were spoken by Teller himself and are therefore part of the extended version:

“Look, I don't know Bob Lazar,” he responded, but added, perhaps ambiguously: “All this sounds fine. I probably met him. I might have said to somebody that I met him and I liked him, after I met him, and if I liked him. But I don't remember him... I mean, you are trying to force questions on me that I simply won't answer.”¹⁷⁸

On December 9, 1989, when Knapp asked Lazar about the person who helped him secure the job at S4, Lazar initially avoided mentioning Teller. However, on December 20, during the Billy Goodman radio show, Teller's name was accidentally revealed by Billy.¹⁷⁹ As mentioned earlier, Lazar probably made his deal with the authorities in early December, but his first appearance on Billy's radio show was back in November.

If Lazar did mention Teller's name to Billy on November 21, Billy might not have been aware or could have simply forgotten that it was supposed to be off-limits by the time of the second show in December. It's ironic that Teller's name was leaked accidentally, though it's also possible that Lazar intentionally gave the name to Billy and pretended the whole situation resulted from an unfortunate incident. This slip up led Inside Report to interview Teller and possibly to their own cancellation as well, because they used a hidden camera.

We shouldn't underestimate the significance of Dr. Edward Teller's role during and before the Cold War. His contributions to the Manhattan Project, the creation of the Hydrogen bomb, co-founding the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, and initiating the Star Wars or SDI program underscore his importance. Teller also served as a consultant to the US Atomic Energy Commission which has been rumored to have jurisdiction over UFOs. The fact that a figure of such stature refused to confirm or deny knowing Lazar raised many eyebrows back in the day.

Engineer John Andrews, Chief Model Kit Designer for the Testor Model Corporation, had previous contact with Teller.¹⁸⁰ When he learned about Lazar, Andrews sent a letter to Teller

¹⁷⁵ The Lazar Tape; 1991; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W1otgA2i8Dw>

¹⁷⁶ Bob Lazar passes the lie detector test on UFOs; 4:03 <https://youtu.be/BtSzLsGT5Ys>

¹⁷⁷ Bob Brown on Bob Lazar; 1992; 11:15 <https://youtu.be/bs5kS6pGZRo?t=675>

¹⁷⁸ Timothy Good; Alien Contact; page 171

¹⁷⁹ Bob Lazar; The Billy Goodman Happening; December 20, 1989; 1:23:12 <https://youtu.be/nMFQ0pnmYNw?t=4988>

¹⁸⁰ John Andrews; Bob Lazar the Lost Tapes; November 25, 1990; 58:19; https://youtu.be/N4rMmdS5_vY?t=3499

to inquire about their relationship. Despite mostly being ignored, at one time Teller's secretary replied that Dr. Teller was unwell and couldn't respond. However, upon recovery, Teller continued to ignore any of Andrews' messages.

Although copies of Andrews' letters and the one reply he received were published, my attempt to locate them in the Teller archive at Stanford proved unsuccessful. It's likely they, along with similar inquiries, were removed before the stash of papers reached Stanford.

Interestingly, the Testor Model Corporation later produced a model kit of Lazar's Sports Model UFO, a result of a collaborative effort between Andrews and Lazar. In November 1990, during a meeting to discuss the UFO's appearance, Andrews asked Lazar about Teller. In a joking manner, Lazar remarked that he would "kill Teller" if they ever met, possibly explaining why this interview only surfaced 32 years later in 2022.¹⁸¹

In the early '90s, Lazar made appearances on various radio shows, including Coast to Coast hosted by Art Bell—a go-to platform for those with unconventional views on reality. He was also featured in several documentaries. However, whether on radio or television, he did not contribute anything substantial to his story or unveil any new information. This pattern continued until 1993 when Lazar held his first and only live Q&A seminar in Rachel, Nevada, at the Little A-le-Inn.

The interest in seeing and hearing Lazar was so immense that a military tent, sourced from Area 51, had to be set up due to limited space at the Inn.¹⁸² Approximately 200 people attended the seminar, which lasted about two and a half hours. Lazar touched on various topics, including the spaceship he worked on, Element 115 (recently stolen at that time), and his education record.

During the seminar, Lazar provided confusing answers about the order and timing of his attendance at Caltech and MIT, echoing details found in the police report. He claimed to have gone to MIT in 1982 but also suggested attending MIT after Caltech, a seemingly contradictory timeline.¹⁸³

Lazar also mentioned two professors, Hohsfield and Duxler, from his graduate years, whom he met in high school and Pierce College respectively, not at MIT or Caltech. I am somewhat convinced that by this time Lazar was restricted from disclosing any information regarding his advanced degrees from MIT and Caltech, while discussing anything before, or at least about Pierce and Tresper High School, were deemed acceptable.

Decades later, Lazar offered an explanation for refusing to reveal the real names of his classmates and teachers, asserting that doing so could have resulted in trouble for those individuals.¹⁸⁴ While the veracity of this claim remains uncertain, if true, Lazar may have been safeguarding the lives of his classmates, as well as his own, by refraining from disclosing their names to the public.

After the seminar, Stanton Friedman, a physicist renowned for his work on the Roswell case, took it upon himself to verify Lazar's education record. Realizing that there was no Duxler teaching at Caltech or MIT, Friedman traced William Duxler back to Pierce College.

¹⁸¹ John Andrews died on April 2, 1999; his wife Darleen Andrews died on May 11, 2022

¹⁸² Norio Hayakawa; Civilian Intelligence News Service; January 29, 2024; <https://noriohayakawa.wordpress.com/2024/01/29/the-never-ending-high-strangeness-of-bob-lazar/>

¹⁸³ Bob Lazar Little A-le-Inn UFO Symposium Q & A; May 1, 1993; 39:47; <https://youtu.be/bA1TvhJKv8s?t=2387>

¹⁸⁴ Bob Lazar; Joe Rogan Experience #1315; 21 June, 2019; 2:04:15; <https://youtu.be/BEWz4SXfyCQ?t=7455>

He reached out to Duxler, who confirmed having a student named Robert Lazar in the late '70s at Pierce College.

Despite extensive searches, Friedman could not find any evidence of Lazar at MIT, Caltech, or Los Alamos Labs. Based on the lack of evidence, Stanton Friedman came to the conclusion that Lazar's story was "all BUNK."¹⁸⁵ Given the gravity of this allegation, it's worth examining Friedman's evidence to see if such a conclusive judgment can be reached, all while considering Lazar's perspective and giving him the benefit of the doubt.

Stanton Friedman stated that Lazar's story was "BUNK" because:

Not one shred of evidence has been put forth to support his story.

Other than the testimony of about half a dozen people who witnessed and recorded an object flying above Area 51—neither a commercial nor an experimental aircraft—at the exact time and place Lazar claimed it would appear, to name just one piece of evidence.

No diplomas, no résumés, no transcripts, no memberships in professional organizations, no papers, no pages from MIT or Caltech yearbooks.

Many of the documents mentioned are either not required for a government job, not public, or both. Therefore, reaching a definite conclusion is challenging, as the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence. Since Lazar never claimed to have obtained a bachelor's degree, the name of his undergraduate school, if any, remains unknown, especially considering that only undergraduates typically appear in a yearbook.

The page from the Los Alamos National Lab phone book with Lazar's name on it clearly states that it includes employees of the DOE and outside contractor, Kirk Meyer. This proves he worked for K/M, not LANL.

No, it does not. Lazar could have been employed as a full-time physicist sometime after being hired as a technician.

I checked with LANL's personnel department for Lazar's name and that of an old colleague. They found my guy, but not Lazar.

For the sake of transparency, it's important to note that this is the same department that initially stated they had no record of Lazar until they were confronted with a copy of their own phonebook. They also claimed they could not find any of his colleagues, despite Lazar's manager still working at LANL at the time.

Nobody getting an MS from MIT would not know the year immediately.

Exactly. This is why assuming that Lazar went to MIT in 1982 doesn't make sense.

I located Dr. Duxler. He's a Pierce Junior College physics prof, and never taught at Caltech.

¹⁸⁵ Stanton Friedman; The Bob Lazar Fraud; January 2011; <https://web.archive.org/web/20191222214626/http://stantonfriedman.com/index.php?ptp=articles&fdt=2011.01.07>

He was also someone who exclusively taught transfer classes that were there to allow students to continue their education at a 4 year university. Lazar was registered in one of his courses at the same time Lazar was supposedly at MIT!

Yes, if we assume that Lazar obtained his bachelor's degree from MIT and his master's in 1982 from MIT, then that statement would be true. However, these assumptions are highly questionable and are not supported by verifiable evidence, and we have good reason to believe they are false.

Nobody who can go to MIT goes to Pierce JC, not to mention the rather long commute between LA and Cambridge, Mass.

Nothing prevents someone from transferring from Pierce to UCLA or a similar institute and obtaining a master's degree from Caltech and MIT thereafter. Additionally, according to Gene Huff, Lazar's sister lived in Massachusetts, eliminating the need for Lazar to commute between states.¹⁸⁶

I checked his High School in New York State. He graduated in August, not with his class. The only science course he took was chemistry. He ranked 261 out of 369, which is in the bottom third. There is no way he would have been admitted by MIT or Caltech.

It is possible. That is what transfer programs at any junior college like at Pierce are for.

An MS in Physics from MIT requires a thesis. No such thesis exists at MIT, and he is not on a commencement list.

At MIT, a thesis is required, however MIT is one of the few universities that permits the thesis to be classified indefinitely. Only the thesis becomes part of the public record, assuming it was not restricted of course.

The notion that the government wiped his CIVILIAN records clean is absurd. I checked with the Legal Counsel at MIT — no way to wipe all his records clean.

Access to a student's records, especially for those involved in special projects, can be restricted. In such cases, the university would assert that they have no record for that specific person.

The Physics department never heard of him and he is not a member of the American Physical Society

The same was said by Los Alamos Labs, and we know for a fact that what they said was not in any way reliable.

When he declared bankruptcy in the mid 1980s for almost \$300,000.00 he listed his occupation as a self-employed film processor.

Given that the bankruptcy occurred after Lazar left Los Alamos Labs but before he was hired at S4 of Area 51, his statement would have been accurate, proving nothing beyond Lazar's honesty.

¹⁸⁶ Gene Huff; OtherHand; Lazar Flaws - Education - Huff's Reponse; May 15, 1995; <https://www.otherhand.org/home-page/area-51-and-other-strange-places/bluefire-main/bluefire/the-bo-b-lazar-corner/lazar-flaws-education-huffs-response/>

With MS degrees from MIT and Caltech? Caltech would not have accepted him for an MS program, if he already had one from MIT.

Yes, but if we entertain the radical theory that Lazar attended a university in California when residing there and attended a university outside California when living elsewhere, as outlined in his biography, then this matter would automatically resolve itself.

Gravity wave amplification sounds great but what does it mean?

It means that no statement can be made regarding Lazar's authenticity for or against based on futuristic science that may or may not work.

He could not have gotten a Compartmentalized Security clearance having operated a brothel.

The conditions of any hypothetical clearance above Q are not public. However, if Lazar was hired by Teller as a means to disclose information to the public, his long lost business would not have been a deterring factor.

His W-2 form from the Department of Naval Intelligence totals under \$1000.00, at most a week's pay for a scientist.

Considering that this form pertained to December 1988, when Lazar worked on an on-call basis, it should not be surprising that it paid only that much. Adjusted for inflation, Lazar's paycheck would be worth \$2500 today.

You can't get a security clearance in a week.

According to Lazar, he already had a Q clearance from Los Alamos Labs, which was reactivated until he could get his new clearance.

Scientists leave trails. Lazar is NOT a scientist.

It's presumptuous to assume that all scientists leave a trail. If a scientist doesn't leave any trace, we wouldn't know about it. While uncommon, some scientists, like Lazar, may sometimes not publish papers before the age of 30. Additionally, Lazar was clearly more interested in engineering than science.

He couldn't even answer scientific questions put to him. An excellent review of Bob's "Physics" - by Dr. David L. Morgan - can be seen at Tom Mahood's website¹⁸⁷

Lazar was never questioned by a scientist, and Dr. Morgan based his conclusions on the semantics of Lazar's comments related to the saucer's physics, which is by no means an objective standard.

In summary, there is currently no definitive evidence that could unequivocally refute the majority of Lazar's claims. The interpretation of evidence plays a crucial role in forming conclusions, and the choice between a worst-case scenario, as adopted by academics like Friedman, and a best-case scenario, as I have presented, leads to vastly different assessments of Lazar's narrative.

¹⁸⁷ Dr. David L. Morgan; OtherHand; Lazar Critique;
<https://www.otherhand.org/home-page/area-51-and-other-strange-places/bluefire-main/bluefire/the-bo-b-lazar-corner/a-phycicists-critique/>

The interpretive possibility of the best case scenario was revealed in a small part thanks to my research of William Duxler and Pierce Junior College—an insight that the late Stanton Friedman never attempted to explore, despite having the opportunity to do so. Lazar handed Duxler's name on a silver platter, possibly revealing the identity of the sole teacher exclusively conducting transfer classes, but nobody seemed to care.

Unfortunately, Friedman did not delve into the specifics of Duxler's subjects, the programs involved, or Lazar's interactions with other teachers, crucial details that could unveil where Lazar continued his education after Pierce. While Friedman highlighted Lazar's low grade average from high school, he neglected to investigate if Lazar's grades at Pierce were any different. The decision to abstain from gathering additional evidence cannot be solely blamed on Friedman, as anyone could have done the work, and he was not an expert in the field of historical sciences to begin with. The real issue lies with those properly trained individuals who, for reasons unknown, chose not to seek answers and perform their job diligently.

The following 20 to 25 years were relatively uneventful for Lazar, especially when compared to the preceding years when he was working for or running from the government. During this period, he made appearances in various documentaries and radio shows, some of which he produced alongside his friends. The UFO community and ufologists found themselves divided, oscillating between ridiculing and entertaining Lazar's numerous questionable statements about his past.

For a while, it appeared that Lazar's story concluded with the final chapter. Some even speculated about his well-being, questioning if he was still alive. The idea circulated that if he had disappeared, it must mean the government had finally caught up with him, or he had come to the realization that there was no more money to be made from his story and had moved on. However, neither scenario proved accurate, as Lazar resurfaced in 2018, following the widespread publicity of the famous Pentagon UFO videos from the USS Nimitz and USS Theodore Roosevelt in the previous year.

On December 4, 2018, the documentary "Bob Lazar: Area 51 & Flying Saucers" by Jeremy Corbell was released. This documentary marked the first widely distributed, full-length film focused solely on Lazar and his experiences. While there were past efforts by New Line Cinema to create a feature film based on Lazar's story, those attempts seemed to have quickly fizzled out. In contrast, Corbell's documentary became a modern sensation, introducing Lazar to a new generation of UFO enthusiasts or those soon to become interested in the topic.

The documentary primarily retold Lazar's story to a modern audience, with sporadic additions of new information. One intriguing aspect was the revelation of a raid on Lazar's business, United Nuclear, during the filming. The raid was allegedly conducted to find hazardous material related to a criminal investigation of a third-party.¹⁸⁸

Lazar claimed that during the raid an agent warned or possibly threatened him not to disclose the location of element 115 to Jeremy Corbell. In the documentary, it is revealed that just before the raid, Lazar invited Jeremy to his house. They then ventured to a remote

¹⁸⁸ The Black Vault; Documents on 2017 Bob Lazar / United Nuclear Raid; <https://www.theblackvault.com/casefiles/documents-on-2017-bob-lazar-united-nuclear-raid-lainsburg-police-department/>

location where Jeremy asked, "Did you get a piece of element 115 out of Los Alamos?" The recorded answer or at least most of it was not shown in the film.

During the recording in the wilderness, when Lazar mentioned that he believed he was probably not monitored anymore, Jeremy interjected and asked, "*Do you have a phone on you?*" After Lazar confirmed, Jeremy suggested, "*Let's at this point take our phones out; let me put them on the ground over there,*" which they did. The fact that Jeremy only asked to remove the phones halfway into the recording, explicitly calling it "*at this point,*" raises suspicion.

It seems as if Jeremy already suspected that Lazar's phone was wiretapped and waited for the signal when Lazar mentioned that he believed he probably wasn't being monitored anymore. If all phones were shut down and no other active spying device was used, the government could have only listened to half of the conversation. As a result, they would have had to visit Lazar to remind him of his security oath and the deal they had, under the guise of a raid to allegedly obtain hazardous materials from Lazar's company.

Since Lazar was not a suspect, the material could have been obtained by sending qualified personnel to confiscate it. Raiding United Nuclear, a company specializing in handling potentially dangerous materials, made little sense, given that their main trade was to safely store and transport such materials. Consequently, the risk of whatever the authorities were allegedly afraid of was minimal.

Over time, and particularly in recent years, a handful of individuals, including former government workers, agents, and soldiers, have emerged in support of Lazar's narrative. One such figure is Captain Bill Uhouse¹⁸⁹, who asserted his involvement in working on UFO simulators aimed at instructing human pilots in "flying" both alien saucers and human-made reproduction vehicles. According to Uhouse, the alien vehicles he encountered closely resembled the Sports Model Lazar purportedly worked on, and he deemed Lazar's description as "fairly accurate."¹⁹⁰

Captain David E. Fruehauf, a former SR71 Blackbird pilot with six years of service at Area 51, revealed that personnel at Groom Lake were aware of Site 4. On record, he stated that individuals who worked for him at Area 51 admitted seeing Lazar "there" after Fruehauf's departure.¹⁹¹ The exact location of 'there,' whether Groom Lake or Papoose, remains unknown, but it could encompass both, considering that most individuals heading to the S-4 facility at Papoose likely passed through the main site with the airstrip up North.

Former AFOSI agent Rick Doty claimed to have access to the Nellis Test and Training Range's access log, which covers Area 51, asserting that Robert Lazar's name appeared in the list. Doty further contended, based on the same logs, that although Lazar initially lacked security clearance and needed an escort, he eventually obtained a low level clearance.¹⁹²

Depending on one's perspective, some of these revelations may not necessarily support Lazar's narrative, especially concerning the case of Richard Doty and his interpretation of the access logs. On Thomas Fessler's Disclosure Tonight show, Doty asserted that, based

¹⁸⁹ Richard Geldreich, Jr.; William (Bill) G. Uhouse's Marine Corps Service Verified; <https://medium.com/@richgel99/william-bill-g-uhouses-marine-corps-service-verified-53890a291fac>

¹⁹⁰ Bill Uhouse; <https://youtu.be/qL4ba68WjFw?t=718> : "In his demonstration of putting out this poster with these, in particular, one craft he called the sport model from what I know, okay, it's, it's fairly accurate."

¹⁹¹ Captain David E. Fruehauf; Ancient Aliens: UFO SIGHTING AT AREA 51 (Season 14) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LxtUVd49g3Q>

¹⁹² Fade To Black Radio; #1833; 1:43:58 <https://youtu.be/Wy78Ji--wRA?t=6241>

on the logs, Lazar held a custodial engineer position at Area 51, not a senior staff physicist role at the Papoose facility. Doty acknowledged that Lazar's descriptions of the facility were accurate¹⁹³, but he doubted Lazar's direct involvement, suggesting instead that Lazar must have obtained his knowledge from someone else.

While Doty's claims are conceivable, alternative explanations warrant consideration before reaching a definitive conclusion about Lazar's story. On the same show Doty disclosed the nature of Lazar's involvement at Area 51, he also characterized revelations from the All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office as misinformation, assigning them a low "D" grade. Doty reasoned that if he were responsible for disseminating misinformation, he would blend truths with lies to make the lies more believable.¹⁹⁴ Similarly, the Area 51 logs might contain a mix of truths and falsehoods, lending an air of legitimacy despite being partially fake.

I do not accuse Richard Doty of tampering with records, nor do I believe he has a motive to deceive the public. However, I do not discount the possibility that someone associated with his group manipulated him to spread misinformation, just as he utilized others to do the same during his tenure as a government agent.¹⁹⁵ Since Doty himself visited Area 51 multiple times, he could verify if his name appeared in the access log on the correct dates, corroborating the logs' authenticity. Unfortunately, he wouldn't have the means to determine whether the logs were tampered with concerning other individuals. Furthermore, as Doty is now a civilian, there is no obligation for anyone to disclose the truth to him. In fact, any attempt to do so could be considered a breach of protocol, unless it was sanctioned as part of a deliberate disclosure or disinformation effort.

When I first heard Richard Doty mention the access logs many months before the Fessler show, I was already suspicious of the logs authenticity even though they seemed to be a major breakthrough supporting Lazar's story. I even reached out to Richard Doty via email, but it was evident that he did not share my apprehensions.

The issue arose from the fact that the logs spanned from January 1, 1979, to December 31, 1990, leaving room for potential modifications after Lazar's departure in mid-1989. This concern intensified when I heard Fred Dunham, the security guard from Area 51, mention that he had checked every security log at Groom Lake before the end of 1989 and found no mention of Lazar's name in any of them.¹⁹⁶ If Lazar's name was absent from the logs in 1989, how could it suddenly appear in logs obtained after 1990?

It's conceivable that the new logs were fabricated to undermine Lazar's credibility in case his account of S-4 gained traction. Similar discrediting documents were already leaked in the 1990s from Area 51¹⁹⁷. Regrettably, it's impossible to definitively confirm this scenario. While the Area 51 logs may prove legitimate, it's important to stay vigilant and not dismiss the possibility that they were manipulated for a questionable agenda. If it were true that Lazar's role at Area 51 was so covert that the logs had to be altered, that would serve as additional evidence of the severity and secrecy of the program he purportedly participated in.

¹⁹³ Rick Doty; Thomas Fessler's Disclosure Tonight; January 25, 2024; 1:09:54
<https://youtu.be/xUxz8ScS9rM?t=4194>

¹⁹⁴ Rick Doty; Thomas Fessler's Disclosure Tonight; January 25, 2024; 52:44
<https://youtu.be/xUxz8ScS9rM?t=3157>

¹⁹⁵ Paul Frederic Bennewitz, Jr. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Bennewitz

¹⁹⁶ Fred Dunham; Victor Coleiro's Interview with Fred Dunham; 8:07
<https://audiomack.com/jackfrost71/song/interview-with-fred-dunham-april-5th-2021?key=dunham>

¹⁹⁷ George Knapp; UFOs The Best Evidence - Part 2 (1990); 7:52
https://youtu.be/k_zuPUZP2al?t=472

On June 21, 2019, Bob Lazar, accompanied by Jeremy Corbell, appeared on the Joe Rogan Experience podcast, garnering over 58 million views on YouTube as of my current writing.¹⁹⁸ It was this podcast that compelled me, someone who was never particularly interested in the UFO topic, to delve into Bob Lazar's story for the first time after I finished writing my book.

Due to various issues causing delays in completing my book, my research could only commence in January 2023. Realizing that the original investigation into Lazar was somewhat lacking, I recognized the need for fresh perspectives, including my own, to sift through the findings of the past three decades and address the many gaps left by others.

While numerous diligent researchers delved into Lazar's background, a substantial portion of the information was only revealed and verified in the years 2022 and 2023. Therefore, without considering the revelations of those two years, obtaining a comprehensive picture of the story is simply not possible.

The methodology of my research was straightforward: evaluate if, given the evidence properly weighed and understood, could it have been plausible or at least possible for Lazar's story to be true. The unequivocal answer is yes; Lazar could have been at the places he claimed to have been and could have done the things he said he has done.

Over time I meticulously gathered all objections to Lazar's story, not just Friedman's, and scrutinized whether any of them could definitively disprove his claims. As of 2023, no such objection exists, and the likelihood of finding one in the future seems minimal.

Nevertheless, Lazar's story is still unfolding, and it is unlikely to conclude for the time being. Anyone interested in unraveling more about this man's past or present certainly has the opportunity to do so. As far as it concerns me, I believe I have pushed this research project to its utmost limit, and there is nothing more I could possibly discover with the means currently at my disposal.

When Lazar first emerged and confronted the reality that neither Teller nor anyone else would come to his rescue, he had to acknowledge that his plan had failed. This realization led him to reflect on the program he had joined, admitting that "There's a lot that I don't know."¹⁹⁹

Despite all that happened to him, Bob Lazar made no conscious effort to figure out the real truth hidden under Papoose Lake and stayed away from the topic as much as he could. Therefore, it is up to us to uncover the truth that Lazar did not know about and reveal it to the public for all to see.

¹⁹⁸ Joe Rogan Experience #1315; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEWz4SXfyCQ>

¹⁹⁹ John Andrews; Bob Lazar the Lost Tapes; November 25, 1990; 59:11; https://youtu.be/N4rMmdS5_vY?t=3551