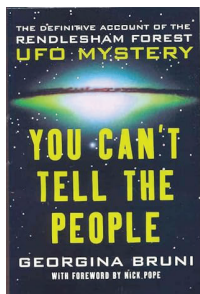


**BOOK AND
MULTIMEDIA
REVIEW**

A Look Back at Georgina Bruni's Book: You Can't Tell the People: The Definitive Account of the Rendlesham Forest UFO Mystery

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In 2000, Georgina Bruni published what many agreed was the definitive study of the well known alleged UFO case that had taken place back at Christmas 1980, at a USAF nuclear base in Suffolk, UK. The events that had taken place at Rendlesham triggered huge media interest, and it was, in fact, the first such case to make front pages in the British newspapers.

At the time, although I no longer took an active role in ufological research, I was trying to keep in touch with events and had been shocked reading some of Jacques Vallee's books, which indicated how ufology had deteriorated over the years. On the whole, I took the Rendlesham case as genuine, although I had noticed one rather strange incident that described how one of the key witnesses had been returned to his bunk in a semi-trance state.

Over the last few years, the case has been discussed frequently on the Fortean site, and having largely forgotten the details, I found that there was still considerable interest in the odd events that took place back in 1980. I remained of the opinion that something had happened but couldn't be sure what. When I got more involved, I had to admit that the key evidence, the testimony of Col. Halt, the deputy commander at Rendlesham, was compromised because the men who went out were unable to see clearly because they were using night vision scopes. When I wondered why, the answer seemed to be that something very strange had taken place when Halt had prepared to go out on his mission. For such operations at night, the USAF kept powerful lighting equipment known as Light-alls. They had many of these devices ready for immediate use. But for some reason rarely discussed by anyone except Nick Pope, *not one of the light-alls was working that night*. So, the team was issued with image intensifiers, which both distorted and exaggerated the images they were seeing. Hence, laser light beams from drones flying overhead would appear far brighter and more threatening than they otherwise would. Tracking back from that one significant event, I began to take a very different approach to the case (Pope et al., 2014).

From this viewpoint, the whole picture changed, and when rereading Bruni's massive tome I can now see that she, and most other investigators, had been so attached to the extraterrestrial notion that they had neglected the alternative glaring answer -- *that it wasn't an alien spaceship that crashed at Rendlesham but a secret USAF asset*.

Bruni was a skilled investigator and put a massive amount of work into her research. She interviewed many people and built what appeared to be a strong case. Some witnesses had been seemingly hypnotized by a strange craft in a wooded area. (Nick Pope has recently written a book detailing this specific incident.) Another witness brought out his own book with a very different narrative. In short, there is con-



siderable disagreement, and all the indications are that this disagreement is part of a familiar pattern of disinformation and mind control. I think that the USAF has for decades been employing such methods to cover up black project disasters, and very likely a major player over the years was the German wartime head of secret research, Hans Kammler was brought back to the US under Project Paperclip and an evil genius. Nick Cook (2001), whose extraordinary book *The Hunt for Zero Point* is a fascinating account of a leading aero-space specialist's search for evidence of so-called anti-gravity research, felt that the extreme and violent way that black projects were protected indicated that Kammler was likely in charge of their security.

This prompted me to go through Bruni's book with an eye for detail, and I created a timeline of the events, which proved most helpful in disentangling the threads. One consistent feature was the way that a supposedly top secret extraterrestrial event was being openly revealed to random folk by USAF personnel. Having done a lot of research on the thorny topic of disinformation, I recognised the employment of a standard device, the "Unguarded Disclosure," whereby false information is introduced, seemingly by mistake.

This led me to a section of Bruni's book that I somehow failed to notice on the first reading. *Here, she is actually given the answer to what was going on at Rendlesham by someone with first-hand knowledge of intelligence operations.* Special Agent Wayne Persinger had been the Deputy Commander of the AFOSI, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, at the time of the Rendlesham events. But at that time, he was on Christmas leave, which he spent with his English wife, so he only heard about the events a couple of days later and was not briefed on the incidents. By 2000, he had retired from the USAF and was still living in England with his wife. By all accounts, he had been one of the scariest AFOSI agents on the base, although two decades later, he had mellowed considerably. Here is what Persinger said, in Bruni's own words:

I wondered if he would comment on the witness statements... he asked me what the base commander was doing whilst all this was going on. I told him that during one of these events, he was supposed to be at an awards dinner party on the Woodbridge base, and this was why his deputy commander was instructed to investigate. Persinger thought it was highly questionable that the base commander would continue to hand out awards when there was supposed to be a crisis. If there had been a report of a 'hostile invasion or a

flight that had come down,' the Base Commander (Colonel Ted Conrad) would have dropped everything and put his police and fire departments on alert. The Wing Commander would have been notified immediately. The commander in charge of the Bentwaters AFOSI (Chuck Matthews) and special agents would have probably gone out to investigate. The major in charge of security police would have alerted his men. He would then have the patrols surround the craft and guard the surrounding area. The British authorities would have been informed and, of course, the CIA.

According to Diana Persinger, a few years after her husband's retirement they received a visit from Special Agent Steve Smith. He was a fairly new recruit in 1980... he had been stationed in Britain a long time... when Diana brought up the subject of the UFOs he refused to discuss the matter.. except to say the information was 'buried' in Washington... Diana had also encountered a UFO that Christmas week... very low with lights all around... Wayne refuses to accept that's what it was. He said it was a helicopter

This is where Persinger more or less tells Bruni the answer, and she doesn't even register it:

When I asked Wayne Persinger what they would term an investigation like the Rendlesham Forest incident he said they would call it 'Damage Assessment.' He also left me some cryptic clues. Having told him I believed the AFOSI and the CIA were responsible, he surprised me by replying, 'Well, it worked, didn't it.

How can Bruni have missed such an obvious pointer? She was so sold on the ET answer that even when an expert told her that *it was a case of Damage Assessment and that the cover-up had worked*, she ignored this and continued to believe that it was an alien craft that had crashed.

There is one other reason for rejecting the Extra-Terrestrial hypothesis in this case. Just a few hours prior to the Rendlesham crash landing, a very similar incident had taken place in the USA. The so-called "Cash-Landrum Incident" involved a diamond-shaped craft in trouble over a country road, dropping hot debris and eventually being ushered away by a fleet of helicopters. The next day, men were seen cleaning up the melted tarmac caused by the debris. The witnesses later experienced the effects of radiation exposure

and attempted to sue the US Government but failed. The similarity with the object seen at Rendlesham, also dripping some kind of hot material onto the road, is clear. If both objects had been black project devices using the same exotic drive method, it is more than possible that, like the legendary Bell, their drive mechanism is influenced by variations in cosmic radiations of some kind (Wikipedia, n.d.).

What this case does tell us is how sophisticated mind control techniques had become by the 1980s. And how easy it is to exploit peoples' belief systems and cover up one's own high-tech achievements. It is tempting to try to see how current revelations about UAPs might be in some way connected with this kind of manipulation. But most of all, it tells us that the mas-

ters of deception have no qualms about throwing innocent and genuine people, even deputy USAFB commanders, under the bus.

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