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From: Charles Huffer <cahuffer@yahoo.com>

Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 11:40:21 -0800 (PST)

To: sqquishy@altavista.com

Subject: VP Bush UFO Comment of 1988

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Grant,

Here is a transcript that closely reflects what is on the tape. The date: 7 March 1988. The place: Rogers, Arkansas at a George Bush For President Rally. I mistakenly called him Mr. President in the excitement of the moment.

First Exchange

"CAH: Mr. Bush, Mr. President, will you tell the people the truth about UFOs?

GB: Yeah, if I can find it, what it is. We are really interested.

CAH: You'll have it, you'll have it. It's in there. (I meant it would be in his briefing when he became president.) Declassify it and tell us, ok?

GB: OK, alright, yes.

Second Exchange After A Closed Meeting With The Press

CAH: Going to hold you to that promise.

GB: Alright.

CAH: OK, you're going to get it. (I meant the UFO information.)

GB: Why don't you send me something about it?

CAH: Naw, you're a CIA man. You know all that stuff.

GB: I know some. I know a fair amount."

That's it. Hope you find it of interest.

I have written to Stanton Friedman about the report you sent to me. No reply yet. I first met Stan in 1976 or 1977 and hold him in high regard. I have corresponded with him several times this year on other matters so I do expect to get a reply. I'll let you know what he says unless he specifically asks me to keep it confidential.

Keep the above transcript confidential for the time being. As earlier, I don't want the two reports to become confused with each other.

Charles A. Huffer

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From: "Keith Shuler" <keith.shuler@carter.nara.gov>

Date: Thu, 04 Jan 2001 08:03:45 -0500

To: <SQQUISHY@ALTAVISTA.COM>

Subject: Re: George Bush

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Dear Mr. Cameron:

The transition between Bush and Stansfiel Turner took place on 3/9/77 with the swearing-in of Turner. Thus Bush's last day would have been that day.

As far as CIA meetings with the President in the first three days of the Administration, I have found no record of any meetings.

Sincerely,
Keith Shuler

>>> <SQQUISHY@ALTAVISTA.COM> 12/29/00 03:06PM >>>
Keith

The following is a reference to George Bush on the CIA homepage

"Former President George Bush was Director of Central Intelligence and head of the Central Intelligence Agency from 30 January 1976 to 20 January 1977. "

My understanding is Bush remained in the job till March 9, 1977 when Turner took over.

Could you clarify when Bush's last day of work was?

Could I also find out what meetings Bush and carter had the first threee days of the Administration?

Thanks

Garnt Cameron

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call fell flat. The SEI failed, therefore it was inevitable that it should fail, therefore all future SEIs will fail. Q.E.D.

All very tidy, but completely inaccurate. Bush did not do for SEI what JFK did for Apollo. Rather Bush did for SEI what Bush did for the Kurds: announce that the hour had struck, toss the ball in the air, and walk off the field. As Dwayne Day of the Space Policy Institute has pointed out, "Bush was an advocate of space exploration in the same way he was 'the environmental president' or 'the education president'—weakly, and in name only." It is also true that NASA's 90-Day Report with its \$450 billion price tag and thirty-year timeline did not help the situation, but the real problem was not the 90-Day Report, but a leadership willing to tolerate the flaws inherent in that report.

Let me make clear exactly what I mean. In June of 1990, when SEI was still in the initial stages of its downward plunge, I attended a large NASA-sponsored SEI propulsion conference at Pennsylvania State University. Addressing the plenary session of that conference, Congressman Robert Walker (R-PA) openly told representatives of the aerospace industry and aerospace press that the reason SEI funding had just been voted down in Congress was because the top NASA brass—led at that time by administrator Richard Truly—had told Congress that if NASA got what it wanted for the Space Shuttle and Space Station programs, Congress was welcome to vote however it pleased on funds for SEI. In other words, the NASA leadership refused to advocate the program that President Bush had called a national priority. Plenty of people thought this was veritable sabotage and that Truly should have been fired. The National Space Council's leaders at the time, Mark Albrecht and Pete Worden, tried to deal with the situation, but due to presidential apathy it was two years before Truly was replaced. By that time, SEI was virtually dead.

Bush's lack of involvement, combined with the NASA leadership's opposition, left SEI an orphan to be advocated by some Space Council staffers allied to a few friendly congressmen. Without any real clout, they were forced to try to fund SEI by sneaking a few small appropriations through Congress. When the administration's political opponents saw this weakness, they pounced upon it as a way to humiliate Bush and his Space Council chief, Dan Quayle. Kevin Kelly, an

aide to Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), led the massacre to seek out and systematically eliminate any NASA appropriation, no matter how small, that could be linked to SEI. By the time Dan Goldin became NASA administrator in 1992, the best way left to save those technology programs needed for a Mars program that still survived was to break the damning link by abolishing SEI, and, after a year or so of attempts to salvage SEI, that is what he did.

Comparing the brilliant military/political strategist Napoleon Bonaparte to his dissolute grandnephew Napoleon III, Karl Marx once commented, "All historical events occur twice, the first time as tragedy and the second time as farce." The comparison holds equally well for JFK and Bush. It is said that while his army was being annihilated at Sedan, Napoleon III whiled away the time by playing billiards. It might be said that Bush lost Mars while yachting at Kennebunkport. The failure of SEI proves nothing, except that armies don't win battles if their generals are playing billiards.

There is plenty of latent political support in this country for a humans-to-Mars program. I have experienced this firsthand when speaking on the subject before numerous public groups of every description, from Rotary Clubs to plumbers' conventions, groups with no vested interest in a Mars program as such. And the central recurring question I get is "How come we're not doing this?" "I remember Apollo," people in my audiences tell me. "Weren't we supposed to go to Mars after that? How come there was no follow-through? This is the sort of thing this country ought to be doing!"

That is what I hear, over and over again. The main public complaint about the space program isn't that it costs too much; it's that the program is not going anywhere. People feel betrayed, not by NASA, but by the politicians. The future they expected to see in the 1960s has been aborted. What's happened? How come we stopped moving? The Beltway policy wonks may tell the politicians that people in the heartland don't care about space, but everything I see firsthand tells me there is a massive disconnect here.

Some might challenge the evidence for my assertion as purely anecdotal. But if you require scientific polls, they've been produced in plenty. In a poll *Newsweek* sponsored in connection with its article on

subsystem must be 51 percent U.S.-made. For example, a successful mission to Mars using a Russian heavy-lift booster can still claim the \$20 billion mission prize, provided that 51 percent of the total mission hardware is made in the United States, but that mission will not be eligible for the heavy-lift launch system prize. Finally, the winner of any prize would be required, at the government's option, and at a cost per copy no greater than 20 percent that of the prize, to sell up to three additional copies of the winning flight system to the U.S. government. The U.S. government, in turn, would support all missions competing for the prizes with the communication services of the Deep Space Tracking Network's 34-meter-diameter dishes provided at cost, and would also provide support for all launches with the ground support and tracking systems available at the Kennedy Space Center and other potential launch sites, and make properties at these sites available at reasonable costs for launch pad construction.

If the Mars Prize bill were passed, it would be success in the field, rather than committee judgments, that would decide what architectures and technologies are best. The system of prizes would provide not only the needed incentives to get humans to Mars, but a financial "runway" as well that will allow private organizations to accumulate the capital required to finance such a venture. For example, an organization could start by focusing on winning prize 9, the development of the heavy-lift launcher. The \$2 billion prize for this is not much better than a break-even proposition, but once it is in hand, the organization would be in an excellent position to win prize 10, \$3 billion for hurling 50 tonnes onto trans-Mars injection. This second prize would put the organization heavily in the black, and set it up to win prize 11, \$5 billion for the first soft landing of 30 tonnes on Mars. Once that was accomplished, the organization would have in hand the primary Earth-Mars transportation system needed to fly the Mars Direct mission, and plenty of working capital, and could then launch an assault on the grand \$20 billion prize for the round-trip human mission. Groups with smaller initial capital could start out by chasing some of the lesser prizes for precursor missions, and thus get into the game through the side door, so to speak. Thus, entering the contest via various routes, organizations would accumulate both capital and experi-

ence as they compete for and win prizes that rely on demonstrations of the critical technologies and accomplishments of key precursor missions required to meet the major program challenges. But the prize system does not prescribe the design of the mission—no one is obligated to go for all or any of the lesser prizes in their quest for the grand prize. The "runway" boasts multiple entrances. Each competing organization will be able to use its own creativity to determine the most efficient path to Mars, in the process creating a set of cheap transportation systems that would not merely make possible a flags and footprints mission, but the systematic exploration and settlement of the Red Planet.

Since being elected Speaker of the House, Gingrich has been overwhelmed with the demands of tax activists, abortion activists, balanced budgeteers, and a host of other interest groups. He requested the Mars Prize work-up, and according to Eisenach he was delighted with it. But I doubt he'll do a thing with it unless he sees some evidence of political support for the idea out in the field. The same can be said for Al Gore, who until being elected vice president, frequently intimated that he supported the Sagan plan for a joint U.S./Russia mission to Mars. He hasn't said a word about it since. If we are ever going to see any action out of these people, we're going to have to show some strength. This brings me to my next point.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you want humans to get to Mars, then you need to become a space activist.

As we saw, Miller's study of the space-interested public identified a group of close to 40 million. Yet, the two main domestic space activist organizations, the National Space Society and the Planetary Society, boast a total of perhaps 100,000 members. We have immense latent support for space exploration in this country, but only a tiny fraction of it is organized. Permanent organizations with large memberships are needed to generate the kind of political muscle required. In a nutshell, Mars needs you. It's not enough to wish the space program well; if you believe in a future that is not limited by Earth's horizons, you need to

Third Man is former UN chief

Today The People names the world famous diplomat snatched by aliens and known as the Third Man.

Leading UFO investigators claimed he is former United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Until today Perez de Cuellar has never been named as the mysterious diplomat who saw Linda Cortile's scores abduction. Even UFO investigator Bud Hopkins kept his name from his book.

But UFO-logists claim he is the man, known also as Poppy, who Linda's son identified from a series of press pictures as well the person who comforted him on the UFO - and later gave him a gift of a diving helmet.

Perez de Cuellar was in New York on November 30, 1989. The United Nations is based there and Hopkins received his first letter from the third man on United Nations notepaper.

Hopkins has described how he finally confronted the third man with evidence and letters from Linda and her family.

The author said the third man read Linda and Johnny's testimony that he had seen Linda snatched and had comforted Johnny on the UFO. At no stage did he try to deny it.

Burton Hopkins refused to name Perez de Cuellar in his book because he did not want to pressurise him into coming forward. He believes that a willing confession from an internationally respected figure will add credibility to the testimony of other abductees.

Hopkins said: "I feel a great deal of pity for him. It seems to me that until he decides to go public with what he remembers from the night of November 30, 1989, he cannot have much inner peace."

It's part of a cosmic masterplan

Aliens are acting as cosmic match makers - abducting people as children and watching them become friends and lovers in space.

UFO investigator Bud Hopkins believes the repeated and systematic kidnapping of generations of the same family is part of an alien master plan.

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Linda Case - de Cuellar Denies "Abduction"

From: legion@werple.net.au
 Date: Wed, 5 Feb 1997 05:34:15 +1100 (EST)
 Fwd Date: Tue, 04 Feb 1997 20:19:23 -0500
 Subject: Linda Case - de Cuellar Denies "Abduction"

>From Skeptics' UFO Newsletter by Philip J. Klass. #43, Jan, 1997
 404 "N" Street, SW, Washington DC 20024 (C) 1997

[SIX ISSUES \$15 for US/CANADA, OVERSEAS AIR MAIL IS \$20/YEAR]

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SHORT SHRIFT:

Former United Nations Secretary General Denies Hopkins' Claim:

Javier Perez de Cuellar has flatly denied in writing that he was abducted by a UFO from lower Manhattan on Nov. 30, 1989, along with Linda "Cortile," as claimed in the new Budd Hopkins book "WITNESSED: The True Story of the Brooklyn Bridge UFO Abductions" [SUN #42/Nov.1996]. The Perez de Cuellar denial was in response to a query submitted by Brad Puffer, a researcher then working on the NOVA TV program "Kidnapped By UFOs?" in which Hopkins was featured and which was broadcast Feb 27, 1996. [SUN #38/Mar.1996] In Perez de Cuellar's response from Paris on July 17, 1996, he said: "I cannot but strongly deny the claim that I have had an abduction experience at any time. On several occasions, when questioned about that matter, I reiterated that these allegations were completely false and I hope that this statement will definitely put an end to these unfounded rumours." [SUN predicts that Hopkins will not drop this claim until Perez de Cuellar can produce a sworn statement by an ET official saying they have never abducted him.]

=====

apartment building lower east side of Manhattan, NYC
abducted from 12th floor

three witnesses two blocks away witnessed the event
another woman on Brooklyn Bridge also witnessed
20 photos

President Bush mentioned the 'New World Order' in his commencement address at Texas A&M University May 12, 1989. "Ultimately, our objective is to welcome the Soviet Union back into the World Order. Perhaps the world order of the future will truly be a family of nations." President George Bush (January 1991) also stated: "If we do not follow the dictates of our inner moral compass and stand up for human life, then this lawlessness will threaten the peace and democracy of the emerging 'New World Order' we now see, this long dreamed-of vision we've all worked toward for so long."

Mikhail Gorbachev, in an address at the United Nations (December 1988) stated: "Further global progress is now possible only through a quest for universal consensus in the movement towards a new world order." <http://nwo.syninfo.com/Crier/pcnwoqut.html>

1989 - Gorbaciov in Capitoline Hill:

The solution is the spiritualization of life

Nor can we forget November 30, 1989, when Mikhail Gorbachev gave a discourse in the Capitoline Hill building to the highest authorities of the Italian State. His talk focused not only on political and social aspects linked to that period, but on humanistic and spiritual ones. Among other things, he said: "The way out (from the imbalances of today's world and certain threats posed by scientific-technological progress) can be found in the spiritualization of life, in changing people's attitudes towards nature, towards other people, and towards themselves."

The George Bush Library

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29 January 2001

Mr. Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T2V8

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Please find the enclosed photocopies of President Bush with Javier Perez de Cuellar, per your request. Contact me when you have chosen the image(s) you want and I will be happy to assist you.

Feel free to contact me if you should have any other questions or requests. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



R. Matthew Lee
Archives Specialist
George Bush Presidential Library

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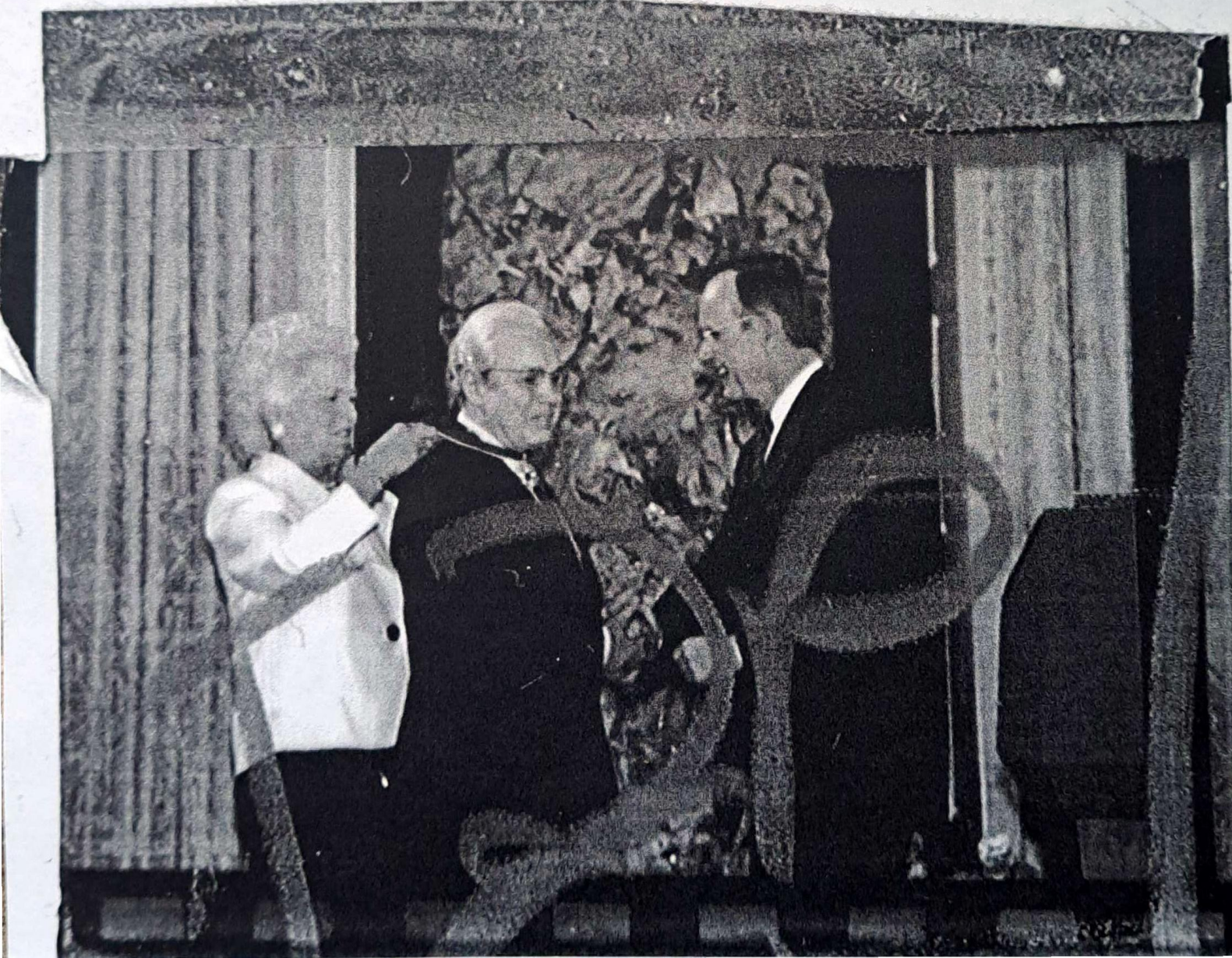
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30 January 2001

Mr. Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T2V8

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Please find the enclosed photocopies of President Bush with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, per your request. Contact me when you have chosen the image(s) you want and I will be happy to assist you.

Feel free to contact me if you should have any other questions or requests. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



R. Matthew Lee
Archives Specialist
George Bush Presidential Library



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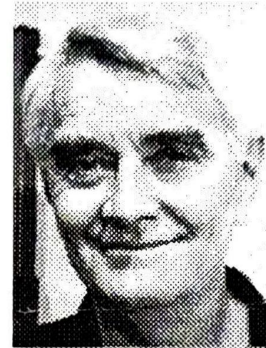
The Aliens Are Coming: Interview with Budd Hopkins

By Jane Louise Boursaw

October 14, 1998

By Jane Louise Boursaw

Little gray beings visiting our homes, abducting humans and running genetic experiments on them, stealing unborn babies from women, implanting devices in our bodies, walking around our streets in the form of hybrid alien/humans... It all sounds incredibly unbelievable. And, yet, the evidence is there. For over 20 years, Budd Hopkins, a painter and sculptor by trade, has listened to thousands of stories from all over the world — people claiming they've been abducted by aliens. Of those, he has investigated over 600 extensively. After reading their accounts in Hopkins' books, even the most skeptical among us would have some doubts about our solitude in the universe.



A poll taken several years ago showed that 49% of the American people believe UFOs are physically real. In a more recent poll, 28% believe we have already made contact with extraterrestrial beings. And 68% believe that the government is covering up the subject. Because of the overwhelming consistency of sightings and abductions, Hopkins says the matter at least deserves investigation by media and science. "If this is true, it's the biggest event in all of human history. And the level of concern that I think scientists should have about it, whatever their opinions are, should demand people's paying attention and looking into this, even if they think there's nothing to it."

Hopkins made the words, "Missing Time," a household word after his book by the same name was published. Then came "Intruders, the Incredible Visitations at Copley Woods," and "Witnessed, The True Story of the Brooklyn Bridge UFO Abductions," the most astounding and best documented UFO abduction in history.

"Witnessed" tells the story of Linda Cortile, a woman who floated out the window of her 12th story apartment in New York City, in a blazing blue-white light, along with several small figures, and was lifted up into a space craft as if on an invisible elevator, and then later returned. This all occurred on November 30, 1989, around 3:15 a.m. The thing that makes this case different from all the others is that it was witnessed by several people from various locations.

One eye-witness account came from a woman whose car, along with several others, had died on the Brooklyn Bridge. She was some distance away, but saw the lights from the huge craft and then the small figures floating out of the window. She thought that someone must be making a movie with special effects.

The most astonishing account came from two men who contacted Hopkins many months after the abduction. They, at first, purported themselves to be police officers and, later, admitted that they were security intelligence agents with a major government organization, which Hopkins suspects was the National Security Agency. At the time the incident occurred, Hopkins noted that there was a great deal of political unrest on the planet. "The Soviet Union was breaking up, there were riots in Czechoslovakia, this was the day that Gorbachev met with the Pope, it was the day before he met with Bush... things were really hot."

The UFO incident occurred as the men were driving in a motorcade with several cars and political figures, returning from a late-night meeting at the United Nations. Their car died at that exact spot where the incident occurred. The men witnessed the abduction, then watched as the craft flew over their car, over the Brooklyn Bridge, and into the river. A highly-placed U.N. diplomat was in the car with them, although he has never confessed to having been present. These three people later came to understand that they had also been abducted that same night.

*not about
to a
fiction
vision*

*why would NSA
be guarding Da Cuella*

*driving to Wall Street heliport from late night
meeting*

Hopkins said the main point is that we now have eye witnesses to an abduction. "which was not a concealed abduction, as they usually are," he noted, "but one that was obviously performed almost as a theater piece for the people involved."

Interview with Budd Hopkins

NE: So it's a good possibility that the aliens wanted to be seen (in the Linda Cortile case).

Hopkins: They wanted to be seen. This was set up. And Linda, who floated out the window, was, in a sense, not even the central player in this. You could say she was a prop in the show. It's very interesting that the woman on the bridge said it was like watching a movie being made. One of the two agents in the car said it was like the greatest light show he'd ever seen. There was almost a sense that they intuitively felt this was a show.

NE: Did she have any intrusive things done to her?

Hopkins: In that particular abduction, apparently not, although I never say because something hasn't come out under hypnosis that there isn't more to come out.

NE: So, like you said, that was not their purpose with her at that time.

Hopkins: At this particular time, no. Because, essentially, the third man [the U.N. diplomat] himself was abducted that night. And she was evidently used as a tool to demonstrate something to him.

HALF HUMAN - HALF ALIEN

NE: What are the aliens after, in your opinion?

Hopkins: They are definitely creating beings that are a mix of themselves and ourselves. The whole thing is a genetic experiment. If you do this generation after generation, you're reducing the percentage of alien DNA and genetic make-up in these new creatures and increasing the human side of it. The implication, therefore, is that they intend to live here.

NE: Do you think they're walking around here now?

Hopkins: Well, that certainly has to be entertained as a possibility. I know this all sounds totally paranoid and off the wall, but if you look at it from their point of view, all this makes perfect sense. The crucial thing about the Linda case is that it would mark the first time the aliens seemed to be making a direct move to involve themselves in earthly political life. This was a demonstration for important political leaders.

THE BABIES:

NE: Back to the DNA aspect, I've heard you say that both men and women claim that they've been shown [by the aliens] what appear to be their own children. What do the babies look like?

Hopkins: The babies vary a great deal — from very tiny newborns that can look more alien than human — hairless with big, black eyes — ranging through small babies and children that seem to have more human properties. They'll very often have blond hair or light hair, which is not very thick and doesn't cover the head, even in an apparently three- or four-year-old child. The eyes are almost always large, very often there's a large blue pupil with some white to the sides, small nose and mouth.

Now, if you're doing this for 50 years, extracting eggs and doing artificial insemination with 14- or 15-year-old girls — in 50 years, you could have quite a few generations. Also, some people have seen some small children that seem pretty horrifying. One description from a woman — who could never understand why she had such a horror of human babies until she really began to explore her own experiences — was handed this little creature who had something of a humanoid face, but the lower extremities were sort of boneless, almost as if the legs tapered into just muscle and tissue, with no bones or feet. We know, just in normal range of birth, we get some pretty horrendous accidents of nature, so this isn't some kind of program that seems to be 100 percent efficient.

NE: I wonder why they want to show the babies to us. Do they have feelings?

Hopkins: The thing that's very touching about this, and this is kind of optimistic, I think they feel there's something kind of magic about the human touch. If you could imagine that an advanced race has dispensed with sexuality and the females having to carry the infants inside the body... and all births are in vitro and mechanically done as a sort of chemical-physical series of procedures in a laboratory... then, along with sexuality, there would be an atrophy of maternal feelings. It's as if they can somehow equip themselves with that as they become more human, through this process of slow assimilation of human

properties. Maybe that's the reason they need it.

NE: I remember hearing you say on Art Bell ["Coast to Coast" radio talk show] one night that you had someone who wondered why they didn't comb their hair.

Hopkins: Yes, I've had three different women, who didn't know one another, who said they (the aliens) don't seem to understand hair. "No one's combing their hair," like with this great sadness that the child is allowed to look unkempt.

That's one of the strange things about this. We're dealing with beings that are both incredibly equipped, technologically able to do things with their crafts, pass through walls, read minds, control people and so forth. But there are other things that seem to be totally foreign to them that are so natural to us. I think maternal and paternal feelings are one area where that's the case. They seem very hungry to learn about that.

NE: Do the mothers and fathers ever want to take the babies home?

Hopkins: Oh yeah, absolutely. I'm just dealing with a new case, yesterday I had a long interview with this woman who had not read much about the subject, but she never understood why — and she's obviously having experiences she never wanted to allow her 3 1 / 2 year old to sleep in her own room. She had this dread that somebody was going to come through the bedroom window on the second floor and take the baby.

I had another woman who was extremely maternal. She's taught elementary school and treated her sister's children almost as if they were her own. She told me once in tears that she never wanted to have children, because she realized down inside that if she had a child it would be taken from her. She wasn't aware until we started looking into it that she'd had some disappearing pregnancies and, in fact, her babies had been taken from her.

NE: With the Kathy Davis incident [described in Hopkins' book, "Intruders"], her whole family was involved, right?

Hopkins: Yeah.

NE: Do they normally track the abductees' children? Is that typical?

Hopkins: If one or both of the parents are abductees, sad to say, the usual pattern is that one of the children is also going to be an abductee. With Linda Cortile, both of her sons are.

NE: Oh really? Because I remembered you saying that she was worried about them and when she went to wake them up, she couldn't wake them up.

Hopkins: Yeah, she was afraid they were dead.

NE: But since that time, have they also been abducted?

Hopkins: Yeah, they've had experiences before and since. When you have an adult who is having abduction experiences, you have to be very observant to the behavior of the kids, because this is generational.

This business with children is the most disturbing part of this. The woman who was afraid her little girl would be taken, they'd been having a terrible time getting the child to sleep in her room at night. She talks about the bad dreams when the ghosts come in and she told her mother, at 3 1 / 2, that she'd been up in the big light and they had dropped her and she'd fallen down from the big light. Her mother didn't know what she was talking about. And she just screamed and screamed when her husband approached the child with a little eye dropper for medicine. She said the screaming was beyond anything she'd ever seen and they had to back off. Things like that are very tough to handle and, emotionally, can be draining.

NE: There's really nothing you can do, right? You're not going to stop these...

Hopkins: No, you can't stop them. But there are things you can do with children, in terms of talking with them about it.

ON WHITLEY STRIEBER:

NE: I wanted to ask you about the implants. I heard Whitley Strieber [author of "Communion," and "Confirmation," among others] talking about trying to have an implant taken out of his ear, and it kept moving away...

Hopkins: Well, the problem here is that — I've worked with Strieber, I was the first investigator on the case and I have absolutely no doubt that he's an abductee. On the other hand, you can't believe a thing he says. This is a man with an incredibly vivid imagination. His career has been spent writing horror stories, and he has such a vivid imagination that he's one of the very few people I've ever worked with who I really felt did not know what was real and what was fantasy. I've had to describe his books about

the subject as a new genre, which I call involuntary fiction. It isn't that he sits down and cold-bloodedly makes things up. It's just that ideas hit him.

I have a friend who's been trying to locate this doctor (who supposedly removed Strieber's implant), and Strieber keeps talking about a video tape of this. Well, no one that I know has ever seen the video tape.

NE: And no one has ever talked to this doctor either?

Hopkins: Somebody trying to locate this doctor has had a terrible job finding that the person has hours or actually exists. He's a very shady person, apparently. I don't really know. If such a tape exists of this and this doctor exists, I would bet that the reality's very different.

ALIEN IMPLANTS

NE: I have you seen an implant?

Hopkins: I have seen some alleged implants. I have X-rays of others that were taken with the object in place. If you retrieve an alleged implant from the foot or the hand, anyone could say, "Well, it's possible to get a little piece of metal or whatever..." But when you're dealing with the skull where there's no way to get in there, it's a little different. I've got some reports from radiologists describing a small metallic object in the brain. So I don't have any doubt that such things happen. We don't know what their function is.

NE: Well, it's obviously not to track them. They seem to be able to find people no matter where they are.

Hopkins: Oh yeah. These things could have some kind of function that is beyond our understanding right now. The three basic theories go that it's a transmitter/locator kind of a thing, a monitoring device that monitors thoughts or emotions or who knows what, or it's some sort of controlling device to input things. None of those things may be true. They may all be true. We don't know, so I try not to speculate on something like that. Once you get into alien technology, you've got a problem. But the very fact that these things turn up on X-rays from time to time, inside the brain, is certainly troubling.

OUR GOVERNMENT & UFO's

NE: Our government... We've got black helicopters, black programs, men in black, what's all this black stuff about?

Hopkins: (laughs) Well, it doesn't show spots! White would be too much.

NE: What's going on? Do you know if our government has made contact with them?

Hopkins: I seriously doubt it. I mean, I obviously don't know, but I seriously doubt it. These stories got started a long time ago, and it's part of the kind of paranoia we have about the government and country that you have to tie the government into every nefarious thing that's going on. But here's the point. The old argument was — and this was presented by a couple of very questionable characters who could, for that matter, be working for the government as disinformation people — but the story was we made this swap with the aliens that we would allow them to abduct whoever they wanted to, so long as they gave us technology.

Well, the problem is, first of all, I know enough about the abduction phenomena to know that there isn't any way it could be stopped. It's absurd. I used to have this image of little gray guys in Dan Quayle's office with a clipboard listing names of two-year-olds in New Jersey they were going to take that week. I mean, it's just absurd. They can do pretty much what they want to do.

Second, when it came to the technology thing, the Gulf War became a real testing ground for this theory. Did we have some kind of new technology that was super-duper that obviously came from some alien source? In that war, if there was any lesson that emerged, it's that we did not have any kind of super technology. If we did, Saddam Hussein would be sitting in prison next to Noriega right now.

When I presented this to someone who insisted there was a swap, he said, "Well, we do have the technology, but we're saving it." And I said, "For what?" I mean, here's the Gulf War, where the Bush government had their necks in a noose, so to speak, and nothing was done to either solve the situation perfectly, get rid of Hussein, or to show that we had some kind of huge advance in technology. There has never been a giant jump in technology that hasn't been immediately used by either governments through the military or by businessmen. I just don't see that the swap and the trade... it just doesn't make sense to me.

THE REAL 'MEN IN BLACK'

NE: What about the guys in black showing up after sightings? Does that take place?

Hopkins: I have many cases of abductees who've been approached by odd people. In virtually every case that I've looked into, they seem to be hybrids. They don't seem to be connected with the government. In other words, the men in black phenomenon is connected to the UFOs, not the United States government.

NE: When you say hybrid...

Hopkins: I mean part alien, part human.

NE: What about the government cover-up — that UFOs are a real fact and the government is trying to pretend they're not?

Hopkins: I've always brought this down to a little statement that illustrates why I think they're doing it. If all a president could say is, "My fellow Americans, we're being visited by extraterrestrials. They have crafts that can out-fly anything we have, they're conducting a decades-long experiment involving kidnapping our children and adults to create a hybrid species. They're not making contact with us. We don't know what this is going to lead to. There's nothing we can do. We don't know what their goals are. We don't know whether they'll turn out to be friendly or not. We'll let you know when we hear more about it. Thank you and good night." I always said I would rather be in the liquor business than in the bond market.

NE: So, obviously, it would just create a huge panic.

Hopkins: Yeah. If they could say, "We are in contact. They've said we can trust them. They're giving us cures to cancer, things are working out." That would be fine. That would be greeted with enormous relief probably. But, if all they can say, "We don't really know what's going to happen next...", then who wants to be the one that delivers that message?

NE: Those men in black, what do they do? They show up there and do they talk to the people?

Hopkins: What happens is that people who apparently seem like hybrids operating in the real world seem to have some relationship from time to time with some of the abductees. One woman who's had experiences from childhood was going to high school one day. This car drove up, she said it was kind of a funky old car. And this guy pointed to her umbrella. She said he had an odd look about him, and he said, "What's that you're carrying?" as he drove over to the curb. And she said, "It's my umbrella." And he said, "What's it for?" She looked at him weirdly, and said, "It's to keep the rain off." and then hurried off.

About a week or so later, he came up again in the car and it was another one of these exchanges. A couple of boys were throwing baseballs back and forth, and he wanted to know what they were doing. In each case, she hurried on, but felt there was something uncanny and weird about this guy. I've gotten many cases like that. You don't know how to interpret them, but it certainly seems that this isn't some branch of the government. Now I've had a couple cases which would suggest that the helicopter wasn't really a helicopter. A woman in Florida — an abductee who'd had a couple of fly-overs, said one day this helicopter came down. It was extremely low and she ran out in her backyard. It was a typical thing, black, tinted glass, couldn't see into it, but she realized there was no prop-wash. There was no wind, nothing was blowing around.

NE: No propeller, you mean?

Hopkins: Not in her yard from this helicopter. The thing should have been kicking up some dust and blowing some tree branches, and she began to think, "Is this really a helicopter?"

NE: What do you think they're doing?

Hopkins: I have no idea. It's one of those sort of attached peripheral mysteries to the whole thing.

NE: Well, it seems like they're certainly intelligent enough, if they were going to have something like that, they would make them a little less conspicuous.

Hopkins: Very few people are reporting these guys in black suits. That's sort of an old-fashioned thing that came from a couple of reports years ago. What we're talking about is a class of people who actually drive around in cars and wear regular clothes, but who look very weird.

NE: Sounds like they're trying to find out about our planet and our culture.

Hopkins: It could be anything, who knows?

I've had a number of people who were in the hospital, having just had a child, who were visited by odd nurses, who were not really nurses. Later on, when they were trying to run down who this little short nurse was with the funny-looking face, found that there was no such person. So I don't know what all of that is, but it would imply that there's some sort of continued surveillance here.

NE: How many abductees are you working with now? Do you keep in touch with them?

Hopkins: I always have a case load of maybe 30 people. In terms of what I hear about from phone calls, letters, e-mail, people approaching me at conferences and so forth — on the average, I'm picking up two new potentially strong legitimate abduction cases every day.

NE: Is that why you established the Intruders Foundation, so people could contact you?

Hopkins: Yeah, exactly. And I'm way behind at answering lots of letters and getting in touch with people. It's just a constant drain. It's really been extremely time-consuming. And, you know, I'm trying to lead my own life at the same time. I'm writing a piece on hypnosis for an academic book. I've got all these new cases, and I'm trying to write my autobiography and make my art. And also be a husband and father.

NE: What should people do if they think they've been abducted? Should they contact the Intruders Foundation?

Hopkins: Yeah. And even if people have decided they don't want to look into it any further, it's helpful for me to get some simple information down. Whether you want to look into something like that is a very personal option. If a person is having troubles — sleep problems, very strong fears and phobias of varying sorts that can be traced to the experience — then it's probably a good thing to look into.

My rule of thumb is that if things are going pretty well in your life and you're sleeping O.K. and so on, then it's probably not worthwhile looking into.

NE: It makes me wonder how many abduction experiences are not being reported.

Hopkins: That's the most important thing about this, I suppose, in terms of awareness. Probably a majority of people who have these experiences are not fully aware that they are having them. It's amazing to me how people are able to somehow stash away experiences that would seem to be inherently troubling, and somehow rationalize something that really doesn't make much sense. But maybe that's just a basic defense mechanism that helps us live.

Jane Louise Boursaw is an Express contributing editor from Mission Peninsula.



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Boylan compares alien and military abductions - 8.07.98

From: rich boylan@24stex.com
Organization: 24th Street Exchange
Date: Thu, 06 Aug 98 08:44:18 -0800
Subject: renegade mil-intel kidnap
To: [multiple]

[Reply by Richard Boylan, Ph.D. to:]

> From: Hangtime55

[mailto:wbkjr@juno.com]

> Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 1998
9:56 PM

>

> So why is it okay for our military to
do exactly what the alien visitors
> are doing in regards to
experimentation? Is it because the
military

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"Hangtime".

The extraterrestrials do NOT "do
exactly what the military do"

The renegade military-intelligence units
kidnap civilians without
legal authorization or justification.
Whereas the extraterrestrials
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The extraterrestrials do NOT "do
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The renegade military-intelligence units
kidnap civilians without
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Whereas the extraterrestrials
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U.S. human officials briefings, to show

the human
the ETs' home worlds, etc., and in
almost all cases the humans afterwards
are
agreeable to having had the experience,
i.e., give "retroactive" consent,
which to time-transcending ETs is
known before the human is taken
aboard.

Furthermore, since the extraterrestrials
genetically engineered us from
primate stock and their own DNA, they
have some proprietary rights to assess
and improve their co-creation.

The renegade military-intelligence units
drug those they kidnap. The
extraterrestrials do not drug people.

The renegade military-intelligence units
deliberately intimidate,
physically abuse, and even gang-rape
the civilians they kidnap. The
extraterrestrials do not. (Although the
psychological warfare division of the
renegade military-intelligence units, and
their dupes who swallow their
propaganda, put out lurid false stories
in UFO magazines, books and internet
newsgroups about "raping reptilians"
and other sci-fi comic book fantasies.)

The renegade military-intelligence units
use brainwashing techniques
to make the civilians they kidnap forget
about the military kidnapping, and
implant a false memory about their
horrific experience as an "alien
abduction". Whereas the
extraterrestrials either let people clearly
remember
their experience, or, if it would be
harmful to the human to remember the
experience at the time, place a
post-hypnotic suggestion in the
human's mind
to remember only the strange
circumstances surrounding the
encounter, and to
defer regaining full memory of the

Statements by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meetings With Soviet Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev in Malta

December 2, 1989

The President called Vice President Quayle at approximately 6:30 p.m. last evening for an update on the situation in the Philippines. The Vice President reported that the situation is improving. The President got up at 7 a.m. this morning and had breakfast with Secretary Baker, Governor Sununu, and General Scowcroft. The President received a detailed report on the situation in the Philippines. He also received his regular intelligence briefing.

Overnight the winds picked up in Marsaxlokk Bay, Malta, where the cruiser Belknap and the Soviet cruiser Slava are anchored about 400 yards apart. Maximum sustained winds in the early morning hours were 30 - 36 knots from the northeast, with gusts up to 42 knots. The two ships, both of which are anchored at the bow and stern, dragged their stern anchors. The relative position of the two ships remains the same. There was no danger to anyone aboard Belknap as a result of the high winds. However, the winds make it difficult to disembark from launches at the Slava and the Belknap. Therefore, this morning's first meeting has been shifted to the Soviet ship Gorky at anchor in Malta. The ceremonial activities will be canceled. The first meeting will begin at 10 a.m.

President Bush and Chairman Gorbachev spent approximately 5 hours together onboard the Soviet cruise liner Gorky, from 10:05 a.m. to 3 p.m. In the first expanded meeting, which included the full Soviet and U.S. delegations, President Bush and Chairman Gorbachev had a very productive, informal, and substantive meeting. They covered a wide range of issues of interest to their two countries.

President Bush spoke for more than an hour to open the meeting, laying out more than a dozen ideas for economic and political progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. The discussion ranged from the economic situation in Eastern Europe to arms control and Central America. Chairman Gorbachev spoke at length of perestroika and the goals of his reform program. The President emphasized his support for the success of perestroika. He set forth his ideas as a broad framework for actions that would help the two nations work together for peace and prosperity.

The expanded bilateral lasted until after noon. Attending the expanded bilateral were President Bush, Secretary Baker, Governor Sununu, General Scowcroft, Marlin Fitzwater, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Paul Wolfowitz, Counselor to the Department of State Robert Zoellick, and Robert Blackwill. On the Soviet side attending were Chairman Gorbachev, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, A. Yakovlev, A. Bessmertnykh, A. Chernyayev, A. Dobrynin, S. Akhromeyev, and Gennadiy Gerasimov.

Immediately after the expanded bilateral, the two leaders began a one-on-one session, with notetakers, which lasted until nearly 1:30 p.m. The President and the Chairman had lunch aboard the Gorky, so that their conversation was almost continuous from

10:05 a.m. until 3 p.m. The meetings were marked by a spirit of forward-looking cooperation during these increasingly changing times. They recognized that economic and political challenges were ahead for Eastern Europe and vowed to consider the opportunities presented with sensitivity and firm initiative.

President Bush and his party returned to Belknap immediately after the luncheon. The barge rolled somewhat through the high seas and was able to tie up alongside Belknap at about 3:30 p.m. President Bush sat in the front seat near the helm and said he enjoyed the sea experience. The President thought the morning session was extremely productive and looks forward to this evening's meeting. Tentative plans are to return to the Gorky at approximately 5:30 p.m. for another expanded meeting and then have dinner on the Gorky. Due to the high seas, the President suggested that the second meeting and the dinner be held on the Gorky.

Due to weather conditions, plans to leave Belknap have been delayed until at least 8 p.m. The possibility of leaving the ship at that time will be assessed in terms of dinner plans and another meeting.

At 11:44 a.m., the commanding officer of Belknap ordered his crew to slip the stern anchor, and the ship has been steaming toward the bow anchor, a better holding position. When the wind subsides, the stern anchor will be reset. Slava is holding her position with the help of tugs on the bow and stern. Weather forecasters on the two ships are sharing information. The wind has caused 3- to 4-foot seas inside the sheltered harbor. Seas outside the harbor are 16 feet and building. The forecast calls for the low pressure cell to move east, away from Malta, allowing winds to decrease to 20 - 25 knots tonight and tomorrow.

The President has been viewing the storm from the bridge and has been considering possible alternatives for other meetings tonight or tomorrow. President Bush has been in contact with officials in Washington. All communications aboard Belknap are working. The President has received an update on the situation in the Philippines and has discussed other international issues.

I am offering an exclusive Presidential interview to any reporter who can get to Belknap in the next 15 minutes. Any reporter who swims will be granted three interviews.

Due to the high winds and heavy seas, the Soviet delegation will not be coming to Belknap for dinner, nor will the U.S. delegation go to the Gorky. Therefore, the dinner and afternoon meeting were canceled. The President and the U.S. delegation will remain on Belknap for the night. We expect Sunday's schedule to be maintained as originally planned. I will brief tomorrow morning at a time to be arranged with the Soviets.

We are disappointed that the Soviet delegation was unable to join us for dinner on Belknap due to the storm. We look forward to tomorrow's meetings. We also regret that we were unable to visit the Slava for this afternoon's meeting. We feel this has been a very productive day in terms of the 5-hour meeting this morning. The 60 mile-per-hour winds preclude any movements off the ship this evening, but they have made for a very exciting afternoon sail.

Note: Four statements were issued during the day by Press Secretary Fitzwater. In the statements, he referred to John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Robert D. Blackwill, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, Secretary and Chairman of the International Policy Commission of the Soviet Central Committee; Aleksandr A. Bessmertnykh, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Anatoliy S. Chernyayev, foreign policy adviser; Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, foreign policy adviser; Sergey F. Akhromeyev, principal military adviser to Chairman Gorbachev; and Gennadiy Gerasimov, Chief of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meetings With Soviet Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev in Malta

December 1, 1989

President Bush was very impressed by his reception on the Forrester. As a former naval officer, he relished the enthusiasm of the crew and also identified with the naval aviators. On board Marine One, from the Forrester to the Belknap, the President received another update from General Scowcroft on the status of the situation in the Philippines. General Scowcroft said that President Aquino feels her situation is improving. The government forces had retaken one of the airfields. Other troublespots were being cleaned up. However, at that time, it must be said that the coup attempt was still in progress.

On the Belknap, the President went immediately to his quarters, Room NTD 02 - 78 - 2, the admiral's quarters. A new brass plaque had been placed on the door reading "President Bush." The President's quarters include three rooms: an office and lounging area, a bedroom with double bed and lounge chair, and a conference room. The suite has a deep-blue carpet, blue leather furniture, and a mahogany desk with U.S. and Soviet flags in the same holder. The small office area also includes a coffeemaker, three telephones, a desk pen set on a brass submarine, pictures of the fleet under full steam, and other photographs of Adm. J.D. Williams with his friends. President Bush exchanged his suit coat for a royal blue NASA jacket, given to him by astronauts. It has a U.S. flag on one shoulder, Presidential patch on the other.

At approximately 3:30 the President convened a meeting of his advisers, including Secretary James Baker, Governor John Sununu, General Brent Scowcroft, Marlin Fitzwater, Under Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, Under Secretary of State Reginald Bartholemew, Robert Zoellick, Assistant Secretary Raymond Seitz, Margaret Tutwiler, Robert Blackwill, Condoleezza Rice, and General Graves. The meeting convened in the ward room, around a long table with a blue tablecloth and small holders with U.S. and Soviet flags.

The briefing focused on the first meetings Saturday morning: format, content, and major discussion points. The President and the Chairman will have consecutive translation, and President Bush is expected to offer the opening presentation. The President commended the team for their extensive preparatory work and their organization of issues to be discussed. The President plans to lay out a number of issues that represent U.S. interests in the Soviet Union, and which will demonstrate the U.S. desire for progress and improvement in East-West relations.

The two delegations at tomorrow's meeting will be: On the U.S. side: The President, Secretary Baker, Governor Sununu, General Scowcroft, Robert Blackwill, and interpreter; and on the Soviet side: President Gorbachev, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, A. Yakovlev, A. Bessmertnykh, A. Chernyayev, A. Dobrynin, S. Akhromeyev, and interpreter.

The President is eager for the meetings to begin. I will try to provide a readout, either

written or to the pool, following Saturday morning's session. In addition, I will brief at the filing center Saturday night, at a time dependent upon the conclusion of the dinner.

Note: In the statement, Press Secretary Fitzwater referred to Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Paul B. Wolfowitz, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; Reginald Bartholemew, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology; Robert B. Zoellick, Counselor of the Department of State; Raymond G.H. Seitz, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs; Margaret Tutwiler, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Spokesman of the Department; Robert D. Blackwill, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Condoleezza Rice, Director for Soviet and Eastern European Affairs at the National Security Council; Lt. Gen. Howard D. Graves, Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, Secretary and Chairman of the International Policy Commission of the Soviet Central Committee; Aleksandr A. Bessmertnykh, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Anatoliy S. Chernyayev, foreign policy adviser; Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, foreign policy adviser; and Sergey F. Akhromeyev, principal military adviser to Chairman Gorbachev.