



The Monthly Newsletter
of the
Fair-Witness Project, inc.

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AT LAST: A VERDICT ON ADAMSKI!

By Hakan Blomqvist

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Flying saucers as a cult phenomenon started with the controversial Polish-American George Adamski. On November 20, 1952 Adamski--according to his own statement--met the beautiful Venusian Orthon in the California desert. Orthon was dressed in a ski-type garment and had long blond hair. He landed close to Adamski in a bell-shaped flying saucer and they conversed with the help of sign language.

The meeting in the desert constituted the second part of Flying Saucers Have Landed, published in October of 1953. The book was an instant success and pushed Adamski into the front line of the UFO controversy. The first part treated saucers from an historical and occult perspective and was written by British theosophist Desmond Leslie. Among the sources he cited were theosophical tomes claiming that Venusians had landed on earth eighteen million years ago.

The sequel, Inside the Spaceships, published in 1955 with Adamski as author (but actually ghostwritten by Charlotte Blodgett) was even more

sensational. Adamski told of his meetings with Venusians and Martians and of actually having taken trips in their flying saucers. The space people resembled ordinary humans but were more beautiful.

Adamski's claims initiated a chain reaction and soon there were other contactees who had similar and equally incredible stories of encounters with space people to tell. The messages were generally of a naive and pseudo-religious nature. During the 1950s the saucer cult developed into quite a mass-movement recruiting its members largely from occult groups. Saucers became an integral part of the subculture of spiritism, theosophy and metaphysics that still has its stronghold in California.

Adamski died in 1965 and never recanted his claims. He still has many supporters all over the world organized in the IGAP-program (International Get Acquainted Program). There is still a heated discussion among UFOlogists as to whether Adamski was a simple mythmaker (read "fraud", Ed) or whether he really did tell the truth.

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March, 1988



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"SETI" CHIEF ALSO A UFO-BASHER!

The following letter was written to F.W.P. member Lee Graham by Bernard M. Oliver, Chief of NASA's Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence ("SETI") Program Office at Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California 94035. We print it here for the information of our readers, some of whom may wish to write to Dr. Oliver to express their own opinions. For our part, we here at F.W.P. find it difficult to imagine how such a biased, narrow-minded individual could have been selected for a position which, perhaps more than any other job in the NASA system, would seem to demand an open minded approach to the task at hand.

December 2, 1987

Dear Mr. Graham:

I don't want my delay in answering your letter of August 17...to give you the opportunity to say that "I tried without success to get a response from the NASA SETI Office", and thereby imply that there is something we are hiding. The fact is that I put your packet aside, it got buried, and I just rediscovered it....

The reason I put your letter aside was that it gave me a feeling of sadness and futility: that nothing I could say would convince you that you are not the victim of a widespread conspiracy; nor deflect you from your hopeless pursuit of the UFO will-o-the-wisp. I know the psychology very well. My uncle was Theosophist, my mother a spiritualist. Both pursued their obviously untenable beliefs to the end of their days.

Today these cults along with astrology have been joined by other more secular ones: UFOs, the Bermuda Triangle, the Abominable Snowman, Uri Geller's "miracles" etc etc. To quote Carl Sagan: "The popularity of borderland science is a rebuke to the schools, the press and commercial television for their sparse, unimaginative and ineffective effort at science education. The fact that propositions charm or stir us does not guarantee their truth."

A good antidote for all this is to read the Skeptical Inquirer...and a good introduction to skeptical inquiry is to be found in Martin Gardner's "Fads and Fallacies in the Name of Science" still available in paper back. By exhibiting todays (sic.) fads along with yesterdays (sic.) fallacies, Gardiner gives a valuable perspective to the reader.

Sincerely,
Bernard M. Oliver
Chief, SETI Program Office

UFO LANDINGS AT KIRTLAND AFB, N.M.

Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico is a huge area of the southwest high plains desert. The U.S. Air Force maintains the base, in part, for the storage of nuclear weapons. It is, therefore, of particular interest to Air Force Intelligence whenever any event occurs which might indicate the existence of a threat to that base's security.

You might think that the unauthorized intrusion of an unidentified airborne vehicle into the middle of that base, within 100 feet of bunkers containing live nuclear weapons would be enough to stir the Air Force's interest. A prudent person might even think that that they would be sufficiently stirred to conduct a thorough investigation. Wouldn't you?

During the first three weeks of August, 1980, four separate landings of unidentified airborne craft took place next to and near just such nuclear weapons storage bunkers. These landings were witnessed by Air Force nuclear weapons guards and a New Mexico State Patrolman. One Air Force guard approached the craft, shotgun in hand, to within less than 100 feet before it shot straight up and disappeared into the night sky.

And yet, the Air Force wants you to think that these events were of little interest to them. They will tell you that their investigation stopped with the taking of witnesses' statements and the filing of a one-page report. They will parrot their party line that the A.F. "isn't interested in the investigation of UFO's". Really?! Just what does it take to get the A.F. really interested???

A videotape interview with the AFOSI Special Agent who conducted the investigation was scheduled to be shown as part of the recent television documentary "UFO COVER-UP?.....LIVE!", and was cut out at the last minute because of the length of one other segment of the show. S.A. Richard C. Doty relates his experience of the landings, the witnesses and the events which followed. What has happened to the detailed report of the landings which he admits having submitted to A.F. Office of Special Investigations? AFOSI now denies the very existence of that report. Why have the witnesses been transferred to unspecified locations and why have they been "told not to talk about that (the landings)"? Why has one Air Force Intelligence officer changed his story after talking to AFOSI headquarters?

Make up your own mind. You can now obtain your own copy of the video interview with AFOSI Special Agent Richard Doty, the investigating officer in the case. The interview is "in the clear" (no electronic masking) so that you can see Agent Doty's eyes, his body language and his gestures. You can hear his voice and decide whether or not he's telling the truth. We know he is. See for yourself.

By special arrangement, that 20-minute-long videotaped interview is now available through the Fair Witness Project. See the order form on the reverse side for details.

SPECIAL VIDEOTAPE OFFER

THE MISSING SEGMENT
FROM "UFO COVER-UP?...LIVE!"

AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH AFOSI SPECIAL AGENT RICHARD DOTY
CONCERNING HIS INVOLVEMENT WITH THE KIRTLAND (N.M.) AFB UFO
LANDING CASE OF AUGUST, 1980.

THIS VIDEOTAPE SEGMENT WAS SHOT IN AUGUST, 1988 (WITH THE PER-
MISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT), AND WAS INTENDED FOR USE IN THE TV
DOCUMENTARY, "UFO COVERUP?...LIVE!" AIRED IN OCTOBER. IT WAS
CUT AT THE VERY LAST MOMENT BECAUSE THE LIVE-FEED SEGMENT FROM
THE SOVIET UNION RAN LONGER THAN ITS ALLOTTED TIME LIMIT.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, FAIR WITNESS PROJECT NOW OFFERS THE COM-
PLETE, 20-MINUTE-LONG, UNEDITED, UNCUT INTERVIEW WITH AGENT DOTY
WITH NO ELECTRONIC "MASKING" (THE DELIBERATE DISTORTION WHICH
HID THE TRUE IDENTITIES OF AGENTS "FALCON" AND "CONDOR" WHO ALSO
APPEARED ON THE SHOW.) CASSETTES ARE IN VHS FORMAT ONLY.

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AS AN ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENT TO ORDER NOW, WE WILL INCLUDE, AT NO
COST TO YOU, THE W. L. MOORE PUBLICATION, "UFO LANDINGS AT KIRT-
LAND AFB" (A \$10.00 VALUE). THIS IS THE COMPLETE STORY OF THIS
IMPORTANT CASE, WRITTEN BY WILLIAM MOORE AND DR. BRUCE MACCABEE.
FWP WILL ALSO SHIP THESE ITEMS POSTAGE-PAID.

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MARCH, 1988

"ADAMSKI". Continued from page 1:

Some time ago I received copies of letters written by Adamski to one of his pupils, Miss. Emma Martinelli in San Francisco. The letters were kindly forwarded to me by Lucius Farish of Arkansas. The collection consists of eight rather extensive letters written during the period from August 16, 1950 through May 8th, 1952, i.e. before the famous Desert Center contact.

These letters are very important in understanding the riddle of George Adamski as they reveal some new and rather startling facts:

"...speaking of visitors from other planets, you see, in the physical I have not contacted any of them, but since you have read Pioneers of Space you can see how I get my information about these people and their homelands."

This was written by Adamski to Miss. Martinelli on January 16, 1952.

In an earlier letter from August 16, 1951 he says:

"Yes, one may travel at will any place in the universe without taking his physical body since the physical is not man, but rather the house of man. Man, himself, is what is termed to be the spirit."

In the first letter from August 16, 1950, Adamski writes:

"In this letter I have explained, using illustrations, how one may venture from one place to another, while his physical is one place and he is in another. That is the way I have written this book (Pioneers of Space- Ed.). I actually have gone to places I speak of (Moon, Mars and Venus- Ed.). To you I can reveal this since your letter

reveals such, while to others I keep silent about this."

These statements give a clear indication that Adamski had psychic experiences of visiting other planets before the official contact in November 1952 and that it was these experiences that he described in the privately published Pioneers of Space: A Trip to the Moon, Mars and Venus, in 1949. The really interesting point is, of course, that Inside the Space Ships from 1955, which he claimed was fact, is in several ways identical to his 1949 work. This has been noted by several critics before. Here are some comparisons:

Pioneers of Space (PoS)p.14:

"...as we have been descending we find what we expected, a belt-like section extending as far as we can see around the moon that has a natural growth of trees and vegetation. In this zone, just at the edge of the crater area, we see a small lake and not far distant up the valley is apparently a small city."

Inside the Space Ships (ItSS)

p. 158: "There is a beautiful strip or section around the center of the Moon in which vegetation, trees and animals thrive, and in which people live in comfort. Even you of Earth could live on that part of the Moon...."

The Venusians in PoS have the following characteristics, pg. 115: "In appearance they look more like men out of a dream than humans like ourselves. Their body structure is like ours, yet the texture of their skin is almost like that of a baby. Their hands are long and slender, rather delicate in structure...."

Compare this description with the Venusian women in ItSS, pg. 61-62: "Their very presence and extraordinary beauty

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MJ-12: DEBUNKING A UFO-BASHER (PART II.)

BY STANTON FRIEDMAN & M.L. MOORE

Continued from Vol.3, #1 (Jan.'88)

Part two of Philip J. Klass' Skeptical Inquirer article concerning the MJ-12 documents is even worse than Part I. Here we have the sad spectacle of an avionics writer pretending to be a combination psychiatrist-historian. Over and over again he tells us what the main players in the MJ-12 game "logically", or "certainly", or "surely" would have done in purely hypothetical situations. And, while he tries to make it appear to the uninformed that he has gone all out to study these famous people, his command of the facts makes it painfully clear that his "research" did not extend much beyond a quick look at some biographical dictionary. It takes but a few examples to illuminate his complete lack of integrity and his abysmal lack of knowledge about the MJ-12 team. What is even more depressing however, given his long-time residence in Washington and his concern with various classified aerospace systems, is his seeming ignorance of how intelligence agencies work, of cover stories, of compartmentalization. Somewhat less surprising is his complete lack of imagination as to why people would take certain actions and his preposterous assumption that his suggested reason is the only possible one.

Klass, for example, claims that people would have been chosen for MJ-12 because of the positions they held as of September, 1947 when the group was formed. "When they left these posts for other assignments or retired from the government," he writes, "their successors in those posts would logically have replaced them on MJ-12." Klass offers no evidence whatsoever that this statement is true. It is simply "logical" to him, and therefore must be true.

Careful investigation based upon examination of reams of government documents and records as well as personal interviews with former military and government types reveals quite a different picture. In post-war America, when appointments to key governmental positions were made, prime consideration was always given to skills, competence, background knowledge and demonstrated capabilities, not job title. During our examination of government files, we looked at many recommendations for government positions, including some from members of the MJ-12 group. The focus was always on capabilities, not existing job titles. World War II produced an entire host of people who, even when back in civilian jobs, served on government committees, task forces, etc. in Washington. MJ-12 member Donald Menzel, for example, while an astrophysics professor at Harvard, served on a number of committees and maintained a long, classified association with the National Security Agency. He also did classified work for the CIA and no less than 40 industrial corporations, yet he was still a

professor at Harvard. Naturally Klass fails to note these facts.

Even worse is his comment about MJ-12 member Gordon Gray. According to Klass:

"Gordon Gray, who had become assistant secretary of the Army about the time that MJ-12 allegedly was created, would have been a most unlikely member based upon background and position. Gray was trained as a lawyer and had spent the previous ten years as publisher of two newspapers, and he did not hold a top-ranking Pentagon position. In mid-1949, Gray was named secretary of the Army, but he resigned on April 12, 1950, to return to civilian life and was succeeded in that post by Frank Pace Jr."

If one accepts Klass' "logic" as infallible and his statement of "facts" about Gray as complete, one might well conclude that Gray was a nobody who was an "unlikely member" of MJ-12, and that upon his resignation in April, 1950, his successor, Frank Pace, would have assumed his place on this "mythical" group. Once again, however, the facts present a very different picture-- although, admittedly, they are a bit difficult to dig out if your only authoritative source of information is a book of brief biographies. Let's look at this man whom Klass characterizes as an "unlikely member" of MJ-12.

The first thing Klass fails to mention is that Gray was chairman of the very secretive and very low profile Psychological Strategy Board from July through December, 1951-- more than a year after his presumed "return to civilian life". The PSB, most of the records of which are still classified, was a kind of Cold War CIA directly tied to the National Security Council, and is known to have been interested in UFOs. After PSB, Gray went on to serve as the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, in effect the liaison between the Executive Branch of the government and the National Security Council-- the same job held by Robert Cutler in 1953-54. He was also a member of the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Most important of all as an indication of the high regard in which he was held by the classified circles of Washington and by people like President Eisenhower himself, Gray was Ike's Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and then became Chairman of the 5412 Committee which is often referred to as the "Special Group" and included the Secretaries of Defense and State as well as the Director of Central Intelligence! Historian Stephen Ambrose in his book Ike's Spies, calls it "the most secret committee of the U.S. Government. No covert action could be taken without the prior approval of the committee." Ambrose went on to say Dr. Richard Bissell, long time CIA official, said that operations once approved by 5412 would not even go before the full NSC because they were much too sensitive!

Was Gordon Gray an "unlikely member" of MJ-12? You decide.

Here is what Klass says about MJ-12 member Sidney M. Souers:

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"MJ-12: DEBUNKING A UFO-BASHER, PART II" (Continued)

"Souers might have been a logical choice as an original member of MJ-12, because on September 26, 1947, he was named executive secretary of the president's newly created National Security Council. Souers, a naval reservist, had risen to the rank of rear admiral during World War II to become deputy chief of Naval Intelligence and played a role in organizing the then-new CIA. Souers retired from his NSC position in early 1950 to return to civilian life, but he, rather than his successor at NSC, is listed in late 1952 as an MJ-12 member."

Again, the facts give quite a different impression. Souers was actually appointed as the first Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) by Truman on January 23, 1946, at a time when the agency was still known as the Central Intelligence Group. He was a fellow Missourian and obviously had Truman's full confidence. According to John Ranelagh (*The Agency*), the appointment was made on the recommendation (of MJ-12 member) James Forrestal, then Secretary of the Navy. Not only was Souers the first Executive Director of the NSC, to which the CIA reported after September, 1947, but he groomed his successor, his assistant James Lay, and also kept an office at the White House AFTER officially going back to the business world at the end of 1950. He was a consultant to Truman until the end of the Truman term in January, 1953. Going into the new administration, he served as a member of the first President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities appointed by Eisenhower in January, 1956. This clearly proves that Souers had maintained his involvement in intelligence matters and his high-level security clearance, as well as the respect of such outstanding Eisenhower associates as Generals Omar Bradley and Jimmy Doolittle, who were also on the board. There is, of course, a Souers file at the Truman Library and, as a matter of fact, it is clear that Truman and Souers had a long relationship well after Truman returned to Missouri. Souers did have a low public profile, but he had the full confidence of Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and many others inside the U.S. government, judging by his correspondence files. Is there any reason to believe Klass' claim that Souers would have been replaced on MJ-12 by his successor following his "return to civilian life" in early 1950? None whatsoever.

Here is Klass' equally inadequate and incomplete comment about MJ-12 member Genl. Hoyt Vandenberg:

"General Vandenberg, as vice chief of staff in 1947 of the newly created US Air Force who would soon become chief of staff and hold that position until he retired in mid-1953, would also be a logical

original member who would likely remain on MJ-12, because of the USAF's vital role in protecting the Nation's air space and operating its network of early warning radars."

Klass seems unaware of the fact that Vandenberg was already dying of lung cancer when he retired (he died in 1954 at age 55), that he had been present at the World War II Tehran, Cairo and Quebec conferences with Roosevelt, that he had been head of G-2 (military intelligence) at the War Department in 1946, and that he had been personally chosen by Truman to serve as the nation's second Director of Central Intelligence, a post in which he succeeded Sidney Souers. When he was reluctantly released from that position to return to a military command, his successor in turn was Admiral Hillenkoetter.

In light of Vandenberg's strong background in intelligence matters, it seems rather shallow to suggest, as Klass does, that he was selected as one of MJ-12 solely because of his then-current position in the Air Force hierarchy.

Moving along to the unique Bush-Forrestal-Truman meeting of September 24, 1947 (the date of the Top Secret/ Eyes Only Truman-Forrestal memo establishing MJ-12), Klass claims its only purpose was to prevail upon Bush to serve as chairman of the new Defense Research and Development Board. He also notes that in his acceptance letter, Bush emphasized his "wish ultimately to be free of governmental duties in order to return more completely to scientific matters", and that Bush resigned from the DRDB on October 1, 1948. Considering that the job at DRDB was primarily an administrative matter of getting together a huge number of committees spanning a very broad range of technological and scientific capabilities and that nobody was better at this than Bush as demonstrated during his incredibly productive tenure as wartime head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, it is not surprising that Bush wanted to drop administrative matters. However, it is perfectly clear that he was still heavily involved in official Washington activities. (He was, for example, a member of the 1953 Rockefeller Commission.) His files contain numerous examples of direct correspondence between him and other MJ-12 members, and also between him and both Eisenhower and Robert Cutler. Klass, of course, makes no note of this. He also fails to mention that Bush was famous for his focus on compartmentalization of classified activities (the "need-to-know" concept), and that a cover story was needed for his visit to the White House on Sept. 24th because newsmen caught up with them when they left the meeting. Also, this occasion was the only meeting between Bush and Truman in the last eight months of 1947, and the record shows that Bush and Forrestal met together for half-an-hour prior to their going in to see Truman. Equally important here is that the official record does NOT give a reason for the meeting--something normally done only when a high-security situation is involved.

In his final point of any consequence, Klass claims that really hard evidence that the MJ-12 documents are fraudulent

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"MJ-12: DEBUNKING A UFO-BASHER, PART II" (Continued)

can be found in the formerly Top Secret 10 December 1948 document (found in the National Archives in 1985) entitled "Analysis of Flying Object Incidents in the U.S." According to Klass, this document's failure to mention either the existence of a crashed UFO or a group called MJ-12 is hard proof that neither of them ever existed.

The key point with respect to the 1948 document is need-to-know. While Klass characterizes the writers of this document as "top USAF and Navy intelligence officers", there is absolutely no evidence whatsoever that this is true. Indeed, the writers of the document are not identified therein. Furthermore, only part of the document was originally classified Top Secret. The remainder ranges from Confidential to Secret. The study's stated purpose clearly indicates it was strictly limited to the examination of "pattern (sic.) of tactics of 'flying saucers' and to develop conclusions as to the possibility of existence." The document goes on to say that "A cursorry examination of the evidence on reported incidents has been made and it is possible to cite certain generalities which it appears may be borne out when detailed analyses have been completed."

The kind of people routinely assigned to conduct studies of this sort were generally mid-level intelligence analysts who dealt only with "reported incidents" (read "raw data") supplied to them by whoever wanted the study in the first place. There is no reason whatsoever to presume that such a group would have had need-to-know about crashed saucer data for the purposes of completing their assignment. It might just as well have been that the high-level group (MJ-12) responsible for dealing with the crashed UFO had some need of data dealing with flight "pattern(s) and tactics" of UFOs, and assigned the task of gathering such data to some lower echelon group. If such was the case, the lower group would hardly have possessed need-to-know as to why those upstairs wanted the data; they would simply have done their job and not asked questions.

As of this writing, the question of the authenticity of the MJ-12 documents is still open. If in the final analysis, they turn out to be authentic, then the evidence stands solidly on its own. On the other hand, if any or all of them turn out to be phoney, the question of deliberate, official disinformation will, of necessity, occupy a central position in the controversy that follows. One thing remains certain-- there is far too much substance to this story to simply dismiss it out of hand as some sort of "crude hoax", as Mr. Klass has done.

"ADAMSKI", Continued

almost transparent skin was without blemish of any kind.... Her features were finely chiseled, the ears small, the white teeth beautifully even.... Her hands were slender, with long tapering fingers."

These are just two examples of the obvious resemblances between the books. There are several identical details and the world view and philosophy of life given by Adamski is the same in both tomes. The comparisons above and Adamski's early letters makes it quite clear that Inside the Space Ships is based on out-of-the-body experiences that Adamski turned into real physical events. Why he did this is another, still unsolved, question.

A CURE FOR THE COMMON COLD?

By Leica Moore

Can something as simple as dissolving tablets of zinc in the mouth ward off the common cold?

In an article appearing in the November 22, 1987 issue of the Beaver County Times (PA), it is stated that Dr. William Halcomb of Austin, Texas researched this question after one of his patients insisted that this method of relieving a cold was effective.

Based upon the results of his experiments, Dr. Halcomb recommends as follows: When the first symptoms of a cold appear, slowly dissolve in your mouth the equivalent of 23 milligrams of elemental zinc-- which is roughly two tablets of the type commonly sold in drug stores.. Repeat this process every two waking hours until the symptoms subside. (For children up to 60#, reduce this dosage by one-half.)

When buying zinc for this purpose, read the label carefully. Less "elemental zinc" will be needed than "zinc gluconate". The recommended dose is whatever adds up to about 23 milligrams of "elemental zinc".

(For what it's worth, we tried it and it does seem to work! Ed.)
