

JUST

CAUSE



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EDITORIAL

We have noted with mixed feelings the current upswing of UFO interest in the popular media. Yes, mixed feelings! Public awareness of UFOs will certainly bring new members to existing organizations. UFO books are in a bull market and it is now easier to get a book published than it has been for many years. There is more press coverage. Radio and TV programs abound. Even old UFO classics from Vallee to Flammonde have been picked up by publishers and reprinted. This should be an ideal situation for UFOlogy, and it is to a point.

There is a bit of pyrite in the mine however. What is missing from this new wave of interest? Answer: the UFOs.

We are seeing media attention equivalent to the days of yore when sightings were reported daily in the newspapers. National newscasts ran regular features on the latest reports back in 1966, when Michigan was inundated. Exeter, New Hampshire was turned into the Mecca of Ufology in the 60s. And remember 1973? But where are the sightings that formerly generated so much reaction? There aren't that many. Look carefully! What do you think is the explanation for all of the new coverage?

Answer: American culture!

We live in a society which lives off bits and pieces of information. One which gets the news of the world every night in just 30 minutes. And let us admit it, we devour the drivel, dreck and tripe that television has to offer quite avidly. All of this is mixed in a brew of flashing lights and special effects so that we won't be bored by the endless streams of information that hit us from all directions.

When the public becomes bored with one thing, they quickly move to something else new or to something which has been out of the picture for a period of time. Thus, UFOs have become "in" again, or at least one aspect of UFOs: Abductions. The sole reason for this new interest is the appearance of a mainstream author on the scene, Whitley Strieber. Strieber's book COMMUNION has mixed several sure-fire ingredients to be a success. He has name recognition as an author of best-selling novels on contemporary problems and pop culture superstitions like vampires, werewolves; etc. In COMMUNION, he has written not only about UFOs but about the most bizarre, controversial aspect of the phenomenon. And he has a well-established public relations machine. The result is

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the number one non-fiction book in America, no mean feat. And be assured, if Richard Haines, or Bruce Maccabee, or Larry Fawcett had written the same book word for word it would not be where it is today. Strieber has touched American culture and understands it. He transmits his understanding through the pipelines of pop culture, radio and TV. Like it or not, UFOlogists haven't been able to do this. The public responds to personal experiences, not hard facts and detailed analysis. Then, as quickly as this response comes, it will fade to another topic.

What does this all mean for us? It means that people are talking UFOs now, but basically just abductions. New members of UFO groups often desire to study and investigate only abductions, finding other aspects of UFOlogy anticlimactic. A recent ABC "20/20" broadcast dealt with UFO abductions. What you don't know is that they had planned to do more on government interest in UFOs but cancelled at the last minute because they didn't have time to discuss it.

We encourage research into all areas of UFOlogy. However, we decry a "trendiness" which makes UFOlogy one-dimensional and risks losing an audience for other fascinating fields of our subject.

CONFIRMATION OF MJ-12?

The 1954 memo reproduced in CAUS Bulletin seems to be positive proof that at one time a special study group called MJ-12 existed. Acquisition of the so-called "Cutler memo" was reported in the Nov./Dec. 1986 issue of the International UFO Reporter after it was unearthed by author William Moore. CAUS has reported in full on MJ-12 in the December 1985 Just Cause.

The MJ-12 group was supposed to have been set up to investigate physical evidence of the Roswell, New Mexico UFO crash, according to Lee Graham, our original source who had seen a copy of a full MJ-12 committee report on the incident. Efforts to confirm to existence of MJ-12 have been frustrated by lack of assurance from any agency that MJ-12 files were available, until the National Archives released a copy of the Cutler memo.

The memo itself is not exactly dramatic, as you can see. There is no mention of UFOs, but for those who remember our previous report the name of General Nathan Twining should be very familiar. He was reported by Graham to be an MJ-12 member and this does seem to be confirmed here. The date of the memo indicates that MJ-12 went well beyond the originally reported date of September 18, 1947, meaning that Roswell may not have been it's only objective (note: In a recent conversation, Graham has revised his recollection of the date to September 24, 1947. This due to a recent discovery of the document page containing the correct date).

The memo goes further to connect MJ-12 to the National Security Council, a group very much in the control of the president, then Eisenhower. It is not likely that we can get quick confirmation of MJ-12 from the NSC. We recall an incident a few years ago when an NSC representative, a Colonel Douglas, visited a Cable News Network office in Washington, D.C. in January 1985 to view an advance of the CNN Special Assignment report on the 1980 Bentwaters UFO sightings. Our contact at CNN told us that the colonel took notes and left without comment. Upon later requests to the NSC for the reason behind Colonel Douglas's visit we were told that no such event took place, and further, they didn't even know a Colonel Douglas. (His credentials were checked at the office and appeared to be genuine). We tend to believe that the

NSC does such things and later denies same, a la "Mission: Impossible" (The secretary will disavow etc.). If anyone doubts this you haven't been watching the Iran/Contra hearings.

With all this under consideration we still have some doubts about the Cutler memo. We are not yet satisfied about the bigger picture it paints. If MJ-12 is so "Top Secret", why the blatant slip in security that allows it to be discovered in the National Archives so easily? Why was nothing else found either at the Archives or at the Eisenhower Library which has been checked?

CAUS associate Robert Todd, whose advice we value enormously, has learned that the National Archives itself is beginning to question the document's authenticity. There are format flaws: misplacement of the security marking under the date instead of above; mixture of differing degrees of classification (i.e. Top Secret Restricted); the document having the appearance of a carbon copy but not being labeled as a copy as other documents in our files are so labeled. It also lacked a TS control number which all documents must contain for proper filing and retrieval. An archivist questioned about these concerns stressed that anyone could plant a phony document by walking in, asking for a box of files for research purposes, inserting the hoax into a folder and then leaving. The initial lack of a control number could be evidence of this. Little can be done to monitor every researcher using the files.

We would like to think that this information is true and that history-making revelations are on the way. However, facts dictate our decisions and we are not ready to endorse the Cutler memo as genuine until all questions are answered.

MJ-12 YET AGAIN!

Events on this subject are fast-breaking! Since mid-March, we have heard no less than a dozen rumors of major revelations about UFOs through news media sources. The focus of the rumors circulated around William Moore and contacts and documents which he possessed concerning crashed-discs, MJ-12, Project Aquarius; etc. The media revelations were promised within a month but to date nothing has happened. The CBS show "60 Minutes" was said to be producing a major UFO story as well. Many independent contacts have confirmed this to CAUS, yet once again inquiries to CBS were often met with a terse "no comment."

Just as the rumors began to die down Moore's newsletter Focus appeared in May with several pages of portions of documents supplied to him by intelligence contacts. The pages are difficult to reproduce clearly so we would advise readers who wish to obtain copies to contact Moore at: Fair Witness Project, Inc., 4219 W. Olive St., Suite 247, Burbank, Ca. 91505.

Two major documents of interest were contained in his mailing. One was the title page and a page of text from a report on Project Aquarius (See CAUS Bulletin for a reproduction of the title page). A former military intelligence officer close to us says that he can recall the term "Project Aquarius" and remembers seeing the emblem on the cover of the report elsewhere. This was all he could say about it though. The document has the appearance of coming from photographic film, perhaps microfilm, but this is pure speculation. It would seem unusual for a hoaxer to use film instead of straight copy in preparing such material. There is general agreement that some of the markings on the report are genuine but others are puzzling. For example, deletions are made but do not appear to be official deletions. They seem to be done

by those distributing the documents to the public. On one page of another document one can read under the deletion, simply saying "MJ-12" along with other unreadable terms. The government always copies a document, makes deletions, and then copies the copy for distribution. Another page from the Aquarius document in our possession, but not in this mailing, is the so-called "Sigma/Snowbird" document. Formerly classified "Top Secret", it also bears the stamp "Unclassified." It should have been stamped "Declassified" as there is a distinct difference. "Unclassified" means the document bears no security restrictions while "Declassified" means that the document was downgraded from a higher level of security classification. Therefore, the document was improperly marked with this stamp.

The rest of the report on Project Aquarius describes the U.S. government's investigation of "UFO/IAC" sightings (Identified Alien Crafts) and contacts, and the influence of these on our space program.

The other major document of interest is a three-page briefing paper of what is clearly the same document that Lee Graham saw several years ago on MJ-12. Classified "Top Secret-Eyes Only," it identifies Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, first head of the CIA and former NICAP board member, as "MJ-1." Thus, each member of this group had their own respective code names. According to a footnote in the report, Secretary James Forrestal's death in 1949 created a vacancy on MJ-12 which was filled on August 1, 1950, by General Walter B. Smith, who was at the time the second head of the CIA.

Sizable deletions appear on page 3 of the paper but an obvious reference is made to the Roswell, N.M. crash with the statement that, "a secret operation was begun on 07 July, 1947, to assure recovery of the wreckage of this object for scientific study."

Also released by Moore is a highly-suspect CIA memo, very cryptic in content and signed by "MJ-5." There are many problems in form and style with this paper which forces us to question it's alleged government origin. The year of the memo is blacked out, making it untraceable. The security markings are misplaced and standard CIA stationery, used to reply to the public, constitutes the paper used by the writer. The inclusion of it with the other documents without any real qualification suggests a "guilt by association," i.e. if the CIA memo is suspect and it comes from the same source as the Aquarius document and the MJ-12 briefing paper, are the others tainted?

These are disquieting little problems and we would advise caution in discussing this information as hard evidence at present until there are assurances that these are bona fide government reports. CAUS will do what it can to help in these efforts.

LATE NOTES

Just as we are going to print we have received a reply from the CIA regarding the above-mentioned CIA memo. According to Lee Strickland, the CIA's Information and Privacy Coordinator, in a letter dated May 29, 1987: "We regret that we are unable to assist you in this matter. Your Exhibit 1 (the CIA memo) was not originated by the CIA; it is a rather poorly done fabrication. We suggest that you contact your source for further information on it's origin."

It is evident that there is something of a "disinformation" campaign ongoing from unauthorized internal government sources or outsiders. Is it intended to destroy the reputations of researchers in government UFO secrecy? We must be mindful of this and exercise great skepticism when dealing with extraordinary revelations. Truth can survive a test of fire and CAUS is not afraid to use a flame thrower!

SECURITY FORM REVEALED

We have heard many times through the years of how UFO witnesses in the military have been forced to signed "secrecy forms" to prevent them from discussing details of their sightings. Reproduced below is a copy of a "Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement" taken from a Department of Defense pamphlet (DoD 5200.1-PH-1, SF 189). We have shown the pamphlet with the form to several military UFO witnesses who have confirmed that they recognize the language used and the general format.

One can see clearly the threatening nature of the language in the form and the reason for the fear sometimes exhibited by witnesses after they sign it. We aren't sure we would discuss a UFO sighting after signing this paper!

Copy of the SF-189

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT		
An Agreement Between _____ (Name Printed or Typed) _____ and the United States		
1. Intending to be legally bound, I hereby accept the obligations contained in this Agreement in consideration of my being granted access to classified information. As used in this Agreement, classified information is information that is either classified or classifiable under the standards of Executive Order 12958, or under any other Executive order or statute that prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of information in the interest of national security. I understand and accept that by being granted access to classified information, special confidence and trust shall be placed in me by the United States Government. 2. I hereby acknowledge that I have received a security indoctrination concerning the nature and protection of classified information including the procedures to be followed in ascertaining whether other persons to whom I contemplate disclosing this information have been approved for access to it, and that I understand these procedures. 3. I have been advised and am aware that direct or indirect unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized retention, or negligent handling of classified information by me could cause irreparable injury to the United States or could be used to advantage by a foreign nation. I hereby agree that I will never divulge such information unless I have officially verified that the recipient has been properly authorized by the United States Government to receive it or I have been given prior written notice of authorization from the United States Government (Department or Agency) (hereinafter Department or Agency) last granting me a security clearance that such disclosure is permitted. I further understand that I am obligated to comply with laws and regulations that prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of classified information. 4. I have been advised and am aware that any breach of this Agreement may result in the termination of any security clearances I hold, removal from any position of special confidence and trust requiring such clearances, and the termination of my employment or other relationship with the Department or Agency that granted my security clearance or clearances. In addition, I have been advised and am aware that any unauthorized disclosure of classified information by me may constitute a violation of violations of United States criminal laws including the provisions of Sections 841, 793, 794, 796, and 952 of Title 18, United States Code, the provisions of Section 781(b), Title 50, United States Code, and the provisions of the Intelligence Identity Protection Act of 1962. I recognize that nothing in this Agreement constitutes a waiver by the United States of the right to prosecute me for any statutory violation. 5. I hereby assign to the United States Government all royalties, remunerations, and emoluments that have resulted, will result or may result from any disclosure, publication, or revelation not consistent with the terms of this Agreement. 6. I understand that the United States Government may seek any remedy available to it to enforce this Agreement including, but not limited to, application for a court order prohibiting disclosure of information in breach of this Agreement. 7. I understand that all information to which I may obtain access by signing this Agreement is now and will forever remain the property of the United States Government. I do not now, nor will I ever, possess any right, interest, title or claim whatsoever to such information. I agree that I shall return all materials which have or may have come into my possession or for which I am responsible because of such access, upon demand by an authorized representative of the United States Government or upon the conclusion of my employment or other relationship with the Department or Agency that last granted me a security clearance. If I do not return such materials upon request, I understand that this may be a violation of Section 793, Title 18, United States Code, a United States criminal law. 8. Unless and until I am released in writing by an authorized representative of the United States Government, I understand that all conditions and obligations imposed upon me by this Agreement apply during the time I am granted access to classified information, and at all times thereafter. 9. Each provision of this Agreement is severable. If a court should find any provision of this Agreement to be unenforceable, all other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. 10. I have read this Agreement carefully and my questions, if any, have been answered to my satisfaction. I acknowledge that the briefing officer has made available to me Sections 841, 793, 794, 796, and 952 of Title 18, United States Code, Section 781(b) of Title 50, United States Code, the Intelligence Identity Protection Act of 1962, and Executive Order 12958, so that I may read them at this time, if I so choose. 11. I make this Agreement without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.		
SIGNATURE	DATE	SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (See notice below)
ORGANIZATION		
The execution of this Agreement was witnessed by the undersigned, who, on behalf of the United States Government, agreed to its terms and accepted it as a prior condition of authorizing access to classified information.		
WITNESS AND ACCEPTANCE		
SIGNATURE	DATE	
ORGANIZATION		
NOTICE: The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) requires that federal agencies inform individuals at the time information is solicited from them, whether the disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what authority such information is solicited, and what uses will be made of the information. You are hereby advised that authority for soliciting your Social Security Account Number (SSN) is Executive Order 9397. Your SSN will be used to identify you and clarify when it is necessary to verify that you have access to the information indicated above or to determine that your access to the information indicated has terminated. Although disclosure of your SSN is not mandatory, your failure to do so may impede the processing of such certifications or determinations.		
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JUST CAUSE

"The Evidence Will Speak for Itself"

VOL. 1 - NO. 10 — JUNE 1980

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Carter's Broken Promise — II

By Larry W. Bryant

My article in the December, 1979, issue of Just Cause has prompted some reader response. A well-known researcher on the West Coast writes:

"I have been completely unable to find any evidence whatsoever that Carter ever made the statement that he would 'make every piece of information this country has about UFO sightings available to the public and the scientists.' It was printed in the National Enquirer, as have been innumerable misquotations about UFO's from all kinds of people, including myself. Bill Pitts NE reporter provided me with a transcript of the actual statement made to the Enquirer reporter; it was in March 1975:

'Reporter: If you were President, would you reopen inquiries into UFO's?

'JC: Oh, no, but I would make information we have in regard to sightings available to the public.

'Reporter: The U. S. used to have a body that investigated UFO's. That's been discontinued. Would you reopen it?

'JC: I don't know yet.'

"In another campaign press conference (on Steve Tom's new 2-record set):

'I don't see any reason to keep information like that secret. But there may be some aspects of the UFO information that, uh, with which I am not familiar that might be related to some secret experiments we were doing that might involve our national security or new weapon systems. I certainly wouldn't release that, but if it was something removed from our national security, you know, in my opinion as President, I'd go ahead and release it. I see nothing wrong with that.'

"I think there can be no doubt that the duplication of the flight capability of flying saucers by us or any other nation would have an enormous impact on national security. I for one do NOT want all data about flying saucers released to the public. I do think a statement should be made that some UFO's are ET spacecraft and that the technology could have a substantial impact and that we should all turn our attention to what it means for us to be visited . . . I do not think it appropriate to beat the dead horse of a nonexistent campaign pledge. A passing comment in a press conference situation cannot be taken to be a pledge.

"I'm looking forward to your response or a first-hand demonstration that Carter did make the pledge you attribute to him."

PRESIDENTIAL FOLKLORE

Simply stated, my response is that it matters little, now, whether Carter actually made a campaign pledge to free-up all official UFO data. Since numerous citizens apparently believe he made the pledge, the effect of that collective belief is that he did make it -- especially when you consider that he's never denied making it. So it's not a question of beating a dead horse; it's a question of keeping the beast alive so that we may reach a diagnosis of his malady.

To that end, on December 19, 1979, CAUS sent the following letter to President Jimmy Carter:

"It has been widely and frequently reported in the news media that you made the following promise/pledge during your first-term presidential election campaign:

'I will make every piece of information this country has about UFO sightings available to the public and the scientists.'

"Since that time, scores of persons have written to the White House to voice their sentiments about that alleged statement. Most of these persons have received a form-letter reply that neither confirmed nor denied whether you actually made the statement that prompted their inquiries. As a consequence, there is a growing controversy over whether your alleged promise/pledge actually was worded as quoted above and whether it has been fulfilled or forsaken in the course of your presidency. In order to clarify the issue, therefore, we pose the following two questions:

"(1) What is the true content of the alleged promise/pledge (assuming it ever was made)?

"(2) Do you consider that your administration has fulfilled all or any part of it? If so, please explain.

"We realize that this letter likely will be forwarded to an agency or official designated to respond to UFO-related inquiries addressed by the public to your office. But we as a public-interest group feel entitled to substantially more than a form-letter response from a functionary who has neither the time nor inclination to assist in the clarification of this issue."

THE MACHINERY FOR UFO-CORRESPONDENCE REFERRAL

Fully expecting the White House to forward that letter to the newly appointed dumping ground for citizens' UFO-related inquiries -- the National Aeronautics and Space Administration -- I got a bit of surprise. It came in a letter from Daniel M. Chew, Director of Presidential Correspondence, on March 19, 1980:

"This is to acknowledge your letter to President Carter. Please accept my sincere apology for the delay in my replying.

"Since the volume of mail prevents the President from responding personally to each communication he receives, he has asked the departments and agencies of the Federal government to reply on his behalf in those instances where they have special knowledge or special authority under the law.

"For this reason we are forwarding your correspondence to officials of the Department of Defense. You may expect to hear from them shortly if they are able to help you in any way.

"You may be interested to know that President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration about the advisability of reopening formal investigations into reported unidentified flying objects.

"Officials of NASA reported back to the President that such investigations do not seem warranted. However, they also indicated that they would be willing to reconsider the question if evidence from credible sources is presented in the future."

What surprised me, of course, in Mr. Chew's form-letter response, was his decision to forward our letter to the Air Force rather than to NASA. Isn't the Air Force out of the UFO public-relations business? I wondered. Not exactly.

There seems to exist at the White House mailroom an unpublicized Standing Operating Procedure that goes like this: "If the inquiry addresses the issue of UFO secrecy or censorship of sighting data, send it over to the Air Force; if it dwells on the technical or scientific aspects of UFOlogy, send it to NASA."

As if confirming this processing policy, the Air Force, on March 28th, had its Col. F. W. Hausmann write me a letter that not only contained the stock phraseology of its expected formletterese but also artfully avoided providing me direct answers to our specific questions:

"Thank you for your recent letter to President Carter concerning unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

"As you are no doubt aware, with the termination of Project Blue Book in November 1969, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. Project Blue Book documents have been selected for inclusion in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and are readily available to any interested parties.

"In this regard, the Air Force has no information which is being withheld from the public. Since the termination of Project Blue Book, no evidence has been presented to indicate that further investigation of UFOs by the Air Force is warranted and I must report that in the current circumstances, the Department of Defense is not likely to renew involvement in this area. As you are aware, the considerable and fruitless Air Force commitment of resources in the past, and the extreme pressure on Department of Defense funds at this time, preclude such renewed effort.

"Additionally, I have no knowledge of any federal agency tasked with or funded for further investigation of UFO phenomena. This is not meant to deny or refute the experiences various individuals allege to have had with UFOs; rather, it appears to be a pragmatic use of our federal resources in the face of the many pressing needs and problems confronting our Nation.

"I hope this information will clarify the Air Force position as an investigating agency on this matter."

A PRESIDENTIAL FINGER STILL IN THE PIE?

Aside from the USAF-NASA pigeonholing, the White House does have at least one other option in its art of dodging citizens' inquiries pertaining to the role of the Presidency in official UFOlogy: it sometimes chooses to dispatch its own form-letter response, as in the case of Mr. Chew's reply of March 28, 1980, to a letter from CAUS member Richard W. Heiden:

"As promised in my February 12th letter, I have looked further into your concerns about President Carter's efforts to clear up the recurring question about the existence of unidentified flying objects.

"The attached NASA Information Sheet /No. 78-17/ is self-explanatory. The President's science adviser agreed with the space agency that, in the absence of tangible or physical evidence of the existence of UFOs, there is little to be gained from mounting another full-scale investigation along the lines of the U. S. Air Force Project Blue Book.

"Although NASA to date has not received one piece of physical evidence for laboratory analysis, NASA officials are keeping an open mind on the subject."

Whether you view it as a promise that was misconstrued, a promise that was summarily broken, or a promise written only on the fantasies of the hard-core UFOphile, Jimmy Carter's inoperative entry into the politics of UFOlogy will linger on even after the presidential election in November. In the meantime, of course, Mr. Carter has a chance to revive the comatose stallion of his promise and thus redeem himself to those citizens (and voters) who, fairly or unfairly, have attributed to him a new hope for objective governmental treatment of the UFO enigma.



ORGANIZATIONAL UPDATE . . .

The Fund for UFO Research

The newly established Fund for UFO Research, Inc., a privately directed, nonprofit organization chartered to do for serious UFO research what the Ford Foundation, say, does for basic research (with only a fraction of the Ford-style monetary outlay), is incorporated in Washington, D. C. (mail address: P. O. Box 277, Mt. Rainier, MD 20822).

With a distinguished board of directors and a growing corps of supporters and contributors, the Fund shortly will begin consideration of formal research proposals. For guidelines on the formatting and evaluation criteria of any soundly thought-out and adequately justified proposal that you might have toward bringing the UFO subject into objective focus, you are invited to write direct to the Fund.

Should any such proposal have a bearing on the issue of official UFO secrecy policy/practices, you might wish to compare notes with CAUS. Citizens Against UFO Secrecy is available to help you in defining terms, checking cross references, determining adequacy of data sources, and otherwise improving the articulation of the proposal before you commit the final draft to consideration by the Fund. Once that commitment is made, it's up to you and the Fund to negotiate an acceptance of the proposal. If you need further assistance from CAUS during the course of this negotiation and/or during execution of the accepted proposal, we will try to work out an arrangement.

FUNDING FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Fund will consider proposals to use the U. S. Freedom of Information Act (and any lawsuits deemed advisable thereunder) to pry loose from Federal confines any policy/technical information identified as essential to public understanding of the UFO controversy. In this connection, you may wish to contribute directly to the Fund any donations previously contemplated for the CAUS Legal Pursuit Fund; your donations will then be tax-deductible.

Assuming that the Fund will support FOIA actions -- as it has indicated an interest in doing -- this new relationship between the Fund and CAUS will help assure proper fiscal management of contributions to future legal activism, and will serve as an example of how organized private UFOlogy can work toward common goals. It is expected that the progress of any UFO-secrecy-related proposal accepted by the Fund will be publicized regularly in the pages of Just Cause for the remainder of your subscription, and thereafter in the monthly MUFON UFO Journal.

A NOTE ON THE FUTURE OF JUST CAUSE

This issue of Just Cause represents not so much a rebirth of CAUS activity as it does an effort to deal with the unfilled portion of current subscriptions. Negotiations for a leading UFO-research organization to acquire the CAUS mailing list and to fill our outstanding subscription orders with issues of the organization's journal have been suspended because of unresolved financial aspects. In the meantime, we'll try to publish as many future issues as available resources (including printing funds and newsworthy material) will allow. Though we have ceased solicitation of new subscription orders, we still offer for sale xerographic copies of all back issues -- at \$2.00 per copy, postpaid. Please address your orders to:

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BULLETIN



#8

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June 1987

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THE AQUARIUS SEE-SAW

In our last Bulletin we had discussed the release of letters by the NSA to Senators John Glenn and Pete Domenici virtually affirming the existence of Project Aquarius. Their exact words were:

"Apparently there is or was an Air Force project by that name which dealt with UFOs. Coincidentally, there is also an NSA project by that name."

Based on this information, Peter Gersten conducted a phone inquiry and spoke to an NSA representative. It seems that the NSA did not really mean what they said! Instead, they explained that they had assumed that the Air Force had such a project based on public inquiries saying this was so. It was not based on any internal information acquired from the Air Force. The NSA emphasized that their "Aquarius" had no relationship to UFOs.

Either the NSA is trying to cover a slip or their letter writing leaves something to be desired. See more on Aquarius in Just Cause.

NOTES

- We have been informed through radio broadcasts that UFO sightings occurred during the middle of May for a two night period in Colorado. It was reported that NORAD had confirmed the sightings but we have seen nothing in the print media about it. Could a reader supply us with a clipping mentioning the sightings and particularly the NORAD confirmation?

- We will still cover the JAL/ Alaskan incident when the MJ-12 matter quiets down. We can say that we have the FAA file on the incident and can recommend to our readers that they select carefully the files they wish to purchase (see CAUS Bulletin #7 for ordering details). Pick one photo set, preferably a color one. Omit the tapes, there are printed transcripts for much less cost. Omit the computer printouts, they are useless to the average person. This would bring your costs down below \$20, a far cry from the \$194.30 the FAA wants for the whole package and you would have essentially the entire story in front of you.

- The joint CAUS/Mass. MUFON files in Stoneham, Massachusetts now contain the collected HUMCAT files of Ted Bloecher, who has retired from organized UFOlogy. It is contained in approximately ten boxes and is truly an awesome amount of raw material on humanoid reports through the decades. We are currently organizing the folders and have spotted several cases of interest to CAUS members. Serious researchers desiring non-confidential data from the files should write: Box 176, Stoneham 02180.

SECRECY FORM REVEALED

We have heard many times through the years of how UFO witnesses in the military have been forced to signed "secrecy forms" to prevent them from discussing details of their sightings. Reproduced below is a copy of a "Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement" taken from a Department of Defense pamphlet (DoD 5200.1-PH-1, SF 189). We have shown the pamphlet with the form to several military UFO witnesses who have confirmed that they recognize the language used and the general format.

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Copy of the SF-189

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT		
An Agreement Between _____ and the United States		
(Name - Printed or Typed)		
1. Intending to be legally bound, I hereby accept the obligations contained in this Agreement in consideration of my being granted access to classified information. As used in this Agreement, classified information is information that is either classified or classifiable under the standards of Executive Order 12958, or under any other Executive order or statute that prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of information in the interest of national security. I understand and accept that by being granted access to classified information, special confidence and trust shall be placed in me by the United States Government. 2. I hereby acknowledge that I have received a security indoctrination concerning the nature and protection of classified information, including the procedures to be followed in ascertaining whether other persons to whom I contemplate disclosing this information have been approved for access to it, and that I understand these procedures. 3. I have been advised and am aware that direct or indirect unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized retention, or negligent handling of classified information by me could cause irreparable injury to the United States or could be used to advantage by a foreign nation. I hereby agree that I will never divulge such information unless I have officially verified that the recipient has been properly authorized by the United States Government to receive it, or I have been given prior written notice of authorization from the United States Government (Department or Agency) (National Security Council or Agency) last granting me a security clearance that such disclosure is permitted. I further understand that I am obligated to comply with laws and regulations that prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of classified information. 4. I have been advised and am aware that any breach of this Agreement may result in the termination of any security clearance I hold, removal from any position of special confidence and trust requiring such clearance, and the termination of my employment or other relationship with the Department or Agency that granted my security clearance or clearances. In addition, I have been advised and am aware that any unauthorized disclosure of classified information by me may constitute a violation of United States criminal laws, including the provisions of Sections 811, 793, 794, 798, and 952, Title 18, United States Code; the provisions of Section 783(b), Title 50, United States Code; and the provisions of the Intelligence Reform and Protection Act of 1992. I recognize that nothing in this Agreement constitutes a waiver by the United States of the right to prosecute me for any statutory violation. 5. I hereby assign to the United States Government all royalties, remunerations, and emoluments that have resulted, will result or may result from any disclosure, publication, or revelation not consistent with the terms of this Agreement. 6. I understand that the United States Government may seek any remedy available to it to enforce this Agreement including, but not limited to, application for a court order prohibiting disclosure of information in breach of this Agreement. 7. I understand that all information to which I may obtain access by signing this Agreement is mine and will forever remain the property of the United States Government. I do not own, nor will I ever possess any right, interest, title, or claim whatsoever to such information. I agree that I shall not retain, nor will I permit others to retain, any copies of such information, or any materials which have or may have come into my possession or for which I am responsible because of such access, upon demand by an authorized representative of the United States Government or upon the termination of my employment or other relationship with the Department or Agency that has granted me a security clearance. If I do not return such materials upon request, I understand that this may be a violation of Section 793, Title 18, United States Code, a United States criminal law. 8. Unless and until I am released in writing by an authorized representative of the United States Government, I understand that all conditions and obligations imposed upon me by this Agreement apply during the time I am granted access to classified information, and at all times thereafter. 9. Each provision of this Agreement is severable. If a court should find any provision of this Agreement to be unenforceable, all other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. 10. I have read this Agreement carefully and my questions, if any, have been answered to my satisfaction. I acknowledge that the briefing officer has made available to me Sections 811, 793, 794, 798, and 952 of Title 18, United States Code; Section 783(b) of Title 50, United States Code; the Intelligence Reform and Protection Act of 1992; and Executive Order 12958, so that I may read them at this time if I so choose. 11. I make this Agreement without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.		
SIGNATURE _____	DATE _____	SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (See notice below) _____
ORGANIZATION _____		
The execution of this Agreement was witnessed by the undersigned, who, on behalf of the United States Government, agreed to its terms and accepted it as a prior condition of authorizing access to classified information.		
WITNESS AND ACCEPTANCE:		
SIGNATURE _____	DATE _____	
ORGANIZATION _____		
NOTICE: The Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a, requires that federal agencies inform individuals, at the time information is solicited from them, whether the disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what authority such information is solicited, and what uses will be made of the information. You are hereby advised that authority for soliciting your Social Security Account Number (SSN) is Executive Order 9837. Your SSN will be used to identify you precisely when it is necessary to: 1) certify that you have access to the information indicated above or 2) determine that your access to the information indicated has terminated. Although disclosure of your SSN is not mandatory, your failure to do so may impede the processing of such certifications or determinations.		
STANDARD FORM 189 (6-83) Prescribed by GSA/USCO 22CFR 2002.4 G 12205		

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE

EXECUTIVE BRIEFING

SUBJECT:

PROJECT AQUARIUS (TS)



ATTENTION

THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY MJ12. MJ12 IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS SUBSTANCE AND CONTENT.



July 14, 1954

~~TOP SECRET RESTRICTED~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL TWINING

SUBJECT: NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project

The President has decided that the MJ-12 SSP briefing should take place during the already scheduled White House meeting of July 16, rather than following it as previously intended. More precise arrangements will be explained to you upon arrival. Please alter your plans accordingly.

Your concurrence in the above change of arrangements is assumed.

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ND 857013
on 9/2/87 Date 1/12/87

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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CAUSE

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NUMBER 12

NEW SERIES

June 1987

(Copyright 1987)

EDITORIAL

We have noted with mixed feelings the current upswing of UFO interest in the popular media. Yes, mixed feelings! Public awareness of UFOs will certainly bring new members to existing organizations. UFO books are in a bull market and it is now easier to get a book published than it has been for many years. There is more press coverage. Radio and TV programs abound. Even old UFO classics from Vallee to Flammonde have been picked up by publishers and reprinted. This should be an ideal situation for UFOlogy, and it is to a point.

There is a bit of pyrite in the mine however. What is missing from this new wave of interest? Answer: the UFOs.

We are seeing media attention equivalent to the days of yore when sightings were reported daily in the newspapers. National newscasts ran regular features on the latest reports back in 1966, when Michigan was inundated. Exeter, New Hampshire was turned into the Mecca of Ufology in the 60s. And remember 1973? But where are the sightings that formerly generated so much reaction? There aren't that many. Look carefully! What do you think is the explanation for all of the new coverage?

Answer: American culture!

We live in a society which lives off bits and pieces of information. One which gets the news of the world every night in just 30 minutes. And let us admit it, we devour the drivel, dreck and tripe that television has to offer quite avidly. All of this is mixed in a brew of flashing lights and special effects so that we won't be bored by the endless streams of information that hit us from all directions.

When the public becomes bored with one thing, they quickly move to something else new or to something which has been out of the picture for a period of time. Thus, UFOs have become "in" again, or at least one aspect of UFOs: Abductions. The sole reason for this new interest is the appearance of a mainstream author on the scene, Whitley Strieber. Strieber's book COMMUNION has mixed several sure-fire ingredients to be a success. He has name recognition as an author of best-selling novels on contemporary problems and pop culture superstitions like vampires, werewolves; etc. In COMMUNION, he has written not only about UFOs but about the most bizarre, controversial aspect of the phenomenon. And he has a well-established public relations machine. The result is

the number one non-fiction book in America, no mean feat. And be assured, if Richard Haines, or Bruce Maccabee, or Larry Fawcett had written the same book word for word it would not be where it is today. Strieber has touched American culture and understands it. He transmits his understanding through the pipelines of pop culture, radio and TV. Like it or not, UFOlogists haven't been able to do this. The public responds to personal experiences, not hard facts and detailed analysis. Then, as quickly as this response comes, it will fade to another topic.

What does this all mean for us? It means that people are talking UFOs now, but basically just abductions. New members of UFO groups often desire to study and investigate only abductions, finding other aspects of UFOlogy anticlimactic. A recent ABC "20/20" broadcast dealt with UFO abductions. What you don't know is that they had planned to do more on government interest in UFOs but cancelled at the last minute because they didn't have time to discuss it.

We encourage research into all areas of UFOlogy. However, we decry a "trendiness" which makes UFOlogy one-dimensional and risks losing an audience for other fascinating fields of our subject.

CONFIRMATION OF MJ-12?

The 1954 memo reproduced in CAUS Bulletin seems to be positive proof that at one time a special study group called MJ-12 existed. Acquisition of the so-called "Cutler memo" was reported in the Nov./Dec. 1986 issue of the International UFO Reporter after it was unearthed by author William Moore. CAUS has reported in full on MJ-12 in the December 1985 Just Cause.

The MJ-12 group was supposed to have been set up to investigate physical evidence of the Roswell, New Mexico UFO crash, according to Lee Graham, our original source who had seen a copy of a full MJ-12 committee report on the incident. Efforts to confirm to existence of MJ-12 have been frustrated by lack of assurance from any agency that MJ-12 files were available, until the National Archives released a copy of the Cutler memo.

The memo itself is not exactly dramatic, as you can see. There is no mention of UFOs, but for those who remember our previous report the name of General Nathan Twining should be very familiar. He was reported by Graham to be an MJ-12 member and this does seem to be confirmed here. The date of the memo indicates that MJ-12 went well beyond the originally reported date of September 18, 1947, meaning that Roswell may not have been it's only objective (note: In a recent conversation, Graham has revised his recollection of the date to September 24, 1947. This due to a recent discovery of the document page containing the correct date).

The memo goes further to connect MJ-12 to the National Security Council, a group very much in the control of the president, then Eisenhower. It is not likely that we can get quick confirmation of MJ-12 from the NSC. We recall an incident a few years ago when an NSC representative, a Colonel Douglas, visited a Cable News Network office in Washington, D.C. in January 1985 to view an advance of the CNN Special Assignment report on the 1980 Bentwaters UFO sightings. Our contact at CNN told us that the colonel took notes and left without comment. Upon later requests to the NSC for the reason behind Colonel Douglas's visit we were told that no such event took place, and further, they didn't even know a Colonel Douglas. (His credentials were checked at the office and appeared to be genuine). We tend to believe that the

NSC does such things and later denies same, a la "Mission: Impossible" (The secretary will disavow etc.). If anyone doubts this you haven't been watching the Iran/Contra hearings.

With all this under consideration we still have some doubts about the Cutler memo. We are not yet satisfied about the bigger picture it paints. If MJ-12 is so "Top Secret", why the blatant slip in security that allows it to be discovered in the National Archives so easily? Why was nothing else found either at the Archives or at the Eisenhower Library which has been checked?

CAUS associate Robert Todd, whose advice we value enormously, has learned that the National Archives itself is beginning to question the document's authenticity. There are format flaws: misplacement of the security marking under the date instead of above; mixture of differing degrees of classification (i.e. Top Secret Restricted); the document having the appearance of a carbon copy but not being labeled as a copy as other documents in our files are so labeled. It also lacked a TS control number which all documents must contain for proper filing and retrieval. An archivist questioned about these concerns stressed that anyone could plant a phony document by walking in, asking for a box of files for research purposes, inserting the hoax into a folder and then leaving. The initial lack of a control number could be evidence of this. Little can be done to monitor every researcher using the files.

We would like to think that this information is true and that history-making revelations are on the way. However, facts dictate our decisions and we are not ready to endorse the Cutler memo as genuine until all questions are answered.

MJ-12 YET AGAIN!

Events on this subject are fast-breaking! Since mid-March, we have heard no less than a dozen rumors of major revelations about UFOs through news media sources. The focus of the rumors circulated around William Moore and contacts and documents which he possessed concerning crashed-discs, MJ-12, Project Aquarius; etc. The media revelations were promised within a month but to date nothing has happened. The CBS show "60 Minutes" was said to be producing a major UFO story as well. Many independent contacts have confirmed this to CAUS, yet once again inquiries to CBS were often met with a terse "no comment."

Just as the rumors began to die down Moore's newsletter Focus appeared in May with several pages of portions of documents supplied to him by intelligence contacts. The pages are difficult to reproduce clearly so we would advise readers who wish to obtain copies to contact Moore at: Fair Witness Project, Inc., 4219 W. Olive St., Suite 247, Burbank, Ca. 91505.

Two major documents of interest were contained in his mailing. One was the title page and a page of text from a report on Project Aquarius (See CAUS Bulletin for a reproduction of the title page). A former military intelligence officer close to us says that he can recall the term "Project Aquarius" and remembers seeing the emblem on the cover of the report elsewhere. This was all he could say about it though. The document has the appearance of coming from photographic film, perhaps microfilm, but this is pure speculation. It would seem unusual for a hoaxer to use film instead of straight copy in preparing such material. There is general agreement that some of the markings on the report are genuine but others are puzzling. For example, deletions are made but do not appear to be official deletions. They seem to be done

by those distributing the documents to the public. On one page of another document one can read under the deletion, simply saying "MJ-12" along with other unreadable terms. The government always copies a document, makes deletions, and then copies the copy for distribution. Another page from the Aquarius document in our possession, but not in this mailing, is the so-called "Sigma/Snowbird" document. Formerly classified "Top Secret", it also bears the stamp "Unclassified." It should have been stamped "Declassified" as there is a distinct difference. "Unclassified" means the document bears no security restrictions while "Declassified" means that the document was downgraded from a higher level of security classification. Therefore, the document was improperly marked with this stamp.

The rest of the report on Project Aquarius describes the U.S. government's investigation of "UFO/IAC" sightings (Identified Alien Crafts) and contacts, and the influence of these on our space program.

The other major document of interest is a three-page briefing paper of what is clearly the same document that Lee Graham saw several years ago on MJ-12. Classified "Top Secret-Eyes Only," it identifies Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, first head of the CIA and former NICAP board member, as "MJ-1." Thus, each member of this group had their own respective code names. According to a footnote in the report, Secretary James Forrestal's death in 1949 created a vacancy on MJ-12 which was filled on August 1, 1950, by General Walter B. Smith, who was at the time the second head of the CIA.

Sizable deletions appear on page 3 of the paper but an obvious reference is made to the Roswell, N.M. crash with the statement that, "a secret operation was begun on 07 July, 1947, to assure recovery of the wreckage of this object for scientific study."

Also released by Moore is a highly-suspect CIA memo, very cryptic in content and signed by "MJ-5." There are many problems in form and style with this paper which forces us to question it's alleged government origin. The year of the memo is blacked out, making it untraceable. The security markings are misplaced and standard CIA stationery, used to reply to the public, constitutes the paper used by the writer. The inclusion of it with the other documents without any real qualification suggests a "guilt by association," i.e. if the CIA memo is suspect and it comes from the same source as the Aquarius document and the MJ-12 briefing paper, are the others tainted?

These are disquieting little problems and we would advise caution in discussing this information as hard evidence at present until there are assurances that these are bona fide government reports. CAUS will do what it can to help in these efforts.

LATE NOTES

Just as we are going to print we have received a reply from the CIA regarding the above-mentioned CIA memo. According to Lee Strickland, the CIA's Information and Privacy Coordinator, in a letter dated May 29, 1987: "We regret that we are unable to assist you in this matter. Your Exhibit 1 (the CIA memo) was not originated by the CIA; it is a rather poorly done fabrication. We suggest that you contact your source for further information on it's origin."

It is evident that there is something of a "disinformation" campaign ongoing from unauthorized internal government sources or outsiders. Is it intended to destroy the reputations of researchers in government UFO secrecy? We must be mindful of this and exercise great skepticism when dealing with extraordinary revelations. Truth can survive a test of fire and CAUS is not afraid to use a flame thrower!

CAUS BULLETIN



#7

Ed. by L. Fawcett & B. Greenwood

March 1987

(Copyright 1987)

EDITORIAL

We had planned to do a feature on the Alaskan/JAL UFO incident of November 17, 1986, which has been the subject of much discussion in the press. Unfortunately, we are the victims of a new FAA policy.

As is our usual method of researching a government-related UFO incident, we filed a FOIA request with the FAA within days of the first public knowledge of the story. We had received several delaying letters promising files when they could be collected and copied. Finally, the FAA responded with an unusual letter.

In the days of Project Blue Book, a press release would have been prepared to answer questions about a UFO incident which may have received a fair amount of publicity. However, upon receiving inquiries about the JAL encounter, the FAA decided to market their full investigation to the public by placing notices in newspapers and by running radio spots. For sale are documents, photos, computer printouts and tape recordings. A package deal of \$194.30 is offered for everything or a mini-deal of \$94.30 for all but the tape recordings. Individual items may be purchased also.

Certainly the FAA can't be accused of a cover-up with this tactic. What it does do though is place a punishing financial burden on those who seek to do detailed work on the sighting. Cost recovery for the FAA is one thing but \$50 for a single 90 minute cassette is an outrage by anyone's standards (except perhaps for the government which thinks little of paying \$700 for a common hammer).

As a result of this, we must delay our discussion of the JAL UFO encounter until we obtain the proper materials from the FAA. We did not want to rely on newsclips alone for our report.

Additionally, our State Department request in the current Just Cause cost nearly \$80 to pursue. Records acquisition must be done with caution now as we are being charged full fees under the FOIA by most agencies we contact. Slowly but surely, freedom of information is becoming a pursuit of the wealthy only.

We are staying with it however. It is only the promise of significant discovery that keeps CAUS alive. We won't beg for funds perpetually or form alliances with UFO zealots to improve our lot. This is a mission that will end when the UFO mystery is solved. There is no telling when this will happen but eventually it will.

For info on the FAA file write: FAA; Attn: PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE, AAL-5; 701 C St., BOX 14; ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513.

Statement on the JAL 1628 incident occurrence on 17 May 86. ⁰⁵

While working A-10 against a KC135 in YUKON 2 airspace, I was contacted by Anchorage 15 asking if I was seeing any aircraft on trouble in the vicinity of JAL 1628. He gave me the squawk and location of 1628 and after expanding and looking in the immediate area, all I saw was two pieces of anonymous data and I noted in the transcripts, 0225143, Section 15 told me that it was not anonymous data and to keep continuous tracking on the data 0225150. The data was a primary search netting only and located for approx 10 seconds and then bled.

At 0239158 the AST reported a blurring of 2 on JAL 1628. The second contact was directly astar of the unknown. This contact was received on the TDU console and I received no data on the control console.

At this time I requested the USAO/T to conduct the mutual coordination at the military desk at the center.

I received one band piece of data at 0242:24 but again it lacked annunciations.

Summary: at no time was good alarm data presented on the control scope. Continuous tracking was not available and with my background I would say that the contacts on my scope were all anonymous data. At no time did I actually see lateral movement nor any of the contacts just "pop" and no hits.

Sgt Roger B. Elrod

March 87 #7

BOOK REVIEW

We aren't in the habit of doing book reviews but one is worth the space. UFOS AND THE EXTRATERRESTRIAL CONTACT MOVEMENT by George Eberhart is a monumental bibliography of UFO literature that eclipses every previous work in size and completeness. Virtually all known important printed information on UFOs is referenced somewhere in this 2-volume set.

Volume one deals with the UFO subject itself while volume two covers contactees and other topics tangentially related to UFOs. Several sections concern government/military attitudes and documents which will aid present and future FOIA UFO researchers. I personally found the section "UFO Cases 1651-1945" fascinating as it puts the UFO phenomenon in a deeply-historical context. It is difficult not to be awed by so many references to strange aerial objects in 1853, or 1882, or 1909, or 1913; etc.

The problem with a work like Eberhart's is that it is so comprehensive, it will inevitably be frustrating. A researcher will discover a list of references in the bibliography only to find out how difficult it is to locate many of them in organized institutional or public libraries. It is almost mandatory that a seeker of UFO literature know a UFOlogist to point the way or provide the needed information from private files. Eberhart recognizes this problem and has urged libraries to begin collecting UFO literature as, at very least, an important example of modern popular culture.

The price tag is steep at \$97.50 but the old saying that "you get what you pay for" applies here. There will simply be nothing better in the foreseeable future than this bibliography.

Contact: Scarecrow Press; Box 656; Metuchen, New Jersey 08840.

While on the subject of books, Budd Hopkins' new book, THE INTRUDERS, will be available this spring. It promises to be another "grade A" UFO study, as was his previous book MISSING TIME.

Finally, there will be a sequel to CLEAR INTENT in 1988. It will be called CONCLUSION: UNKNOWN! but don't bombard us with questions about it yet. It is still some time off.

NOTES

The Defense Intelligence Agency has released a single document on the Brazilian radar/visual encounters of May 19, 1986. In a letter to Robert Todd of December 9, 1986, the DIA released a one-page document and withheld a document for reasons of national security. The page we have is a typical information message summarizing the various incidents as reported in U.S. press accounts. The Defense Attache in Brasilia who sent the message added this interesting comment:

"While RO does not believe in UFOs or all the hoopla that surrounds previous reporting, there is too much here to be ignored. Three visual sightings and positive radar contact from three different types of radar systems leads one to believe that something arrived over Brazil the night of 19 May." (emphasis added)

FLASH FLASH FLASH FLASH FLASH FLASH FLASH FLASH FLASH

We have just been advised that the National Security Agency has confirmed Project Aquarius (CAUS Bulletin, Dec. 85) as an Air Force

UFO project. One of our members, Clifford Stone, received copies of letters sent to Senators John Glenn and Peter Domenici affirming that this was so. Stone requested the assistance of the Senators when the NSA became balky at responding to his requests on Aquarius. This comes as a striking reversal to previous statements about the non-relationship of Aquarius to UFOs. Apparently, the NSA does have their own "Project Aquarius" which they claim doesn't relate to UFOs. Feeling pressure from public inquiries which confused the NSA's "Aquarius" with the rumored Aquarius/ UFO project, the NSA seemingly has decided to "spill the beans" on the Air Force. Why this happened is unknown since a simple "no" to the Senators probably would not have gone any further. The NSA may have felt that with the number of inquiries coming in suddenly on Aquarius, there may have been a "smoking gun" in someone's hands that would have rendered additional denials into the category of "bald-faced lie".

There is a hot pursuit now ongoing regarding Project Aquarius and we will keep our readers advised.

LATE WORD ON ALASKA/ JAL UFO

We have just received a 7-page release of Alaskan Air Command records on the JAL UFO sighting of last November 17. The records were sent as a result of a request under the FOIA by Larry Fawcett. Since the Air Force had been very closed-mouthed about the sighting from its first wave of press coverage, we had not expected to hear any positive news from the AAC. However, the records do confirm the Air Force's contention that their own radar trackings of unknowns at the time of the sighting were due to "erroneous data". On page 4 of this bulletin we attach a copy of one of the detailed statements by an air traffic controller on duty at the time.

VIETNAM-ERA UFOS

We would like to solicit from our readers any information regarding UFO sightings by military personnel during the Vietnam War period. We had touched upon this briefly in CLEAR INTENT and have heard many stories about such events, one of which is attached here. We have received a number of helpful responses to our previous appeal for information on Foo-Fighters, which will be covered in a future issue. Our thanks to those individuals and to those who may help in this quest.

Air Force Checks UFO In Vietnam

June 15-67
DA NANG (AP)—The U.S. Air Force is investigating numerous reports that an unidentified flying object was sighted Sunday northwest of the big Da Nang military base.

The Air Force has made no report of the incident or its findings, but informed sources say many U.S. military men reported seeing the object.

They said it was cylindrical and silver colored and was visible for several minutes.

Two F102 Delta-Dagger jets were sent up but the pilots were unable to locate the object, these sources said.

They said they know of no photographs taken of the object.

Sightings of UFO Checked in Vietnam

Da Nang, Vietnam—AP—The United States air force is investigating numerous reports that an unidentified flying object was sighted Sunday northwest of the big Da Nang military base.

The air force has made no report of the incident or its findings, but informed sources say many United States military men reported seeing the object.

They said it was cylindrical and silver colored and was visible for several minutes. *6-15-67*

June 1986



The UFO (News) Paper Chase . . . continued

By

Larry W. Bryant

Like the perennial, active stage of herpes simplex, the subject of UFO reality every now and then rises from the depths of the 1968 Condon Committee Whitewash of the "UFO problem" to haunt those military officials who prefer to dismiss the subject as a mixture of myth and of misdirected energy on the part of some citizens who are demanding a full accounting for the Government's UFO information.

One of my latest challenges to the status quo consists of an advertisement I submitted to the weekly, commercially printed newspaper at Carswell Air Force Base, Texas. Such papers are called commercial-enterprise newspapers; this means that their editorial content is determined by the military installation's public affairs office and that their advertising content (which provides the commercial contract printer -- a.k.a. the "publisher" -- the revenue by which to print the paper in several thousand copies) is determined in part by the printer but ultimately by the contract's initiator, the Public Affairs Officer -- who is the true publisher.

Acting on behalf of their installation commanders, some public affairs officers think they have every right to rule on the acceptability of "questionable" ads, depending on the ad's degree of controversy and on the officer's interpretation of the applicable public-affairs directives. These directives, incidentally, spell out no concrete standards by which to judge the acceptability of proposed advertising. The omission of those standards -- which are deemed optional by private-sector newspapers -- thus cannot survive a legal challenge, simply because a military newspaper carries the imprimatur of the U. S. Government, which of course is forbidden by the Constitution from exercising arbitrary (and/or capricious), prior-restraint censorship of citizens' views on public issues.

Now, of course, we all know how controversial can be the subject of UFO's -- especially if part of that subject concerns so-called crash-landed "flying saucers" and the retrieved occupants thereof.

No-one, therefore, could be much surprised at Carswell's reaction to my display-type ad, which reads as follows, and which derives from the ongoing research behind the 1980 book The Roswell Incident, by William L. Moore:

* Published by Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS) (Washington, D.C. Office: 3518 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302 -- USA; telephone: (703) 931-3341).

[illegible]

4444

[illegible][illegible]

Meantime, an supreme court for the Panama Canal, which has submitted its advice in a course of action that apparently can be followed only by the ruling of a Federal Judge. Preparations are underway to institute the appropriate lawsuit -- an amendment of 1st and 10th Amendment guarantees -- and my complaint will point out that the act in question has since been printed in the basic newspaper of Bullying Air Power Base (Washington, D.C.)

Update on Bryant v. Dept. of Air Force (see BAHM March; Report for March 1988); On March 31, 1988, D. C. District Court Judge John W. Walker III, in Bryant v. Department of Air Force, "pleadings," in their present form, do not permit this Court to reasonably infer from a theoretical basis for relief."

CAUS

BULLETIN



#4

Ed. by L. Fawcett & B. Greenwood

June 1986

J. ALLEN HYNEK 1910-1986

We must report, with regret, the passing of Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Astronomer and former Air Force consultant to Project Blue Book. Dr. Hynek died of a malignant brain tumor at Scottsdale Memorial Hospital in Arizona on April 27th.

His credentials in the UFO field are well-known to long time UFOlogists. More than anyone else, he brought respectability to the subject of UFOs, especially during times when the full forces of government and the media were coming down hard on such research efforts.

Being the true scientist, Dr. Hynek kept his mind open and tried to gather evidence, with which he might come to some logical conclusions about UFOs. Unfortunately, the evidence always proved to be very elusive. Many scientists equated "elusive" with "non-existent" and thus turned away from the problem. But Dr. Hynek could not shrug off the tens of thousands of eyewitnesses with simplistic labels like "kook", "drunk", or "ignorant." He gave the witnesses due respect and acquired fascinating information in return, which eventually appeared in his books and articles. His recognition that through all the smoke and haze of misinformation, genuine nuggets of scientific knowledge could be obtained on UFOs, might be regarded as his greatest lesson to present and future students of unexplained aerial phenomena.

To CAUS, Dr. Hynek's eventual endorsement of our position on government duplicity to cover-up UFOs was a great boost. It told us we were doing the right thing in our pursuit of evidence and that this evidence was adequate to prove our point. Coming from the Air Force's own former debunker, this meant much to us. And we will continue to follow his desire for an answer to the UFO phenomenon.

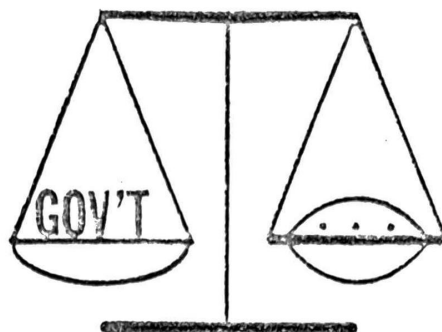
Dr. Hynek came into this world on Halley's Comet in 1910 and we are grateful that he was able to claim the last empty seat on it in 1986 to take his ultimate trip into the cosmos.

UFO/MILITARY ENCOUNTER IN BRAZIL

As we go to press, a major UFO wave in Brazil seems to be on-going. So far, we have the following:

Ozires Silva, head of the state oil company, was preparing to land his Brazilian-made Xingu aircraft at an air force base 66 miles from Sao Paulo on May 19th. He suddenly saw three colored lights in

JUST CAUSE



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THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF CITIZENS AGAINST UFO SECRECY (CAUS)

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Ground Saucer Watch, Inc., et al., v. CIA, et al., Civil Action 78-859 (D.D.C.)
PAYDAY NEAR ON FOIA LAWSUIT- (Washington, D.C.) On or about December 17, 1978, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is scheduled to release the results of its comprehensive search of files for UFO-related documents made in accordance with a stipulation submitted in September (1978) by Peter Gersten, attorney for Ground Saucer Watch (GSW).

The stipulation, submitted at the request of the CIA through U.S. Attorney William Briggs, specified which components of the Agency the plaintiff, GSW, wanted searched in line with the amended complaint Gersten filed in behalf of the Phoenix-based research group in August. (Following a July 7th Status Conference, GSW was granted permission by the Court to seek all CIA UFO documents in an amended complaint.) By mid-September, the stipulation was made an official court order by U.S. District Judge John Pratt and the CIA was given 90 days to search the stipulated components, make determinations of releasability, and index whatever documents it intended to withhold.

Prior to the stipulation, the CIA, in a letter to CAUS Director W. Todd Zechel, indicated it had already located "1,000 additional pages" of UFO materials. Subsequently, U.S. Attorney Briggs, representing the CIA, indicated to Peter Gersten that the Agency had found a "substantial" number of documents in addition to the 1,000 pages previously mentioned--perhaps as many as 10,000.

On November 24, 1978, U.S. Attorney Briggs informed Gersten that the CIA expected to comply with the 90-day stipulation and would produce by December 17th the documents considered releaseable, along with an affidavit detailing the documents being withheld, including a list of exemptions claimed for each item being denied. According to Gersten, "Once again, the U.S. Attorney indicated that the documents are believed to be substantial in number, but refused--because of the short period of time--to indicate the exact amount."

Gersten also disclosed that on November 22 he received three documents from the Defense Intelligence Agency which had been forwarded to the Department of Defense from the CIA, pursuant to the FOIA suit. Of the three DIA documents, two had not been previously released and contained Intelligence Reports (IRs) of civilian UFO sightings in Iran during June and July of 1978. The third document was the previously-released "Iranian Report" of September 1976. All three reports were originated by the U.S. Defense Attache's Office (USDAO) in Tehran.

(In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, only the originating agency is empowered to declassify and/or release documents. Thus, whatever documents the CIA locates in its files that were originated by other agencies must be forwarded to the pertinent agency for review and release.)

However, although the DIA documents revealed two UFO incidents most researchers were unaware of, the most significant disclosure was contained in IR 6 846 0392 78. Page two of the report makes reference to an evaluation performed on the now-famous Iranian incident of September 1976, referring to an analysis conducted by a DIA component coded as "DB-3B2." (This component as subsequently identified as the "Directorate of Intelligence Research-Western Division" by Louis Foster, FOIA Officer of the DIA.) At this point, it is not clear as to whether the evaluation was complete and/or that any conclusions were arrived at. Foster stated he would release the evaluation document to CAUS, along with two other DIA IRs originated in 1974 from a country not specified in the conversation.

Currently, a small amount of confusion exists as to how many of the documents the CIA has located were originated by Department of Defense components. Gersten received a letter from Charles Hinkle, Director of Freedom of Information and Security Review, DOD, stating that his office had received a number of documents from the CIA to be returned to the originator for clearance. Curiously, however, Hinkle's letter identifies the originating agencies as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Army--no mention was made of the Air Force, which seemingly would have transmitted a large number of UFO-related messages to the CIA. Gersten queried the U.S. Attorney about the matter, but only managed

to determine that the CIA forwarded "at least 100 documents" to the Department of Defense. If this figure is accurate, and Gersten's estimate--based on comments made by the U.S. Attorney--that the CIA has located in excess of 5,000 documents is equally correct, then it would seem the Agency's information channels provided it with a large amount of purportedly uninvited UFO data.

Obviously, at this point it is extremely difficult to determine how much information the CIA will release. Speculation about the forthcoming event consists mostly of expressions of distrust of the CIA, with many informed observers suspecting the really significant material will either be withheld or "not found." Former CIA employees, in particular those who worked in the Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) or the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC), cling to the position that the Agency had no interest or involvement with UFOs beyond the Robertson Panel (January 1953). It should be noted, however, that these individuals do not enjoy a reputation for being candid or forthright about events they've been directly involved in. Therefore, it is difficult to attach much credibility to their comments.

Comment: The GSW FOIA lawsuit is probably one of the most important events in the history of UFOlogy, yet it receives very little attention in the UFOlogical press and has gathered little support other than expressions of sympathy. In the meantime, accusations of multiple crashed saucer recoveries and other unsubstantiated claims are made in a circus sideshow atmosphere, seemingly designed only to draw attention. Publicity seems more important than results to these people; allegations are prolific but evidence is scarce. When offered an opportunity to take part in an effort to bring their claims into court, as part of an FOIA suit, they hastily back away. But they don't shy away from publicity or from making more allegations.

CAUS wishes to thank and commend GSW Director William "Bill" Spaulding for his support, both financially and morally, of the suit. Ground Saucer Watch, although one of the smallest and least commercial of the major groups, has financed this tremendous effort out of its own treasury, virtually without assistance.

Unfortunately, the most difficult part of the lawsuit may lie just ahead. If the CIA decides to withhold or expurgate a large number of documents, it will be up to GSW and Peter Gersten to force these documents to be released through litigation, defeating the CIA's claimed exemptions by presenting arguments to the court. It won't be easy--not many plaintiffs have ever prevailed against

Comment: The reason it took nearly two years to get to the bottom of this case was because those persons who participated in the event or had knowledge of it all felt the need to protect the names of the key individuals. Lt. Col. (USAF-Ret.) Robert Friend believed he was under a caveat not to disclose the names and, moreover, wouldn't and didn't speak about the incident until the Secretary of the Air Force's office had cleared it. (This came about as result of Emenegger/Sandler getting permission to use the case in their film.) Even after Jacobs discovered the memo in Dr. Hynek's files (seemingly, Hynek "borrowed" the memo from Project Blue Book files while serving as Scientific Consultant), Friend felt obligated to protect the sources and swore Jacobs to secrecy about the names.

I was able to ascertain Lundahl's name from Col. Friend, however, through a series of interviews. At first, Lundahl denied any involvement in the incident, but did say it hadn't happened as had been reported. Lundahl also felt obliged to protect Cmdr. Larsen, knowing this was not an official experiment of any sort and that Larsen considered it a personal experience. In addition, Lundahl's eventual admissions rather impugned his top assistant for many years, Bob Neasham. Therefore, Lundahl was understandably reluctant to discuss the event in any detail.

Be that as it may, it seems to me that the writers and producers who reported the incident should have at least talked with one of the main witnesses to make sure it had happened as described in Friend's memo. Had they done so, and had they subjected this case to the kind of scrutiny all UFO incidents need to be under, it would have never made its way into UFO folklore and I would have been saved the expense and anguish of investigating it. WTZ

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FT. RILEY LANDING: HOAX OR DELUSION? - Another case headed for the UFO folklore collection is one being currently promoted on radio shows across the country by former soldier stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, Aaron David Kaback, who claims to have guarded a "flying saucer" that had landed at the base.

Kaback originally wrote to CAUS on June 29, 1978, stating: "This is probably the hardest letter that I have ever written But (sic) I swear to God every word of it is true." He then went on to describe how he had been on guard duty sometime in November of 1965, standing sentry at the motor pool, when the Duty Officer came along at about 2 AM and ordered him into his jeep. The O.D. drove Kaback to a remote area on the base, where they met three other enlisted men who had also been pulled off their regular posts. The four men were taken to the rear of five-ton truck parked there in the field. According to Kaback: "...we drove for about 10 minutes and came to an area where there were three officers standing in the

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"The Evidence Will Speak for Itself"

A Primer on UFOlogy as a Public Issue

Citizens who are newcomers to the politics of UFOlogy probably wonder what is the best means for acquiring a capsule explanation of the issues and principals involved in this sociopolitical drama of the past 30-odd years. If you're one of those citizens, you might find the answers to your questions by reviewing two recent media events of interest to UFOlogists and ordinary citizens alike.

NYT

The first is the ground-breaking publication by The New York Times Magazine (14 Oct 79) of an in-depth article entitled "UFO Files: The Untold Story," by NYC-based freelancer Patrick Huyghe. Tracing the record of the growing credibility gap between what the Federal Government secretly collects/evaluates on UFO's and what it publicly acknowledges/releases, Huyghe's analysis leaves the reader with a bitter taste over what essentially is a deliberate, continuous UFO-data coverup by such agencies as the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Security Agency, the military-service departments, the Department of Defense, and the State Department. Needless to say, a substantial volume of documentation and commentary digested by Huyghe in the course of his extensive research had to be edited from the piece to conform to the magazine's word-space limitations. But even so, for a big-name medium like The New York Times to sponsor sober coverage of such a journalistically sensitive topic as UFOlogy marks a milestone in providing that investigative specialty its day in court. (Xerographic copies of the article may be ordered direct from the author -- 214 East 83rd Street - #5C, New York, NY 10028 -- postpaid at \$2.50 per copy.)

GSW

And speaking of UFOlogy's day in court: the other media event occurred in Bronx, N. Y., on October 25, 1979, in the form of a press conference held by CAUS legal director Peter A. Gersten. Curiously unattended by local print media representatives (including The New York Times), the conference was called to publicize the latest developments in the litigation of Ground Saucer Watch, Inc. Vs. CIA; to highlight the plans of Gersten to file (on behalf of CAUS) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuits against the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Department of the Air Force; and to dramatize the concern of CAUS members and others that the Federal Government's apparent mishandling of legitimate, hard-core UFO data could endanger the national interest. To support his intentions and contentions, Gersten distributed a "press kit" composed, in part, of selected government

documents recently obtained via FOIA actions. Among them was an NSA 1968 monograph, entitled "UFO Hypothesis and Survival Questions," the lead paragraph of which reads: "It is the purpose of this monograph to consider briefly some of the human survival implications suggested by the various principal hypothesis /sic.7 concerning the nature of the phenomena loosely categorized as UFO." (Xerographic copies of Gersten's 8-page press release (with index to the press kit) may be ordered direct from CAUS at the post-paid price of \$2.00 apiece.)

Call for National Convocation on UFO Secrecy

A CAUS member in the Washington, D. C., area has suggested that a coalition of UFO research groups sponsor and conduct a day-long National Convocation on UFO Secrecy, to be held, appropriately enough, in Washington, D.C., to coincide with the anniversary of the amended U. S. Freedom of Information Act (which took effect on February 19, 1975).

The convocation's objectives would be to --

- Foster wide-open, robust public discussion on the policies and practices of Federal, State, and local agencies in perpetuating official UFO secrecy. This could include (1) a program of speakers on specialized topics related to UFO secrecy/UFO news management; (2) a panel of experts debating one or more of the issues involved; and (3) the publication of the convocation's proceedings for sale to the general public.
- Provide a secure forum for heretofore undeclared witnesses to officially suppressed UFO data, in which their testimony can receive its day in court without being subjected to the whims of repressive, retributive authority. Presumably, this might include confessions of UFO secrecy by past participants in official UFO research. It also could include the coming forward of principals involved in cases of alleged retrieval/storage of "crashed saucers."
- Formulate direction of and plans for an aggressive campaign to end UFO secrecy and to coordinate the release and publication of heretofore secret UFO data in the possession of the U. S. and foreign governments. This could include a workshop on the mechanics of using the Freedom of Information Act as the primary tool by which to ferret desired data. It also could include formation of a lobbying corps to bring legisla-

tive reform to the Executive Branch's continuing efforts at maintaining UFO secrecy.

- Affirm and renew the resolve of concerned citizens to counter any present or future instance of UFO secrecy perpetrated by any official in the course of investigating UFO encounters or in the processing/evaluating of UFO data submitted to government agencies for analysis.

- Honor the work of Major Donald E. Keyhoe (USMC, Ret.), the "father" of anti-UFO secrecy, as the impetus for "citizens against UFO secrecy." This could include a testimonial, "contributors' plate" dinner in his honor (with "roasting"?), the proceeds of which would be applied to special projects.

MANAGING THE PROJECT

Of course, any undertaking of this magnitude would require thorough planning, sound management, adequate funding, and the dedication and hard work of volunteers. Assuming those resources can be acquired and marshaled within the next year or so, is there anybody out there who'd be interested in becoming the Project Manager for this call to action? And are there any persons able and willing to join him/her in forming the cadre of planners and coordinators necessary for developing and executing the project? If so, please send your names and qualifications descriptors to CAUS headquarters immediately. This is your chance to get involved, to help build on our growing record of success in dispelling ignorance of (and/or apathy toward) the dangers of sustained UFO secrecy.

Foreign Forum

It doesn't take long for U. S.-grown UFOlogists to realize that official UFO secrecy is confined no more to North America than is inflation. A subscription for one or two foreign UFO journals soon bears this out. Of course, in the Soviet Union and other totalitarian nations, everything of political importance starts out a secret. There, even the fact that UFO secrecy exists probably ought to be kept a secret in the eyes of some government leaders. (Which was the case here in the United States when UFO's debuted upon modern man's consciousness; now, with the evidence of Project Blue Book largely declassified, all those official pronouncements of a policy of non-UFO secrecy have a distinctly hollow ring.)

CAUS correspondents in Spain, for example -- having applauded American efforts at ridding the Executive Branch of any hold-over UFO secrecy policy/practices -- acknowledge their own government's poor record in fostering a free-flow of vital UFO data to the citizenry. In recent correspondence with CAUS, Jose Carlos Fernandez Garcia, president of Spain's Instituto Reusense de Investigacion Ufologica, observes: "The reasons of my letter is to express my solidarity with your efforts to get a planification of the information about UFO's; so kept in silence and in secrecy by the governments. We all-studions of this phenomenon know the risks that entails the want of information and the attitude taken for many

countries of not submission of these objects."

THE MEXICAN CONNECTION

Back on this side of the Atlantic, we find that Mexico might be sitting on a powder keg of UFO data. Case in point: Mexican embassy officials in Washington, D.C., have ignored CAUS inquiries about the Mexican role in the U.S.-led recovery of an alleged flying saucer that crash-landed on Mexican soil on December 8, 1950. According to UFO researcher W. Todd Zechel, the military recovery team out of Carswell Air Force Base, Tex., managed to dupe the Mexicans into thinking that the saucer was nothing more than an experimental American craft -- and hence the province/property of the border-crossing U. S. retrievers.

One easily can speculate on the Mexican embassy's demonstrated reticence about the event. Maybe the Mexican officials merely are embarrassed by this momentous intelligence scoop sprung on them by their neighbor to the north; and so they wish not to reopen that old wound in their international image. Or maybe they're a party to a U.S.-engineered conspiracy to suppress all past/present/future data about the recovery mission, with the understanding that the Mexican government share the wealth of knowledge derived from any on-going analysis of the craft. Then, a third theory would be a hybrid of the first two. Whichever theory survives the test of time, you can be sure that the next UFO that crash-lands in Mexico will receive not only royal treatment by the natives, but also the careful attention of a Mexican-led recovery team, acting on strict orders to resist interference from the greedy gringos from Texas.

In the meantime, CAUS researchers are trying another approach for cracking Mexico's wall of secrecy surrounding not just the 1950 case but also, presumably, any present or future body of valid UFO data. The results of this effort will be reported at a later date.

A NOTE TO CANADIAN CAUSians

At least one Canada-based UFO researcher is on the trail of alleged European retrievals (hardware and/or software). If any of the incidents pans out, it will dispel the notion that disabled UFO's somehow prefer to land on our side of the globe. CAUS plans to pursue the secrecy aspect of these incidents, and we commend our Canadian brethren for their investigative prowess to date.

Carter's Broken Promise

LARRY W. BRYANT *

In today's trend toward single-issue candidacy/recall on the part of the electorate, President Jimmy Carter's chances at reelection are slim indeed.

If you objectively can point to a string of broken campaign promises as the culprit in Mr. One Time's decline and fall, you should include among them his apparent failure to, in his words,

"make every piece of information this country has about UFO sightings available to the public and the scientists."

Although he did ask his science/technology advisor to look into the advisability of having the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reopen a formal Federal Government examination of the UFO problem (an act comparable to asking the oil cartel to report on the causes of worldwide inflation), President Carter nonetheless lost the chance for a turnabout in the credibility of officialdom's reaction to, and handling of, that problem.

Was his reneging due to a grand scheme to suppress vital UFO data from public view? Some of the hundreds of citizens who have bothered to write their views to the President probably would think so.

THE PULSE OF DISILLUSIONMENT

Citizens' letters to the President on UFO's -- representing all walks of life, all political/religious persuasions, all extremes of UFOlogical orientation -- carry a popular message, best depicted in quotations from a few of the letters at random:

• In your recent televised talk to the American public, you stated that you were going to honor all of your campaign promises. Mr. President, do you intend to honor the above promise? Having researched the problem of Government documentation regarding UFO's, I am aware of quite a bit of such documentation currently being held by various Government agencies and departments. I would be more than willing to submit specific details of the existence of this documentation to you for any action you deem appropriate.

• I was surprised to learn about your intended action concerning UFO's. The magazine U. S. News & World Report states that the President himself would disclose information on UFO's that will astound and surprise the American public. Is this information derived from the Project Blue Book or any other governmental projects? Or is this new information that has been kept from the public? As the magazine reports, Mr. President, you will disclose this information towards the end of the year. Is this a true statement? I am concerned about UFO activity in the U. S. and their meaning of existence. I would appreciate a letter of reply. May I thank you for being concerned over this important matter.

• Mr. Carter, I have followed the UFO mystery for over 25 years. In that time, I have seen USAF officers make comments about UFO sighters far worse than the comment Paul Rand Dixon made recently about Ralph Nader. I would hope that you will very quickly make "every piece of information" the government has about UFO's publicly available. I would hope that this would include information as to just who in the Federal Government is currently investigating them. Officially, or at least for public consumption, the USAF has been out of it since late 1969, but there are a great many people who feel that theirs was merely the overt investigation and that covertly another agency (a special branch of the CIA has been mentioned by some researchers) has both carried out investigations of UFO reports and harried

sighters into not publicly reporting details of their observations/encounters with UFO's. Your assistance in piercing the "silence Curtain" thrown up around UFO sightings for many years by the USAF and other agencies will be greatly appreciated.

• I have read several books on UFO's, and I am convinced beyond any doubt that they are not mere figments of the imagination, but actually alien spacecraft from other worlds. My own sightings convinced me even more. I have read (in that same article) that you have seen a UFO yourself. When I first became interested in UFO's I was very much a skeptic. But now I am completely the opposite. In these books I have read about government cover-ups, especially Air Force. I have read and I am convinced that both the government and the Air Force do in fact know that most UFO's are alien spacecraft. Of course, I am aware there have been many hoaxes. I have read that the Air Force has even threatened people who have had sightings with good evidence not to talk to the press or anybody about their sightings. This should stop immediately! Should good, decent citizens be intimidated when they have the right to know the truth? I am sure that by now you know the truth about UFO's. Of course, I have heard theories that there would be widespread panic, but I believe this is terribly underestimating the common sense of the American people. I believe if the government released, for publication, all UFO information over the course of the next few years it would not come as such a shock. After all, in a recent nationwide poll, 15 million Americans say they have seen a UFO. I realize UFO's are not a major national concern, so I can't expect you to do anything about it right away. I strongly believe that releasing all information on UFO's is something you can't put off. I have seen that in just your first month in office you are a man of action, and not afraid to do things differently. For this reason I believe if you don't do it, nobody will for a long, long time.

• I do believe the time has come to lift the lid off and release all the information the government has. Does the government in fact have an intact alien spacecraft hidden at Wright-Patterson A.F.B. along with its frozen occupants? As it stands now there is enough eyewitness testimony to say that something is or was hidden at the base. I realize this information would have to be released slowly because of the effect it would have on some people. But it would be a great step in bringing back an open government -- not one shrouded in secrecy. Reply wanted, please.

The Secretary of the Air Force's replies to these honest expressions of anticipation and concern generally have consisted of a form-letter response that says, in effect, "Thanks for writing, but we neither seek nor need your advice/support on this irksome matter /especially for our various mail processors along the way from White House to Pentagon/." Little wonder that any registered-to-vote recipient of that pat AF response would be disinclined to renew his/her faith in the Carter persona come election time.

Of course, it's possible that the Presidency

is not the fountainhead of official UFO secrecy. Considering Carter's apparent overall naivete on other issues of national concern or commitment, who's to say that, as regards the UFO controversy, he's not merely accepting at face value the out-of answers of his intelligence advisors?

Whether RSer or bungler, President Carter has left a sizable chunk of the electorate disillusioned and dismayed over the nonfulfillment of his al-

leged campaign promise. But, really, when you think about it -- you who've seen previous presidents dodge the UFO issue, term after term -- what UFO-oriented citizen actually ever has expected Jimmy Carter to plunge into the politics of UFOlogy?

* Mr. Bryant is the compiler-editor of an unpublished book entitled Jimmy Carter Answers His UFO Mail: Citizens' Letters to the President on UFOs.

EDITORIAL

The Crashed Saucer Secret: How We're Getting It - Why We'll Tell It

LARRY W. BRYANT

Now that its major issue is settled -- i.e., the right of a magazine to publish information gleaned from unclassified sources -- the celebrated case of the U. S. Government Vs. The Progressive Magazine raises questions about the Federal Government's possible intervention in the present and future efforts of UFOlogy media to publicize the facts/myths surrounding the growing suspicion that downed UFO hardware/occupants have been retrieved/stored by U. S. officials.

If upon sifting through rumor after rumor, claim after claim, unsubstantiated fact after unsubstantiated fact, a researcher stumbles across the crucial clue that unlocks Ali Baba's cave of UFO goodies, what is he to do with that key to the ultimate mystery of UFO's?

A FOOT IN THE DOOR

Well, if the researcher is Leonard Stringfield of Cincinnati, Ohio, the nation's leading specialist in the lore of "crashed saucers," he will proceed on a careful, methodical course of documentation until all the pieces of the puzzle are put in their proper places. In Stringfield's case, this means numerous man-hours of chasing fruitless leads, of enduring the sacrifice of his time needed for family matters, of remaining frustrated because of this or that missing element of data or lack of confirmatory evidence for the diversity of accounts relayed to him. It also means subjecting himself to abuse from persons who can't accept the seriousness of his work or who resent his leadership role in it. And it means exposing one's published interim reports to the critical whims of other researchers and mass-media analysts, who too often forget that what the report offers is not the final solution to the UFO controversy but rather a means for arriving at that solution.

Thus, if you're a Leonard Stringfield hot on the trail of retro-UFOlogy (the collection/evaluation of historical evidence gleaned from newly acquired evidence and testimony), you have every right to be apprehensive over whether your government is going to clamp down the secrecy lid on your findings. Should such a governmental incursion into your private life occur, what recourse do you have to protect your interests as a free citizen and to assure that the public's right to know is maintained free of prior-restraint censorship?

HAVE NO FEAR

If you follow the example of The Progressive's publisher, you'll enlist the aid of such public-interest groups as Citizens Against UFO Secrecy and the American Civil Liberties Union, both of which stand ready to advise you of your legal rights and obligations when Big Brother comes calling. And you'll rely on the glare of widespread publicity as a weapon to counteract any unconstitutional act that government officials might be contemplating using against you.

With that knowledge and assurance in hand, you will remain in a strong position to withstand unwarranted government control and to persevere in your efforts at being a conduit of information from, and among, sources heretofore entrenched in reticence.

Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS)

P.O. Box 4743

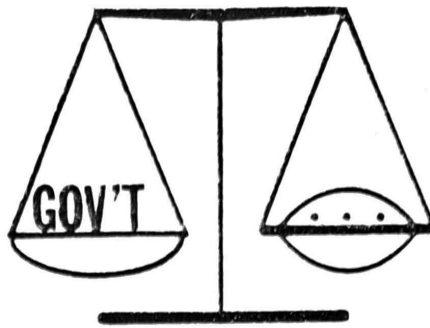
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However, although the DIA documents revealed two UFO incidents most researchers were unaware of, the most significant disclosure was contained in IR 6 846 0392 78. Page two of the report makes reference to an evaluation performed on the now-famous Iranian incident of September 1976, referring to an analysis conducted by a DIA component coded as "DB-3B2." (This component was subsequently identified as the "Directorate of Intelligence Research-Western Division" by Louis Foster, FOIA Officer of the DIA.) At this point, it is not clear as to whether the evaluation was complete and/or that any conclusions were arrived at. Foster stated he would release the evaluation document to CAUS, along with two other DIA IRs originated in 1974 from a country not specified in the conversation.

Currently, a small amount of confusion exists as to how many of the documents the CIA has located were originated by Department of Defense components. Gersten received a letter from Charles Hinkle, Director of Freedom of Information and Security Review, DOD, stating that his office had received a number of documents from the CIA to be returned to the originator for clearance. Curiously, however, Hinkle's letter identifies the originating agencies as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Army--no mention was made of the Air Force, which seemingly would have transmitted a large number of UFO-related messages to the CIA. Gersten queried the U.S. Attorney about the matter, but only managed

to determine that the CIA forwarded "at least 100 documents" to the Department of Defense. If this figure is accurate, and Gersten's estimate--based on comments made by the U.S. Attorney--that the CIA has located in excess of 5,000 documents is equally correct, then it would seem the Agency's information channels provided it with a large amount of purportedly uninvited UFO data.

Obviously, at this point it is extremely difficult to determine how much information the CIA will release. Speculation about the forthcoming event consists mostly of expressions of distrust of the CIA, with many informed observers suspecting the really significant material will either be withheld or "not found." Former CIA employees, in particular those who worked in the Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) or the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC), cling to the position that the Agency had no interest or involvement with UFOs beyond the Robertson Panel (January 1953). It should be noted, however, that these individuals do not enjoy a reputation for being candid or forthright about events they've been directly involved in. Therefore, it is difficult to attach much credibility to their comments.

Comment: The GSW FOIA lawsuit is probably one of the most important events in the history of UFOlogy, yet it receives very little attention in the UFOlogical press and has gathered little support other than expressions of sympathy. In the meantime, accusations of multiple crashed saucer recoveries and other unsubstantiated claims are made in a circus sideshow atmosphere, seemingly designed only to draw attention. Publicity seems more important than results to these people; allegations are prolific but evidence is scarce. When offered an opportunity to take part in an effort to bring their claims into court, as part of an FOIA suit, they hastily back away. But they don't shy away from publicity or from making more allegations.

CAUS wishes to thank and commend GSW Director William "Bill" Spaulding for his support, both financially and morally, of the suit. Ground Saucer Watch, although one of the smallest and least commercial of the major groups, has financed this tremendous effort out of its own treasury, virtually without assistance.

Unfortunately, the most difficult part of the lawsuit may lie just ahead. If the CIA decides to withhold or expurgate a large number of documents, it will be up to GSW and Peter Gersten to force these documents to be released through litigation, defeating the CIA's claimed exemptions by presenting arguments to the court. It won't be easy--not many plaintiffs have ever prevailed against

the CIA. In fact, the onus would be on Gersten to establish precedents.

Quite frankly, ultimate victory in the suit may depend upon the support the effort receives from the UFOlogical community. Rumors and allegations are, as usual, in excess; funds and encouragement are in short supply. If that is reversed, then perhaps all UFO evidence can be made available for study and the subject would soon be awarded the recognition it deserves.

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AIR FORCE, NSA AND FBI: EGG-ON-THE-FACE OVER CUBAN INCIDENT - ROBERT TODD: A FRIGHTENED UFOLOGIST - As reported in JUST CAUSE past issues (#4), an incident reported to have occurred in the skies over Cuba in March 1967, involving the "zapping" of a Cuban MIG-21 by a UFO, caused the Air Force and National Security Agency (NSA) to make threats against FOIA requester Robert Todd when he attempted to obtain government records of the incident.

NSA, an agency that typically says only "no comment" when queried about almost anything, reacted to Todd's threat to write to the Cuban government about the incident (as had been suggested to him by the CIA) by sending two FBI agents to his home in Ardmore, Pa., on July 28, 1978. The agents indicated to Todd that a half-page statement describing the incident which had been provided to him by a former NSA "security analyst" (actually, the NSA employee was a voice intercept operator and the statement was provided to Todd by Stan Friedman, who had been in contact with the source; Todd did not and does not know the source) was classified "above SECRET," and that such information, if transmitted to a foreign government, would be a serious violation of espionage laws. Having been read his "Miranda Rights" at the beginning of the interrogation, Todd was admittedly frightened by the agents' visit and remains disturbed about it even now.

However, Todd was not intimidated. Subsequent to the FBI visit, he wrote to both the Air Force and NSA, asking them to declare which portions of the "security analyst's" statement were classified, indicating that if such identification was made he would not disseminate or transmit the classified portions. NSA responded to Todd's July 31st letter on August 8th, stating, "This agency has located no record indicating that the incident related in the attachment to your 14 July 1978 letter in fact occurred. However, information contained in the attachment related to the alleged manner in which information about this incident was obtained and handled is classified since, as you assert, its origin is a former U.S. intelligence analyst. Any disclosure of such information by a United States intelligence analyst was presumably an unauthorized disclosure in violation of the law."

"Since you have been informed that such information is classified, I call your attention to the provisions of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 798, prohibiting the knowing unauthorized disclosure of classified information about or derived by communications intelligence activities of the United States Government. You are, of course, free to describe the incident in question to anyone (including the Cuban government) as long as you do not disclose classified information about U.S. Government activities or the manner in which information about the incident was allegedly obtained."

Signed by Daniel Silver, General Counsel, the NSA letter amounted to a lot of doubletalk and a refusal to flatly state that the "security analyst's" statement was classified or identify which portions should not be disseminated. And the Air Force didn't fare much better, almost matching NSA's doublespeak.

Responding to Todd's August 7th request for his FOIA case file (all documents generated as a result of his request), on September 14th, Col. James Johnson, Executive Officer of the USAF's Office of the Judge Advocate General, stated: "You have requested confirmation of the classification of the 'statement' attached to your letter of 14 July 1978 addressed to Mr. Nelson. You are advised that the Air Force can neither confirm nor deny the authenticity of this statement, nor the existence of any records concerning the incident described therein. However, if authentic I am advised the statement would be classified SECRET in its entirety."

Col. Johnson went on to state that the Air Force could release to Todd only the letters he had sent and received, excluding the "security analyst's" statement; all of which Todd obviously already possessed. As for the rest of the records, Johnson stated: "The following documents are also responsive to your request, but are exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (1) and (b) (5). They are classified, in whole or in part, in the interest of the national defense. They contain discussion which, if disclosed, would reveal Air Force intelligence gathering interests and practices. Further, they are pre-decisional in nature, and contain opinions and recommendations. Since they were prepared in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding, they are also not subject to the access provisions of the Privacy Act."

"a. Memorandum for Record on USAFSS/DAD (*Air Force Security Service/ Directorate of Administration) letter of March 24, 1978.

b. HQ USAFSS/CS letter, 5 May 1978 to HQ USAF/JACL (Air Force Judge Advocate General, Litigation Division*).

(*)=Acronym translations by CAUS Staff

- c. HQ USAF/JACL letter of 22 May 1978 to HQ USAF/SPIB (*Air Force Security Police, Classification and Safeguarding Branch).
- d. HQ USAF/SPIB letter of 25 May 1978 to HQ USAF/JACL.
- e. HQ USAF/JACL letter of 19 June 1978 to the following Air Force offices:
 - (1) Intelligence (IN)
 - (2) Security Police (SP)
 - (3) Judge Advocate General (JA)
 - (4) Information (SAF/OI)
 - (5) Assistant Vice Chief of Staff (CVA)
 - (6) General Counsel (SAF/GC)
 - (7) Administrative Assistant to the Secretary (SAF/AA)
- f. HQ USAF/JACL letter of 23 June 1978 to HQ USAF/IN (Air Force Intelligence*)
- g. HQ AFIS/INS (Air Force Intelligence Service, no translation available for "INS" *)
letter of 28 June 1978 to HQ USAF/JACL.
- h. HQ USAF/JACL Memorandum of 29 June 1978.
- i. HQ USAF/JACL letter of 21 July 1978 to HQ USAF/IN.
- j. HQ AFIS/INS letter of 1 August 1978 to HQ USAF/JACL."

Comment: The reactions, actions and statements made by the National Security Agency and the Air Force in this matter, when viewed collectively, give every indication of confirming the authenticity of the source's description of the incident. Informed observers and former intelligence employees can see no reason for the government's behavior other than an attempt to suppress information about an amazing UFO incident.

The former voice operator's statement, while arguably disclosing a small amount of sensitive information about NSA and AFSS, certainly doesn't warrant more than a pro forma attempt to plug a leak. However, NSA and AFSS chose to act like Nixon's "plumbers," sending memos and agents in a near-panic attempt to determine the source of the information.

Having tracked down and spoken with the NSA source for the Cuban story, the CAUS Director can vouch for the intercept operator's sincerity and apparent honesty. Both the source and Robert Todd have been shaken by the government's conduct, but neither are intimidated to the point of foregoing their efforts to determine and disseminate the truth. CAUS vows to support them in whatever manner is necessary.

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LEGAL PURSUIT FUND OFF TO MODEST START - In response to the plea issued in the last issue of JUST CAUSE for the establishment of a special fund of at least \$5,000, by which we can retain the services of CAUS Legal Consultant Peter Gersten, we are pleased to announce the receipt of \$200 from a long-time polemicist in the struggle against UFO secrecy. He prefers anonymity