

jects, including an oval object one foot in circumference and of an aluminumlike substance. Though the authorities supposedly were investigating, no further announcements followed ("UFO Found," 1957).

Contact? One theme of crash lore, more prominent in the 1980s (Clark, 1990) than in the 1950s, is that the Air Force's recovery of interplanetary wreckage led to direct communication between the U.S. government and alien beings.

Those stories began to circulate in the early 1950s, mostly but not exclusively in contactee circles. **George Adamski**, for example, alleged that Washington had on-going communications with "Space Brothers." Adamski associate and fellow contactee **George Hunt Williamson** asserted:

Some people are wondering if our government is attempting contact with Saucers. They [sic] have already had contact, but they are still working at it as evidenced by the fact that at Edwards Air Base in California there is a highly secret operation known as Project NQ-707. This project and its personnel is [sic] concerned with nothing but radio-telegraphic contact with Saucers. They have been successful in their work and have attempted to get the Saucers to land at a rendezvous point near Salton Sea in Southern California (Williamson, 1953).

Outside contactee circles these stories rapidly became a form of UFO-age urban folklore, though printed references to it are scant. In his dismissal of crash reports, Ed Sullivan cryptically referred to rumors of a "mysterious top-level rendezvous [sic] in the Australian Bush" (Sullivan, *op. cit.*). In 1955 Ohio UFO enthusiast Thomas M. Coñella claimed to have "astounding information concerning a flying saucer landing. The exact date is not known although it is put near the middle of 1948. If the information is correct, a giant 150 feet (diameter) flying saucer landed near Juneau, Alaska. The president (at that time it was Truman), his top aides and generals were supposed to have attended.... [L]ive humanoid space men emerged from the craft and took part in an interplanetary parley. The meeting was supposedly the first with the saucer race.... [T]he earth members of the meeting could not understand some of the

space people's humble beliefs and actions" ("Report Tells," 1955).

In January 1956 two magazines with the same name, *Flying Saucer Review*, reported two versions of the contact rumor. In each case its source was an anonymous contributor citing an anonymous source. In the American *Flying Saucer Review*, edited by Robert J. Gribble, a writer identified only as a radio executive stated that in 1949 he worked at the Los Angeles ABC affiliate and in that capacity joined a "research expedition ... which was slated to explore the upper reaches of the Amazon River in search of some proof of the origin of civilization on that continent." Members of the expedition, the author said, included a number of prominent scientists (none named), one of whom told him that "flying saucers exist in fact" and "they are from another world, possibly 5000 years advanced from ours." The UFO beings "are definitely akin [to] the Earthlings in appearance." The article goes on:

He [the scientist] and his associate geophysicist ... had been connected to Project Saucer as civilians, and had become disgusted with the manner in which the officials were handling this greatest of world developments since the Birth of Christ. He described how the government agency in charge of the saucer information planned, over a course of many years, to purposely "leak" bits of authoritative information to the public in the form of official statements, novels, "sightings," and even through the medium of motion pictures. This, he explained, was their way of "indoctrinating" the country into a state of mind whereby the people could accept the full truth about the space visitors without literally [sic] flipping their collective lids ("A Newsman's," 1956).

Rumors of an indoctrination program are still heard, but a story related at the same time in English's *Flying Saucer Review* is mostly forgotten. A writer identified only as a "special correspondent" wrote of his alleged conversation with a "highly placed American who was in touch with Air Force Intelligence and in a position to know the facts about flying saucers." Through communications with the aliens, the U.S. government knew UFOs to be "visitors from another

planet ... completely friendly ... undoubtedly trying to work out a method of remaining alive in our atmosphere before landing and establishing friendly communications." On three occasions the spaceships had tried to land, with disastrous consequences; "breathing the heavily oxygenated atmosphere of this Earth had literally incinerated the visitors from within and had burned them to a crisp" ("Let's Talk Space," 1956).

Nine years later *Flying Saucer Review* identified the "special correspondent" as "Rolf Alexander, M.D.," and "Alexander's" source as the famous American general and diplomat George C. Marshall (Creighton, 1965; "Rolf Alexander, M.D.," 1965). Though the magazine assured readers of "Alexander's" credibility, characterizing him as a prominent medical scientist, "Alexander" was in fact Allan Alexander Stirling, a New Zealand seaman who had jumped ship in 1920 and entered the United States illegally. To support himself he promoted various dubious health cures, meanwhile concocting a fictitious personal and professional history. His activities were interrupted by occasional prison sentences, including one for mail fraud and grand embezzlement (Hyman, 1949; Carpenter, 1955). Alexander/Stirling also claimed the power to break up clouds with his psychokinetic powers (Ross, 1955).

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of the Boyup Brook Police Station, who interrogated the witness, a local contractor.

At the contractor's request, his name has been kept confidential, although it was given in the report. From Constable Johnson's account it was evident that he was impressed by the witness.

When the encounter took place it was 9:35 P.M., October 30, 1967. The contractor was on the Kojonup-Mayanup Road, driving toward Boyup Brook, when his car came to a stop. The engine died, the headlights went out, and the car became stationary—all without any action by the witness. He had no sensation of deceleration or feeling the brakes go on.

After the car stopped, the contractor saw a beam or "tube of light" aimed down at his windshield. It was about two feet wide. Looking up along the beam he was startled to see an oval-shaped object about thirty feet in length. It was surrounded by a bluish glow which was steadily pulsating.

For several minutes the frightened witness remained in his stalled car, staring up at the weird-looking craft. Then the UFO moved away and the light beam disappeared.

"When it had gone," Constable Johnson quoted the contractor, "the witness found his motor running and his lights on." Strangest of all, the car was traveling at sixty to sixty-five miles an hour, as it had been before the UFO stopped it. The contractor had no recollection of starting the engine or speeding away from the scene.

Even though it is not certain that inaudible sound waves caused the reported effects, it could be a bad mistake to ignore the possibility. From studies of noise problems, some scientists and engineers believe that sustained, high-pitched audible sounds can lead to hallucinations—even suicidal and murderous impulses. If inaudible sound waves were generated by some powerful source they might possibly create similar reactions.

It is extremely important that we learn the answers to *all* the unknown UFO forces, not only so we can try to build

defenses but also to help prepare the public. Until we know these vital answers, no preparation program can succeed.

In 1952, when hundreds of UFOs were operating over the United States, a group of ranking AF officers urged a radical change in policy:

Stop the interceptor pursuits and try to communicate with the UFO aliens.

Remembering how headquarters had rejected plans for a secret crash program, I felt sure this new plan also would be killed. A week later, there was a Pentagon rumor that the program had started. Although I didn't believe it, I went to see the press official in charge of UFO information—a civilian named Albert M. Chop. As I expected, he denied the rumor.

"Are you sure the Air Force has never tried to communicate with a UFO?" I asked.

"Positive," said Chop. "Oh, some pilot may have blinked his lights or tried a radio contact—but there's no official plan for communication. We can't set up any public scheme like that. People would take it as an official admission that the 'saucers' are interplanetary."

The AF fears of public hysteria were not without a foundation. Many headquarters officers remembered the panic caused by an Orson Welles broadcast in 1938, which reported a landing by monsters from Mars. The action was described in realistic news bulletins from New York and then, supposedly, from the scene of the landings.

Though the program had been announced as fiction, many people tuned in later and took the broadcasts as fact. Tens of thousands fled their homes, setting off a frantic exodus in several eastern states. Many were hurt in traffic accidents, and others collapsed from heart attacks. The panic lasted two or three hours, until emergency newscasts explained the Mars invasion story as fiction.

If the AF had waited until the '52 flap was over, it might have tried the communication plan after careful explanations to the public, emphasizing there was no proof of hostility.

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Keyhole
1973

Long before now we might have had answers to the most important questions—the purpose of the surveillance, the kind of beings involved, whether the UFO-caused injuries were accidents or not, and whether meetings with aliens are possible—and intended. By now we might have made actual contact. **But the plan to communicate has always been suppressed.**

Such a program would be hard to keep secret, and the AF is still afraid of alarming the public. But there is a far more powerful reason—a motive deeply involving the aliens' technical advances.

Several times, the enormous value of the UFO technology—for Earth nations—has been admitted by experts who know the great possibilities.

Rear Adm. D. S. Fahrney, former Navy missile chief, citing the UFOs' incredible maneuvers and high speed: **"Such maneuvers would have to be the result of a tremendous technology of which we have no present knowledge. . . . If sightings continue, I believe there will be a contact which will give us important answers."**

William Lear, aerospace genius and manufacturer of the Lear jet, after a close sighting from his executive plane: "The beings who operate the UFOs must have learned how to neutralize and control gravity. Once we can do this we won't have to depend on aerodynamics for lift."

Morton Gerla, past president of the New York section of the American Rocket Society: "UFOs are capable of performances beyond our technological ability." In a statement to NICAP, he emphasized the importance of learning the secrets of the alien machines.

(See Appendix B for scientists and engineers statements on the superior performance of disc-shaped craft.)

Almost from the start, certain high-level AF research planners were determined to learn the UFOs' technology if humanly possible. By the end of 1953 hundreds of UFO chases were on record—and three pilots had lost their lives. In 1957,

Representative (now Senator) Lee Metcalf asked the AF if its pilots were still pursuing UFOs. In the reply from headquarters, Maj. Gen. Joe W. Kelly admitted the continued chases.

"Air Force interceptors still pursue unidentified flying objects as a matter of security to this country and to determine technical aspects involved."

In the 1962 revision of AFR 200-2, the AF-UFO directive, headquarters made another significant statement:

"The Air Force will continue to collect and analyze reports of UFOs until all are scientifically or technically explained, or until the full potential of the sightings has been exploited" (Section A-2-b).

Probably few citizens realize the grave situation behind the UFO pursuits. **Dr. Bruce A. Rogers, member of the NICAP Board of Governors,** is one of the UFO authorities fully aware of this hazard. In 1970, he wrote me about the danger that some other Earth nation might learn the aliens' technical secrets. It could be fatal to the United States, he said, if an unfriendly country acquired this knowledge first:

"It could make a nation master of the world. . . . Possession of this knowledge could greatly influence the future of the United States and perhaps determine our survival."

To determine our survival. This is the key to the dangerous AF pursuits—the determination that we shall be the first nation to learn the aliens' technical secrets and to use them for our protection.

These are the high stakes in the hidden gamble.

It is a gamble against heavy odds. If it should fail, it might lead to a disaster which could involve us all. But if it succeeds it might indeed influence our future and determine whether we shall survive as a free nation.

intent was to create a device which would rendezvous with unknown objects orbiting the Earth. If they proved hostile they would be destroyed.

Two years later, Gen. Douglas MacArthur told the West Point graduating class that nations of the Earth would some day have to be united against attacks by people from other planets. "We speak," he said, "of ultimate conflict between the united human race and the sinister forces of some other planetary galaxy." Because of his rank and great military experience, this warning was broadcast by many stations.

Even before this, some scientists linked with our space program reported plans to establish large colonies on other planets—even if they were already inhabited. And this is only a small part of the irresponsible broadcasts about our space program which probably have poured into alien ears, along with a flood of often misleading information about our troubled world.

During a nationwide wave of sightings in 1965, a long, oval-shaped craft came down a few miles from Exeter, New Hampshire. Observed at close range by police officers, the machine hovered near the ground, with five brilliant red lights pulsating in sequence—1,2,3,4,5, then 5,4,3,2,1. The pulsations appeared to be signals. In several similar cases, police officers had flashed their spotlights in response, but this time no attempt was made and after a few minutes the UFO departed.

Under increasing pressure from reports of UFO signals, the AF Office of Scientific Research held a special discussion on communicating with beings from other worlds. The conference included Dr. William O. Davis, a former AF physicist who had helped analyze UFO evidence; Dr. John C. Lilly, a scientist noted for his Navy-sponsored experiments in communicating with dolphins; Dr. Paul Garvin, linguist for the Bunker-Ramo Corporation, and a government cryptologist, Lambros D. P. Callimahos.

During evaluations of UFO reports, Dr. Davis had made a

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careful study of how alien explorers might communicate with humans. Contact with such higher-level beings, he said, would be seriously upsetting for Earth's inhabitants. In his opinion, the space visitors would realize this and delay communications while they tried to get us accustomed to seeing their spacecraft. During this period they would study our world and learn our languages (or those most frequently heard in broadcasts), so they would be ready for communication when we seemed at least partly prepared.

Some time before this, the RAND Corporation had worked out a similar plan for NASA, to guide our astronauts in future explorations of inhabited planets. These operations will include monitoring and recording any radio or television transmissions and probably computerized translation of languages, which is already under way. Members of an advanced race, such as the UFO operators, should be able to do all this and more, with superior equipment.

But would these explorers fully understand what they heard and saw? Can the UFO aliens tell the difference between truth and unfounded claims? Can they recognize humorous exaggerations and implied meanings behind the actual words?

Imagine for a few minutes that you are an observer from a world hundreds of years ahead of us, perhaps thousands. You are aboard a UFO surveillance spacecraft hovering high above our Atlantic coast, beyond the reach of interceptors. It is night, and you can see lighted cities below.

You are seated in a compartment containing a bank of electronic units which receive and record TV and radio transmissions. With the aid of automatic translators and other super-computers you understand English, French, Russian, Spanish and the languages of other major nations. When necessary you can get automatic translations of broadcasts from still more countries.

Switching back and forth, you tune in current news, a va-

speculated on disturbing motives we might find behind operations by advanced beings. Dr. Freeman Dyson of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study says we should be on guard against unpleasant surprises: we could discover beings with wisdom and serenity—or a race with murderous impulses. Prof. Jeremy Bernstein of the Stevens Institute of Technology says it is naïve to expect that extraterrestrial life will be benign. Using our world as an example, he states: "The more technological our own civilization becomes, in many ways the worse it becomes . . . one could imagine terrible civilizations with a very high degree of technology."

The guesswork and speculation are almost endless. But what it all adds up to is ignorance about space beings—dangerous ignorance when it concerns the UFO aliens.

In contrast, the UFO beings must have amassed a tremendous amount of information about humans during their long surveillance. At the 1965 military conference on communicating with extraterrestrials, several of the panel scientists discussed this probability.³ Dr. William O. Davis, former AF physicist who had been involved in the UFO problem, was convinced space visitors would learn our languages before taking steps toward actual contact. By now the aliens must know what we look like, through television and radio programs, and also how we react to many different situations. How they interpret this we have no idea—they could be badly misled about our world.

In 1963 the Space Science Board emphasized the great impact which finding other-world life will have on all of us. "The discovery of life on other planets will have an enormous and lasting effect on people of every race and culture," said the Board. It also stressed that finding other intelligent life should be our main goal.

In the years since then there has been only one tiny official step even remotely connected with space-being communications. This is the Navy attempt to reach an

³ Details in Chapter 4.

understanding with dolphins, a program headed by Dr. John C. Lilly. The Navy has even placed a dolphin in school, to bring it up in association with young children. This is not meant as ridicule. The project is a serious one, and Dr. Lilly has already achieved some success. This has a special importance, according to the scientist. Learning how to communicate with dolphins might help us in contacts with space beings. But, even if this should later prove true, it is of no help now.

We urgently need a full-scale communication program, to learn the facts and to correct our grave mistakes and blunders. But the opposition by Hibbs, Gold, Kopal and other respected scientists is still a powerful influence against such an attempt. One of the strongest recent warnings came from Dr. Kopal, in *Man and His Universe*:

The risks entailed in an encounter with another civilization would vastly exceed any possible interest—let alone benefit, and could easily prove fatal. Therefore, should we ever hear that "space-phone" ringing in the form of observational evidence which admits no other explanation, for God's sake let us not answer, but rather make ourselves as inconspicuous as we can to avoid attracting attention!

But it is already too late. Beings from a more advanced world are here now. It is impossible to hide from them.

There is only one sensible course left—to launch a careful but practical program to learn all we can about the UFO aliens and then to attempt communication and contact.

The special plan already mentioned, which avoids radio and television transmissions in the first phase, has been carefully prepared to overcome the main objections. Until it is approved as an official project I shall call it by a name which seems to fit it best:

OPERATION LURE.

In the fall of 1968 the basic Operation Lure plan was far enough advanced for a confidential discussion with members

Communications
73
Keybase

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From: "Bob Huff" <bobhuff@tidalwave.net>

Reply-To: <bobhuff@tidalwave.net>

Date: Mon, 17 Jul 2000 17:49:03 -0400

To: <squishy@altavista.com>

Subject: Re: Radio Communications

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Hi Grant,

1. I've been told by two reliable sources that radio-like communications with Aliens were occurring "out West". One location that was strongly hinted at is the National Radio Astronomy Observatory near Socorro, New Mexico.

The methods were not explained. However, I met another individual who was aware of MJ12. He started to discuss of covert means of communications used by the Government based upon wavelet forms. To a radio receiver based upon traditional sine functions, wavelets communications would be interpreted as static. These wavelet functions were supposedly not discovered until 1987.

2. I was told by two sources who worked directly with MJ12 that the organization was a US-led with limited dissemination to other countries. MJ12 apparently has a presence in Menwith Hall (?) in England. No mention of Canada. I'll ask.

Hope these items help.

Best Regards,

Bob Huff

"Given a choice between two theories, take the one which is funnier."

----- Original Message -----

From: squishy@altavista.com

Date: 17 Jul 2000 13:08:51 -0700

><MJ12 interacts with the aliens in number of different ways: -

><Live interactions - Radio-like communications

>

>Am doing a manuscript related to the late Wilbert

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2

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Psst... Hey, you...

squishy@altavista.com

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From: Nick Balaskas <nikolaos@yorku.ca>

Date: Mon, 17 Jul 2000 20:42:33 -0400 (Eastern Daylight Time)

To: squishy@altavista.com

Subject: Re: Radio Communications

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On 17 Jul 2000 squishy@altavista.com wrote:

> PLEASE KEEP THIS CONFIDENTIAL FOR TIME BEING. HUFF
 IS ANSWERING
 > QUESTIONS FOR ME ON RADIO COMMUNICATIONS WITH ALIENS
 THAT HE
 > MENTIONED IN ONE OF HIS POSTS. I ALSO QUESTIONED
 WHETHER CANADA
 > WAS IN THE LOOP.
 >
 > ANY COMMENTS + OR - ARE APPRECIATED
 >
 > GRANT

<snip>

Hi Grant.

As you may be aware, your friend has posted quite a few messages to UFO UpDates about some very incredible information about MJ-12 and related topics. Except for a very few skeptical and critical comments, the relative lack of replies (compared to the sale of alien abduction files, for example) seems not to have convinced anyone that he is on to something real. I suspect that your friend is being taken for a ride and he should be very careful that his credibility does not suffer as a result of his overly enthusiastic promotion of what he has been told as being the truth.

I am not in a position myself to make a judgement on what your friend says regarding radio communication with aliens using wave

packets but I am very interested in this confidential information you shared with me and I have trusted friends who are radio astronomers who would be in a position to give expert comments on this possibly important revelation. For example, Dr. Chris Purton is a Canadian radio astronomer who has recorded and analyzed UFO sounds while he was a professor here at York University in the 1970's (I was one of his students). On Thursday I got some macadamia nuts in the mail from Chris (he works in Hawaii but is now on a special assignment at the Penticton radio observatory in B.C.) thanking me for the tapes of UFO sounds I sent to him. If there is anything unusual going on at the facilities in New Mexico, he would be able to find out.

One thing that puzzles me is why all these people are speaking to your friend. Did he phone them or approach them all separately at some restricted facility or did they contact him directly? Unless he can give much more details or something that can be readily verified independently, I think most people, including myself, will ignore him in order not to confuse what he claims with what we already know as fact about UFOs and the secrecy behind them.

In any case, we should never close any door to any potentially new information about the UFO phenomena, even if what we have is nothing more than just rumours and unsubstantiated stories at this time. I would encourage your friend to continue with his search for the truth but to be very cautious, especially considering the extent they will go to keep others from knowing as he mentioned in an earlier post of his.

Nick

Change message text width in [Settings](#).



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY DEEP SPACE PROBES

Bill Hamilton Executive Director of Skywatch International, Inc. writes that when I served in the US Air Force in the 1960s I was assigned to Security Service which reported directly to the National Security Agency (NSA). NSA is mainly concerned with signal intelligence (SIGINT) and uses the finest radio equipment to tune into the signals transmitted by various military organizations throughout the world. These military communications are often encrypted so that only the intended receiver can decipher them. We have heard from various sources that have worked within compartmentalized NSA projects that NSA may also be interested in intercepting signals from extraterrestrial sources in order to maintain national security. We know from documents released from FOIA requests that the NSA has maintained an interest in UFOs. The mission of tapping some type of signal from UFOs operating within or without our atmosphere, or from planetary bases of operation is conceivable. "There are many intelligence reports that NSA may have numerous "Deep Space Probes" some reaching beyond the orbit of Neptune. The real purpose of these space probes has not been determined. NSA/OCR is the reported office responsible for tracking these probes. Why then is NSA in deep space when the "threat" as we know it is centered here in the near Earth environment? A NSA source reported that one of these NSA Deep Space Probes detected a failed parachute on the Mars' Lander. NSA reported this to JPL, but JPL did not inform the public. And, the "Aliens" are reportedly suppose to have a base on Neptune's moon Triton. Perhaps these NSA Deep Space Probes monitor "Alien" activity in our Solar System? A list of the successful NSA probes can be seen at:
http://home.sprintmail.com/~rigoletto/reports/nsa_deep_space_probes.htm
Thanks to Bill Hamilton: skywatcher22@hotmail.com.

Extraterrestrial DX Circa 1924: "Will We Talk to Mars in August"

Thomas H. White -- January 1, 2000

Today, whenever someone hears a radio station, it is safe to assume the signals originated on Earth. However, in the summer of 1924 there wasn't the same certainty. In August some were carefully making last minute adjustments to their radio sets, hoping to hear signals from Mars. Some, thanks to stations like WHAS, would temporarily claim success.

Today, because of the various landings on Mars, the red planet is seen as a vast and probably lifeless desert. But in 1924 there was reason to believe that extensive vegetation, and perhaps even advanced life, existed on the red planet. Some even believed that Martian inhabitants would be far superior to human beings. Astronomer Percival Lowell had been the United States' foremost proponent of the existence of an advanced Martian civilization. In a series of writings Lowell claimed his telescopic observations had revealed, on especially clear nights, an intricate network of lines on the Martian surface. He hypothesized that these lines were a complex canal system, used to irrigate the dying planet with water drawn from the polar ice caps. Most other observers saw only vague shadings on a smudgy sphere, distorted by the Earth's atmospheric turbulence. But if Lowell's observations were correct, then an advanced civilization must have existed on Mars, and might still exist. Communication with these beings promised great scientific revelations.

Over the years there had been various proposals for contacting Mars. Flashing a series of bright lights towards the planet had been suggested by the electrical experimenter Nikola Tesla, but never attempted. A New York Times editorial endorsed the suggestion that a proof of the Pythagorean theorem be carved on a vast scale on the Siberian steppes. Not only would this be big enough for easy viewing, but the canal-digging Martians would be favorably impressed with our own engineering and mathematical skills. A little known Clark University professor by the name of R. H. Goddard was experimenting with rocketry, which he claimed would one day link the planets, but his work was still barely getting off the ground.

Thanks to the march of science, Earth now had a powerful new communication tool--radio. During the previous four years millions had witnessed, in their own living rooms, the miracle of capturing voices from half a continent away. The previous November some had received transatlantic signals exchanged during the International Radio Week tests. Would not a Martian civilization, builders of a canal system far beyond the capabilities of humans, be thoroughly versed in the advanced use of radio? On earlier close passes, perhaps over many thousands of years, Mars might have fruitlessly attempted to hail its backward neighbor. Earthlings now had the technology required to receive signals across vast expanses of space. On August 23rd Mars and Earth would come to within 55.7 million kilometers of each other, their closest approach since 1804. Perhaps for the first time the Martians would find us listening.

In spite of skepticism (the Marconi organization called it a "fantastic absurdity"), plans were organized on various fronts. Apparently no attempt was made to transmit signals to Mars. Transmitter powers were too limited, and it was known that the newly discovered Heavyside Layer (ionosphere) would absorb and scatter any signals sent from Earth on the frequencies then in use. (Although no doubt some announcers couldn't resist the temptation to say hello "to our Martian listeners".) It was hoped that more powerful Martian transmissions would be able to bridge the gap. Thus, the task on Earth would be to intercept these transmissions. And every home with a radio was a potential detector.

Professor David Todd, former head of the Amherst College astronomy department, worked to organize radio silent periods, to aid the reception of any interplanetary signals. Major General Charles Saltzman responded by ordering all American military stations to monitor and report any unusual signals, but he didn't order any cutback in normal transmissions. Admiral Edward W. Eberlen, Chief of Naval Operations, did the same for his branch of the military. Professor Todd had requested that every radio station maintain a five minute silence each hour over a two day period. Only WRC in Washington, DC appears to have complied with this request, although officials in other nations were reported "interested".

Interpretation of the signals also merited attention. A Martian broadcast might be in the form of a speech delivered in an alien tongue, or Earth might be serenaded by a lilting Martian tune. But most expected any transmissions to use a code based on some mathematical key. William F. Friedman, Chief of the Code Section in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, announced he was available to interpret any otherworldly codes. Friedman had already gained recognition by deciphering a series of messages between two defendants in the Teapot Dome scandal.

Monitoring centered on Saturday night, when the two planets were at their closest. However, strange signals were reported even before the nearest approach of the planet. Radio operators in Vancouver reported on Thursday that they were receiving a series of "four groups of dashes in groups of four". Both the form and origin of the strange signals were unidentified, and a close watch was promised. In London a specially constructed 24-tube set picked up "harsh notes" of an unknown origin. WOR engineers in Newark, New Jersey reported similar sounds at nearly the same wavelength. A Bostonian reported a strange ringing, ending with an abrupt "zzip".

Into the midst of all this activity marched WHAS in Louisville, Kentucky. By coincidence, military maneuvers near Louisville were scheduled on Friday, the day before Mars' closest approach. (Mars was, after all, the god of war). WHAS saw the maneuvers as an opportunity to score a first, and scheduled a special half hour program, where for the first time a "war" correspondent would broadcast live the progress of the mock battle. Credo Fitch Harris, then manager of WHAS, reported on the events in his book "Microphone Memoirs". WHAS's innovative program featured a remote broadcast carried by telephone lines direct from the "front". A Colonel Hamer provided commentary. By chance he was located between two three-inch field artillery pieces firing in an alternating sequence at four times per minute. Scattered small arms fire could be heard at the same time. Because the colonel's remarks ended a few minutes earlier than expected, the close of the program consisted solely of the sounds of the firing of the artillery and small arms, unbroken by any announcements.

According to Mr. Harris, this final segment was thought by some listeners to have originated from Mars. Imagine the reaction of an unsuspecting person, searching for evidence of Mars, coming across this odd program. (Most schedules listed WHAS as carrying orchestra music at this time.) Every fifteen seconds a loud "bong" was heard, as the loud artillery reports overwhelmed the microphone. In between the small arms firing sounded like a strange code, clearly not Morse. Could it be Mars? Could it be anything but Mars?

Eventually the various mysterious reports were sorted out. The operators of the 24-tube set decided they had heard nothing more exotic than "a combination of atmospheric and heterodyning". (RCA engineers calculated that, for the signals to have originated from Mars, a one million megawatt transmitter, consuming the equivalent of 2.7 million metric tons of coal hourly was required. The engineers suggested that the Martians had better outlets for their talents and resources). The Vancouver signals were identified as a new type of beacon being developed to aid navigation in Washington state inland waterways. And although WHAS eventually took great pride in its contribution to the confusion, as Credo Harris' book greatly overstates the number of reports that could be traced to WHAS, everyone

eventually figured out the true nature of the mock battle broadcasts.

The final consensus was that there was no evidence the red planet had shown any interest in talking to us, although, as noted by the New York Times, "...men would never cease trying to establish communication with Mars". Camille Flammarion, 82 year old French astronomer, was confident not only that the Martians were far superior to Earthlings, but that they ultimately would contact us through the means of mental telepathy. (Fourteen years later Orson Welles' famous "War of the Worlds" broadcast would convince many that the Martians were indeed making an unexpected direct, and very unwelcome, contact.)

Perhaps it's best that Mars turned out not to have any radio stations. It's difficult enough having to regulate radio on an earthly scale. Having to include other planets in regulatory agreements would just make things even more complicated.

By the way, I just noticed something. No one ever explained where the Boston "zzip" signals came from...

A full recording of Orson Welles' 1938 War of the Worlds broadcast is available at [EarthStation1's Radio Sounds Showcase](#). Even though this broadcast caused considerable panic, it was later adapted and repeated in other countries, sometimes with tragic results. See, for example Don Moore's [The Day the Martians Landed](#), which reviews a broadcast made in Quito, Ecuador in 1949.

- [United States Early Radio History](#)

Whispers in Dark Part 1

One early experimenter who wanted to make a bold move to contact other worlds was Nikola Tesla, the brilliant, but eccentric, electrical pioneer. He set up equipment in his laboratory near Pikes Peak, Colorado in 1899 to "talk to the planets", as he expressed it. He sent powerful alternating surges of electricity into the ground, believing that the magnetic field of the Earth would increase the power of the signal. He made light bulbs glow miles away, but he was unable to detect any extraterrestrial response.

After the invention of radio, the emphasis shifted from that of trying to send a signal to that of trying to receive a signal from space. The hope was that other intelligences had radio too, and were trying to signal us.

Sometime after Tesla's failed experiment, he claimed to have received interplanetary signals sent by intelligent beings.

In 1921 the radio pioneer Guglielmo Marconi reported that he had detected pulsed signals on a wavelength of 150,000 metres, coming out of space from the direction of Sagittarius while aboard his experimental communications yacht, the Elettra.

In August, 1924, the idea of communicating with Mars reached fever proportions because on August 23rd Mars and Earth would come to within 55.7 million kilometers of each other, their closest approach since 1804. No attempt was made to transmit signals to Mars because transmitters were still too weak, and the newly discovered ionosphere would absorb and scatter any signals sent from Earth on the frequencies then in use. Instead, it was hoped that the Martians had more powerful transmitters that would be able to bridge the gap. The task on Earth would be to try to intercept those transmissions.

David Peck Todd, Professor of Astronomy at Amherst College and friend of Percival Lowell, proposed operating a radio set from a dirigible 3000 meters above the ground for communicating with Martians in the belief they were capable of tuning in on our broadcast stations. Todd asked the U.S. Government to turn off its high-powered transmitters for five minutes before each hour to give him "silent periods" in which to listen for signals during the close transit with Mars from August 21 to August 23rd. The military responded by ordering all military stations to monitor and report any unusual signals, but didn't cutback normal transmissions. Professor Todd also requested that all radio stations maintain a five minute silence each

hour over a two day period, but only WRC in Washington, DC cooperated. During these "silent periods" Todd used a receiver tuned to a wavelength between 5 and 6 kilometers to record any signals coming through. After sorting out the practical jokers, all he and listeners throughout the country could pick up was a potpourri of jumbled dots, dashes, and code groups, nothing that could be ascribed to an extraterrestrial source. We know today that such very long wavelengths as 5 or 6 kilometers are reflected back into space and could not have penetrated to the ground.

The jumbled dots, dashes, and code groups that Todd did receive were recorded on photographic film, and in 1924 the New York newspapers for August of that year reported the following:

MYSTERY DOTS AND DASHES WAS MARS SIGNALLING? WHAT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM REVEALED.

The development of the photographic film of the radio signals for the 29 hour period while Mars was close to Earth, deepens the mystery of the dots and dashes heard by widely separated powerful stations. The film disclosed in black and white a regular arrangement of dots and dashes along one side. On the other, at about evenly spaced intervals, are curiously jumbled groups, each taking the form of a crudely drawn face.

A giant step in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence came in 1932, when Karl Jansky, a radio engineer at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey, built the first radio telescope. Another huge step was taken in 1937 when Grote Reber constructed a 10 meter parabolic dish antenna and began to make a radio map of the sky.

After World War II, the field of radio astronomy began to come into its own with the construction of ever larger radio telescopes. With this growth, some scientists began to speculate about the possibility of detecting intelligent signals from space. An article in the September 19, 1959, issue of Nature by Giuseppe Cocconi and Philip Morrison gave the idea some respectability. They recommended that a search for intelligent signals from beyond the solar system should be instituted with existing large radio telescopes in the microwave region around the 21 centimeter wavelength(1420 MHz), which is that of hydrogen.

The idea caught the attention of a young radio astronomer named Frank D. Drake, and in 1960, when he was at the National Radio

Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) in Green Bank, West Virginia, he carried out humanity's first serious attempt to detect interstellar radio transmissions. He called it Project Ozma after the queen of L. Frank Baum's imaginary land of Oz -- a place "very far away, difficult to reach, and populated by strange and exotic beings." The stars he chose for the first SETI search were Tau Ceti in the Constellation Cetus the Whale and Epsilon Eridani in the Constellation Eridanus the River. Both stars are about eleven light years (66 trillion miles) away, are about the same age as our sun and seem reasonably likely to have inhabited planets.

Next week, we'll take a look at Project Ozma and at modern SETI programs.

What do you think about the search for extraterrestrial intelligence?
Post your comments on the UFOs/Aliens Bulletin Board

Contact Government.

George Hunt Williamson

Some people wonder if our government is attempting contact with Saucers. They have already made contact, but they are still working at it as evidenced by the fact that Edwards AFB Base in California there is a highly secret operation known as Project NQ-707. This project and its personnel is [sic] concerned with nothing but radio-telegraphic contact with Saucers. They have ~~has~~ attempted to get the Saucers to land at a rendezvous point near Salton Sea in Southern California.

"Williamson, George Hunt "Other Tongues - Other Flesh"
Amhurst WI Amhurst Press 1953

George Adlanski claimed the government had on-going communications

Signals from Space

Frank Edwards "Flying Saucers -
Serious Business" Bantam Books
1965

P. 73 Nikola Tesla (Tesla coil & alternating current)

- ^{put theory}
- use ~~power~~ magnetic field of earth used draw power
 - use this to signal other planets (Colorado Springs)
 - ("giant-size blast of manmade lightning" - cross space as signal)

method "by alternately changing the flow of current thro an immense coil, seventy five feet in diameter, and finally shooting it into a copper ball atop a 200 foot tower, Tesla produced bolts of artificial lightning which literally rocked the country for many miles around."

74 Tesla believed that his messages to space had been answered. He described the 1899 signals as "periodic with such clear suggestion of number and order that they could not be traced to any cause then known by me..." although I did not decipher their meaning it was impossible for me to think of them as accidental... there was a purpose behind those signals... they were the results of an attempt by some human being, not of our world, to speak to us by (wireless) signals. I am absolutely certain they were not caused by anything terrestrial."

75 Aug 23, 1924 Prof. of Astronomy at Amherst College, Dr. David Todd.

- Navy Observatory

Went an agreement with Charles Francis Jenkins to test a device that could record radio signals on sensitized paper or on film (Jenkins built the first successful machine for projecting motion pictures and the scanning-disk system used to convert television signals in TV pictures)

75-76 for story

*Idial's UFO Mag
#1 New York
March 1978*

THE AIR FORCE IS LYING ABOUT UFOs!

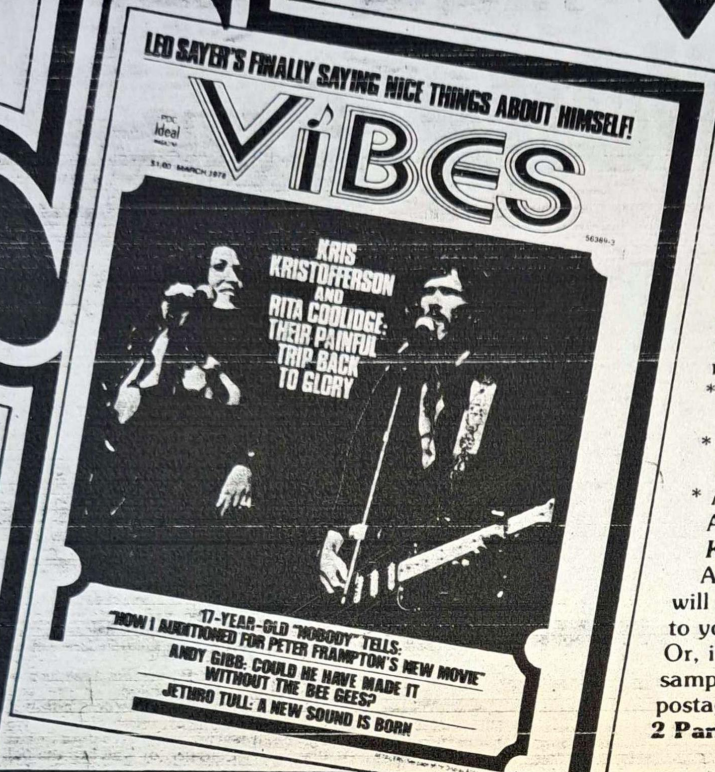
By Yvonne S. Durfield

YOUR MUSIC SCENE COMES ALIVE

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ner at the Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio (it's on the second floor, facing the entrance to the cafeteria). But most of the suddenly-released material was either devoid of new information, or of the kind which debunks UFOs and undermines the credibility of witnesses.

For years, UFO watchers had known that Project Blue Book prepared 14 major reports. Copies of reports numbered 1 through 12, and #14, were released and widely disseminated. However, report #13, thought to include major new UFO evidence and to mention a separate investigation, turned up missing from Air Force historical archives at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, and from Pentagon central files. Also missing is the so-called "frame analysis" of gun-camera films produced in the 1960s. While numerous gun camera films were taken by Air Force jets, and might provide conclusive evidence on the origin and significance of UFOs, they have been removed from the archives and withheld. Other files have

been edited, sometimes with vital information crossed over in black ink, denying vital details to the public.

Far more dramatic, although it again denies the fact, the Air Force maintains "contact teams" charged with being ready for encounters with aliens from space.

Shortly after a 1974 UFO sighting at an airbase in Greenland, the men stationed there noticed a wild flurry of activity. A major describes it this way:

"A high-ranking general from the Pentagon arrived in a T-39 jet. Then, 12 technicians with all sorts of equipment arrived in a C-130 transport. An area of the base was cordoned off, and these men were billeted there. Two of the base's helicopters were made available for their use. We were told that these men were a 'contact team' and that some signal had been received from a UFO, which they were to meet out on the icecap the next morning. They went out in the choppers for the rendezvous, but the UFO failed to show up...."

The existence of these teams was also verified by Lt. Col. James B. Sneider, who watched the teams train in the Panama Canal Zone in 1974 and noted that their activities were "TOP SECRET." Sneider submitted an affidavit to a private UFO research group indicating that at least 40 men—some veterans of the Son Tay POW-camp raid in Vietnam—are now kept at the ready for contact with extraterrestrials. Included in the teams are medics, linguists, and psychologists.

All the preceding, while not based on evidence that would meet courtroom standards, is regarded as proven fact by serious UFO researchers. There are further, more serious charges being levied against the Air Force which are most difficult to document, because of the curtain of secrecy which still hangs over military contact with UFOs.

Is the Air Force investigating UFOs today?

Elsewhere in this edition, Dr. J. Allen Hynek says maybe not. But Hynek is a cautious man. Others

THE AIR FORCE IS LYING ABOUT UFOS!



think so.

There have been rumors over the years that the Strategic Warning Staff (SWS), cloistered in a heavily-guarded Pentagon basement, has assembled UFO data secretly for years—and was doing so even while *Project Blue Book* was underway! Birch J. Carter, 36, an ex-sergeant in the Air Force who spotted blinking, globe-like objects chasing his C-124 transport in 1968, claims that he was taken to the SWS "command center" and interrogated about the incident. He saw files, marked "TOP SECRET," on other UFO encounters. "I personally know at least two other UFO witnesses

who were required to report to SWS," Carter claims.

Ralph Blum, CBS newsman and co-author of *Beyond Earth: Man's Contact with UFOs*, tells of long-time speculation that there's a "Room 39" in the Pentagon where UFO reports are assembled, tabulated, and then shipped to that underground facility in Virginia. Actually, the location is probably Room 1 C 923 in the Pentagon, where the Strategic Warning Staff is in electronic communication with U. S. bases around the world.

Important sightings are "briefed"—written-up in sparse, capsulized reports—for the White

House, the CIA, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The talkative General Brown is one of the recipients, on an "eyes only" basis.

General Brown is neither the first ranking officer to admit official interest in UFOs, nor the first to acknowledge that they were spotted regularly in Vietnam. Major General Thomas Childe, vice commander of the 7th Air Force in Saigon, told reporters in 1966 that metallic flying "platelets" were being sighted on combat missions and that authorities had ruled out the possibility that these were North Vietnamese weapons. Combat pilots, interviewed privately, have confessed their

(continued on page 16)

puzzlement over these small, silvery disks, which seem to be a miniature version of the flying saucers reported elsewhere in the world.

Sergeant Thomas F. Bronziak, a photo-interpreter for the Air Force, says that combat films from 'Nam were edited to delete UFOs—even in classified reports!

Are these "platelets" remote-control craft dispatched from mother-ship flying saucers? Are they identical to the "foo fighters" of World War II—UFOs of the very same description repeatedly sighted by Allied and Luftwaffe airmen? Is there any truth to a rumor that these platelets caused the loss of an F-4 Phantom near Hanoi?

As with everything else, the Air Force just isn't saying.

Has the Air Force captured and test-flown a UFO?

Benjamin Schermer, editor of *Armed Forces Journal*, picked up "captured UFO" rumors several years ago, but didn't print them because he felt he lacked sufficient evidence.

Otto Binder, a well-known authority on the paranormal, says he's seen classified evaluation reports on a "warehouse" filled with parts and equipment from a crashed saucer, though not necessarily an actual saucer in flying condition.

A man we can't name, an aviation photographer and a credible source, claims not merely to have seen a captured UFO but to have taken a Kodachrome-25 color slide of it with a 35-mm. camera and a 500-mm. telescopic lens. This happened in 1974 in the sun-baked desert at Nellis Air Force Base, near Las Vegas, the site most frequently mentioned as possible captured-UFO test base.

Our photographer can't be identified because he holds a defense-related job, although not connected with what happened that day. A member of the American Aviation Historical Society and a spare-time collector of aircraft photos, he'd spent the morning—escorted, and with permission—taking pictures of F-111 fighter-bombers belonging to Nellis' 57th Fighter Weapons Wing. Heading home, he followed an impulse to explore an isolated desert roadway which is part

of the Nellis reservation. Passing low, stucco buildings and a hangar and parking apron, he was waved ahead by a security policeman—a mistake, he now believes, because his personal vehicle is a Jeep. "I was wearing suit and tie, so maybe I looked like I belonged there, and my old blue clunker could have been mistaken for an Air Force Jeep."

Moments later, he saw a saucer-shaped craft rising and approaching a low altitude over the desert.

"It was the size of a small fighter jet, saucer-shaped except for a plexiglass canopy. It was natural-aluminum color except for a number in black paint on its upper surface.

"I saw the pilot, wearing the usual Air Force helmet and faceplate. As I watched, a tripod-like landing gear was sucked up into the bottom of the craft. It was obviously taking off, in an area where no civilian observer would see it.

"I know now—because I've checked, and the information is unclassified—that a 'flying saucer' was built for the Air Force in the 1950s by the A. V. Roe (Avro) Company in Canada. But I also know that the Avro saucer was flown only briefly, in tethered tests inside a hangar, and was later given to a museum. For several years now, the Avro saucer has been on outdoor display at the U.S. Army Transportation Museum at Fort Eustis, Virginia, and *it isn't the craft I saw that day!*

"What I saw *must* have been an alien spacecraft.

"I was excited. I leaped out of the Jeep, aimed by Nikon, and started clicking. I have a motor-drive on my camera, so I got off a full 36 exposures during the few seconds the craft passed right in front of me, less than a quarter-mile away. Some of those shots would have been clear, frame-filling pictures as sharp as anything ever published. . . ."

Would have been!

"I was immediately surrounded by security police! Vehicles seemed to come from everywhere, blocking me off. They grabbed my camera, yanked out the film, and held it up to sunlight. I was questioned, badgered. The fact that I'd been legally admitted to another part of the base earlier in

the day was the only thing that prevented a felony charge of unlawful entry. I was taken to one of those stucco buildings, where a captain hinted they might make trouble for me with my employer—although this never materialized.

"I left that place a very frightened person. . . ."

This man is a responsible citizen. His story is one of many which, heaped together, point a finger at the Air Force.

Better proof, to the extent it exists, comes from occasional leaks—like General Brown's. It comes from statements by military pilots who won't be cowed. It comes from the fragments of data picked up by serious UFO researchers, and from the sheer abundance and credibility of stories circulating around the nation's airfields over the years. Lumped together, it adds up to a convincing argument—if not evidence—that the Air Force is perpetrating the Big Lie.

The Big Lie about investigating UFOs, about seeking contact with their crews, maybe even about having contacted them already and acquired one of their saucers.

The Big Lie about being worried about UFOs—deeply, seriously worried over the threat they may pose to our nation, our world, our species.

It's no accident that President Carter is reportedly thinking of bringing all this into the open. That report came from the White House itself—from the new administration, not the established bureaucracy. From a civilian, rather than Air Force, source.

It couldn't have been a mistake. It could only have been a "trial balloon."

Which means the public is being prepped-up for a major announcement.

President Carter campaigned in support of "open government." He's often said there are far too many secrets in Washington—and too little participation in our nation's affairs by the ordinary citizen.

Maybe this "trial balloon" is a signal of impending change—a sign that the Air Force's full involvement with the UFO mystery is, at last, about to be revealed.

It can't happen soon enough. D

THE U.F.O. Investigator

FACTS ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS)

- Published by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena -

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Vol. 1, No. 4

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CITE TECHNICAL OBSTACLES TO COMMUNICATION WITH "UNKNOWN AERIAL OBJECTS"

No successful method of communicating with UFOs has been developed, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have informed NICAP. The official statement dated May 5, 1958, was signed by Colonel James C. Sherrill, USAF, Executive to the JCS Chairman, General Nathan F. Twining.

"No effective means," stated Colonel Sherrill, "have been developed for the establishment of communications by radio or otherwise with unknown aerial objects. The technical obstacles involved in such an endeavor, I am sure, are quite obvious to you."

NICAP's inquiry to General Twining included two other important questions:

● IS JANAP 146 in force, so that airline pilots and any others reporting UFOs under this Joint Chiefs of Staff communications plan are forbidden to reveal the contents of any such reports?

The JCS answer: "In answer to your question, JANAP 146 is still in force. Its purpose is to provide uniform communications instructions for the reporting by airborne and waterborne sources of information which in the opinion of the observer is vital to the security of this country and requires prompt action by the U. S. Armed Forces."

● Since the Joint Chiefs of Staff undoubtedly are aware of the UFO problem, have they ordered any JCS investigation or evaluation of unsolved and fully verified cases?

The JCS answer by Colonel Sherrill: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff are, of course, aware of the instances of UFOs; however, a 'JCS investigation' is not considered necessary since all reports of UFOs are thoroughly investigated and evaluated by the Air Force."

A NICAP request for an appointment with General Twining — to discuss the UFO problem — was denied because of his crowded schedule and because, Colonel Sherrill stated, "It is felt that officials of the Air Force are in the best position to assist you in furthering the aims to which you are referred."

(The aims mentioned were described to General Twining as follows: "We believe that a frank and open approach will soon end the confusion, misunderstanding and frequent ridicule attached to the UFO investigation, and will quickly bring about helpful cooperation by most of the American public and the press.")

NICAP Comment: Despite the refusal of an interview with General Twining, this JCS letter is an important addition to official statements on UFOs. The answer to the communication question seems especially significant.

Instead of following the usual Air Force policy line that UFOs do not exist, the JCS letter cites technical obstacles to

communication with such objects. This does not definitely say that such an endeavor has been made, but the door is left wide open for such an inference.

In 1953 the Air Force had said that to admit any such attempt would be an official admission that they believed the UFOs to be real.

The JCS answer regarding JANAP 146 plainly indicates that the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider the UFOs as a serious problem, vital to the security of the United States. The phrase "requiring prompt action by the U. S. Armed Forces" will undoubtedly be interpreted by some as a hint of UFO hostility, but the preface "in the opinion of the observer" should be carefully considered here.

The statement that the Joint Chiefs are "aware of the instances of UFOs" is peculiar, since the intended meaning of "instances" is not clear. The JCS Chairman General Twining stated in 1954 that the Air Force had the "best brains in the country" working on this problem. Though

(continued on page 3)

UNEXPLAINED SIGNALS FROM JUPITER EQUAL H-BOMB IN FORCE

Powerful radio emanations from the planet Jupiter — coming from an energy source equivalent to an H-bomb, are being received here on earth — the National Bureau of Standards has revealed. The location of the source has been accurately determined as to longitude, but its true nature and that of the signals remain unexplained.

The signals, says an NBS scientist, are received on two frequencies — one at about 18 megacycles, the other at about 20 megacycles. One odd discovery made by the NBS laboratory at Boulder, Colorado, is that the signals are never received simultaneously but come in distinctly separate periods.

Details of Jupiter's radio emanations were disclosed by Roger M. Gallet, an NBS scientist associated with the Radio Propagation Physics Division at Boulder. The signals, he said, come in bursts of a few seconds duration. Usually there is a series lasting several minutes, followed by a period of complete silence.

Gallet stressed the fact that most of the radiation is within a narrow band width of about 0.6 megacycles. This indicates, he said, that it may be produced by resonances in the planet's atmosphere caused by shock waves. If this is the answer, waves would have intensities as high as those of the great San Francisco earthquake. In a more modern comparison, he said that the sources must have energies as high as that of a hydrogen bomb — about 5 million tons of TNT.

The NBS observation of these signals for almost eight years shows the sources are fixed longitudinally. The observations are so precise that they have been used for accurate determination of Jupiter's rotation. The rotation rate shows that Jupiter's day is 9 hours, 55 minutes, 29.5 seconds long, by earth time measurements.

The Bureau of Standards research, said Gallet, also indicates that Jupiter is a solid hydrogen ball about 93,000 miles in diameter, surrounded by an atmosphere of (continued on page 3)

COAST GUARD SILENT ON AIR FORCE EXPLANATION OF SEBAGO CASE

Coast Guard officers have to date remained strangely silent regarding Air Force "explanations" of the SEBAGO sighting last November.

On November 5, 1958, experienced radarmen aboard this Coast Guard cutter reported tracking a UFO as it maneuvered around their ship in the Gulf of Mexico. At one time a speed of over 1000 mph was indicated on the radarscope. Visual confirmation also was reported by two Coast Guard deck officers.

Ignoring official verification of this case by Coast Guard Headquarters, the AF in effect branded all the witnesses as incompetent. In a Pentagon press release the Air Force declared the radarmen and deck officers had been confused by ordinary aircraft.

An inquiry by NICAP has been sent to Vice Admiral A. C. Richmond, Coast Guard Commandant, asking if he agrees that the SEBAGO radar operators were incompetent and the deck officers were confused to the extent of reporting ordinary aircraft as a "round, glowing object."

To date no answer has been received. If renewed inquiries still meet silence, it would appear that the Commandant has orders to back up the Air Force claim—humiliating as it must be to permit ridicule of trained Coast Guard personnel.

REQUEST TO MEMBERS: Please let us know of any informative UFO discussions on local radio or television stations, especially those which contribute new, verified UFO sighting reports. Frequently local stations carry reports on UFOs which never reach the press wires and these local sightings often are an important part of the entire picture.

JCS story—from page 1

He said there was no positive proof of UFOs' reality, he added at that time, "If they come from Mars and there is a world and a civilization that far ahead of us, I don't think we have anything to worry about."

No further explanation of these words was ever made public. Nor since that date has General Twining ever made any other statement on UFOs. For that reason, the JCS letter—undoubtedly written with his complete approval—should carry extra weight.

It is encouraging to know that—at the very least—the Joint Chiefs do not sarcastically brush off the UFO problem, which is the treatment given by the present public information spokesman in the Air Force.

MEMBER PARILLE DONATES 2500 ENVELOPES TO NICAP

We are very grateful to NICAP member John Parille of Connecticut for his donation of 2500 business envelopes imprinted with NICAP's name and address.

Mr. Parille's practical gift has resulted in a sizable saving in our routine expenses.

Jupiter Signals—from page 1

hydrogen gas with a temperature of minus 189 degrees (-189°) Fahrenheit.

There have been various other theories about Jupiter's composition; but if the NBS findings are correct, this apparently would rule out intelligent life as we know it. However, this would not rule out other intelligent forms of life which had evolved to exist under such conditions. Besides adjusting to the low temperature and hydrogen atmosphere, such beings would be accustomed to the tremendous gravity forces of this huge planet. An earthling—without some artificial device to offset these high G forces—could not exist on Jupiter, even if he conquered the temperature and atmosphere problems.

All of these factors should heighten the interest in the strange signals from Jupiter. They may be from natural sources; most radio astronomers believe that the majority if not all of such emanations are of natural origin. But this leaves completely unexplained the mysterious, tremendous shock waves, the fixed location sources, the precise wavelengths, and the alternating periods when the signals are heard.

If there is intelligence behind these radio emanations, it does not necessarily prove that Jupiter is inhabited, except for brief intervals perhaps. The terrific power described by the Bureau of Standards expert is far more than that required for communication on Jupiter or to spacecraft in its vicinity. Signals of such vast power and range might serve as radio beacons for space navigators—either set up by a possible Jupiter race or set up by another planet race—and serviced as required. Unless this space radio beacon suggestion is the answer—temporarily assuming intelligent signals—then these long range signals could be intended to reach distant planets such as the earth, in an attempt to establish communication. This could mean the existence of an intelligent race on Jupiter—advanced in communication methods, but not necessarily as to space travel.

The Jupiter report recalls a similar one by Dr. J. D. Kraus, well known Ohio State University radio astronomer. About four years ago Dr. Kraus stated he had received a new type of signals from Venus almost like telegraphic code. His statement was widely published but Dr. Kraus was later quoted as denying that he meant the signals were artificial.

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HOW TO ESTIMATE UFO SIZE

Our NICAP report form asks witnesses to compare sighted UFOs with round objects such as coins, a pea, and grapefruit. Our member Robert K. Murdock comments that during brief UFO sightings there may not be time to get out a coin; instead, he suggests comparing the UFO size with the thickness of the index finger held at arm's length. NICAP Comment: Good idea, but using the thumb may be better; this does not require twisting the hand.

From: web1f123@webtv.net (Lucius Farish)
Date: Mon Sep 2 10:48:56 2002 (CDT)
To: presidentialufo@canada.com
Subject: Re: Fwd: Re: TENSOR BEAM

Grant,

Yes, Greer seems to be very secretive about whatever experiences (UFO, NDE or whatever) were responsible for getting him started in all of this. We had him as a speaker a few years ago (before his ego completely took over!), but he wouldn't go into personal experiences. I completely agree with you about his views on abduction cases.

It would have been very interesting to know what Smith would have made of all the abduction reports, although I suspect he might have attributed them to a race (or races) which had their own agenda(s) and were not at all concerned about our welfare. You may recall that he mentioned at least one such group.

I have suggested to Bill Hamilton that he write an article dealing with the technicalities of the "tensor beam" communications.

I suspect this is also what was being used in Dan Fry's case ("voice in the head"). I've always thought that something more than telepathy was at work here. Maybe what Shaver called "telaug", i.e. augmented telepathy.

Lou