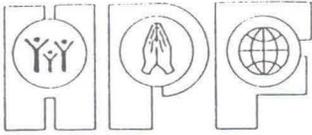


Human Potential Foundation



Date Rec'd 5/31/94

ACTION to _____

INFO to Johns

Material TO Johns Gibbons

May 26, 1994

SIG of _____

Stationery _____

DATE DUE _____

John H. Gibbons, Ph.D.
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building, Room 424
17th and Pennsylvania Avenues, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jack:

This letter is to check in with you to see if there has been enough progress with your look into the Roswell incident to warrant another meeting with Laurance, and to share some information that may be of assistance to you.

I have learned that one of the Foundation's former staff members, Dick Farley, has made independent contact with the White House on the UFO subject. Farley wrote me that as of a month ago he had sent three different packets of material that detailed the complete activities of the Foundation in support of Mr. Rockefeller and his interest in declassification of government materials relating to UFO phenomena. Farley would only identify the White House staff person as an Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff. I am sorry about this uncoordinated action. My major concern is that when you heard about Farley's approach you may have thought that we were trying to run a second separate program on this subject with another part of the White House staff. That emphatically is not the case. Farley had personal motivation for what he did, and I suspect he will continue to try to maintain the contact. It is apparent that he is writing a book about this undertaking.

There are other activities in this area, and I thought it would be helpful to you and what you are doing to know who else is working on Roswell investigations. We are very circumspect about linking separate efforts, and it is my opinion that you and your office have the best prospect of getting to the truth of the Roswell incident and other alleged UFO incidents. It is your call whether you want to link with any of activities identified below. If you want to, I suggest you ask us for more details about the players before you contact them.

The attached two letters between Representative Steven Schiff and psychologist Richard J. Boylan will give you an insight into other current

Roswell investigations.

In Boylan's letter he writes about the efforts of Command Sargent Major, U. S. Army Ret., Robert O. Dean, to get guarantees of Congressional immunity for former ex-military and ex-intelligence personnel who are ready to testify in Congressional hearings about this subject. The concern, of course, is talking about the subject may well be in violation of oaths of secrecy they have signed.

In my view, a more straightforward way of handling this would be for an announcement from the White House that anyone wanting to give a deposition and/or to provide evidence in the form of photos and documents can do so with executive immunity to a UFO Commission of Inquiry established by the White House.

Jack, the knot binding information about UFO phenomena must be very complex and daunting to untie. There are a small number of approaches to be considered. The one you apparently are using is quiet and personal, involving high level government contacts. However, there is a growing sentiment to just cut the knot and let the information flow. Is there a middle ground? A number of people are claiming that they have critical information on the subject and are willing to share it provided they can do it with personal safety and professional propriety. There obviously are safety and proper considerations for the government too. One of the government's primary responsibilities is to be honest and open with the citizens on this subject. However, how this is done may be as important as the information itself.

It would be very unfortunate if the government's effort to open up on this subject is later judged to be part of a continuing cover up. Without anticipating what the truth is, the process of looking for it must be so clean, clear and thorough, that the government comes out in the end looking good and responsible, and an important step in reestablishing public confidence in government will have been taken. I don't think that this second objective can be accomplished without providing a venue for public participation, and perhaps even your best efforts will not turn over the last rock on this subject without help from outside government.

I hope that the president will be willing to grant immunity to individuals to give testimony to a responsible body jointly selected by himself and the Congress. That also might be attractive to Congress. It would take the heat off of them to hold hearings on a subject they know nothing about, and make it a joint undertaking with the president who, with a stroke of the pen, can make it legal for people to say what they claim is the truth on the subject.

There are three additional projects in this area that are of interest. The first you probably already know about. This is the six part series being run by Omni magazine on government UFO cover up. In the first part Omni

asked for anyone out there with information to come forward. Obviously they hope that someone will tell them something new that is believable, and they are planning on presenting that in their sixth installment.

The second project is a recently completed survey of members of the clergy on belief and attitudes toward extraterrestrial intelligence. The survey results will have a limited distribution in a few weeks. I have been told that a significant finding is that the clergy is saying, "no big deal, we can easily survive the truth on this issue." This reminded me that NASA commissioned the Brookings Institution to do a study in 1961, that had something to say on this subject. They reported, "It has been speculated that, of all groups, scientists and engineers might be the most devastated by the discovery of relatively superior creatures, since these professions are most clearly associated with the mastery of nature, rather than with the understanding and expression of man." I have attached several pages from this study.

The third project is the "Roswell Declaration." Complete material about it is attached. The intent is to get grassroots support for the investigation you current have under way.

Finally, I have enclosed a copy of NASA Information Sheet Number 78-1. It establishes a prior involvement of your office on this subject. In the past, some researchers trying to work with NASA have been referred by NASA to private UFO organizations as this old instruction indicates. This was part of the government's policy of refusing to publicly address the issue. I don't know whether NASA has a current instruction on this subject, but recently when we called their public information office and asked a question about UFOs, they also gave us the name and address of MUFON, a private UFO research organization. I think that the public has a right to expect more from the government than this.

My best personal regards,

Sincerely,



C.B. Scott Jones

STEVEN SCHIFF
FIRST DISTRICT, NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEES

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

JUDICIARY

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RANKING MEMBER

REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE

TASK FORCE ON CRIME

CHAIRMAN

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3101

February 15, 1994

PLEASE REPLY TO.

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1009 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3101
(202) 225-6316

DISTRICT OFFICE
625 SILVER AVENUE, SW
SUITE 140
SILVER SQUARE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102
(505) 766-2538

Richard Boylan
2826 O Street Suite 2
Sacramento, California 95816

Dear Richard:

I would like to acknowledge and sincerely thank you for your expression of support for my request to the General Accounting Office regarding the "Roswell Incident."

My intention in this effort has been variously reported, but I want you to know that I am intent on finding the military and government files on this incident with the purpose of releasing the information in the files to the public.

Many people who have contacted me have asked if there is any way in which they could be of help in my effort. I would appreciate copies of any correspondence directed to government departments or agencies specifically regarding the Roswell Incident, along with the department or agency reply.

If you or someone with whom you are acquainted has such correspondence, I would request that you send copies of it to my District Office in Albuquerque, the address of which is listed above.

Further, I would be grateful to learn of other Members of Congress who are now, or, who before me, pursued this same issue with government agencies.

Again, I appreciate your support in this effort, and I will keep you informed on the progress of my inquiry. If you have additional information, or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I will always be pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Steven Schiff

Steven Schiff

SS:md

RICHARD J. BOYLAN, Ph.D. & ASSOCIATES

Licensed Psychologist #PSY10047

2826 O Street, Suite 2

Sacramento, CA 95816

(916) 455-0120

February 21, 1994

Honorable Steven Schiff, M.C.
U.S. House of Representatives
Congressional District Office
625 Silver Avenue, Suite 140
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Re: GAO Investigation of Roswell/Corona UFO crash retrieval

Dear Congressman Schiff:

Thank you for your letter of February 15, responding to the information I provided you about the Government Cover-Up of UFOs and extraterrestrial presence. I trust you found my books Extraterrestrial Contact and Human Responses and Close Extraterrestrial Encounters helpful and informative.

You are to be commended for, and I wish to support and encourage your intention to find the government and military files on the Roswell saucer crash retrieval, and to release the information in those files to the public.

In your letter you requested that I inform you if I knew of other members of Congress who are now pursuing this same issue with government agencies. I wish to share with you the following:

Dick D'Amato, aide to Senator Robert Byrd for International and National Security Policy, and liaison to the National Security Council, is currently gathering information from documents and witnesses to saucer and extraterrestrial body retrievals, pursuant to establishing a basis for Senate Hearings on this matter.

A Senatorial Investigatory Committee has approached researcher/author Clifford Stone, among others, and obtained information from Freedom of Information Act material obtained from various military and government agencies, and distributed these documents to the Senate.

Ex-SHAPE Headquarters military-intelligence officer Bob Dean, who held Cosmic Top Secret security clearance, and who is currently residing in Tucson, AZ, has gathered around 20 ex-military and ex-Intelligence eye-witnesses/participants to saucer and ET corpses retrieval operations, and has them ready to testify in Congressional Hearings, if these officers can obtain guarantee of Congressional immunity from sanctions for violating their National Security Act oaths to reveal these matters.

Dr. Steven Greer, M.D., international director of the Center for the Study of Extraterrestrial Intelligence (CSETI) in Asheville, NC, has similarly gathered eye-witnesses who are also prepared to testify before Congress, if given an opportunity to do so.

The Fund For UFO Research in Mt. Ranier, Maryland (Box 277, ZIP 20712) has commissioned a \$27,000 evidence proceeding by a Washington, D.C. law firm, who have, in turn, taken the depositions of many of these eye-witnesses, to provide a sworn, written legal body of evidence to support the holding of Congressional Hearings.

so that this information can get out to the American public, (who have a need and a right to know).

Karl Pflock, a former CIA official liaised to the Defense Department, and later Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, has been conducting an investigation of the Roswell saucer crash, to be published this Fall. He is also aiding an effort to get Senatorial Hearings going on the Roswell incident. He is operating on a research grant from the Fund For UFO Research, Mt. Ranier, Maryland.

It may also be to the point that the OMB is reportedly conducting an audit of the Black Budget programs, (which will, if thorough, include the technology evaluation and engineering of downed UFOs by Intelligence-connected Defense firms, military laboratories and DOE Laboratories and installations, such as Los Alamos.)

It may also serve as a useful lead for you to furnish to the GAO investigators that BDM Corporation (7915 Jones Branch Road, McLean, VA 22102) has reliably been reported to have had responsibility for reverse-engineering recovered nonterrestrial technologies, and that one of BDM's three founders (all engineers) was the first person to figure out how to "break down the discs" by non-destructive means. BDM also had the contract to physically move recovered "objects" between different research laboratories in the U.S.

You should also be aware that Laurence Rockefeller highly favors the truth about recovered UFOs getting out to the public, and held a conference involving leading UFO researchers at his Wyoming Ranch last Fall, where the topic was assessing how the public would handle such an announcement. He may serve as an ally to your investigation.

You may also wish to know that a Minister in the Japanese Cabinet announced at the United Nations in October that the Japanese Government is building a museum and public education center to provide to the Japanese people all the information that that Government has on UFOs. Furthermore, the Japanese Government will no longer participate in the Cover-Up of UFO reality.

Also useful to know is that the European Economic Community's Committee on Energy, Research and Technology recently commissioned an Official Report on the subject of UFOs, alien intelligence, etc. This report was prepared by a distinguished physicist, Tullio Regge, who is also a Member of the European Parliament. This report was presented to the European Parliament on December 1, and proposed that the E.E.C.'s Commission on Energy, Research and Technology should now establish a "European UFO Observation Centre" to collect information about UFOs from the military, scientific institutions, and the public throughout Europe. The European Parliament is treating seriously the report on UFOs by physicist/Member Regge.

Congressmember Schiff Letter, Page 3

So, Congressman Schiff, your efforts could never be more timely, and they are buttressed by all of these other convergent events and investigations.

I urge you to call Congressional Hearings on the presence of UFOs and retrieved artefacts as soon as possible this year. In so doing, you will be meeting the highest responsibilities of the Office entrusted to you.

With sincere respect,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard J. Boylan, Ph.D." The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Richard J. Boylan, Ph.D.
Licensed Clinical Psychologist
UFO/ET researcher/author

87TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
No. 242

PROPOSED STUDIES ON THE
IMPLICATIONS OF PEACEFUL SPACE ACTIVITIES
FOR HUMAN AFFAIRS



PREPARED FOR THE
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
BY THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

Serial c



p. 215

61-61237

APRIL 18, 1901.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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HBP 24 May 61
Rec'd HBP 21 May 66

CB440
#M5

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS,
Washington, D.C., April 18, 1961.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: By direction of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, I submit the following report, approved by the committee, to the 87th Congress for consideration.

This report was prepared for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under a contract by the Brookings Institution, of Washington, D.C.

The report does not necessarily represent the views of the committee or any of its members. However, the committee believes that this effort, which is among the first to attempt to identify and categorize the long-range implications for American society of space exploration, should receive wide dissemination as a stimulus to thinking and future decisionmaking in this important area.

Respectfully,

OVERTON BROOKS, *Chairman.*

level of knowledge about and the attitudes toward the competition affect expectations and interest in and support of space activities?

To what extent are people sophisticated or naive regarding optimism as to the future, to progress, and the limits and potentialities of science? How do these general values and attitudes relate to attitudes toward space possibilities?²⁹

Broadened horizons

It is said that man has an insatiable will to progress, to climb the mountain "because it is there," and therefore to explore space to the utmost because he is driven by the nature of his being to do so. As he thus explores, his social and psychological horizons will necessarily be broadened by the magnitude and challenges of the universe in contrast to his former earthbound preoccupations; herein, it is claimed, lies one of the great implications of space activities for attitudes and values.

In assessing these claims it should be recalled that there are many societies in which the traditional way of doing things is the proper way of life; even in our own society, with its emphases on change and on progress, it is common for potentially useful innovations to be blocked by traditional perspectives.³⁰ Not all people here or abroad will be or are committed to space exploration because it is "challenging" or represents "progress," among those who are interested in meeting challenges, a good number will no doubt decide that they prefer to expend money and effort on challenges more immediately and intimately related to their own needs and those of the earthbound human community.³¹

However, certain ideas related to space activities may even now be contributing in some quarters to changing horizons. For example, under the impetus of the new but frequent claims that space exploration is a fine example of man's most worthy aspiration—the accumulation of knowledge per se—a public attitude favorable to scholarship in general may be generated. Acceptance of long planning periods for space activities and the possibility of international space programs may stimulate attitudes favorable to multinational cooperation and systematic planning in other areas as well. And perhaps the belief that space activities must inevitably result in broadened horizons and perspectives will encourage a pattern of responses which will produce a "self-fulfilling prophecy."³² In any case, it would be desirable to anticipate the effect of possible new perspectives or the lack of them as a prelude to planning for the effective meshing of space activities and programs with other socially important activities. This will require research—

To develop appropriate methods for measuring personal perspectives and changes in them.

To determine over time (aided by the measuring methods indicated above) the extent to which space activities are perceived as complementary or contradictory to the needs and aspirations of various significant portions of world society and especially to those of the opinionmakers and pressure groups.

The implications of a discovery of extraterrestrial life

Recent publicity given to efforts to detect extraterrestrial messages via radio telescope has popularized—and legitimized—speculations about the impact of such a discovery on human values.³³ It is conceivable that there is semi-intelligent life in some part of our solar system or highly intelligent life which is not technologically oriented, and many cosmologists and astronomers think it very likely that there is intelligent life in many other solar systems. While face-to-face meetings with it will not occur within the next 20 years (unless its technology is more advanced than ours, qualifying it to visit Earth), artifacts left at some point in time by these life forms might possibly be discovered through our space activities on the Moon, Mars, or Venus. If there is any contact to be made during the next 20 years it would most likely be by radio—which would indicate that these beings had at least equaled our own technological level.

An individual's reactions to such a radio contact would in part depend on his cultural, religious, and social background, as well as on the actions of those he considered authorities and leaders, and their behavior, in turn would in part depend on their cultural, social, and religious environment.³⁴ The discovery would certainly be front-page news everywhere; the degree of political or social repercussion would probably depend on leadership's interpretation of (1) its own role, (2) threats to that role, and (3) national and personal opportunities to take advantage of the disruption or reinforcement of the attitudes and values of others. Since leadership itself might have great need to gauge the direction and intensity of public attitudes, to strengthen its own morale and for decisionmaking purposes; it would be most advantageous to have more to go on than personal opinions about the opinions of the public and other leadership groups.

The knowledge that life existed in other parts of the universe might lead to a greater unity of men on Earth, based on the "oneness" of man or on the age-old assumption that any stranger is threatening. Much would depend on what, if anything, was communicated between man and the other beings: since after the discovery there will be years of silence (because even the closest stars are several light-years away, an exchange of radio communication would take twice the number of light-years separating our Sun from theirs), the fact that such beings existed might become simply one of the facts of life but probably not one calling for action.³⁵ Whether earthmen would be inspired to all-out space efforts by such a discovery is a moot question. Anthropological files contain many examples of societies, sure of their place in the universe, which have disintegrated when they had to associate with previously unfamiliar societies espousing different ideas and different life ways; others that survived such an experience usually did so by paying the price of changes in values and attitudes and behavior.

Since intelligent life might be discovered at any time via the radio telescope research presently underway, and since the consequences of such a discovery are presently unpredictable because of our limited knowledge of behavior under even an approximation of such dramatic circumstances, two research areas can be recommended—

Continuing studies to determine emotional and intellectual understanding, and attitudes—and successive alterations of them if any—regarding the possibility and consequences of discovering intelligent extraterrestrial life.³⁶ **

Historical and empirical studies of the behavior of peoples and their leaders when confronted with dramatic and unfamiliar events or social pressures.³⁷ Such studies might help to provide programs for meeting and adjusting to the implications of such a discovery. Questions one might wish to answer by such studies would include: How might such information, under what circumstances, be presented to or withheld from the public for what ends? What might be the role of the discovering scientists and other decisionmakers regarding release of the fact of discovery?

Implications of man in space

The evolving man-in-space program may already be having its impact on values and attitudes. Given the people involved and the necessary risks in the program, it is likely that there will continue to be value conflicts in various parts of the general public as well as in the groups which must make decisions about the direction and extent of future activities in this area.

The Mercury man-in-space program has already received much comment in the media, which illustrates the kind of conflicts that can be expected. There have been favorable reports, as typified by the articles on the astronauts, their families, and their training.³⁸ There have been unfavorable statements about the "stunt" characteristics of the program and about its apparent tendency to emphasize the glamorous astronauts rather than the scientific and engineering aspects and problems of the project.³⁹ Many commentators have remarked that wives and children are assets to astronauts, who can thus still be considered "normal" Americans; at the same time, their military status permits them to take risks which large portions of the general public might not otherwise consider appropriate for family men. A leading anthropologist who has studied this problem says the astronauts "are not models for other women's husbands—not one little bit * * *. Part of the feeling about space, which spreads right through the country, is women's objection to men going there."⁴⁰ The actual astronaut launching may highlight the question of a man's responsibility to family versus his willingness to risk death in space. This and similar questions will be resolved, probably not without emotional conflict, according to the particular personal and institutional values held by those involved in various aspects of the controversies.

Here again is an opportunity to conduct before-and-after research on the implications of innovations for attitudes and values. Studies preceding the launching can also provide a basis for better informing the public so that it can realistically appreciate both the accomplishments and difficulties of the program. It is recommended, then, that baseline studies be begun as soon as possible to—

Determine the present knowledge of, beliefs and expectations about, and the values that underlie attitudes toward the Mercury program and the astronauts. These should be continuing studies

so that the impact of events can be anticipated, evaluated, and planned for.**

If the Mercury program is successful it will be only a prelude to attempts to put man on the Moon and some of the planets. Thus the implications of astronautic efforts, subsequent to Mercury, for attitudes and values should also be studied. Social observers have speculated that manned flight to the Moon or Mars might restimulate the American frontier spirit, thereby supplying a new form of vicarious living for a large part of the public and perhaps inspiring some to participate in more challenging activities here on Earth.⁴¹

Although the physical requirements for an astronaut probably will be compatible with the preferred American image of masculinity, the psychological characteristics appropriate for long flights through space, alone or in compact quarters with others, may be quite incompatible. Indeed, the very rigors which the astronaut may have to withstand and the special techniques that may be used to make it possible for him to withstand them (such as hibernation or some form of drug treatment) may produce a great gap in the earthbound man's identification with the astronaut. To the average man who is increasingly embedded in the security and organization of urban life, the physical threat and the physical and psychic isolation implied in manned space activities may seem unpalatable and at a great emotional distance from the daily problems he finds challenging and interesting. Thus, the personalities of astronauts, the esoteric technical problems they solve, and the challenges they accept might become matters of indifference to the public, or, in one way or another, represent aspirations and ways of life that are undesirable.⁴² This may be especially so for other nations whose values about "pioneering," "frontiers," and "conquest" may be different from ours. Since truly large man-in-space efforts will probably require international support, the states of mind in other nations will become important to the planning of programs for which we will need their contributions.

The possibility must be considered that, except for short trips—and even these perhaps biologically or genetically suicidal—man will not, after all, be able to go very far into space in the foreseeable future. The weight of shielding necessary to protect him from heavy cosmic ray particles and the intense blasts of energy from solar flares (which are presently unpredictable) may make more than an occasional foray so expensive and unrewarding as to cancel out the advantages of studying space through man's firsthand experiences with it.⁴³ This situation could lead to extraordinary efforts to find a way to put man in space—efforts not necessarily of optimum social use. It could also bring about an intensive development of robot equipment that could do man's exploring for him. Application of the robot technology to other endeavors might be extensive and carry with it all the moral, social, ethical, and economic problems and opportunities which have been explored by the more thoughtful science fiction writers.

If it should become necessary to accept the impossibility of firsthand experience in space, there may be important consequences for American values and aspirations. As a nation, we have come to believe ourselves conquerors of nature and equal to any task if we apply

ed, "One Day in the World's Press: Fourteen Great Newspapers on a Day of Crisis, Nov. 2, 1956," Stanford University Press (1959).

"The number of specific findings are so great that the reader is likely to assume that they are of great help in assessing the impact of the mass media on American society. Actually their value is, at present, quite limited for this purpose . . . Communications research has done much to help us identify the relevant parameters of the problem, but the crucial job of giving values to these parameters is yet to be done." See Raymond A. Bauer and Alice H. Bauer, "American Society and the Mass Media of Communication" (to be published in *The Journal of Social Issues* in early 1961), p. II-5 of dittoed copy.

Some anticipated space projects will in effect involve building a large ship on end at the launching site. The contemplated Nova rocket, for example, would stand about as tall as the Washington Monument and probably cost upward of a billion dollars. Our economy has had no peacetime experience with this kind of "one-shot" activity. Normally in peacetime we finance either many relatively cheap, and therefore disposable, items or an expensive item—such as an ocean liner—which can be used over and over again. A really big rocket represents a new type of investment, since in the nature of rocket technology the first shot may fail. Thus, there is the not unlikely specter of several years of publicized effort and several billion dollars blowing up when only 100 yards off the pad. Can a society used to traditional modes of investment revise its values so that such a spectacular and expensive "test" would not produce strong pressures to forego further investments of the sort?

Daniel Lerner, professor of communications research at MIT, and his associates found some interesting differences recently in sophisticated European publics regarding expectations about the future importance of space activities. In a general way, those people who foresaw intensive and, perhaps, disastrous competition between East and West, also foresaw space as an important activity in the future. Those people who foresaw a lessening of tensions and the need for greater cooperation also foresaw a lessening role for space. See also R. C. Davis and Stephen B. Withey, "The Public Impact of Science in the Mass Media," Survey Research Center, University of Michigan (1958); and A. W. Bendig, "Factor Analytic Dimensions of Attitudes Toward Man-Into-Space," *Psychological Newsletter* (New York University), vol. 10 (January-February 1959), pp. 123-130.

For example, an excellent summary of opposition to changes in transportation is found in Wilfred Owen, "The Community Objects" (a report prepared for the Air Force Association, 1954).

It is significant, perhaps, that among those people today who would be spoken of as having broad horizons, there is questioning regarding the appropriate allocation of resources to meet these many challenges on the horizon. For example, ". . . certainly there are scientific problems of overwhelming importance that can be solved for a small fraction of a single Atlas or Titan fizzle. It is possible that, in the long run, we'll be better off relative to the Russians to channel expenditures into other fields? . . . and what about cancer research, studies in geriatrics, urban redevelopment—even aid to India?" (From a speech by Robert J. Low, executive officer, High Altitude Observatory of the University of Colorado, entitled "International and Economic Aspects of the Space Age," delivered to the National Conference on Aviation Education at the Air Force Academy, Denver, Mar. 25, 1960.)

And Dr. George B. Kistlakowsky, in a speech entitled "A Decade of Progress," delivered to the National Science Foundation, May 12, 1960, said: "Nor need we look beyond our own shores to view uncharted horizons of science. Our hospitals are overcrowded with men, women, and children emotionally unfit to move among their fellowmen. Killers and cripples of men such as cancer, arthritis, heart disease, muscular dystrophy, all await the day when science will marshal still greater forces against them. Rich deposits of minerals and food await extraction from the sea, while the sea awaits desalination in quantities large enough to open new lands to mankind. The atom awaits fusion, photosynthesis to be harnessed, new galaxies to be discovered. Science itself awaits the day when it will be reunited with music, art, and literature into harmonious culture, to move together toward the achievement of excellence in our lives."

See also a review by John Rader Platt (Department of Physics, University of Chicago) of "Basic Research in the Navy" (a report to the Secretary of the Navy by the Naval Research Advisory Committee), "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," vol. 16 (June 1960), p. 221, which reads, in part: "What we

need . . . is a 100-fold redirection of money and competent research scientists into other long-neglected areas of basic research and invention; areas where 100-fold may mean 100 scientists, to balance a little bit the hordes already working on space and fusion; areas related to transportation, housing, textiles, contraceptives, operations analyses of local government mechanisms, and so on; where high technology sees no dividend and has not even a toehold. Survival is also, like technology, a many-factor problem; and for optimum success, it also needs a distribution of research effort among all the factors, not just the well-advertised military and industrial factors."

See Robert K. Merton, "The Self-Fulfilling Prophecy," in *Social Theory and Social Structure*, Free Press (1940), pp. 170-195.

See, for example, the many speculations on Project Ozma. One such: "Project Ozma Begins Operation at National Radio Astronomy Observatory," *National Science Foundation Press Release NSF-60-120*, Apr. 12, 1960.

The positions of the major American religious denominations, the Christian sects, and the eastern religions on the matter of extraterrestrial life need elucidation. Consider the following:

The Fundamentalist (and anticience) sects are growing apace around the world and, as missionary enterprises, may have schools and a good deal of literature attached to them. One of the important things is that, where they are active, they appeal to the illiterate and semilliterate (including, as missions, the preachers as well as the congregation) and can pile up a very influential following in terms of numbers. For them, the discovery of other life—rather than any other space product—would be electrifying. Since the main ones among these sects are broadly international in their scope and are, in some places, a news source, the principal distributors of mass media materials, an important source of value interpretation, a central social institution, an educational institution, and so on, some scattered studies need to be made both in their home centers and churches and their missions, in relation to attitudes about space activities and extraterrestrial life. Additionally, because of the international effects of space activities and, in the event of its happening, of the discovery of extraterrestrial life, even though space activities are not internationalized, it is very important to take account of other major religions. So, for example, Buddhist priests are heavily politically engaged in Ceylon. So, too, in Burma, many politically active men (including U Nu) are professedly active Buddhists. The Burmese convoked the sixth great Buddhist Council which brought together a huge international group of Buddhist lay and ecclesiastical leaders and it seems likely that—at least in the case of Theravada Buddhism—with the wide participation of modern-educated, politically active men, Buddhist beliefs and principles are being reinterpreted. We need, and we do not have, good observations or interpretive statements about the possible repercussions of space activities, etc., for these Buddhists." (Correspondence with Dr. Rhoda Matraux. The observations are based on fieldwork with the Montserrat Anthropological Expedition, 1953-54; fieldwork in Haiti; and examination of sectarian literature.)

If plant life or some subhuman intelligence were found on Mars or Venus, for example, there is on the face of it no good reason to suppose these discoveries, after the original novelty had been exploited to the fullest and worn off, would result in substantial changes in perspectives or philosophy in large parts of the American public, at least any more than, let us say, did the discovery of the coelacanth or the panda. It might well be that this sort of discovery would simply not be sufficiently salient for most people most of the time to cause any noticeable shift in philosophy or perspective. If superintelligence is discovered, the results become quite unpredictable. It is possible that if the intelligence of these creatures were sufficiently superior to ours, they would choose to have little if any contact with us. On the face of it, there is no reason to believe that we might learn a great deal from them, especially if their physiology and psychology were substantially different from ours.

It has been speculated that, of all groups, scientists and engineers might be the most devastated by the discovery of relatively superior creatures, since these professions are most clearly associated with the mastery of nature, rather than with the understanding and expression of man. Advanced understanding of nature might vitiate all our theories at the very least, if not also require a culture and perhaps a brain inaccessible to earth scientists. Nature belongs to all creatures, but man's aspirations, motives, history, attitudes, etc., are presumably the proper study of man. It would also depend of course on the

their intelligence were expressed; it does not necessarily follow that they would excel technologically.

It is perhaps interesting to note that when asked what the consequences of the discovery of superior life would be, an audience of Saturday Review readership chose, for the most part, not to answer the question at all, in spite of their detailed answers to many other speculative questions. Perhaps the idea is so foreign that even this readership was bemused by it. But one can speculate, too, that the idea of intellectually superior creatures may be anxiety-provoking. Nor is it clear what would be the reactions to creatures of approximately equal and communicable intelligence to ours.

What may perhaps present a particularly knotty philosophical problem, and one which would seem most clearly to have the potentials of profound repercussions for our values and attitudes and philosophies, could arise if we discovered a creature whose intelligence and behavior, by our standards, was indeterminate to the point that we were unable to decide whether or not it should be treated morally and ethically as if it were "a human being." Certainly, this could provide a continuing subject of controversy across and within various earth cultures; some people who had not otherwise speculated on these matters might gain a sense of the complexity of the universe. For a convincing presentation of this idea, see Vercours, "You Shall Know Them," Pocket Books (1955).

On this general problem see Daniel C. Raible, "Rational Life in Outer Space?" *America*, vol. 103 (Aug. 13, 1960), pp. 532-535; Wolfgang D. Miller, "Intelligon in Space," *Man Among the Stars*, Criterion Books (1957), pp. 221-240; and "Oxnam Sees Space Conquest in 175 Years," *Washington Star*, Jan. 4, 1960.

"Prof. Jiri Nehnevajsa and Albert S. Francis of Columbia University, in April-June 1960, surveyed samples of about 100 legislators and 100 university students in both Brazil and Finland. The respondents were asked to indicate which of a series of circumstances they foresaw as changed by a series of developments, including some in space. (In what follows the figures are given in the following order: (1) Brazilian legislators and (2) students; (3) Finnish legislators and (4) students.) The discovery of civilized alien life was foreseen as increasing the chances for East-West reconciliation by 15, 11, 5, and 6 percent of the respondents, and as increasing the chances of a third political force by 6, 6, 11, and 20 percent of the respondents. Increased status quo and increased likelihood of disarmament accounted for most of the remaining scattered responses, being respectively, 2, 5, 21, and 21 percent, and 5, 7, 6, and 5 percent. The remaining types of situations facing the world were seen as essentially unaffected by this event. (See chapter 8, note 58, for other details of this survey and for complete citation.)

"A possible but not completely satisfactory means for making the possibility "real" for many people would be to confront them with present speculations about the I.Q. of the porpoise and to encourage them to expand on the implications of this situation. Unfortunately the semantics of "animal," at least for Americans, is such that even a human level I.Q. would not be as threatening as a "being" which wasn't an earth animal.

"Such studies would include historical reactions to hoaxes, psychic manifestations, unidentified flying objects, etc. Hadley Cantrel's study "Invasion from Mars" (Princeton University Press, 1940), would provide a useful if limited guide in this area. Fruitful understanding might be gained from a comparative study of factors affecting the responses of primitive societies to exposure to technologically advanced societies. Some thrived, some endured, and some died.

"A series of articles on the astronauts began in the September 14, 1959, issue of *Life* magazine.

"See, for example, "Astronaut Plan Termed a 'Stunt.' Bush Says Project Has Little Value—Sees 'Confusion' in the Missile Program," *New York Times* (Apr. 7, 1960); and "DuBridge Blasts 'Space Idiots'; Calls for Down-to-Earth Stories About Problems," *Los Angeles Times* (May 1, 1960), in which Lee DuBridge was quoted as saying also, "I believe even the Mercury program, in spite of all the nauseating journalistic publicity about the astronauts, has now been converted into a needed research program." See also the editorial, "Don't Rush the Astronauts," *Washington Post and Times Herald* (Nov. 24, 1960).

"Women want men to stay at home now probably more than they have at any period in history. They need them more. They need them to look after the children and help build the house and do all sorts of things that they didn't used to need husbands for. They used to have other female relatives and neighbors to help, or not so many children. But now, they need husbands at home, and

there is a tremendous objection to men going anywhere. Part of the feeling about space, which spreads right through the country, is women's objection to men's going there." See Margaret Mead, "The Newest Battle of the Sexes," *Air Force Magazine/Space Digest*, vol. 43 (July 1960), p. 78.

"Eric Larabee interprets the popularity of the "Western" and the "Private Eye" on TV as due to unconscious effort on the part of the viewer to bring the jungle back to the city; that is, to present man with the unexpected that he must confront and use his wits and his body to overcome. To the extent that space may provide a surrogate or vicarious frontier for people, it may be attractive in this sense too.

"See Donald N. Michael, "Social Studies Must Go On To Find Out How To Keep Space Crews Content," *Missiles and Rockets*, vol. 3 (April 1958), pp. 110-114; and Jiri Nehnevajsa, "Man in Space Means Men in Space: Some Consequences," *American Rocket Society Reprint 060-059* (Nov. 17, 1959).

"For a recent popular summary of this situation see Walter Sullivan, "Satellite Shows Wide Ray Threat," *New York Times* (Nov. 27, 1960, p. 1). At the present stage of knowledge, the effects of any one of most of the factors believed to be of major significance to man's biological and psychological survival in space can be estimated for an exposure period of not more than 30 days. There is no adequate knowledge of the combined effects of these factors for any period of exposure. See "Life Sciences for Space Use," *Aviation Week*, vol. 73 (Nov. 7, 1960), p. 67.

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May 12, 1994

The effort to end the secrecy surrounding Roswell is now underway on an international level. Information packets, which include the final versions of the "Roswell Declaration" and the position paper, "Time for the Truth About Roswell," will be mailed from Germany over the next few weeks to numerous organizations in at least 23 countries. Also included will be a letter supporting the Declaration, signed by the Director of MUFON, Walt Andrus, the President of CUFOS, Mark Rodeghier, and the Chairman of FUFOR, Richard Hall.

The "Roswell Declaration" has been published in the current issues of both the *MUFON Journal* and the *IUR*, and it will be mentioned in an upcoming issue of *OMNI Magazine*. Copies of the Declaration are being handed out at UFO conferences throughout the country. Michael Lindemann, who strongly supports this effort, has promoted the "Roswell Declaration" on at least one national radio talk show. Signed Declarations have already started to arrive in significant numbers at the offices of MUFON and CUFOS.

With the publicity from Congressman Schiff's inquiries, the recent broadcast by *48 Hours*, the new book by Don Schmitt and Kevin Randle, and the upcoming *Showtime* movie paving the way, the Roswell effort could well succeed. With some of the principal Roswell witnesses still alive, a window of opportunity now exists for bringing this matter into the open during our lifetime.

The basic strategy behind the "Roswell Declaration" is to gather thousands of signed Declarations to be used later this year in a well-planned, well-orchestrated media event. The objective is to bring the matter, in a *credible* way, to the attention of members of Congress and, even more importantly, to members of the *mainstream* media. Genuine and serious interest by the mainstream media is the key to success, as only they can generate the large-scale public pressure necessary to bring about government action.

If, as a result of Congressman Schiff's activities, a full-scale Congressional investigation becomes a reality, the existence of large numbers of signed Declarations could help garner support for such an inquiry. Once the information from the Declarations is stored in the databases of MUFON and CUFOS, printouts of all signatories to the Declaration will be possible at any time -- broken down by country, state, Congressional district, occupation, etc., if necessary.

I would appreciate any help you can provide with increasing the distribution of the Declaration or with bringing it more media exposure. Please call me at (415) 454-7243 with any ideas or suggestions at your earliest convenience.

Kent Jeffrey

Enc: ◆ Letter from Walt Andrus, Mark Rodeghier, and Richard Hall
 ◆ "Time for the Truth About Roswell"
 ◆ "An Explanation of the Roswell Declaration"
 ◆ "Roswell Declaration"

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May 6, 1994

For those familiar with the research into the UFO phenomenon, one of the most important and best studied cases is the incident near Roswell, New Mexico, in July 1947. Despite the highly unusual nature of this event, extensive documentation and witness testimony suggest a high degree of probability as to its occurrence. Accompanying this letter are two documents: a five-page summary and position paper, "Time for the Truth About Roswell," and a one-page request for an Executive Order to declassify any information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence, the "Roswell Declaration."

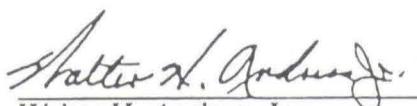
We have reviewed these documents thoroughly and agree with the stated facts and arguments. It is clear that the U.S. Government has not been freely releasing UFO files in accordance with the spirit of the Freedom of Information Act. In particular, documents concerning the Roswell case have been withheld from the public and Congress. This lack of disclosure has not yet been successfully challenged or determined illegal.

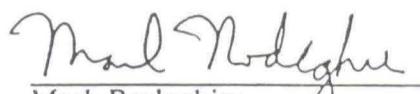
An Executive Order as requested by the "Roswell Declaration" would grant legal freedom to individuals to report what they know or have personally witnessed concerning the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence. We plan to send massive numbers of signed copies of the declaration to the U.S. Government requesting such an Order. We believe this idea has merit and, on behalf of the organizations we represent, support the effort behind it.

Copies of the signed declarations will be sent *only* to the appropriate U.S. Congressional and Executive offices. Information from the declarations will be entered into a highly protected computer database to facilitate sorting by country, state, congressional district, and by occupation. We will hold personal and address information in strictest confidence and will not provide it to any other organizations or individuals.

We are keenly aware that those of you who are scientists, professors, engineers, and professionals in other fields are understandably concerned about how any list containing your names might be used. We assure you that this effort will be carried out with the utmost discretion and without causing embarrassment to any participant. Your involvement as professionals is appreciated and considered especially valuable.

The participation of each individual is appreciated and important. It has been estimated that each direct communication to a U.S. Congressman represents 4700 people, so your impact can be significant. There is now more reason for optimism than at any time in the past. With the "Roswell Declaration," for the first time ever, there is an organized worldwide effort to bring this matter into the open, once and for all.


Walter H. Andrus, Jr. 5/7/94
Director, Mutual UFO Network Date


Mark Rodeghier 5/10/94
President, Center for UFO Studies Date


Richard Hall 5/9/94
Chairman, Fund for UFO Research Date

TIME FOR THE TRUTH ABOUT ROSWELL

Forty-seven years ago, an incident occurred in the southwestern desert of the United States that could have significant implications for all mankind. The incident was announced by the U.S. military, subsequently denied by the U.S. military, and has remained veiled in government secrecy ever since. Although it is in a category fraught with false claims and hoaxes, it is not a hoax or false claim, but rather a known event that is thoroughly documented. It is the objective here to summarize the details of that event, affirm the right of all people throughout the world to know the truth about what occurred, and propose a course of action that will allow that truth to emerge.

The event took place during the first week of July 1947 and involved the recovery of wreckage by the military from a remote ranch northwest of Roswell, New Mexico. There is now considerable testimony from former members of the military known to have been involved, including two brigadier generals, that the recovered material was not of terrestrial origin. Admittedly, such a claim taxes the limits of credibility for discerning and rational individuals. It also tends to evoke a response of immediate dismissal. The preponderance of evidence, however, indicates the event occurred.

On January 12, 1994, United States Congressman Steven Schiff of Albuquerque, New Mexico, stated to the press that he had been stonewalled by the Defense Department when requesting information regarding the 1947 Roswell event on behalf of constituents and witnesses. Indicating he was seeking further investigation into the matter, Congressman Schiff called the Defense Department's lack of response "astounding" and concluded it was apparently "another government coverup."

Most people are not aware that there exists an event of this nature so well substantiated. In the next year public awareness of the Roswell incident should grow. A new hardcover book has been released; a television movie will premiere, and a serious documentary is forthcoming. Questions, controversy, and a general distrust of U.S. Government policy in this area are bound to increase.

Detailed information on the recovery of the wreckage at Roswell and of related events is extensive. Some years ago investigators were able to obtain a copy of the 1947 Roswell Army Air Field yearbook. This enabled them to locate witnesses throughout the country. Newspaper accounts show that during late June and early July 1947, there was a wave of reports of "flying disks" (UFOs) throughout the United States and Canada. Many of those reports came from credible witnesses, including pilots and other trained observers.

Sometime during the first week of July 1947, a local New Mexico rancher, Mac Brazel, while riding out in the morning to check his sheep after a night of intense thunderstorms, discovered a considerable amount of unusual debris. It had created a shallow gouge several hundred feet long and was scattered over a large area. Some of the debris had strange physical properties. After taking a few pieces to show his neighbors, Floyd and Loretta Proctor, Brazel drove into Roswell and contacted the sheriff, George Wilcox. Sheriff Wilcox notified authorities at Roswell Army Air Field and with the assistance of his deputies, proceeded to investigate the matter. Shortly after becoming involved, the military closed off the area for a number of days and retrieved the wreckage. It was initially taken to Roswell Army Air Field and eventually flown by B-29 and C-54 aircraft to Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio.

Roswell Army Air Field was the home of the 509th Bomb Group, which was an elite outfit -- the only atomic group in the world. On the morning of July 8, 1947, Colonel William Blanchard, Commander of the 509th Bomb Group, issued a press release stating that the wreckage of a "crashed disk" (UFO) had been recovered. The press release was transmitted over the wire services in time to make headlines in over thirty U.S. afternoon newspapers that same day.

Within hours, a second press release was issued from the office of General Roger Ramey, Commander of the Eighth Air Force at Fort Worth Army Air Field in Texas, 400 miles from the crash site. It rescinded the first press release and, in effect, claimed that Colonel Blanchard and the officers of the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell had made an unbelievably foolish mistake and somehow incorrectly identified a weather balloon and its radar reflector as the wreckage of a "crashed disk."

One of those two press releases had to be untrue. There is now solid testimony from numerous credible military and civilian witnesses who were directly involved, that the "crashed disk" press release issued by Colonel William Blanchard of the 509th Bomb Group from Roswell was true and that the subsequent "weather balloon" press release from Eighth Air Force Headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas, was a hastily contrived cover story.

Those who knew and worked with William Blanchard say he was a solid, no-nonsense, business-like individual, and not someone who would make a fool of himself and the Air Force by ordering a press release about something as out of the ordinary and dramatic as the event at Roswell without being certain he was correct. In other words, if Blanchard issued a press release saying there was a crashed disk, there was a crashed disk. Colonel William Blanchard would later go on to become a four-star general and Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force.

The first witness located by investigators who was willing to testify and allow his name to be used was retired Lieutenant Colonel Jesse Marcel, the intelligence officer of the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell. He was a highly competent individual and one of the first two military officers at the actual crash site. In a 1979 videotaped interview, Jesse Marcel stated, "*...it was not a weather balloon, nor was it an airplane or a missile.*" As to the exotic properties of some of the material, he stated, "*It would not burn...that stuff weighs nothing, it's so thin, it isn't any thicker than the tinfoil in a pack of cigarettes. So, I tried to bend the stuff. It wouldn't bend. We even tried making a dent in it with a sixteen-pound sledge hammer. And there was still no dent in it.*"

It is inconceivable that a man of Jesse Marcel's qualifications and experience, the intelligence officer of the only atomic-bomb group in the world, would have mistaken any kind of conventional wreckage, much less the remains of a weather balloon and its radar reflector, for that of a craft or vehicle that in his words was "*not of this earth.*" Even if he had initially made such a gross misidentification, he would certainly have been able to see his mistake later after it had been brought to his attention. When returning to the base, he stopped by his house with a few pieces of the unusual wreckage to show his wife and eleven-year-old son. One piece, a small section of I-beam, had strange hieroglyphic like symbols on its surface. His son, Dr. Jesse Marcel, Jr., now a practicing medical doctor and qualified National Guard helicopter pilot and flight surgeon, remembers the incident well. He has been able to produce detailed drawings of some of the symbols. During his career, Jesse Marcel Sr., went on to other important assignments, including the preparation of a report on the first Soviet nuclear detonation, which went directly to President Truman.

The late General Thomas DuBose was a colonel and General Ramey's chief of staff at Eighth Air Force Headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1947. Before his death in 1992, General DuBose testified that he himself had taken the telephone call from General Clements McMullen at Andrews Army Air Field in Washington, D.C., ordering the coverup. The instructions were for General Ramey to concoct a "*cover story*" to "*get the press off our backs.*"

Retired General Arthur E. Exon was stationed at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio, as a lieutenant colonel in July of 1947 during the time the wreckage from Roswell was brought in. In a 1990 interview, General Exon said of the testing, "*Everything from chemical analysis, stress tests, compression tests, flexing. It was brought into our material evaluation labs. (Some of it) could be easily ripped or changed...there were other parts of it that were very thin but awfully strong and couldn't be dented with heavy hammers....*" Of the men that did the testing, he said, "*...the overall consensus was that the pieces were from space.*"

The testimony of Mr. Glenn Dennis leaves little doubt about the nature of what was recovered in 1947. Glenn Dennis still lives in the Roswell, New Mexico, area and is a respected businessman and member of the community. He is down-to-earth and straightforward. In 1947 Glenn Dennis was a young mortician working for the Ballard Funeral Home, which had a contract to provide mortuary and ambulance services for Roswell Army Air Field.

Prior to learning about the recovery of the unusual wreckage at Roswell, he received several telephone calls one afternoon from the mortuary officer at the air field. He was asked about the availability of small, hermetically sealed caskets and questioned about how to preserve bodies that had been exposed to the elements for several days. There was concern about possibly altering the chemical composition of the tissue.

Later that evening, as a result of unrelated events, he made a trip to the base hospital. Outside the back entrance he observed two military ambulances with open rear doors, from which large pieces of wreckage protruded, including one with a row of unusual symbols on its surface. Once inside, he encountered a young nurse whom he knew. At that same instant, he was noticed by military police, who physically threatened him and forcibly escorted him from the building.

He met with the nurse the next day, and she explained what had been going on at the hospital. She was a very religious person and was upset to the point of being in a state of shock. She described how she had been called in to assist two doctors who were doing autopsies on several small nonhuman bodies. She described the terrible smell, how one body was in good shape and the others mangled, and the differences between their anatomy and human anatomy. She also drew a diagram

on a napkin showing an outline of their features. That meeting was to be their last -- she was transferred to England a few days later.

The main part of the craft apparently came down some distance from the "debris field" at the Brazel ranch. Researchers were only recently able to confirm this second site because few people knew about it. According to witness testimony, this is also the site where the bodies were found. Most of the witnesses to this site have not, in fear of government reprisal, allowed their names to be used. A prestigious law firm has recently been retained to provide legal counsel to any such witnesses who might consider going public with their testimony. Attorneys from the firm have already met with several Roswell witnesses.

In addition to Glenn Dennis, other witnesses were physically threatened or intimidated. According to members of Sheriff Wilcox's family, he was told by the military, in the presence of his wife, that he and his entire family would be killed if he ever spoke about what he had seen. The rancher who originally discovered the wreckage, Mac Brazel, was sequestered by the military for almost a week and sworn to secrecy. He never spoke about the incident again, even to his family. In the months following the incident, his son, Bill Brazel, found and collected a few "scraps" of material, which he kept in a cigar box. The material was eventually confiscated by the military.

Despite the fact that there has been publicity about the Roswell case since 1980, no witness involved in the recovery has ever come forward to corroborate the "weather balloon" story or to provide some other explanation for the wreckage, such as a V2 Missile or experimental aircraft. (Both possibilities have been thoroughly checked out and eliminated.) If there had been a more mundane explanation for the unusual debris, it seems certain someone would have come forward with it by now.

While it is possible that the Roswell witnesses, who live in diverse parts of the country, have been engaged in a perfectly orchestrated, long-term hoax with no clear motive, it is unlikely. It is true there are a few minor gaps and inconsistencies in some of the accounts, but that is to be expected. There were many individuals involved and it has been a long period of time. Human memory is not perfect. For those familiar with the Roswell evidence, however, it would be hard to imagine a scenario in which the core event was not true.

With Roswell so well documented, the question that arises is why the mainstream media has not pursued the story. Two factors stand out. The first is that of a negative mindset. There is a tendency in human nature to resist anything that challenges our preconceived perceptions of reality. In most cases, such an attitude serves us well and manifests itself as a healthy skepticism. In other instances, it may result in a close-minded refusal by otherwise intelligent people to consider compelling evidence -- especially when that evidence seems to defy common sense or prevailing scientific theory. Many past revelations of science, for example, have met such resistance -- a round earth, evolution, relativity, continental drift, quantum theory, an expanding universe -- to name a few.

The second and most damaging factor is ridicule. Unfortunately, UFOs have long been associated with tabloid stories, hoaxes, and the "lunatic fringe." In addition, people tend to put UFOs in the same category as ghosts, mysticism, magic, and other forms of the occult or the supernatural. As a result, anything even remotely related to the area of UFOs is a difficult subject to broach without risking a loss of credibility. Consequently, members of the mainstream media rarely approach the subject, much less treat it with any degree of seriousness or depth. No one wants to make himself an easy target for cynicism or ridicule.

Moreover, it is not necessary to resort to the supernatural to explain UFOs any more than it is necessary to resort to the supernatural to explain the Space Shuttle. UFOs could probably best be looked upon as an extrapolation of where our own technology might be thousands of years from now. A television, jet aircraft, or nuclear bomb would have seemed magical or supernatural to a person from the Middle Ages. Similarly, by virtue of the fact that they apparently violate the laws of known physics, UFOs are perceived by us as an aberration of reality. They are, however, probably quite explainable under laws of science we aren't even close to discovering yet.

Further exacerbating the credibility problem has been the extreme negative position taken by the U.S. Government. Almost everyone has heard pronouncements from government officials claiming there is no evidence to support the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence. Ironically, no matter how high their rank or position, those touting this line may be uninformed, yet telling the truth as they know it. With the U.S. Government's high degree of compartmentalization and need-to-know philosophy, chances are that few agencies or individuals would be briefed on or have access to such information.

Agencies in which something might be known, such as the CIA, have refused to cooperate with investigators. When seeking Roswell or UFO-related documents through the Freedom of Information Act, researchers have been repeatedly stonewalled. Claims are made that documents don't exist or can't be released for national security reasons. The few documents that have been released have often been so blacked out that they are rendered meaningless.

By way of contrast, in 1991 the Belgian Ministry of Defense released radar tapes from two Belgian Air Force F-16s that had been scrambled to pursue a UFO detected by four ground-based radar stations and seen by numerous citizens and by police. The tape was impressive -- showing digital readouts of incredible altitude and speed changes made by the UFO. Under present government policy, it is hard to imagine such a scenario ever taking place in the United States. Perhaps the world's greatest democracy could learn a few things about a free and open society from its small NATO ally.

There was actually hope at one time that U.S. policy might change. It came when Jimmy Carter was elected President in 1976. In October 1969 while Governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter had reported a UFO sighting. Later, in 1976 as a presidential candidate, he pledged: "If I become president, I'll make every piece of information this country has about UFOs available to the public and the scientists." He then somewhat mystifyingly never said one more word about it publicly after taking office. If he found there was no information to release, why did he not announce it? Doing so would have been a natural and easy way to honor his commitment.

Why the U.S. Government defiantly maintains there is nothing to the UFO phenomenon and why it would want to withhold evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence remain a matter of speculation. Three possible reasons have been suggested: fear of mass panic, perceived national security problems, and concern about offending religious groups. Whether arguments in any of these areas have merit is questionable. Most would agree, however, that whatever reasons there may be for withholding such information, they are far outweighed by those for releasing it.

The classic argument for government withholding of information on extraterrestrial intelligence from the public is that it might cause a response similar to that of the famous 1938 Orson Welles *War of the Worlds* radio broadcast. (The program featured a simulated news broadcast announcing an attack by Martians on Grover's Mill, New Jersey, which panicked a small number of listeners who had tuned in late.) The argument, however, is flawed and the comparison is invalid. It is not realistic to compare a simulated emergency news broadcast graphically describing a devastating, ongoing attack or invasion to a low-key, formal announcement confirming that other intelligent life exists in the universe and occasionally visits earth.

Furthermore, we are nearly 35 years into the Space Age and at the brink of the 21st century. This is a generation that until recently lived for years under the threat of nuclear destruction and that now must deal with such threats as AIDS, rising rates of violent crime, international terrorism, etc. The possibility that the confirmation of extraterrestrial intelligence would cause mass panic in this day and age is so remote that it hardly merits mention.

The arguments for maintaining secrecy based on national security are just as specious as those based on mass panic. Assuming the wreckage the military retrieved from Roswell was that of an extraterrestrial craft, it would be understandable that the U.S. Government would want to reverse-engineer the technology. It would be reasonable that the government would want to keep certain details of that technology secret. As with any technology with the potential for misuse, such precaution would be prudent and justified. However, the very existence of such a craft would have profound implications. The mere knowledge by the public of that existence would not pose any kind of threat. Denying the public such knowledge would not be justified and would be an abuse of the power entrusted to those who oversee the country's national security.

When the Carter campaign pledge was not carried out, it was speculated that concern about offending certain religious groups was the reason. If true, it would represent a violation of the principle of separation of church and state. It would also be placing the interests of a small minority above those of the majority.

Like the discoveries of Darwin and Copernicus, the Roswell evidence could have implications that challenge certain religious doctrines. Darwin's theory that there could be fossil evidence linking modern man and other present-day higher primates to a common primate ancestor conflicted with the creationist view on the exalted position of man with respect to other forms of life. Likewise, the Roswell evidence, which would imply the existence of a superior nonhuman intelligence, could be seen as equally threatening to the creationist viewpoint. It could be interpreted as implying that on a scale comparing the evolutionary development of different advanced species throughout

the universe, human beings may not rate very high. Such a humbling realization might bother some people, but probably not most.

Copernicus' finding that the earth along with the other planets circled the sun contradicted the teachings of the time that the earth was the center of creation. That notion persists today in that many perceive the earth to be the center of intelligent life in the universe. The Roswell evidence could dispel such an ethnocentric view by confirming that the human race is just one single member in a large community of other intelligent races in the universe. Specific effects, if any, that such a revelation might have on society would be purely a matter of speculation. Generally, however, when knowledge replaces ignorance, the long-term result is positive. There is no reason to think that that would not be the case here. If nothing else, the knowledge that it is possible for a civilization to survive the growing pains of becoming technologically advanced, without completely destroying itself and its environment in the process, would in a sense provide a renewed hope for the future of man and his environment.

Despite the media's inattention to the matter, and contrary to what some in the U.S. Government would like people to think, Roswell is not a figment of someone's imagination or the product of modern folklore. It involves real people and a real event. The man who issued the press release announcing that event, Colonel William Blanchard, was not someone prone to making mistakes, much less monumental blunders. He would go on to achieve the highest peacetime rank attainable in the U.S. military, four-star general. Credible witnesses, including retired generals, have testified that the original press release issued by Blanchard was correct and that the Roswell wreckage was of extraterrestrial origin. A United States Congressman was recently stonewalled by the Defense Department on the matter and has expressed his belief that there is a coverup. Yet the U.S. Government steadfastly maintains it has no evidence indicating extraterrestrial intelligence. Something does not ring true. There is a gross inconsistency here, and it involves an issue of great magnitude, an issue that should transcend domestic politics and that demands an explanation. It is time to lay the cards on the table so that this matter can be resolved, one way or the other.

History has shown that unsubstantiated official assurances or denials by government are often meaningless. Nevertheless, there is a logical and straightforward way to ensure that the truth about Roswell will emerge: *an Executive Order declassifying any information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence*. Because this is a unique issue of universal concern, such an action would be appropriate and warranted. It is essentially what presidential candidate Jimmy Carter promised and then failed to deliver to the American people eighteen years ago in 1976. Additionally, it would cost nothing, offend no one, and be applauded by all.

To provide positive assurance for all potential witnesses, the Order would need to be clearly stated and written into law. Security-clearance violations can bring heavy fines and long prison sentences. In addition to the original witnesses from 1947, there are most certainly individuals involved with the Roswell material today who would be affected by such a declassification. Undoubtedly, many of them, along with the original witnesses, would want to see this information shared with others -- be they friends, family, grandchildren, or all mankind.

If, as is officially claimed, no information on Roswell, UFOs, or extraterrestrial intelligence is being withheld, a declassification order would be a mere formality, as there would be nothing for anyone to disclose. What legitimate concern could there be about declassifying "nonexistent" information? If, however, information *is* being withheld, there could be significant resistance to officially disclosing it. This resistance could range from contriving excuses as to why an Executive Order should not be issued, to ignoring the matter altogether.

In the end, however, whether information is being suppressed or whether it is not, the effect of an Executive Order declassifying it would be positive. If nothing is being withheld, the result of such an Order would be to set the record straight once and for all. Years of controversy and suspicion would be ended, both in the eyes of the United States' own citizens and in the eyes of the world.

If, on the other hand, the Roswell witnesses are telling the truth and information on extraterrestrial intelligence does exist, it is not something to which a privileged few in the United States Government should have exclusive rights. It is knowledge of profound importance to which all people throughout the world should have an inalienable right. Its release would unquestionably be universally acknowledged as an historic act of honesty and goodwill.

Please Copy and Circulate

AN EXPLANATION OF THE ROSWELL DECLARATION

The "Roswell Declaration" is part of a worldwide effort to end U.S. Government secrecy surrounding the 1947 Roswell incident. It contains an appeal to the Administration for an Executive Order to declassify any U.S. Government information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence. You can help by signing and returning a copy of the Declaration.

The effort is being supported by three independent nonprofit organizations devoted to the serious study of the UFO phenomenon. The membership of the governing committees of these organizations consists primarily of researchers, scientists, and Ph.D.s. The three organizations are the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, Texas 78155; the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), 2457 W. Peterson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60659; and the Fund for UFO Research (FUFOR), P.O. Box 277, Mt. Ranier, Maryland 20712.

UFO organizations throughout the world are involved in a drive to obtain signatures from scientists, professionals, and the general public in support of the "Roswell Declaration." On a yet-to-be-determined day later this year, the news media in different countries around the world will be notified and furnished with material about the Roswell incident in an effort to bring international attention to the Roswell case.

On that same day, a copy of the "Roswell Declaration," along with a listing of the total number of signatories from each of the fifty states as well as from other countries, will be delivered to the offices of all members of Congress and to the White House. Also on that day, if finances permit, a copy of the "Roswell Declaration" will be placed in the first section of the national edition of a major U.S. newspaper as well as in other major newspapers around the world.

Polls have shown that more than fifty percent of the people in the United States believe in the existence of UFOs and extraterrestrial intelligence. Unfortunately, that interest has never been galvanized into a large-scale grassroots movement. With the "Roswell Declaration," this may now become a reality.

Since this will be primarily a word-of-mouth, grassroots effort, your help in making copies of the Declaration and distributing them to as many people as possible will be of great importance. The Declaration is being made available on computer bulletin boards throughout the world. A five-page position paper, "Time for the Truth About Roswell," from which the Declaration is derived, will also be made available. The position paper includes a detailed summary of the Roswell event, an analysis of the media and government treatment of it, and arguments for allowing the public to know the truth.

The position paper and the Declaration were written by Kent Jeffrey of Fairfax, California. Mr. Jeffrey has researched the Roswell event extensively, worked with several of the leading investigators, and interviewed a number of the Roswell witnesses. He is an international airline pilot whose interest in the Roswell case stems in part from the fact that his father, a retired colonel and former air force pilot (and WWII fighter ace), at one time knew and worked with one of the key Roswell figures, General William Blanchard.

Although it is felt by the organizers of this effort that there is a high degree of probability the U.S. Government is withholding information regarding the existence of extraterrestrial intelligence, the primary goal is to get the matter into the open so that the truth can be conclusively determined, one way or the other. It is hoped, therefore, that all individuals, no matter what their opinion on the subject, will support this effort.

Please send signed Declarations to either organization:

CUFOS
2457 West Peterson Avenue
Chicago, IL 60659

MUFON
103 Oldtowne Road
Seguin, TX 78155

Please Copy and Circulate

ROSWELL DECLARATION

Forty-seven years ago an incident occurred in the southwestern desert of the United States that could have significant implications for all mankind. It involved the recovery by the U.S. Military of material alleged to be of extraterrestrial origin. The event was announced by the U.S. Military on July 8, 1947, through a press release that was carried by newspapers throughout the country. It was subsequently denied by what is now believed to be a cover story claiming the material was nothing more than a weather balloon. It has remained veiled in government secrecy ever since.

The press release announcing the unusual event was issued by the Commander of the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell Army Air Field, Colonel William Blanchard, who later went on to become a four-star general and Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. That the weather balloon story was a coverup has been confirmed by individuals directly involved, including the late General Thomas DuBose who took the telephone call from Washington, D.C., ordering the coverup. Numerous other credible military and civilian witnesses have testified that the original press release was correct and that the Roswell wreckage was of extraterrestrial origin. One such individual was Major Jesse Marcel, the Intelligence Officer of the 509th Bomb Group and one of the first military officers at the scene.

On January 12, 1994, United States Congressman Steven Schiff of Albuquerque, New Mexico, announced to the press that he had been stonewalled by the Defense Department when requesting information regarding the 1947 Roswell event on behalf of constituents and witnesses. Indicating that he was seeking further investigation into the matter, Congressman Schiff called the Defense Department's lack of response "astounding" and concluded it was apparently "another government coverup."

History has shown that unsubstantiated official assurances or denials by government are often meaningless. Nevertheless, there is a logical and straightforward way to ensure that the truth about Roswell will emerge: *an Executive Order declassifying any information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence.* Because this is a unique issue of universal concern, such an action would be appropriate and warranted. To provide positive assurance for all potential witnesses, it would need to be clearly stated and written into law. Such a measure is essentially what presidential candidate Jimmy Carter promised and then failed to deliver to the American people eighteen years ago in 1976.

If, as is officially claimed, no information on Roswell, UFOs, or extraterrestrial intelligence is being withheld, an Executive Order declassifying it would be a mere formality, as there would be nothing to disclose. The Order would, however, have the positive effect of setting the record straight once and for all. Years of controversy and suspicion would be ended, both in the eyes of the United States' own citizens and in the eyes of the world.

If, on the other hand, the Roswell witnesses are telling the truth and information on extraterrestrial intelligence does exist, it is not something to which a privileged few in the United States Government should have exclusive rights. It is knowledge of profound importance to which all people throughout the world should have an inalienable right. Its release would unquestionably be universally acknowledged as an historic act of honesty and goodwill.

I support the request, as outlined above, for an Executive Order declassifying any U.S. Government information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence. Whether such information exists or whether it does not, I feel that the people of the world have a right to know the truth about this issue and that it is time to put an end to the controversy surrounding it.

Signature

Date

Name (Please print)

Occupation / Title

Street

City

State

Zip

Degrees / Credentials (If applicable)

U.S. Representative (If known)



INFORMATION SHEET

Number 78-1

Prepared by:

LFF-3/Public Services Branch
Office of External Relations
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC 20546

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

The information contained here has been compiled to respond to queries on Unidentified Flying Objects directed to the White House as well as NASA.

NASA is the focal point for answering public inquiries to the White House relating to UFOs. NASA is not engaged in a research program involving these phenomena, nor is any other government agency.

BACKGROUND

In July of 1977, Dr. Frank Press, Director of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, wrote to Dr. Robert A. Frosch, the NASA Administrator, suggesting NASA should answer all UFO-related mail and also to consider whether NASA should conduct an active research program on UFOs. In a letter dated December 21, 1977, Dr. Frosch agreed that NASA will continue to respond to UFO-related mail as it has in the past and, if a new element of hard evidence that UFOs exist is brought to NASA's attention from a credible source, NASA will analyze the unexplained organic or inorganic sample and report its findings.

Quoting from Dr. Frosch's December 21 letter: "...If some new element of hard evidence is brought to our attention in the future, it would be entirely appropriate for a NASA laboratory to analyze and report upon an otherwise unexplained organic or inorganic sample; we stand ready to respond to any bona fide physical evidence from credible sources. We intend to leave the door clearly open for such a possibility.

"We have given considerable thought to the question of what else the United States might and should do in the area of UFO research. There is an absence of tangible or physical evidence available for thorough laboratory analysis. And, because of the absence of such evidence, we have not been able to devise a sound scientific procedure for investigating these phenomena. To proceed on a research task without a sound disciplinary framework and an exploratory technique in mind would be wasteful and probably unproductive.

"I do not feel that we could mount a research effort without a better starting point than we have been able to identify thus far. I would therefore propose that NASA take no steps to establish research in this area or to convene a symposium on this subject.

"I wish in no way to indicate that NASA has come to any conclusion about these phenomena as such; institutionally, we retain an open mind, a keen sense of scientific curiosity and a willingness to analyze technical problems within our competence."

Reports of unidentified objects entering United States air space are of interest to the military as a regular part of defense surveillance. Beyond that, the U.S. Air Force no longer investigates reports of UFO sightings.

This was not always the case. On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for UFO investigation started in 1947.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations, the USAF said, was based on: (1) an evaluation of a report (often called the Condon Report) prepared by the University of Colorado and entitled "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" (2) a review of the University of Colorado report by the National Academy of Sciences; (3) past UFO studies; and (4) Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of the Air Force were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation has been permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis. Those wishing to review this material may obtain a researcher's permit from the National Archives and Record Service.

Also available:

Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Condon Report study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for \$6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977, from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p. Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541 from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

NASA is aware of the many UFO reports made in recent years. However, the majority of inquiries to NASA concerning UFO sightings address themselves to the reported sightings by astronauts during Earth orbital and lunar missions and the report by President Carter while serving as Governor of Georgia.

During several space missions NASA astronauts reported phenomena not immediately explainable. However, in every instance NASA satisfied itself that what had been observed was nothing which could be termed abnormal in the space environment. The air-to-ground tapes of all manned missions are available at the Johnson Space Center, Houston, for review by the serious researcher.

On October 12, 1973, while serving as Governor of Georgia, Mr. Carter responded to inquiries from the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) saying that he had seen a bright, moving object in the sky over Leary, Georgia, in October of 1969. He said the object was visible for 10 to 12 minutes and, at one point, shone as brightly as the Moon. The regional NICAP representative investigated the sighting and reported there was no evidence to support anything beyond placing what Mr. Carter saw in NICAP's "unidentified" category. However, it has been suggested by some students of aerial phenomena that Mr. Carter may have viewed the Planet Venus which, at certain times, may appear many times brighter than a star of the first-magnitude.

Since NASA is not engaged in day-to-day UFO research, it does not review UFO-related articles intended for publication, evaluate UFO-type spacecraft drawings or accept accounts of UFO sightings or applications for employment in the field of aerial phenomena investigation. All such material will be returned with NASA's thanks to the sender.

A number of universities and scientific organizations have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a number of private domestic and foreign groups continue to review UFO sighting reports actively. Some of these organizations are:

- (1) National Investigations Committee on
Aerial Phenomena
John L. Acuff, Director
Suite 23
3535 University Boulevard, West
Kensington, MD 20795
(301) 949-1267
- (2) The Committee for the Scientific Investigation
of Claims of the Paranormal
UFO Subcommittee
Robert Sheaffer, Chairman
9805 McMillan Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(301) 589-8371
- (3) Aerial Phenomena Research Organization
James and Coral Lorenzen, Directors
3910 E. Kleindale Road
Tucson, AZ 85712
(602) 793-1825
- (4) Mutual UFO Network
Walter H. Andrus, Jr., Director
103 Old Towne Road
Seguin, TX 78155
(512) 379-9216
- (5) The Center for UFO Studies
Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Director
924 Chicago Avenue
Evanston, IL 60202
(312) 491-1780

February 1, 1978