

*A note from*

**UFO NEWSCLIPPING SERVICE**  
**LUCIUS FARISH**  
Route 1 - Box 220  
Plumerville, Arkansas 72127 USA  
(501) 354-2558

July 7, 1988

Dear Scott,

Thanks for your two recent notes and copies of clippings. Yes, I have the April FATE (if I can find it!), so will copy Part IV of Jerome Clark's article on UFO crashes and will send it along within a few days.

Ed Mazur mentioned that he had recently heard from you concerning the reporter for an Arkansas paper who supposedly asked George Bush a question about UFOs. Neither Ed nor I had heard anything of this sort, so we were wondering about your source of information for the rumor? We aren't aware of any reporters in the state who are members of MUFON, as Ed is the State Director and has a list of all state MUFON members. It sounds like one of those rumors which always crop up, but if there is any truth to it, I'd certainly like to know more about it.

About all from here for the moment. Hope to hear from you again soon.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lucius".



January 28, 1988

Grant Cameren  
649 Silverstone Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
CANADA R3T 2U8

Dear Mr. Cameren:

I am in receipt of your recent letter to Steven Spielberg requesting him to answer your questions.

Unfortunately, Mr. Spielberg is currently away working on his next project and is unable to personally answer your questions.

We thank you for contacting Amblin Entertainment and enclosed is your dollar.

Sincerely,

*Kris Kelley*

Kris Kelley  
Publicity Coordinator

KK/kak

enclosed: one dollar



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 17, 1987

Mr. Ronald W.J. Anstee  
6565 24th Avenue  
Rosemount  
Montreal HIT. 3M6  
Quebec CANADA

Dear Mr. Anstee:

Secretary Shultz has asked me to reply to your letter requesting a copy of President Reagan's remarks To The Students And Faculty At Fallmont High School. We appreciate your interest.

I am pleased to enclose a copy of the President's remarks which I hope will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

George B. High  
Acting Assistant Secretary  
for Public Affairs

Enclosure.

BARRY GOLDWATER  
ARIZONA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:  
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AVIATION  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

October 19, <sup>1981</sup>1971

Mr. Lee M. Graham  
526 West Maple  
Monrovia, California 91016

Dear Mr. Graham:

First, let me tell you that I have long ago given up acquiring access to the so-called blue room at Wright-Patterson, as I have had one long string of denials from chief after chief, so I have given up.

In answer to your questions, one is essentially correct. I don't know of anyone who has access to the blue room, nor am I aware of its contents and I am not aware of anything having been relocated. I can't answer your question six, in fact, I can't find anyone who would answer it.

To tell you the truth, Mr. Graham, this thing has gotten so highly classified, even though I will admit there is a lot of it that has been released, it is just impossible to get anything on it.

I am returning your papers because I know they are of value to you.

Sincerely,

  
Barry Goldwater

Grant R. Cameron  
649 Silverstone Ave.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Canada R3T 2V8

August 16, 1988

J. Antonia Huneus  
News World Communications Inc.  
401 5th Avenue  
New York, New York  
10016

Dear Mr. Huneus,

I am writing in regard to your articles written for the New York City Tribune May 12, 1988 and May 19, 1988. These articles deal with Reagan's Preoccupation with an Alien Invasion. I also read your contribution to "UFO Universe" on Shirley MacLaine.

In the past couple of weeks, many new rumors related to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush's interest in "things alien" have circulated, the most bizarre being that Reagan will appear on PBS after the November election with a live grey alien. It is generally accepted among researchers who follow these stories that material (true or false) is being leaked to some unknown conclusion.

I would appreciate your answer to any or all of the following questions as time permits:

- 1) Did you attempt to obtain a statement on the "alien invasion" from the White House?
- 2) Was there any reaction to your story from the a) government or b) public?
- 3) Most importantly, have you received further such statements or rumors since your May stories?

Hope you will be able to help. Thankyou.

Sincerely,

Grant R. Cameron

*Antonia  
Hemelius*

*UFO Universe*

# THE SHOCKING TRUTH

# RONALD REAGAN'S OBSESSION WITH AN ALIEN INVASION



By A. Hovni

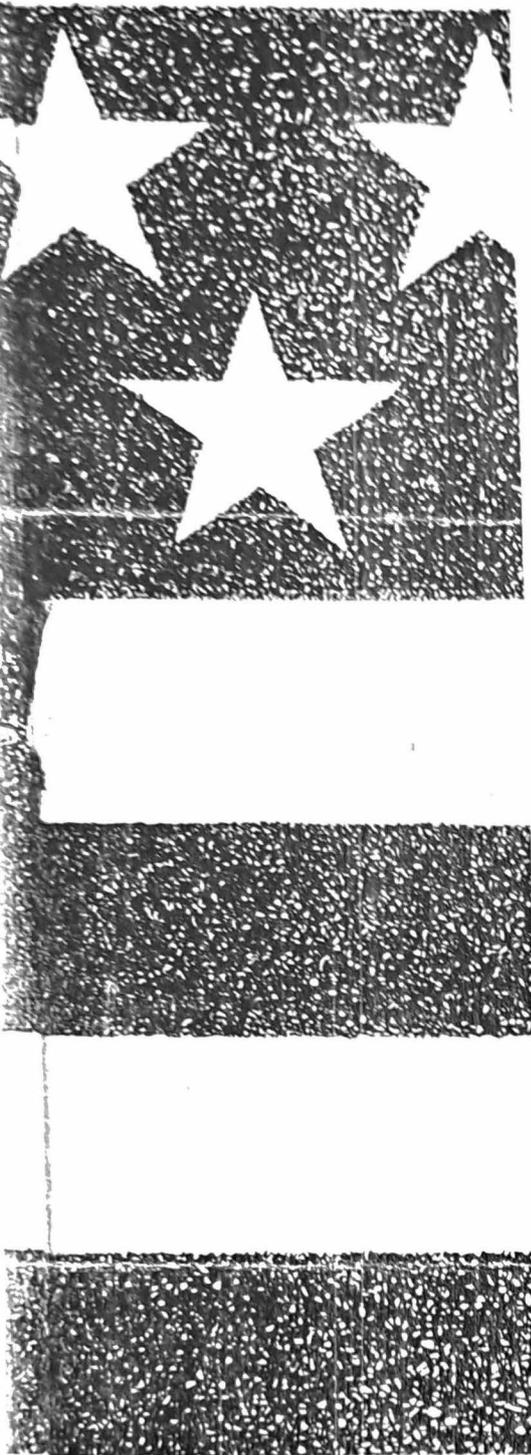
**S**upermarket tabloids, that strange breed of sensationalistic American journalism, have been talking for most of the decade about Ronald Reagan's fascination with things like astrology and space aliens. Little attention was paid to the matter... after all, the stuff was printed in the tabloids and nobody sane is supposed to believe in them. Yet truth is becoming stranger than fiction in the case of Ronald Wilson Reagan and some of his more curious remarks.

For starters, he has become the first President of the United States to talk about the possibility of an alien invasion from outer space, and he has done so not once or twice but in three speeches. Reagan is also the only President to my knowledge, who admitted — in a 1984 Presidential debate against Walter Mondale — having had "philosophical discussions" about Armageddon in the White House with some rather well known fundamentalist preachers.

And then there was the explosion about

astrology in the White House, triggered by Don Regan's disclosures that Nancy had often consulted astrologers to arrange for appointments with the President. Everyone knows the details by now, yet we asked Marcello Galluppi, a well known astrologer and host of a psychic radio and TV talk show in Detroit, to give us another view. "It is very clear to me that the politicians in Washington have their psychics and astrologers," said Marcello, "at least some of them do." Furthermore, continued Marcello, there is evidence that the Reagans have used astrology for a long time if we consider that "he was sworn in at midnight as Governor of California, based on astro-

logy."  
The media was having a field day with horoscopes at the White House when Reagan talked about the possibility of Earth uniting against a threat by "a power from outer space." Although the idea wasn't new for the President, as we shall soon see, this time everybody paid attention. More as a joke than a serious thought, however. The AP story on the speech, for example, had the headline, "Reagan follows astrological flap with comment on space invaders."  
There might be a deeper reason for Reagan's apparent interest in the idea of an alien threat. There is an unconfirmed



The President first disclosed his recurrent thoughts about "an alien threat" during a December 4, 1985 speech at the Fallston High School in Maryland, where he spoke about his first Summit with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. According to a White House transcript, Reagan remarked that during his 5-hour private discussions with Gorbachev, he told him to think, "how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly there was a threat to this world from some other species from another planet outside in the universe. We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries..."

Except for one headline or two, people didn't pay much attention. Not then and not later, when Gorbachev himself confirmed the conversation in Geneva during an important speech on February 16, 1987, in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow, to the Central Committee of the USSR's Communist Party. Not a High School in Maryland precisely! There, buried on page 7A of the 'Soviet Life Supplement,' was the following statement:

"At our meeting in Geneva, the U.S. President said that if the earth faced an invasion by extraterrestrials, the United States and the Soviet Union would join forces to repel such an invasion. I shall not dispute the hypothesis, though I think it's early yet to worry about such an intrusion..." Notice that Gorbachev doesn't say this is an incredible proposition, he just says that it's too early to worry about it.

If Gorbachev elevated the theme from a high school to the Kremlin, Reagan upped the stakes again by including the "alien threat" not in a domestic speech but to a full session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Towards the end of his speech to the Forty-second session on September 21, 1987, the President said that, "in our obsession with antagonisms of the moment, we often forget how much unites all the members of humanity. Perhaps we need some outside, universal threat to make us recognize this common bond.

"I occasionally think," continued Reagan, "how quickly our differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. And yet, I ask," — here comes the clincher — "is not an alien force *already* among us?" The President now tries to retreat from the last bold statement by posing a second question: "What could be more alien to the universal aspirations of our peoples than war and the threat of war?" Unlike the off-the-cuff remarks to the Fallston High School, we must assume that the President's speech to the General Assembly was written very carefully and likewise, it merits close examination.

Ronald Reagan has told us that he thinks often about this issue, yet nobody seems to be paying attention. When the President mentioned last May 4 in Chicago for the third time the possibility of a threat by "a

power from another planet," the media quickly dubbed it the "space invaders" speech, relegating it to a sidebar in the astrology flap. The ET remark was made in the Q&A period following a speech to the National Strategy Forum in Chicago's Palmer House Hotel, where he adopted a more conciliatory tone towards the Soviet Union.

Significantly, Reagan's remark was made during his response to the question, "What do you consider to be the most important need in international relations?"

"I've often wondered," the President told us once again, "what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer — a power from outer space, from another planet." And then he emphasized his theme that this would erase all the differences, and that the "citizens of the world" would "come together to fight that particular threat..."

There is still a fourth, unofficial, similar statement from Ronald Reagan about this particular subject. It was reported in the *New Republic* by senior editor Fred Barnes. The article described a luncheon in the White House between the President and Eduard Shevardnadze, during the Foreign Minister's visit to Washington to sign the INF Treaty on September 15, 1987. "Near the end of his lunch with Shevardnadze," wrote Barnes, "Reagan wondered aloud what would happen if the world faced an 'alien threat' from outer space. 'Don't you think the United States and the Soviet Union would be together?' he asked. Shevardnadze said yes, absolutely. 'And we wouldn't need our defense ministers to meet,' he added."

The fact that there are so many references in important speeches, off-the-cuff remarks, and just plain conversations, means that — for whatever reason or knowledge about deep UFO secrets that he may have as President — Ronald Reagan does think often about the possibility of an alien invasion, and how this event could become a catalyst for world unity. Talking about these UFO secrets, there is also an unconfirmed story of a special screening in the White House of the movie 'ET' a few years ago, with director Steven Spielberg and a few selected guests. Right after the movie, Reagan supposedly turned to Spielberg and whispered something to the effect, "There are only a handful of people who know the truth about this."

Indeed, more than one ufologist has even suggested that the real target behind "Star Wars" — another of Reagan's cosmic obsessions — is this projected ET invasion and not the Russians. Others talk of wild "deals" between the U.S. Government and a race of gray dwarfs, better known for their appetite for abducting humans... Stop! We're entering the forbidden terrain of tabloid revelations, like the SUN's screaming headline that "Reagan will end his presidency by adding several planets as states." Just think about it. □

story that before he became Governor of California, Ron and Nancy had a UFO sighting on a highway near Hollywood. The story was broadcast last February on Steve Allen's radio show over WNEW-AM in New York. The comedian and host commented that a very well known personality in the entertainment industry had confided to him that many years ago, Ron and Nancy were expected to a casual dinner with friends in Hollywood. Except for the Reagans, all the guests had arrived. Ron and Nancy showed up quite upset half an hour later, saying that they had just seen a UFO coming down the coast. No further details were released by Steve Allen.

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The idea behind disinformation  
is to keep your troops off the  
battlefield

## RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Although Presidents since World War II have known about the reality of the UFO/ET issues, in recent decades their knowledge and ability to affect the issues have become limited. It is time for the president to take a proactive role in the disclosure process, because should significant disclosures occur without any presidential role, the president would be viewed by the American public and the world in one of two perhaps equally damaging ways.

1. If the President and the executive branch of the U.S. government maintain that they did not know anything about a subject this important, presidential stature and credibility would be significantly damaged.
2. If the President and the executive branch maintain after "unsanctioned" disclosures that they knew of the subject and its incredible national significance, but were not connected to the disclosure, the President might be accused of supporting the cover-up, even though this may be unfair in light of the actual facts of how this subject has been covertly handled.

Either way it behooves the President to begin the disclosure process with the following steps or one of the above damaging options may become the prevailing view.

We recommend the following actions for the President of the United States:

1. We recommend that the President set forth an Executive Order releasing witnesses from national security oaths on this subject since a critical issue for witnesses willing to testify is their security oaths, even though they may have been illegally obtained (see section 4.7 on security oaths);
2. We recommend that the President convene an independent, fair and open commission to investigate the subject,

USAPs connected to the subject, and technologies that are currently clarified and could benefit humanity if released;

3. We recommend at the same time that the Executive Order support the declassification of government documents related to the UFO/ET subject, a process that has already begun through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA);

4. We also recommend, as the disclosure process proceeds, that the President issue an Executive Order providing amnesty for members of the suspected group and its personnel that control the UFO/ET issues, provided that there is cooperation and non-interference by that group;

5. We recommend that the President present a nationally televised talk on the issues and the process to start to restore public faith in the government and democratic principles;

6. Finally, we recommend that the President create by Executive Order, a new scientific research organization to develop covert technologies that can be used to address our energy problems and start to integrate these technologies into our mainstream academic institutions.

These Executive Orders would fully utilize the powers of the presidency to help terminate certain "black projects" activities that appear to be operating outside the constitutional chain of command. While certain aspects of extraterrestrial technology (and other matters) may not be fully accessed through this EO process, it would enable definite witness testimony to be disclosed. This would start the process of neutralizing the present efforts by the covert groups to keep the President and the Executive branch, Congress, the press, and the taxpayers out of the loop.

[1] See Hanson, T., *The Missing Times: News Media Complicity in the*

UFO Cover-up. 2001

[2] Hillenkoeter, Roscoe: Aliens from Space, Major Donald E. Keyhoe, 1975.

[3] Wang, L.J., A. Kuzmich, and A. Dogariu. 2000. Gain-assisted superluminal light propagation. *Nature*. 406:277-279.

[4] Sturrock, P. A., Report on a Survey of the American Astronomical Society concerning the UFO Phenomenon, Stanford University Report SUIPR 68IR, 1977.

Carter fighting see Atlanta Constitution Sept 14, 1973 p. 1D.  
see Lions Club International Oakbrook, Ill.

see Harris UFO Report for Johnson 1964 UFO meeting ✓

see NY Times National May 8, 2000

see Lawrence Merick "Killing the Messenger"

1978 Mufon Symposium Keynote 127-7.

Carter Presidential Review Memorandum # 23. May 9, 1978

Robert Shaeffer - Silver Springs MR 301-589-9217

~~see~~ [Shaeffer googl.](#): Emery 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Town Hall Meeting

ask Frank Moore about Glen Teague

fix Carter footnote #3. Administration 1977

how many Personal letters were sent to President Carter

during the 1970s. With the space race behind us, Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter all turned their sights on a different understanding of space exploration. In different ways and with differing emphases, each worked to move us beyond the exploration stage and toward the utilization stage. While the space exploits of the 1960s were considered to be awe-inspiring events, those of the 1970s were intentionally called ordinary and routine. Unfortunately, in taking the special quality out of space events, and in making space a part of our everyday lives, our program of space exploration was cast into mediocrity. This chapter explains how this came about.

### NIXON COMMANDEERS A SPACE TRUCK

Richard Nixon, like Lyndon Johnson, was not new to the space program or to the politics of space. He was at Eisenhower's side when the news of *Sputnik I* splashed across the front page of every paper in the nation. He was the first member of Eisenhower's administration to speak out about the Soviet launch, warning that "we could make no greater mistake than to brush off [*Sputnik I*] as a scientific stunt of more significance to the man in the moon than to men on earth."<sup>2</sup>

Eisenhower  
public is fixated  
on Sputnik

However, the Apollo program that Nixon inherited from Lyndon Johnson in 1969 was very different from the one Johnson had inherited from Kennedy or that Kennedy had gotten from Eisenhower. In the twelve years separating Nixon's 1957 speech on the Soviet "stunt" and his 1969 earth-to-moon phone call with Neil Armstrong, the world had changed dramatically. Where before Americans had felt excitement about the prospects of space, now there was only apathy and boredom. Where once there had been images of technological marvels in space, now there were images of technological failures on earth. Where once there "was Camelot, now there was My Lai, Watts, Tet, Dallas, and Chicago."<sup>3</sup>

With sentiment against the space program running high, Nixon could no longer invoke what had become known as the Columbus Principle; Nixon could not argue, as had those before him, that "curiosity and purposefulness were the only prerequisites in space exploration" or that space exploration could

continue without any "palpable justifications."<sup>4</sup> Nor could Nixon reasonably speak of the "Soviet threat" in space. While the Soviet Union was continuing to aggressively pursue its space program, the United States had already proven its superiority. According to the rules of the space race set up by Kennedy in 1961, the United States had already won.

missile  
let down  
budget cuts

Amidst domestic strife and moral disillusionment, Nixon had to create a new identity for space exploration. A close look at Nixon's rhetoric reveals a strategy designed to do just that. Nixon crafted a philosophy of pragmatism out of a philosophy of wonderment. Nixon did not ask the American people to give up space exploration for domestic concerns, but rather, in the spirit of metaphoric transfer, demonstrated how the foundation of wonderment and the foundation of pragmatism were one and the same. Indeed, the unique character of Nixon's rhetoric lies in the way in which he juxtaposed the discovery of space with the discovery of earth, the manner in which he combined the necessity of space exploration with the search for our roots, and finally, the fashion in which he transformed space exploration into an everyday occurrence. In other words, Nixon crafted a space program for the future based on current earthly priorities.

NASA had  
become the  
Nixon's guidance

### The Heavens among the Earth

Nixon worked from the very beginning to not only take us back into space but also to turn us homeward. His metaphors established an image of people looking out into the galaxy and, from the galaxy, back to earth. A quick glance through Nixon's speeches reveals metaphorical images such as: "reaching with precision for the moon and falling into raucous discord on earth";<sup>5</sup> "in throwing wide the horizons of space we have discovered new horizons on earth";<sup>6</sup> "in that moment of surpassing technological triumph, men turned their thoughts toward home and humanity";<sup>7</sup> "however far we reach, our destiny lies not in the stars but on earth";<sup>8</sup> "technological genius but human limitations";<sup>9</sup> and "taking another step across the threshold of the heavens" (italics added)<sup>10</sup>—all of which orient us through an up-down vertical pattern and a merger of space and earth. Centered around a contradiction between the discovery of the moon and the discovery of the earth, these images first

of the system...  
Mr. ROUSSEAU. The committee will be in order.  
Today the House Committee on Science and Astronautics conducted...

The problem with such a posture was that once the "end" disappeared, the "means" went away. Even Kennedy experienced this phenomenon. Once rumors began to surface that the Soviet Union was not going to try for a lunar landing, Kennedy had to continuously defend his goal as a viable endeavor.

Second, Kennedy made the space program dependent on dramatic and splashy—manned—adventures. Kennedy's manned lunar goal, Fox and Lears suggested, was not the result of a compelling urge not to learn about the solar system but to make a dramatic impression:

As most of the non-defense subsidized scientific community repeatedly stressed, nearly every measurable space objective—in communications, weather monitoring, exploration of the planets, even military reconnaissance—could be achieved far more effectively and at considerably less expense, with automated satellites and probes. Sending men into space was preferable to unmanned projects for only one reason: It vastly enhanced the dramatic impression created by the nation's space exploits.<sup>57</sup>

As a result, the space program has thrived when presidents have imposed Kennedyesque visions, and wallowed when no Kennedyesque vision was to be found. Even Johnson, an individual more committed to the space program than most others, was unable to move the program out from under the image of the *race*. At least for the 1960s, however, the space program thrived.

### JOHNSON GOES THE DISTANCE

As president, Lyndon Johnson was not new to the space race at all. In 1957, when the Soviet Sputniks created a national furor, he was the chair of the Senate Space committee and a leading critic of the Eisenhower administration's response. "It is not our technology that has failed, [but] our leadership," Johnson stated in a speech delivered in 1960. "Our national survival could depend upon our being first in the space race and soon. . . . We cannot concede outer space to Communism and hold leadership on earth."<sup>58</sup>

By the time Johnson became president, however, his position

on the space race had softened considerably. "It was really a mistake to regard space exploration as a contest which can be tallied on any box score," he stated during a press conference. "Judgments can be made only by considering all the objects of the two national programs, and they will vary and they will differ."<sup>59</sup>

Several factors accounted for this change in perspective. One, of course, was that the United States was beginning to have successes of its own in space. Alan Shepherd became the first man to stay aloft in a spacecraft, followed by another ride by Virgil Grissom, and then followed by the orbits of John Glenn, M. Scott Carpenter, Wally Schirra, and L. Gordon Cooper. "We were unmistakably behind," Johnson told workers at the NASA manned spacecraft center in Houston; "some prophesied that America would remain behind, that our system had failed, that the brightness of our future had dimmed and would grow darker. But no such prophesies are heard today."<sup>60</sup>

Additionally, for the first time we saw what the earth looked like in its entirety. By virtue of the photographs that the astronauts took in their initial journeys into space, we got an entirely new vantage point. That such photos impacted on Johnson's rhetoric seems apparent. Gone was the stark polarity between the Soviets and the United States, gone was the "us against them" mentality so prevalent in Kennedy's rhetoric, and gone was the struggle. In their place stood a vision that bound rather than separated, an understanding of a nation working together to conquer a common frontier. (This was almost the case, at least.) While Johnson's images went a long way in restructuring our understanding of space and the space race, they were not quite able to overcome remnants of the old perspective. There was, in other words, a significant contradiction in Johnson's rhetoric that was not resolved.

### Walking Together Toward Peace

Johnson's images seem inviting. They carry forth the ideals of *peace* and *peaceful exploration* linked with *commonality*, *unity*, and *humanity*. Where before we were struggling with the Soviet Union over control of the universe, now we were working with

Chapter Four

## Starting a Nation Dreaming Again

When Ronald Reagan was elected president, NASA officials breathed a sigh of relief. For eleven years, the period of time that had elapsed since the first astronaut stepped onto the moon and support for the space program began to diminish, NASA had been forced to engage in incremental politics. With dismay, they watched as the final three Apollo missions were scrubbed; as the three-tiered project of space station, space shuttle, and moon base became the shuttle; and as interest in a mission to Mars was relegated to the back burner.<sup>1</sup> Reagan, however, appeared to be a true believer in space. "Like President Kennedy before him," Howard McCurdy stated, "Reagan seemed genuinely entranced by the space program. NASA officials could only hope that he might make an Apollo-type decision as President Kennedy had done two decades earlier."<sup>2</sup>

Ironically, in terms of concrete decisions and actual deeds, Reagan did not actually do anything for the space program. He did come close to making an Apollo-type decision by calling for a manned space station, and he did authorize NASA to build a shuttle orbiter to replace the one destroyed in the *Challenger* explosion. He also got us thinking about "space shields," but beyond that, no tangible results were amassed. Rather, what Reagan did for the space program was to revitalize it. With his metaphors, Reagan created a palatable vision of a U.S. space program "standing tall" and simultaneously brought renewed energy and a new vitality to the program. Rhetorically, at least, the program prospered under Reagan.

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This chapter explores how Reagan whetted our appetites for space exploration once again. Specifically, it suggests that the key to Reagan's transformation of space resides in the way in which he used the notion of *the new frontier*. Nearly three decades earlier, Frank Gibney and George Feldman had argued that the space program would prosper only if it were tied to a frontier image. "This country has always prospered because it had a frontier to chew on," they suggested. "The Space Discovery represents the only possible frontier of any magnitude at hand today, yet we have rejected its potential out of hand."<sup>3</sup> Now we finally had a president in place who was willing to argue exclusively for the importance of this concept. Indeed, not only did Reagan argue for this *new frontier* perspective on space, he did so through two vital areas of national life: commercialization and militarization. Focusing on Reagan's space rhetoric up until the explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger*, this chapter explores his revitalizing perspective.

### COMMERCIALIZING SPACE

Reagan, it would seem, was lucky. He always seemed to be at the right place at the right time, and he was able to use that timing to his advantage. On the day he was sworn in as president, for instance, the Iran hostage situation, which had dogged Carter's presidency for nearly two years, resolved itself. Similarly, Reagan's first days in office coincided perfectly with the testing of the first shuttle prototype and the maiden flight of the first operational shuttle. Each successive shuttle flight provided Reagan with the opportunity to hone his message that it was "time to develop the next frontier—space."<sup>4</sup> In particular, his images developed this understanding of space by depicting a nation of individuals who are "pushing back boundaries" so that "the desert will bloom."<sup>5</sup>

#### Pushing Back Boundaries

In *Verbal Style and the Presidency*, Roderick Hart argued that Reagan's images are active images; they depict us as working

when in fact we may not be doing anything at all.<sup>6</sup> That seems to be the case with Reagan's space rhetoric; within his images, we are cast as "movers and shakers" who are single-handedly pushing back the new frontier, single-handedly clearing the land for the new civilization to follow.

A glance through Reagan's rhetoric reveals metaphorical images such as: "*part of a greatness pushing wider the boundaries*";<sup>7</sup> "*never a time when we can stop moving forward*";<sup>8</sup> "*pushing back frontiers and opening new doors to discovery, opportunity, and progress*";<sup>9</sup> "*blazing the trail to an exciting new frontier*";<sup>10</sup> and "*discovering new horizons*"<sup>11</sup> (italics added). Centered around a contradiction between *moving* and *standing still*, these images invite us to discover a new world. Indeed, they suggest that we are already discovering that world and only have to continue.

Consider, for instance, *pushing back frontiers and opening new doors to discovery, opportunity, and progress*. The image is powerful in the way in which it casts us into a situation where we are not only actively moving forward but also reaping the benefits. Literally, the metaphor argues that by continuing forward and going beyond whatever obstacles might be in our way, new discoveries will be ours. It puts us into a situation in which by pushing, we attain new things.

Beyond this literal interpretation, the power of the metaphor to motivate us into thinking new thoughts about the space program emerges from the experiences of physical and historical excitement that it activates. Physically, the metaphor individualizes the excitement of an individual moving forward, arms extended out in front and head bent slightly forward, pushing on. Most of us have experienced the sensation of pushing through a thicket of bushes to get to the other side, or of pushing through a wind storm to reach a destiny. *Pushing*, by its nature, does not allow for *standing still*. We may stand, in other words, in front of a thicket of bushes, but standing will not grant us passage. Similarly, we may go out into a wind storm, but if we do not push forward we will not make any headway. This metaphor, then, motivates us toward a renewed look at the space program by entertaining the possibility of a situation in which discoveries are not occurring because there is no forward motion.

- July 29 Johnson reviews pictures of Mars taken by U.S. space probe *Mariner 4*. "Mankind's progress toward the distant stars of peace and reason must not, and shall not, be either delayed or diverted by those who would cast the shadow of fear across its path and have it fall in the darkness of war."<sup>35</sup>
- Aug. 21 United States launches *Gemini 5*. Eight days later, Johnson telephones his congratulations: "You have certainly proved, I think, once and for all that man has a place in the exploration of the great frontier of space. . . . The one thing that we are all working for, and really our only purpose in space, is peace in the world."<sup>36</sup>
- Aug. 23 Johnson instructs the Department of Defense to immediately proceed with the development of a manned orbiting laboratory.
- Dec. 4 United States launches *Gemini 7*. Johnson states: "Once again, two brave Americans have carried the quest for knowledge to the threshold of space. Their voyage will be a continuous reminder that the peaceful conquest of space is the only form of conquest in which modern man can proudly and profitably engage."<sup>37</sup>
- Dec. 15 United States launches *Gemini 6-A*. Johnson states: "You have all moved us one step higher on the stairway to the moon. . . . Our efforts in space will take us not only to the moon but, by increasing our knowledge of technology and the world around us, to a better life for all."<sup>38</sup>
- 1966**
- Feb. 1 Soviet Union space probe *Luna 9* lands an instrument capsule on the moon.
- Mar. 16 United States launches *Gemini 8*. Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Dave Scott achieve first docking in space with an unmanned *Agena* target vehicle. Johnson asserts: "We haven't wiped out all the deficiencies in our program yet, but we have caught up and

- we are pulling ahead. . . . We intend to land the first man on the surface of the moon and we intend to do this in the decade of the sixties."<sup>39</sup>
- Apr. 3 Soviet Union space probe *Luna 10* enters lunar orbit to become the moon's first satellite.
- May 7 Johnson calls for a treaty governing the exploration of celestial bodies. "Just as the United States is striving to help achieve peace on earth, we want to do what we can to insure that explorations of the moon and other celestial bodies will be for peaceful purposes only."<sup>40</sup>
- June 2 Johnson comments on the landing of U.S. moon probe *Surveyor I* on the Ocean of Storms: "Overnight the eyes of *Surveyor I* have become the eyes of the world on the moon. Another exciting chapter in the peaceful exploration of the universe is open for men to read and share."<sup>41</sup>
- June 3 United States launches *Gemini 9*.
- July 18 United States launches *Gemini 10*.
- Aug. 14 U.S. moon probe *Orbiter 1* enters lunar orbit to become the second moon satellite.
- Sept. 12 United States launches *Gemini 11*.
- Nov. 11 United States launches final *Gemini* mission, number 12.
- Nov. 23 Johnson concludes the *Gemini* space program and introduces the *Apollo* program. He states, "The splendid performance of man and machine in *Gemini* has been a product of the American system at its best. . . . *Apollo* will make America truly a space-faring Nation."<sup>42</sup>
- 1967**
- Jan. 27 Three astronauts, Virgil Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee, are killed in a fire in an *Apollo* spacecraft during a pre-flight test. Johnson sends his condolences: "Three valiant young men have given their lives in the Nation's service. We mourn this

great loss. Our hearts go out to their families."<sup>43</sup> Johnson also presides over the signing of the Treaty on Outer Space. "We have never succeeded in freeing our planet from the implements of war. But if we cannot yet achieve this goal here on earth, we can at least keep the virus from spreading."<sup>44</sup>

- Feb. 11 Johnson releases "The Space Program in the Post-Apollo Period," a report compiled by his Science Advisory Committee.
- June 14 United States launches space probe *Mariner 5*.
- Oct. 10 Johnson puts the Outer Space Treaty into force. "Space is a frontier that is common to all mankind and it should be explored and conquered by humanity acting in concert."<sup>45</sup>
- Nov. 9 United States successfully launches the rocket to be used in all Apollo missions, *Saturn V*.
- Nov. 10 United States releases first full-color photos of earth from space.
- 1968
- July 15 Johnson calls for an international Astronaut Assistance and Return Agreement: "A divided world can and must overcome its differences."<sup>46</sup>
- Oct. 1 Johnson celebrates NASA's tenth anniversary. "In the years ahead—as in the past decade—our foremost motive is to make men wiser and life on earth more meaningful."<sup>47</sup>
- Oct. 11 United States launches *Apollo 7*. Johnson states: "The path to the moon takes courage, ability, and devotion to our goals. You are making a major stride on this star-studded way."<sup>48</sup>
- Nov. 5 Richard M. Nixon is elected president of the United States.
- Dec. 7 United States launches the first successful large-scale orbiting astronomical observatory (*OSO-2*), to investigate the ultraviolet region of outer space.

- Dec. 21 United States launches *Apollo 8*. Johnson states, "The visions of the past are coming closer and closer to becoming the amazing achievements of the present."<sup>49</sup>

## 1969

- Jan. 14 Soviet spacecrafts *Soyuz 4* and *Soyuz 5* become the first to link up and transfer crews in space.
- Feb. 13 Richard Nixon empowers a Space Task Group headed by Vice President Spiro Agnew to prepare a "definitive recommendation on the direction of the U.S. post-Apollo space program."<sup>50</sup>
- Mar. 3 United States launches *Apollo 9*. Ten days later, Nixon states: "The epic flight of Apollo 9 will be recorded in history as ten days that thrilled the world. You . . . have shown the world that man and his technological genius are eager to begin an age of adventure, an age which will benefit all the people on this good earth."<sup>51</sup>
- May 18 United States launches *Apollo 10*.
- July 16 United States launches *Apollo 11*.
- July 20 U.S. astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin land and walk on the moon. Nixon converses with them via telephone: "Because of what you have done the heavens have become a part of man's world, and as you talk to us from the Sea of Tranquility, it inspires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquility to earth. For one priceless moment in the whole history of man all the people on this earth are truly one—one in their pride in what you have done and one in our prayers that you will return safely to earth."<sup>52</sup>
- July 22 NASA gets the go-ahead to proceed with *Skylab*, known as the Apollo Applications Program.
- July 31 U.S. space probe *Mariner 6* sends back detailed pictures of Mars.

- Aug. 5 U.S. space probe *Mariner 7* sends back detailed pictures of Mars.
- Sept. 15 Nixon's Space Task Group releases its report, *The Post-Apollo Space Program: Directions for the Future*. It calls for a manned flight to Mars by the end of the century and an ambitious program of unmanned exploration as well.<sup>53</sup>
- Nov. 14 United States launches *Apollo 12*.
- 1970**
- Mar. 7 Nixon releases his first policy statement concerning the future of the U.S. Space Program. "We must see our space effort, then, not only as an adventure of today but also as an investment in tomorrow."<sup>54</sup>
- Apr. 11 United States launches *Apollo 13*. The mission runs into trouble. Nixon talks about the "perils of space."
- Nov. 10 Soviet Union launches *Luna 17*, which contains the first robot moon rover, *Lunokhod 1*.
- 1971**
- Jan. 31 U.S. launches *Apollo 14*. Nixon compares the American people to "the people who must have stood on the dock at Palos, Spain, and watched Columbus' ships disappear, believing they were watching the end of a great event, when they were watching the beginning."<sup>55</sup>
- Apr. 19 Soviet Union launches the first space station, *Salyut 1*.
- July 26 United States launches *Apollo 15*. Of the moon mission, Nixon states, "Even as it reflects man's restless quest for his own future, so it also reenacts another of the 'deeper rituals of his bones'—not only the compulsion of the human spirit to know where we are going but the primal need in man's blood to know from what we have come."<sup>56</sup>
- Nov. 13 U.S. space probe *Mariner 9* becomes the first artificial satellite of Mars.

**1972**

- Jan. 5 Nixon authorizes the development of the Space Transportation System (STS), commonly known as the shuttle. He states that the shuttle will "transform the space frontier of the 1970s into familiar territory, easily accessible for human endeavor in the 1980's and 1990's."<sup>57</sup>
- Apr. 16 United States launches *Apollo 16*.
- May 2 United States launches Jupiter space probe *Pioneer 10*.
- July 23 United States launches the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (*ERTS-1*, later *Landsat 1*), which will make the first comprehensive satellite mapping of the earth.
- Dec. 7 United States launches *Apollo 17*.
- Dec. 19 Nixon defends his space policy: "We are taking another long step in man's ancient search for his own beginnings, pressing beyond knowledge of the means of human existence to find, perhaps, the meaning of human existence. . . . The making of space history will continue, and this Nation means to play a major role in its making."<sup>58</sup>
- 1973**
- Apr. 5 United States launches space probe *Pioneer 11*.
- May 14 United States launches its experimental space laboratory, *Skylab*.
- May 25 United States launches first *Skylab* crew to the space laboratory. Astronauts Pete Conrad, Joe Kerwin, and Paul Weitz stay aboard for twenty-eight days.
- July 28 United States launches second *Skylab* crew. Astronauts Al Bean, Jack Lousma, and Owen Garriott stay aboard for fifty-nine days.
- Oct. 10 U.S. vice president Spiro Agnew resigns. Gerald Ford's name is submitted as replacement.
- Nov. 16 United States launches third and final *Skylab* crew.

Astronauts Jerry Carr, Ed Gibson, and Bill Pogue stay aboard for eighty-four days.

## 1974

Mar. 29 U.S. space probe *Mariner 10* takes close-up shots of Mercury.

May 17 The first U.S. geostationary weather satellite, *SMS-1*, reaches orbit.

July 13 In honor of the fifth anniversary of the first lunar landing, Nixon proclaims July 16-24, 1974, as National Space Week.<sup>59</sup>

Aug. 10 In the wake of the Watergate break-in and cover-up, Richard Nixon resigns. Gerald Ford takes the presidential oath.

Sept. 7 Ford comments on the upcoming space "hook-up" between the Soviet *Soyuz* and the United States *Apollo* space capsules: "I think all of us agree that the broader we can make our relationships in health, in environment, in space, and many other areas, the better it is for us."<sup>60</sup>

Nov. 4 Ford receives a crystal grown aboard the *Skylab* experimental space lab. "Most of us become so involved in trying to find solutions to the serious problems that we face today that we sometimes lose sight of the developments that hold promise for a better tomorrow. [This crystal] is a reminder that we should raise our sights to the broadening horizon available to us through our national investments in science and technology."<sup>61</sup>

## 1975

Apr. 11 Ford presents the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy to the *Skylab* astronauts. He states that "the United States has achieved a great role in space," and emphasizes that he is "a complete believer in the accomplishments, the mission of a good, fine, forward-looking, visionary space program for America."<sup>62</sup>

July 15 A U.S. *Apollo* spacecraft links up with a Soviet *Soyuz* spacecraft in the first international manned space flight.

July 24 Ford congratulates the astronauts involved in the *Apollo-Soyuz* test program. "This has opened a new era of international cooperation," which will hopefully "provide all of us with an example to remember for many, many years to come."<sup>63</sup>

## 1976

Mar. 13 Ford addresses the space program in a Q&A session in Wilkesboro, North Carolina. He states that the space program "has had a great many benefits in agriculture, in weather, in scientific achievements," and expresses the belief that "it will maintain its present momentum and [continue to] give us the benefits in science, in agriculture, in weather, and all of the other things."<sup>64</sup>

May 4 U.S. launches *Lageos*, a laser-reflecting satellite that will investigate earth shape and crustal movements.

July 20 U.S. space probe *Viking I* lands on Mars.

Sept. 3 U.S. space probe *Viking II* lands on Mars.

Nov. 2 James Earl Carter is elected president of the United States.

## 1977

July 11 Carter proclaims July 16-24, 1977, as United States Space Observance Week. "The purpose of our space program is not only to study space, but to understand its relevance to life on earth."<sup>65</sup>

Aug. 12 U.S. prototype space shuttle orbiter *Enterprise* makes the first free flight from a Boeing 747 carrier aircraft. Also, the U.S. launches the first high-energy astronomy satellite, *HEAO-1*, to map X-ray and gamma-ray sources in the heavens.

Aug. 20 United States launches deep space probe *Voyager 2*.

Sept. 5 United States launches deep space probe *Voyager 1* in a faster trajectory than *Voyager 2*.

- Oct. 26 U.S. prototype space shuttle orbiter *Enterprise* makes final approach and landing test.
- Nov. 22 European Space Agency (ESA) launches a geostationary weather satellite, *Meteosat I*.
- 1978**
- Jan. 26 United States, in cooperation with the European Space Agency, launches an international ultraviolet explorer (IUE) that will record outer space at ultraviolet wavelengths.
- May 20 United States launches interplanetary probe *Pioneer-Venus I*.
- June 20 Carter calls for a total review of U.S. space activities. His directive "recognizes that the civilian space program is at the threshold of change," and he believes that "at issue is how to best capitalize on prior investments and set the needed direction and purpose for continued vitality in the future."<sup>66</sup>
- July 20 Carter comments on the ninth anniversary of the first moon landing. He calls it "a moment without precedent in human experience," and then directs attention to the space shuttle, which will allow the United States "to use the vantage point of space to learn more about the Earth."<sup>67</sup>
- Aug. 8 United States launches space probe *Pioneer-Venus 2*.
- Oct. 1 Carter presides at the Congressional Space Medal of Honor awards ceremony. He states that the space age has "reached the threshold of its maturity," that "the first great era of the space age is over," and that "the second is about to begin."<sup>68</sup>
- 1979**
- Mar. 5 U.S. space probe *Voyager 1* makes its closest approach to Jupiter, sending back a wealth of information.
- Mar. 27 Carter lays out his national space policy, which "stresses the use of space technologies to meet human needs here on earth."<sup>69</sup>

- May 1 U.S. prototype orbiter *Enterprise* rolls out to the launch pad at Kennedy Space Center.
- July 9 U.S. space probe *Voyager 2* does a fly-by of Jupiter.
- July 11 U.S. space lab *Skylab* falls to earth, as planned, in western Australia.
- July 17 Carter proclaims July 17-24 as United States Space Observance Week. "Ten years ago this week, the *Apollo* astronauts changed forever, for all humanity, our concept of the universe and our relation to it. . . . During the ten years since, space has become part of our daily lives."<sup>70</sup>
- July 20 Ten-year anniversary of the *Apollo 11* moon landing. Carter says, "The pioneer spirit that built our great country is symbolized by the footprints of American astronauts on the bleak landscape of the Moon."<sup>71</sup>
- Sept. 1 U.S. space probe *Pioneer 11* becomes the first probe to travel to Saturn.
- Sept. 20 U.S. launches high-energy astronomical observatory *HEAO-3 (Einstein)* to explore the heavens at X-ray wavelengths.
- Oct. 13 Carter reiterates his space policy during a telephone call-out program on National Public Radio: "We're moving into a new era of the use of space that will be quite different from what we've known in the past. . . . Now we are shifting to a more routine use of space flights with the shuttle."<sup>72</sup>
- 1980**
- Feb. 14 U.S. launches solar maximum mission satellite *Solar Max*.
- Nov. 4 Ronald Reagan is elected president of the United States.
- Nov. 12 U.S. space probe *Voyager 1* reaches Saturn and sends back pictures.
- Dec. 6 United States launches *Intelsat V*. With 12,000 voice circuits, it is the first in a series of powerful communications satellites.

Members:

One aspect of this thread is "Is the U.S. President cleared to access UFO (or Any Other) information ?"

As strange as it may seem, the correct answer to this question is "No, not always." The reason is that (as discussed previously) the Government REQUIRES that anyone seeking highly classified information must not only possess the clearance level (Confidential; Secret, Secret-Codeword, Top Secret, Top Secret-Codeword or Top-Secret Codewrd-Eyes Only; But the NEED to access the information. Often the President has the "clearance" but not the NEED.

Example: In 1961 while I was stationed in Northern Honchu Island, Japan with the USAFSS (A Military Adjunct of NSA) I guarded a NSA Site as a SP (then called AP).

Early on a Saturday morning I was interrupted by my #2 SP that a Staff Car with two motorcycle escorts was pulling into our parking lot. Never having seen a Staff Car with motorcycle escorts I stepped outside just as the Staff Car parked; as is customary for Field Grade and above Officers, there was a license plate showing the rank of the Officer, this licence plate displayed Four Stars. It took a few moments for me to realize that this was a full general; I then thought "who is he, and why is this general here ?"

When the General exited the rear of the staff car I was able to recognize him as Emmet R. O'Donnal, some times known as "Rosie O'Donnal", CIC of U.S. Forces, Pacific. His exec. was a full colonel himself and very much into his job of assisting the General. I explained to the General & his exec. that we Did Not have a security badge for the General (due to there not being a perceived NEED) but that I had already contacted my commander (Colonel James Barry) who was enroute to our compound to grant the General what is known as "personal recognition". As it states, this must be given personally, even though the exec. kept pressing for me to let the General enter the compound due to some "pressing matters" I resisted.

My commander arrived shortly and it wasn't long until the General was given a badge and entered the building. The exec. however was still upset with me and was discussing the matter with my commander, I felt that I was at best get my butt chewed, or at worse lose a stripe.

Luckily General O'Donnal was passing the two Colonels as my refusal to comply with the exec.'s insistance that since I KNEW the General to be General O'Donnal, I should have granted access early-on; General O'Donnal spoke up and said to his exec." that I had handled it exactly right", that he (General O'Donnal) while having a Top Secret-Codeword clearance he Did Not have a NEED for access to this compound. The exec. was also told to "let it lie". Which is exactly what he did. Hope this Post is not too long or too boring, but it will show that sometimes Rank, even High Rank just won't get the job done.

USAFSS-SP