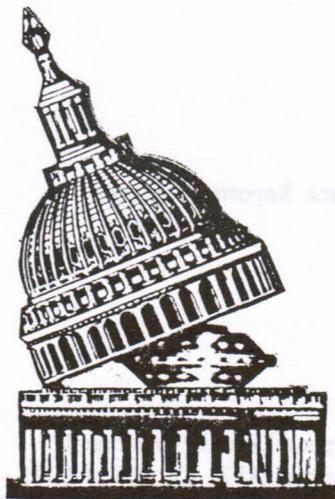


JUST

CAUSE



Publisher:
Lawrence Fawcett

Editor:
Barry Greenwood

Address: P.O.Box 218
Coventry, Conn. 06238

Subscription:
4 issues-\$10 (\$15 foreign)

NUMBER 22

NEW SERIES

December 1989

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NEW DOCUMENTS

This issue will deal entirely with several documents which have come to our attention:

Exhibit 1 - An extract from the Directory of Databases regarding a NORAD computer system called "NUTR," or NORAD Unknown Track Reporting System. In CLEAR INTENT we had reported on NORAD's continuing effort to collect and catalog reports of "uncorrelated observations," i.e. raw trackings of unknown objects. We believed that if data could be obtained from NORAD on these observations, and if any of the space observations could be correlated with ground visual, radar, etc., sightings of UFOs, then perhaps a definite case could be made for the extraterrestrial origin of UFOs. Such data was not forthcoming.

What we see presented here is background on a 19-year old computer catalog containing 7000 trackings of "air traffic declared unknown in North America and the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom Gap." However, the catch is that the system is classified "Secret." Therefore, information with the potential to provide a vital breakthrough on the UFO phenomenon is as inaccessible as ever.

Exhibit 2 - A NASA document describing "Post Detection Protocols" for dealing with the time when aliens, or "ETs," are finally confirmed. This is a much more detailed statement on a story we first reported in the June 1989, Just Cause titled, "ET Protocol."

Exhibit 3 - Extract from a committee print of the U.S. House of Representatives titled, "Toward the Endless Frontier: History of the Committee on Science and Technology, 1959-79," by Ken Hechler. Noteworthy is mention of the reluctance by Congress to hold hearings due to the subject of UFOs being a "hot potato," i.e. controversial, and particularly that undue attention would be focused on "UFO buffs." The "buffs" remark may be at the core of the lack of Congressional enthusiasm for UFO research; the fear being that strange characters will attach themselves to such hearings and discredit them.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 339

Larry - FBI

Jed
8/19/89

Database Name	NORAD Unknown Track Reporting System		
Acronym	NUTR		
Update Frequency	Monthly		
Beginning Date	1971		
Size	7,000		
Producer			
Name	North American Aerospace Defense Command		
Address	HQ NORAD/NPY, Peterson AFB, CO 80914-5001		
		COMMERCIAL	AUTOVON
Contact	Wingard, R. O.	(303) 554-3758	692-3758
Distributor			
Name	North American Aerospace Defense Command		
Address	HQ NORAD/NPY, Peterson AFB, CO 80914-5001		
		COMMERCIAL	AUTOVON
Contact	Wingard, R. O.	(303) 554-3758	692-3758
Generator			
Name	North American Aerospace Defense Command		
Address	HQ NORAD/NPY, Peterson AFB, CO 80914-5001		
		COMMERCIAL	AUTOVON
Contact	Wingard, R. O.	(303) 554-3758	692-3758
Availability	Limited		
Database Type	Alphanumeric		
Program Language	Pascal		
Computer	Zenith-150		
Documentation	Available		
Classification	Secret		
Online Access	No		
Cost	_____		
Military Sponsor	Air Force		
Descriptors	Air Force; Aircraft; Greenland; Iceland; Identification; Latitude; Longitude; North America; Number of Unknowns; Region; Scramble Actions; Scramble Bases; Soviet Traffic; Tracking; United Kingdom		
Abstract	The NORAD Unknown Track Reporting System records details of all air traffic declared unknown in North America and the Greenland- Iceland-United Kingdom Gap. Data are used by a wide variety of users in NORAD, USAF, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Canadian NDHQ, and region commanders in a continuing assessment of airspace sovereignty.		

12/29/88

SETI Post Detection Protocol

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI)

POSTDETECTION PROTOCOLS:

DEFINITIONS:

Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI): The name of a Program administered by NASA whose purpose is to conduct a scientifically verifiable search for evidence of extraterrestrial intelligent life in the universe. This program is currently managed by the NASA Office of Space Science and Applications, Life Sciences Division.

SETI Microwave Observing Project: The name of a project, which is a subset of NASA's SETI Program, that is currently under development to search for pulsed and/or continuous wave drifting and nondrifting signals of extraterrestrial intelligent origin in the microwave window of the electromagnetic spectrum between 1-100 GHz. The SETI Microwave Observing Project uses a bimodal search strategy: a high resolution examination of solar-type stars within 100 light years of earth (the Targeted Search); and a lower resolution survey of the entire celestial sphere (the Sky Survey).

Detection: As it is used in this document, "detection" refers to the acquisition of an electromagnetic signal which cannot be clearly identified by SETI automated signal verification systems or by on-site operational personnel as either radiofrequency interference (RFI) from a human source, or as an astronomical occurrence, or as another type of non-extraterrestrial signal. Note that the word "detection" refers only to detection of an anomalous signal. It does not mean detection of a signal of extraterrestrial intelligent origin. Some anticipated common "false" detection occurrences include but are not limited to: detection of a previously uncatalogued RFI source, detection of a previously uncatalogued astronomical source, a deliberate hoax, an equipment malfunction.

Post-Detection Protocols: In this document, a description of the United States government policies related to the verification that an electromagnetic signal is of extraterrestrial intelligent origin, the dissemination of information about the

signal, and the development of future plans related to determining the message content (if any) of the signal and/or interactions with extraterrestrial civilizations; the series of events, techniques, organizations, and personnel needed to verify the signal source, disseminate information related to the signal identification, and plan future activities related to determining the message content (if any) of the signal and/or interactions with extraterrestrial civilizations. This does not preclude the development of an internationally recognized post-detection protocol.

BACKGROUND

As of this writing there is no unambiguous scientific evidence for the existence of extraterrestrial life. However, modern scientific theories imply that extraterrestrial life and extraterrestrial intelligent life are possible. Eight countries have sponsored scientific searches for extraterrestrial intelligent life since 1960: the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Argentina, the Netherlands, France, Australia, Germany, and Canada. Although anomalous signals have been detected, the anomalies could not be verified to be of extraterrestrial intelligent origin. Searches are currently in progress at different locations throughout the world. There is at this time no policy agreed to by the governments of the world for the dissemination of information about a verifiable ETI signal or post-verification activities. Although NASA sponsored and privately sponsored SETI searches are currently in progress in the United States, there is no United States government policy that specifically addresses post-detection protocols.

However, post-detection protocols have been discussed on international levels over the past 20 years (see enclosure 1), and an emerging consensus emphasizes the following point: the detection of an extraterrestrial civilization is a discovery with such profound implications that it transcends national boundaries and should be the property of all humankind. This is in keeping with the National Space Act of 1958 and the NASA philosophy of providing the widest possible distribution of results from space-related research for the good of humankind. This is also in accord with the 1968 Treaty on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to which the United States is a signatory. In the absence of a specific policy dealing with successful verification of an ETI signal, SETI researchers in the United States (and abroad) have adopted this philosophy as an unofficial code of ethics.

It should be emphasized that current SETI searches are extremely limited. However, when the NASA SETI Microwave Observing Project starts, it will exceed all previous searches combined in the first half-hour of operation. The SETI Microwave Observing Project will be 10 billion times more comprehensive than the sum of all previous searches. Therefore, it is timely to give serious consideration to the development of an Agency policy related to post-detection protocols.

SETI Microwave Observing Project DRAFT POST DETECTION PROTOCOL

The procedures outlined below are based on the principles that all announcements should be prompt and accurate and that a true ETI discovery and any information gained thereby should be disseminated widely and promptly. This is standard policy for the agency.

A signal pattern, detected by the SETI signal processing equipment, can have a variety of causes. It can be

- (a) Radio frequency interference
- (b) Equipment malfunction
- (c) A distant spacecraft
- (d) A hoax
- (e) An astronomical source
- (f) A true ETI signal

To avoid "crying wolf", as many of these alternatives as possible will be eliminated before any announcement is made.

Alternatives (a) and (b) will be eliminated by a set of automatic verification procedures designed into the system software. These include consulting a roster of known RFI signals, determining that the signal cannot be received on an omnidirectional antenna, that the signal shifts frequency as the local oscillator is shifted and is therefore at radio frequency, that the signal disappears when the antenna is pointed off target, that the signal is received at constant strength as the antenna pointing describes a small cone about the true direction, and that the true direction remains fixed on the celestial sphere. An up to date list of known spacecraft directions and emissions will be part of the system data base so the system can automatically test alternative (c).

If no known source is found to be at the coordinates of the signal, the team alerts the SETI Project Office which:

1. Informs SETI MOP sites of the find to try to ensure continuous reception.
2. Informs certain observatories of the find to see if they can verify the signal presence.

After the source has set, the discovery team:

3. Replaces the system software by recording the software used for detection and downloading a fresh, protected version for use in the next observation period.

If no signal is found by (1), (2), or (3) the software that detected the signal is examined for alterations producing a hoax, and the search is resumed. If (1), (2), or (3) succeed in recapturing the signal, the SETI Project Office:

4. Informs NASA Headquarters of the detection of an anomalous signal. NASA Headquarters senior management is informed and the Administrator takes appropriate action concerning dissemination of the information to other executive branch and congressional officials. NASA Headquarters prepares an appropriate news release, to be used if needed, emphasizing that ETI origin of the signal has not been confirmed.

5. The Project convenes a meeting of a group of technical experts -- astronomers, radio-astronomers, physicists, electronics engineers, etc. -- to examine all the data. The experts will be chosen at the time and selection may depend on the nature of the signal. A NASA Headquarters representative will participate in this meeting and will provide updates to senior Headquarters management as appropriate as the meeting progresses.

The meeting may have three possible outcomes:

- I. The signal is clearly of astronomical origin.
- II. Further tests or observations are needed to determine its origin.
- III. The signal is clearly of extra-terrestrial intelligent origin.

The findings are immediately reported to Headquarters, to the SETI team everywhere, and to key personnel connected with the discovery site. If the findings are case I or II, an IAU telegram is sent announcing the discovery. NASA Headquarters will prepare the appropriate news release. In case I a news release is prepared asserting the astronomical nature of the source: in case II the release stresses the likelihood of the source being astronomical.

In case III:

(A) The NASA Administrator is informed immediately of the discovery and takes the appropriate action to ensure that the proper executive branch and congressional officials are notified. An announcement is prepared by NASA Headquarters for wide distribution and news conferences will be planned. At the discretion of the Administrator of NASA, a formal announcement by him or the President or both may be made and broadcast.

(B) The scientific and technical results of the discovery will be published as soon as possible in the open literature.

(C) One or more of the SETI sites will continue to record the signal. These and other observatory records will be pooled at the ARC data facility for further analysis and interpretation. It is recommended that analysis and interpretation of the signal be performed by an international team of scientists designated by their governments for participation in this activity. This would ensure that the message content of the signal becomes the property of the world.

(D) The entire SETI project will be re-examined to see if it should be changed in any way. (The detection of one ETI signal increases the probability that others will be found). This re-examination will involve Headquarters, the SETI Project Office, the SETI Science Working Group, the SETI Investigator's Working Group, and the scientific community at large.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

As noted in chapter I, the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration had conducted a subcommittee hearing on unidentified flying objects. No conclusions were reached, and testimony was confined to an Air Force presentation on material assembled on sightings, plus explanations of phenomena where available.

The successive chairmen of the Science and Astronautics and Science and Technology committees were all reluctant to authorize full-blown inquiries into unidentified flying objects, on the grounds that the jurisdiction of the committee did not warrant coverage of the issue. Perhaps the real reason for the reluctance of the committee to grapple directly with the subject was the feeling that this was a "hot potato"

which might consume an inordinate amount of time, plus focusing undue attention on the "UFO buffs" who might unduly divert the committee from more important missions.

Representative J. Edward Roush (Democrat of Indiana) was the most outspoken advocate on the committee who supported the need for public hearings. Chairman Brooks, who sanctioned committee inquiries on a wide variety of subjects, drew the line against any investigation of UFO's because he feared that such a hearing would bring public ridicule against the committee. Chairman Miller also declined to sanction any UFO inquiry on the grounds that the subject properly belonged within the jurisdiction of the Air Force and the Armed Services Committee. Congressman Roush bided his time, bringing up the issue casually on a number of occasions, realizing that gentle prodding and compromise worked better with Chairman Miller than direct confrontations. Finally in 1968 Roush worked out a formula which met Miller's approval: Roush offered to chair a one-man "Symposium" which would appear to be something less than a formal committee hearing. Roush agreed to limit the meeting to one day, to allow only bona fide scientists to testify, not to set up a special subcommittee for the purpose, and not to issue any kind of official report of the proceedings other than the text of the recorded symposium itself.

Six participants all accepted invitations and appeared at the symposium on July 29, 1968: Dr. James E. McDonald, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, University of Arizona; Dr. J. Allen Hynek, head of Department of Astronomy, Northwestern University; Dr. Robert L. Hall, head of Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago; Dr. Robert M. L. Baker, Jr., senior scientist, Computer Sciences Corp.; Dr. James A. Harder, associate professor of civil engineering, University of California at Berkeley; and Dr. Carl Sagan, Department of Astronomy, Cornell University. In addition, prepared papers were presented by Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Harvard College Observatory; Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Division of Counseling and Testing, University of Wyoming; Dr. Garry C. Henderson, senior research scientist, space sciences, General Dynamics, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. Stanton T. Friedman, Westinghouse Astronuclear Laboratory; Dr. Roger N. Shepard, Department of Psychology, Stanford University; and Dr.

Frank B. Salisbury, head, Plant Science Department, Utah State University.

In opening the Symposium, Representative Roush declared:

We approach the question of unidentified flying objects as purely a scientific problem, one of unanswered questions. Certainly the rigid and exacting discipline of science should be marshaled to explore the nature of phenomena which reliable citizens continue to report.

A significant part of the problem has been that the sightings reported have not been accompanied by so-called hardware or materials that could be investigated and analyzed. So we are left with hypotheses about the nature of the UFO's. These hypotheses range from the conclusion that they are purely psychological phenomena, that is, some kind of hallucinatory phenomena; to that of some kind of natural physical phenomena; to that of advanced technological machinery manned by some kind of intelligence, that is, the extraterrestrial hypothesis.

We take no stand on these matters. Indeed, we are here today to listen to their assessment of the nature of the problem; to any tentative conclusions or suggestions they might offer, so that our judgments and our actions might be based on reliable and expert information. We are here to listen and to learn.

Chairman Miller, in welcoming the participants to the symposium, took great pains to underline his apprehension:

I want to point out that your presence here is not a challenge to the work that is being done by the Air Force, a particular agency that has to deal with this subject. * * * I want you to know that we are in no way trying to go into the field that is theirs by law, and thus we are not critical of what the Air Force is doing. We should look at the problem from every angle, and we are here in that respect. I just want to point out we are not here to criticize the actions of the Air Force.

In general, those who testified recommended that UFO sightings merited scientific study, rather than ridicule. One committee member, Representative Jerry L. Pettis (Republican of California), an experienced pilot, indicated that a number of his fellow pilots had observed unusual phenomena caused by "UFO's" which they had been reluctant to report for fear of being exposed to ridicule.

At one point, Representative Roush asked Dr. Sagan whether he believed in extraterrestrial life, and Dr. Sagan responded:

Congressman Roush, I have enough difficulty trying to determine if there is intelligent life on Earth, to be sure if there is intelligent life anywhere else.

One witness, Dr. Baker, stated his preference for the term "anomalous observational phenomena" rather than "unidentified flying objects." When Roush protested that his Hoosier constituents might not cotton to the lengthy new characterization, and would prefer the term "UFO," Dr. Baker insisted that his new phrase "comes trippingly off the tongue" and the phenomena could be labeled "AOP's."

The symposium continued until after 4:30 p.m. on July 29 before adjourning. As indicated, no report or conclusions were issued on behalf of the committee, and no further action was taken on the subject.

TOWARD THE ENDLESS FRONTIER: HISTORY OF
THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
1959-79.