

FLIGHT 262: (Pause) No, we have nothing to report."

JET #2: "We heard you. I am making sure the passengers are all right. And, no, I have nothing to report, either."

JET#3: "You guys have seen more than your share of UFOs. I know I have."

TOWER: "Who are you? Please identify yourself." (There was no response) "Flight 262, go to the emergency frequency. We will meet with the both of you there."

[W 3]*****

Source: United Press International
From: bernhard.nahrgang@ob.kamp.net (Bernhard Nahrgang)
Date: Wednesday 3rd December 1997

Fireball in sky being called UFO

UFO investigators from around the country are trying to determine what was a mysterious fireball that streaked across the sky over Chicago's southern suburbs.

The phenomenon was reported Sunday evening. Pilot Tim Janecyk says he doesn't know what he saw as he drove near Interstate 80. He described it as a "brilliant fireball" that descended "from the clouds straight down." He said it was about the size of a full moon and lit up the clouds.

Janecyk said the object was trailing smoke but was moving too slowly to be a meteor.

Similar citations were reported near Kansas City, Mo.

[W 4]*****

Source: Nasa Press Release
Date: Tuesday 2nd December 1997

NASA Looks Toward Visionary Interstellar Travel

Many people wonder when we will be able to travel to distant solar systems as easily as envisioned in science fiction. Discover NASA's perspective on the prospects that exist today for achieving such far-future visions via a new World Wide Web site called, "Warp Drive, When?" Explore the site at:

<http://www.lerc.nasa.gov/WWW/PAO/warp.htm>

This web site explains the challenges of interstellar travel, the prospects and limitations of existing propulsion ideas, and the prospects emerging from science that may one day provide the breakthroughs needed to enable practical interstellar voyages. Analogies to familiar science fiction are used to simplify concepts such as "warp drive."

For a look at what NASA is doing to achieve such breakthroughs, another web site is available about the new NASA Breakthrough Propulsion Physics program:

<http://www.lerc.nasa.gov/WWW/bpp/>

This modest program is taking a step-by-step approach toward discovering the ultimate breakthroughs needed to revolutionize space travel and enable human journeys to other star systems - credible progress toward incredible possibilities. This program represents the combined efforts of individuals from various NASA centers, other government labs, universities and industry.

[W 5]*****

Source: Nasa Press Release
Date: Wednesday 26th November 1997

Tailless Fighter Flight Tests Complete

(edited for length)

The NASA/Boeing X-36 Tailless Fighter Agility Research Aircraft

successfully completed its flight research program -- demonstrating the feasibility of future tailless fighters achieving agility levels superior to today's best military fighter aircraft.

The project goals are to develop and demonstrate enhanced technologies to improve the maneuverability and survivability of future fighter aircraft. "All of our project goals were met or exceeded," said Mark Sumich, X-36 project manager at NASA's Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

The 28-percent-scale X-36, built by the Boeing Phantom Works in St. Louis, MO, is designed to fly without the traditional tail surfaces common on most aircraft. The X-36 is 18 feet long with a 10 foot wingspan; three feet high; and weighs 1,270 pounds. The aircraft is powered by a Williams Research F112 turbofan engine that provides 700 pounds of thrust. The aircraft is remotely controlled by a pilot in a ground station cockpit, complete with a head-up display. The pilot-in-the-loop approach eliminates the need for expensive and complex autonomous flight control systems.

[W 6]*****

Source: CNN
Date: 2nd December 1997

Hawaiian estate offered for Heaven's Gate suicide site

A prospective buyer offered to swap a Hawaiian estate for the mansion where 39 members of the Heaven's Gate cult committed suicide last spring.

The offer for an "even swap" of an Oahu estate for the 9,000-square-foot, seven-bedroom house where the UFO cultists killed themselves, is one of at least three under consideration this week, real estate agent Burt Sveine said.

The cult house, owned by Sam Koutchesfahani and rented to the followers of guru Marshall Applewhite, has been valued at \$1.6 million.

The mansion was refurbished after cult members, believing a spaceship following the Hale-Bopp comet would deliver them to a better world, poisoned themselves last March in their bunks.

Sealed bids were accepted last month. Besides the Oahu home, there are offers from a Texan who specializes in problem properties and from a local buyer. Prospective buyers requested anonymity.

Sveine said he and Koutchesfahani will discuss the offers this week. Koutchesfahani may decide to keep the Mediterranean-style mansion if the bids aren't acceptable.

[W 7]*****

Source: Sightings On The Radio
URL: <http://www.sightings.com/>

American Computer Company Makes A Remarkable Discovery! by Joyce Kelly

First submitted to UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL 19th December 1997

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

What started out as a short, interesting news item on the American Computer Company INTERNET Web Site, has turned into a remarkable story, one that is a major headache this morning for certain US Department of Defense Top Brass...

In July 1997, American Computer Company posted a slightly humorous, interesting story about allegations that in 1947, the Army Air Force may have transferred a captured Alien Space Craft to Bell Labs for commercialization, resulting in the Transistor and other major engineering discoveries.

Now, after six months, after receipt of tens of thousands of pages of documents, and after pursuing thousands upon thousands of leads, ACC has found it has a bigger problem: The Army has apparently admitted that the documents describing a downed UFO in Roswell, NM in 1947, were deliberately misdirected during the subsequent months, along with "crash materials", as the Army spun off the US Air Force

(which was formed in November of 1947). As a result, lost in the cracks of a postwar Military Bureaucracy, a secret initiative to evaluate Alien Technology for military and commercial advances sprung forth from the same spring as had been evaluating German V-2 Rockets captured by the Army, and personnel assigned to the Manhattan Project (which had created the Atom Bomb during World War II).

A meeting between ACC and the US Army Legislative Liaison has ACC personnel scratching their heads in amazement: "Its a revelation. The Army has admitted that 'certain documents and things' relating to the Roswell and Corona crash and landing of what was probably TWO Alien Space Craft manned by a 'neutral' group of observers trying to determine the threat potential of the evaluation by the Army of the mating of the Atom Bomb and the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, may actually HAVE been covered up, hushed up, and remains, to this date, a fully funded project spinning off decade after decade of engineering projects aimed at developing a defensive capability not just geared towards human warfare, but towards the defense of our Planet from 'invaders from another world'."

"It appears to all onlookers, that the Army is taking the possibility of a need to be able to militarily defend the US from alien marauders quite seriously, and has assessed the time it might take for a large 'invasion fleet' to reach earth. As a result, a very long term, super secret project aimed at equipping the Earth to defend itself against invasions from other worlds, has been underway, while the Army and Air Force have spoken 'laughingly' about 'Martians' and 'Little Green Men'."

"A super secret initiative exists to notify the Commander-in-Chief in the event of Alien Onslaught. The justification for the enormously profitable commercialization projects, which have been quietly interspersed with more human advanced research efforts, is what has been labeled 'The greatest threat to National Security that has ever been discovered' -- ETs!! -- secretly in some Brass Hat circles since the late 40's!!"

A spokesperson for ACC further commented: "And the Army and Air Force would have us believe that ET Investigators, people like Phillip Corso, Stanton Friedman, Glen Campbell, Larry Bryant, and radio personalities who cover them, like Art Bell, Jeff Rense, and Mike Jarmus, are unbelievable !!"

ACC has decided to quietly retrace its steps to continue its efforts to recreate from drawings in the public sector, technologies that may have been the object of Army and Air Force 'space defense' interest. These recently included drawings of a unique device recreated by ACC and a local University Physicist, which has characteristics previously unseen in the semiconductor field. Among the drawings from a 1947 technical artist, are pictures of a 'coherent light source' - a laser beam drawn at a time 10 years or more before the Laser was officially invented.

[W 8]*****

Source: Sightings On The Radio
URL: <http://www.sightings.com/>

Jack Shulman Exposes Hidden Ultra-Secret ET Military Organization

Stunning Development Revealed on Jeff's Friday Show 20th December 1997

In an EXCLUSIVE breaking story, Jack Shulman, the President of the American Computer Company, announced on Jeff Rense's Sightings On the Radio program, Friday, 12-19-97, that he and his associates have discovered a heretofore ultra secret, UNKNOWN, apparent Black Budget, deeply buried, military organization which deals with, and may direct and operate, our UFO/ET policy.

Jeff broke into his regular program at 9:06 pm Pacific to get the story from Shulman, who is deeply involved with what is, so far, perhaps the biggest UFO/ET story since the landmark Roswell event(s) 50 years ago. (see "Jack Shulman And ACC Make It To CNN" and other ACC stories).

On the show, Shulman related an amazing string of events which culminated when he and other ACC personnel, along with Investigator/Journalist Bob Wolf, had what amounted to a confrontation with Air Force personnel at the Pentagon. During the course of what was described as a rather heated encounter, Air Force

personnel are said to have disclosed accidentally, or otherwise, the existence of this invisible military organization within the Department of Defense THAT NO ONE HAS EVER HEARD OF BEFORE.

Shulman said it is called the Extraterrestrial Space Command Directorate, or simply "E2SCD." As stated, this military group, branch, or operational unit, officially DOES NOT EXIST in any readily locatable government or military archive or database. Jack stated the unit is probably referred to simply as "E2" by those in it or those who have a need to know of its existence.

Further, Jack explained to Jeff how when he and his associates were first going through the now famous 'laboratory notebook', which apparently reveals the true origin of the transistor (recovered ET technology), they observed several "E2" notations in the text. Not having any idea what "E2" stood for at the time, Jack and his team of scientists assumed "E2" to be some type of engineering symbol or code. Today's revelation may have solved that mystery and could confirm the existence of this ultra secret elite military UFO organization far at least as long as 50 years ago.

Shulman said a thorough search of the Library of Congress and all immediately available government data bases revealed NO DATA on the "Extraterrestrial Electronics Space Directorate", or "E2SCD."

In a related issue, Shulman said it now appears the original top secret fax that American Computer mysteriously received several months ago is now believed by Jack Shulman, at least, to have originated from a satellite which may well belong to, and be operated by, the secret E2 organization.

The discovery of such an ultra secret organization lends credence to many years of suspicion and assertions by a number of researchers such as Stanton Friedman that an organization of scientists and key players commonly called "MJ-12" exists, and that it directs the military's deep cover, ultra secret ET program.

This story is just beginning. Updates as available.

[W 9]*****

Source: CNN
Date: 16th December 1997

More gray matter for little green men?

Most Americans think there's life on other planets

Most Americans believe there is life on other planets, and most of those who think that way say life out there probably is more intelligent than anything down here on Earth.

Scientists promoting the effort to detect signals from outer space were quick to cheer these is-there-intelligent-life-elsewhere findings from a survey by the Marist Institute for Public Opinion.

"I'm happy to hear that the mainstream and I have similar views," said Paul Horowitz, a professor of physics at Harvard who directs a project that operates a 250-million-channel receiver listening for signals from space.

"It could be that the American people are taking two and two and coming up with four," said Brian Welch, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The telephone survey of 935 adults asked, "Do you think there is intelligent life on other planets?"

Sixty percent of the respondents said yes; 40 percent said no.

Marist researchers then asked those who said yes if they thought life on other planets was "more, less, or about as intelligent as human life on Earth." The aliens came out ahead, with 47 percent of those who believe in life on other planets saying they thought extraterrestrial life was more intelligent, 13 percent said less intelligent and 40 percent said it was about the same. By a margin of 86 to 14, people said they thought galactic neighbors are friendly rather than hostile.

Despite the positive expectation of otherworldly life, the survey found Americans divided on spending for the space program.

Forty-seven percent said the government was spending too much, 43 percent said funding was about right and 10 percent said it was too low. Asked if they thought the space program was a good investment, 45 percent said yes and 55 percent said the money would be better spent on other programs.

The survey was conducted October 5-7, and the results had a margin of error of 3.5 percentage points.

Broken down by age, people from 18 through 60 were strongly supportive of the idea of life on other planets. But people older than 60 rejected the idea by a margin of 67 to 33.

"The subject has moved a lot in just the last couple of years, said Louis Friedman, executive director of the Planetary Society, whose 100,000 members are strong advocates of continuing research into the possibility of life in outer space.

Horowitz said researchers are "riding along on this wave of technological innovation." He said that his project listens on 250 million channels simultaneously. The first serious search for signals from space was in 1960 and had just one channel, he said.

[W 10]*****

Source: San Francisco Examiner
Publish Date: Monday 11th August 1997

NASA flouts Einstein, explores feasibility of interstellar journeys

Key to star treks may be found in science fiction

by
Keay Davidson - Examiner Science Writer

In a development straight out of "Star Trek," NASA is looking seriously at the feasibility of flight to the stars.

Way-out schemes for traveling to the nearest stars are being assessed by scientists and engineers as part of a low-profile, micro-budget NASA program, dubbed Breakthrough Propulsion Physics.

Wormholes, warp drives and other means for interstellar flight - long staples of science fiction - may become science fact, if the researchers get their way.

Tuesday through Thursday, more than 80 employees of the space agency and space-related industries will gather at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland to hear 14 scientists and engineers discuss ways to achieve interstellar flight.

Possibilities include the generation of so-called wormholes, something akin to rips in the fabric of space and time. Some physicists have speculated that a spaceship passing through a rip might emerge in a distant part of the cosmos.

"We don't even know if these things are physically possible," said the program's chief and sole full-time employee, aerospace engineer Marc Millis of NASA-Lewis.

But, Millis added hopefully: "Progress is not made by conceding defeat."

Why go to the stars? Among other things, to find habitable planets for humanity, Millis said.

"Imagine if we could give citizens access to a whole nother planet Earth," said Millis, 37. "Imagine if there were an uninhabited planet suitable enough to live on."

The main barrier to interstellar flight remains Albert Einstein's theory of relativity, which forbids travel at speeds faster than light - 186,000 miles per second.

The nearest stars, other than the sun, are four light-years away. A light-year is 6 trillion miles, the distance that light travels in a year. Because of the Einsteinian limit, a spaceship would need at least four years to reach the closest stars, Proxima Centauri and Alpha Centauri.

Two scheduled speakers come from the Bay Area - Raymond Chiao of the UC-Berkeley physics department and astrophysicist Bernhard Haisch of Lockheed Missiles & Space Co.'s office in Palo Alto.

Haisch is expected to discuss the possibility of space propulsion using something called "the momentum of the quantum vacuum." Chiao plans to discuss how laboratory experiments suggest that under certain circumstances, photons - particles of light - appear to travel "at an effective speed of 1.7 times the speed of light."

The program has official liaisons at a number of NASA centers around the nation - for example, Larry Lemke at NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View.

The proposed technologies "are extremely long shots," cautions one enthusiast, John Cole. He is manager of space transportation research at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama, which funds the program at Lewis.

"Theories of this type have cropped up perpetually from time to time," Cole said, "and usually wind up not leading anywhere. . . . But if we don't look, we certainly will never find anything."

And the time may be right.

"People, particularly young people, are sort of rejecting the claustrophobic position that we are locked in this solar system without any chance at all of going to others," said Whitt Brantley, chief of the advanced concepts office at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama.

But not everyone at NASA is pleased by talk about star ships.

Within the space agency, "the reactions completely cover the entire spectrum," Cole said. "There are those that believe we are about to get NASA embarrassed with some ideas that can't possibly be achieved.

"And there are others that are just delighted that NASA is finally open-minded enough, and (has) enough courage - and encouragement from the administrator (Daniel Goldin) - to pursue these things," Cole added.

Brantley interjected: "If you look back in history before great discoveries were made, there were great minds trying to show they were impossible."

How did an agency packed with conservative engineers get interested in interstellar flight?

For one thing, NASA Administrator Goldin made the once-taboo topic acceptable by publicly speculating about it.

Also, recent research published "in credible, peer-reviewed (scientific) literature" has made interstellar flight seem more feasible than it did decades ago, Millis said.

For example, the warp drive plan is based on an idea proposed by Miguel Alcubierre, an astrophysicist from the University of Wales. He published the method in 1994 in a little-known scientific journal called "Classical and Quantum Gravity."

According to one theory of warp drive, one could get around Einstein's speed limit for matter by moving the space around the matter. The space, being non-material, could exceed the speed of light - or so the theory implies.

Larry Diehl, director of NASA-Lewis' research and technology directorate, acknowledged with a chuckle that on the Internet, there has been chatter about whether "we are looking to violate the laws of physics. The answer, of course, is 'no.'

"We haven't made any large-scale commitment to funding work in this area. . . . (Still) if we don't continue to reach out and explore, I don't feel that we make progress," said Diehl, an aerospace engineer who has worked for the agency for three decades.

The program's current one-year budget is \$50,000 - pennies by NASA's usual gold-plated standards.

[W 11]*****

Source: CNN

Date: Tuesday 6th January 1998

Lunar Prospector blasts off

Cape Canaveral, Florida - The unmanned Lunar Prospector blasted off on a 240,000-mile journey into space Tuesday night, beginning NASA's first moon mission since men last set foot on the lunar surface 25 years ago.

A sleek, white Lockheed Martin Athena 2 rocket carrying the probe lifted off at 9:28 p.m., successfully negotiating a short, four-minute "launch window," which was all that the Earth-moon alignment allowed.

The rocket's three stages dropped away, one after the other, in the first six minutes after the launch, leaving the Lunar Prospector propelled by a thrust module expected to lift it into orbit around the moon after a 4 1/2-day flight.

"After 25 years of having not been to the moon by NASA, it certainly feels good to be going back," said program scientist Joseph Boyce. "I couldn't be more excited, more happy, more pleased."

The launch was to have taken place Monday night, but a malfunctioning U.S. Air Force radar dish forced a day's delay while technicians spent five hours fixing the problem.

The radar is one of three on the Florida coast needed to track the rocket for safety reasons.

The launch was rescheduled for Tuesday, but with only the brief launch window. The shifting positions of the Earth and moon meant NASA had only four minutes in which to launch the probe and take advantage of the most fuel-efficient trajectory.

Had there been technical or weather difficulties, NASA would have had to wait until February 3 for the Earth and the moon to be in favorable positions again for another try.

Searching for water

The 4-foot, 650-pound Prospector is to orbit 63 miles above the lunar surface while it searches for ice, gas and minerals.

It is expected to focus, in particular, on the moon's south pole, where scientists believe frozen water may have collected from the impact of icy comets. The south pole is the only part of the moon that remains in total darkness.

Some scientists believe there could be as much as 1 billion tons of water ice on the moon, a theory bolstered by the findings of the Department of Defense's Clementine spacecraft in 1994.

Radar readings taken by the craft appeared to confirm the presence of ice, but some scientists believe that what the probe detected was not ice at all, but simply rough patches on the steep sides of a crater.

At \$65 million, the Lunar Prospector mission is a bargain-basement special compared to NASA's multi-billion-dollar Apollo project that put 12 men on the moon between 1969 and 1972.

Orbiting begins Sunday

The craft is equipped with five instruments, including an electronic divining rod that will enable it to detect the hydrogen atoms in water. If there is water on the moon, future pioneers could break it down and separate it into hydrogen and oxygen and make their own rocket fuel.

The Prospector could learn within a month whether there is ice on the surface. It will also measure the composition of the surface, detect magnetic fields and map gravitational anomalies in the moon's outer crust. When it runs out of fuel, which should be in about a year, the craft will crash on the moon's surface.

-[continued in part 4]-

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