



visitors wearing long robes who suddenly appeared in my room. They would use the bedroom wall as a cinema screen and show me many strange things that I was far too young to understand. I have since come to learn that another important factor with young children having experiences such as this, is the amount of times they have 'imaginary' friends; so-called as imaginary but very real to the young child, yet

imagined to on-looking parents who see their youngster engaged in conversation, although no one else is visible or audible, often for hours at a time.

The next stage came despite my parents shoring up the garden, sealing every possible escape gap in the gate and fence; yet I would still go missing. This was from the age of only two years old onwards, when I was found anything up to half a mile away from my home. I could never quite understand why my mother wasn't keeping an eye on me in the garden that is, until very recently, when she opened up to me that she experienced some sort of unnaturally intense sleep state that she couldn't wake up from, often trying to scream herself awake, yet paralysed from doing so.

This frightening situation really upset her then and still does, and it took her a lot of courage to tell me this. She believed that it was during some of these strange sleeps states when I was taken from the garden, which happened many times. She revealed how she was always frantic about me going missing, as she knew she would have to find me when she came round, but nevertheless, she still became very annoyed with me for disappearing each time, even though it wasn't my fault.

On one occasion I was taken along with my bike, and found in Bask Crescent in Raiborough, a housing estate built for the pilots that were employed at Farnborough Airfield in Hampshire. In 1951 we had a big field next to my school which was only over the road from my home: There were several entrances to this land and on one occasion I was going through the Cody Road path to it when I saw a large illuminated disc sitting in a depression in the ground where an old WWII bomb had exploded years ago. The grass was very high in the field so I thought that if I got right down into it I wouldn't be seen. There I splayed my arms and legs out and shuffled forward to see what was happening, when suddenly standing before me was a five foot tall figure!

Looking up at the being, the only way I could explain how this odd creature looked was like a funny tortoise having never seen any other reptile other than a tortoise at that age. It had scaly-skin, brown/green in colour, two black eyes, two slits for a nose and a slit for a mouth, but I can't remember seeing it wearing any clothes. Suddenly I was grabbed tightly by my arms and dragged across the bumpy field and underneath this disc, then into a cylinder where the door closed behind us. We were then in complete darkness and I felt myself rising upwards till we were in a round room which was also dark; the only illumination was from glowing lights and switches on consoles. I found myself thrown on to some kind of bed, stripped of my clothes and invaded in places on my body with a sharp, pointed, probe that dug and hurt me from my toes to my head; at this point I don't remember any more.

#### A significant footnote to these remembrances:

On Channel 5 and elsewhere there have been several repeats of a programme about British UFO reports. I cannot remember the title of this documentary, but the part that interested me the most was where two air pilots were interviewed concerning something most unusual that they had witnessed over the Farnborough Airfield back in 1951. These trained observers spoke on how they had a couple of firm UFO sightings in this area; first they saw a silver disc flying at between 800mph to a 1000 mph over Farnborough, and on the second occasion they witnessed the same object flying at similar speeds and heading for Farnham. I wonder, could these incidents have been related to the disc that I witnessed on the ground?

## President Eisenhower at Holloman AFB (Muroc)? Part 2.

Art Campbell [www.ufocrashbook.com](http://www.ufocrashbook.com)

As we have already seen in FSR 52.4, Art Campbell (right) produced a comprehensive account of the circumstances surrounding President Eisenhower's alien diplomacy on February 11th 1955. In the second part of his account we look at the peculiar group who accompanied Eisenhower on this mission.



### Passenger Manifest, Godfrey, Murrow and the Secret Service.



Late in the Eisenhower/Holloman research, the author received a list of the crew and passengers on the trip to Moultrie/Spence AB and Thomasville, Georgia. The crew was a full complement of fourteen, including four guards who rotated shifts while the plane was on the ground. Going down the list, besides the President and First Lady and

might expect. There was Mamie's personal maid, Eisenhower's personal driver, Jim Hagerty (Ike's press secretary) Hagerty's secretary, and Ike's valet, etc. One name jumped off the list that of **Arthur Godfrey**.

I checked to see if this was the famous Godfrey of 1950s TV and radio fame, and sure enough, it was. He was not listed as a social guest as announced in Eisenhower's papers, nor was his name listed in any activities at Milestone Plantation. What was Arthur Godfrey doing on the president's plane? The Godfrey TV shows helped define at least the first decade of 1950s television and radio. Godfrey was associated with his weekly Talent Scout and Arthur Godfrey and his Friends, both variety shows on CBS TV. Both shows were watched by millions and finished in the top ten for most every year in the 1950s. However, Godfrey's star faded somewhat in the late 1950s as his human interest variety show, your name is woman, and comedy show, beginning to be



made in Hollywood. But in February of 1955, his shows and his persona were very high on the TV producers' and viewers' lists.

Godfrey was a rather kindly, freckled-faced grandfatherly type with a folksy Will Rogers-type persona and delivery. He was very calming, as he introduced his clean-cut singers and guest stars. He was a skilled host and pitchman. He was credited with introducing such up-and-coming stars as Julius LaRosa, the McGuire Sisters, Pat Boone and a very popular group in those days, called the Toppers. He was TV's first super salesman. The Museum of Broadcast Communications said, "He only sold from the heart." His sales pitches sounded like "he was confiding in you alone. Godfrey's rich warm resonant descriptions of products he had personally tried caused many to go out and purchase what he endorsed." He also played the ukulele on occasion, and sang for his audience.

What was the one and only indomitable Arthur Godfrey doing on the president's plane? Was he there to do a monologue, play his uke and do a soft shoe in the aisle? He was not seated with Ike or his social guests in the main passenger compartment, but was in the forward crew compartment with about a dozen others, including the flight crew and some secret service agents. It is believed Godfrey had boarded the plane earlier before it had taxied to the main MATS terminal to pick up Ike and his guests. Ike's guests were probably not aware that he was on the plane. According to news sources including Time Magazine and other sources later confirmed, **Arthur Godfrey and Edward R. Murrow were part of a huge civil defence effort to assist the government in making pre-recorded taped messages to be sent on TV and radio airwaves in case of nuclear attack.**

Ted Gup wrote in a Time Magazine cover story (Aug. 10, 1992, p.32-38) that throughout **the Eisenhower administration, and for years after, a vault held tape-recorded addresses by both Eisenhower and celebrities Arthur Godfrey and Murrow.** The pre-recorded message was concise: **"The country has come under nuclear attack, but the government continues to function."** Gup said in his Time article that a number of newsmen had taken oaths of secrecy and had agreed to accompany the president to the relocation site of his choosing to lend their familiar names and voices to help calm the surviving audience. Recalling the separate press plane that accompanied Eisenhower to Spence AB and Thomasville, one wonders if any of these spokesmen were also along on this strange trip. What was going on here? Was this trip a true potential national emergency? Or another trial run of apparently many in those days? There were a number of facilities in the mid 50s, where government entities could relocate to in case of national emergency. One was an underground bunker named Mt. Weather near Godfrey's home in Beryville, Va. and another facility named Raven Rock near Gettysburg, Pa., where Eisenhower and his cabinet convened on a number of "practice occasions." There were also other sites prepared in case of emergency for almost all important branches of government. Another person or two on the passenger list, who may have been involved in what Time called The Doomsday Plan, was Joseph Giordano, a radio producer; and another man Robert Lennon whom we can find little about.

In retrospect, the Quemoy, Matsu international crisis did not seem, at the time, to be particularly serious. My (later to be) wife and I were experiencing a budding romance at a Junior College. A year before, I had been discharged from the US Navy and I was just getting my civilian college plans under way and preparing to enter Michigan State University the following fall. Apparently, there was some very serious rhetoric directed at the Red Chinese the Russians and East block countries by our government. The previous fall the Red Chinese had begun shelling some Nationalist Chinese strongholds in the Tachen Islands, including Quemoy and Matsu. Many thought an invasion of the islands was imminent that spring of 1955. To those readers

who were not around in those days the Red Chinese, (in 1949) under their dynamic leader Mao Tse-tung had pushed our wartime ally Chiang Kai-shek and his forces off mainland China. Chiang had retreated to some offshore islands with about 130,000 military men and over 900,000 civilians.

Alluded to earlier in this story was the Formosa Resolution passed overwhelmingly in both the Senate and the House (Senate 85 to 3, and House 409 to 3.) In essence, Congress had authorized "war in advance" at a time and place of President Eisenhower's choice. John Foster Dulles, Ike's Secretary of State talked about "new and powerful weapons of precision." Dulles said later that the US was prepared to use "tactical" atom weapons to defend Formosa. In a press conference a few days earlier, **Eisenhower inflamed the debate when he said about nuclear weapons, "These things can be used on strictly military purposes. I see no reason why they shouldn't be used just exactly as you would use a bullet."** This statement shocked many allies as it did Americans. As Ike and his hunting party left for Georgia on February 10th, the events of the last two weeks and our government's talk about nuclear weapons led to considerable tension in the world.

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said "War can break out any time." Ike's calendar, the first day after he returned from Georgia (February 14th), showed him with both Admiral Radford and John Foster Dulles in consultation. Realizing the Chinese shelling of Chiang's off shore islands in 1955 may seem today like a tempest in a teapot, but the international situation in early February of 1955 apparently warranted some contingency plans when the president travelled. A spokesman such as Arthur Godfrey may have been somewhat reassuring, at least to some. Congressional leader Lyndon Johnson helped push the Formosa Resolution through congress. Years later as president he used the Formosa Resolution as a model for his Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to escalate the fighting with North Vietnam.



According to Frank Stanton in a 2004 interview, a group called **The Eisenhower Ten**, was established during President Eisenhower's second term (1958-1961,) to serve in critical government roles, in the event of atomic attack or other disaster. If such an event had taken place Stanton (a Ph.D.) was to have served as administrator of what was known as the Emergency Communications Agency. That Arthur Godfrey and Edward R. Murrow made the recordings. "It's true," Stanton said, "absolutely true." Searches in various archives, however, have failed to locate the recordings. Stanton who died in 2006 and was a revered figure in American television. He knew Arthur Godfrey well and was credited with bringing Jackie Gleason into television.

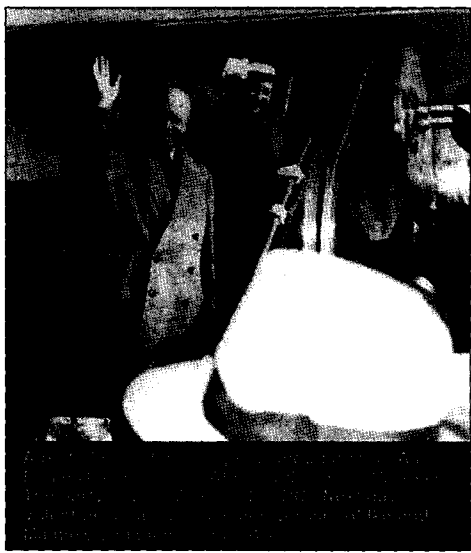
Of the eighteen passengers on the Columbine III that left Andrews AFB for Georgia on February 10th, 1955, well over half were secret service agents and supervisors. We also know that two or three secret service agents were on the press plane that preceded Ike's plane into Moultrie AB, twenty-five miles north of Thomasville. This would make a total of 12-13 agents for a simple hunting trip where only briefly (coming and going), would be in the public view. Correspondence from two former secret service agents indicates that this many agents would not be excessive for an overseas conference or a summit meeting where many experts well-versed in foreign language would be necessary. It was unheard of, however, for a short domestic "recreational" trip where the president would have little or limited public exposure.

The Humphrey plantation was off limits to reporters on this and subsequent trips while Ike was there and his exposure was limited to a few photo ops in and around Thomasville. Incidentally, one of the young secret service agents in the

He achieved quite a bit of publicity seven years later as the agent in charge of the secret service detail in Dallas TX, when President Kennedy was shot. Agent Kellerman was in the front seat of Kennedy's car.

In 2007 I interviewed one of the security guards on Eisenhower's Columbine III crew. I asked what the usual complement of secret agents was, and he replied, "Usually five or six", and if they were going to a new place where the president had not been, two agents would go ahead and make security arrangements, but five or six were usually in the plane. "They often sat with us in our section, and we knew most by their first names." Then he said "I do recall one trip down to south Georgia (he wasn't on this one) where there were a dozen or so going to this tiny little town."

He went on to say that plane crew did not ask any questions, but they learned why the following day. About 3:00 a.m. they had gotten word that the president would be leaving in an hour. "We were always ready for this kind of thing, and sure enough, the plane left one hour later." He said about a half hour before the plane left, two Air Force cars pulled up and six agents came on board. They had apparently been booked into a nearby motel somewhere for a day or so. The other agents in the little town bustled around in their darkened vehicles, indicating that the president was there. No one noticed when the president returned late at night a day or so later, and no one ever knew he had left.



**Author's note:**

This statement given in 2007 about an event 50 years earlier by a retired crew member/ guard is probably about as close as we will ever get to a verification of the Thomasville/Holloman AFB story of 1955. The gentleman did not have any additional details, but his recollections of a

dozen or so secret service agents on the plane matches the Air Force One leaving in the early a.m. for "somewhere in the west" story well. That many agents would be needed, especially if the president was appearing to be in one place but was actually "somewhere out west." The Feb 1955 supervisors and agents were: Jim Rowley, head of Eisenhower's Secret Service; Gerald Behn, head of White House Secret Service; John Campion, Head of Secret Service on specific trips; Agents John A. Walters, Secret Service linguist (spoke 6 languages); Agent Chavrans, Stewart and Stout. Also along were Agents Arnold Lau, William F. Shields, and Roy Kellerman. From press reports, we know of several other agents on the press plane.

Apparently, from Ike's known movements and activities according to reports of those who saw or heard him, he got his business over with the UFO by 9 a.m. or so. He spent the rest of the day with Base Commander Colonel Sharp looking at some facilities, having lunch, and speaking to several groups. It is felt by the author that both the president and Col. Sharp decided to allow some visibility as it would create more undesirable publicity to have him hidden, than in the public view where things would seem a little more normal. We knew Ike was on the base from about 9:00 a.m. until about 4:45 p.m., when Airman Kirtland and his friends saw the president's plane take off. A 45-minute meeting time with the UFO occupants would not lend itself to a

The review of an item or two and one or two questions from either party might be accomplished in this short time period. However the 6-7 hour time frame (by the ETs or us), could have been time enough



for some important information gathering or some additional consultation. "It was almost as if they were waiting for something and killing a lot of time," one civilian supervisor said. We know that in Feb of 1955 that the famous U-2 plane, was not operational yet. The major drawings were complete though, and the mock-up was being tested in the Lockheed wind tunnel. The maiden flight was not until Aug 4, 1955, later that summer. There, no doubt, were other intelligence sources available to the president and he might have been waiting on some of these. In any case, he left the Holloman base About 4: 45 p.m. Apparently, behind the pilot's compartment on Ike's plane there was a complete radar and radio room with state of the art communications gear including air to ground teletype and an air to ground telephone as well as scramblers and coding equipment.

Several curious facts emerge from the records of the Columbine III (AF 53-7885) that left Moultrie AB for Washington at 1:30 p.m. on Feb. 13th, 1955. Of the twenty-four in Ike's party that arrived in Moultrie (six in the social party and eighteen passengers), only 21 returned. Two were added; they were Mr. Jack Whitney and his wife Betsey who owned the Greenwood Plantation where Ike's party had lunched. Whitney later became the US Ambassador to Great Britain's Court of St. James. Two secret service agents did not return to Washington on Ike's plane, and conspicuously absent from the return list was Arthur Godfrey. If Ike had waited for some information at Holloman and it appeared that the smooth-talking, grandfatherly figures' services would not be needed, had he simply gone back to New York? We will probably never know. Regarding the nuclear threats that President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles issued to the world's two most powerful Communist countries just before the Thomasville trip, a reaction was soon forthcoming Nikita Khrushchev, in a letter to the White House, complained that, "In the USA there are still people who do not want to part with the policy and threats of atomic blackmail." But President Eisenhower's warnings quelled the threat of a Chinese invasion. Over a half century later Taiwan (Formosa) prospers and still has not been invaded from the mainland.

Dwight Eisenhower, as he had done in the Korean War, gave the American people what they most wanted. He drew a line in the sand, stood up, and kept the peace. Partially, as a result of the lessening of world tensions of the spring and summer of 1955, a summit of the Big Four (Russia, UK, France and the US) was convened in Geneva that July. Also invited were other free world nations and those from the communist block, including the Peoples Republic of China. It was hoped by the US and other democratic nations that this summit might lead to disarmament. Although the conference did not lead to immediate world peace, it did start a dialogue which eventually led to the downsizing of nuclear arsenals and future conferences. It also led to the realization that Nikita Khrushchev was the rising power in Russia's leadership. At the conference, President Eisenhower gained recognition more firmly as a force for peace and disarmament. Journalists at the time called the open dialogue "the spirit of Geneva" and, for a brief time, the world seemed

In our series of articles to examine the state of play for UFOs in the new Europe, we continue with the smallest but perhaps most influential country, the Vatican City. It has existed as an independent state, since a treaty between Mussolini and Pope Pius XI in 1929.

*In FSR 52.3 we revisited the story that there were organised formations of UFO that repeatedly flew over the Vatican on 6-7 November 1954. The Vatican observatory at Castel Gandolfo (a lakeside town in the hills outside Rome where the pope has summer residence) was also over-flown on 12th November 1954. In FSR 52.2 we revisited the well known tale of the 1963 Vatican meeting of George Adamski with Pope John XXIII, just before his death. Alongside there must be a steady stream of information arising from Central and South America with strong Vatican links. With so many global diplomatic missions it seems inconceivable that the Vatican is not being kept fully informed on the world UFO situation.*

*In popular ufology the influence of the vatican is often alluded to as a key player in the shrouded diplomacy that passes between the world powers over the UFO question. This rumour is re-enforced by the alleged confessions of a Jesuit working for the Holy See in Rome who alleged that there is a special vatican intelligence organisation that, S.I.V. "Servizio Informazioni del Vaticano" which in Italian means "Vatican Information Services."*

## "The Omega Secret" "Secretum Omega"

by Cristoforo Barbato (Copyright 2006, Cristoforo Barbato)

Translated from Italian by Robert Morningstar and Matteo Sarti

**During the conference I spoke about underground bases in the USA and dedicated the last fifteen minutes of my speech to a very short summary of my work during last five years that had gone in a new direction and is the leading topic of my future lectures. In the year 2000, I was working in Rome as an editor in the "Stargate" magazine and I wrote many articles about the Fatima Apparitions that took place in Portugal in 1917 and their famous Third Secret, as well as, other Vatican State-related mysteries. After the initial publication of these articles, I started to receive many e-mails from a person who identified himself as a Vatican insider. The mysterious man attempted to contact me anonymously and intermittently because he was interested in me and my research into Fatima.**



From those e-mails, a story emerged regarding an enigmatic Vatican Intelligence Agency named "S.I.V.", a code from "Servizio Informazioni del Vaticano". In those letters, there was interesting information and in one of these he advised me that I would receive a video tape about observations of a presumed "10th Planet" coming closer to our Solar System. The video was taken by a space craft, part of a deep space program, started in the early 1990s, called "Siloe."

Through these details, I understood that the writer knew much more information than he was relating to me. For about one year, there were informal contacts via email and postal letters during which he revealed to me that he was a Jesuit member of "S.I.V." and worked in Rome for a certain department of the Holy See, which I verified without his knowledge. Subsequently, I was able (with great difficulty) to arrange the first personal meeting in a public location in the capital (Rome) during which he continued to reveal more information to me.

I greatly desired the first personal meeting, which occurred in 2001, as a condition "sine qua non" because until then I was obviously sceptical (dubious) and untrusting of him even though the information and the video tape were interesting. It was during that meeting that all my doubts completely disappeared when he showed me his credentials, some of which corresponded with what I had previously checked out by myself. In addition, he revealed to me that he was authorized to supervise the so-called "Secretum Omega" ("The Omega Secret"), the highest secrecy category in the Roman Catholic Church, equivalent to (the military's) "Cosmic Top Secret" in NATO.

As prearranged, the dialogue between us was structured in a question and answer form with a stated agreement that I would pose precise questions. Although the format of the meeting was respected (despite my desire to ask various different questions) in the short time available, some of his answers reversed the original setup regarding some subjects. However,

the following conversation still represents the main part of the dialogue but not all of it because I decided not to reveal some of the details for the moment.

### The Interview with "The Jesuit"

**Barbato [B]:** How did you become a member of S.I.V. (Servizio Informazioni del Vaticano)?

**Gesuita [G]:** The S.I.V. is composed of different elements, all of which are connected to the Church and mainly composed of at least the Directorate, of priests, the majority of whom are taken from the Jesuit Order, Benedictine Monks and Nuns; in total, a few more than 100 members.

There could be fewer members but if one considers all parts of the world where there is a priest or a nun, each is also a potential source of precise information. Some elements of S.I.V. were and are taken from lay areas and institutions internally connected to the Church, for example humanitarian associations, political groups close to the Holy See, "young Catholics" movements and others. My background was similar to these.

Briefly, the members were secretly overseen, directed and formed according to determined criteria in certain fields. Nowadays, all of us realize subsequently that we had a personal "guardian angel" or mentor.

**[B]:** Could you give us more details about S.I.V.? Why was it created and how long has it been active?

**[G]:** The structure is "Top Secret" but for the moment I can tell you that it is organised in a manner analogous to other intelligence organisations like CIA, MI-6, the KGB, etc. It doesn't have an official seat but new a location for reunion is chosen from time to time, always under the oversight of the Vatican City. From a chronological point of view, the spark which ignited the start of said organisation, was caused by an event during the first half-decade of the 1950s in the