

discloses that the Army Air Forces has no project with the characteristics similar to those which have been associated with the flying discs."

There is, however, another element to the story — one that, if true, conclusively proves the Roswell craft's nonearthly origin. If there were bodies of the vehicle's occupants and these bodies were not of human beings, no one could dispute that the remains that rancher Mac Brazel discovered and the army air force recovered soon afterwards were of a spaceship from another planet.

The Brazels, Maj. Jesse Marcel (who led the initial recovery operation) and Lt. Walter Haut say there were no bodies. At least they saw no bodies, they say, in what they were able to examine of the wreckage.

Conrad Zerbe, a photographer who participated in aerial reconnaissance of the crash area, says there were bodies. They were discovered from the air some distance from the wreckage of their presumed craft. To all appearances the occupants had bailed out of the vehicle in an unsuccessful attempt to survive the crash.

Frank Joyce, then a reporter for Roswell radio station KGFL, now a well-known news broadcaster in the Southwest, claims to know from firsthand observation that there were bodies, but he refuses to discuss the subject publicly.

When Friedman asked Bill Rickett, a Counter-Intelligence Corps agent who participated in the investigation, if there were bodies, he was struck by the retired officer's response. According to Friedman, Rickett "indicated that this was an area he couldn't talk about. He indicated there were different levels of security about this work — that a directive had come down placing this at a high level. He went on to say that certain subjects were discussed only in rooms that couldn't be bugged."

On July 7, 1947, Lydia Sleppy, who worked for Albuquerque radio station KOAT, took a call from reporter Johnny McBoyle of sister station KSWB in Roswell. McBoyle wanted to get a story on the press wires about the crashed disc. He had been to the site and seen it and, he told Sleppy, "They're saying something about little men being on board . . ." At that point McBoyle stopped talking and would say no more, apparently warned to keep silent. Three and a half decades later he still would not talk about the incident. (For more details see Part III.)

Many years later military and intelligence personnel would separately tell a UFO investigator and several individuals in the media that the remains of four humanoid bodies were found in the general area of the Roswell crash. The beings were about four feet tall and

had gray skins, large heads and oversized slanted eyes. Their hairless bodies were thin and there were four long fingers on each hand. Later, the sources said, the U.S. government would give them a name: the "Grays." And it would come to know them well — at least as well as one race can know another which is unimaginably different from itself.

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IN LATE JULY 1947 an anonymous air force officer prepared an evaluation of the UFO question as it looked one month after Kenneth Arnold's sighting on June 24. He reviewed 18 of the best sightings, including Arnold's, and concluded that "this flying saucer situation is not all imaginary or seeing too much in some natural phenomenon." He noted that according to reliable reports the objects appeared "metallic." They had a circular or disc or elliptical shape, were flat on the bottom and domed on the top, and sometimes flew in formation.

Everything indicated that this was a phenomenon of great importance, something of both scientific and national-security interest. So why did there seem to be so little interest at the highest levels of the U.S. government? The officer thought he had an answer: "Lack of top-side inquiries, when compared to the prompt and demanding enquiries that have originated top-side upon former events, give more

than ordinary weight to the possibility that this is a project about which the President, etc., know."

On October 20, 1969, in an internal air force memo which came to light some years later as part of a release of UFO documents under the Freedom of Information Act, Brig. Gen. C. H. Bolender noted that "reports [of UFOs] . . . which could affect national security . . . are not part of the Blue Book system . . . [and are] handled through the standard air force procedures designed for this purpose."

Between these two memos stretched a long and mostly sorry history of apparent air force mishandling of UFO reports.

The formal — or at least public — air force investigation began on December 30, 1947, when Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie ordered the establishment of Project Sign, to be headquartered at Wright Field (now Wright-Patterson Air Force Base) under the Technical Intelligence Division of the Air Materiel Command. It would carry a 2A restricted classification (1A was the highest) and would "collect, collate, evaluate and distribute to interested government agencies and contractors all information concerning sightings and phenomena in the atmosphere which can be construed to be of concern to the national security."

Project Sign began work on January 22, 1948. In the next few months Sign personnel found no

evidence that UFOs were Russian, American or imaginary. That left open a disturbing possibility: that they came from somewhere other than the earth. A July 24 sighting, in which two Eastern Air Lines pilots flying over Alabama reported a near-collision with a huge cigar-shaped object with two rows of lighted windows and an orange flame shooting from its rear, clinched Sign's growing belief that the planet was being visited.

They prepared a top-secret "Estimate of the Situation" which argued that flying saucers were real and interplanetary. Their report was delivered through channels to Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, who rejected it and sent it back. A few months later all known copies were burned. None has surfaced since.

Soon the pro-extraterrestrial group at Sign fell into disfavor and others, who believed UFOs to be explainable in conventional terms, assumed control of the project, which in late 1948 was renamed Grudge, initiating what Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt would call the "Dark Ages."

Grudge personnel were determined to destroy the flying-saucer phenomenon at any cost. They conducted only perfunctory investigations and produced forced or unlikely "conventional" explanations of sightings. When Grudge released its final report publicly on

December 27, 1949, it declared that "all evidence and analysis indicated that UFOs were the result of misinterpretation of various conventional objects," hoaxes, hysteria or mental illness.

The air force announced that it was closing Grudge. In fact, Grudge was not closed, only (in historian David M. Jacobs' words) "in a state of suspended animation." By the summer of 1951 its personnel at Air Materiel Command headquarters consisted of one lieutenant. One of Grudge's projects, Twinkle (dealing with reports of unexplained "green fireballs" in the Southwest), continued but was classified.\*

In September 1951, following spectacular radar-visual sightings of structured metallic discs over Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, the air force decided to reorganize Grudge under the direction of Capt. Ed Ruppelt of the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC), formerly the Intelligence Division of the Air Materiel Command. Determined to conduct an open-minded inquiry, which he knew Grudge had not done, he removed hard-core anti-UFO elements and let it be known that his investigators were to be advocates of no UFO theory, pro or con.

\*For details on this aspect of UFO history, see David Michael Jacobs' *The UFO Controversy in America* (1975), Edward J. Ruppelt's *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects* (1956), and Brad Sparks and my "The Southwestern Lights," *International UFO Reporter*, May-June, July-August and September-October 1985.

Ruppelt reorganized the project, now called Blue Book, brought in trained personnel and saw to it that reports were investigated in a professional manner. The persistence of puzzling, well-documented sightings gave rise again to speculation within the project that UFOs were of extraterrestrial origin. In 1956, when he wrote his memoirs of his Blue Book experiences (*The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*), he treated the subject with admirable balance, but no one who read it could doubt that he considered extraterrestrial visitation distinctly possible.\*

An outbreak of sightings over Washington, D.C., in July 1952 caused so much alarm that the White House directed that a scientific advisory panel consider the UFO question. The CIA was put in charge of the project and in early January 1953 the panel, whose membership consisted of prominent scientists under the direction of physicist H. P. Robertson, met for three days, between the 14th and the 17th. It listened to briefings from Blue Book and other military investigators, looked over some of the reports and decided there was nothing to them. As one panel member, astrophysicist Thornton Page, would recall, the group "tended to

\*In 1960, however, his book was reprinted with three new chapters which dismissed UFOs as a "Space Age myth." Ruppelt, then an engineer working for Northrop, died that same year.

ignore the five or 10 percent of UFO reports that are highly reliable and have not as yet been explained." At the time, Page recalls, he felt the subject was "ludicrous" (an opinion shared by other members of the panel; S. A. Goudsmit, for example, considered UFOs a "complete waste of time"), although in later years Page would develop a serious interest in the UFO phenomenon.

The Robertson panel urged that UFO reports be debunked to prevent hysteria and clogging of intelligence channels with UFO reports. An educational program would reduce "the current gullibility of the public and consequently their [sic] susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda" — that is, Soviet use of such reports for disinformation purposes.

Following the panel's recommendations, Blue Book, no longer under Ruppelt's direction, reverted to the Grudge practice of debunking after perfunctory investigation and continued this policy until it was closed down on December 17, 1969. To the American public it looked as if the U.S. government was out of the UFO business forever.

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IF ONE follows the public history of the official projects, a clear picture emerges of an air force, strangely unconcerned (except for brief periods, specifically the Sign and early Blue Book eras) with

some extraordinarily evidential reports — among them eyewitness and instrumented sightings of structured craftlike objects whose appearance and maneuvers clearly implied the operations of an advanced technology — which one would have thought had all kinds of national-security implications.

Over the years civilian investigators would regularly hear reports of UFO encounters by military personnel who were warned not to discuss what they had seen and whose evidence (gun-camera film, for instance) was confiscated. Donald Keyhoe, a retired marine corps major and aviation journalist, became convinced as early as 1949 that a cover-up of a very big secret was in effect and argued as much in widely-read books and magazine articles. He went on to direct a Washington-based lobbying organization, the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), which sought Congressional hearings of the air force's handling of UFO reports. Keyhoe came to believe that the cover-up was being directed by a highly classified group of top scientists and government officials.

Others doubted that any such cover-up existed. Northwestern University astronomer J. Allen Hynek, who served for two decades as the air force's chief scientific consultant, thought Blue Book had "fouled up," as he put it, rather than

covered up. Eventually he became disenchanted with what he saw as the project's chronic incompetence and sharply criticized it in his *The UFO Experience*. The standard academic history of the subject, David M. Jacobs' *The UFO Controversy in America*, agrees with Hynek's assessment.

But when the Bolender memo came to light, it was seen as confirmation of some ufologists' long-held suspicion that Blue Book was little more than a public-relations exercise and the really sensitive, evidential cases were going elsewhere. In Bolender's words, "reports . . . which could affect national security . . . are not part of the Blue Book system." But what were "the standard air force procedures" for handling these sensitive reports?

If the Roswell object was a UFO, the true history of our government's investigation of the UFO phenomenon was hidden from public view from the very beginning. In 1983, after the mass of evidence attesting to the reality of a crashed and recovered craft in July 1947 had convinced him of the reality of a cover-up, Bruce Maccabee of the Fund for UFO Research considered what this hidden history may have been. (Dr. Maccabee, a physicist employed by the Naval Surface Weapons Laboratory, has had considerable professional experience with classification procedures.) His remarkable paper titled "Revised

UFO History"\* he wrote:

The Revised History proceeds from the assumption . . . that the air force knew by the middle of July 1947 that saucers were real and not man-made. Furthermore, it is not unreasonable to add the corollary that the air force knew that the technology represented by the [recovered] disc . . . was so far beyond our own that it could not be understood immediately. Instead, it could take years of research in advanced physics to understand how a disc worked. Moreover, clearly whoever has discs 'wins' in a military sense. Therefore it would become necessary to treat the disc as a military secret. This would mean containing all information about it within some small group. The military agencies best equipped for containing information are the intelligence agencies. Therefore the disc would be placed in the custody of an intelligence arm of the air force.

In Maccabee's view the public air force projects received "civilian/military verbal reports while the top air force generals maintain[ed] absolute secrecy about the real thing. That way they got to collect data which might have been useful without having to reveal what they knew. To the outside world it looked as if the air force was fulfilling its duty to investigate unknowns in the sky but with little hope of finding anything."

\* Available from the Fund for UFO Research, Box 27, Mount Rainier, Md. 20712.

The cover-up was directed by a small secret group of intelligence specialists who reported directly to the President, the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Just below this group was another, larger one whose function was research, analysis and field investigation. The Air Materiel Command, the Air Technical Intelligence Center and the various public UFO projects at the bottom of this chain of command knew little or nothing of the secret work being done elsewhere, although each of these branches had at least one "mole" in its ranks. The mole's function was to be sure that the secret group learned immediately if — accidentally or otherwise — the public project got a sensitive case (such as a crash report) which was none of its business.

Maccabee believes that a principal purpose of the air force's relentless debunking of the subject was to discourage scientists from examining UFO data. A concerted effort by the scientific community to explain the UFO phenomenon, the engineers of the cover-up feared, might uncover the truth about extraterrestrial visitation and so blow the Ultimate Secret.

If Maccabee is right, it worked. Nonofficial UFO research was left in the hands of civilian ufologists lacking the technical expertise, funding or institutional support to do what needed to be done. And

\* scientists fell victim to a sophisticated hoax.

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LET'S CALL him Raymond Enright. That's not his name but this is his story:

Before 1972 Enright, a wealthy filmmaker and a prominent figure in the Republican Party of southern California, had never given much thought to UFOs. To the extent that the subject had crossed his mind, he knew that the air force had investigated the reports and decided there was nothing to them.

Then one day in 1972 Enright was approached by air force officers who asked him if he would be interested in doing a feature on a secret project. Enright said he would be willing to consider it and was taken to a base and into a room. There he sat and listened as an officer described various classified projects, none especially interesting, which for one reason or another the air force felt it was ready to tell the American people about. In the course of the presentation the officer, in bland tones, began discussing the air force's UFO project producing remarkable photographs and documents and talking about extraterrestrial visitors.

Enright was astonished. He said that he was under the impression the air force was no longer interested in UFOs. The officer said that was not true. In fact, the air force was deeply interested and had de-

ecided that at last it was ready to tell what it knew. Would Enright be interested in making a documentary film which would relate the UFO story to the public? He certainly would.

Over the next few months Enright had some amazing experiences. At one point he was taken to the Pentagon, where he met with two high-ranking air force officers\* who headed Blue Book in its last days. Publicly, both had been scathingly derisive of UFOs. Now, in an office in the Pentagon, they were showing Enright pictures not only of UFOs but of gray-skinned alien beings living and dead. Enright learned that between 1949 and 1952 an alien being who had survived a UFO crash lived in a "safe house" at Los Alamos, N. Mex. In 1952 he died of unknown causes. Enright saw pictures of him in the company of an air force officer who had been his constant companion during his brief life on earth.

Early in the course of his association with the air force officers, Enright was told that on April 26, 1964, a UFO landed by prearrangement at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico. Alien beings emerged from the craft and communicated with waiting scientists and military officers.

Enright was instructed to phone a certain officer at Holloman. This man would confirm the story and provide proof that it was true.

Enright asked his producer to make the call and when he did, the officer said he didn't know what he was talking about. If he wanted to come to Holloman, he would get the standard tour that everybody else got.

Nonplussed, Enright phoned his principal contact (a former Blue Book officer) and was told that if he called Holloman *personally* in 20 minutes, he would get an entirely different response. Enright made the call and this time the officer promised full cooperation.

Enright went to Holloman and met the officer. He was given 800 feet of film of the Holloman landing and contact. He would be able to use this in his documentary.

He took the film back to his home in California. He did not copy it — later he explained that he felt he would have been acting in bad faith had he done so — and so did not have a record of it when subsequently he was directed to return it. The project was off. There were political problems. The Watergate scandal had Washington paralyzed, he was told, and it just wasn't the time to drop a big story like this on the American people. But yes, he should go ahead with the documentary. He could tell about the Holloman landing but he should describe it as "hypothetical."

He was given a list of psychologists whom he should ask what the public response to an official an-

nouncement of extraterrestrial visitation would be. The psychologists already knew the whole story but they wouldn't let on when they spoke on the record, to tell him they were sure the American people could handle such an announcement.

Enright made his documentary. It was a good, professional product, of the kind one would expect from a man of his professional background, but it was nothing exceptional, not what it could have been. It didn't change the world.

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THIS IS Linda Howe's story: Howe is an independent film and television producer specializing in science, environmental issues and international health. In the 1970's, as director of special projects for the Denver CBS-TV affiliate, she produced 12 documentaries. The one that attracted far and away the most attention was Strange Harvest, dealing with the then-widespread reports that cattle in Western and Midwestern states were being killed and mutilated by persons or forces unknown. Veterinary pathologists said the animals were dying of natural causes. Farmers, ranchers and some lawmen thought the deaths were mysterious. Some even speculated that extraterrestrials were responsible.

In the fall of 1982, as Howe was working on a new documentary on an unrelated matter, she got a call

from Home Box Office. The caller said the HBO people had been impressed with *Strange Harvest* and wanted to know if she would do a film on UFOs. In March 1983 she signed a contract with HBO for a feature to be titled *UFOs — The ET Factor*.

While in New York City to conduct business with the HBO people, she had dinner with Peter Gersten, a lawyer who had battled the government to force it to release UFO documents, and science writer Patrick Huyghe. Gersten had some material from a certain air force officer — we'll call him Major Cody — in a sensitive position at a certain base in a Western state. Cody had told Gersten he would be willing to talk about an alleged UFO landing at another air force base. At Howe's behest Gersten called Cody and a meeting was arranged.

On April 9 Howe met Cody in an office on the base. As it turned out, Cody had little to say about the landing. He wanted to talk about something else.

He asked Howe to move from the chair on which she was sitting to another in the middle of the room. Howe guessed later that this was to facilitate the surreptitious recording of their conversation.

"My superiors have asked me to show you this," Cody said. He handed her a document several pages long and told her she could not copy it, nor could she take

notes. All she could do was read it in his presence and ask some questions.

The document, a photocopy on plain white paper, gave no indication anywhere which government, military or scientific agency (if any) had prepared the report, titled "A Briefing Paper for the President of the United States of America on the Subject of Unidentified Flying Vehicles." The title did not specify which President it had in mind, nor did the document list a date (so far as Howe recalls today) which would have linked it to a particular administration.

The first paragraph, written — as was everything that followed — in what Howe characterizes as "dry bureaucratese," listed dates and locations of crashes and retrievals of UFOs and their occupants. The latter were invariably described as

3½ to four feet tall, gray-skinned and hairless, with oversized heads, large eyes and no noses. It was now known, the document stated on a subsequent page, that these beings

from a nearby solar system have been seen for many thousands of years. They have genetic mutations that the intelligence community had also been aware of. They had also been

known by various names and beliefs. They were reported to have crashed in the desert in 1947. They were also reported to have crashed in the desert in 1947. They were also reported to have crashed in the desert in 1947.

the wreck and he was taken to a safe house at Los Alamos. He was befriended, if that was the word, by an air force officer who became his constant companion until the creature died of unknown causes on June 18, 1952. The being was named "EBE," for Extraterrestrial Biological Entity. Subsequently he would be called EBE-1, since in later years another such being, EBE-2, would take up residence in a safe house. After that a third, EBE-3, appeared on the scene and was now living in secret at an American base.

Cody talked about a landing at Holloman AFB on the morning of April 25, 1964 — 12 hours after the famous Socorro, N. Mex., landing of around six o'clock the evening before.\* Military and scientific personnel at the base knew it was coming — electronic communication with the alien occupants of the vehicle had been established some time earlier — and so they were ready with five cameras. The film, taken from both air and ground, showed three aliens — EBEs — emerging from the craft, one in front, two behind.

Cody said Howe would be given 200 feet of film of the Holloman landing and also of the late EBE-1. These were to be used in her documentary, which would tell the world how U.S. officials learned that the earth is being visited and

what they have done about it. Cody mentioned Enright, saying there had been an effort to effect a release of this information a decade earlier, but the political conditions hadn't been right.

On the last page the document cited the various official UFO projects. Blue Book was among them but the document indicated it had existed solely to take heat off the air force and to draw attention from the real projects, such as Sigma (the on-going electronic-communications effort), Snow Bird (research and development from the study of an intact spacecraft left by the aliens as a gift) and Aquarius (the umbrella operation under which the research and contact efforts were coordinated). The document also mentioned a now-defunct Project Garnet. Garnet's purpose was to investigate extraterrestrial influence on human evolution. After "all questions about human evolution" were answered, the document stated, the project closed down.

Cody told Howe of another group, something called "MJ-12." "MJ," he said, stood for "Majority."\* It was a policy-making body

\*In what follows readers will note small discrepancies in names and dates. One possible explanation for this lies in a little-known procedure intelligence agencies use to track leaks. Each individual privy to classified information is told a very slightly altered version so that if the story is repeated to unauthorized sources it is immediately apparent to his superiors who leaked the information. In this case it is also possible, of course, that the

whose membership consisted of 12 very high-ranking government scientists, military officers and intelligence officials. These were the men who made the decisions governing the cover-up and the contacts.

The meeting lasted, Howe recalls, about three hours. Cody told her that he and his "superiors" would stay in touch with her.

Over the next weeks Howe had a number of phone conversations with Cody, mostly about technical problems related to converting old film to use on modern film. She also spoke on several occasions with three other men, two of whom would call her on the phone but whom she never met personally. She met the third in Washington months later.

Cody suggested that eventually she might be allowed to film an interview with EBE-3. But the current film project was to have a historical emphasis; it would deal with events between 1949 and 1964. If at some point she did meet EBE-3, however, there was no way she could prepare herself for the "shock and fear" of meeting an alien being.

Howe had informed the HBO people of all this and also urged them to prepare themselves, locally and otherwise, for the possibility

Although the individuals whose names are listed here are reported to have been involved in the Roswell incident, they are not necessarily the same individuals mentioned in other sources. See other sources for more information.

that would surely follow the release of the film. The HBO people told her she would have to secure a letter of intent from the U.S. government with a legally-binding commitment to release the 68,000 feet of film. When Howe called Cody about it, he said, "I'll work on it." He said he would mail the letter directly to HBO.

Howe flew to New York. HBO told her it would not authorize funds for the film production until all the evidence was in hand and it was examined in the company of the Secretaries of State and Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But proceed anyway, they told her. Howe was furious at both HBO and Cody.

She called Cody at the base. "I have good news and bad news," he told her. She and a small crew would soon be able to interview the retired colonel (then a captain) who had spent three years with EBE-3. The bad news was that it would be three months before the 68,000 feet of film of EBE-3 and the following

know how to get in touch with the other and always had to wait for them to contact her.

By October the contacts had decreased significantly. That same month her contract with HBO expired. Later that year she was directed to meet one of the contacts in Washington. He showed her a badge which identified him as a member of a certain government agency. His words were to this effect: We know it's difficult. We would like your help. We're trying to find a way to go forward with this but political conditions are awkward. We must have this film on television no later than 1986. He did not explain what this last statement meant.

In the end it all came to nothing.

Today Howe looks back and says, "I don't know what the real truth is but I think I saw glimpses of it. This story is much bigger than I could have imagined. But I saw it in a hall of mirrors, with quicksand as a base."

Howe met Bill Moore and Jaime

Moore's story: In September 1980 Moore, with Charles Berlitz of the "Roswell Incident" was on his way to Washington, D.C., from his home in Arizona to attend a debate scheduled at the Smithsonian. Along the way

he was promoting his recently-published book in radio and television interviews. He was also continuing the investigation that had consumed him since 1978, when he and Stanton Friedman suspected that the Roswell case might be the one crashed-saucer story that could be documented.

He had done a radio show in Omaha and was in the station lobby, suitcase in hand, on his way to catch a plane which was to leave within the hour when a receptionist sitting at a desk in the lobby asked if he was Mr. Moore. He had a phone call.

Moore picked up the phone and heard the voice of a man who identified himself as a colonel at nearby Offutt Air Force Base. He said, "We think you're the only one we've heard who seems to know what he's talking about." He asked if he and Moore could get together and discuss things further. Moore apologized, saying that wasn't possible because he was leaving town in a few minutes. He took down the man's phone number and thought no more about it.

He went on to Washington. On September 8, on his way back home, he did a radio show in Albuquerque. On the way out of the studio the receptionist told him he had a phone call. The caller, who identified himself as an officer from nearby Kirtland AFB, said, "We think you're the only one we've

heard about who seems to know what he's talking about."

Moore said, "Where have I heard that before?"

They agreed to meet at a restaurant in the area. The caller said he would be wearing a red tie. And that was how it all began.

Almost two years later, in May 1982, Moore approached someone he knew, a veteran film and television producer he'd worked with on a UFO movie that hadn't panned out. Jaime Shandera, Moore knew, was a level-headed guy who had no real background in ufology and no firm opinions one way or another. Moore needed someone who could look at things objectively. He had lived with it too long already and was exhausted. Besides that, his sources wanted to tell the story on film and the only filmmaker Moore knew was Shandera.

So Moore related the whole story to Shandera, who agreed it was awfully interesting. He did not, however, care to go to the considerable trouble of raising money for the film himself. He suggested a friend, a CBS producer who had recently moved to Los Angeles from New York.

Shandera talked with the producer, who said that if anybody but Shandera had told him such a tale he would have shown him the door. But the producer was hiring an investigator and maybe he could look into this.

Shandera had met Moore's principal source at the air force base where he was stationed. He was impressed. The guy was personable and straightforward. He said he was fronting for a group, including some powerful people, who wanted the cover-up ended. There were other powerful people who were opposed to their efforts, he said.

Shandera decided he wanted in. Moore had been at the beck and call of these people — 10 of them in all, six active, four periodically active (they'd show up for six months or so, then never be heard from again). Mostly they called on the phone but Moore had met some of them on a number of occasions. Sometimes he could contact them. They'd give him a phone number which would be good for a while; then one day he'd call and there'd be nothing.

It looked like a big, *big* story and Shandera believed in it enough to quit his job and devote fulltime to it. His wife, also a television producer, paid the bills while Shandera chased the Ultimate Secret. That was the way it had to be. You had to play it exactly their way or they'd drop you.

It turned out to be years of cloak-and-dagger stuff. Phone calls directing you to some distant city, where a stranger would appear and tell you something or hand you something — such as CIA documents about EBE-3 — and vanish back into the crowd. One day

Moore flew from airport to airport, getting directions at each stop from a voice on a pay phone. Eventually he ended up in a certain motel in upstate New York. He was to eat at the restaurant across the street — the caller even recommended a particular item on the menu — and to sit by the window. By 5:00 P.M. he was to be back at his motel room.

At precisely 5:00 P.M. someone knocked on the door and a man appeared with a bundle under his arm. He said to Moore that he had 17 minutes to do whatever he wanted with what he was about to be given. He could copy it but he couldn't keep it. Moore had a camera with him and did his best. The document purported to be a briefing paper telling newly-elected President Jimmy Carter about MJ-12, Project Aquarius, the little gray men and all the rest.

Moore learned later that the individual responsible for seeing to it that he got the document got into trouble. All Moore knew for sure was that not long afterwards two FBI agents called on him. They were friendly but they wanted to know about his loyalty and motives. UFOs were discussed.

The sources spoke of two UFO crashes, the 1947 one at Roswell, another along the Texas-Mexico border in December 1950. A humanoid was found alive in 1949 and housed at Los Alamos between 1949 and 1953, when he died of unknown

causes. An air force captain, now a retired colonel, had been his constant companion during those years and much was learned from EBE-1, who was the "mechanic" on the craft that had gone down. Moore and Shandera were not told where this crash occurred; they know only of the two in 1947 and 1950.

In response to the Roswell incident MJ-12 — the MJ stands for "Majestic" — was set up by executive order of President Truman on September 24, 1947, and its first head was Vannevar Bush, the President's chief science adviser. The current head of MJ-12 is Vice President and former CIA Director George Bush, Project Aquarius is an umbrella group in which all the various compartments dealing with ET-related issues perform their various functions. Project Sigma conducts electronic communication with the extraterrestrials, part of an on-going contact project run through the National Security Agency since 1964, beginning with the Holloman incident of April 26.

President Reagan knows all this. In fact, it fascinates him to the degree that, in one source's words, he "eats it up like candy." He listens at it in public speeches and private conversations (including one with Soviet Premier Gorbachev during the Reykjavik summit) where he cautions that one day the human race may have to unite in the face of hostile extraterrestrials.

The source to whom Moore and Shandera would feel personally most close was an air force intelligence officer they call "Falcon." (They have given all their informants the names of birds.) When Falcon calls Moore, he always starts out by asking about his family. Moore has met him over 100 times and now knows Falcon's family. Shandera knows him well too.

I have seen and heard Falcon myself, but I don't know what he looks like or what his voice sounds like. I saw him on a videotape (said to have been made in February 1987) in Shandera's living room in North Hollywood on November 4, 1987. Falcon's face is in shadow, his voice electronically altered. He is sitting in a motel room and a reporter — the CBS producer's investigator — is asking him questions. The producer is filming.

Falcon is describing the nature and the subject of the cover-up. What is being covered up, he says, is visitation by nine different extraterrestrial races. He says nothing more about seven of them and only briefly mentions another, this one made up of aliens five feet tall, slender, with hair and slanting eyes. Mostly he talks about the little gray-skinned people who come from the third planet surrounding the star Reticuli. They have been here for 25,000 years and influenced the direction of human evolution.

have also played a large role in the shaping of our religious beliefs.

He talks about Majestic-12 and Project Aquarius. He says he doesn't know who the current members of MJ-12 are. He does say, however, that John Poindexter, Harold Brown and James Schlesinger are among those in the know. He talks about how four groups, each consisting of 200 persons, conduct secret UFO investigations in four assigned areas of the United States. He mentions the Roswell and Texas-Mexico crash. He says the bodies of the occupants, when autopsied, proved to be remarkably uncomplicated, with relatively few internal organs.

He says it first proved difficult to communicate with EBE-1. Eventually a speech device was implanted in his throat and he was able to speak in an English that was usually, although not always understandable.

Falcon claims that some people within the cover-up want it to end. The American people are being prepared for the reality of alien visitation through the means of popular entertainment. He mentions the Steven Spielberg movie Close Encounters of the Third Kind (its director, he says, is a member of the cover-up) and says that the movie is being made to prepare the American people for the reality of alien visitation.

Bible." The Bible contains all the various project reports on aspects of alien visitation. Falcon has read some of it.

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**W**HO ARE these people? And why are they saying these things?

Moore and Shandera have met them on military bases often enough to know they are who they say they are. If there were any doubts on that score, they ended when Moore received a phone call from a source who told him that a Korean airliner had been shot down over the Soviet Union — before the story hit the press. They do not think they are the victims of a sophisticated disinformation scheme and they don't know this for sure. They think the contacts are officially-sanctioned.

They also know from long experience, that the sources talk a better game than they play. Moore and Shandera have been promised a "truckload" of documents but so far have been given less than a glove compartment's worth. One of these, the famous (or notorious) MJ-12 meeting paper for President-elect Ronald Reagan, arrived in a plain envelope at Shandera's residence in December 1984 and later, in a typewritten and hand-written guide, was accompanied by separate postcards, one of which was captured in Ethiopia, and another from New Zealand.

he and Moore found in the National Archives a memo from Eisenhower's assistant Gen. Robert Cutler to Gen. Nathan Twining referring to an "MJ-12 SSP [Special Studies Project] briefing" to "take place during the already scheduled White House meeting of July 16...."

Although "MJ-12" is not referred to as a UFO project — a curious omission if the memo is a hoax — critics have charged that it was planted. Some have hinted darkly that Moore and Shandera planted it in the Archives themselves after forging the MJ-12 document. This is unlikely for a number of reasons. It should be noted that the MJ-12 document did not come to light until May 31, 1987, when it was reported on the front page of the London Observer, and then the person releasing it was British writer Timothy Good, who secured a copy through entirely independent sources rumored to be connected with the Ministry of Defense.) Moore and his associate Stanton Friedman have effectively refuted debunkers' sometimes poorly-thought-out charges against the document.\*

Yet the MJ-12 document is hardly good evidence of anything and skepticism in the absence of firm validation is a rational response. The issue will be resolved not by

\*See, for example, Friedman's "MJ-12: The Evidence So Far," *International UFO Reporter*, September-October 1987.



ufologists or professional debunkers but by document examiners.

After 7½ years for Moore and 5½ for Shandera, the two are tired and want to resume normal lives, including jobs that, unlike Ultimate Secret-chasing, pay salaries. They tell their sources that they are about to release what they have — a story of some strange encounters with agents of the U.S. government, a videotape, a few more documents which are bound to be as furiously disputed as the ones they have already released — and the sources say fine, if you want to, go ahead; but if you don't, we'll have some

very interesting stuff for you.

This past October their sources told them to collect some expensive camera equipment and fly to Washington, where they would be met by someone who would take them to a certain place in a wooded area. There they would be permitted to interview and film EBE-3.

When they arrived in Washington, no one was waiting.

If, in the curious and confused case of crashed discs, cover-ups, little gray men, MJ-12 and Project Aquarius, it is safe to say one thing, it is this: The hunt will continue and the prey will remain elusive.

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#### SOVIETS SAY LITTLE BLACK MARTIANS EXIST

SOVIET SCIENTISTS are making plans to launch a series of unmanned missions to Mars to seek out life there. They are convinced an underground "oasis" where microorganisms thrive exists.

To American scientists the findings of the Viking probes which landed on the Martian surface in 1976 seem to have ruled out the possibility of life on the planet, but the Soviet Union's Viking 2 probe is scheduled to land in the southern hemisphere.

Parts of the Martian surface resemble the permafrost conditions of the northern hemisphere.

Soviet Union, Russian scientists point out, and they think it is likely that microorganisms live beneath it.

They also believe an underground water system exists.

# BOOKS

## NEWS & REVIEWS

by Jerome Clark



En este novedoso artículo, extraordinariamente interesante, el reputado investigador Jerome Clark, especializado en el tratamiento científico de la Ufología y director de la revista "FATE", da a conocer por primera vez cómo el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que durante 40 años, por importantes motivos estratégicos y geopolíticos y para evitar un pánico colectivo, ha venido secuestrando la peligrosa verdad sobre los Objetos No Identificados, suprime sus tácticas de desinformación y comienza ahora de forma gradual, con las máximas precauciones y por curiosos procedimientos indirectos, a revelar los hechos más sensacionales que afectan de lleno a la humanidad: los OVNIs existen, provienen de otros sistemas solares, y llevan 25.000 años manipulando la evolución de la raza humana sin darse a conocer abiertamente. El Pentágono guarda restos de vehículos interplanetarios estrellados, cadáveres de tripulantes y hasta extraterrestres con vida. Los militares y las agencias de Inteligencia mantienen una comunicación con estos emisarios de civilizaciones superavanzadas que tutelan nuestro atrasado planeta.

September 24th 1988

Jerome Clark  
"FATE" Magazine, USA

IGNACIO BARRAUDE ROJAS-MARCOS  
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Dear Jerome,

On this sunny Saturday, after swimming through a sharkless and saucerless but delightful Atlantic Ocean, a hot shower and a magnificent supernatural salad brighted with red wine, instead of making love -the most advisable demeanour in these privileged circumstances- I made my wisest decision this weekend, to read all at once your Four "FATE"s "UFO Crashes". My friend, what a well done favour to vanguard ufology. If there is any perfect literary piece dealing with the hard core of true-true UFO mystery, this is no doubt a leading, unforgettable one. Brilliant, extremely interesting, well-documented, accurate and veracious, thanks God non-sensationalistic, written in a skillful, limpid and attractive style. My warmest congratulations for such a smart investigative masterpiece. Especially for your fourth! , endowed with a fascinating, Hitchcockian suspense about a necessary drama very carefully staged by the Factic Powers, a slow & gradual educational program to smoothly illustrate general public concerning terribly shocking UFO truth, a teaching show devised by clever psychological warfare techniques, aspersed with disconcerting salt grains of the Absurd Syndrome , <sup>THIS</sup> a confusing behaviour borrowed from the very Aliens who infect our Clarkroxasmarkian souls, by the way accomplishing the universal and omnipresent (in life, Nature, science, Philosophy, religion and of course our damned ufology) "Law of Elusiveness" (It is said God invents and controls his infinite omniverse, but always in an intangible fashion, without a trace, no visible sideral engineers, never an irrefutable "scientific proof"). Thanks to these disinformative/informative governmental operations, along the coming half century the world population will know the weird activities of our cosmospheic brethrens in the very midst of humankind arena, without disrupting the social and economic structures. "UFO Crashes" crushes the UFO Lie. Humanoids, I am sure, will be too applauding your four sparkling chapters. That is, "They" are in debt with you. How do you feel, Jerome, suffering such a cosmic, epicurean privilege?.

Will you be keeping us informed on post-"Matrix" events?.

If you ever come to Seville, land of graceful stone monuments and beauteous non-grayskinned flesh and blood female monuments, I hope to share with you some gold wine chatting about our mutual crashes upon the hard soil of our beloved ufology.

With my best ufological and

simply human friendship,

IGNACIO