Part 15 - Peculiar Phenomenon:
Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs

The surface-to-air missiles were provided to WSPG to shoot down 'long range reconnaissance drones' that seemingly possessed high scientific value - no doubt, the 'peculiar phenomenon' of unidentified discs that could interfere with V-2 rocket tests." - J. Andrew Kissner

Return to **Part 1**

The Government Agencies and Expert Panels Behind the UFO Cover-Up:

OSRD, JRDB, CIOS & Expert Panels

On August 2, 1939, physicist Albert Einstein took it upon himself to inform President Franklin Delano Roosevelt that there was a possibility that Germany might be in the process of initiating a nuclear chain reaction by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. He said:

> "Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future. This new phenomenon would also lend to the construction of bombs ... a single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory."

Providing a piece of intelligence to the President, Einstein continued by saying:

> "I understand that Germany has actually stopped the sale of uranium from the Czechoslovakian mines which she has taken over. That she should have taken such early action might perhaps be understood on the ground that the son of the German Under-Secretary of State, von Weizsacker, is attached to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut in Berlin, where some of the American work on uranium is now being repeated." [Source: *Sandia National Laboratories* © Furman, pp. 8-9.]

Although it has always been important to involve technologists in the experimentation and development of weapons systems, by 1939 it had become obvious that to compete in this new hostile, global environment required ever-increasing levels of technical sophistication and scientific expertise, particularly in the physical sciences and electronics. Over the course of the next twenty-four months, Einstein's letter motivated the creation of the Manhattan Engineering District (MED). That was a joint industrial-scientific-military effort to develop an atomic bomb.

At the beginning, the atomic bomb was not a military vision. It was the vision of the scientific community that theorized that an atomic bomb was possible. They brought the theory and vision to the military and offered to develop it. Not to be cynical, but in the business of pure science, this has always been the great dichotomy: study the area of science that is of interest to you - or study the area of science that can be profitable. National defense has always been funded.

In 1939, MIT's Vice President, Dr. Vannevar Bush (later MJ-2), was made chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. He replaced Joseph S. Ames. Dr. Bush was also selected as President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., in the same year. The next year in June 1940, Dr. Bush established the National Defense Research Committee (NDRC) as an advisory body to the President. NDRC's first subcommittee was assigned to study issues related to uranium. Its first members included Edward Teller, who later developed the hydrogen bomb. Other members were nuclear physicists, U. S. Army Ordnance and the U. S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance. The nuclear subcommittee was designated the Uranium Section or Section-1. [Sources: *Slide Rules and Submarines* © 1990 by M. C. Megis, National Defense University Press, Ft. Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D. C., p. 26; *The Civilian Space Program 1958-1978*, p. 34.]

Vannevar Bush, Ph.D., (MJ-2) depicted as "General of Physics" on cover of *Time* magazine's April 3, 1944, issue.

Dr. Bush argued that for the U. S. to remain competitive and win WWII, it needed to involve the academic, industrial and scientific communities in a coordinated fashion, in collaboration with the military, to develop new and more capable weapon systems. President Truman, recognizing the inherent wisdom in Dr. Bush's approach, created by Executive Order the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) on June 28, 1941. It operated under the Office of Emergency Management. Dr. Bush immediately became the nation's leading authority on the application of science to serve practical military applications. The largest project under OSRD's purview during WWII was the MED (Manhattan Project). [Source: *Sandia National Laboratories* © Furman, pp. 8-9.]

In 1941, Dr. James Conant was President of Harvard College and became Chairman of NDRC. He served as Vannevar Bush's Deputy Director at OSRD through 1945. OSRD functioned throughout WWII as the coordinating body for all scientific research related to the nation's defense. Its leading projects included the atomic bomb, radar and the variable time and radio proximity fuses. Throughout many of OSRD's assignments, Dr. Bush was partially reliant upon the involvement of his faculty at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., especially its Department of Terrestrial Magnetism (DTM). Conant and Bush were so involved in the review and authorization of scientific research that they themselves approved specific designs and test protocols for the U. S.'s first atomic bombs manufactured by Project Y. [Source: Ibid.]

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk (MJ-6) became Chief of OSRD's Division of Aviation Medicine in 1944. He developed an aviation medicine program for the AMC at Wright Field, Ohio, served as Vice Chairman of NACA (with Hunsaker MJ-7) and on July 7, 1947 - ten days after the U. S. Army or Army Air Forces shot down at least two flying discs above WSPG - was appointed member of the advisory committee on Biology and Medicine to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

As mentioned previously, OSRD's innovations included radar and the radio-controlled proximity fuses, developed by Section T of the Applied Physics Laboratory (APL) at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. After 1944, the proximity fuse was used in conjunction with radar-controlled antiaircraft artillery pieces which surrounded high value military targets. Vannevar Bush wrote about his first exposure to the perfected proximity fuse after it was successfully employed by the British to defend London from V-1 buzz bomb attacks. Dr. Bush wrote in his 1970 book, *Pieces of the Action*:

> "I watched one test somewhere on the Carolina coast. A target plane, barely visible, flew across out to sea. The (antiaircraft) battery began to bark. After quite an interval, the first shell arrived and the robot disintegrated and started to fall towards the water, and after a bit, the battery ceased to fire. But the last shells to arrive followed the plane all the way to the water. These radar-controlled batteries were uncanny. They not only picked up and followed the target, they computed where it was going to be when the shells arrived and adjusted accordingly. No gunner needed to tough anything in the process. Hitler's flying bombs had no chance whatever against this combination."

In this same excerpt, Dr. Bush explained one of the problems inherent in using advanced weapons technology:

> "But the very success made trouble. The Joint Chiefs of Staff ruled that the proximity fuses were to be used only over water. Both the Navy and the Air Force feared that a dud would get into enemy hands, would be copied, and would be used against us. This was serous business. Many of us knew what could be done by an enemy armed with proximity fuses in land war in France and what it could mean for American casualties. We set up a committee consisting of some of the most respected engineers in the country, men thoroughly competent to judge the question we asked. And we asked just one question: if the enemy were presented with an intact fuse of our best model, how long would it take for either the Germans or Japanese to reproduce it and put it into production? The answer came back, 'A minimum of two years.' Still, the Joint Chiefs would not budge."

Following the surrender of Japanese forces in Tokyo Bay, Dr. Bush set to work on a comprehensive strategy for scientific and government interaction in the post-war era. In a report to President Truman entitled, *Science*,

The Endless Frontier, Dr. Bush argued the need to institutionalize the relationship established during WWII between academicians, the military and private industry. Bush pressed the need to establish a system of national laboratories to study advanced, defense-related technologies which eventually became the AEC's national laboratories. He also wanted to establish a civilian governing body to control atomic energy and the AEC. He proposed an umbrella organization to coordinate scientific and technical inquiry in the basic physical sciences which became the National Science Foundation (NSF). He also urged the Navy to engage in basic research related to naval military applications which became the Office of Naval Research. [Source: *Science at the White House* © 1980 by Edward J. Burger, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, p. 7.]

At the close of WWII, Dr. Conant left the OSRD and returned to his position as President of Harvard College. His replacement at OSRD was Lloyd Berkner (MJ-12). Later, with the passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, Conant was appointed to the General Advisory Committee of the AEC under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer.

Berkner was selected from the faculty of the Carnegie Institution's DTM. OSRD's Executive Office occupation appeared to be at an end since there was no longer a war motivating the development of new weapons technology. That was the reason that OSRD combined with the JCS's Joint New Weapons and Equipment Board (JNWEB) and became the Joint Research and Development Board (JRDB) directly responsible to the JCS. Vannevar Bush was assigned chairmanship of the new JRDB whose charter simply said:

> "Coordinate all research and development activities of joint interest to the War and Navy Departments so that the War and Navy Departments will establish and carry out a strong unified, integrated and complete research and development program in the field of national defense." [Source: *Civilian Space Program, 1958-1978*, p. 36.]

JRDB's primary clients in their endeavors included U. S. Army Ordnance, the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, the Naval Research Laboratory, the Army Air Forces, the AEC and NACA. [Source: Communication from the President of the United States to the U. S. Congress, June 1947, p. 2.]

With the passage of the National Security Act, signed by the President on July 26, 1947, the JRDB again changed its name and dropped the term "Joint" which referred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Thus, it became Research and Development Board (RDB). It was represented by a cabinet member, the Secretary of Defense. That July 1947, the first appointed Secretary of Defense was James V. Forrestal (MJ-3). [Source: *Operation Majestic 12 Document*, p. 4.]

When it became necessary to attempt to collect a "peculiar phenomenon" which affected V-2 tests in New Mexico - or when the first flying discs were sighted - Dr. Bush (MJ-2) went directly to President Truman. In testimony before Congress on June 24, 1947, Dr. Bush indicated that OSRD remained in existence and that he continued to serve as OSRD's director. During the course of his testimony on June 24, 1947, to support the enactment of the National Security Act, Dr. Bush indicated that the JRDB "was very active at the present time." [Source: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, U. S. House of Representatives, *Testimony Concerning the National Security Act of 1947*, Tuesday, June 24, 1947, p. 562.]

It was General Nathan Twining who had given authorization to move modified Wasserfall surface-to-air missiles from the AEC site, "KINGMAN," and re-deploy to WSPG under General Montague's (MJ-11) command. [Source: Front Page, *Las Cruces Sun-News*, July 24, 1947.] The surface-to-air missiles were provided to WSPG to shoot down "long range reconnaissance drones" that seemingly possessed high scientific value - no doubt, the "peculiar phenomenon" of unidentified discs that could interfere with V-2 rocket tests.

Admiral Sydney Souers (MJ-8) founded American Airlines and was former Director of the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Admiral Souers was brought back into government service, first as a consultant on scientific and technical intelligence to the AEC in May 1947. Then, only three weeks after two flying discs were recovered in New Mexico in early July 1947, Adm. Souers was given a Presidential appointment as Executive Secretary of the new National Security Counsel (NSC), created to coordinate all matters affecting national security. Some of the many agencies involved with national security were the CIA, AEC, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Secretary of Defense in the Pentagon, the State Department, and NACA.

"Expert Panels"

The organization of scientific inquiry and research and development activity at the national level is through the use of "expert panels." These committees bring together the most technically competent individuals. Through an informal "Delphi" technique to achieve consensus among peers, conclusions are drawn from gathered data with the intent to identify additional areas to study. This process enables a researcher to receive input from his peers after a review of his or her assumptions. The researcher can also defend the hypothesis under discussion in a competitive and informed forum.

In a more global sense, it is possible to visualize new applications for emerging technology, guess the direction of future innovation and isolate factors necessary to more fully develop the desired consensus vision. These deliberations are a key decision-making device for orienting a research program and achieving the vision. John F. Kennedy's vision of going to the moon by the end of the 1960s was the product of an aerospace panel's dialogue, coupled with the President's leadership. Expert panels exist on the national level in almost every technical scientific discipline in association with many different organizations. Expert panels, for example, are organized for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC); NASA; National Radio Astronomy Observatory; National Science Foundation; Smithsonian Institution; RANDN; SRI; Hudson Institute; Aspen Institute; almost every defense contractor and all of the divisions of our National Laboratories.

Expert panels themselves tend to act as a compartment. Their deliberations, although perhaps interesting a bit to the average man on the street, are dependent upon the interaction of the *most expert minds* in the field of inquiry. Panels are relatively self-sufficient. No one outside panels has a need to know about the panel's collective vision.

To understand what happened to flying discs, we don't need the involvement of an organization like the German SS or the Mosad. We simply need the involvement of a JRDB expert panel. Ask those in official

government positions about UFOs, and they will say the explanation is, "Swamp gas. Meteorite. National hysteria. Flattened hail stone. Vortex of a jet engine's exhaust when the sun hits it just right." Those are government-fed answers by counter-intelligence to manipulate and condition the scientists and public to have knee jerk reactions to unexplained aerial phenomena. The U. S. public doesn't have a need to know.

One person, regardless of how expert they are, can be mistaken. So, that's one of the reasons for expert panels. It allows for peer review of a principal investigator's findings. It is twice as difficult for two people observing and reporting the same event to be mistaken. It is four times more certain that the phenomenon occurred when the number of observers is doubled and all report the same observation independently. When hundreds independently observe and report the same phenomenon, the chances of their collective observation being wrong decreases to a fraction of a percentage.

That's what happened in 1947, not only in western rural America, but also in the major cities of the U. S. and Canada. Our leadership said that civilian observers did not know what they saw and most of us believed that for the past half century. Very few have questioned the official government position.

V-2 Panel

In the 1940s era that we are considering, at least two expert panels are of interest. The first was the V-2 Panel which included experts interested in research and experimentation in the upper atmosphere at altitudes at or above 200 miles.

Dr. Bush, the JCS, AEC, Army Ordnance and NRL were interested in exploring and defining cosmic rays and advancing our scientific understanding of solar events. Dr. James Van Allen at the Applied Physics Laboratory and the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism (DTM) scientists at Carnegie Institution of Washington were oriented toward practical, applied military research.

Understanding cosmic rays was important to the military in that it was thought that exposure of a nuclear weapon to the energetic, unfiltered rays of the sun might possibly degrade some of the internal components of a nuclear weapon or even neutralize its charge. It was necessary to determine if cosmic rays would have a degrading effect upon rocket borne, nuclear warheads placed in a near-earth orbit. It related to the CIOS vision of 1944 which involved the construction of the ultimate offensive strategic weapon.

Solar research was practical in that it had been well understood that solar flares and other chaotic thermal and electromagnetic disturbances on the sun's surface and in its plasma solar flares could interfere with radio wave propagation and other communications in the Earth's atmosphere. Solar storms affected our military's ability to communicate over long distances. Magnetic storms also played havoc with our larger radar systems. Any ham radio operator can testify to the variable quality of radio wave propagation. The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, are plasma glows excited by solar eruptions. James Van Allen researched for the Naval Research Laboratory at WSPG. He identified and described the layer of energetic particles in the ionosphere named after him: the Van Allen Belt. He also studied cosmic rays and their interaction with the Earth's upper atmosphere.

The V-2 Panel was focused on ballistic technology that could be used by the military to deliver accurately an explosive warhead over long distances. Many in Army Ordnance thought the guided missiles could be an improvement over long range, large caliber artillery. It was a new weapons system that the JCS saw as their unique, unilateral interest. No one else in the United States had responsibility for the development of new military weapons systems. This is the one practical reason that General Electric had been funded to develop the Hermes system by OSRD and Army Ordnance. The German technology represented new, long-range "guns."

The other application of V-2 research was somewhat less clearly defined and primarily vested in university researchers with an interest in astronomy. There was continuous friction between those individuals involved in strictly scientific research and those serving the more practical military vision - at least before the summer of 1947.

The V-2 Panel was formed by the Joint New Weapons and Equipment Board (JNWEB) in 1945 and included:

> **APL's High-Altitude Research Group,** headed by James Van Allen, Ph.D. Although reported to be an activity of Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore), Van Allen and other members of the group were in actuality members of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Terrestrial Magnetism (DTM). That was originally designated as Section T and was directly employed by Vannevar Bush (MJ-2) at OSRD. Section T developed the reliable variable time and radio proximity fuse for artillery warheads. [Source: *Science With A Vengeance*, Devorkin, p. 82.]
>
> **Harvard High-Altitude Observatory**, Climax, Colorado headed by Donald Menzel, Ph.D. (MJ-10). Menzel's activity included construction of the National Solar Observatory at Sacramento Peak with Marcus O'Day of General Nathan Twining's (MJ-4) Air Material Command Cambridge Research Field Station. The Sac Peak Observatory was used initially for tracking surface-to-air missile firings at Holloman AFB. Menzel was the most vocal opponent of the flying disc phenomenon, beginning in 1947 and throughout the rest of his career.
>
> **Cambridge Field Station of the Air Material Command (AMC),** lead by Marcus O'Day. Under the direction of General Nathan Twining (MJ-4), AMC's activity at the range was oriented to development of instrumentation to record rocket firings. These instruments were necessary to record all tests through telemetry, optics and photography. Clyde Tombaugh's innovations in optical instruments on behalf of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance so vastly improved U. S. capability that he was given responsibility for all optics at WSPG by 1949. Clyde Tobago reported observing flying discs at WSPG, although officially, his reports "were never taken seriously." [Source: Ibid.]
>
> **Naval Research Laboratory,** headed by Ernst Krause. NRL committed itself to a rocket research program at WSPG on June 14, 1946, with Krause the primary proponent of a naval ballistic missile program. It was NRL's vision to assume a lead position in U. S. efforts to

develop the new weapons system. Krause was made Chairman of the JRDB's V-2 Panel. In late November 1947 (5 months after the disc crashes near Roswell), Krause accepted a new assignment to head NRL's new "nuclear weapons crash program." He departed WSPG and took twenty of his "first line" people with him. Krause and his staff members became part of a joint Atomic Energy Commission/Naval Research Laboratory program about which little is known. Krause served as Associate Director of NRL in 1950 and became Associate Director of Research at Lockheed Aircraft Company in 1951.

U. S. Army Ordnance, represented by Brig. General Henry B. Saylor, Chief of the Research and Development Division, U. S. Army Ordnance; and Holger Toftoy, Enemy Equipment Intelligence Section (EEIS).

Princeton Contract Research Group, represented by Rudolf Ladenburg. Faculty members had been very active in the Manhattan Project and were keenly interested in upper atmospheric research work in support of its nuclear research programs.

University of Michigan, Department of Engineering Research "Project Wizard," headed by William Dow, Ph.D. In 1945, Dow and Emerson Conlon, Chairman of the Aeronautical Engineering Department, were approached by AMCM's Air Technical Services Command at Wright Field to develop a missile system capable of intercepting V-2 missiles in flight.

> "Through the Department of Engineering Research, Conlon found campus colleagues with war experience in propulsion, remote-controlled guidance systems and proximity fuses who thought that they could build an anti-ballistic missile system more quickly and with less expense than a commercial organization." [Source: Ibid.]

The scientists were given $1 million to begin the program on January 7, 1946. Their interest in the V-2 program was that the V-2 represented their systems target. Also, the V-2 could collect the data necessary to gain an understanding of the upper atmospheric dynamics that their missiles would operate in. The Michigan effort was labeled "Project Wizard."

Harvard College Observatory, represented by astronomers Fred Whipple and Donald Menzel (MJ-10). Harvard's interest in the V-2 program was not as a contractor to the military. Whipple was one of the leading astronomers in the U. S. and he wanted to understand the dynamics of the Earth's upper atmosphere to help study meteors. Whipple justified his involvement on the V-2 Panel by saying that meteors operated in the same environment as the German V-2s did. [Source: Ibid.]

Upper Atmosphere Rocket Research Panel

The Upper Atmosphere Rocket Research Panel (UARRP), formed in September 1946, by Lloyd Berkner (MJ-12) for the Joint Chiefs of Staff JRDB. Lloyd Viel Berkner was the U.S. physicist and engineer who first measured the height and density of the ionosphere. Panel members included:

JRDB Director, Vannevar Bush, Ph.D. (MJ-2)

JRDB Executive Secretary, Lloyd Berkner, Ph.D. (MJ-12)

JRDB Chief of Aviation Medicine, Detlev W. Bronk, M. D. (MJ-6)

AMC Head, General Nathan F. Twining (MJ-4)

AMC Marcus O'Day, Cambridge Field Station

NACA Head, Jerome Hunsaker, Ph. D. (MJ-7)

Harvard College Astronomer, Donald Menzel, Ph.D. (MJ-10)

NRL Head, Ernst Krause (German physicist)

APL's James Van Allen, Ph.D., represented the V-2 Panel

USAF Chief of Staff, General Hoyt Vandenberg (MJ-5)

Army Ordnance's EEIS, Holger Toftoy. Managed Vannevar Bush's Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittees (CIOS) to identify enemy technology and research facilities in occupied Europe and Germany which the United States found useful.

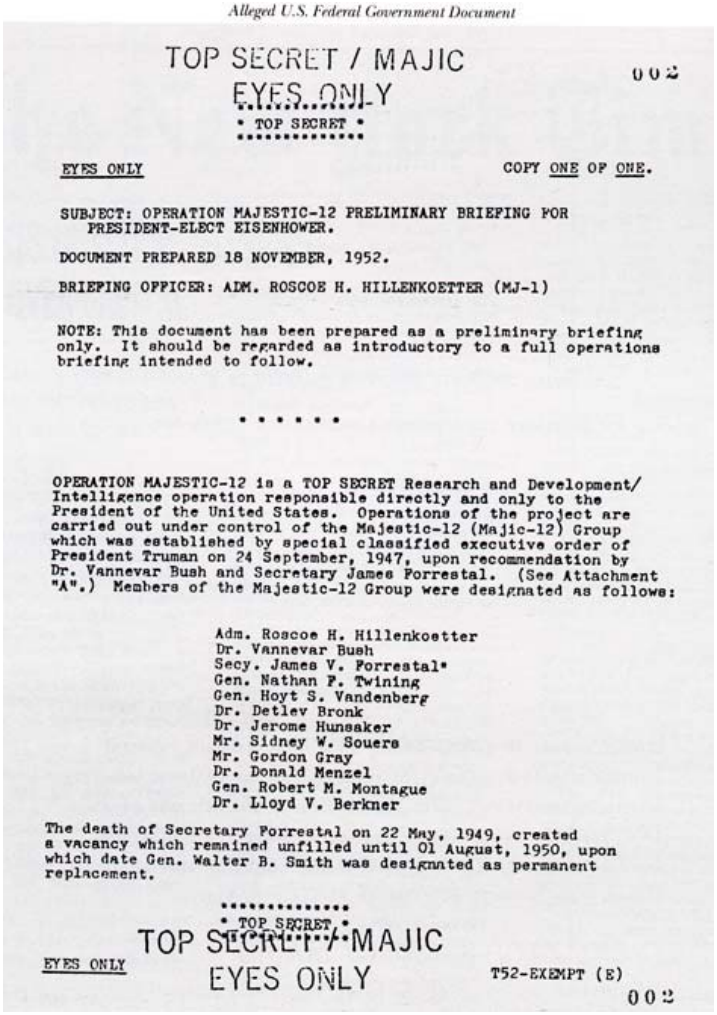
Carnegie Institution's Dept. of Terrestrial Magnetism

Others on the UARRP expert panel included members of all military services and one unidentified person from the V-2 Panel.

The JRDB's Upper Atmosphere Rocket Research Panel held its first meeting in early November 1946 and its second meeting in March 1947. The primary technical personnel identified in the MJ-12 document were members of this expert panel and the JNWEB V-2 Rocket Panel. The combined talent and technical abilities of these panels were relevant to the study of one or more flying disc crashes at Corona, Trinity Site, Plans of San Agustin, or Berlin, Germany; Lima, Peru, or anywhere else on Earth.

MJ-11 and Brig. General Robert M. Montague, would have the responsibility to guard both the AEC's nuclear weapons repositories and the collected flying discs that were soon warehoused inside at least one nuclear installation.

Alleged U.S. Federal Government Document



TOP SECRET / MAJIC
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* TOP SECRET *

EYES ONLY — COPY ONE OF ONE.

SUBJECT: OPERATION MAJESTIC-12 PRELIMINARY BRIEFING FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT EISENHOWER.

DOCUMENT PREPARED 18 NOVEMBER, 1952.

BRIEFING OFFICER: ADM. ROSCOE H. HILLENKOETTER (MJ-1)

NOTE: This document has been prepared as a preliminary briefing only. It should be regarded as introductory to a full operations briefing intended to follow.

* * * * * *

OPERATION MAJESTIC-12 is a TOP SECRET Research and Development/ Intelligence operation responsible directly and only to the President of the United States. Operations of the project are carried out under control of the Majestic-12 (Majic-12) Group which was established by special classified executive order of President Truman on 24 September, 1947, upon recommendation by Dr. Vannevar Bush and Secretary James Forrestal. (See Attachment "A".) Members of the Majestic-12 Group were designated as follows:

Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter
Dr. Vannevar Bush
Secy. James V. Forrestal*
Gen. Nathan F. Twining
Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg
Dr. Detlev Bronk
Dr. Jerome Hunsaker
Mr. Sidney W. Souers
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Donald Menzel
Gen. Robert M. Montague
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner

The death of Secretary Forrestal on 22 May, 1949, created a vacancy which remained unfilled until 01 August, 1950, upon which date Gen. Walter B. Smith was designated as permanent replacement.

* TOP SECRET *

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Alleged November 18, 1952, document prepared by Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter (MJ-1) to brief President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower about OPERATION MAJESTIC-12 concerning extraterrestrial biological entities. The entire briefing paper is reprinted in my book, *An Alien Harvest* © 19889 by Linda Moulton Howe. See **Earthfiles Shop.**

Continued in **Part 16** - Military Intelligence, Flying Discs and Plane Crashes

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More Information:

For more about Majestic-12 leaked documents, please see reports below in **Earthfiles Archives** :

· 12/10/2004 -- Part 4: "Peculiar Phenomena," V-2 Rockets - and UFOB Retaliation?
· 04/13/2004 -- Part 7: UFO Crash/Retrievals: Status Report VI © July 1991 by Leonard H. Stringfield
· 03/26/2004 -- Back Engineering ET Craft
· 03/17/2004 -- Part 1 - "Horrible Secret" in UFO Crash Retrievals Near Roswell, New Mexico, in July 1947?
· 03/17/2004 -- Part 2 - "Horrible Secret" in UFO Crash Retrievals Near Roswell, New Mexico, in July 1947?
· 04/02/2000 -- Secret Radar Stations in New Mexico, Part 2

For more about American military aggression against UFOs, crash/retrievals and UFO retaliation, please see reports below in **Earthfiles Archives :**

· 01/17/2006 -- Part 9 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 01/09/2006 -- Part 8 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 01/03/2006 -- Part 7 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 12/31/2005 -- Part 6 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 12/27/2005 -- Part 5 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 12/24/2005 -- Part 4 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 12/24/2005 -- Part 3 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 12/21/2005 -- Part 2 - Peculiar Phenomenon, Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs
· 12/19/2005 -- Part 1 - Peculiar Phenomenon: Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs

· 05/03/2005 -- Part 3: Japan Air Lines Pilot Interview About November 1986 UFO Encounter
· 05/03/2005 -- Part 2: Japan Air Lines Pilot Interview About November 1986 UFO Encounter
· 05/02/2005 -- Part 1: Japan Air Lines and Mile-Diameter UFO, November 1986, Drawings and Transcript
· 04/17/2005 -- 1949 Aerial Disc Covered-Up By Project Blue Book As "Kite"
· 04/14/2005 -- "Battle of Los Angeles" On February 25, 1942: America Fired At A UFO
· 02/11/2005 -- Story Behind "Inflation-Theory Implications for Extraterrestrial Visitation"
· 12/30/2004 -- Audience Feedback About Earthfiles "September 12, 1952: America's 'Secret War'?"
· 12/30/2004 -- September 12, 1952: America's "Secret War"? Part 3: Nuclear Physicist Stanton Friedman
· 12/30/2004 -- September 12, 1952: America's "Secret War"? Part 2: USAF Starfire Disappeared
· 12/30/2004 -- September 12, 1952: America's "Secret War"? Part 1: UFO Retrieval in Flatwoods, W. Va.
· 12/22/2004 -- Part 2: "Reasons Why U.S. Government CAN'T Release Truth About UFOs!"
· 12/22/2004 -- Part 1: "Reasons Why U.S. Government CAN'T Release Truth About UFOs!"
· 12/10/2004 -- Part 3: "Peculiar Phenomena," V-2 Rockets - and UFOB Retaliation?
· 12/07/2004 -- Part 2: "Peculiar Phenomena," V-2 Rockets - and UFOB Retaliation?
· 12/04/2004 -- Part 1: "Peculiar Phenomena," V-2 Rockets - and UFOB Retaliation?
· 11/12/2004 -- Strange Metal Pieces from Plains of San Agustin Alleged UFO Crash Site Analyzed.
· 10/23/2004 -- 1948 Aztec, New Mexico UFO Crash: Policemen, Disk and Humanoids
· 08/18/2004 -- New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson Wants More Investigation of 1947 Roswell UFO Crash
· 05/04/2001 -- Part 3 - Retired Army Sergeant Describes 1969 Film of Unidentified Craft
· 04/30/2001 -- Part 2 - Former U.S. Army Sergeant Describes 1969 Film of Non-Human Entities
· 04/29/2001 -- Part 1 - Former Army Sergeant Describes 1969 Film of Alien Craft and Entities
· 04/02/2000 -- Secret Radar Stations in New Mexico, Part 2
· 04/02/2000 -- Secret Radar Stations in New Mexico, Part 1

Websites:

MJ-12 Documents: **http://www.majesticdocuments.com**

V-2 Rocket.com: **http://www.v2rocket.com/start/chapters/mittel.html**

Terrestrial Magnetism: **http://www.dtm.ciw.edu/**

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