

Appendices

APPENDIX 1

Radar Detection in France

Radar detection in France is carried out by two radar station networks, the military network equipped with both primary and secondary radars and the civilian network equipped almost entirely with secondary radars. Primary radar permits one to detect and visualize on a screen (or scope) the geographic position and the altitude (three-dimensional radar) of all moving objects via the reflection of radar waves off of the body of the moving object.

Conversely, secondary radar permits the detection and display on the screen only of moving objects equipped with a "transponder" that is able to respond to the coded signals that it emits. Thus any moving object not equipped with a "transponder" could not be detected by secondary radar.

This detail is extremely important in the case in question, because only the primary radars installed at military Control and Detection Centers (CDC) and radar detection aircraft, the Air Force AWACS and soon the Navy Hawkeyes, are able to detect a UFO, provided that the latter is not a "stealth" craft.

Finally, it is necessary to know that all radar information detected by the totality of radar stations in the territory, airborne warning aircraft, and the radar stations of neighboring countries are being collected and processed in the STRIDA (Système de Traitement des Informations de Défense Aérienne [Air Defense Information Processing Center]) network, thus permitting detection coverage over a square more than 4500 km per side.

APPENDIX 2

Astronomers' Sightings

by Jean-Claude Ribes

The following argument has often been raised against the testimonies concerning UFOs: astronomers, who should have a ringside seat, do not relate any such sightings.

The first response is that in actual fact, professional astronomers concentrate on a very small field of the sky, which is observed through an instrument in a dome. Thus they have less chances than a "tourist" of sighting a relatively rare luminous phenomenon. Amateur astronomers, who spend a lot of time looking at the sky, generally in the open air, are much better positioned to sight an unusual phenomenon without confusing it with an astronomical object. But we can expect them to be extremely reticent to relate such a sighting out of fear of ridicule, because amateurs are generally desirous of "professional" recognition. At any rate, no specific investigation has been conducted, to my knowledge, in this particular population.

The results of two independent studies conducted by professional astronomers with their colleagues are quite different: in the 50s, Hynek informally questioned some forty astronomers, a little more than 10% of whom had actually sighted unexplained phenomena. Among the latter, Josef Allen Hynek cites Professor Lincoln La Paz, Director of the Institute of Meteoritics at the University of New Mexico, and Clyde Tombaugh, the discoverer of the planet Pluto, who died in 1997. In the 70s this time, Peter A. Sturrock sent a detailed questionnaire to 2611 members of the American Astronomical Association, guaranteeing them anonymity. Half responded, and sixty sightings were encountered.

No systematic study of this type has been conducted in France, but a sighting by Marseilles astronomers Georges Courtès and Maurice Viton is frequently cited. One of my colleagues also related to me a sighting that he had made in his youth of an object with an apparent diameter of the moon (which, moreover, was visible), moving slowly from north to south. He was not yet a

professional at the time but rather a well-informed amateur, and he does not see any explanation for his sighting, which he has never mentioned publicly.

Thus it appears that the percentage of sightings by astronomers is comparable to that noted in the overall population, although there is a definite reticence among a vast majority to mention them without being assured of anonymity. In addition, the general opinion of astronomers on the subject is much less negative than they say sometimes, and the least that you could say is that there is no consensus, with many wanting an objective study of the phenomenon without any preconceived ideas. The private conversations that I have been able to have with French colleagues confirm Sturrock's conclusion: many would refuse to broach the question with a journalist, but when I speak with them about a serious scientific study, they state that they are in agreement.

APPENDIX 3

Life in the Universe

The question of extraterrestrial life left the domain of belief barely a few decades ago and entered the domain of scientific research, and the advances in this domain have been very rapid for several years. Beyond earth, the solar system proves to be currently unsuited to life, but the "Viking" probes have shown that some three-and-a-half billion years ago, the planet Mars must have offered much more favorable conditions than at present, namely with the existence of liquid water. Thus it is not ruled out that an elementary life form (bacteria) could have existed there, as was then the case on earth. The study of fossils is, besides, one of the reasons for future Martian expeditions, automated first, then with humans aboard. The discovery of fossils in a meteorite originally from Mars, as announced by NASA, is still the subject of a debate in the scientific community. But the very existence of this debate increases the interest in going to take a look on site.

Outside the solar system, astronomers have long thought that, very generally, the stars should be surrounded by planetary systems, but it has only been in very recent years that experience has confirmed this theory: we now know of a half dozen stars each accompanied by at least one planet. Biologists, for their part, are making rapid advances in understanding the chemical mechanisms that give rise to life, and this appears more and more to be a necessity rather than a coincidence.

Twenty years' experience has shown, from Siberia to the ocean depths, that life adapts itself to sharp variations in temperature or to extreme temperatures where it was previously considered to be impossible.

For 35 years, radioastronomers have carried out different programs searching for an intelligent radio signal coming from space (SETI: Search for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence). No signals have been detected yet, which is not surprising given the immensity of the spatial and frequency domain to be explored. A major NASA program, which was canceled by the U.S. Congress, was revived using private funds and should improve the sensitivity of the search by several orders of magnitude. The French radiotelescope at Nançay, where several SETI studies have already taken place, will perhaps be included in this program.

APPENDIX 4

Colonization of Space

The second half of the 20th century will have been the half century of the exploration of the solar system: man on the moon, probes placed on Mars and Venus, others in the immediate vicinity of the other planets (except Pluto), comets, and asteroids. The 21st century might be the century of the colonization of our system, with permanent human settlements and preparation for voyages to other planetary systems.

The coming years will see the positioning of the permanent orbital station *Alpha*, the

international follow-up to the Russian Mir program. Next, the Americans plan, in principle, to establish a permanent base on the moon, a minimal station like the Antarctic base. Beyond that, it would be necessary to recreate an ecosystem where the essential raw material needs (including air, water, and food) could be extracted on site or recycled. Actually, we cannot consider applying the current method on a large scale, where almost everything must be brought from earth via costly launches.

Ecosystems of this type were studied by the Russians first (the first experiment was in 1961) and by the Americans, namely with Biosphere 2, a greenhouse 1.3 ha in surface area, planned to maintain in closed circuit (with an outside power supply) a set of plants and animals, including the presence of eight people. This experiment, which was carried out using private funds, was unjustly criticized by the press and a portion of the scientific community. In fact, despite certain "amateur" sides, it has already contributed a great deal: during an initial two-year experiment from 1991 to 1993, four men and four women lived almost entirely self-sufficiently, demonstrating the validity of the principle. The recycling of water was total, while the recycling of air was imperfect (it was necessary to add oxygen after fifteen months of total isolation), and the production of food slightly inadequate (the inhabitants of the biosphere left thinner, having started in on the reserves).

After another six-month experiment, the structure was taken over by the University of Columbia, which seems interested especially in the ecological aspect, to the detriment of the space application. However, it is a descendent of Biosphere 2 who could represent the future autonomous moon base of the middle of the next century. A human settlement on the moon is first of all a scientific necessity, namely for astronomers. It is also a springboard into space. Almost all the materials necessary for the construction of stations and spaceships can be found on the moon. So many resources [exist there], the exploitation of which will be much more economical than on earth because the reduced gravity and the absence of atmosphere on our satellite enable an easy and sure launch into orbit.

Human expeditions will necessarily follow automated missions to Mars, if for no other reason than to verify the past existence of traces of life. As for the development of permanent Martian colonies, this can be envisioned, but one can also imagine skipping this step, by creating artificial planets. The idea was conceived by American physicist O'Neill, who studied in detail cylindrical structures 30 km in length by 6 km in diameter, in rotation to create an artificial gravity and able to shelter millions of people in an earth-type biosphere.

These artificial planets could be constructed in the asteroid belt, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, where we find an abundance of materials that are easy to exploit, which will be able to provide numerous chemical bodies, including oxygen and water.

In the very long term, and when the industrial-scale manufacture, storage, and use of antimatter is mastered, smaller models of these same craft will be able to leave the solar system. They will be able to reach the vicinity of another star, after a voyage of several centuries, during which generations will succeed one another in these "ship-worlds" (unless we have mastered human hibernation by then).

These migrations probably will not take place until after reconnaissance [missions] conducted by automatic probes [have been completed]. The preferred destinations would obviously be systems where a planet supposedly shelters evolved life.

Imagine that a human expedition settles in the asteroid belt of a system where a civilization exists that is quite probably at a lower stage of technical development than ours (if the reverse is true, it is likely that the contact was made via telecommunications, or else that the most advanced civilizations made the voyage before us): for ethical reasons, but also in the interest of a serious scientific study, it would not be a matter of intervening openly, at the risk of inducing a fatal culture shock. The study should therefore be discrete, using high-speed and silent craft to move through the planet's atmosphere (MHD propulsion offers interesting prospects in this respect), and nonlethal weapons to avoid the consequences of an untimely encounter (the paralyzing effect of

pulsed microwaves is under study in several countries).

When the civilization visited has reached the stage of space voyages, it will become necessary to make it aware of the existence of visitors. One way to do this, without causing trauma, would be to commit "calculated indiscretions" that would accustom the population, little by little, to the idea that there could indeed be extraplanetary visits.

The Roswell Affair – Disinformation

1) Roswell: indisputable facts

Note: the parenthetical annotation (video) indicates that video testimonies are available

Summer 1947 – The Roswell (New Mexico) base houses the only nuclear-armed bombers in the world. The bombers still have propellers.

June 24 – Sighting of nine UFOs by American Kenneth Arnold. The news is broadcast throughout the world.

July 8 (morning), Roswell – The base provides the local radio stations with information that would circle the globe: a flying disk had crashed on a ranch and the military personnel from the base recovered the debris (video).

July 8 (afternoon), Fort Worth (Texas) - General Ramey, Commander of the 8th Air Force, who commands the base, announces to journalists that after examination of the debris, [it was determined that] they were from a weather balloon. He shows them some of the debris, which the journalists photograph. The affair was buried for over thirty years.

1978 – Lieutenant Colonel Marcel (ER), an intelligence officer on the base in 1947 who recovered the debris, declares on television that the debris is definitely of extraterrestrial origin (video). The debris that General Ramey had shown the journalists was not the debris that Marcel had brought him from Roswell.

American ufologists conduct numerous investigations and collect affidavits (sworn and notarized written statements) and filmed testimonies. Many witnesses state that in July 1947, military personnel had threatened them with death if they talked (video). According to some testimonies, at some distance from the field of debris, the Army had found the frame of a sort of space glider and cadavers of small humanoids (video).

1991 – General du Bose [sic] (CR), who was General Ramey's chief of staff in 1947, confirms by affidavit that the latter had substituted the debris from a weather balloon, which he had shown the journalists, for the debris sent by the Roswell base.

Beginning of 1994 – U.S. Representative Schiff (New Mexico) asks the Department of Defense (DoD) for explanations regarding the affair. Not obtaining any, he requests that the General Accounting Office (GAO) conduct an inquiry into the manner in which the Air Force, primarily, had handled the documents relating to the Roswell crash.

September 1994 – The Office of the Secretary of the Air Force publishes a report on Roswell: the debris found on the ranch cannot be from an aircraft or a missile. They are probably debris from a series of balloons from the secret Mogul project. To protect the secret, General Ramey leads everyone to believe it is a weather balloon, the materials of which (essentially the shell and radar reflector) are the same. The report shortens the affidavits of certain witnesses so that the debris that they describe appears to be debris from a Mogul balloon. It does not mention the frame and attributes the "bona fide testimonies" regarding humanoids to "foggy weather."

July 1995 – The GAO report mentions the new Air Force version, and states:

- page 1, "The debate on what actually happened at Roswell continues."
- page 2, "All of the base's administrative documents for the March 1945-December 1949 period were destroyed, and all radio messages sent by the base from October 1946 to February 1949 were destroyed. The destruction report does not mention when, by whom, and on whose orders this destruction was carried out."

The GAO inquiry provided him with practically no documents of interest concerning the Roswell incident, despite his requests to numerous organizations (CIA, FBI, DoD, DoE, NSC, etc.).

Summer and fall of 1995 – A film of the autopsy of an alleged “*humanoid cadaver*” in 1947 is aired by about thirty television stations around the world. Its authenticity is questionable, but, above all, nothing in the film proves that the cadaver has even the slightest connection with the Roswell incident. The hodgepodge is, however, made up in large part from written and televised press, thus making the Roswell affair look ridiculous. The conclusions of the GAO and the videos of the principal witnesses presented by TFI [a French television channel] go unnoticed, lost in the middle of the film of the autopsy.

1996 – The film *Independence Day* and the [television] series *X-Files* make numerous references to Roswell.

2) Opinions on Roswell

- Very consistent interviews, affidavits, and video testimonies describe the discovery of material that no one knows how to make in our time: a thin sheet that looks like metal with very great resistance and that is so elastic that after it has been crumpled up into a ball, it spontaneously returns to its initial shape without the least sign of a residual fold.

- It does seem that the crash occurred on July 4, Independence Day, at around 2330 hours. The date and time symbolize American power, whence the following question [arises]: if the crash was in fact that of an extraterrestrial vessel, was it truly an accident or was it a deliberate crash constituting a message and/or the authenticator?

3) Roswell and disinformation

The disappearances of files and the Air Force’s clumsy attempts at explaining [the incident] show that U.S. military personnel are hiding something important that occurred at Roswell in July 1947, just as they concealed their experiments on the effects of plutonium. The hypothesis of an extraterrestrial vessel that is supported by quality testimonies cannot be dismissed.

To protect the secret, two main types of disinformation, simplified and enhanced, were used in the Roswell affair. It is advisable to note, however, that the dissemination of information and contradictory analyses – by ufologists, for example – may be a spill-over effect of this.

Simplified disinformation is apparent in the Air Force report: testimonies on the debris have been cut down so as to give credence to the Mogul balloon hypothesis. It is also found, more subtly, in *Roswell in Perspective*, a book by “ufologist” Karl Pflock, a former CIA and DoD employee: affidavits mentioning the tear-proof and crease-resistant material are given in full in an appendix, but they are ignored or cited only in shortened form in the text.

In France, sociologist Pierre Lagrange appears to be a victim of this simplified disinformation. After having endeavored to put the Air Force report and the publications of Karl Pflock into perspective, he concluded:

“[I will] close with a bit of psychology. Why do many people not believe in the Roswell saucer like they believe in Mogul balloons or the V2s? Because it reminds them too much of popular science fiction. As Bertrand Meheust emphasizes, the topic of the Martian craft that had the exquisite courtesy to crash in the vicinity of a military base comes under the heading of the technological imagination of the beginning of the century, just like the detail regarding the ultralight and ultraresistant materials that were used in its construction.” (the journal *Ovni-présence*, February 1995).

This is, on the whole, the simplistic theory concerning UFOs stated by French “sociopsychologists.” It can be refuted as follows: at the beginning of the century, popular science fiction described light rays capable of killing or healing. Nonetheless, military or medical lasers exist today.

Enhanced disinformation was manifested when the film on the autopsy of the “Roswell creature” was aired. In expanding the Roswell affair with this spectacular, but questionable,

autopsy, some have succeeded in discrediting it and, especially, in covering up the publication of the GAO report and the dissemination of video testimonies. It is tempting to believe in a well-orchestrated manipulation.

4) Simplified disinformation on UFOs

The Air Force has practiced this from the onset, as has been revealed by the astronomer Hynek, who was an Air Force consultant from 1948 to 1966 and who described how he aided in trivializing numerous cases by giving them unjustified astronomical interpretations.

The disinformation policy was intensified as a result of the recommendations of a "scientific" committee assembled by the CIA in December 1952, the Robertson Committee, which suggested "*stripping the UFO phenomenon of its aura of mystery.*" The same committee recommended "*monitoring*" the ufological movements, which were infiltrated by the CIA mainly.

Several key figures have tried to nullify numerous important cases. Philip Klass, then editor of *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, took on, among others, three major aeronautical cases: Lakenheath in 1956, RB-47 in 1957, Tehran in 1976, which are described in Chapter 2. He is hardly convincing. In the Tehran case, for example, he correctly cites the testimonies at the beginning of his account, but doesn't take certain aspects into account when he discusses them.

Simplified disinformation is effective on those who do not want to accept the possibility of the extraterrestrial hypothesis. Enhanced disinformation is aimed at others.

5) Enhanced disinformation on UFOs

This policy was probably implemented very early on; Adamski's alleged contacts with a Venusian in 1952 no doubt fall into this category.

It has become considerably extensive since the resurgence of the Roswell affair at the end of the 70s. The point of departure is the Bennewicz case. This ufologist physicist recorded pulsed microwaves from a testing ground at Kirtland (New Mexico) Air Force base. He attributed them to UFOs exerting control over "abductees" (kidnapped humans) furnished with implants! Fearing, it seems, the publication of his recordings, the Air Force Office of Special Investigation (AFOSI) and, namely, its special agent Doty from the aforementioned air base, as well as, perhaps, other agencies, induced him to make fantastic "revelations": there were numerous kidnappings, with the placement of implants to control the "abductees." Furthermore, technology transfers were supposedly carried out on bases in New Mexico and Nevada jointly owned by the U.S. Army and extraterrestrials baptized EBEs, Extraterrestrial Biological Entities.

Bennewicz disclosed this information to American saucerists, much of which was increasingly cut off in this manner from the common opinion. John Lear, son of the aircraft builder, contributed on his part details that he had obtained from friends in the Air Force: the Nevada base is Groom Lake base, in "area 51" (Groom Lake does in fact exist; it is so secret that the Air Force does not recognize its existence; nevertheless, it is mentioned in the June 1996 issue of *Jane's Defence Weekly*). Later, a Marine officer from the 2nd Marine Division, Bill Cooper, "revealed" that the Council for Foreign Relations (CFR), which, according to him, governs the world through the Bilderberg [Group] and the Trilateral [Commission], supposedly does so in close union with the EBEs...

Enhanced disinformation has probably permitted the protection of research on microwave weapons at Kirtland and on new types of aircraft at Groom Lake. It has certainly allowed the weapon of the ridiculous to be used against certain gullible ufologists.

The Long History of the UFO Phenomenon – Elements of a Chronology

The UFO phenomenon truly experienced worldwide dissemination as of Kenneth Arnold's sighting on June 24, 1947, in the area of Mount Rainier in the northwest United States. In reality, air phenomena that are still unexplained today are much older.

Before going further, it is interesting to note that between May and July of this year, 850 different sightings were recorded across the United States (Blue Book) and that in January an RAF Mosquito night fighter tried in vain to intercept a very rapid object detected by radars over the North Sea.

In 1946, phantom missiles overfly Sweden

From February to December 1946, many witnesses sighted generally fusiform objects (occasionally resembling spheres or disks) flying horizontally in Swedish skies, in some cases leaving a luminous trail, but also capable of very suddenly ascending or descending.

Called "ghost rockets," these apparitions (close to a thousand were detected) considerably worried Scandinavian, British, and U.S. military authorities, who conducted investigations.

Although no debris was ever found (officially), it was long thought that it could have been a case of Soviet tests conducted with craft recovered in German factories. This hypothesis has since been completely ruled out.

During World War II, the "foo fighters"

From 1940 to 1945, numerous aviators sighted either swarms of red or green luminous balls several dozen centimeters in diameter or groups of small metal-looking disks that followed the aircraft or flew around them, giving the impression of intelligent behavior. Most often not detected by the radars of the time, they did not seem "material" in nature. In fact, some observers saw them touch the wings or the tail assemblies of the aircraft without causing any visible damage to them.

First called "Kraut fireballs," then "foo fighters" (probably in reference to a comic strip), they were reported in all theaters of operation as of the start of the war. They began to appear in number during the first major day bombings over Germany. They were also observed from the ground and were the subject of numerous reports as of June 1944.

These sightings were the cause of much concern to the Allied authorities, who believed them to be a secret German process in the beginning. It became clearly apparent at the end of the war that it was nothing of the sort.

It seems that, for their part, the German pilots had been persuaded that it was a case of a secret U.S. weapon. A board of inquiry reportedly was even created in Berlin to study the matter.

The current explanation of electrical phenomena such as the Saint Elmo's fires is not convincing because it does not take into account the diverse characteristics observed. The files relating to the "foo fighters" seem to have been subject to military secrecy at least until 1949.

Many other sightings concerning larger, cigar-shaped, disk-shaped, or sphere-shaped objects were recorded in both camps.

From 1880 to 1900, "airships" over the United States and Great Britain

During these years, tens of thousands of witnesses sighted flying machines resembling modern dirigibles, which were not produced by factories until twenty years later. In most cases, it was a matter of fairly voluminous, fusiform, vessels equipped with powerful searchlights, often emitting engine sounds, and, in some cases, even seeming to have propellers.

In the United States, the majority of the sightings occurred between 1896 and 1897. Other

cases were reported, particularly in Spain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia. A second wave [of sightings] occurred at the turn of the century in Great Britain.

The explanation that comes immediately to mind is that of true dirigibles (and right away we think of the craft of German origin). However, it has a hard time holding up to a thorough examination.

In actuality, in 1880, the technology of these craft was still in its infancy. It is true that Colonel Giffard did conduct an initial test in 1852 with an elongated balloon equipped with a very low-power steam engine. Then in 1885, Renard traveled several kilometers for the first time, overflying Paris with a dirigible equipped with an internal combustion engine, but it was still extremely slow and not very easy to fly.

In fact, the first truly efficient aircraft were subsequent to 1910; however, even the zeppelins built during World War I far from possessed the characteristics observed by the witnesses to these phenomena.

From Greco-Latin antiquity to the beginning of the industrial age

Human beings in all ages have sighted phenomena in the sky that they considered, rightly or wrongly, to be abnormal. It is true that our epoch naturally has a tendency to doubt the accuracy of ancient testimonies, and especially so the further back into the past we go.

During the first three quarters of the 19th century, chroniclers related several dozen sightings of spheres and luminous wheels resembling present-day UFOs. The 18th century was marked by one strange case. Goethe recounts, in fact, that in his youth, in 1768, during a trip between Frankfort and Leipzig, he and two other witnesses saw a type of large luminous tube positioned on the ground, surrounded by a multitude of small, very bright, moving flames.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, authors mentioned numerous sightings, not only in Europe but also in America and Japan. Among these, a few hold our attention due to their spectacular appearance and the multitude of witnesses. In the skies of Nuremberg, in April 1561, a large number of brightly colored spheres, disks, and "cigars" seemed to wage a sort of battle that left a profound mark on the population and caused the authorities great concern. A spectacle of the same kind took place in August 1566 in Basel.

From the year one thousand to the year 1500, chroniclers mentioned various sightings of luminous spheres, wheels, lances, or bars moving more-or-less rapidly in the sky. The monastery at Detchani, built in Yugoslavia between 1327 and 1335, is decorated with frescoes that represent angels enclosed in sorts of vessels flying in the sky.

Even further back in time, during the reign of Charlemagne, it is reported that Agobard, Bishop of Lyons, succeeded in saving from the stake three men and one woman who had descended from an airship, claiming to be returning to earth after having been kidnapped by celestial beings who allegedly showed them wonders.

Elsewhere, luminous celestial phenomena similar to modern UFOs seem to have been relatively frequent in China and Japan, particularly in the Middle Ages.

Several other Latins, Dion Cassius, Pliny the Elder, Titus Livy, Julius Obsequens, and even Cicero relate the appearance of lights in the sky, glowing shields, multiple moons and suns, [and] golden flying spheres.

As for the testimonies reported by the Greek chroniclers, these are fewer in number. Daimachos recounts that a globe of fire crossed the sky several times during the 78th Olympiad. Anaxagoras asserts that he saw celestial lights the size of a large beam. Appearances of beams and shields of fire are described several times, by Homer among others.

Reflections on Various Psychological, Sociological, and Political Aspects of the UFO Phenomenon

Note: these reflections apply primarily to the United States; many of them, however, can be transposed to other countries

A large number of Americans are convinced of the physical reality of UFOs, of their extraterrestrial origin, and of the fact that the U.S. government is systematically covering up the truth with lies and disinformation.

Most of the recent American works that have been published on the subject end with this conclusion, and almost all of them close with a demand for a partial or full lifting of the alleged secrecy. The media frenzy surrounding the Roswell affair (cf. Appendix 5), which experienced a resurgence at the end of the 70s after a more than thirty-year blackout, and which has not ceased to go from new development to new development for 15 years, is a typical illustration of this line of thought. By admitting that the extraterrestrial hypothesis is the good one, the secret, say some, would be kept out of fear of panic reactions; which, they assure, would not fail to occur, as demonstrated by the unfortunate experience of the radio program "The War of the Worlds" broadcast by Orson Welles in the United States in 1938 (only nine years prior to Roswell). This explanation should not necessarily be rejected; however, it does seem a bit narrow. In fact, the roots of the matter probably go deeper, and the sociopsychological motivations seem to be more complex.

7.1 The UFO Paradox

While a majority of Americans seem to support the idea of the existence of intelligent extraterrestrial [beings], a very strong resistance remains in scientific circles, among leaders, and in most of the media to the idea that these entities, whatever they may be, have been able to or continue to visit our planet and travel our solar system.

The idea is ridiculed by much of the media. At the same time, in this spirit, most politicians and the vast majority of members of the intelligentsia state that humanity has better things to do than to chase such rainbows.

7.2 Why this Resistance?

7.2.1 On the Part of Scientists

Given an official attitude of contempt, and in view of the fear of being likened to the activists from "saucerist" sects and the "lunatic fringe," the vast majority of scientists, although they are interested, quite obviously hesitate to tackle such a heretical problem and naturally do not wish to call their reputation, career, and the funding of their research into question (cf. Appendix 2, "Astronomers' Sightings"). This being the case, there appear, upon analysis, to be other, deeper reasons.

A general school of thought has existed for close to two centuries that tends to dismiss the idea that terrestrial phenomena could be influenced from the outside.

At the start, this was a positive, rational, and creative reaction to ancient beliefs. Compared with ancient times, modern science has, in fact, advanced by eliminating the gods. It would seem counterproductive and incongruous to bring them back in other forms.

The idea prevails in almost all minds that man is master of the earth and, by extension, of the immediate cosmic vicinity, that it is the best nature can produce in this small corner of the galaxy,

and that he alone remains the controller of his destiny. Various American philosophers have termed this concept "*anthropocentric humanism*."

To admit that intelligent [beings], which are not only outside [our planet] but are also superior due to their scientific and technological knowledge, could have interfered or might continue to interfere in our affairs, in our domain, or in proximity to it, is considered by many to be frightening and unacceptable, because admitting it would cause the collapse of the framework of comfortable thoughts of anthropocentric humanism.

Moreover, in some disciplines such as physics, the risk run is to find oneself confronted with a science that is more advanced by several centuries, milleniums, or even more.

Our own concepts could literally appear infantile, which would completely demobilize the researchers who employ them.

It is clear that under the hypothesis that the existence of UFOs of extraterrestrial origin is proven, there is a risk that not only the position of the intellectual authorities but, quite simply, the social position of the scientific elite would be considerably compromised. This is, furthermore, what happened each time that groups or nations found themselves in contact with a more developed human civilization, with the notable exception of Japan in the Meiji period, which it would be advisable to look into.

We know that advancing knowledge of the UFO phenomenon, at the risk of succeeding, would not necessarily be a thrilling prospect for a number of scientists, who thus might not really want to lend a hand in this effort.

7.2.2

On the Part of Politicians

7.2.2.1

With a few rare exceptions (President Jimmy Carter, Senator Barry M. Goldwater), the majority of politicians have almost always displayed a very skeptical and most often ironic attitude regarding the question. However, some have had a more positive attitude.

The best known allusions to the possible existence of extraterrestrials and to the dangers that they might represent come from General MacArthur and President Ronald Reagan.

While he had already touched on the problem in 1955, in a conversation with the mayor of Naples, Achille Lauro, General MacArthur said in an address at West Point Military Academy in 1962:

"You now face a new world, a world of change. The thrust into outer space... marks a beginning of another epoch in the long story of mankind... We deal now, not with things of this world alone, but with the illimitable distances and as yet unfathomed mysteries of the universe... of ultimate conflict between a united human race and the sinister force of some other planetary galaxy."

[French translation of the quote from General MacArthur's address]

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, for his part, revealed during a private discussion at the 1985 summit conference that President Reagan had told him that if earth had to confront an invasion by extraterrestrials, the United States and the Soviet Union would join forces to repel that invasion.

In addition, at the end of a speech before the 42nd General Assembly of the United Nations on September 21, 1987, President Reagan affirmed:

"In our obsession with the antagonisms of the moment, we often forget how much unites all the members of humanity. Perhaps we need some outside, universal threat to make us recognize this common bond. I occasionally think how quickly our differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world."

[French translation of the quote from President Reagan's speech]

[continuation of French translation of quote]

7.2.2.2 However, for political leaders, just as for scientists, to be officially interested in UFOs and extraterrestrials is firstly to risk ridicule before commentators and the media, who regularly use omission, destructive irony, and even lies.

7.2.2.3 But other elements should be taken into consideration. Although a significant number of U.S. citizens seem to accept the existence of UFOs of extraterrestrial origin, some political leaders might hesitate to call for resources to research this subject, because they might fear they would then be accused of incurring expenses for one of the most dangerous of subjects.

7.2.2.3.1 Under these circumstances, if we advance the hypothesis that political leaders at the highest level in the United States possess specific information attesting to that existence, their situation would be particularly uncomfortable. The armed forces have officially reiterated for fifty years that this phenomenon does not threaten the security of the country, which does not mean that the phenomenon does not exist.

However, there have been disturbing sightings such as visits above secret installations and missile bases, intense electromagnetic effects, military aircraft shadowed (as in the RB-47 case) or the object of mock interceptions. In reality, faced with the impossibility of countering this type of threat, the authorities have thus far been tempted to affirm that it does not exist.

In the absence of a direct threat, and although there never truly was any attack in the past, the potential threat itself can appear overwhelming in the eyes of the authorities (and especially the military).

"They" come from the stars, "their" craft watch us and seem to taunt us, "they" have perhaps been on earth for thousands of years, and we don't know "their" intentions. "Their" science and "their" technology, thus "their" power, are incomparably superior to ours.

Without being completely disarmed, and even taking into account the enormous resources that we have on the earth and our obvious ability to learn quickly, we can only feel anxious in the face of "their" presence.

Bringing this out into the open by calling for the manpower and funds to conduct the necessary research is hard to visualize officially for the only superpower in the world.

7.2.2.3.2 This is all the more true since, under the additional hypothesis that the U.S. armed forces actually already possess formal proof of this threat, for example, in the form of extraterrestrial ships that have crashed on the ground, intensive research on foreign technologies should have already commenced a long time ago under the cover of the highest level of secrecy.

As will be seen in 7.3.3, it would then be completely out of the question to divulge this type of information.

In fact, revealing a situation as novel as it is upsetting too quickly would perhaps be running the risk of social upheavals, accompanied by panic, a demobilization of energies, a multiplication of millennialist sects, and a massive move of people to take refuge in religious fundamentalisms.

The loss of trust in the leaders in power could even lead rapidly to their ousting.

Given such a problem, their normal reactions would obviously be to gain as much time as possible by continuing their denials, all the while continuing work in secret and fervently hoping that their successors will take on the responsibility when the reality becomes manifest.

7.3 **U.S. Leaders and the Politics of Secrecy**

7.3.1 **The U.S. Army and UFOs**

The U.S. Army has been directly confronted with the phenomenon since World War II. It seems to have been the only army to have officially broached the problem with considerable resources.

7.3.2 **The Spill-Over Effect of the Study of UFOs**

The U.S. Army has, in actual fact, designed aircraft that exhibit the characteristics described by the most reliable witnesses. The spill-overs are potentially considerable in the areas of propulsion, materials and structures, stealth technology, and weapons.

7.3.3 **Finally, Why the Secrecy?**

We are currently not aware of the extent of the knowledge that U.S. military personnel have gleaned from all of the studies that they have conducted on this subject either based on sightings or, as has sometimes been written, based on materials that have allegedly been recovered.

Whatever the case, it is clear that the Pentagon has had, and probably still has, the greatest interest in concealing, as best as it can, all of this research, which may, over time, cause the United States to hold a position of great supremacy over terrestrial adversaries, while giving it a considerable response capacity against a possible threat coming from space.

Within this context, it is impossible for them to divulge the sources of this research and the goals pursued, because that could immediately point any possible rivals down the most beneficial avenues. Cover-ups and disinformation (both active as well as passive) still remain, under this hypothesis, an absolute necessity.

Thus it would appear natural that in the minds of U.S. military leaders, secrecy must be maintained as long as possible.

Only increasing pressure from public opinion, possibly supported by the results of independent researchers, by more or less calculated disclosures, or by a sudden rise in UFO manifestations, might perhaps induce U.S. leaders and persons of authority to change their stance.

It does not seem that we have arrived at that point yet.

Glossary

AFB	Air Force Base	EMAA	[French] Air Force Chief of Staff
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigation	ENAC	[French] National Civil Aviation School
AIAA	American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	ESO	European Southern Observatory
Airmiss	Name of the investigation procedure covering the risks of air collisions	ETCA	[French] Central Technical Armaments Institution
ALAT	[French] Army Air Corps	FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
Blue Book	Name of the U.S. Air Force study of UFOs	FUFOR	Fund for UFO Research
CCD	Charge-coupled device cameras	GAO	General Accounting Office
CCOA	[French] Air Operations Center	GEPAN	[French] Aerospace Phenomena Study Group
CDC	[French] Control and Detection Center	GEPAN	[French] Unidentified Aerospace Phenomena Study Group
CEA	[French] Atomic Energy Commission	IHEDN	[French] Institute for Advanced National Defense Studies
CEAT	Toulouse Aeronautic Test Center	INRA	[French] National Institute for Agronomic Research
CFR	Council for Foreign Relations	JANAP	Joint Army Navy Air Force Publication
CHEAR	[French] Center for Advanced Weapons Studies	MEGASETI	see SETI, which MEGASETI is an expansion of
CHEM	[French] Center for Advanced Military Studies	MHD	MagnetoHydroDynamics
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	MOD	[British] Ministry of Defence
CID	[French] Interarmy Defense College	MUFON	Mutual UFO Network
CIRVIS	Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings	NASA	National Aeronautic and Space Administration
CNES	[French] National Center for Space Studies	NORAD	North American Air Defense
CNRS	[French] National Center for Scientific Research	NSC	National Security Council
CODA	[French] Air Defense Operations Center	ONERA	[French] National Aerospace Study and Research Office
Condon	Physicist at the University of Colorado who signed the UFO report ordered by the U.S. Air Force	RAF	[British] Royal Air Force
CRNA	[French] Regional Air Navigation Center	SEPRA	[French] Atmospheric Reentry Phenomena Consulting Department
CUFOS	Center for UFO Research [sic]	SETI	Search for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence
DGA	[French] General Delegation for Armaments	SIRPA	[French] Armed Forces Information and Public Relations Department
DGAC	[French] Civil Aviation Directorate	SPOC	[French] Sky Observation Probe System
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency	STRIDA	[French] Air Defense Information Processing Center
DICOD	[French] Defense Communications Directorate	UAP	Unidentified Aerospace Phenomenon
DoD	Department of Defense	UAP D	Category D Unidentified Aerospace Phenomenon
DoE	Department of Energy	UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
EBE	Extraterrestrial Biological Entity	VLT	Very Large Telescope

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Ils se dirent l'un à l'autre : « Allons nous choisir des femmes parmi les humains et engendrons-nous des enfants. (...) »"
VI 6 : "Ils étaient en tout deux cents. (...)"
VII 1-2 : "(...) ils leur enseignèrent les drogues, les charmes, la botanique et ils leur montrèrent les herbes. Les femmes conçurent et engendrèrent des géants (...)"
VIII 1-3 : "Azazel apprit aux hommes à fabriquer des épées, des arnes, des boucliers, des cuirasses, choses enseignées par les anges. Il leur montra les métaux et la manière de les travailler, ainsi que les bracelets, les parures, l'antimoine, le fard des paupières, toutes sortes de pierres précieuses et les teintures. Il en résulta une grande impiété. Les hommes se débauchèrent, s'égarèrent et se perdirent dans toutes les voies."
X 10 : "(...) leurs pères n'obtiendront rien de ce qu'ils ont demandé pour eux-mêmes et pour eux, alors qu'ils espéraient pour eux-mêmes une vie éternelle et pour chacun de leurs fils cinq cents années de vie."
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X 7 : "La terre que les anges ont souillée sera assainie. Annonce la guérison de la terre : on guérira sa plaie, et tous les humains ne périront pas à cause de tout le mystère meurtrier que les Veilleurs ont enseigné leurs fils."

XII 6 : "(...) ils pleureront la perte de leurs fils, ils supplieront éternellement, mais il n'y aura pour eux ni pitié ni paix."

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V 6-11 : "La punition des anges et des géants (...)"

VII 20-25 : "(...) lorsque les Veilleurs s'écartèrent de l'ordonnance qui les régissait pour forniquer avec les filles des hommes, se prirent des femmes parmi toutes celles qu'ils avaient choisies, provoquèrent le début de l'impureté, engendrèrent des fils, les Nephilim qui étaient tous différents et se dévotaient les uns les autres (...)"

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