

Mysteries

Vol 4 #4, Issue #15
Fall/Winter 2006
\$5.95 US/\$7.95 CAN

Exploring Mysteries from Modern Times to Yesteryear.

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Fact or Fiction?**

**"Gripping Tales"
of Severed Fingers**

**The Ongoing Hunt for
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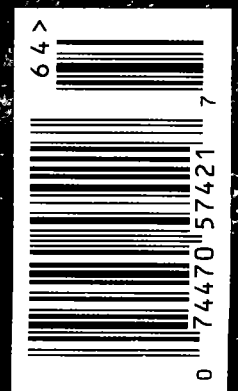
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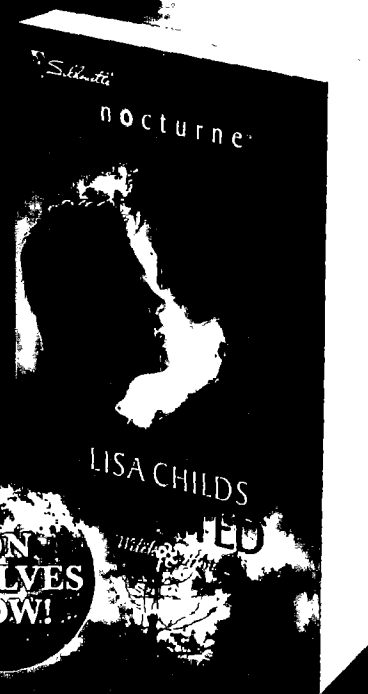
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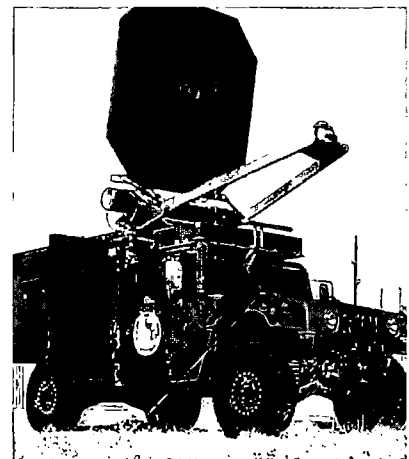
Air Force Chief Says Test Weapons First on Americans

Air Force Secretary Michael Wynne says to avoid questions about safety, non-lethal weapons, such as high-powered microwave devices (as shown below), first should be tried out on American citizens before they are used on the battlefield.

The Active Denial System (ADS), the Pentagon's microwave-based crowd-control weapon, fires a microwave beam intended to inflict enough pain to force the victim to move away without burning the victim. However, tests showed that reflections off buildings, water, or even the ground can produce peak energy densities twice as high as the main beam that can easily burn skin. Contact with sweat or moist fabric, such as a sweaty waistband, further intensifies the effect. And the test results, which were released under the Freedom of Information Act, revealed that volunteers taking part in the tests were not allowed to wear glasses or contact lenses because it was feared that the lenses could also cause peak energy densities, resulting in burnt retinas.

Nevertheless, the weapon may be safer than some alternatives. More than 9,000 experimental exposures to the ADS have produced just six cases of skin blistering and one second-degree burn. The U.S. Army wants to deploy the system in Iraq, but the decision has been delayed while tests continue.

—TIM SWARTZ
SOURCE: LA TIMES



TIM SWARTZ

HEARING VOICES Some People Like It

Psychologists have long insisted that hearing voices is a symptom of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or depression. But studies in the 1990s by Dutch researchers found that some healthy people also regularly hear voices. Since for some, hearing voices is a positive experience, researchers at the University of Manchester are now trying to find out why.

The scientists asked for volunteers on Dutch television who heard voices, and surprisingly, many who contacted them did not find the voices disruptive and had never felt the need to consult mental health services. Some even said they found the experience to be positive or inspirational. The resulting studies found that perhaps around four percent of the population hear voices.

Aylish Campbell, a psychologist at the University of Manchester, is now hoping

to expand on the Dutch study. She and her colleagues suspect the variation could be caused by childhood traumas, beliefs that other people are untrustworthy or dangerous, and feelings of vulnerability might react with fear to cause people to hear voices. They also speculate that hearing voices might be enjoyed by those who have a positive outlook on life. Campbell also thinks that hearing voices might be a normal human experience, particularly when stressed. For example, those who are grieving over the recent loss of a loved one sometimes hear that person's voice.

It is hoped that learning what triggers different reactions to the phenomenon of hearing voices could help develop new therapies to help those who find the phenomenon distressing.

—TIM SWARTZ
SOURCE: LIVE SCIENCE

Project Serpo—Fact or Fiction?

Did the U.S. government send a manned mission to Serpo, an inhabited planet some 37 light years away?

Some people are now saying that we did.

by Tim Swartz

“First let me introduce myself. I am a retired employee of the U.S. government. I won’t go into any great details about my past, but I was involved in a special program.” This was the opening statement sent by an anonymous source in November, 2005, to a UFO email discussion group, coordinated by former U.S. government employee Victor Martinez. The emails revealed the existence of Project Serpo, an alleged exchange program between the U.S. government and extraterrestrials from Serpo, a planet in the Zeta Reticuli star system.

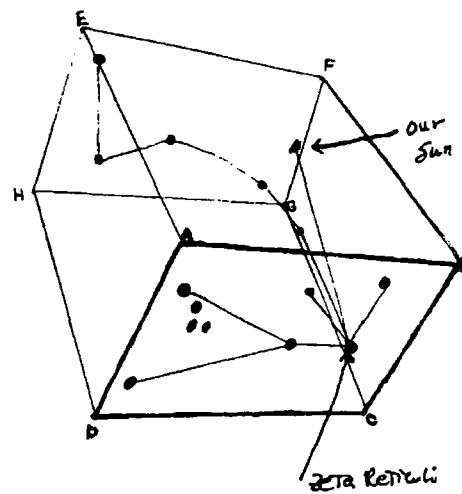
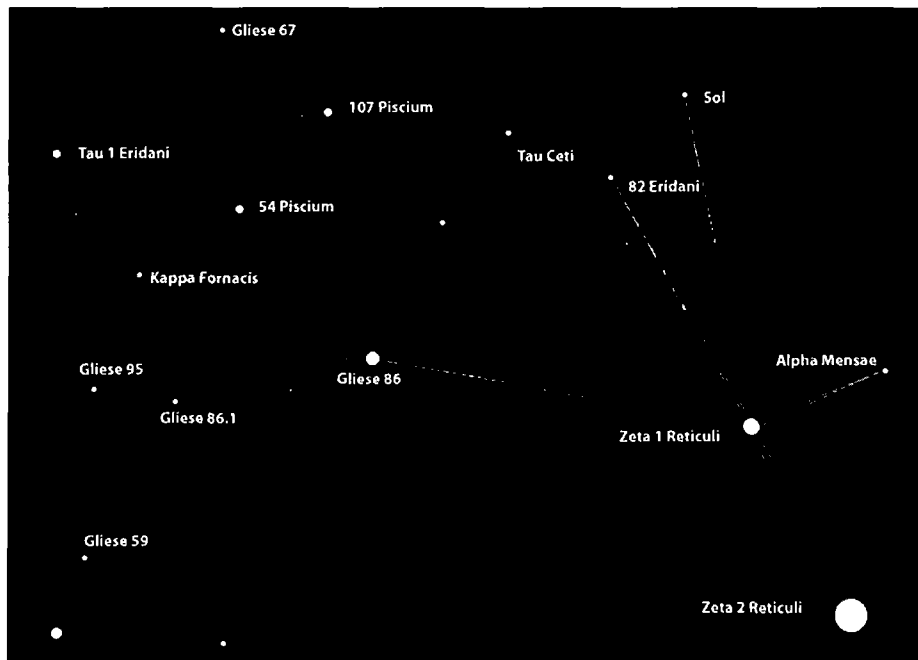
The origins of the program supposedly started after two UFOs crashed in Roswell and Corona, NM in 1947. The one surviving extraterrestrial recovered from the Corona crash supposedly assisted the U.S. military in establishing contact with the Ebens, his fellow beings on Serpo. This communication eventually led to a 1965 exchange program, where

12 specially trained U.S. military personnel went to Serpo aboard one of the Eben’s spacecraft as part of a 12-year mission to learn more about Serpo’s geology and biology, as well as learning more about the Ebens.

During the mission, it was learned that Serpo is approximately 37 light years away from Earth, has two suns, is slightly smaller than Earth, and has a similar atmosphere. However, the radiation levels on Serpo were higher than on Earth, so the team had to keep their bodies covered at all times. The Ebens had leaders but no real form of government and they lived in small communities with one large city which acted as the central point of the civilization. The total population on the planet was around 650,000.

The 12-man team remained on Serpo until 1978, when seven men and one woman returned to Earth. Two team members died on Serpo while two others decided to remain behind. Upon returning to Earth, the team was isolated until 1984 for debriefing. Of the eight who returned, all have since passed away of ill-

The Zeta Reticuli star system.



An illustration by Betty Hill of where the system lies in relationship to our sun.

nesses caused by the excess radiation from Serpo's dual suns. Nothing is known about the four who remained behind on Serpo.

These reports originated from a highly placed anonymous source that reportedly had access to audio tapes of the debriefing of the returning Project Serpo crew (the written form comprises the 3,000-page Project Serpo report, of which portions can be read at www.serpo.org)

It is a good story, a tale that seems to have a ring of truth to it, and one that has been circulating among UFO researchers for more than 20 years. But knowing what we do about past UFO hoaxes, can we accept Project Serpo at face value?

An Old Story Made New

Author and filmmaker Linda Moulton-Howe was first told about an Earth/alien exchange program in 1983, when doing research for *UFOs: The ET Factor*, a documentary for HBO. At the time, she was approached by Air Force Sergeant Richard C. Doty who said that he had been given approval to allow her to air secret Air Force information and video footage in her documentary.

Some of this information he said involved an alleged exchange program of humans who left Holloman Air Force Base in 1964, for Zeta Reticuli. Howe was told that three humans went but one died on the alien planet; one went insane (but there was no information on his fate); and one returned to Earth and was then living in a U.S. government safe house on an undisclosed island.

Doty promised to supply Howe with material that would confirm the existence



Richard C. Doty

of an extraterrestrial race, including official government and military documents, film, and photographs. However, he continued to string Howe along until he finally told her that his superiors had decided against releasing any further information. Without Doty's evidence, HBO gave up on the documentary in 1984.

Since that time, Doty's name has sur-

faced in connection with other alleged UFO/government secrets, such as the MJ-12 papers, so it is no surprise to find out that Doty (now a civilian) is also connected with the release of the Project Serpo story. And this fact alone makes the story suspect.

Other UFO researchers over the years have also been told similar stories about a secret exchange program between the U.S. and an alien race, but the recent Serpo revelations contain more information than has been released to date. As to why earlier stories vary considerably on details (such as the number of team members sent to Serpo), it has been suggested that information has been deliberately leaked out in bits and pieces by those on the inside who feel that such secrets should not be kept from the public, and that errors were intentionally inserted in order to disguise the identities of the whistleblowers.

There has been talk of the eventual release of photographs taken on Serpo by the exchange team, but so far, nothing has emerged to lend credence to this baffling story. Until the time when actual, physical evidence about Project Serpo is released, this story unfortunately has to be treated as just another unverifiable UFO tale, albeit an intriguing one. ☪

THE FINE ART OF Disinformation

It seems as if every decade, a new UFO secret is revealed by a reportedly anonymous source, who says that it was time for the public to know the truth about UFOs. Each one of these revelations is released with promises to supply hard evidence to support the tales, such as photos, film, artifacts, and even official confirmation from government and military leaders. But somehow, this collaborating evidence never materializes and the information provided ends up being a mix of truth and fiction, combined in such a way as to make separation impossible.

Some believe that various governmental intelligence groups have been spreading disinformation to gauge how quickly spurious information travels within a small group and then to the general public. Another reason could be to hide government and military secrets within the absurd tales of UFOs and evil aliens.

For example, someone reports seeing an unusual aircraft, which was actually a top-secret plane, over Nevada's infamous Area 51. So government agents intentionally spread rumors that UFOs are being tested and flown above Area 51. As most people will find these stories crazy, all legitimate sightings of actual top-secret aircraft will be ignored as just another "nutty flying-saucer sighting."

Today, a new generation of investigators unfamiliar with their colleagues' past mistakes are now being suckered into believing the propaganda and disinformation. Unfortunately, this will only serve to further damage true UFO research and legitimate sightings. So when it comes to the tales of Project Serpo, it is best to trust what can be verified and doubt the rest.

—TIM SWARTZ

The Vanished Train of Kiowa Creek

Over the years, all sorts of people have searched through the sand of Kiowa Creek, looking in vain for a locomotive that dissappeared over 125 years ago—all without success.

Article and Photos by Tom Jenkins

On the night of May 21, 1878, Kansas Pacific freight train No. 8 plunged off its track after the Kiowa Creek bridge had been washed out by a torrential rainstorm. Three crewmen died, rail cars were destroyed, but most surprisingly, the locomotive, which weighed 88,000 pounds, inexplicably disappeared. And despite years of searching, the engine has never been found.

On this fateful eve, the train, which was carrying a load of rail iron, was running late out of Denver, CO, heading toward Kiowa, a small town about 30 miles to the east. It was only sprinkling in Kiowa so the the town's residents had no knowledge of the heavy cloudburst off to the south that was about to bring tragedy to their town.

Although the gentle and slow-moving Kiowa Creek is dry most of the time, sometime during the night, a churning wall of water moved toward the town, eroding away the embankments that supported the bridge. About midnight, a

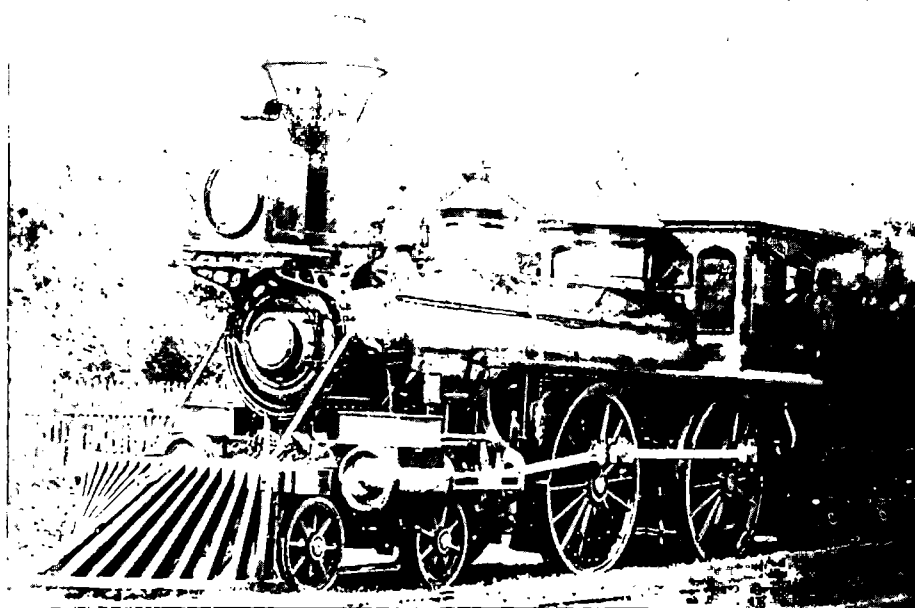
passing traveler noticed the rising water and rushed to warn the section man of the danger before the train crossed the bridge. But he arrived too late and was forced to watch helplessly as the train roared through the pouring rain, reaching the crossing where the bridge had been, and then plunge into the raging creek below.

Although reports vary as to the number of freight cars that dropped into the river (some say 12 cars took the 30-foot fall from the bridge), three men lost their lives that night—engineer John Bacon, fireman Frank Platt Seldon, and brakeman John Platt. The following morning, locals searched among the wreck. Around the bizarre forms of the wreck of various freight cars, some of which were completely buried in the sand, was the smashed iron cargo. But the locomotive was nowhere to be seen.

As the creekbed dried out, recovery crews searched the entire area for the engine. Steel cribbing was even driven 40 feet into the sandy river bottom in hopes of finding the engine buried in the sand. By August of that year, the Kansas-Pacific Railroad Co. (KPR) had given up the search, but other railroad personnel and train enthusiasts kept looking for the missing engine.

By then, facts about the disaster had become mixed with speculation and wild rumors. For instance, one report told of Wolfe Londoner, socialite and Denver resident (and later mayor of the city), who dowsed the creekbed with a divining rod made of a magnetized crowbar. At one spot, the crowbar plunged into the sand, dragging Londoner in its wake. Later, he announced he had found the lost locomotive and said that if KPR would offer him a reward, he would retrieve the engine. But the railway officials understandably declined and noth-

A locomotive of the type that disappeared at Kiowa Creek, KS.



Below is a chronological listing of who received the Majestic, MAJIC, MJ-12 documents. Other lower classification related documents may also be included, if they were received with other Majestic documents. Remember these are grouped by source, in arrival order, not their document dates.

Some links do not work yet and we will do our best over the next year to expand and complete this task. By clicking on the source person or place you can read a synopsis of the current information we have and what sort of provenance research has been done by the authentication team.

Security Classification Legend:

No Mark: Unclassified

R: Restricted

C: Confidential

S: Secret

TS: Top Secret

EO: Eyes Only

M: Majic

U: Umbra

UN: Unclassified

William Moore, Los Angeles (March, 1981)

1. Aquarius Teletype (S)
2. Aquarius Executive Briefing Teletype (TS)

Jamie Shandera — Los Angeles, California (December, 1984)

1. Eisenhower Briefing Document (TSMEO) 7 pgs.
2. Truman to Forrestal (TSEO) 1 p.

National Archives — College Park, Maryland

1. Cutler Twining Memo, July 14, 1954 (TSRM) 1 p.

Don Berliner's Mailbox Alexandria Virginia (March, 1994)

Quillan Pharmacy — LaCrosse, Wisconsin

1. Special Operations Manual — Extraterrestrial Entities And Technology, Recovery and Disposal (TSMEO, R on cover page) 23 pgs.

Timothy S. Cooper, Big Bear Lake, California (1992–present)

Legionnaire

1. Air Accident Report (TSEOM) 4 pgs.

Former CIA Archivist

1. Marilyn Monroe Document (TS) 1 p.

Cantwheel — Retired Army Counterintelligence (1993–1996)

1. Marshall to President Truman (TSMEO) 1 p.
2. Hillenkoetter Memo for the Military Assessment of the Joint Intelligence Committee (TSEO) 1 p.
3. Marshall to Humelsine, 27 September 1947 (TSEO)
4. Eisenhower to Ireland re: Archbishop Spellman (UN) 1 p.
5. Vandenberg to Chief of Staff — Army (retyped copy) (UN) 1 p.
6. Flying Saucer Analytical Report for General Cabell (TSEOM) 2 pgs.
7. CWO Marcrau to Commanding General Army Air Forces with Cantwheel comments (retyped, C) 1 p.
8. General Grow to Twining — Preliminary Results of Post-mortem Examination of the Air Accident Report (C) 2 pgs.
9. Lt. Col. Tucker to Office of Air Surgeon — Analysis of Factors Contributing to "Pilot-Error" Experiences in Operating Experimental Aircraft Controls (retyped copy) (UN) 1 p.
10. S- Aircraft Drawing and Memo by Thomas Cantwheel (UN) 2 pgs.
11. Marshall to President Truman, Sept. 24, 1947 (S) 1 p.
12. Memo for General Spaatz, with Cantwheel comments (retyped copy) (UN) 1 p.
13. Majestic Twelve Project 1st Annual Report Panel (TSM) 1 p.
14. Hillenkoetter to Director JIOA, 27 Sept. 1950 (S) 1 p.
15. MJ-12 Project Purpose and Table of Contents — Not for Public Inspection (R) 1 p.
16. Annual Report Summer 1952 with Annexes (TS) 16 pgs.
17. Counter Intelligence Corps/Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit Intelligence Assessment, 22 July 1947 — (TS Ultra, later M) 7 pgs.
18. CIA Office of Scientific Intelligence — Analysis of the Corona and Oscura Peak, NM Wreckage of Unidentified Lenticular Aerodyne Technology (TS Blacked Out)
19. Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit Field Order (TS) 1 p.
20. JFK to Director CIA (TS) 1 p.
21. Kennedy memo on Declassification review of UFO files (TS)
22. Cantwheel to Cooper — Trust No One Completely (UN) 1 p.

Salina — daughter of Cantwheel (June, 1996)

1. Salina to Cooper Handwritten Note, "At my father's request..." (UN) 1 p.

2. White Hot — Mission Assessment of Recovered Lenticular Aerodyne Objects (TSEMO) 19 pgs.
3. Directive to Twining from Eisenhower (TS) 1 p.
4. Directive to Twining from Truman (TSEO) 1 p.
5. Einstein — Oppenheimer Relationships With Inhabitants of Celestial Bodies (TS) 6 pgs.
6. Twining to LeMay — Meteorological R&D Memo
7. Twining to President Truman — Not for Public Inspection (no classification shown) 1 p.
8. Hillenkoetter to Truman — "Majic" Black Book Summaries
9. Col. Rothrock Status of Project Twinkle — Confidential
10. Chidlaw to Commander Holloman AFB — Project Grudge — Restricted
11. Project White Shot — Watson, McCoy — Intelligence Report (TS, retyped copy) 1 p.
12. Majestic Annual Report — Annex C Fragment (M) 1 p.
13. "Nature of Survey" Fragment, 1955 — Analysis of first hundred publications in AFSA UFO Intelligence Reports Codeword. 1 p.
14. FDR to Van Bush — Handwritten note

Central Intelligence Agency — Alleged FOIA Release

1. JOIA 1412 Memo dated 12 April 1949 (TSM) 1 p.

Source S-1

1. 44 - 3" x 5" photos of Documents
2. July 1999 Photo Drop — 76 pictures, craft, backchannels, autopsy & documents
3. IMPORTANT Memo From S-1
4. "An Encyclopedia of Flying Saucers" by Vernon Bowen, (front matter), last dated 1960, 5 pp. Original paper, first page with classification stamps in red. (TSM)
5. Source S-1 to Cooper: "Burned Memo" Cover Letter 1 p.
6. Original 9-page "Burned" Memo (S) 9 pgs.
7. Isotope Thermal Thrusters and Applications: ASTIA 28710 (TSM)
8. Truman to Secretary of Defense (TS)
9. Operations Review: The MJ-12 Project by Allen W. Dulles (TS)
10. "Unidentified Flying Objects, The CIA, and Congress" Essay by Source S-1
11. Authority of Director of Central Intelligence Clarified (responsibility of CIA in collecting UFO intelligence)
12. Edward Teller's Pitch to President Reagan for SDI

Source S-2

Index of Documents from 16 September, 1999

The following documents are listed in no particular order:

1. "DIA Organization, Mission and Key Personnel," March 1981 (original copy, with red-orange cover) DRS-2600-926-81. This provides complete mission and products statements for each organization in the DIA and also the signatures of about 40 department heads approving the organization charts. Two initials and last names are listed for all personnel. 65 pgs.
2. "DIA Organization, Mission and Key Personnel," October 1981 (69 pp.) (original) copy. DRS-2600-926B-81. This is a revision of the previously published March report, but with only 19 organizations shown. Signatures as before. 69 pgs.
3. Notes for Correspondence Subcourse SC 816, "Psychological Operation (PSYOP) Media. Seven lessons for a total of 20 credit hours. From the US Army Institute for Military Assistance, Sept. 1977. Pencil marking on some of the pages. 57 pgs.
4. 352nd CA command organization, dated 1 March 1980. Org chart showing four PSYOP units. 1 p.
5. One page handwritten of Subcourse Numbers and titles for PSYOP courses. Shows 847, PSYOP Resources and Force Structure; 289, Intro to Internal Defense/Internal Development; 812, Social Science Fundamentals (understanding your target, the individual, social groups and institutions, social communications of change; 814, PSYOP Planning and Development, and 813, PSYOP Intel and Analysis, collection, target analysis and campaign control, and propaganda analysis. This last course also has written in with the same handwriting as elsewhere, "PSYOP UFO Countermeasures and Propaganda (I Intel collection; II Media contact/fact sheets; III Force Command/NMCC. This is followed by "PSYOP UFO Disinformation (I Forgery/Documents, II unstated, III Tabloid Contacts, and IV Script Writing. This is followed by "DIA/CIA/NSA Courses." 1 p.
6. Three-ring black binder (2-inch size) containing 400 pages labeled "Correspondence Subcourse of the U.S. Army Institute for Military Assistance," SC 847 March 77. This is followed by Correspondence Subcourse 812, which is followed by Correspondence Subcourse 814, followed by Correspondence Subcourse 813, followed by Correspondence Subcourse 815, followed by numerous appendices. 400 pgs.
7. "Information Security Program Regulation," DoD 5200.1-R in four parts, Nov 73. This 150-page document provides detailed information about security procedures for the Department of Defense. 50 pgs.
8. "Civil Affairs Operations," Dept of Army Field Manual FM 41-10, October 1969, up to section L. Cover has notation "AI Gilley" and "UFO Contingency/Training Course" in a different hand. 100 pgs.
9. "Iran: Executive and Congressional Reaction and Roles," Issue Brief No. IB80001 by Loventhal and Collier, a few pages, Feb 1980. Deals with the history of the Iran hostage events. 5 pgs.
10. "CS/CSS (Combat Support/Combat Service Support) Operations, Chapter 7," Logex 79, Vol. IV, Civil-Military Cooperation/Psyop, 11 pgs.
11. "Guide to Military Space Operations," C. Richard Whelan, 1986. Annotated "UFO/SDI Program" on cover page. 154 pgs.
12. "A Systematic Review of 'Commando' (Special Operations) 1939-1980," Luttwak, Canby, and Thomas, 4 parts, both sides. Printed on both sides, but reverse is printed upside down. Punched for spiral binding. This would have been a reject. Unclassified. Contains fascinating true stories of dozens of events of covert activity. Unquestionably authentic. Prepared by

- C&L Associates, defense consultants. Marked "Final Report." 350 pgs.
13. "U.S. Foreign Policy Objectives and Overseas Military Installations," US Govt. Printing Office, No. 35-995-O, April 1979. This is a product of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. 121 pgs.
 14. Extract from FM 33-5, Chapter 7 (1974), "Roles and Missions of Psychological Operations Teams (TOE 33-500H) This copy identifies the functions of 28 PSYOP teams in the PSYOP organization, and reveals the tip of a huge iceberg of psychological warfare. Targets are not identified. 6 pgs.
 15. "Eighteen Dilemmas of Oil Vulnerability," Robert Axelrod, Institute of Public Policy Studies Discussion Paper # 161, University of Michigan, February 1981, 16 pgs.
 16. "The Soviet Army, Operations and Tactics," FM 100-2-1, HQ U.S. Army, 16 July 1984. This is a detailed description of the procedures and tactics used in battlefield scenarios. Original cover with red print on olive green cover. 300 pgs.
 17. "Tracking and Command of Aerospace Vehicles," IAS (Institute of Aerospace Sciences) National Symposium, Feb 19-21, 1962, San Francisco, California. 140 pgs.
 18. "A Response to Hermann Eilts' 'Security Considerations in the Persian Gulf'", from "Point/Counterpoint, from "International Security (Spring 1981 pages 186-203), printed in AF/DoD "Current News, Special Edition, 3 November 1981, No. 776. At the upper right, there is "Joe S" in pencil, and at the right there is "Jeff" in pencil. 9 pgs.
 19. "Exposing the Libyan Link," New York Times Magazine article by Seymour M. Hersh, later than 1979 such as 1980 or 81. A number of phrases are underlined. 11 pgs.
 20. Four small (4-8 pages each) "Background Notes" publications by the Department of State on (South) Yemen, January 1977; (North) Yemen, June 1977; Kuwait, December 1977, and Oman, August 1978. 24 pgs.
 21. "International Boundary Study, "Publication No. 164, Iran-Iraq, Department of State, Bureau of International Relations and Research, 8 pgs.
 22. "The Soviet Nuclear Threat Towards the Close of the Yom Kippur War," from The Jerusalem Journal of International Relations Vol. 5, No. 1, 1980, published by Air Force/DoD Current News Special Edition, dated August 27, 1981, No. 752. 5 pgs.
 23. "Saudi Arabia Faces the 1980s: Saudi Security Problems and American Interests," Lincoln P. Bloomfield Jr., from The Fletcher Forum, Summer 1981, pages 243-277, published by AF/DoD "Current News" Special Edition dated January 20, 1982, No. 806. 35 pgs.

None of the above publications bore any classification stamps, marks, or indication of classification; not even "for official use only."

This pile of material was retained by Tim Cooper, and was about eight inches thick. The bound booklets were mostly printed on both sides.

This was approximately one-half of the material. The other material was given to R.M. Wood for selective copying and subsequent return to Cooper. This inventory follows:

24. From CIA to MAJSEC, Message classified TOP SECRET JEHOVAH dated R 1411123Z Nov 98 (14 Nov 98, 1:23AM Zulu time?), in standard envelope (TSM) 1 p.
25. "Summary of NICAP Cases," stamped "Tentative Secret, Forward to MAJCOM" from Blue Book Files, undated. 10 pgs.

26. "The UFO Evidence," published by NICAP, classified CIA copy Project UFO, stamped top and bottom of each page, "TOP SECRET" in blue (9 pt block type) and "TENTATIVE SECRET, FORWARD TO MAJCOM," two lines in black (10 pt type) Pages occasionally have the word "CONFIRMATION" in blue (26 pt type) on various cases. This copy is marked "File copy No. 25." 184 pgs.
27. "NSA Intercept of the "Hot Line", COMSEC file dated 11/12/63 from OOTP to PUSSR, Subj.: UFO Working Groups. Retyped in manila folder labeled "TS UMBRA/UFOs" (TSU) 3 pgs.
28. "Memorandum for Chief of Staff of the Army" from "F.D.R." dated February 27, 1942, classified TOP SECRET. Restroked in manila folder labeled "TS FDR LETTER" (TS) 1 p.
29. "Unidentified Aircraft Sightings Over the United States," Intelligence Estimate, prepared by Special Studies and Evaluation State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee and Office of National Estimates, with TS Contrl No. 7300405 NSA Authority, September 30, 1947, Retyped in manila folder labeled "IE 9/30/47" (TSEO) 5 pgs.
30. "Communist Propaganda Charging United States with the Use of BW in Korea," CIA/SI 29-51 Information Report, NARA file number 834021, approved for release 7 Nov 1985, dtd 20 August 1951. Restroked in manila folder labeled "CIA BW," 6 pgs.
31. Letter from Hillenkoetter to Menzel, CIA COPY, TOP SECRET markings by hand in red top and bottom, contents innocuous, note of copies to Boyd, Wellman, Hillenkoetter, and Keyhoe dated 10/27/65, letter dated September 19, 1963, 1 p.
32. Listing of "Scientific personnel of the Metallurgical Lab, Chicago. Approximately 70 names (usually First, Initial, Last) including Robert S. Mulliken (sp?), Eugene P. Wigner, Leo Szilard. July 17, 1947. Judged original paper from the era. 3 pgs.
33. "Memorandum for Military Director, Scientific Activity Board," Subject. Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs), five paragraphs transmitting AF Regulation 200-2, requesting a review panel, Sep 28 1985, Mimeographed. 1 p.
34. Letter from James H. Aikman, Lt Colonel, USAF Community Relations Division, formally announces termination of Project Blue Book. No date, but alludes to December 17, 1969 as announcement date for termination of Project Blue Book. Mimeographed. 1 p.
35. "Memorandum from V. Bush and J. B. Conant, Subject: Supplementary Memo Giving Details of Other Weapons "Water Boiler" That Produce Heat W/O Explosions., September 30, 1944, Original retype, old paper. Top Secret at top only. 1 p.
36. Letter to Field Marshall Sir John Dill, GCB, C.M.G., DSO, Combined Chiefs of Staff alluding to the use of a TA weapon, 17 January 1944.nvw, Original retype, old paper. Secret at top only. 1 p.
37. ALSOS Mission summary from 31 August 1944 interview from "F. J." Listing of Germans, cyclotron, V weapons, February 22, 1945. Original retype, old paper. Secret at top only. 2 pgs.
38. ALSOS Mission note by Dr. S. A. Goudsmit. Two sentences only, 29 October 1944. Original retype, old paper. Secret at top only. 1 p.
39. Report of a group of Chicago scientists, "Political and social problems," June 1945, Original retype, old paper. Top Secret at top only. 1 p.
40. A folder labeled "Scientific Advisory Panel Recommendations," On old Ozalid paper turned brown, first page marked "CIA Copy," Tabs A through H, including suggested changes to AFR 200-2 and list of Private UFO Organizations. No date, but mentions cost and manpower estimates for January 1959. Secret in Red top and bottom. 18 pgs.
41. Envelope (9x12) containing 31 typically 8x10 photos of UFOs. Descriptions on back give time, date place and explanation such as "internal reflection," time exposure of moon,"

"negative wrinkle" and the like. No reason to question conclusion in cases I looked at. Occasional written explanations or reports included. Includes two negatives. Photos in mid 50s. Photos all stamped "TENTATIVE SECRET, FORWARD TO MAJCOM. 31 pgs.

42. Manila folder labeled "Physical Sp." containing original Blue Book material, copies, clippings and photos. Noteworthy is first generation carbon of all photos submitted to USAF for analysis between July 6, 1947 and October 30, 1966, 4 pgs. 56 pgs. including photos and papers.
43. One folder marked SECRET PROJECT BLUE BOOK, noted "Evaluated and Loaned to CIA, containing Blue Book notes, clippings, reports, and parts, and correspondence. Click here to view a list of the folder contents. 250 pgs.

Index of Documents from 9 October, 1999

The following items were received on 9 October 1999 by Tim Cooper from the same person who gave him the materials on 16 September 1999 (Source S-2).

There were four envelopes, which Tim Cooper marked #1, #2, #3, #4 in our presence. All four had already been marked with a stamp "received" with Tim Cooper's initials and "10/9/99." Lynda Gagliano accompanied Dr. Wood on this visit. The contents of the packages below are:

Package #1. ("Evaluated by CIA Project Blue Book, FYI/S2")

1. Project 10073 Record, Howell, Utah dated 16 July 65, Three objects. 15 pgs.
2. Project 10073 Record Card Report, Sioux City Iowa, 25 Oct 63. Reilly Bates Case, KC 135 refueling in area. 30 pgs.
3. Project 10073 Record Card, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2 Oct 61, possible sun dog, 46 pgs.

Package #2. ("Evaluated by CIA Project Blue Book, FYI/S2 ")

Dozens of news clippings

Package #3. ("FYI/S2")

Dozens of news clippings

Package #4. ("FYI/S2")

1. "White Sands History: Range Beginnings and Early Missile Testing," prepared by Eunice H. Brown, James A. Robertson, John W. Kroehnke, Charles R. Poisall, and 1st Lt. E. L. Cross, undated but covers the period of testing from 1945 through 1955. No markings or annotations. Extensive, detailed history of all flights on record with many cross-references to technical reports. 152 pgs.
2. "Soviet Military Power, The Pentagon's Propaganda Document, Annotated and Corrected, by Tom Gervasi, Vintage Books, A Division of

Random House, copyright 1987. Only mark is "FYI/ S2, STUDY THIS."
160 pgs.

Source S-3

1. George C. Marshall to Franklin D. Roosevelt, March 1942

Introduction to Authenticity Ratings

Many of the most sensational and intriguing Majestic documents are not from official sources, such as the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) or government document libraries. Because of this fact, the issue of authenticity becomes paramount if one is to believe the content of the documents. Authenticity is a manifold function; it is not as simple as "true or false" or "hoaxed or real."

Authenticity of a document involves examining many questions, such as:

1. Where did the document come from?
2. What are the results of the forensic paper, ink, watermark, typewriter and handwriting tests?
3. Are there unique and obscure content markers that are accurate for this type of document?
4. Are there direct first hand witnesses?
5. How difficult is the document to hoax or fake?
6. Who would have faked the document and why?

All of these factors as well as other subtleties weave their way into an authenticity rating for each document.

To fairly and effectively rate each document for authenticity there needs to be a weighting factor for each authenticity attribute under consideration. For example, there is a strong difference between forensic paper and ink testing, a weighting of 5.0, and more easily obtained document content, a weighting factor 2.0. Courts widely recognize this concept, discounting eyewitness testimony in favor of DNA evidence. In the end each document receives an authenticity rating based on the multiplication of the weighting factor and the document's score on that attribute. The goal is to make the rating system as objective as possible.

The final authenticity score for each document is based on a series of weighted factors:

1. Eyewitness - First hand witness(es) that were directly involved with the questioned document - either they saw it, destroyed it, read it, wrote it, or contributed to the document's creation in a tangible way. Witnesses are fallible, their memories change with time and can be influenced. Eyewitnesses are given a weighting factor of 3.0.
2. Zingers - These are aspects of any of the key authenticity metrics that go far beyond the norm. In essence, a zinger is a verified rare subtlety of a document that is obscure, weird, or odd. Examples would include typographical anomalies associated with the printed process of the era. Zingers are given a weighting factor of 5.0.
3. Content - Refers to the words and meaning of the document. Are the

dates, document references, and individuals mentioned appropriate? What does the document say in relation to what was known then and known now? Are there obscure facts that were classified then that were declassified or became public after the document was leaked? Content is given a weighting factor of 2.0.

4. Chronology - This looks at the placement of the document content with respect to organizational history. Are the people mentioned in the memo or report supposed to be there? Is the document consistent with other documents of the era, does it fit in or is it out of place? Chronology is given a weighting factor of 2.0.
5. Typography - This category relates to typewriters, typesetting, laser printing, photocopying, memography - in essence any technique that creates or reproduces writing on paper. Typology is given a weighting factor of 4.0.
6. Forensics - This refers to the testing of original paper, verifying watermarks, and testing inks with known authentic standards. Forensics are given a weighting factor of 5.0.
7. Linguistics - The use of forensic linguistics fits in this category. This is the examination by experts of sentence structure, spelling, punctuation, and writing style. Both sophisticated computer tools and hand analysis are used to pinpoint unique style markers that uniquely define authorship. Linguistics are given a weighting factor of 3.0.
8. Anachronisms - These are problems with the document: dates out of place, formats wrong, similar handwriting, copied content from other documents, or conflicting stories. These issues can be significant or minor depending on what is know about the frequency of such an anachronism. For example, addressing a military general by his first name in a document may seem like a major mistake in the modern era, but 50 years ago in the company of other generals, this anachronism could in fact be a hallmark of authenticity. The weighting factor for anachronisms is 5.0.

Sometimes the information in the public domain for the authenticity of a document is incomplete or unconvincing, but the internal research and verification by www.majesticdocuments.com staff shows a more complete story. For those interested in the authenticity of a particular document feel free to contact us directly for further discussions.

Given these weighting factors, five different levels of authenticity are used to define each document:

High Level of Authenticity - 80-100% 

This means that virtually all of the available investigation channels and ideas have been pursued and at each test the document has shown to be authentic. For example, tests in paper, ink, obscure content, handwriting, period typography and fonts, correct formatting, forensic linguistics (along with no sign of anachronisms), all indicate the highest level of authenticity.

At this level, witnesses are present that have seen or read the document in an "official" capacity and will or have signed an affidavit to that effect.

Medium-High Level of Authenticity - 60-80% 

The medium-high level means that a considerable amount of investigation and testing has been completed and there are strong signs of authenticity in the way of content, forensics, typography, zingers etc. Although there may be some anachronisms identified they do not seem to be major.

Medium Level of Authenticity - 40-60% 

The medium level is the starting point for most documents that are under-researched. This level a document shows both signs of positive authenticity and questions as detailed in the eight attributes of authenticity cited above.

Medium-Low Level of Authenticity - 20-40% 

The medium-low level means the document has been studied by many individuals or organizations and there are stubborn anachronisms that cannot easily be resolved. However, there are elements (many pages and or paragraphs) of the document that show signs of authenticity, but on balance there are more bad points than good.

Low Level of Authenticity - 0-20% 

A low level means that significant irresolvable anachronisms have been identified that cast considerable doubt on the entire document. Virtually all investigative avenues have been pursued and shown little or no sign of authenticity. A credible motive for faking the document may be identified along with likely perpetrators.

For further discussion of authenticity, see the Document Authentication section. Here you will find in-depth analyses of several documents, such as "The Oppenheimer-Einstein Draft" and "Field Order 862, The Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit," and several detailed articles such as "Mounting Evidence For Authenticity of MJ-12 Documents" and "Validating the New Majestic Documents" that describe the authentication process in detail. You'll also find a videotaped discussion on the topic of document authentication.