

MUFON Minnesota Journal

Issue #179 May/June 2016

Alien Mischief

By William I. McNeff, MNMUFON ASD, FI Coord.

The belief that we are being visited by extraterrestrial aliens is supported by overwhelming evidence. Sources say that there are over 80 different races visiting us. Just as we know that some people are more ethical than others, as proved by their actions, we should expect that some aliens are more ethical than others, and also that some alien races are likewise. It can be argued that humans are becoming more ethical; in spite of exception, the incidence of torture and deaths from warfare are, on the average, going down over the course of history. But with over 80 races involved, the purposes of the visitation surely vary greatly from race to race.

Howard Storm, reporting on his near death experience, told how the images of many different alien races were paraded before him in response to one of his questions. Storm recently said that some aliens were committing "mischief". Experiencer Roger Kvande also wrote that some aliens are "doing mischief". What kind of "mischief" are these aliens perpetrating?

One writer has documented many cases of apparent alien interference with our nuclear weapons, notably the Minuteman missiles. But is this "mischief", or an attempt by the aliens to send us a message that we shouldn't be threatening each other with nukes?

There are many reports of people being abducted, their wills being subverted so that they had sex with a person of the opposite sex who was usually a total stranger. Is this "mischief", or is there a higher purpose, perhaps to strengthen some desirable genetic trait? Maybe the U.S. government knows, maybe not.

Roger Kvande said there is a galactic confederation. Such a confederation must have rules to which the members subscribe. But some sources, using channeling, have spotlighted alien races that do not subscribe to these rules. One such alleged race is the "reptilians".

Decades ago, psychologist John Carpenter reported that he had a number of reports from women who were home alone when a reptilian appeared and had forced sex with them, but many of these reported that they had, surprisingly, had strong climaxes. Betty Marden also reported this, saying one woman reported re a reptilian, "...he raped me...", while another woman reported, "It was the best sex I ever had!" All of these examples show how strange the ET phenomena are, and how far we are from beginning to understand it.



Minnesota Mufon Meetings

**Sat., May 14th & Sat., June 11th
2pm - 5pm**

**New Brighton Family
Service Center
Room 224
400 - 10th St. NW
(located 1/4-mile S.W.
of Hwy 694 and 35W.)**

**PARK FREE! The building is
designated as non-smoking.**

**See map on back cover
(Note: The building has no
special security, so you can
come and go as you please
and smoke outdoors. There
is also an elevator.)**

In this Issue:

- *Alien Mischief - Page 1*
- *9 Worlds Habitable - Page 2*
- *People Don't Trust Science - Pg 3*
- *Clinton Open X-Files? - Page 5*
- *Meek Inherit the Earth - Page 7*
- *Gravity Shielding - Page 8*
- *USA has Space Warships - Pg 11*
- *Disclosure Problem - Page 11*
- *MNMUFON meet May 14 -Pg 13*
- *MNMUFON Info - Page 14*
- *Meeting Map - Page 15*

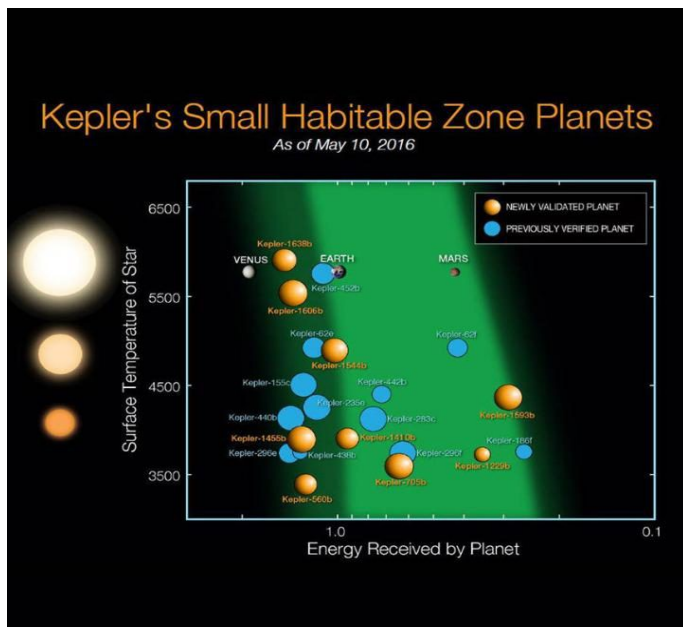
NASA Confirms “1,300 New Worlds Discovered By Kepler Probe – 9 Are Probably HABITABLE”

<http://www.ufointernationalproject.com/latest-news/nasa-confirms-1300-new-worlds-discovered-by-kepler-probe-9-probably-habitable/>

NASA have recently confirmed that the number of planets outside the Solar System has doubled after the leading space agency confirmed nearly 1,300 new worlds, nine of which are rocky planets which could hold alien life – could this be part of the ‘drip feeding of DISCLOSURE’?

NASA’s Kepler spacecraft has been looking for Earth-like planets since back in May 2009 and before the recent findings had discovered thousands of candidate planets, including 12 in the ‘Goldilocks Zone’ – neither too hot, not too cold to sustain life.

At a press conference in the US, scientists at Nasa announced they had validated a further 1,284 new planets which more than doubles the 1,041 confirmed worlds already found. Nearly half are rocky planets like Earth.



The new planets in the habitable zone shown in orange Credit: Felicia Chou

However it is the nine planets in the habitable zone which are the most intriguing. The most promising is Kepler 1638b, which is around 60 per cent larger than Earth and slightly closer to its star

with an orbit of 259 days. If it was in our Solar System it would sit between Earth and Venus.

Paul Hertz, Astrophysics Division director at Nasa Headquarters in Washington, said: “One of the great questions of all time is whether we are alone in the universe.

“We live in a time when humanity can answer this question scientifically. And the first sign of answering this question is looking at exoplanets.

“Today’s announcement adds dramatically to the number of confirmed exoplanets

“When Nasa decided to build and launch Kepler we did not know if rocky exoplanets were common or rare.

“Thanks to Kepler we now know that exoplanets are common, that most stars in our galaxy have planetary systems and that a reasonable fraction have rocky planets in the habitable zone.”

Apparently these new planets are not new discoveries but have been confirmed as planets using new software, although many truth seekers believe that NASA are already more than aware about what planets are habitable out there and which ones some of the ET’s travel from.

There are more than 3,000 candidate planets left in the Kepler data that are believed to be possible planets.

Most of the 1,284 validated planets are mini-Neptunes while the next biggest sample are Super-Earths.

The Kepler mission ends next year and will be replaced over the next few years with a fleet of new telescopes.

The James Webb telescope, which launches in 2018, will be capable of studying filtered starlight to glean more information about the atmosphere of planets, while the WFIRST will be able to spot trace gases that could prove life exists.

“The ultimate goal of our search is to detect the light from a habitable exoplanet and analyse if oxygen, carbon dioxide and methane are present which might indicate a biological ecosystem on that planet,” added Dr Hertz.

An additional **1,327** candidates are more likely than not to be actual planets, but they do not meet the 99 percent threshold and will require additional study.

Natalie Batalha, Kepler mission scientist at NASA’s Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, California said:

“This work will help Kepler reach its full potential by yielding a deeper understanding of the number of stars that harbour potentially habitable, Earth-size planets, a number that’s needed to design future missions to search for habitable environments and living worlds.”

One thing is for sure, NASA’s obsession with seeking alien planets appears VERY coincidental that UFO sightings across the world are dramatically on the RISE!

U.I.P SUMMARY

Some people believe that this recent NASA announcement was going to be some kind of confirmation about Alien Life being discovered in our Solar system, sadly not but this does appear to be a huge part of the ‘drip feeding of disclosure’ EVEN if NASA did discover Alien life in the Universe, the chances that they would tell us straight away would be VERY slim, so who is to say that NASA don’t already know where there is LIFE in space? Nobody that’s who!

Don’t get us wrong, this IS exciting news and it definitely feels like NASA are trying to educate the masses that we are not alone, but in order to get the TRUTH, **it’s important to keep an open mind and do some research, as one thing is for sure, NASA know far more than they make out!**

What UFOs Mean for Why People Don't Trust Science

Julie Beck, Feb 18, 2016

<http://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/02/what-ufos-mean-for-why-people-dont-trust-science/463386/>

The history of ufology shows the complex psychology of fringe beliefs.

“I have thought all the known quantities over in the case of these objects and arrive at a not too unreasonable answer. The answer is that these objects are unknown, definitely and positively.”

So said a U.S. Air Force sergeant in 1953, trying to explain to investigators (and, I suspect, to himself), what he had seen, standing on a roof on an August night, watching three well-lit, color-changing objects fly by. His statement, which [can be read](#) on Project Blue Book Archive, a site devoted to supporting “serious UFO research,” gets at a fundamental misunderstanding of the people who believe in UFOs—that they are anti-science.

In [a recent paper](#) published in *Public Understanding of Science*, Greg Eghigian, an associate professor of modern history at Penn State University, traces the history of ufology and its relationship with mainstream science, arguing that the mistrust between the two was not because ufologists were ignorant about science. And his analysis holds lessons for understanding other beliefs that run counter to scientific evidence.

Take the Air Force guy—maybe he was an amateur ufologist, or maybe he was just a person who saw something in the sky he couldn’t explain, but he hardly seems to be spouting blind, irrational belief. Rather, he seems to be trying for a Sherlock Holmesian deduction—he’s reviewed the “known quantities” and is trying to arrive at the most logical answer he can, which is that “this was something that I have never seen before or since.”

Many ufologists, Eghigian says, have tried to go about their inquiries logically and systematically, usually by one of two methods. They would either come up with ways to code reports of UFO sightings so they could be statistically analyzed, or they would do detailed case studies.

“These folks were trying to do what scientists do,” he says. “They were trying to model and mimic all the trappings of scientific practice.”

But from the beginning, mainstream science was not welcoming to hypotheses about UFOs, especially not that they could be extraterrestrial in origin. When the first reports of disks and strange lights in the sky appeared in the years after World War II, several governments did collect and analyze these stories. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [theorized](#) that they could be foreign weapons, or maybe a mass hysteria, (“midsummer madness,” officials said in 1952) that could be another kind of security threat.

A few academics engaged with the UFO question (the University of Colorado psychologist David Saunders came up with a widely-used coding system, for one), but not many. For the most part, academia saw the study of UFOs as illegitimate.

This viewpoint was solidified when a University of Colorado commission on UFOs released a report in 1968, writing “nothing has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge.” After that, though not solely because of it, the U.S. Air Force stopped studying UFOs, and with the notable exception of the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI), the natural sciences mostly left aliens alone, too.

But the human sciences started to take an interest starting in the 1970s (though there had been a few studies in earlier decades), not in identifying the flying objects but in identifying what made people believe in them. I asked Eghigian if it changed at all the nature of the mistrust between the two groups, that ufologists had finally started to get attention from mainstream scientists, but it was their persons rather than their hypotheses that were the objects of study.

“Once science starts to talk about UFO believers as subjects for analysis that’s when you start to see more strings of reports of alien abduction, which tend to involve what? Human experimentation.”

“It’s a good question to ponder,” he says. “Offhand my initial instinct would be to say that all it did was to reinforce a sense of frustration.”

“I do think it’s very interesting,” he adds, “that the phenomenon of talking about alien abduction by and large really only takes shape and gets any kind of momentum in the 1970s and 1980s ... Once academic science starts to talk about believers as subjects for experimental investigation or clinical analysis that’s when you start to see more strings of

reports of alien abduction, which tend to involve what? Human experimentation.”

So while it would be wrong to say that ufologists were anti-science, they had plenty of reason not to trust scientists and scientific institutions. Being written off as delusional, and only interesting *because* you’re delusional is surely frustrating. And the “institutional isolation” of ufologists, Eghigian writes, “has only served to reinforce their view that academic and political authorities are, at best, narrow-minded or, at worst, engaged in a deliberate attempt to hide information.”

The secrecy with which the U.S. government and others conducted their initial UFO investigations, while understandable considering their worries that the objects were a national security threat, may have only made believers think there was something to hide.

This sort of actual, intentional secrecy is likely rare, but there are plenty of barriers to understanding that to the right (or wrong) mindset could read as suspicious. For one, many academic journals aren’t open access, so the layperson researching on Google likely wouldn’t be able to read the scientific studies for themselves. And even if they could, the statistical methods and jargon scientists use in their writing could be hard to parse.

For example, “in the natural sciences, the way you instruct is basically through mathematics, and forms of mathematics that are absolutely inaccessible to the vast majority of us,” Eghigian says. “That’s, I think, relatively natural. Perhaps it’s downright unavoidable. But for the general public, that impenetrability of being able to know how to look under the hood—that creates problems. That may not to us academics look like secrecy but to others it does seem like we have our own secret language.”

And then there’s the fact that if you were to ask a scientist about UFOs, or whether vaccines are unsafe, or how to explain a case of seeming telepathy, chances are they’d “consider it professionally silly to even engage in this,” he says.

“For the general public, that impenetrability of being able to know how to look under the hood—that creates problems.”

Not that scientists should be under any obligation to re-consider ideas which plenty of study has

already found no evidence to support. But if lay people are occasionally guilty of not trusting scientists, so too are scientists guilty of not trusting lay people. Interest in UFOs has been on the decline since the 1990s, once the Cold War ended and its attendant anxieties about nuclear weapons and surveillance faded a little. But the history of ufology offers some insight into the nature of this mutual mistrust, that could have implications for other forms of mistrust in mainstream science.

“Most ufologists have been especially sensitive to the fact that scientific cynicism toward them seems to point to a hierarchical asymmetry at work,” Eghigian writes.

People with any sort of scientifically unsupported belief—anti-vaxers, climate-change deniers, believers in ESP—may feel they’re not being heard, that their concerns aren’t being addressed. Scientists may feel that their concerns don’t deserve to be addressed, that giving any attention to these incorrect ideas gives them too much legitimacy. So the trust between science and the public can curdle in places.

As my colleague Emma Green [smartly noted](#) in her recent piece on anti-vaxers, mistrust in science can come from “the monolithic power of science as a source of cultural authority,” to say what is worthy and what is not worthy of attention, what is so and what is not so, what is right and what is wrong. Science is the best tool we have to make these kind of judgments, but it’s only a tool. It’s not a set of facts that are stamped “true” for all eternity. New discoveries can override old ones—there’s always the possibility that we can learn something new, and it will change everything. It’s at least conceivable that someday there might be good evidence for out-there beliefs, like that aliens are visiting, or have visited, Earth—even though there is no such evidence today.

According to a 2015 Pew report, 84 percent of scientists reported as a major problem that the “public doesn’t know much about science.” That may be true, (though [another 2015 Pew survey](#) found that Americans did fairly well on a quiz of basic scientific concepts). But it’s also possible that some ufologists and others who mistrust mainstream science *do* understand it, they’re just hoping that it will eventually confirm what they already believe.

Hillary Clinton Gives U.F.O. Buffs Hope She Will Open the X-Files

By [AMY CHOZICK](#), MAY 10, 2016
http://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/11/us/politics/hillary-clinton-aliens.html?_r=0

U.F.O.s: What Does the Government Know?

<http://nyti.ms/27aDirE>

When Jimmy Kimmel asked [Hillary Clinton](#) in a [late-night TV interview](#) about U.F.O.s, she quickly corrected his terminology.

“You know, there’s a new name,” Mrs. Clinton said in the March appearance. “It’s unexplained aerial phenomenon,” she said. “U.A.P. That’s the latest nomenclature.”

Known for her grasp of policy, Mrs. Clinton has spoken at length in her presidential campaign on topics as diverse as Alzheimer’s research and military tensions in the South China Sea. But it is her unusual knowledge about extraterrestrials that has struck a small but committed cohort of voters.

Mrs. Clinton has vowed that barring any threats to national security, she would open up government files on the subject, a shift from President Obama, who typically dismisses the topic as a joke. Her position has elated U.F.O. enthusiasts, who have declared Mrs. Clinton the first “E.T. Candidate.”

“Hillary has embraced this issue with an absolutely unprecedented level of interest in American politics,” said [Joseph G. Buchman](#), who has spent decades calling for government transparency about extraterrestrials.

Mrs. Clinton, a cautious candidate who often bemoans being the subject of Republican conspiracy theories, has shown surprising ease plunging into the discussion of the possibility of extraterrestrial beings.

She has said in recent interviews that as president she would release information about [Area 51](#), the remote Air Force base in Nevada believed by some to be a secret hub where the government stores classified information about aliens and U.F.O.s.

In a [radio interview](#) last month, she said, “I want to open the files as much as we can.” Asked if she believed in U.F.O.s, Mrs. Clinton said: “I don’t know. I want to see what the information shows.”

But she added, “There’s enough stories out there that I don’t think everybody is just sitting in their kitchen making them up.”

When asked about extraterrestrials in an [interview with The Conway Daily Sun](#) in New Hampshire last year, Mrs. Clinton promised to “get to the bottom of it.”

“I think we may have been” visited already, she said in the interview. “We don’t know for sure.”

While Americans typically point to issues like the economy and terrorism as top priorities for the next president, a desire for answers about aliens has inspired a passionate bloc of voters, who make their voices heard on social media.

Stephen Bassett, who [lobbies the government](#) on extraterrestrial issues, views a Clinton presidency as a chance to finally get the United States to disclose all it knows about life beyond Earth. Since November 2014, Mr. Bassett’s organization has sent roughly 2.5 million Twitter messages to presidential candidates, elected officials and the news media urging a serious discussion of the issue.

“That was a storm, and now it’s like a steady drip,” Mr. Bassett said.

The movement viewed Mrs. Clinton’s decision to correct Mr. Kimmel’s use of the term U.F.O., which some view as loaded and rooted more in science fiction than in science, as a breakthrough because it “suggested she’d been briefed by someone and is not just being flippant,” Mr. Buchman said.

In fact, Mrs. Clinton had been briefed. She was prepped by her campaign chairman, John D. Podesta, who is not only a well-respected Washington hand, having served as a top adviser to Mr. Obama and President Bill Clinton, but also a [crusader](#) for the disclosure of government information on unexplained phenomena that could prove the existence of intelligent life outside Earth.



Mrs. Clinton with Laurance S. Rockefeller in Jackson Hole, Wyo., in 1995. Tucked under her arm is a copy of “Are We Alone?: Philosophical Implications of the Discovery of Extraterrestrial Life,” by Paul Davies. Credit Clinton Presidential Library

“The time to pull back the curtain on the topic is long overdue,” Mr. Podesta wrote in his foreword for the 2010 book “UFOs: Generals, Pilots and Government Officials Go on the Record,” by Leslie Kean, an investigative journalist.

Mrs. Clinton’s position is not a political response to public sentiment — 63 percent of Americans do not believe in U.F.O.s, according to an Associated Press poll. But it reflects the decades of overlap between the rise to power of Bill and Hillary Clinton and popular culture’s obsession with the universe’s most mysterious questions.

In 1996, Mrs. Clinton was ridiculed after Bob Woodward reported, in his book “The Choice,” that as first lady she had held discussions with her deceased role models, [Eleanor Roosevelt](#) and [Mohandas K. Gandhi](#). The tabloid Weekly World News dreamed up sensational headlines about Mrs. Clinton’s adopting an alien baby and having a “U.F.O. love nest.”

The Clinton presidency also coincided with the hit television series “The X-Files” and movies like “Independence Day,” which gave way to an era of fascination with the existence of aliens and the possibility of a government cover-up.

Mr. Podesta, an “X-Files” fanatic, ran a fan club for the show in the Clinton White House. “The ‘X-Files’ fan club would like to invite you and Mulder to lunch at the White House. Don’t let the boss know,” he wrote in a 1998 email, referring to the show’s fictional F.B.I. agent Fox Mulder, according to White House documents. In 1999, Mr. Podesta had

an “X-Files”-themed 50th birthday party that the Clintons attended.

When Mr. Podesta left the White House last year, he posted on Twitter: “Finally, my biggest failure of 2014: Once again not securing the #disclosure of the U.F.O. files. #thetruthisstilloutthere.” Mr. Podesta declined to comment for this article.

Mrs. Clinton, who speaks frequently about her [childhood aspirations](#) to be a NASA astronaut, has been sympathetic to Mr. Podesta’s efforts.

As seen in The Weekly World News, June 1993.
Credit via Weekly World News

In 1995, when she was photographed visiting [Laurance S. Rockefeller](#), a billionaire philanthropist, in Jackson Hole, Wyo., she had tucked under her arm a copy of “Are We Alone?: Philosophical Implications of the Discovery of Extraterrestrial Life,” by Paul Davies.

Before that meeting, [John H. Gibbons](#), the former director of the White House Office’s of Science and Technology Policy, had warned Mrs. Clinton about Mr. Rockefeller, who had spent years pressuring the government to release files relating to a 1947 crash near Roswell, N.M., that had become the source of theories about a cover-up of an alien spaceship.

He will “want to talk to you about his interest in extrasensory perception, paranormal phenomena and U.F.O.s,” Mr. Gibbons wrote.

The meeting enthralled conspiracy theorists and, in turn, inspired Hollywood writers.

“If you look at our mythology, there are elements of those kinds of meetings,” [Chris Carter](#), the creator and executive producer of “The X-Files,” said in an interview. Mr. Carter, who is supporting Mrs. Clinton, added, “If I have to become a fund-raiser to get an invite to her opening up the files, I’ll do it.”

When Mrs. Clinton started to talk openly about U.F.O.s and government disclosure in her 2016 campaign, some activists traced the remarks back to the 1995 meeting with Mr. Rockefeller.

To this subset of Americans who say the government is covering up what it knows about aliens, and who are incredibly vocal on social media, Mrs. Clinton’s discussion of extraterrestrials signaled an important turn.

Other activists do not care as much about Mrs. Clinton’s vow to “open the files,” but do want prominent politicians to seriously acknowledge that humans may not be the only intelligent life in the universe. A major victory, some say, would be for the candidates to be asked about the topic in a presidential debate.

“It shouldn’t be a source of embarrassment to discuss it,” said Christopher Mellon, a former intelligence official at the Defense Department and the Senate Intelligence Committee. “We should be humble in terms of recognizing the extreme limits of our own understanding of physics and the universe.”

[And the meek shall inherit the Earth](#)

by **Billy Cox**, May 5, 2016

<http://devoid.blogs.heraldtribune.com/15537/and-the-meek-shall-inherit-the-earth/>

From the looks of things, De Void’s probably gonna sound like a broken record for the next six months, so you’ll need to take me off your RSS feed. Oh. Wait. I’m not on anyone’s RSS list anyway. Well then. Without further ado:

CBS’ venerable & avuncular Wise Man Emeritus Bob Schieffer really went for broke Tuesday night before the Indiana primary results rolled in. The broadcaster who’s seen and covered so much history he might also be called Mr. Beltway Media Establishment was marveling over the unprecedented low-brow tenor of the presidential campaign. No sir, he’d never seen anything like it. Never ever. He cited half a dozen examples of shocking candidate utterances, and lapses of gentility and proportion.

“I keep hearing this campaign may be the worst ever, an all-time low,” he offered with a bemused hint of a smile. “I don’t know about that. But I know we’re at the deep end of the pool.”

Schieffer’s Captain Obvious shtick made me want to lunge through the TV set, take him by the shoulders and throttle him a few times. “Bob,” I’d say. “Listen to me. Do you even know where the deep end of the pool is?” Then I’d take a-hold of his ears and pull him even closer and say “What about [Hillary Clinton’s UFOs](#)? Have you ever heard a presidential candidate talk about declassifying UFO records and letting taxpayers actually know what they’re paying for? When’s the last time that happened? Why don’t

you tell your viewers something CBS has never told them before?”

Right. Old dogs, new tricks. Same thing Wednesday morning. Clinton has lost Indiana to Bernie, but her lead looks insurmountable; Trump, meanwhile, has bounced Cruz out of the race. Washington Post legend Bob Woodward is on CBS, forecasting the media challenge for Trump/Clinton coverage between now and November.

“You know what’s going to determine the results? How much we find out about them. There is so much more to learn,” he says. “(Washington Post owner) Jeff Bezos has said we have to describe, in multi-part series, in detailed digging investigations, who these people are.”

Hey, that sounds dogged and righteous. Really getting to know everything about these two. Their motivations. Every unexplored and novel aspect of their agendas. Serious gumshoe stuff. Well, obviously you’ll be hitting the Clinton/John Podesta/UFO angle pretty hard. Like, what the hell’s *that* stuff all about, right? Here’s an easy suggestion. Take Philip Bump off the story and go with somebody who can do original front-end reporting. Last month, Bump served up [some 20-year-old rehash](#) about the Clinton administration’s intrigues with The Great Taboo. That piece probably struck WaPo editors as enterprising and newsy, but Bezos is a smart guy who’s not going to settle for mold on his plate.

Bezos is going to want to know why Hillary raised the issue of declassification in the first place, only to turn around and say she’d keep those records secret if they indicate UFOs impact national security, [which they clearly do](#). And The Washington Post is going to blaze this trail first. And Bob Schieffer’s going to follow up with lacerating commentary about why [Air Force veterans’ testimony to these events](#) has been ignored for so long. And tornadoes are going to call for a ceasefire on trailer parks. And Wile E. Coyote is finally going to eat Roadrunner. And Lucy van Pelt is going to let Charlie Brown kick the football. And and and ...

The Weird Tale of the Man Who Discovered “Gravity Shielding” UFO-like Technologies

Micah Hanks, April 19, 2016

<http://mysteriousuniverse.org/2016/04/the-weird-tale-of-the-man-who-discovered-gravity-shielding-ufo-like-technologies/>

Eugene Podkletnov was, and still is, an enigma. As far as one can tell today, he never worked as a physicist in any official capacity; if anything, the Russian inventor was an engineer by trade — albeit a good one — whose most controversial discovery would be uncovered by mere happenstance.

Regardless of how it happened, in 1992 the the materials science laboratories at Tampere University of Technology in Hervanta, Finland, would become home to a discovery of great intrigue — and great controversy. It remains one that, according to some, may yet shed light on the propulsion technologies behind many reports of UFOs.



Evgeny “Eugene” Podkletnov was born in Russia, and before immigrating temporarily to Finland, had worked to receive his master’s degree at the University of Chemical Technology at Russia’s prestigious 130-year-old Mendeleev Institute in Moscow, before spending more than a decade at the Institute for High Temperatures with the Russian Academy of Sciences. His professional work with Tampere University would begin with the attainment of his doctorate in materials science, a path which led him into studies and testing with various superconductors.

While observing one particular superconductor experiment in 1992, Podkletnov began to notice something strange; at the time, he felt it might even be a clue to unraveling the secrets of learning to

defy gravity altogether. More specifically, while observing a rotating ceramic superconducting disc, Podkletnov noticed that when positioned in close proximity to electromagnets below the disc, the effect of gravity on objects being suspended above it seemed to lessen.

Journalist Charles Platt wrote of the incident in a [Wired feature](#) back in 1996, saying that:

“Small objects above the disc seemed to lose weight, as if they were being shielded from the pull of Planet Earth. The weight reduction was small—around 2 percent—but nothing like this had ever been observed before.”

The above statement is correct, at least for the most part. While nothing known to science had proven capable of so much as appearing to lessen the effects of gravity prior to Podkletnov’s experiment, the French physicist Francois Dominique Arago had discovered as far back as 1824 that “a magnet placed near a rotating metallic disc experiences a force tending to make it follow the motion of the disc,” and that furthermore, a needle placed in a fixed position above a spinning copper disc, rather than being allowed to pivot freely, would actually hinder movement of the disc.

In short, something about the movement of a spinning disc, particularly in relation to magnets in close proximity to it, tends to warrant strange observable effects; indeed, Arago had previously recorded that the effects of Earth’s magnetic pull were *lessened* on small objects when a metallic disc began to spin from beneath in such a way.

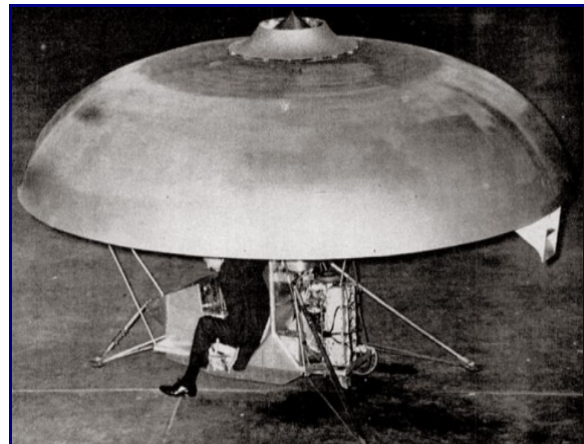
Much like those of Arago, Podkletnov’s observations had been fascinating, though resulting from chance. Recalling the circumstances in his phone conversation with Platt, he described that his curiosity began while noting the strange behavior of pipe smoke, as it began to collect above the spinning superconductor:

“Someone in the laboratory was smoking a pipe, and the pipe smoke rose in a column above the superconducting disc. So we placed a ball-shaped magnet above the disc, attached to a balance. The balance behaved strangely. We substituted a nonmagnetic material, silicon, and still the balance was very strange. We found

that any object above the disc lost some of its weight, and we found that if we rotated the disc, the effect was increased.”

In a scientific paper that would follow, Podkletnov would claim that the superconductor was actually managing to serve as nothing less than a physical shield *against* the Earth’s gravitational field, lessening the apparent weight of the object by as much as 2%. The idea, in theory, could be applied to a wide array of different technologies, although in terms of helping achieve greater lifting efficiency for aerial vehicles (and thus saving energy), the discovery, if valid, could have pointed to an all new field of avionics.

Interesting enough to the researcher of anomalous aerial phenomenon is the curious persistence of the metallic disc, especially in relation to the presence of odd physical effects levied against magnetism and gravity. Could it be that a disc—or as some might call it, a *saucer*—might really be the most efficient shape to be afforded an aircraft capable propelling itself against the forces of gravity?



In a rather revealing statement made by Podkletnov in 1997, the engineer, now claiming to be working with a chemical laboratory based out of Moscow, gave the resolute Mr. Platt an intriguing update to this story; he claimed that in building a new device based on the earlier observations at Tampere, he had now developed a variation on the new technology that could reflect gravitational waves... and in such a way that might eventually become conducive to new kinds of flight which are akin to that of UFO craft:

“Under specific conditions, applying resonating fields and composite superconducting coatings, we can

organize the energy discharge in such a way that it goes through the center of the electrode, accompanied by gravitation phenomena—reflecting gravitational waves that spread through the walls and hit objects on the floors below, knocking them over...The second generation of flying machines will reflect gravity waves and will be small, light, and fast, like UFOs.”

Of course, extraordinary claims require facts and justification in equal measure, and the bold announcement that true “anti-gravity” had been attained drew sharp criticism for Podkletnov’s claims. The same year as his second *Wired* interview, the engineer withdrew a second paper he had submitted for peer review, claiming that the biased attitudes of a so-called “gravity establishment” had effectively thwarted his credibility, both in the scientific community, as well as at his alma mater; Tampere had allegedly banned him from his own laboratory, and hence he finally retreated back to Moscow to find work.

Despite the controversy surrounding Podkletnov’s claims, companies like Boeing, as well as the American Space Agency, NASA, would allegedly begin taking serious interest in what the engineer had claimed to do. A [BBC report](#) from 2002 would later state that Boeing had in fact begun to get involved in anti gravity research:

[D]ocuments obtained by *Jane’s Defence Weekly* and seen by the BBC show that Boeing is taking Dr Podkletnov’s research seriously. The hypothesis is being tested in a programme codenamed Project Grasp. Boeing is the latest in a series of high-profile institutions trying to replicate Dr Podkletnov’s experiment. The military wing of the UK hi-tech group BAE Systems is working on an anti-gravity programme, dubbed Project Greenglow. The US space agency, NASA, is also attempting to reproduce Dr Podkletnov’s findings, but a preliminary report indicates the effect does not exist.

Boeing later refuted the claims, and denied having any involvement, while admitting (rather strangely) that, if they were to be questioned about anything

secret or clandestine, they would be forced to deny it anyway.

Only a handful of other instances would come to light in more recent years, where any attempts at replicating the effects first observed by Podkletnov were undertaken. One American company, while apparently under-equipped for the tests in Podkletnov’s estimation (following a visit by the controversial engineer to their facilities), nonetheless were alleged to have been “silenced”, according to Podkletnov, due to the ongoing repression leveled by the “Gravity Establishment.”

And yet, even with its conspiratorial overtones, it does begin to seem with time that there could be something more to it all; and furthermore, that the difficulties Podkletnov had seen while attempting to secure peer review and other serious academic interest had indeed been squelched by certain members of the so-called “establishment” that he so often spoke of. If anything, this scenario would run almost eerily congruent to what we already know to have happened during the Project Blue Book years with regard to UFOs:

officialdom was *encouraged* to play down or outright debunk UFO reports, based on some strange set of motives which remain quite elusive to this day.

Thus, maybe it’s no surprise, when we consider the parallels that even Podkletnov himself made between his potential discoveries, and existing UFO phenomenon. Could it actually be that for largely the same reasons that UFOs have been given such poor treatment over the last several decades, Podkletnov also suffered at the hands of elitists driving a hidden agenda... and a grouping of people in upper echelons of government (or elsewhere) who likely already know the incredible benefits of antigravity technologies?

NASA Hacker Claims USA Has War Ships In Space

by **Baxter Dmitry**, April 10, 2016

<http://yournewswire.com/nasa-hacker-claims-usa-has-war-ships-in-space/>

High-profile hacker Gary McKinnon claims to have some interesting information about the US Navy's intergalactic operation – there is a top-secret fleet of “eight to ten” war ships in space, with around 25 “Non-terrestrial officers” on their books.

Gary McKinnon is a British lifelong ufologist and computer expert, whose 2002 arrest for hacking into the US Navy and NASA systems was described as the 'biggest military computer hack of all time.'

McKinnon claimed NASA's security was so lax back then, he didn't expect to get caught. He used a program called Landsearch to scan documents and files to look for UFO cover-ups, and he did so undetected for two years before he got caught. President Bush wanted him behind bars. McKinnon faced an intense ten year legal battle in the UK, only narrowly avoiding extradition to the USA.

He has spoken before about exactly what he discovered during his time scanning NASA's documents and files, but never in as much detail as in this interview with RichPlanet TV.

McKinnon claims:

- **In Building 8 at Johnson Space Center, Houston, there is someone whose full time job is to airbrush UFOs from images, since they are so commonly captured.**
- **He found a US Navy spreadsheet entitled ‘Non-terrestrial officers’. McKinnon admits these words “can be interpreted in various ways,” but one thing is for sure: given the name, we know they’re not based on Earth.**
- **McKinnon says there were maybe 25 rows on the excel spreadsheet with officers’ ranks and names, and that the ships had the prefix ‘USS’ just like American sea vessels.**
- **He claims there is evidence of “material transfer between ships”, of which he says there are “possibly eight to ten.”**

McKinnon believes all of this evidence suggests that the US has a fleet of warships in space, which might account for why the Bush administration were so keen to have him incarcerated in the States.

In parts 2, 3 and 4 (below), McKinnon expands on the information shared in this first part (and gives his reasons for not believing in the moon landings, among other things).

Many might be quick to label McKinnon a quack or a liar, but in this interview his body language doesn't suggest he's making anything up: in fact, during the course of the four-part interview, his story is remarkably insightful and consistent.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=PLyBMTo6XPUIyo8f6qo-G7O4tZJ6rp6mti&time_continue=9&v=n1CggoA_O1M

The Disclosure Problem Whitley Strieber, April 29, 2016

<http://www.unknowncountry.com/journal/disclosure-problem>

Hillary Clinton is [hedging her bets](#) regarding UFO disclosure, saying that if there are national security issues involved, she won't be able to proceed after she enters office.

We know for certain that Jimmy Carter promised to tell all prior to entering office, then refused to do so. More recently, he has refused even answer questions about the matter.

Laurence Rockefeller was a passing acquaintance of mine, and we once had a discussion about what happened when he attempted to confront Bill Clinton with the question. Clinton replied, simply, that he couldn't discuss it.

We also know that there are documents that are more than thirty years old that are not defined as national security matters, otherwise John Podesta, in his February tweet on the subject, would not have added that revealing them is “the law.” Unless there is a continuing national security need, information must be released from classification after a 30 year period.

However, if the release of a piece of information might lead indirectly to compromise of a national security matter, then that information can continue to be withheld.

Astronaut Gordon Cooper observed a UFO on the

ground at Edwards Air Force Base in 1957. He said publicly, and told me personally, that films had been taken of it and sent on to Washington. They were obviously classified because they have never been released. They were of a silver object standing at the end of a runway, according to Cooper. It displayed no weapons and appeared to pose no threat. So the photographs do not show something that displays a threat. They would be an example, perhaps, of what John Podesta was referring to when he said that there are documents that should be released because they are no longer legally classified. (Note: there has been some online controversy about whether or not Cooper saw the object itself. His public statements are ambiguous. He told me that he saw it personally.)

I have been told by somebody I believe to be reliable that Jimmy Carter received a briefing about this subject that moved him deeply and upset him profoundly, and led to his subsequent refusal to discuss it further.

It seems clear enough that there is an overarching national security issue that prevents the release of any and all documentary evidence that UFOs are intelligently controlled. Or is it a national security issue? It could also be a social issue.

Say the Gordon Cooper photographs were released, or documents confirming that objects had been detected in the past that were indisputably under intelligent control, what would happen?

I doubt that more than a week would pass before the media would be asking about the alien abductions. Moreover, in the interest of ratings, they would be telling the most sensational and terrifying stories they could, without the slightest sense of responsibility and little regard for the truth. The very worst practitioners of the cult of the evil alien would become immediate sensations.

People like me, with my complex vision of this enigma, would be ignored. The public wants a story about good guys and bad guys, not a nuanced and subtle approach that leads with questions. And yet, in the absence of such an approach, any disclosure process is in danger of becoming a great waste.

I think, and have thought for a long time, that the visitors themselves, in all their complexity and contradiction, are probably in control of the disclosure process. I doubt that it's ever going to be up to a president, or anybody in our official world,

to make any final decisions about it. What's worse, those keeping the secrets may not be entirely candid about their reasons for doing so, or their need for secrecy.

If you were a newly elected president and suddenly found yourself in a briefing being directed in a way that you had never imagined possible and by individuals you had never dreamed existed, you would be shocked into a loss of discrimination. Anything that was said to you under such circumstances, you would take as gospel.

However, from my long experience with the visitors, I would say that such a reaction is literally the worst possible response. Even under such circumstances, which I know from my own life are fantastically difficult to handle, a degree of skepticism must be preserved.

For example, despite the public folklore and the secret community's assumptions, we don't even know if we're dealing with aliens. We don't know what we're dealing with. None of us do, not even those who have been told by the visitors themselves what the truth is. It may or may not be the truth. In fact, it's perfectly possible that the visitors—by which I mean the whole array of apparitions assumed to be aliens—might not know what they are any more than we know what we are.

So the person entering the White House is going to be confronted by an astonishing emotional and intellectual challenge that it would take years of preparation to have the slightest hope of responding in a useful manner.

Over the past few years, I have been laying what I hope is some good intellectual groundwork in publishing *Solving the Communion Enigma* and *Super Natural*. Should there be disclosure, the books point a way to rational discussion of the issues it presents.

Maybe that will make a difference. I like to think it might. Perhaps if the groundwork I and others have been doing matters at all, the visitors will allow the edge of the curtain to be raised after all. We certainly need it. We are on the accelerating curve of an extinction event on Planet Earth, and a new perspective is crucial to our survival.

An admission that the visitors were an unknown and intelligent presence would bring our best minds to the problem. I cannot even imagine what

they would discover, but I do know this: a door will be opened, and a new world will beckon to us from the beyond.

I'm trying to get my mind around what it would be like for a new president with a desire to be the one who told the world that UFO's and aliens are visiting us, only to find out that the truth of the matter is what is communicated in your book Super Natural. That would be a horrifyingly stressful place to be in. Aside from what the public might think, how would the president be able to process that on an individual level? All the while trying to tread the path of leading an enormously complex and disastrously garbled mess of a country. If silence isn't chosen, a rather lengthy visit to a psych hospital might be the only other option. All under the most public eye on earth. Sheesh!

I have had many years to process this information. All of your books, Whitley, have been the sign posts you hope them to be. There are others who write well about it too. That any of this information existed at all may not have ever even occurred to a president or any other commonly public figure.

It takes so many internal realizations along the way. From the first experience that makes you say to yourself "what the hell was that?!" all the way to the ingenious phrase above "In fact, it's perfectly possible that the visitors—by which I mean the whole array of apparitions assumed to be aliens—might not know what they are any more than we know what we are." which leads to the only solution to the situation. "To be as a clear glass through which God can Shine." It cannot be processed with much value except over many years of difficulty.

It really is such an impossible situation. I think you, Whitley, intentionally or no, have communicated with your life what it means to square the circle. Sorry to be vague or meandering. I'm really trying to understand this.

Doubt.
Doubt Thyself.
Doubt even if Thou doubttest Thyself.
Doubt.
Doubt All.
Doubt even if Thou doubttest All.
...and now on with the chase!
paraphrased from Aleister Crowley's "The Book of Lies"

Minnesota MUFON Meeting May 14 Prof. Aaron Tank to Speak

The regular meeting of Minnesota MUFON will be held on Saturday, May 14 at the New Brighton Family Service Center. The doors open for a social time at 1:00 pm. The formal meeting begins at 2:00 pm. The meeting will include a presentation by Prof. Aaron Tank.

The meeting agenda will be:

- 2:00 pm: Announcements, introductions.
- 2:10 pm: Presentation by Prof. Aaron Tank
- 3:10 pm: Q &A session
- 3:15 pm: BREAK
- 3:30 pm: Additional Q & A or a video (Topic TBD)
- 4:50 pm: Meeting ends.
- 5:00 pm: Room must be cleared for next occupants.

Prof. Aaron Tank – Brief Biography:

Aaron Tank was raised in western North Dakota on a family farm. The family has several generations of UFO sightings. The land is part of the Bad Lands and has coal, oil, and Uranium. He teaches Chemistry and Physics at the West Fargo High school. He has taught courses in Tech Schools and Colleges in the Red River Valley.

He has had multiple sightings of UFO's and portals. He has a breeding farm in the Glyndon-Felton area of Minnesota that he lives on and works while teaching. The breeding farm has Angus cattle, hogs, goats, and a variety of birds. They have had donkeys and Belgian horses.

He has done extensive experiments with turning water into the fuel of the future. He has advised the government on several projects through NDSU and UND. Professor Tank will be speaking about his experiences and his researches.

The public is cordially invited. Fee is \$3.00 for MUFON members, \$5.00 for non-members.

Bill McNeff
Asst. State Director
Chief Investigator
Minnesota MUFON

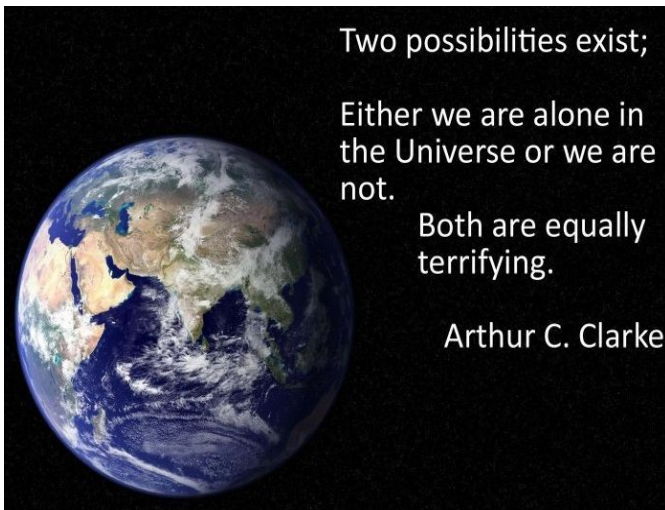
The Co. Rd. E2 bridge has been taken down. Future MN MUFON meetings from the south on I35W will need to take I694 west to Long Lake Road, then south, etc. until a new E2 bridge is built.

New Brighton Community Center
400 10th St. NW, New Brighton, MN 55112
(651) 638-2130

People coming to future MN MUFON meetings
from the south:

Take I-35W N then I-694 W to Long Lake Rd in
New Brighton. Take exit 40 and turn left onto Long
Lake Rd. Continue onto 10th St NW going east.
Continue straight to stay on 10th St NW.
Destination will be on the left.

ALT: Take I-35W N to County Rd 88/New
Brighton Blvd. Exit from I-35W N onto County Rd
88 (N) and Old Hwy 8 SW to 10th St NW. Turn
right on 10th St NW. Destination will be on the left



For up to date information on MUFON Minnesota
meetings and agendas, including special speakers,
visit: <http://www.mnmufon.org/agenda.htm> or
<http://www.mnmufon.org/event.htm>

MUFON Minnesota

State Director: Craig Lang (763) 560-1532
Assist. State Dir.: Bill McNeff (952) 890-1390
Field Invest. Coord.: Bill McNeff
Journal Editor: Joel Henry
(952) 431-2426 E-Mail: mmj@mnmufon.org

MN MUFON WEB PAGE

<http://www.mnmufon.org> - Joel Henry, Webmaster

MUFONET: 3.9777 Mhz Mon. at 7:00pm CST,
Bob Shultz, Net Control

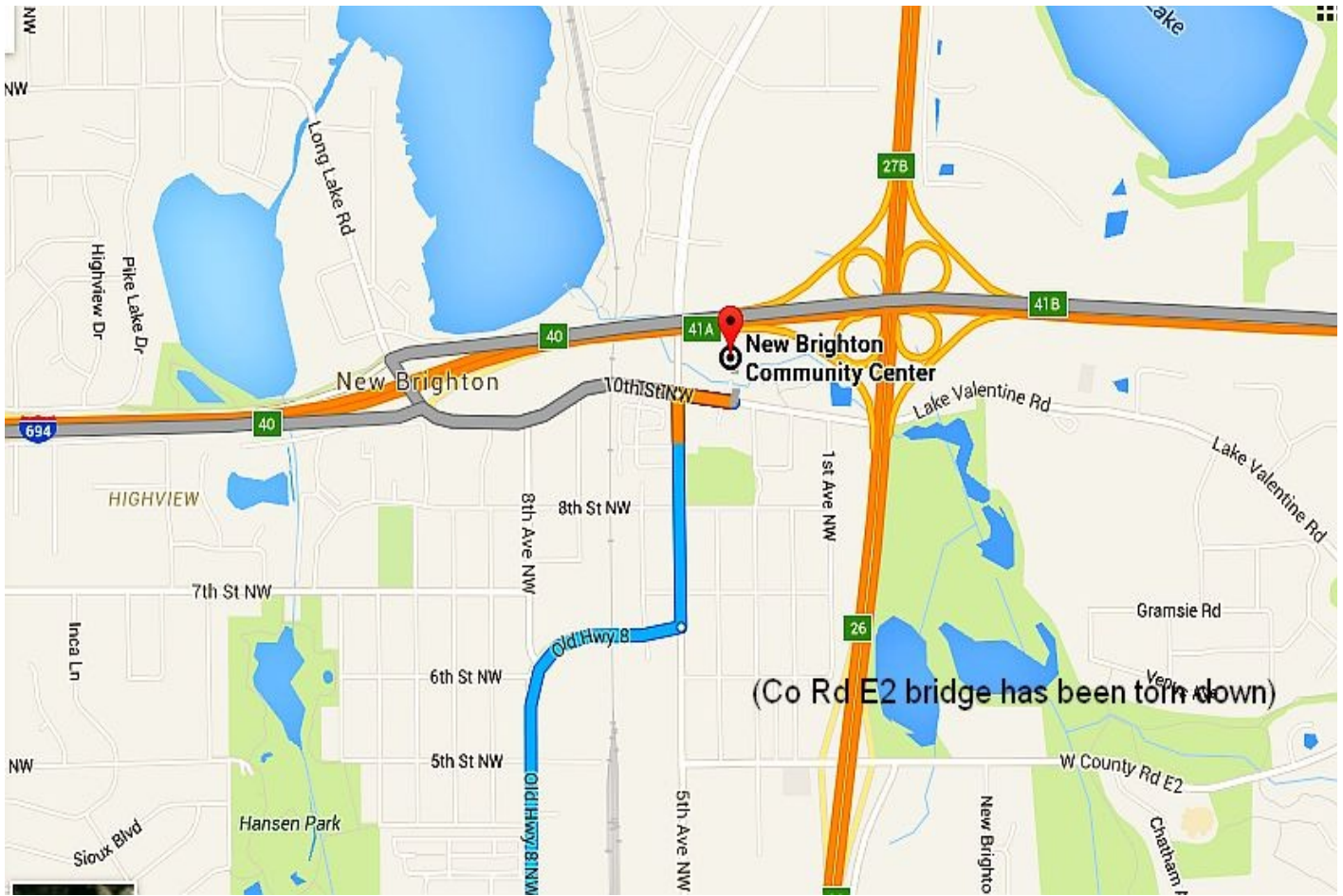
National MUFON Hotline

To report UFO news, sightings, etc. call (888) 817-2220

The Minnesota MUFON Journal (MMJ) is a FREE
publication available by internet only as a .PDF
document. If you send an e-mail request to:
mmj@mnmufon.org and I will add you to my e-mail
notification list. Or you can just go to:
www.mnmufon.org/mmjpdf.htm where you can
check for new issues from time to time.

If you know someone who would like the MMJ, but
does not have e-mail or internet access, you may
print out a copy of the MMJ and give to them as long
as you do not charge for it. If you have news or
editorial contributions you wish to submit for
inclusion please direct your articles or inquiries to
the Editor.

**NOTE: Copyrights for the articles in this issue
are property of the originator(s) and/or their
assignee(s). Articles are reprinted here with
permission or are believed to be in the public
domain. Permission to use or reprint must be
obtained from the original articles author(s).**



Minnesota MUFON Journal
Joel Henry, Editor