



RISE OF THE **RED** DRAGON

**ORIGINS & THREAT OF CHINA'S
SECRET SPACE PROGRAM**

MICHAEL SALLA, PH.D.
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ORIGINS & THREAT OF CHINA'S SECRET SPACE PROGRAM

MICHAEL E. SALLA, PH.D.



Hawaii, USA

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RISE OF THE RED DRAGON

ORIGIN AND THREAT OF CHINA'S SECRET SPACE PROGRAM

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Exopolitics Consultants

PO Box 478

Holualoa, HI 96725 USA

Managing Editor: Angelika Whitecliff

Cover Design: Rene McCann

Author's website: www.exopolitics.org

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Preface

The greatest victory is that which requires no battle.

— Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

On November 20, 2019, newly retired US Air Force Lieutenant General Steven Kwast publicly declared that China is building a space navy with “battleships and destroyers” that could be used against U.S. military assets in space. Two years earlier, Dr. James Sheehy, the Chief Technology Officer for the Naval Aviation Enterprise, a major U.S. Navy research entity, starkly revealed that China has been developing hybrid air, sea, and spacecraft with advanced electromagnetic systems that will revolutionize the aerospace industry. Such developments would also make fossil fuel propelled craft obsolete. These announcements signal a clear and present danger.

Senior Pentagon officials are openly warning us that China is well on the way to having the capacity to

destroy the entire U.S. military and civilian satellite communications grid overnight. Even more concerning is China's efforts to weaponize Artificial Intelligence (AI) in order to gain an asymmetric advantage over its greatest technological rival, the United States. National security analysts are asserting that China's technological and economic development is so rapid that it is on the way to achieving its goal of global hegemony before its target date of 2049. This is the one hundred year anniversary of the communist party's civil war victory and the end of a "century of humiliation" by Western powers according to the current historical view held by the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Political analyst Dr. Graham Allison, founding Dean of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, cautions over "Thucydides Trap", a classically volatile situation whereby the rising hegemon (China) is destined to clash with the ruling hegemon (USA) for global dominance for decades to come. Other prominent China political analysts such as Dr. Michael Pillsbury, author of *The Hundred Year Marathon*, and Brigadier General Robert Spalding, author of *Stealth War*, describe in great detail the military, economic, and technological power acquired by China in recent decades. They specifically warn that China is using stealth war strategies developed during its "Period of the Warring States" by the revered military genius Sun Tzu and other military strategists over two millennia ago. China aims to beguile western democracies into a false sense of complacency until it is ready to unleash a lightning bolt series of actions to displace the U.S. as the global hegemon without firing a shot. Pillsbury and Spalding's collective assessments determine that China is unlikely to change its repressive political system, and instead, will export the advantages of a totalitarian system that increasingly uses advanced technologies and AI to control the lives of its citizens, and slowly extend out around the world. How did China progress from an industrial backwater struggling to feed its vast population to a technological and economic juggernaut, challenging U.S. supremacy on Earth and in space?

For an answer, we must turn to the father of China's "rocket-propelled" space program, Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen. Ironically, Dr. Tsien's brilliant career began on American soil where he rose to prominence and played a founding role first in the launch of U.S. rocket science through the legendary Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). JPL would become one of the leading scientific institutions developing the rockets that powered the NASA space program. By 1950, due to his impressive scientific accomplishments at both JPL and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Dr. Tsien attained national celebrity status across America as a pioneering rocket scientist. Major newspapers regularly interviewed him for his ideas on modern rockets and jet-propelled supersonic aircraft that would one day transport civilians from one side of the country to the other in under an hour.

What is not widely known, however, is that Tsien had also helped the US (Army) Air Force study supersonic saucer-shaped aerospace vehicles captured from Nazi Germany and retrieved from UFO crash sites in New Mexico dating from 1947. Not only did Tsien help U.S. scientists investigate the exotic propulsion systems of captured "flying saucer" craft, but he was also directly involved in the (Army) Air Force's development of a decades-long plan for the reverse engineering of the captured supersonic vehicles for a future multifaceted secret space program.

At the height of his national celebrity status and scientific influence, an unthinkable set of events took place. Tsien was declared a communist sympathizer by the FBI, deprived of all his security clearances, and deported back to China after a lengthy legal battle. A stunned Tsien was forced back to his homeland, and he took with him a treasure trove of America's military and technological secrets.

It is no small wonder that upon returning to China in 1955, Dr. Tsien single-handedly helped the People's Liberation Army develop a rocket program that became the foundation for its fledgling nuclear ballistic missile and space program. While helping China develop modern rockets for nuclear missiles and satellite launch systems, Tsien simultaneously monitored developments throughout China concerning advanced aerospace technologies similar to what he had studied back in the U.S., some of which came from Nazi Germany. This involved investigating ubiquitous UFO sightings throughout China; learning about the contents of mysterious pyramids in Shaanxi province rumored to possess ancient aviation technologies; recovery of artifacts from an ancient flying saucer crash that occurred 12,000 years ago in the China-Tibet border region; Tibetan-Buddhist records of flying saucers and frequent contacts with their occupants; and the Chinese and Soviet attacks on and resulting capture of a major UFO base in Mongolia in 1980 belonging to an unknown and technologically advanced civilization.

In the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan and China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping reached wide-sweeping technology assistance agreements that allowed China to receive some of the most advanced U.S. technologies. While Reagan is widely regarded as having reached these agreements to counter the threat posed by the Soviet Union and weaken it in the international arena, Reagan's true purpose lay in responding to a different threat altogether.

It is a matter of the public record that President Reagan made repeated references to the need for greater international cooperation in order to deal with an imminent extraterrestrial threat. The U.S. agreements for technology assistance laid the foundation for China to move forward with its ambitious industrial modernization program. It also paved the way for Chinese scientists to secretly work alongside their American peers to gain an understanding of several captured extraterrestrial craft being studied within the United States. Multiple insiders confirm that Chinese scientists worked at highly classified facilities where captured alien technologies were being reverse engineered for a future joint international secret space program. In return, the U.S. wanted access to China's extensive database of information concerning flying saucers and the advanced ancient technologies retrieved from its mysterious pyramids, the Gobi Desert, Tibet, and elsewhere.

A true visionary, Dr. Tsien played a decisive role in developing and implementing a decades-long reverse engineering program for the People's Liberation Army, a necessary step for achieving a grander dream: a secret space program for China using exotic propulsion technologies based on electromagnetics and torsion field physics. Tsien was to reprise a role he had played decades earlier when he helped the USAF develop a strategic plan for the detailed examination of captured supersonic vehicles, which comprised not only V-2 rockets but also German and extraterrestrial flying saucer craft. China's meteoric rise as a major power in space, with a secret military space program that today rivals the far older programs established by the U.S. and Russia, owes its success to Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen.

According to Zhuang Fenggan, who in 1994 was appointed deputy director of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Physics and Mathematics Division: "Tsien started the rocket business from nothing.... He was the top scientist and most authoritative person." [\[1\]](#) Ernest Kuh, a professor of electrical engineering from the University of California at Berkeley, said: "Tsien revolutionized the whole of missile science in China — of military science, for that matter.... He is the leading scientist and engineer in the country". [\[2\]](#)

In the 1990s, China secretly began developing aerospace vehicles using exotic technologies after its rapid economic expansion finally made sufficient resources available for the monumental undertaking that Tsien had long planned. China's conventional rocket propelled scientific space program is an effective cover

for the development and deployment of a far more powerful military-run secret space program, which in the short term aims to challenge U.S. dominance in space operations. In the long term, China intends to supplant the U.S. as the global hegemon and use its vast economic resources to project its military authority and influence deep into our solar system and beyond.

Chapter 1 - The Genius of Dr. Tsien Helps Ignite America's Rocket Program

Undoubtedly the most important figure in China's space program ... Tsien Hsue-shen was responsible for directing the development of China's missiles and launch vehicles from 1956 to 1991.

— SpaceTech Asia, 2017

Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen (aka Qian Xuesen, Chinese spelling) was a Chinese mathematician, physicist, cyberneticist, and aerospace engineer whose illustrious scientific career came to impact the United States and China in indelible ways. Eventually, the fruits of his work would bring these two proud nations face-to-face in a power struggle for global supremacy. How did all of this happen? Genius and fate each played a hand in Tsien's story of personal triumph and fickle fall from grace within America, where his career ended in 1950. His homeland welcomed back their prodigal son in 1955, allowing him to bestow upon China his many talents and U.S. gained secrets. Tsien lived to 98 years of age, and his passing in 2009 was honored in the media across both lands. His lifetime's work laid the daring foundations for the two countries' national and secret space program agendas to be fulfilled. The stunning results are only now being revealed within this book.

Born in 1911 in Hangzhou, China, Tsien graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering from Shanghai Jiaotong University in 1934. He interned at Nanchang Air Force Base before traveling to the U.S. in 1935 with a Boxer Indemnity Scholarship to attend the prestigious MIT at the age of 24. ^[3] He graduated from MIT with a Master of Science in mechanical engineering. He then transferred to Caltech in Pasadena, California, to earn his doctorate after taking the advice of a man who would become Tsien's mentor, friend, and colleague.

Thus, legendary physicist and aerospace engineer, Dr. Theodore von Karman, whose theories and experiments led to him being widely regarded as the "father of the supersonic age" became the young man's thesis supervisor at Caltech. ^[4] Von Karman played a key role in the development of U.S. space programs using both conventional rocket and exotic propulsion systems. During and immediately after World War II, von Karman was the principal scientific advisor to Henry "Hap" Arnold, the Commanding General of the US Army Air Force, which was officially launched in 1941. Arnold, a far-sighted visionary, would become the only five-star General ever to have served with two military services: The US Army and the US Air Force.

Von Karman wrote about his first meeting with Tsien and how they quickly developed a close relationship:

One day in 1936 he came to me for advice on further graduate studies. This was our first meeting. I looked up to observe a slight short young man, with a serious look, who answered my questions with

unusual precision. I was immediately impressed with the keenness and quickness of his mind, and I suggested that he enroll at Caltech for advanced study.

Tsien agreed. He worked with me on many mathematical problems. I found him to be quite imaginative, with a mathematical aptitude that he combined successfully with a great ability to visualize accurately the physical picture of natural phenomena. Even as a young student he helped clear up some of my own ideas on several difficult topics. These are gifts which I had not often encountered and Tsien and I became close colleagues. [5]

These particular gifts are also an early sign of Tsien's aptitude for psychic phenomenon. Later in his life, he would vigorously pursue a scientific investigation into the nature of telepathy, a field cautiously accepted by Chinese scientists.

Tsien received his Ph.D. in 1939 and became Von Karmen's protégé. He was introduced to the new field of rocket propulsion, and along with two other engineers at Caltech, built early American versions of Nazi Germany's V-2 rocket. The closeness that developed between von Karmen and Tsien is found in von Karman's autobiography, where Tsien is the only student to whom he devoted an entire chapter. Iris Chang, Tsien's biographer, summarized their close relationship as follows:

The two of them were a marriage. Karman had the genius of physical insight – the ability to visualize aerodynamical problems and to pluck out their key elements. Tsien, meanwhile, had the tenacity and the gift of applied mathematics necessary to work out the details on paper. The division of labor seemed well defined. If Karman saw before him, in a flash, the entire grand sweep and structure of a theory, it was often Tsien who painstakingly erected it with line after line of mathematical formula. If the spontaneous, gregarious Karman saw mathematics primarily as a tool, as the means to an end, the more bookish Tsien saw it as an end in itself; relishing its elegance and grace of form. [6]

The former head of Princeton University's Propulsion and Combustion Laboratory, Dr. Martin Summerfield, also studied at Caltech and was one of Tsien's friends. He recalled how Tsien quickly became invaluable to von Karman:

He was Karman's right-hand man. He would carry out all kinds of projects and thoughts that Karman would have and carry them out with alacrity, and by working night and day he would deliver the manuscript or calculations very quickly, but also very brilliantly. He became a close assistant — Karman's arms and legs — working out formulas that Karman had masterminded. He had the brilliance and he had the speed. It was unusual to find someone like him. [7]

In early 1937, Tsien joined a small group of Caltech graduate students who were studying the feasibility of rockets as future aerodynamic vehicles. On May 29, 1937, he wrote a report titled "The Effect of Angle of Divergence of Nozzle on the Thrust of a Rocket Motor," which was adopted by the group as part of its bible. [8] Von Karman was so impressed by the work of Tsien and the other graduate students that he helped the group gain official recognition as the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology (GALCIT) Rocket Research Group. [9]

After delivering the first conference paper on rockets at the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences (IAS) in New York in January 1937, a student newspaper, *California Tech*, ran a story about the Caltech rocketry group:

The rocket has emerged from the realm of fiction. In the next three months, Frank J. Malina, A.M.O. Smith, and Hsue-shen Tsien, Caltech graduate students in aeronautics, will have more reliable information about rocket motors than the whole world has been able to learn by all its previous attempts. [\[10\]](#)

The *California Tech* quoted one of Tsien's dreams for future rocket experiments:

One object of this experimentation is to learn some of the characteristics of the earth 600 to 900 miles above the surface. The proposed rockets will be composed of three separate parts. A great deal of energy is consumed in rising through the lower layers of dense air, and if possible, will be launched from a high mountain. Once above the dense air, the rocket will drop its dead weight and proceed upwards with a decreased fuel consumption. Finally, at a predetermined time, a second section will be dropped, and the rocket will "coast" to a higher altitude. [\[11\]](#)

Soon, Tsien and the Caltech rocketry group were being interviewed by reporters from major media such as *Popular Mechanics* and Los Angeles newspapers about what rockets could accomplish.

In May 1938, Tsien's first co-written paper with von Karman, "Boundary Layer in Compressible Fluids," was published. It examined the boundary layers of fast-moving objects such as rockets and missiles. This was followed in October by another paper authored by Tsien, "Supersonic Flow Over an Inclined Body of Revolution," published in *Aeronautical Sciences*. [\[12\]](#) Tsien examined the lift of a projectile traveling at supersonic speeds, and how the fixed Mach number is directly proportional to the projectile's angle of attack.

Tsien's theoretical papers and experimental work with the Caltech group was gaining much scholarly interest and press attention. More papers followed quickly, and Tsien was fast attracting national attention for his ground-breaking work on supersonics. After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the U.S. and China became formal allies in World War II. Von Karman personally intervened to get Tsien the necessary security clearance to work on a number of Caltech's military funded projects. In his letter of support, von Karman wrote: "I haven't the slightest doubt as to Tsien's loyalty to the United States." [\[13\]](#) Chang explained that Tsien's freshly granted security clearance allowed him to "work on secret contracts – for the Army, Navy, Army Air Corps, War Department, and Office of Scientific Research and Development – and on higher levels of access than he had ever been permitted previously." [\[14\]](#) This security clearance was critical since it allowed Tsien to collaborate with von Karman on a number of advanced aerospace projects at Caltech being funded by the different military services.

In mid-1943, after Army Air Force photos showed the first evidence that Nazi Germany was building rocket launch pads in northern France, von Karman was asked to write a report, "assessing the ability of U.S. rocket engines to propel long-range missiles." [\[15\]](#) With technical assistance from Tsien and another member of the Caltech rocketry group (GALCIT), von Karman wrote a report dated November 20, 1943, recommending the creation of a new research laboratory, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). GALCIT was renamed JPL in anticipation of its Army funding. Years later, von Karman wrote: "our proposal was the first official memo in the U.S. missile program." [\[16\]](#)

After three million dollars of funding was provided by the US Army's Ordnance Department (an enormous amount at the time), the newly renamed JPL began operations on July 1, 1944. Since JPL officially traces its origin to the graduate student rocketry group created in 1936 at Caltech, which Tsien

joined in 1937, he is credited as one of the founding members of JPL.

Tsien was chief of JPL's first "research analysis" section. One of Tsien's responsibilities as a section chief was to familiarize himself with the work of the other eight sections that made up JPL. In addition to research analysis, these were "underwater propulsion, liquid propellant, solid propellant, materiel propellants, engineering design, research design, and remote control." [17] Chang points out that as "a JPL section leader, Tsien was fast becoming recognized as the world's foremost expert on jet propulsion." [18]

In early September 1944, Dr. von Karman had a secret meeting at La Guardia airport with General Arnold, who candidly discussed future developments in the aerospace industry. The General focused on what Army Air Force intelligence had learned about the advances in German aerospace technology and the many inventions that were under development. This secret meeting was first revealed by von Karman in his autobiography, *The Wind and Beyond* :

When I arrived at the airport, an aide drove me to the end of the runway, where an official U.S. Air Force car was parked. Then the aide disappeared. General Arnold was inside the car, and when he saw me approaching, he dismissed his chauffeur. Not another ear was in sight. We were quite alone.

General Arnold wasted no time in coming to the point: "We have won this war, and I am no longer interested in it. I do not think we should spend time debating whether we obtained victory by sheer power or by some qualitative superiority. Only one thing should concern us. What is the future of air power and aerial warfare? What is the meaning of the new inventions, such as jet propulsion, rockets, radar, and the other electronic devices?" [19]

It's worth pondering what "other electronic devices" the General was referring to that pertained to the "future of air power and aerial warfare." By late 1944, multiple U.S. Army Air Force pilots had begun describing mysterious lights that shadowed and interfered with their aircraft during night-time bombing raids. These were described as "foo fighters," which did not appear on radar and were thought to be part of a new unknown weapons system under development by the Nazis. [20] Later, it would be learned that the Germans were not only working on other electronic devices that had great relevance to the future of airpower and aerial warfare, but they had taken revolutionary steps forward with electromagnetic propulsion and power systems that were part of a radical new design of saucer-shaped supersonic aircraft.

Von Karman continued his account of the secret meeting:

I listened with fascination. I had always admired Arnold's great vision, but I think then that I was more impressed than ever. This was September 1944. The war was not over; in fact, the Germans were to launch the Battle of the Bulge in December. Yet Arnold was already casting his sights far beyond the war, and realizing, as he always had, that the technical genius which could help find answers for him was not cooped up in military or civilian bureaucracy but was to be found in universities and in the people at large. [21]

Finally, von Karman revealed the visionary scope of what General Arnold wanted him to do in response to the new inventions that would impact the future of military aviation:

"What do you want me to do General?" I said.

“I want you to come to the Pentagon and gather a group of scientists who will **work out a blueprint for air research for the next twenty, thirty, perhaps fifty years.**”

This was quite a challenge. I felt flattered and pleased. “General”, I said, I really do not like to work in the Pentagon, but I will do this on the following condition — that nobody gives me orders and that I do not have to give orders to anybody.”

Arnold smiled. “I assure you, Doctor, I will be your only boss. As for giving orders, just let me do that.” [\[22\]](#) [Emphasis added]

Von Karman took an immediate leave of absence from Caltech and, in October 1944, started to work with the Army Air Force as a consultant. Von Karman began to put together the “Scientific Advisory Group” that would draw up the top secret blueprint requested by Arnold, and he immediately asked that Tsien join him as a leader in the project. Chang explains:

Within a few weeks, Karman made an interesting request of Tsien. He asked him to join him in Washington, D.C., and to work with him as a **part of a three-man staff** and also as a member of the Scientific Advisory Group, which would aid the chief of staff of the Army Air Force in examining all possible options of air conflict in any future war. Tsien would work with two of Karman’s close associates, Hugh Dryden and Frank Wattendorf, as his staff, and would also belong to an elite team of some three dozen leading scientists and engineers. [\[23\]](#) [Emphasis added]

Tsien subsequently resigned as head of the research analysis division at JPL and headed to Washington, DC, to join von Karman. Years later, in his autobiography, von Karman explained his decision to give Tsien so much responsibility despite him still not being a U.S. citizen:

At the age of 36, he was an undisputed genius whose work was providing an enormous impetus to advances in high-speed aerodynamics and jet propulsion. For these reasons I nominated him for membership on the Scientific Advisory Group. [\[24\]](#)

Tsien’s participation in the elite scientific team headed by von Karman contemplating the future of warfare in air, sea, and space using supersonic propulsion systems is critical in understanding what he would later provide to the People’s Republic of China after his controversial return in 1955.

Upon reaching Washington, DC, Tsien heard speeches by General Arnold exhorting him and other members of the Scientific Advisory Group to “look into the possibilities of supersonic flight, pilotless aircraft, bombs with increased explosive power, and aerial reconnaissance — even atomic energy as a source of propulsion.” [\[25\]](#) Among the topics discussed by General Arnold was one classified “Double Top Secret”; the research and development of crashed flying saucers thought to be extraterrestrial in origin.

Back in early 1942, President Roosevelt ordered a highly classified investigation of the flying saucer technologies that had come into the possession of the US Army Air Force and the Navy after incidents at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in April 1941, and at Los Angeles, California in February 1942. In my book *US Air Force Secret Space Program*, I discuss both of these incidents in detail along with supporting documentation. [\[26\]](#) Put briefly, the two incidents involved the retrieval of several crashed flying saucer craft determined to be of extraterrestrial origin. Soon after the Los Angeles Air Raid incident, the Army created the Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit (IPU) to conduct the investigation.

After decades of denying such a unit existed, the US Air Force was forced to admit that the Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit had indeed existed in response to a 1984 Freedom of Information Act request. Lieutenant Colonel Lance R. Cornine wrote:

As you note in your letter, the so-called Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit (IPU) was disestablished and, as far as we are aware, all records, if any, were transferred to the Air Force in the late 1950s. The 'unit' was formed as an in-house project purely as an interest item for the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. It was never a 'unit' in the military sense, nor was it ever formally organized or reportable, it had no investigative function, mission or authority, and may not even have had any formal records at all. It is only through institutional memory that any recollection exists of this unit. We are therefore unable to answer your questions as to the exact purpose of the unit, exactly when it was disestablished, or who was in command. This last would not apply in any case, as no one was in 'command'. We have no records or documentation of any kind on this unit." [27]

Cornine's letter acknowledged that the IPU did exist up to the late 1950s, but downplayed it as merely an "interest item" because it was never an operational army "unit" of any kind. However, a subsequent FOIA request to the US Army Intelligence and Security Command led to a reply on April 9, 1990, written by Colonel William Guild. He stated, "all records pertaining to the *unit* were surrendered to the US Air Force Office of Special Investigations in conjunction with Operation 'Bluebook'." [28] [sic] So, according to Army Intelligence records, the IPU was a formal unit related in some way to the study of UFOs, thereby contradicting what the Air Force had to say about the IPU's inactivity. According to Clifford Stone, a 22-year Army veteran, the top secret IPU was headed by General Douglas McArthur. [29]

By early 1944, after a two-year investigation by the Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit, President Roosevelt had reached the decision to delay U.S. research and development on captured flying saucer technologies until after the war. Instead, limited war resources would be concentrated on developing nuclear weapons and conventional weapons systems. In a leaked "Double Top Secret" memorandum dated February 22, 1944, Roosevelt explained the reasoning behind his decision:

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON NON-TERRESTRIAL SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY

I agree with the OSRD [Office of Scientific Research and Development] proposal of the recommendation put forward by Dr. Bush and Professor Einstein that a separate program be initiated at the earliest possible time. I also agree that application of non-terrestrial know how in atomic energy must be used in perfecting super weapons of war to affect the complete defeat of Germany and Japan. In view of the cost already incurred in the atomic bomb program, it would, at this time, be difficult to approve without further support of the Treasury Department and the military. I therefore have decided to forego such an enterprise. From the point of view of the informed members of the United States, our principle object is not to engage in exploratory research of this kind but to win the war as soon as possible.

Various points have been raised about the difficulties such an endeavor would pose to the already hardened research for advanced weapons programs and support groups in our war effort and I agree that now is not the time. It is my personal judgment that, when the war is won, and peace is once

again restored, there will come a time when surplus funds may be available to pursue a program devoted to understanding non-terrestrial science and its technology which is still greatly undiscovered. I have had private discussions with Dr. Bush on this subject and the advice of several eminent scientists who believe the United States should take every advantage of such wonders that have come to us. I have heard the arguments of General Marshall and other members of the military that the United States must assume its destiny in this matter for the sake of the Nation's security in the post-war world and I have given assurances that such will be the case.

I appreciate the effort and time spent in producing valuable insights into the proposal to find ways, of advancing our technology and national progress and in coming to grips with the reality that our planet is not the only one harboring intelligent life in the universe. I also commend the committee for the organization and planning that is evident in Dr. Bush's proposal and the delicate way in which it was presented. I trust the committee will appreciate the situation on which this office must render its decision. [\[30\]](#)

In researching the memorandum's authenticity, Dr. Robert Wood and his son Ryan found that "Double Top Secret" was a rarely used classification category but was nevertheless legitimate. [\[31\]](#) There were other aspects of the memorandum that supported its authenticity, including both leaked and declassified documents concerning the Los Angeles Air Raid incident. [\[32\]](#)

Roosevelt's February 22, 1944 memorandum is highly significant since it shows that there had been wide ranging discussions involving prominent scientists and military leaders over what to do about the captured flying saucers. These discussions certainly included General Arnold in his capacity as Commanding General of the Army Air Force and Dr. Vannevar Bush as President Roosevelt's principal scientific advisor.

Let's briefly review; in October 1944, General Arnold appointed von Karman to head up the Army Air Force's Scientific Advisory Group, which included Tsien as both a consultant and member of von Karman's personal staff, to come up with a blueprint for post-war aviation research and development. Given the contents of Roosevelt's February 1944 memorandum, it's clear that Arnold wanted von Karman to include in his blueprint his conclusions concerning the flying saucer technologies being secretly stored at Wright Field for post-war development.

It's important to emphasize that Tsien was part of a small three-man scientific staff working directly under von Karman, as well as being a consultant to the Scientific Advisory Board. Tsien was also granted security clearance to work on secret contracts for the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD). Indeed, after the war, Tsien had received praise from the OSRD's head, Dr. Vannevar Bush, for his scientific work. [\[33\]](#) The February 22, 1944 Roosevelt memorandum is important documentary evidence linking Tsien's work with von Karman and the OSRD to the Army Air Force's plans to study and reverse engineer captured extraterrestrial spacecraft.

Armed with a Top Secret security clearance, Tsien traveled to scientific laboratories throughout the U.S. to assess the possibilities of the aviation technologies being studied and developed. Between February and April 1945, for example, he toured the RCA Laboratories, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NASA's predecessor), JPL, and other research facilities working on the latest advances in aircraft development. [\[34\]](#) After his tours, Tsien wrote the outline to *Future Trends of Development of Military Aircraft*, "a long-range report that would describe different methods of propulsion, control, and

high-speed aerodynamics.” [35] Next, Tsien was given the very rare opportunity to see first-hand how far Nazi Germany had gone in developing its own revolutionary aerospace technologies.

DOUBLE TOP SECRET

February 22, 1944.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON NON-TERRESTRIAL SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

I agree with the O. S. D proposal of the recommendation put forward by Dr. Bush and Professor Einstein that a separate program be initiated at the earliest possible time. I also agree that application of non-terrestrial know how in atomic energy must be used in perfecting super weapons of war to affect the complete defeat of Germany and Japan. In view of the cost already incurred in the atomic bomb program, it would, at this time, be difficult to approve without further support of the Treasury Department and the military. I therefore have decided to forego such an enterprise. From the point of view of the informed members of the United States, our principal object is not to engage in exploratory research of this kind but to win the war as soon as possible.

Various points have been raised about the difficulties such an endeavor would pose to the already burdened research for advanced weapons programs and support groups in our war effort and I agree that now is not the time. It is my personal judgement that, when the war is won, and peace is once again restored, there will come a time when surplus funds may be available to pursue a program devoted to understanding non-terrestrial science and its technology which is still greatly undiscovered. I have had private discussions with Dr. Bush on this subject and the advice of several eminent scientists who believe the United States should take every advantage of such wonders that have come to us. I have heard the arguments of General Marshall and other members of the military that the United States must assume its destiny in this matter for the sake of the Nation's security in the post-war world and I have given assurances that such will be the case.

I appreciate the effort and time spent in producing valuable insights into the proposal to find ways of advancing our technology and national progress and in coming to grips with the reality that our planet is not the only one harboring intelligent life in the universe. I also commend the committee for the organization and planning that is evident in Dr. Bush's proposal and the delicate way in which it was presented. I trust the committee will appreciate the situation on which this office must render its decision.

DOUBLE TOP SECRET



Figure 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt Memo on Non-Terrestrial Science and Technology, February 22, 1944

AAF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUP

Dr. Th. von Karman
Director

Colonel F. E. Glaszberg
Deputy Director, Military

Dr. H. L. Dryden
Deputy Director, Scientific

Lt Col G. T. McHugh, Executive
Capt C. H. Jackson, Jr., Secretary

CONSULTANTS

Dr. C. W. Bray	Dr. A. J. Stosick
Dr. L. A. DuBridge	Dr. W. J. Sweeney
Dr. Pol Duwez	Dr. H. S. Tsien ←
Dr. G. Gamow	Dr. G. E. Valley
Dr. I. A. Getting	Dr. F. L. Wattendorf
Dr. L. P. Hammett	Dr. F. Zwicky
Dr. W. S. Hunter	Dr. V. K. Zworykin
Dr. I. P. Krick	Colonel D. N. Yates
Dr. D. P. MacDougall	Colonel W. R. Lovelace II
Dr. G. A. Morton	Lt Col A. P. Gagge
Dr. N. M. Newmark	Lt Col F. W. Williams
Dr. W. H. Pickering	Major T. F. Walkowicz
Dr. E. M. Purcell	Capt C. N. Hasert
Dr. G. B. Schubauer	Mr. M. Alperin
Dr. W. R. Sears	Mr. I. L. Ashkenas
	Mr. G. S. Schairer

Figure 2. Tsien's Name highlighted on Scientific Advisory Group list appearing in volume 1 of *Toward New Horizons*

Chapter 2 - Dr. Tsien, Operation LUSTY & the Secret Study of Nazi Flying Saucers

Germany may have recovered a flying saucer as early as 1939.

— General James H. Doolittle, USAF

In March 1945, as Nazi Germany was collapsing, General Arnold asked Dr. von Karman, “Why not go to Germany and find out first-hand how far the Germans actually have gotten in research and development.” [36] As a result, von Karman assembled a team of top scientists to interrogate German engineers and technicians who had worked on advanced aerodynamic research, and also to inspect captured research and development facilities. This Army Air Force Intelligence program was officially assigned the code name “Operation LUSTY” (LU ftwaffe Science and Technology). Tsien was the only foreign national in von Karman’s group of scientists. He was given the temporary rank of colonel and assigned the title of “expert consultant.” [37]

According to a USAF fact sheet, Operation LUSTY had two teams:

On April 22, 1945, the USAAF combined technical and post-hostilities intelligence objectives under the Exploitation Division with the code name Lusty. Operation LUSTY began with the aim of

exploiting captured German scientific documents, research facilities, and aircraft. The Operation had two teams. One, under the leadership of Col. Harold E. Watson, a former Wright Field test pilot, collected enemy aircraft and weapons for further examination in the United States. The other team recruited scientists, collected documents and investigated facilities. [\[38\]](#)

Tsien was part of the second team. From late April to early June 1945, he toured Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway, interviewing former Nazi scientists and inspecting captured facilities. Notably, on May 5, Werner von Braun was among the first of the Nazi rocket scientists debriefed by Tsien, who probed von Braun over the V-1 and V-2 rocket programs. The significance of this meeting was later noted by *Aviation Week* magazine in an issue naming Tsien its 2007 person of the year: “No one then knew that the father of the future U.S. space program was being quizzed by the father of the future Chinese space program.” [\[39\]](#) Tsien and von Karman visited the underground Nordhausen facility, where the V-2 rockets had been assembled and launched, targeting London. Von Karman wrote:

We finished up our work at Braunschweig and then went on to Nordhausen, which lies in the Harz Mountains, about fifty miles south of Braunschweig. Here work on V-2 rockets had been carried out in a fantastic network of underground salt mines. This strange facility also furnished Junkers engine for the Messerschmitt 263, a German jet fighter in World War II. All the work done by slave labor. [\[40\]](#)

In *Thread of the Silkworm*, Iris Chang provides extensive details about the different scientists Tsien interrogated and the facilities he visited. [\[41\]](#) All of his attention was focused upon the development of technologies and principles involving supersonic travel, which was Tsien’s principal field of expertise. The wind tunnels designed for testing objects traveling at supersonic speeds were of particular interest to him and the US Army Air Force.

Operation LUSTY’S two teams and their respective achievements have been discussed by a number of military historians. However, what the general public was never made aware of is that Operation LUSTY allegedly had a third team:

What is not common knowledge is that there was a third team, under the command of Colonel William Shelly. This team was classified as top secret and operated outside of all regular command structures. This team was charged with the capture of all machinery, personnel and documents connected with the German flying saucer research. [\[42\]](#)

Evidence for the existence of a third team is difficult to prove. While conventional military historians understand those supersonic technologies under development in Nazi Germany involving missiles and jet aircraft, they have been very dismissive of claims of a German flying saucer program. In fact, a more recent 2016 book by Graham Simons titled *Operation LUSTY: The Race for Hitler’s Secret Technology* mentions some of the evidence cited in support of a flying saucer program, but then dismisses it as an unsubstantiated rumor.

There have been a number of researchers that have analyzed the flying saucer reports from Nazi Germany and the development of these craft in classified facilities. Henry Stevens’ book, *Hitler’s Flying Saucers* (2003), provides the most comprehensive overview of the numerous newspaper reports and official documents that have appeared or surfaced. [\[43\]](#) Stevens and other authors have also included key interviews with scientists such as Giuseppe Belluzzo and Rudolph Schriever, who each almost simultaneously went on the public record in March 1950 about their participation in the German flying

saucer programs. [44]



Shown above: Pictured in Germany, 1945 (from left), Hugh L. Dryden, Ludwig Prandtl, Von Karman and Tsien. Photo ID: 1.17-12

Figure 3. Source: US Army/Caltech

In addition, Stevens has analyzed “smoking gun” FBI documents containing interviews with credible witnesses of such craft, helping to prove that the Germans were indeed building and testing saucer-shaped vehicles. [45] Among these smoking gun documents are several involving a wartime account from Germany, made by a Polish immigrant living in Texas who saw a flying saucer within a secure facility in 1944 while he was being held as a POW. A November 7, 1957 FBI Teletype gave a summary of the interview:

UPON INTERVIEW ADVISED THAT WHILE GERMAN POW DURING NINETEEN FORTY FOUR OBSERVED A VEHICLE DESCRIBED AS CIRCULAR IN SHAPE, SEVENTY FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS IN DIAMETER, APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN FEET HIGH. THE VEHICLE WAS OBSERVED TO SLOWLY RISE VERTICALLY TO HEIGHT SUFFICIENT TO CLEAR FIFTY FOOT WALL AND TO MOVE SLOWLY HORIZONTALY A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF VIEW ... [46]

Clear testimonial evidence that the Nazi flying saucer prototypes had achieved supersonic flight capabilities is found in historical newspaper reports. A CIA document, dated 12 January 1954, presented a summary of a newspaper interview featuring famed German engineer George Klein giving an overview of the different flying saucer projects he had worked on in Nazi Germany:

A German newspaper ... recently published an interview with George Klein, famous German engineer and aircraft expert, describing the experimental construction of “flying saucers” carried out by him from 1941 to 1945. Klein stated that he was present when, in 1945, the first piloted “flying saucer” took off and reached a speed of 1,300 miles per hour within 3 minutes. The experiments resulted in three designs: one, designed by Mieth, was a disk-shaped aircraft, 135 feet in diameter, which did not rotate, another designed by Habermohl and Schriever, consisted of a large rotating ring, in the center of which was a round, stationary cabin for the crew. [47]

Klein’s testimony would certainly have come to the attention of the Operation LUSTY scientific team,

who would have consequently interrogated him or placed him on a list for follow up.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 7 1957
TELETYPE
URGENT 11-7-57 4-55 PM EST WNK
TO DIRECTOR FBI
FROM SAC, DETROIT 1P
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, IS - X. REBUTEL NOV SIX LAST.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WARSAW, POLAND, WAS GERMAN POW
MAY, NINETEEN FORTY TWO, UNTIL SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTYFIVE.
ARRIVED NY MAY TWO, NINETEEN FIFTYONE, AS DP, AR NO. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UPON INTERVIEW
ADVISED THAT WHILE GERMAN POW DURING NINETEEN FORTYFOUR OBSERVED
A VEHICLE DESCRIBED AS CIRCULAR IN SHAPE, SEVENTY FIVE TO ONE
HUNDRED YARDS IN DIAMETER, APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN FEET HIGH. THE
VEHICLE WAS OBSERVED TO SLOWLY RISE VERTICALLY TO HEIGHT
SUFFICIENT TO CLEAR FIFTY FOOT WALL AND TO MOVE SLOWLY
HORIZONTALLY A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF VIEW OBSTRUCTED BY TREES.
ENGINE OF TRACTOR FAILED TO OPERATE DURING THIS PERIOD AND
ON OTHER OCCASION WHEN HIGH PITCHED WHINNING NOISE HEARD
IN AREA. NO INDICATION OF MENTAL INSTABILITY DURING
INTERVIEW. FURTHER DETAILS FOLLOW ANSD.
CORRECT LINE FOUR WORD VE FOUR SHLD BE WVOF
END AND A K PLS
1 4-56 PM OK FBI WA EV
TU DIC
62-52794-393
Mr. Belmont NOV 13 1957
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Carson
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Figure 4. FBI Teletype discussing Polish witness of German Flying Saucer

What many FBI documents and CIA collected newspaper reports clearly demonstrate is that the Germans were developing multiple flying saucer vehicles as part of the war effort, some of which were capable of supersonic speeds. These sources give detailed information about the development and testing of prototypes, but little information about the success of any one program. To find evidence of successful flying saucer prototypes, we need to consider sources outside of the information made available by the CIA and FBI on their respective databases through the Freedom of Information Act.

Whistleblowers report that four flying saucers had been recovered from Nazi Germany and shipped to the United States. An army cryptologist who used the pseudonym “Kewper” claims he was recruited by the CIA in 1958 to work on UFO sightings. Kewper says that he personally saw four Nazi German flying saucers that had been brought into the U.S. at the war’s conclusion. Veteran UFO researcher Linda Moulton Howe first interviewed him in 1998. She was convinced that Kewper was a credible eyewitness to the events he disclosed. [48]

The craft were first housed at Wright Field (later renamed Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in September 1947), which is where Operation LUSTY was shipping captured German aerospace material. By 1958, the four craft had been moved to the newly constructed S-4 facility at Area 51 for storage and further study; this is where Kewper viewed them. In an interview with Howe, Kewper discussed the different types of German flying saucer craft he witnessed:

At Area 51, the first two craft we saw looked almost identical. They were smaller, not nearly as big as one in the back. Col. Jim [USAF; official “tour guide” at Area 51/S4] mentioned that those two were ‘Vril craft.’ We asked him what ‘Vril’ was. The Col. said it was a foreign saucer built in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s. Then he pointed up ahead and said the next three craft were alien (extraterrestrial) craft retrieved from New Mexico. There were three more in the back and they were huge, all sitting on metal sawhorses or stands to keep them off the ground. The disc on the very end was a huge one and Col. Jim said that was a German WWII craft built in 1938 and was jacked up higher on stands because it had a gun emplacement underneath, which he said the Germans called a ‘death ray’. It was a different shape than the other craft, was dark in color and had a larger top that stood up probably 10 or 12 feet above the saucer. That one had a diameter of about 50 or 60 feet. [\[49\]](#)

Kewper went on to describe what he had been told about the retrieval locations of the four German flying saucer craft:

The other four Col. Jim said were picked up in foreign areas. He said that the German Messerschmitt Haunebu 1 and 2 were picked up in Germany. The other smaller two Vril craft I would think were picked up in Germany as well, but Col. Jim acted like he did not know where those two craft were retrieved. [\[50\]](#)

It is clear that these craft were bought into the United States after World War II under a covert retrieval program such as Operation LUSTY. Consequently, the claim that Operation LUSTY had a third team exclusively hunting down German flying saucers and moving them to the U.S. is supported by documentary and whistleblower evidence.

This takes us to Tsien’s research expertise on supersonics and his travel in occupied Germany as part of Operation LUSTY’s second team headed by von Karman. In addition to rockets and jet aircraft, it is certain that von Karman and Tsien collected scientific data about the German flying saucer prototypes that were retrieved and secretly shipped to the U.S. by LUSTY’s mysterious third team. It would make little sense to have scientists from the second team debrief key Nazi personnel about the rockets and jet propulsion technologies gathered by team one, but not about those invaluable technologies recovered by the third team.

It is important to emphasize here that von Karman was General Arnold’s principal scientific advisor and head of his Scientific Advisory Group. This means that von Karman and his team, including Tsien, would have been given access to ALL captured Nazi technologies in order to fully advise Arnold on their potential future aerospace applications. Therefore, Von Karman, Tsien, and the other scientists making up LUSTY’s second team would have interviewed any German scientists and technicians who had worked on flying saucer projects or their various components essential to the operation.

Tsien would have definitely been intrigued by the possibility of disk-shaped devices capable of supersonic speeds without conforming to known aeronautical principles such as requiring wings for aerodynamic lift. The disk-shaped saucers pointed to an antigravity effect being generated in some unexpected way by a new type of propulsion system. German scientists and engineers who were interrogated would have been asked about the design, navigation, and propulsion systems of the saucers under development, and how the antigravity effect was generated. When Tsien inquired why the Germans were experimenting with such an unconventional design from the perspective of known aerodynamic principles, he may have learned for the first time about the extraterrestrial origin of some of the craft.

History confirms that Tsien interrogated Werner von Braun about his knowledge of the V-2 rocket propulsion system first developed at Peenemunde (1941 to 1943), which was later moved to an underground facility at Nordhausen to escape Allied bombing raids. Did von Braun reveal anything about the Nazi's flying saucer program and their mysterious origins? It is certainly possible given what von Braun later revealed to the German press in 1959 when he came for a visit. When a reporter asked him about a failed U.S. NASA Juno II rocket, he replied:

We find ourselves faced by powers which are far stronger than we had hitherto assumed, and whose basis at present unknown to us. More I cannot say at present. We are now engaged in entering into closer contact with those powers ... [\[51\]](#)

Here, Von Braun was hinting at an unknown space power, possibly extraterrestrial, that could interfere with U.S. rockets. It is certain that von Braun would have elaborated on the role of his mentor, Dr. Herman Oberth, in the development of the V-2. Oberth, generally regarded as the father of German rocketry, was stationed at Peenemunde from 1941 to 1943 and was awarded a medal by the Nazis for "outstanding, courageous behavior ... during the attack" made by Allied bombers during Operation Hydra. [\[52\]](#)

In addition to his extensive knowledge about rockets and their supersonic flight performance, Oberth was also very learned about UFOs and their mysterious origins. Likely, his expertise extended to the flying saucer prototypes developed by the Nazi SS. This is reflected in interviews where Oberth revealed his extensive understanding of UFO flight behavior and how electrical charges were used to influence gravity. In a 1968 interview, Oberth claimed:

... today we cannot produce machines that fly as UFOs do. They are flying by means of artificial fields of gravity. This would explain the sudden changes of directions... This hypothesis would also explain the piling up of these disks into a cylindrical or cigar-shaped mothership upon leaving the earth, because in this fashion only one field of gravity would be required for all disks.

They produce high-tension electric charges in order to push the air out of their path ... and strong magnetic fields to influence the ionized air at higher altitudes.... This would explain their luminosity ... Secondly, it would explain the noiselessness of UFO flight. Finally, this assumption also explains the strong electrical and magnetic effects sometimes, but not always observed in the vicinity of UFOs. [\[53\]](#)

It's worth recalling General Arnold's statement to von Karman prior to sending him off to Germany with Operation LUSTY; the general instructed him to learn about the Nazi's aerospace inventions, which in addition to V-2 rockets included "the other electronic devices." [\[54\]](#) From Oberth's description, it's clear that UFOs could be included among the "electronic devices" of interest to Arnold and the Army Air Force, which the Nazis had been working on. Furthermore, in response to a question about Nazi Germany's rapid technological development up to and during World War II, Oberth said: "We cannot take credit for our record advancement in certain scientific fields alone. We have been helped." When asked by whom, he replied, "the peoples of other worlds." [\[55\]](#)

Oberth was not alone in his belief that Germany had been helped by extraterrestrials in developing their advanced aerospace technologies. William Tompkins, aid to US Navy Admiral Rico Botta during WWII, delivered briefing packets from a naval espionage program to top scientific and military institutions around the United States. Tompkins says these contained top secret intelligence concerning how the

Germans were being helped by an extraterrestrial civilization. In his book, *Selected by Extraterrestrials*, Tompkins wrote:

The Navy agents (spies) in Germany discovered what all those “out of this world” aliens gave Hitler: UFOs, antigravity propulsion, beam weapons, extended life and plenty of mind-controlled willing girls programs. The Reptilians made a deal with the Third Reich SS giving them this big box full of toys in exchange for letting Hitler enslave the rest of the planet. [56]

Tompkins claims that he visited Caltech (JPL) facilities three or four times from 1942 to 1944, delivering the briefing packets. [57] Tsien, while working at Caltech/JPL prior to his relocation to Washington, DC, or when visiting aviation facilities in late 1944 as part of the Scientific Advisory Group, likely encountered one of Tompkins’ briefing packets. It would have made for strange reading at the time. Once in Germany, viewing Nazi facilities and interrogating captured Nazi scientists, Tsien came face-to-face with the evidence supporting the claims that the Germans were working on flying saucer craft that used antigravity technologies, and were being helped by an extraterrestrial species.

In the book *Antarctica’s Hidden History*, a detailed analysis is given reviewing the alleged Nazi SS documents that were released at the end of the Cold War by a former member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Terziski. [58] In 1991, Terziski claimed he came into the possession of a leaked documentary film from the Nazi SS archives that had been circulated among the Warsaw Pact countries; it revealed different types of flying saucer craft built and tested in Nazi Germany. [59] The film displayed documents dated from late 1944 and early 1945 with detailed data on four different sized flying saucers that were under development and flight tested by the Nazi SS in various underground research facilities.

The flying saucer craft built and tested by the Nazis far exceeded the supersonic speeds mentioned by George Klein. In fact, the Vrill and Hanubu I-III series of flying disks were all capable of hypersonic flight (five times the sound barrier). One of the leaked Nazi SS documents details the production statistics of four flying saucer models in terms of how many had been built, the number of times each was test flown, and the propulsion system it used. What Tsien and his colleagues would have found most intriguing is the reference to two propulsion systems used in the different models. The burning question they certainly asked themselves was: have the Germans come up with an alternative to rocket propulsion for achieving supersonic flight?

There is a reference to a propulsion system simply titled “Schumann,” which is short for “Schumann SM-Levigator” discussed in other documents released by Terziski. [60] This is a propulsion device allegedly developed by Professor Otto Schumann, who was among the German scientists brought into the U.S. in 1947 under Operation Paperclip – a joint military effort to bring German scientists into America who could help advance research and development in different scientific fields. This means that Schumann was interviewed by Operation LUSTY’s scientific team sometime between May and June of 1945. No records have been released from the interrogation, but the LUSTY team must have been sufficiently impressed to have recommended him for extraction to the U.S. under Paperclip. Therefore, Tsien was well aware of Schumann’s testimony and its significance for understanding exotic propulsion systems.

44

Flugkreisel-Erprobung, Stand / Anzahl Erprobungsflüge:

HAUWEN I (vorhanden 2 Stück)	52	E-IV
HAUWEN II (vorhanden 7 Stück)	106	E-IV
HAUWEN III (vorhanden 1 Stück)	19	E-IV
(VRIL I) (vorhanden 17 Stück)	84	(Schmann)

Empfehlung:

Beschleunigen von Abschlusserprobung
und Produktion „HAUWEN II“
+ „VRIL I“

Figure 5. Alleged Nazi SS Document show Flying Saucer production figures

Schumann's research specialty was high voltage electrostatics and highly pressurized plasma. We know that his research had an aircraft propulsion application since the Army Air Force placed him at Wright Field, Ohio, in 1947, to work on a classified project. In my book *US Air Force's Secret Space Program*, details are provided about the reverse engineering program that had begun at Wright Field. [\[61\]](#) It must have greatly intrigued Tsien that high voltage electrostatics and highly pressured plasma had aircraft propulsion applications.

similar to the Biefeld-Brown effect. [64] Briefly put, the Biefeld-Brown Effect dates back to 1923 when Thomas Townsend Brown first learned that high voltage electrostatic charges could provide a previously unknown thrust to a capacitor in the direction of the positively charged side. He cooperated with a professor of physics at Ohio's Denison University, Dr. Alfred Biefeld, in improving his experiments and measurements. Brown filed for a British patent in August 1927, which was granted to him in November 1928. [65] Schumann's field of expertise would have made him familiar with Biefeld's work, which he may have adapted to create his Schuman Levitator.

The Nazi SS flying saucer production document shows that 17 Vril-I craft were built, and flight tested 84 times. Additional Nazi documents show the crew size of the Vril-I as two, with a flight duration of 5.5 hours and a top speed of 7,200 mph (12,000 km/hr). [66] This is significant given Kewper's testimony that two of the Vril-I craft came into the U.S. for study and reverse engineering. Since these craft were brought in by Operation LUSTY's third team, this means that Tsien, von Karman, and the other scientists on the second team learned about the "Schumann SM-Levitator" that powered the Vril-I. However, there was a second propulsion system mentioned in the Nazi SS document.

This document also described the testing, production numbers, and propulsion systems of three different Haunebu prototypes. The Haunebu series of craft were fitted with propulsion systems marked "E-IV," which is a German designation for a "Tachyonator-7 drive". UFO researcher Rob Arndt described the Tachyonator-7 drive as:

... a revolutionary electro-magnetic-gravitic engine which improved Hans Coler's free energy machine into an energy Konverter coupled to a Van De Graaf band generator and Marconi vortex dynamo [a spherical tank of mercury] to create powerful rotating electromagnetic fields that affected gravity and reduced mass. It was designated the Thule Triebwerk [Thrustwork, aka Tachyonator-7 drive]. [67]

The last craft in the series, the Haunebu-III, was allegedly capable of achieving a staggering 24,855 mph (40,000 km/hr), taking it to the edge of escape velocity from Earth. It's worth emphasizing that the document was created sometime in 1944/45 for craft the Nazi SS had unsuccessfully attempted to weaponize. In *Antarctica's Hidden History*, I discuss a German colony secretly established in Antarctica during the war. Left unchecked postwar, this colony made significant improvements to the Haunebu series, enabling them to escape the Earth's gravity and travel to the moon and beyond. [68]

The companies that built key components for the Vril and Haunebu exotic aerospace vehicles included Dornier, Siemens, I.G. Farben, Messerschmitt, Zeppelin, Krupp, and others. [69] It would be safe to say that some of the corporate scientists and engineers working on such projects would have been debriefed by the scientific team of Operation LUSTY, and perhaps even interrogated by Tsien.

Soon after his return to the U.S. on June 20, 1945, Tsien set about writing his contribution to the classified report that General Arnold was expecting on future military aviation development targets over the next twenty to fifty years. Tsien's almost unlimited exposure through the Scientific Advisory Group allowed him to assess what was occurring in leading U.S. aerospace institutions. This exposure included what he had witnessed in occupied Germany under Operation LUSTY, and whatever else von Karman had privately shared with him. All of this gave him powerful insights into the future aerospace technologies to be cultivated by the U.S. military. He had been placed in a unique position to learn first-hand how the U.S. military was going to respond to the revolutionary potential of jet engines, rocket propulsion, and,

more importantly, to the antigravity propulsion systems found aboard flying saucer craft. Tsien was among a select cadre of senior scientists who were involved in shaping the broad outline of the future US Air Force that would possess not only supersonic jet aircraft and rocket propelled missiles, but also a secret space program featuring reverse engineered flying saucer technologies.

In the autumn of 1945, Tsien resumed his teaching and research career at Caltech and was promoted to Associate Professor that November. Tsien edited the scientific studies he and his colleagues had conducted at CalTech, prior to his work in Washington, DC with the Scientific Advisory Group, into a definitive work on aeronautics. Journalist Mark Wade explains:

Returning from Germany, Tsien edited the leading findings of the project in the 800-page *Jet Propulsion*, which would become the classified technical Bible for post-war aircraft and rocket technical research in the United States. [\[70\]](#)

From his time with the Scientific Advisory Group, Tsien contributed at least six papers for a nine volume series edited by von Karmen called *Toward New Horizons*. [\[71\]](#) It was the unclassified portion of the decades long blueprint for a future US Air Force requested by General Arnold. Not surprisingly, there was no mention of the German flying saucer programs and the revolutionary antigravity propulsion technologies they employed. Such information has remained highly classified to the present day.

An idea of how serious the nature in which the flying saucer issue was handled early on has been given by Wilbert Smith, a senior official with the Canadian Government's Department of Communications. In an official report to his superiors in 1950, he addressed key points about the flying saucer matter and identified President Truman's science advisor, Dr. Vannevar Bush, as head of small investigative group:

1. The matter is the most highly classified subject in the United States government, rating higher even than the *H-bomb*.
2. Flying saucers exist.
3. Their modus operandi is unknown but concentrated effort is being made by a small group headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush.
4. The entire matter is considered by the United States authorities to be of tremendous significance. [\[72\]](#)

It's important to point out that while working as a member of the Scientific Advisory Group, Tsien became very familiar with the principles of atomic energy, including its destructive application through the Manhattan Project. He found the possibility of using atomic energy as a propulsion system especially intriguing. One of the papers he wrote for *Toward New Horizons* multivolume series is titled, "Possibility of Atomic Fuels for Aircraft Propulsion of Power Plants." [\[73\]](#) Here, Tsien may have already combined what he had learned from Nazi Germany's innovative research on new propulsion systems with his interest in atomic energy as a revolutionary power supply with aerospace potential.

Von Karman was delighted by Tsien's work with the Scientific Advisory Group and Operation LUSTY, and in developing the Army Air Force's decades-long blueprint. He conveyed his satisfaction to General Arnold, who, in December 1945, arranged an official commendation for Tsien's "excellent and complete" survey of new propulsion technologies, and his "invaluable" contribution to nuclear propulsion systems.

Similar praise came from presidential advisor Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. [\[75\]](#) Given Wilbert Smith's revelation that Bush was heading up a small task group with oversight over the flying saucer issue, Bush's acknowledgment of Tsien becomes markedly significant. Coming just after the completion of Operation LUSTY, it was high praise indeed. Von Karmen, Arnold and Bush understood that Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen's genius was critical to understanding German breakthroughs not only in rocketry and jet propulsion, but also in the development of flying saucers and their revolutionary propulsion systems.

Chapter 3 - Dr. Tsien Joins Scientific Advisory Board Investigations of UFO Crashes

RAAF Captures Flying Saucer on Ranch in Roswell Region

— Headline, *Roswell Daily Record* , July 8, 1947

With the end of World War II, the Scientific Advisory Group was disbanded after its final meeting on February 6, 1946. General Arnold personally thanked its members, expressing his hope that they and their colleagues would help the Air Force “continue its advanced preeminence” during peacetime. [\[76\]](#) The group had initially been set up under the premise that civilian scientists could assist the US Army Air Force to anticipate new directions in aeronautical research to help the war effort. Furthermore, it had been established under General Arnold before his scheduled retirement. On January 9, 1946, General Carl A. Spaatz replaced him as Commanding General.

A week after the disbanding of the Scientific Advisory Group, an idea initially proposed by von Karman in *Toward New Horizons* for a permanent peacetime scientific group began to gather support. Thomas A. Sturm, an official US Air Force historian, writes:

Dr. von Karman later personally endorsed and expanded on the proposal to General Arnold, indicating his “strong belief” that the AAF commander would need frequent and valid scientific advice, and a group of distinguished scientists on ready call could best provide it. [\[77\]](#)

Arnold passed on von Karman's recommendation to then Major General Curtis LeMay, who had been installed as the first “Deputy Chief of Air Staff for Research and Development” in October 1945. [\[78\]](#) LeMay approved the proposal and passed on his recommendation to General Spaatz, who likewise approved the idea, and subsequently, issued formal letters of invitation to eminent scientists who were chosen to become part of the permanent scientific group. Sturm explains:

Spaatz noted that “the success of the Air Forces in the recent war was due, in large measure, to the integration of our scientific, industrial and military resources [and] future security will, in turn, depend on the degree to which we are able to continue this intimate, constructive relationship.” The new group – to be called the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) would help to insure the survival of this relationship by affording the Air Force “guidance in the planning and programming of research and development activities.” [\[79\]](#)

Von Karman accepted Spaatz's invitation to be the first chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB), a full-time position he would hold from March 1946 to December 1954 when he retired. [80] By successfully advocating that the board needed to report directly to the Chief of Staff, Von Karman ensured that the SAB's recommendations would not be filtered out by career military scientists and engineers within the different bureaucratic layers of the Air Force. [81]

Immediately, Von Karman recommended Dr. Tsien to join the SAB to provide advice on future trends in the development of supersonic aircraft and new propulsion systems. A colorful explanation was given by von Karman on the SAB's role that spells out what he wanted Tsien and other members to do for the USAF:

[W]e are here to do what you might call 'crystal gazing' ... and attempt to foresee what will happen in ten years. Some of the problems the board should embrace are ... current scientific problems. We should establish a certain procedure which will make it possible for the military establishment to use the services of the individual board members for urgent problems. [82]

Essentially, the SAB would provide civilian scientific perspectives on possible future technologies, long-term plans for their development, and resolve advanced technology problems encountered by Air Force career scientists and engineers. Tsien's membership on the board gave him further invaluable experience in developing long-term plans, ten-years, twenty-years, or more, upon his return to China.

The SAB was divided into five panels, each of which was designed to specialize in areas of aeronautical interest to the Air Force. Tsien was an inaugural member of the "Aerospace Vehicles Panel," a committee focusing on experimental supersonic aircraft such as the XS-1 (aka Bell X-1) "rocket plane." [83] The XS-1 was a forerunner to the Boeing X-20 Dyna-Soar program, an early version of the later Space Shuttle, which ran from 1957 to 1963.

**APPENDIX C
MEMBERSHIP *
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD
1946-1964**

NAME	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64		
Townes, Dr. Charles H.																					MIT
Tsien, Dr. Hsue-shen																					Caltech
Tullis, Dr. John L.																					New Jersey Hosp.

Years of membership, Ex officio member or associate advisor.

Composite of extracts from Thomas Sturm, *The USAF Scientific Advisory Board: Its First Twenty Years, 1944-1964*, pp. 136,142

Figure 7. Official USAF document confirming Tsien Hsue-Shen's SAB membership from 1946 to 1949.

On June 17, 1946, Tsien and von Karman attended the first meeting of the SAB along with 24 other consultants. [84] The board members were then flown to Wright Field on June 19 to tour the facility, receive detailed briefings, and to draw up a comprehensive research and development plan. Up to 1949, while serving on the SAB, Tsien frequently visited Wright Field as well as other military installations across the country to monitor the latest developments in aeronautics to foresee future developments and problems.

Of special interest to von Karman and Tsien were the German scientists interrogated or identified during Operation LUSTY, and subsequently brought into the United States. Those like Dr. Otto Schumann, who had expertise in electromagnetic energy and propulsion systems used within the Nazi flying saucer programs, were high on the list of those to be visited in order to monitor progress in research and development efforts.

It's worth emphasizing that the US Army Air Force (soon to become the US Air Force in September 1947) had already begun what would become a decades-long reverse engineering program for the captured flying saucers. Tsien was a prominent part of this effort through his close work with von Karman and the Aerospace Vehicles Panel of the Scientific Advisory Board.

Tsien's published scientific papers and classified work with the earlier Scientific Advisory Group had come to the attention of Dr. Jerome Hunsaker, head of MIT's Department of Aeronautics (1933-1951), who subsequently offered Tsien a position as an associate professor with the promise of tenure. Tsien accepted the position despite Caltech going to great lengths to get him to stay. In a letter to MIT's President, Dr. Hunsaker wrote: "I believe C.I.T. put considerable pressure on him to reconsider." [85] Nevertheless, Tsien moved from Pasadena to Boston in September 1946 and began to work at MIT under Hunsaker.

What is important to keep in mind about Hunsaker's direct involvement in luring Tsien away from Caltech is that Hunsaker was part of the small group of scientists, led by Dr. Vannevar Bush, who were investigating the flying saucer issue. Recall Wilbert Smith's secret disclosure of Bush's involvement in such a group to the Canadian Government in 1950. A leaked document called the "Eisenhower Briefing Document" reveals the name of this group to be Majestic 12, and both Hunsaker and Bush's names appear among its 12 founding members. Operation Majestic 12 was formally set up by President Truman on September 24, 1947, by executive order to take charge of the UFO/flying saucer issue. Both the Eisenhower Briefing Document and Truman Executive Order were rigorously investigated by famed UFO researcher Stanton Friedman, who concluded that nothing was found to invalidate their authenticity. [86]

146 **APPENDIX E**

APPENDIX E (Continued)

AEROSPACE VEHICLES PANEL
(Continued)

	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Francis H. Clauser						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Milton U. Clauser																			
Alfred J. Eggers, Jr.																			
Robert R. Gilruth																			
William L. Gray																			
William R. Hawthorne																			
Nicholas J. Hoff																			
Richard E. Horner																			
John R. Markham																			
Rene H. Miller																			
Clark B. Millikan																			
Courtland D. Perkins																			
Perry W. Pratt																			
L. Eugene Root																			
George S. Schairer																			
William R. Sears																			
Francis R. Shanley																			
C. Richard Soderberg																			
Hayner J. Stewart																			
Warren E. Swanson																			
William J. Sweeney																			
Hsue-shen Tsien	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

* ■ - Years of membership, ☒ - Tenure as chairman, ★ - Liaison member.
(See Appendix D for precise panel names for particular years.)

Composite of extracts from Thomas Sturm, *The USAF Scientific Advisory Board: Its First Twenty Years, 1944-1964*, pp. 146-47

Figure 8. Official USAF document confirming Tsien Hsue-shen was a member of the SAB's Aerospace Vehicles Panel from 1946 to 1949.

If the authenticity of the Eisenhower Briefing Document is accepted, Bush and Hunsaker's membership

raises several intriguing questions concerning their awareness of Tsien's work with von Karman's Scientific Advisory Group and Operation LUSTY up to early 1946. One question that arises is whether Tsien was lured to MIT not just because of his innovative work on atomic and other advanced propulsion systems for supersonic aircraft, but because of his familiarity with the Nazi flying saucer programs and their revolutionary electromagnetic propulsion systems? Another intriguing question is whether, in addition to being a consultant to the Air Force's Scientific Advisory Board, was Tsien also a consultant to Hunsaker and the Majestic 12 Group while working at MIT up to 1949?

It is clear that Tsien's work on Operation LUSTY and his understanding of the revolutionary potential of the Nazi flying saucer programs had greatly impressed Hunsaker. While Tsien's widely recognized conventional work on rockets, jet propulsion, and nuclear energy was impressive and had made him a "rising star" in the field of aeronautics, it was his classified work on flying saucer technologies that was of distinct interest to Hunsaker. [87] To more fully understand the saucer technologies developed by the Nazis and extraterrestrial visitors, Hunsaker needed Tsien's help. This was especially important since intelligence sources at the time revealed that the Nazis had secretly set up a base in Antarctica with flying saucers capable of hypersonic speeds that were equipped with directed energy weapons. As Operation Highjump vividly demonstrated in late 1946 and early 1947, nothing in the U.S. military's arsenal could match what the Nazis had secretly developed in Antarctica with the help of their extraterrestrial allies. [88]

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002

EYES ONLY COPY ONE OF ONE.

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

DOCUMENT PREPARED 18 NOVEMBER, 1952.

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

* * * * *

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Figure 9. Vannevar Bush and Jerome Hunsaker appear as founding members of MJ-12

Not only was Tsien important to the US Army Air Force's effort to study saucer technologies, but the Majestic 12 Group needed Tsien's input to develop future policy and priorities in responding to the

national security threat posed by the Nazi colony and their extraterrestrial allies. One of the issues that required immediate attention was potential applications of nuclear energy, which Tsien continued to be apprised of through his association with the Manhattan Project. Tsien's work on nuclear energy as a viable propulsion system in the development of future aircraft captured the attention of many. Iris Chang writes:

Tsien also prepared a series of lectures on nuclear-powered rockets that he later delivered at MIT and the Johns Hopkins Laboratory in Silver Springs, Maryland – lectures that so captivated the imaginations of his listeners that they were remembered for decades. [\[89\]](#)

Tsien's teaching style was uncompromising and difficult to comprehend for his students, many of whom felt intimidated by him and dared not ask questions. Nevertheless, Tsien's brilliance was never questioned, and he continued to stand out.

In May 1947, Tsien was promoted to full professor at MIT, something that most professors could only achieve after 20 years of teaching and research. At only 35 years of age, Tsien had become one of the youngest professors ever to receive tenure at MIT. [\[90\]](#) While at this institution, Tsien continued to work with von Karman and the SAB in conducting pioneering aeronautical studies. The work involved an active study of both UFO sightings and crashes in the New Mexico area. Fortunately, there is documentation proving that von Karman and the SAB were directly involved in UFO studies.

A May 12, 1949 document, which was declassified and released by the USAF in 1975, shows that von Karman was leading an investigation on UFOs through the SAB. The document issued by the Inspector General, 17th District Office of Special Investigations, Kirtland Air Force Base, states:

On 27 and 28 April 1948, Dr. Joseph Kaplan, University of California, a member of the Scientific Advisory Board, USAF, visited this district office, and other Governmental and military facilities in the area [Atomic Energy Commission's Sandia Base and Los Alamos National Laboratories]. The purpose of the visit was to review the reports of investigations and the circumstances surrounding the unidentified aerial phenomena that has been observed in this area during the last five months and to thereby make recommendations as to the advisability of making a scientific investigation into the occurrences. The investigation was conducted under orders transmitted to him by Dr. Theodore von Karman, Secretary of the Scientific Advisory Board, USAF. [\[91\]](#)

This document is vitally important since it conclusively shows that von Karman was giving orders to different scientists working with the SAB to investigate various aspects of the UFO phenomenon. It confirms that the board was discussing the UFO/flying saucer phenomenon and its implications for aeronautical research. The topic fell directly into the area of responsibility given to the board's Aerospace Vehicles Panel, which Tsien sat upon up to 1949. Tsien was involved in more than classified board discussions about UFO sightings. He also participated in the scientific investigations of the crashed flying saucers secretly recovered by the (Army) Air Force.

There are two leaked documents that explicitly connect von Karman and the SAB to highly classified studies of debris recovered from flying saucer crashes in the state of New Mexico. One of the documents is dated July 16, 1947, and is titled "Air Accident Report on Flying Disk Aircraft near the White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico." [\[92\]](#) It is classified "Top Secret" and was issued by Lieutenant General Nathan Twining, who, at the time, was in charge of the Army Air Force's Air Material Command, headquartered at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. The Air Accident Report states:

As ordered by Presidential directive, dated 9 July 1947, a preliminary investigation of a recovered "Flying Disc" and remains of a possible second disc, was conducted by the senior staff of this command. The data furnished in this report was provided by the engineering staff personnel of T-2 and aircraft laboratory, Engineering Division T-3. Additional data was supplied by the scientific personnel of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, CIT and the Army Air Forces Scientific Advisory Group [aka Scientific Advisory Board], headed by Dr. Theodore von Karman. Further analysis was conducted by personnel from Research and Development...

Upon examination of the interior of the craft, a compartment exhibiting a possible atomic engine was discovered. At least this is the opinion of Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. von Karman. [93]

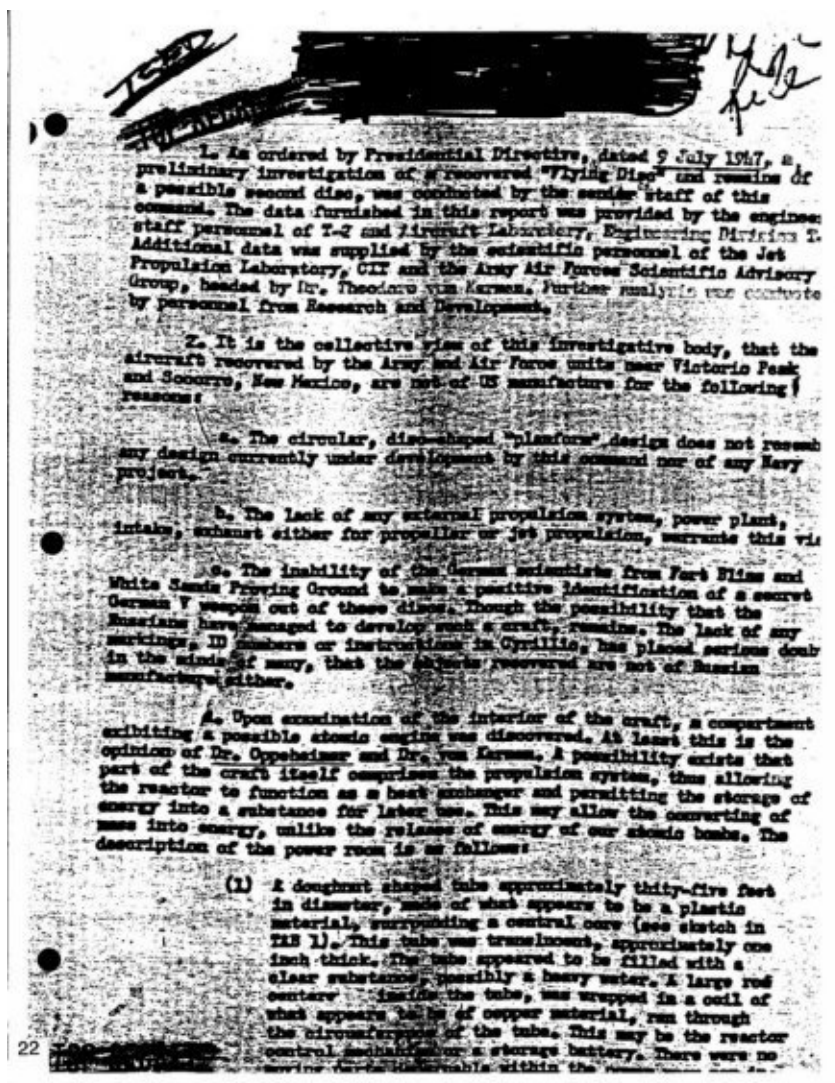


Figure 10. Air Accident Report linking Theodore von Karman & Scientific Advisory Board to Crashed Flying Saucer Investigations

The report clearly links von Karman and the Scientific Advisory Board he headed to the study and analysis of recovered flying saucer debris from two crash sites. Furthermore, the report establishes a link between JPL/Caltech and MIT through their respective studies of flying saucer debris. At the time, Tsien was a Professor at MIT, but he returned to JPL in the fall of 1949 as the Goddard Professor of Jet Propulsion. Given Tsien's advanced aeronautical propulsion work at both MIT and JPL/Caltech, and simultaneous membership on the Scientific Advisory Board, he may have well been involved in pooling the respective scientific analyses of the recovered craft between these two elite institutions.

One area of common interest between JPL/Caltech and MIT was the possibility of nuclear powered aircraft. Nearly two years earlier, in December 1945, Tsien had written his “Possibility of Atomic Fuels for Aircraft Propulsion of Power Plants.” [\[94\]](#) The discovery of a nuclear powered extraterrestrial spacecraft would have generated much excitement in Tsien, verifying that his earlier idea was not only feasible but incredibly, had actually been developed by an off-planet civilization.

According to Dr. Robert Wood and Ryan Wood, who are widely viewed to be the world’s leading experts in authenticating leaked UFO related “Majestic” documents, the Air Accident Report is categorized with a “Medium to High Authenticity” rating. [\[95\]](#) They explain:

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. [\[96\]](#)

While their “medium-high level” rating indicates “strong signs of authenticity” for the July 1947 Air Accident Report, there are still grounds for doubt as expressed by skeptics. [\[97\]](#) It is a different case with a second leaked document, which is the full-scale military and scientific investigation of the crashed flying saucer initially examined in the Air Accident Report. [\[98\]](#)

The Woods gave the second document, which is titled the “White Hot Report” and dated September 19, 1947, an authenticity rating of “High Level of Authenticity.” [\[99\]](#) They explain this rating as follows:

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. [\[100\]](#)

If one accepts the work of the Woods team in authenticating the White Hot Report as genuine, then it’s logical to assume that the Air Accident Report – its antecedent in the New Mexico crash investigations – is similarly genuine. While some may nevertheless continue to dispute the authenticity of the leaked White Hot Report and Air Accident Report, it’s worth emphasizing that the declassified USAF document from May 12, 1949, confirming von Karman’s report ordering a scientific study of UFOs, *is undisputed*. Importantly, it corroborates both Majestic documents as authentic investigations into crashed UFOs that were part of a larger scientific inquiry ordered by von Karman. Consequently, I consider both Majestic document reports to be genuine and will now examine the contents of the White Hot Report, and what it tells us about the roles of von Karman, Tsien, and the Scientific Advisory Board in investigating UFO crashes.

The White Hot Report, like its predecessor report, was commissioned by Lt. General Nathan Twining. Dr von Karman again played the foremost role as the Air Force’s chief scientific expert on exotic propulsion systems and UFOs. The White Hot Report identified 12 senior military personnel as part of a mission led by Twining to analyze flying saucer debris from multiple crash sites in New Mexico, including the famed July 1947 Roswell UFO crash. The mission was also supported by four distinguished scientists contributing to the comprehensive study: “Dr. Theodore von Karman, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. James H. Doolittle, Professor Albert Einstein.”

The White Hot Report is divided into five parts: I. Intelligence Estimate; II. Technical Evaluation; III. Scientific Probabilities; IV. Political Considerations; and V. National Security Structure. Von Karman contributed to the Technical Evaluation and the Scientific Probabilities of the recovered craft. The Scientific Probabilities section begins as follows:

1. Based on all available evidence collected from recovered exhibits currently under study by AMC, AFSWP, NSPA, AEC, ONR, NACA, RAND, USAAF, SAG and MIT, are deemed extraterrestrial in nature.... The technology is outside the scope of U.S. science, even that of German rocket and aircraft development. [\[101\]](#)

The conclusion that craft debris was determined to be extraterrestrial in origin and was being studied at a number of scientific institutions is highly significant in terms of Dr. Tsien's involvement. Two of the institutions named in the White Hot Report, SAG (Scientific Advisory Group/Board) and MIT, directly involved Tsien. His membership on the Scientific Advisory Board's "Aerospace Vehicles Panel" is of the most significance. This is the panel that would have had the most expertise in identifying the critical aeronautical components of a crashed flying saucer, and consequently, made recommendations to the Air Force Chief of Staff for a long-term R&D plan.

The White Hot Report also states that the debris was being studied at the AMC (Air Materiel Command) headquartered at Wright Field, which Tsien often visited in his capacity as a consultant to the Scientific Advisory Board. It's safe to conclude that Tsien's membership on the Aerospace Vehicles Panel gave him access to the retrieved craft being stored at Wright Field. Indeed, prior to von Karman finalizing his contribution to the White Hot Report, it is quite likely that he consulted with Tsien.

The White Hot Report goes on to state:

2. Interplanetary space travel is possible provided adequate funding, necessary resources are made available, and national interest is piqued....
6. The laws of physics and genetics may have a genesis in a higher, structured order than once previously thought. [\[102\]](#)

These points are highly significant given that von Karman and the scientific colleagues he consulted, specifically Tsien and members of the Aerospace Vehicles Panel, believed that the building of interplanetary spacecraft was feasible and only required the necessary funding and resources. Furthermore, they believed that a new approach to the laws of physics and genetics, including a better understanding of esoteric topics such as ESP and telepathy, would aid such a scientific venture. Decades later in China, Tsien would advocate a systematic study of ESP and telepathy as integral to an improved scientific understanding of the universe – a study he would term "somatic science". [\[103\]](#)

Given that the chief responsibility of the Scientific Advisory Board was to develop long-term plans for the R&D of future aerospace technologies, then it would be safe to conclude that a highly classified plan was written on reverse engineering the extraterrestrial spacecraft recovered in New Mexico and the retrieved Nazi flying saucers, all of which were being studied at Wright Field/Wright Patterson AFB. Due to Tsien's position on the Aerospace Vehicles Panel and his earlier contribution to Von Karman's *Toward New Horizons* blueprint written in 1944-1945, he would have played a key role in helping von Karman write such a long-term reverse engineering plan. Essentially, von Karman's Scientific Advisory Board helped the Air Force develop its first highly classified R&D plan for a "secret space program" based

upon the reverse engineering of captured Nazi and extraterrestrial spacecraft, and Dr. Tsien was directly involved in the effort.



Figure 11. Dr. Theodore Von Karman. First Chairman of Scientific Advisory Board (SAB). 1946 -1954 . Source: USAF

At this point, it's worth summarizing the scientific expertise Tsien gained on the flying saucer topic through his various historical associations with von Karman, Caltech, JPL, the Scientific Advisory Board/Group, and MIT. First, as part of the core group of graduate students working with von Karman's Caltech rocketry group, which eventually merged into JPL in 1944, Tsien was at the cutting edge of new propulsion technologies being developed. It's highly possible that during this time, he may have been exposed to information from the briefing packets William Tompkins was distributing on behalf of the US Navy to leading aeronautical institutions, which Tompkins claims discussed supersonic propulsion systems being developed at the time by the Nazis in a flying saucer program.

Second, as a full-time staff member of von Karman's Scientific Advisory Group from late 1944 to February 1946, Tsien toured various U.S. facilities conducting pioneering aeronautical research. During these visits, he encountered information on the flying saucer crashes in the U.S. that were extraterrestrial in origin, which were slated for further study and development after World War II ended.

Third, as a member of Operation LUSTY's scientific team led by von Karmen, which traveled to Germany from April to July 1945, Tsien learned about what the Germans had been developing in their multiple supersonic aviation programs. This included the flying saucers that were found and shipped to the U.S. by LUSTY's third team. The Nazi prototypes were brought to the Army Air Force's Wright Field facility, which Tsien frequently visited as a member of the Scientific Advisory Group from 1944 to 1946. The principles behind the supersonic propulsion systems of the Nazi prototypes were of particular interest to Tsien.

Fourth, as a consultant to the Scientific Advisory Board from 1946 to 1949, Tsien worked closely with von Karman in analyzing the revolutionary propulsion systems, their potential applications, and cultivating future R&D plans spanning one to five decades. As the declassified May 12, 1949 Air Force document confirmed, von Karman and the Scientific Advisory Board were actively studying UFO

sightings. [\[104\]](#) Furthermore, as the two leaked Majestic documents reveal, von Karman and the Scientific Advisory Board were actively studying and analyzing the remains of recovered extraterrestrial spacecraft brought to Wright Field.

Finally, Tsien's aeronautical expertise would have been invaluable to his position as a newly promoted full professor (1947) at MIT working under Jerome Hunsaker, who only a few months after the Roswell UFO crash became a founding member of the Majestic 12 Group. Hunsaker and other Majestic 12 members needed to come up with a long-term program to respond to two critical situations: the extraterrestrial visitation that was occurring and the presence in Antarctica of Nazis who had begun flying over U.S. territory. Just as Tsien had helped von Karman and the Scientific Advisory Board develop a decades-long development plan for reverse engineering extraterrestrial spacecraft, Tsien may have helped Hunsaker and the Majestic 12 Group develop similar long-term plans based on his analysis of the craft debris taken to MIT for study, as revealed by the White Hot Report.

The groundbreaking exposure Tsien had to flying saucers and their exotic propulsion technologies in the U.S. helps explain his subsequent interest in UFO sightings and paranormal topics such as ESP and telepathy. [\[105\]](#) As we will see in later chapters, UFOs will become a topic of great interest for Tsien and Communist Party leaders in the People's Republic of China.

After three years at MIT (1946-1949), Tsien accepted an offer to return to Caltech in the summer of 1949 as the Robert H. Goddard Professor of Jet Propulsion. It was here that he became a national celebrity rivaling Werner Von Braun with his ideas of supersonic rocket planes that could travel from New York to Los Angeles in one hour. However, it was at the height of Tsien's celebrity status and academic reputation in the United States that disaster struck.



Figure 12. Tsien Hsue-shen interviewed about his rocket plane in *The Miami News*. December 1, 1949, p. 1.

Chapter 4 - Disaster Strikes: Dr. Tsien's Arrest & Deportation to China

“It was the stupidest thing this country ever did,” former Navy Secretary Dan Kimball said later. “He was no more a Communist than I was, and we forced him to go.”

— *The New Yorker*, November 3, 2009

On June 6, 1950, while sitting in his Caltech office, the same room von Karman had previously occupied, Tsien was visited by two FBI agents. He was told that several people he had befriended at Caltech in the 1930s were members of the Pasadena Communist Party. The agents claimed Tsien's name was on a list of members under the alias “John Decker,” and he was suspected of being a communist. Tsien strenuously repudiated the charges and claimed he was opposed to international communism. “Russian Communism,” in Tsien's opinion, “was nothing more than a totalitarian form of government, and relative to democratic or free government it was ‘evil’”. [\[106\]](#)

Despite the lack of concrete evidence establishing his ties to communism, the FBI nevertheless arranged

for Tsien's security clearances to be revoked immediately. Tsien's ability to continue his pioneering aeronautical research at Caltech was suddenly destroyed overnight. Chang writes of the reaction from Caltech to the FBI's accusations:

The Caltech faculty and administration were incredulous when they heard the news. Tsien, a communist? Some believed Tsien to be the most aristocratic person they knew. And wasn't he married to the daughter of a military strategist who had worked under Chiang Kai-shek? No, Tsien was the last person – the very last person – the Caltech establishment would have suspected as being Communist. [\[107\]](#)

Two weeks later, Tsien announced that he was going to resign from Caltech and return to China. For a few, this only served to support the FBI's suspicions that he was a communist and possibly a spy. Why return to Communist China, after all, if you were not a communist? Others, who knew Tsien better, realized that he was reacting out of "a combination of pride, anger, confusion and fear, all emotions consistent with the person Tsien had become." [\[108\]](#) Furthermore, there were strong personal reasons for returning, since his ailing father had not yet seen his young grandchildren and was requesting his son's return. U.S. officials suspected that Communist authorities were pressuring Tsien's father to ask his son to come home. Apparently, this was a common practice among Communist authorities in getting Chinese nationals with technical expertise to return from universities worldwide to help modernize China.

The Caltech administration and von Karman leaped to Tsien's defense. The President of Caltech, Lee DuBridge, best summarized the views held by von Karman and most of the faculty:

This is a ridiculous situation that one of the greatest rocket and jet propulsion experts in the country is not only denied the opportunity of working in his chosen field, but by such denial is forced to return to occupied China and his talents made available presumably to the Communist regime there. [\[109\]](#)

Unfortunately for Caltech, von Karman, and the U.S., this is ultimately what happened.

Matters grew further compounded for Tsien. He attempted to ship his personal possessions, including books, papers, and notes to Hong Kong prior to his departure for China. However, when the movers noticed some of the papers marked as "Secret" and "Confidential", Customs officials were notified. Eight cases of papers were seized by U.S. Customs on the grounds that these violated a number of federal laws, including espionage. A federal judge agreed, and on August 25, 1950, a warrant was issued for Tsien's arrest.

Things could not have happened at a worse time since the onset of the Korean War had led to a backlash against those accused of communist sympathies. In response to press inquiries, Tsien issued a statement about the contents of his attempted shipment prior to his detention:

There are no code books, signal books and no blueprints. There are some drawings, logarithm tables, etc., which someone might have mistaken for codes. I wished to take my personal notes, many of which were lecture notes, and other material with me for study while I was gone. I most certainly was not attempting to take anything of a secret nature with me. [\[110\]](#)

The press, which only months earlier had depicted Tsien as a visionary rocket scientist, was now branding him a possible communist spy. After the warrant for his arrest was served, he was incarcerated

for two weeks at an immigration detention facility before being released on bail set at the surprisingly high figure of 25,000 dollars (equivalent to over \$250,000 in 2020).

Despite a legal decision that nothing classified was found in his personal notes, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) decided to deport Tsien under the Subversive Control Act of 1950 on the basis that he was a member of the Communist Party when he last entered the U.S. in 1948. [\[111\]](#)

From 1950 to 1955, Tsien lived in a legal limbo created by conflicting bureaucratic imperatives. The State Department would not allow him to leave for China due to his extensive knowledge of classified U.S. aeronautical research, yet he lived under a cloud of immediate deportation after the INS ruling. Tsien was still allowed to teach at Caltech, but he was not able to conduct further aeronautical research since his security clearances had never been restored. It was only after the end of the Korean War (July 27, 1953) that negotiations between China and the U.S. over prisoners of war became the catalyst that led to his eventual departure.

In June 1955, President Dwight Eisenhower privately approved the release of Tsien and other Chinese nationals with significant technical information that could help the Communist regime. Eisenhower had been briefed that such a gesture was essential in gaining the release of American POW's. On August 4, 1955, the INS wrote to Tsien, informing him that he was free to leave the United States. [\[112\]](#)



Figure 13. National newspapers covered Tsien's Arrest

In the meantime, Tsien had managed to send a letter to his wife's sister requesting communist authorities to assist him in returning to mainland China. On August 8, 1955, while at negotiations conducted in Geneva, Tsien's letter was explicitly brought up by the Chinese Ambassador, Wang Ping-nan, taking by

surprise the American delegation led by Ambassador Alexis Johnson: “The letter, Wang asserted, was vivid proof that many Chinese scientists in the United States who wanted to return to the mainland were unable to do so.” [\[113\]](#) In September 1955, Tsien left for China as a result of a deal reached by swapping him for eleven captured American airmen. Years later, China’s Prime Minister (aka Premier) Zhou Enlai spoke about the Geneva negotiations and triumphantly declared: “We had won back Tsien Hsue-shen. That alone made the talks worthwhile.” [\[114\]](#)

What Tsien took back to China was not just his vast knowledge of the U.S. effort to develop rocket and jet propulsion programs, but also what he had learned from Nazi Germany’s pioneering flying saucer research, and classified U.S. studies on the retrieved crashed extraterrestrial craft up to the end of 1949.

It’s worth speculating upon the extraordinary circumstances that led to Tsien’s deportation, and whether there was a hidden group or conscious intelligence maneuvering this sad outcome. There are three scenarios worth consideration. First, according to the dominant viewpoint, a combination of bad luck, the onset of McCarthyism, racial discrimination, and amazingly poor judgment by immigration and FBI officials altogether resulted in Tsien being targeted and driven away from his adopted home. Essentially, it was nothing but chance and bad luck behind it all.

However, a second possibility involves a hidden long-term plan to help China bridge the technology gap with the USSR and the United States – so that one day China would rival these superpowers in terms of global dominance. This scenario is rooted historically: a powerful group of hidden controllers (aka Deep State/Illuminati) has built up rival centers of global power in order to play them off against each other to perpetuate war, poverty, and famine around the planet. This viewpoint is best reflected in the book *Gods of Eden* by William Bramley, who views humanity as being manipulated in this way over many thousands of years by a sinister group of extraterrestrials that he calls “the Custodians.” [\[115\]](#) This control group contrived Tsien’s disastrously controversial departure from the U.S. to make him willing to share all the classified secrets he had acquired with a totalitarian state wishing to build a powerful military with nuclear weapons. The ultimate goal was for China to attain military and technological parity with the U.S. as quickly as possible so both countries could be manipulated into a future apocalyptic nuclear war. This pessimistic explanation casts Tsien in the role of an unwitting pawn in a manipulative multi-decade plan hatched by the Deep State.

The third possibility is that there is a non-human planetary intelligence that attempts to bring about balance among major powers in a way that fosters global peace, equality, and abundance. This viewpoint is reflected in the work of James Lovelock and his idea of the *Gaia Hypothesis*, which was first explained in his influential book *Gaia: A New Look at Life on Earth*. [\[116\]](#) Lovelock believes that “homeostasis” is a planet-wide process that asserts itself when Gaia (aka Earth) detects itself to be out of balance in some critical way. While Lovelock believes homeostasis to be a mechanical self-regulating process that works at a macro level between living organisms and their inorganic environment, the process may just as well be a non-human intelligence of vast scope that can work at a micro-level to guide human and planetary affairs.

This latter perspective is best reflected in the work of the German philosopher Georg Hegel, who asserted that a *Zeitgeist* (spirit of the ages) guides human affairs through “World-Historical Figures” so that humanity grows in self-awareness towards a collective manifestation of Absolute Spirit. [\[117\]](#) This is the most optimistic of the three possibilities explaining the extraordinary circumstances behind Tsien’s deportation and makes him a world-historical figure whose role was to bring balance to a planet long

dominated by Western powers and materialism. Tsien's involvement in the establishment of secret space programs in both the U.S. and China is, therefore, part of a plan by a higher intelligence to introduce greater harmony and a deeper manifestation of "Absolute Spirit" to the planet.

Was Tsien an unfortunate victim of chance events; was he a puppet manipulated by a sinister group of global controllers; or was he a "World-Historical Figure" chosen by a planetary Zeitgeist to bring about peace and harmony at a global level? It's possible that all three explanations may be correct in a manner similar to the proverbial Matryoshka doll, where the most obvious explanation, chance, can be unpacked to find deeper explanations hidden inside.



Figure 14. Matryoshka Dolls

Chapter 5 - Tsien Lays Foundations for China's Space Activities

The dream of yesterday is the hope of today and the reality of tomorrow.

— Robert Goddard, Builder of first U.S. Rockets

Upon Tsien's momentous return to China in October 1955, the most immediate issue he confronted was the country's backwardness when it came to the development of rockets and other modern aerospace technologies. Tsien would no longer be doing cutting-edge research in leading aeronautical institutions. Instead, he followed a similar career path to that of his mentor, von Karman, who had sacrificed his academic career to help the USAF prepare for the supersonic age of ballistic missiles, jet propelled aircraft, and future spacecraft using exotic propulsion systems. Tsien now helped the Chinese military follow a similar research and development (R&D) path to the one outlined in the decades-long blueprint prepared for the US Army Air Force back in 1944, which was laid out in *Toward New Horizons* by von

Karman with Tsien's help. Not surprisingly, Tsien's "plan for Chinese scientific research ... bore a haunting resemblance to the monumental blueprint for U.S. air defense he had worked on only ten years earlier". [\[118\]](#)

Ultimately, Tsien combined two role models he had encountered during his 20-year stay in America. First he became "the von Karman of China" by creating a multi-decade blueprint governing aeronautical developments for the People's Liberation Army (PLA). [\[119\]](#) He also later helped the PLA begin the more challenging task of reverse engineering flying saucer technologies that had come into China's possession. Second, Tsien became the "von Braun of China" by directly overseeing the construction of ballistic missile systems that would inevitably become the backbone of the country's future "public" space program. [\[120\]](#)

Zhou Enlai arranged for the Communist Party hierarchy to immediately install Tsien into the Chinese Academy of Sciences and assigned him a leadership role in China's fledgling nuclear weapons and ballistic missile program. Tsien began his monumental task by launching the "Institute of Mechanics" in Beijing, which focused on "applied mechanics and the development of high-speed aerodynamics for defense purposes". [\[121\]](#) The institute opened on January 5, 1956, with Tsien as the founding director. It was followed only months later by Zhou Enlai backing Tsien's proposal to Communist Party leaders to establish a research facility for aeronautics and missile development.

Zhou Enlai oversaw the Communist Party process sanctioning the creation of the "Fifth Academy of the Ministry of National Defense," which was launched on October 8, 1956, with Tsien as the founding director. In his book *China's Space Program*, Brian Harvey summarizes the significance of this series of events in terms of the official birth of China's space program:

In April 1956, Zhou Enlai presided over a meeting of the Central Committee Military Commission which invited Tsien Hsue Shen to outline the potential of guided missiles and rockets. Within days, the government had appointed a State Aeronautics Industry Commission to develop the country's aviation and missile defenses....

On 8th October 1956, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, presided by Mao Zedong, established the Fifth Research Academy of the Ministry of National Defense to develop the space effort. This is now officially marked in China as the birthday of the Chinese space program.

[\[122\]](#)

Tsien quickly became "one of the most powerful scientists in the country, serving as a liaison between the scientific community and the highest reaches of government." [\[123\]](#)

A photo taken of Tsien in an unmarked military uniform seated next to Mao Zedong in 1956 illustrates well his importance to the Chinese leadership. [\[124\]](#) Tsien met Mao a total of six times, and personally tutored him in the sciences. He was very deferential to Mao and the Communist Party throughout his career, and this protected him and his aerospace programs during the turmoil of later years.

Tsien also proved instrumental in getting the Soviet Union to provide technical and scientific assistance to China. While China had been negotiating with the Soviet Union to buy some of its missile technology in the early 1950s, it was only in September 1956, after Tsien's arrival, that the Soviets sold China two R-1 missiles. They were replicas of the Nazi V-2 rockets that Tsien had seen 11 years earlier at Nordhausen while serving in Operation LUSTY. Tsien immediately recognized that the Soviets were selling outdated

technology to China. More modern technology was desired, but China's leadership understood it had to be willing to trade something valuable in return. Tsien's knowledge of what the U.S. was developing became that necessary factor for a Sino-Soviet agreement to be reached.



Figure 15. Tsien Hsue-shen seated next to Mao Zedong in 1956.

It's entirely understandable why Moscow was keenly interested in Tsien's extensive knowledge of the U.S. rocket program, its nuclear weapons research, what was discovered about Nazi Germany's flying saucer prototypes, and secret studies of exotic propulsion systems found in captured flying saucer craft. China's willingness to allow Tsien to travel to Moscow to share some of his extensive knowledge was a critical factor in the negotiations with the USSR, which resulted in a historic 30-year technical assistance agreement for China being reached. At the time, China's technical expertise on nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles was nonexistent. [\[125\]](#)

Tsien was directly involved in arranging the technical assistance agreement with the Soviet Union that was essential for establishing a Chinese nuclear and ballistic missile program. In the agreement, signed on October 15, 1956, the Soviet Union began transferring rocket technologies to China, provided technical documents and granted scholarships to Chinese students to study science at Soviet universities. [\[126\]](#) In addition, the Soviets provided two R-2 missiles, their improved version of the V-2 rocket, which were secretly delivered at night to Tsien's Fifth Academy. In the summer of 1957, Tsien personally traveled to the USSR as a member of a Chinese military delegation to share some of his extensive knowledge of the U.S. reverse engineering efforts on flying saucers. The Soviets accelerated their assistance, and by 1958 had transferred over 10,000 volumes of blueprints and technical documents for building, testing, and launching the R-2s, together with an additional twelve R-2s which the Fifth Academy had purchased. [\[127\]](#)

The monumental scale of the R&D that was occurring under Tsien at the Fifth Academy is described by Iris Chang:

Between April 1958 and April 1959, the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) transferred more than three thousand technical professionals and cadres from other agencies to assist Tsien in the Fifth Academy, along with three hundred engineering experts from industry. [\[128\]](#)

While priority was given to ballistic missile development in China, it's certain that Tsien appraised

Communist Party officials and some of the senior scientists at the Fifth Academy about his knowledge of the U.S. reverse engineering program. The problem Tsien encountered was Mao Zedong's deep skepticism over the paranormal, religion, and stories of antigravity craft associated with the UFO phenomenon. Mao and other senior Party officials believed UFOs were a Western trick meant to deceive Communist nations, as pointed out by Wendelle Stevens and Paul Dong, co-authors of *UFOs Over Modern China*. [129] Zhou Enlai, a far more pragmatic personality than the more radical Mao, would have understood the significance of the U.S. and Soviet flying saucer programs, and may have been more sympathetic to Tsien's untenable situation.

While Tsien's knowledge of rockets, jet engines, and nuclear energy was accepted as critical to China's future scientific and military development, Mao and the Communist Party leadership would not have been very supportive, if not outright opposed, to Tsien using precious state resources to study the flying saucer phenomenon. However, when it came to the Soviet Union, the situation was very different.

We know from the leaked Nazi SS documents discussed in chapter two concerning the production of different Vril and Haunebu craft that 27 of them had been tested by the Nazi SS. We know that the U.S. had retrieved four Nazi flying saucer models that had been brought into the U.S. by Operation LUSTY's mysterious third team, perhaps during the six-day period when Patton's Third Army occupied Pilsen's Skoda Works.

It is known that the Soviets overran some of the top secret facilities that the Nazi SS built under the Owl Mountains (Eulengebirge) of Lower Silesia (Schelesian), which was part of Germany at the time, now present day Poland. It is known that seven separate tunnel systems had been built for the construction of 'super weapons' that fell under the overall project named Riese (Giant). The infamous Nazi Bell Project was developed at the Owl Mountains facilities, along with other projects related to flying saucer prototypes. [130] The Soviets had captured some of their own German flying saucer prototypes and started an independent R&D program encompassing the captured technologies. It's very possible that the Soviets, like the Americans, had acquired their own extraterrestrial artifacts or even crashed spacecraft and were also studying these at classified facilities.

Sharing knowledge of the captured Nazi saucers and possible extraterrestrial craft with Tsien certainly made sense for the Soviets. Tsien had a unique insight into what the US Air Force was doing in terms of its future R&D of the exotic technologies found in the captured Nazi and extraterrestrial craft. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that Tsien shared some of what he had learned with the Soviets, who, in exchange, provided him with some of their own research findings on captured Nazi saucers, and possibly, extraterrestrial craft for future development in China once resources became available and a more supportive political leadership was in place.

It also made sense for the Soviets to get as much information as possible from Tsien in order to understand the technologies that were decades ahead of the conventional propulsion systems then being developed for aircraft and missiles. The U.S. had vast financial resources and scientific expertise to move rapidly in their R&D of the captured flying saucers. More disturbing, news came in the 1950s that agreements had been reached between the U.S. and the German breakaway colony in Antarctica, which involved the colony's extraterrestrial allies. [131]

In August 1960, less than four years after signing the 30-year assistance agreement, the Soviet Union withdrew and discontinued further technical cooperation with China due to growing ideological differences. Khrushchev and Mao had a falling out over the extent to which the Soviets would help China

develop nuclear weapons. Khrushchev came to believe that Mao was reckless and willing to use nuclear weapons to achieve ideological goals. Brian Harvey explains what happened:

The 30-year unshakeable Chinese-Soviet accord ended in tears in August 1960. No single reason explained the breakdown in the relationship. The refusal of the Soviet Union to supply specifically requested nuclear technology exasperated Mao and appears to have been the main explanation. Khrushchev for his part became more and more convinced that China had every intention of using it in a nuclear war at the first available opportunity. Fourteen hundred Soviet technical advisors returned abruptly home on 12th August, bringing their blueprints with them and shredding anything they could not carry. Over two hundred joint projects were canceled. The departure of the Soviets from the Fifth Academy was apparently good-natured and an occasion of genuine regret on both parts. Photographs taken at the time show the scientists bidding each other fond farewells. [\[132\]](#)

Despite the falling out, the massive technical assistance provided by the Soviets had been enough for Tsien to develop a modified version of the Soviet's R-2 (aka SS-2 Sibling), which was called the DF-1. It was the first in China's Dongfeng ("East Wind") rocket series and successfully launched on November 5, 1960, from the newly built Jiuquan rocket launch facility situated in the Gobi Desert in the remote Gansu province. A railroad was also built directly connecting Jiuquan to Tsien's Fifth Academy in Beijing. Thus, materials were secretly shipped by rail to the remote site for testing.

On the surface, it's hard to understand why the Soviets agreed to the assistance deal in the first place given that Russia and China have long been geopolitical rivals in Central Asia. If China were to modernize its military with nuclear weapons, it could eventually threaten Soviet interests in the region. While the USSR and China shared communist ideologies, national interests between the two leading communist nations were destined to clash. This is especially so given Khrushchev's view that Mao was another Stalinist despot willing to sacrifice millions in a nuclear war to attain his goals.

A compelling answer to why the Soviets signed the technical agreement is that they stood to gain much from working directly with Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen. His firsthand knowledge of the exotic propulsion systems the U.S. secretly had under study, plus the advanced technologies the Germans had secretly relocated to Antarctica (and South America) before the collapse of Nazi Germany, were invaluable to the Soviets. By establishing a technical agreement, albeit short-lived due to geopolitical differences, the Soviets had gained what they wanted. Tsien had provided rare information that helped the Soviets move forward with the R&D of exotic propulsion technologies they had in their possession.

Despite China's knowledge of U.S. scientific efforts to understand flying saucer technologies and Russia's own R&D efforts surrounding similar exotic technologies, the first priority for Mao's China was to develop a nuclear weapons program and a deliverable system using conventional rockets based on improved versions of the DF-1. More than two decades would pass before the Chinese scientific community was ready to address the more challenging scientific problems the exotic saucer propulsion systems posed. More importantly, China could not hope to match the vast resources the U.S. was putting into R&D on antigravity spacecraft. In addition to Mao's skepticism over the reality of the UFO phenomenon, it would take decades before China had the necessary economic and technical base to match what Tsien knew the US Air Force was doing. Consequently, Tsien set upon the primary task of helping China develop conventional rockets to be used as ballistic missile delivery systems for nuclear weapons and the development of a space program capable of sending satellites into space.

China was now in a very similar position to one the United States faced after it had acquired flying

saucers at Cape Girardeau, Missouri (1941) and Los Angeles (1942), and subsequently learned that Nazi Germany was attempting to weaponize flying saucer technologies for the war effort. President Roosevelt chose to delay all R&D until after the war due to the great expenditure required to develop such technologies. Developing conventional nuclear weapons was the priority, as his 1944 Memorandum to “The Special Committee on Non-Terrestrial Science and Technology” made clear. [\[133\]](#)

Consequently, as both a staff member and consultant to von Karman’s Scientific Advisory Group during World War II, Tsien had learned much from the high-level policy debate over whether or not it was scientifically feasible to weaponize captured flying saucer technologies immediately. While Roosevelt had ordered the U.S. military not to pursue such a complex scientific task yet, I explain in *Antarctica’s Hidden History* how Hitler and the Nazis had, in contrast, decided to do so. [\[134\]](#) The Allied success in World War II vindicated Roosevelt’s policy. Consequently, it was only after World War II that the U.S. military seriously began its R&D programs on flying saucer technologies, and Tsien played a prominent role as part of von Karman’s personal staff.

Tsien, as a member of the Army Air Force’s “Scientific Advisory Group” and “Scientific Advisory Board” from 1944 to 1949, possessed an intimate knowledge of the policies of the U.S. national security establishment, which led to him proposing a similar set of priorities for China. Precedence would be given to the development of China’s arsenal of nuclear and conventional weapons, and later to tackling the more challenging scientific task of reverse engineering flying saucer technologies once China’s economy and technical base had sufficiently grown.

In the meantime, Tsien and any Fifth Academy scientists he took into his confidence, with the possible backing of Zhou Enlai, secretly monitored UFO activity over Chinese territory, acquired historical records on advanced ancient technologies, and extraterrestrial contact, and studied any alien technologies that came into their possession. Tsien’s secret interest in the UFO phenomenon was corroborated years later in speeches he gave after Mao’s 1976 death, where he publicly “urged that UFO studies be included in the teaching of geosciences.” [\[135\]](#) When it comes to the UFO phenomenon, China holds a rich history with many historical clues indicating that ancient civilizations had developed advanced aviation technologies and even antigravity spacecraft as a result of extraterrestrial contact.

Chapter 6 - Ancient UFOs in China

Huang Ti, one of the ancient legendary emperors, attained immortality by mounting a fantastic creature with the body of a horse and wings of a dragon ... strong enough to transport also his wives and ministers, more than seventy persons.

— Berthhold Laufer, 1928

Remarkably, historical records from ancient China show that not only were UFOs sighted, but flying craft were built by early inventors. In his book, *The Prehistory of Aviation*, Berthold Laufer, Ph.D., a leading German American sinologist at Chicago’s Field Museum, investigated Chinese records on aviation in the ancient world. [\[136\]](#) He found multiple references to Chinese emperors building or using flying machines. Laufer describes the oldest surviving record:

The Chinese emperor Shun, who lived in the third millennium before our era (traditional date 2258-

2208 B.C.), is not only the first flyer recorded in history, but also the very first who made a successful descent in a parachute, — an experiment first made or repeated in the midst of our civilization as late as A.D. 1783. [\[137\]](#)

According to ancient records Laufer examined, Shun escaped his cruel father and stepmother by way of a “flying apparatus based on the principle of bird-flight”. Two daughters of Emperor Yao – whose name is synonymous with China’s golden age – helped Shun to build it and instructed him in the “art of flying like a bird.” [\[138\]](#) *The Annals of the Bamboo Books* describes Shun’s adventures with his flying machine, suggesting that it was a real apparatus and its principles were only taught to a select few with the right character and virtue.

Laufer also describes Chinese legends about a mysterious race of flying people or bird-men who resembled the winged figures in Assyrian-Babylonian records with bird or human heads, who provided instructions for building flying machines and attaining immortality. [\[139\]](#) Chinese records point to the Kunlun Mountains, stretching 1,900 miles (3000 km) from the northern edge of the Tibetan plateau to the southern plains of Shaanxi Province, as the abode of these mysterious bird-men. In a later chapter, the significance of these legends will become apparent when I discuss the mysterious pyramids of Shaanxi Province and the advanced technologies preserved in them.

According to Laufer, several other early Chinese Emperors possessed these flying machines:

The *Ti wang shi ki* ("History of the Ancient Emperors"), written by Huang-fu Mi (A.D. 215-282), contains this notice: —

"Ki-kung-shi was able to make a flying chariot which driven by a fair wind traveled a great distance. At the time of the emperor Ch'eng T'ang (1766-54 B.C., founder of the Shang dynasty) the west wind blew Ki-kung's chariot as far as Yu-chou (Ho-nan). The emperor ordered this chariot to be destroyed that it should not become known to the people. Ten years later when the east wind blew, the emperor caused another chariot of this kind to be built by Ki-kung and sent him back in it." [\[140\]](#)

Ki-kung’s chariot appears to be some kind of glider which the emperor made a state secret not to be shared with the common people. Thus, this passage indicates that ancient Chinese rulers ensured that flying chariots were restricted to a few elites only. Laufer links these flying chariots and other ancient aviation devices to the more modern technologies developed by Chinese inventors in the pre-industrial age.

According to these historical records, some of the flying craft were so advanced that they were capable of space travel, indicating that the first space programs were built by the Chinese and other ancient civilizations around the world millennia ago. Andrew Tomas, the author of the book *We Are Not the First*, referred to an ancient Chinese inventor, Hou Yih, who built a spacecraft capable of reaching the moon:

In the year 2309 BC he decided to go to the moon on a celestial bird. This bird advised him of the exact times of the rising, culmination and setting of the sun... Hou Yih explored space by “mounting the current of luminous air.” The exhaust of a fiery rocket? ... On the moon the Chinese astronaut saw the “frozen-looking horizon” and built there the “Palace of Great Cold”. [\[141\]](#)

Around the time of Hou Yih’s fantastic adventure, Chinese records also speak of an enormous flying craft that would soar in the air or sail the sea over a 12-year period:

An enormous ship appeared on the sea at night with brilliant lights that were extinguished during the day. It could also sail to the moon and the stars, hence its name “a ship hanging among the stars” or “the boat to the moon”. This giant ship that could travel in the sky or sail the seas was seen for 12 years. [\[142\]](#)

Where did Chinese inventors get their ideas for building spacecraft over four millennia ago? Apparently, the ancient Chinese, like modern humans, were helped by mysterious beings, “bird-people” or extraterrestrial visitors, who brought with them advanced technologies that they were willing to share or trade in order to gain assistance in establishing a presence on Earth. The most famous case involves the Dropa (aka Dzopa), who are said to have crash landed in a remote border region between China and Tibet approximately 12,000 years ago.

Hartwig Hausdorf, the author of the book *The Chinese Roswell*, has compiled much information about the extraterrestrials who established a base after crash landing in the mountains of Baian Kara-Ula, and interbred with a local indigenous tribe called the Ham, from which a hybrid race called the Dropa was created. [\[143\]](#) Hausdorf cites a Chinese archeologist, Chi Pu Tei, who led an official expedition in 1937-38 to a remote mountainous region in Tibet where they found a cave with inscriptions on the walls, sarcophagi with the skeletal remains of a four foot tall spindly humanoid race with disproportionately large heads (similar to Gray aliens), and 716 disk-shaped stones (30 cm in diameter with holes in the center).

The disks had intricate spiral grooves with tiny hieroglyphic information stored on them. Each disk appeared to be a complete book. Chi Pu Tie and his team were unable to translate any of the disks, but it was nevertheless a fantastic discovery. However, given events surrounding the Japanese occupation, World War II, and China’s Civil War, it was only after the Communist Party came to power in 1949 that Chi Pu Tei tried to have his findings published. Apparently, the Chinese Academy of Sciences was not impressed with Chi Pu Tei’s alleged discovery and did not publish his paper detailing what had been found. [\[144\]](#)

In 1958, another archeologist, Tsum Un Nui, from the Peking Academy of Prehistory, took an interest in the disks that Chi Pu Tei had discovered. [\[145\]](#) After four years of study, Nui claimed to have deciphered some of the intricate stone disks which revealed details of the Dropa’s crash landing and interbreeding with the local population. One of the disks was interpreted to say:

The Dropa came out of the clouds in their aeroplanes. Before sunrise, our men, women and children hid in the caves ten times. When they finally understood the sign language of the Dropa, they realized the newcomers had peaceful intentions ... [\[146\]](#)

Dutch Investigative reporter Phillip (Filip) Coppens says a paper by Nui was published in 1962, after a two-year delay caused by the Peking Academy of Prehistory. [\[147\]](#) It was titled: “ *The cartelled script relating to the spaceship that, as is written on the discs, descended on Earth 12,000 years ago* ”. [\[148\]](#) What happened next, according to Coppens, was that “Professor Um Nui then apparently was forced (or he decided) to abandon his position, after which he returned to his native Japan where he died shortly afterwards.” [\[149\]](#)

Neither Professor Nui’s 1962 breakthrough nor his report have been confirmed. What is known, however, is that the first published reference to the Dropa story came out in a German magazine article that

appeared in July 1962. The Magazine was the *Das vegetarische Universum* (“The Vegetarian Universe”), and the article was titled: “UFOs in Prehistory?” [\[150\]](#)

In addition, the English language edition of *Russian Digest*, which could be read at Soviet Union embassies around the world, also came out with a story on the Dropa stones in 1962. According to independent archeologist David Hatcher Childress, the Soviet publication was very likely the source for the German article. [\[151\]](#) As Coppens points out in a subsequent 2008 article where he revisited the Dropa stones controversy, “something happened in 1962 that made a Chinese or Japanese source report on it.” [\[152\]](#)

Coppens reported that a team of Soviet scientists led by Dr. Viatcheslav Saizev was granted access to several of the disks which were sent to the USSR for analysis. The analysis showed the stone disks contained unusually high amounts of cobalt and other metals. What is most intriguing is what happened after Dr. Saizev put the disks on a machine similar to a gramophone:

When turned on, the discs “vibrated” or “hummed” as if some kind of special electric charge had been pushed through the discs in a particular rhythm; or, as one scientist stated, “as if they formed a part of an electric circuit.” Somehow, at one time they had been exposed to high electrical charges. [\[153\]](#)

The results were published in another Soviet magazine, but the onset of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 led to mayhem in the Chinese scientific community, and all study of the disks came to a halt.

A major breakthrough occurred in 1974 when an Austrian engineer, Ernst Wegerer, found two of the disks at the Banpo Museum in Xian, Shaanxi Province, and took four photos of them. The photos were subsequently published by Erich Von Daniken, and for the first time, the general public got to see the mysterious Dropa disks.

At this point, it is worth distinguishing the Dropa disks from the more commonly found Bi or jade disks discovered elsewhere in regions of western China. Hatcher Childress explains the difference between the Dropa and Bi jade disks, both of which have been found near the skeletal remains of former Chinese rulers and elites:

[S]tone disks have been found amongst skeletons. They are jade disks that are from several inches in diameter to a foot or more in diameter and usually have a hole in the center of them. Some are intricately carved, as the Dropa disks are said to have been, but not with hieroglyphs. What their purpose was and even how they were made has been a mystery of archeologists. [\[154\]](#)



Figure 16. Photo of a Dropa Stone taken by Ernst Wegerer.

In March 1994, Hartwig Hausdorf traveled to Xian with copies of the photos taken by Wegerer looking for the disks, which he wanted to personally confirm were genuine. Hausdorf describes what happened when he arrived at the museum:

In Xian we visited the Banpo Museum searching for the discs that Wegerer had photographed two decades earlier. But our optimism was not rewarded. Nowhere could we find any trace of the discs.... We asked our guides and Professor Wang Zhijun, director of the museum. At first they denied the discs even existed! Within an hour of our having shown them the photographs, Zhijun stated that one of his predecessors had indeed given Wegerer permission to photograph the discs, that the discs did indeed exist or had at least existed. Shortly after having given Wegerer permission to photograph the discs, that director was 'asked' to resign. We learned that, ever since, not a single trace of the director had been found. [\[155\]](#)

Hausdorf was not only able to confirm that the disks existed, but that Chinese authorities had implemented a secrecy policy over the disks and their contents:

Director Zhijun showed us – when he realized we would not leave without knowing all there was to know – a book on archaeology in which photographs of the discs could be seen. Afterwards, he took us to a nearby center, the location where the museum's artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. On one chair stood an enlarged copy of a stone disc. He hinted that, a few years ago, word had come 'from above' from his superiors, that all traces of the discs had to be wiped out, and that he was to go on record as saying everything was one big lie. [\[156\]](#)

It is understandable why the Chinese authorities wanted to clamp down on information about the Dropa stones getting out to Western nations. From a purely national security perspective, the information in the Dropa stones could have been used by the U.S. and other national intelligence agencies to expand their knowledge base on extraterrestrial life and technology. For China, lagging far behind the U.S. and Soviet/Russian secret space programs, the Dropa stones provided a deep pool of information they could use to bridge the technology gap. While the Chinese initially cooperated with the Soviets in 1964 to gain an understanding of how information was stored on the Dropa stones, the continued deterioration in

relations over communist ideology and borders curtailed further access by Soviet scientists.

An important side note to the Dropa story is the controversy surrounding the 1978 book, *Sungods in Exile*, which describes a 1947 expedition to Baian-Kara-Ula led by a Dr. Karyl Robin-Evans who made contact with the Dropa people. *Sungods in Exile* created much controversy, and it was eventually declared a hoax perpetrated by the copyright owner, an underemployed British actor. [\[157\]](#) Some believe the hoax was done to merely cash in on the growing popularity of ancient astronaut stories. Coppens, however, raises the more likely possibility that the book was an officially sanctioned disinformation effort to discredit the Dropa stones case in general, and planted to discourage researchers from further investigating the real story. [\[158\]](#)

Additional investigations have nevertheless been conducted to corroborate key details about the fantastic Dropa stones story. In 2008, Phillip Coppens wrote a follow-up article to his original 1995/1996 *Nexus Magazine* article and presented new findings. Most fascinating was the possible rediscovery of the original Dropa tribe, first encountered by Professor Chi Pu Tei in 1937-1938, who are the alleged ancestors of the Dropa extraterrestrials (Grays) that crashed landed and interbred with a local tribe 12,000 years ago. Coppens explains what happened:

In November 1995, the Associated Press (AP) stated that some 120 “dwarfish beings” had been discovered in Sichuan Province, in a so-called “Village of the Dwarfs”... The tallest adult in this village was three foot 10 inches (1.0 m 15 cm) tall; the smallest was two foot one inch (63.5 cm).

The location of the village is only a few hundred kilometres from the Baian-Kara-Ula mountain range. However, despite China’s becoming more open, this entire area including the village remains off limits to foreigners. [\[159\]](#)

It’s entirely plausible that Chinese authorities relocated the dwarfish tribe, which was originally found to exist near the area where the Dropa stones were first recovered. Both the Dropa tribe and Dropa stones gave the Chinese government a rich harvest of information about the life and technology of ancient extraterrestrial visitors to Earth. However, Chairman Mao’s antipathy towards paranormal topics, UFOs and religion meant the information in the Dropa stones and from the Dropa tribe would have been regarded as unscientific for a period of time. Information related to the Dropa may have even been branded counter-revolutionary and targeted during the Cultural Revolution.

Based on the available information, it can be concluded that the Dropa stones are authentic records of an extraterrestrial civilization that crash landed in China 12,000 years ago and established a colony. The diminutive Dropa race, physiologically similar to modern day Gray aliens, created a hybrid race with the indigenous Dropa tribe using their advanced technologies, and later went on to interact with larger groupings of people in Western China.

There’s little doubt the original Dropa extraterrestrials used their advanced technologies to protect themselves from aggressive local tribes and formed alliances with powerful elites who, over the course of millennia, went on to establish the first Chinese kingdoms. Therefore, it’s very likely that the Dropa technologies were behind the fantastic flying machines described in ancient Chinese records. As Hatcher Childress has described in great detail in *Vimana: Flying Machines of the Ancients*, these ancient flying machines were found all over the world, and likely were a result of similar interactions between extraterrestrials and local elites who were helped in building humanity’s first space programs. [\[160\]](#)

The Dropa stones appear to be an advanced communication technology used to store vast amounts of information in a way similar to a modern-day CD or DVD. If so, then each of the 716 Dropa stones is an entire book volume chronicling the life and technologies of an advanced extraterrestrial civilization and their adaptation to life on Earth. The Dropa stones, looming as a critical historical link, likely hold information on the various technological components of functional spacecraft, which was later passed on to enable the development of the flying vehicles made by various ancient Chinese inventors.

It's possible the Bi jade stones are a derivative communications technology based on the Dropa stones but used less sophisticated technologies as were available to Chinese inventors in the succeeding millennia. Alternatively, the Bi jade stones may be crude imitations created in an analogous manner to a cargo cult, wherein primitive people use their available resources to replicate an advanced technology they do not understand but associate with the gods. For example, it is known that some Pacific island tribes built replica airplanes using straw, based on their first-time sightings of U.S. warplanes during World War II which were associated with the gods.



Figure 17. Model of Airplane created out of straw.

The information held within the Dropa stones and the various ancient Chinese records chronicling aviation technologies have doubtlessly been helpful to Chinese authorities interested in understanding the modern UFO phenomenon and its applications within China's growing aerospace industry. Certainly, these ancient treasures came to the attention of Tsien at the Fifth Academy early on. Tsien would have naturally incorporated whatever was learned into his long-term blueprint for a space program based on reverse engineered extraterrestrial technologies, awaiting the day when a more suitable Chinese political leadership came into power.

Chapter 7 - Modern UFO Sightings in China

The official line advocated at that time was that this [UFO phenomenon] was a western trick. To report such stories seriously indicated personal gullibility and falling for the trick ... it was considered "counter revolutionary" to speak of such things.

— Lt. Col. Wendelle Stevens, ret., and Paul Dong

UFO's Over Modern China, a book co-authored by former US Air Force pilot Lt. Colonel Wendelle Stevens and Chinese UFO researcher Paul Dong (aka Moon Wai), offers the first detailed listing of modern UFO sightings in China from the World War II period up to 1983. Further, the authors explore the shift in official government attitudes during the three distinct political eras that occurred during this overall time span. [\[161\]](#) When UFO sightings first began taking place during the war years, they represented an unknown and unfamiliar phenomenon for the general populous and Chinese Nationalist Party leadership. A general openness prevailed, and no policy existed concerning these unusual aerial sightings. However, war concerns took precedence, and the sightings were generally left unexplored or unspoken of by witnesses until after the conflict had ended.

The first political era encompassed the war and post-war years up to 1949, when Chinese Nationalist Party rule came to an end. UFO sightings initially began to appear in newspapers in 1947, and witnesses from the World War II years subsequently came forward to explain what they had seen.

The earliest of the wartime sightings in China occurred in September 1943 during the Japanese occupation, when multiple witnesses saw a “flying pan” (aka flying saucer) in Qing Xian, Hebei Province. Both sides assumed it was a new weapon from their enemy. A letter by one of the witnesses, a Chinese teacher, describes what took place:

It was during the War of Resistance against Japanese aggression period. Sometime past 7 o'clock in the evening of a day in September of that year, we had just finished our supper when suddenly we saw an object only 5 or 6 meters above the ground flying from east to west. It gave out a white light, which did not spread over a large area. Its center was shaped like a pan (domed) which could stand up and rotate in the air. After a lot of discussion, we concluded that it was a “Flying Pan”, a new weapon invented by the Japanese. (The Japanese observed this phenomenon also and even succeed[ed] in photographing it to study in their effort to identify this new Chinese weapon.) [\[162\]](#)

Stevens and Dong describe more UFO sightings in 1944 and 1945 involving sightings of “flying pans” during the war. [\[163\]](#)

The first newspaper report occurred on July 14, 1947, a few weeks after the famous Kenneth Arnold sighting of nine flying wing craft soaring in formation over Mt. Rainier in Washington State, an event which set off a worldwide frenzy of interest in flying saucer reports. Stevens and Dong describe the Chinese press story as follows:

“Associated Press, 14 July 1947: ‘...Enormous (flying) platter emanated luminous rays in all directions (as it flew) and dazzled all who saw it’...” That was among the last Associated Press Dispatches datelined in China, and was released from the Chinese Palace of State. This was the only first-hand Chinese UFO report made public before the victory of the Chinese Revolution isolated China from the western world in terms of UFO news. [\[164\]](#)

UFO sightings continued with incidents occurring in autumn 1947 in the Jiangxi Province, and during harvest time in 1949 in the Henan Province. [\[165\]](#)

The second political era of UFO sightings in China began in 1949 after Mao Zedong’s success in the Civil War. The attitude of Mao and the Communist Party was outright skepticism towards such reports, and leadership encouraged the viewpoint that the UFO phenomenon was a “western trick.” [\[166\]](#) Anyone

reporting UFOs or studying them not only risked being viewed as gullible but also being harshly branded as a counter-revolutionary. Predictably, UFO reports disappeared altogether from the national media, and witnesses stopped reporting them. This official government skepticism peaked during the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976, when science became subservient to puritanical communist ideology. The acceptance of flying saucers and extraterrestrial life was considered a doctrine of Buddhism and other religious belief systems that needed to be crushed.

All this made Tsien Hsue-shen's clandestine effort at the Fifth Academy to learn as much as possible about China's UFOs in order to further his own plan for the eventual development of Chinese antigravity craft very difficult, if not all but impossible. It was only after Mao's 1976 death and the end of the Cultural Revolution that official government attitudes became more relaxed, and work at Tsien's Fifth Academy (renamed the Seventh Machinery Industry in 1964) could move forward.

Now with the beginning of the third political era, UFO reports were again published in Chinese newspapers. The public learned for the first time about UFO sightings that had occurred during the years of Mao's rule, and how Chinese government authorities went to great effort to suppress public interest in UFOs. An October 1963 incident involving a civilian airliner that was chased by three luminous UFOs for fifteen minutes offers a typical example of how UFO sightings were handled in Mao's China. The pilots gave a detailed description over the radio to the Chinese Civil Aeronautics Administration and were debriefed upon landing. Importantly, the pilots and passengers were "ordered not to discuss the incident with anyone." [\[167\]](#) This case illustrates that Chinese authorities were intent on covering up the UFO phenomenon by silencing credible witnesses such as pilots.

On January 1, 1964, a huge cigar-shaped UFO was observed flying slowly in a southwesterly direction near Shanghai. MIG fighters were sent to intercept and force the craft down – unsuccessfully. [\[168\]](#) The official explanation identified it as an American missile, illustrating once again that Chinese authorities were intent on explaining away UFO sightings.

Veteran UFO researcher and author Timothy Good explains another Chinese incident he titled "Combat Stations" in his book, *Above Top Secret* :

In early 1968 four coast guard artillerymen of the naval garrison at Luda, Liaoning Province, in North China saw a gold, luminous, oval-shaped object which flew alongside, leaving a thin trail in the air. It then climbed steeply at an incredible speed and eventually disappeared.

At the moment when the object began to climb, all communications and radar systems failed, almost causing an accident in the fleet. The navy patrol went on alert, and the fleet commander ordered his men to prepare for combat. Half an hour later communications and radar returned to normal. A two-man coast guard patrol reportedly saw the UFO land on the south coast and fired at it with automatic rifles and machine guns, but soldiers sent to investigate found no trace of the object. [\[169\]](#)

What is important about this UFO case is that the craft generated some kind of electromagnetic pulse (EMP) field, which neutralized all electronic communications and radar systems for 30 minutes. The national security implications of such a technology would not have been lost on the Chinese military, or Tsien, in 1964.

Another incident involved a UFO landing in the Gobi Desert near the Soviet border in mid-April 1968. An eyewitness account was provided by Gu Ying, an interpreter for the New China Agency, who, at the

time incident, was working in a military construction regiment on an irrigation canal:

I saw a great disk of light trailing flames as it slowly descended to the Gobi's sands. It was a luminous red-orange in color and had an apparent diameter of 3 meters before it landed.... As it was less than a kilometer from us when it passed by, we could see the detail clearly. It landed suddenly and the commander of the company telephoned the headquarters of the regiment who dispatched a team of motorcycle troops to approach it.

Without doubt the arrival of the motorcycle troops was detected by the disc, because it suddenly ascended like an arrow and disappeared in the sky above. As the northern frontier [bordering the USSR] passes through this region, most witnesses felt that this was a new reconnaissance machine from the enemy to the north inspecting the progress of work on the canal. We did not know anything about UFOs at that time....

We only thought in political terms and believed that this signified some kind of preparation for an eventual enemy attack from the north. The soldiers long stationed in the Gobi had seen these things before, and the great fireballs in the sky were not so unusual to them. The landing and takeoff were a new twist. [\[170\]](#)

This UFO incident happened during a time of intensifying tension along the shared border between China and the USSR, which culminated in military battles from March to August 1969, when the world's two preeminent communist states were on the verge of full-scale war. [\[171\]](#)

Given the rapidly growing tension at the time, it would have been natural to conclude the UFO's origin involved a new form of surveillance technology developed by the rival Soviets. Such a technological development, whether belonging to the USSR or some other source, would certainly have alerted Chinese military intelligence of the need to seriously study UFO reports, especially in areas near the Soviet border and Mongolia.

More sightings and landings of UFOs occurred near the border region, and according to Timothy Good, "a special military UFO study group was formed [by China] to keep track of sightings in the border area." [\[172\]](#) Tsien's involvement is not clear, but he may have been involved directly in its formation. However, he would undoubtedly have been apprised of the results of the group's findings.

UFO sightings continued to regularly occur throughout the 1970s, during a period when China had begun improving diplomatic relations with the United States. Given Tsien's direct experience with USAF programs to reverse engineer flying saucers, it is all but certain that the Chinese military concluded that some UFO sightings involved new surveillance technologies developed by either the U.S. or USSR. One UFO incident that occurred in 1977 was thought to be a new U.S. aerospace vehicle launched from Taiwan, as Stevens and Dong explain:

On an undisclosed evening in 1977 an unidentified flying object the size of a full moon, and gleaming brightly in the evening sky, approached across the strait from the direction of Taiwan and landed silently on a hilltop in Fujian Province. Three hundred soldiers immediately surrounded the hill with the intention of trying to capture it. The Captain in charge ordered, "Do not fire unless I call for it." A Lieutenant standing near asked, "Are we going to capture it?" "Yes, it may be some kind of secret weapon that America is furnishing to Taiwan", the Captain confidently replied. As the soldiers approached, the UFO became brighter and more radiant. Some of the men could not see because of

the dazzlingly bright light. Many felt dizzy. “Captain, should we order the men to fire?” the Lieutenant asked, “we can’t get close to it.” The Captain thought the situation over quickly and said, “Order our men to take cover first.” Just then an indescribable noise came from the UFO – a sound that resembled the howling of the wind and the clatter of running engines. The light increased still more in intensity. The Captain then ordered the men to open fire on the target. For a short time, the sound of gunfire reverberated throughout the mountains, but the object on the hilltop remained intact. Suddenly it began to rise and ascended into the air, lighting up the whole vicinity all around. It flew away and 20 seconds later could no longer be seen. [\[173\]](#)

Incidents such as the 1977 UFO landing had a profound impact on leadership within the Chinese military (PLA) and the Communist Party of China (CPC), and emphasized the seriousness of the problem. Establishing trade and diplomatic relations with the U.S. were soon to be viewed as critical for advancing Chinese research and development efforts; this would facilitate future acquisitions of similar advanced aerospace technologies believed to be in the possession of the U.S. and USSR.

Mao’s 1976 death, the imprisonment of the Gang of Four led by Mao’s widow, and the end of the Cultural Revolution ushered in an exciting new era of official government openness and interest in UFO sightings in China. The new era of official government openness brought important opportunities for Tsien, whose R&D proposal for a Chinese secret space program using exotic propulsion technologies had been essentially mothballed during the Mao era. Tsien warmly supported UFO research and welcomed the creation of the China UFO Research Organization (CURO) in 1980, in which scientists and engineers could analyze UFO reports for important details about the origins, performance, and characteristics of the different UFO craft being sighted.

An editorial in the Chinese Journal of UFO Research published in 1982 captured the excitement of the official launch of scientific research into UFOs in China:

Beginning from 1947, there have been reports from all parts of the world concerning the appearance of unidentified flying objects, with China the sole exception where the press has been silent in this concern. However, this does not mean that this country has been excluded by UFOs in their visits, nor has there been any absence of privately communicated reports [see pre-1947 UFO reports].

With the downfall of the Gang of Four and the subsequent emancipation of science, the ban was lifted on press reporting of UFO phenomenon. Talk about the subject was no longer dismissed as senseless rumor. UFOs which haunted other countries and regions did not fail to make their appearance in the skies of China’s huge 9,600,000 square kilometers. The fact is that they have visited China with about the same frequency with which they were seen in other lands....

It is since 1976, with the emancipation of science, that UFOs began to be reported in Chinese skies in large numbers, especially in 1980. The UFOs haunted China’s skies and caused a sensation among its billion plus population. The resulting surprise and curiosity touched off a yearning for knowledge. People asked for explanations of the phenomena. They want scientists to conduct research, and wish the reports to be communicated and the knowledge popularized. Consequently, May of that year [1980] saw the inception of the China UFO Research Organization, followed a year later by the launching of a bi-monthly magazine, the Journal of UFO Research, of which 300,000 copies were sold out in panic purchasing. [\[174\]](#)

CURO was organized under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and in 1986, headed by Dr. Sun

Shili, a former professor of international trade at Beijing's University of International Business and Economics who had earlier worked for Chairman Mao as a translator for visiting Spanish dignitaries. [\[175\]](#)

The CIA's online database of documents released under the Freedom of Information Act contains translations of reports issued by China's Xinhua news service. These reports demonstrate how state-approved UFO organizations were studying reports of unidentified objects from a scientific perspective that was consistent with Communist Party ideology. A May 13, 1992 report with the subject header "*CHINA UFO SOCIETY MEETS; TO CONTINUE SCIENTIFIC STUDY*" states:

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CHINA UFO (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT) SOCIETY, WHICH CLOSED TODAY, REAFFIRMED THAT, IN STUDYING THE UFO PHENOMENON, CHINA WILL ALWAYS FOLLOW THE DIALECTICAL MATERIALIST GUIDING PRINCIPLE AND A PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE, AND WILL ALWAYS USE MODERN NATURAL SCIENTIFIC THEORY AS THE BASES FOR THIS STUDY....

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT SO FAR SOME 400,000 PEOPLE OVER THE WORLD HAVE CLAIMED TO HAVE WITNESSED UFOS. IN THE PAST DECADE AND MORE, MORE THAN 5,000 REPORTS ON UFOS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED IN THE CHINESE MAINLAND.

IN THE LAST DECADE AND MORE, CHINA'S SCIENCE CIRCLE HAS CALLED FOR TREATING THE UFO PHENOMENON WITH SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE. CHINESE SCIENTISTS HAVE ACHIEVED IMPORTANT RESULTS IN THE STUDY OF BALL SHAPE LIGHTNING. [\[176\]](#)

It is significant that over 5,000 UFO reports occurred from 1982 to 1992, and that Chinese scientists were actively studying the phenomenon. Additionally, Xinhua acknowledged the ball shape lightning phenomenon as one being studied in association with UFO reports. Wikipedia gives the following description of "ball lightning":

The term refers to reports of luminescent, spherical objects that vary from pea-sized to several meters in diameter. Though usually associated with thunderstorms, the phenomenon lasts considerably longer than the split-second flash of a lightning bolt... Scientific data on natural ball-lightning remains scarce, owing to its infrequency and unpredictability. The presumption of its existence depends on reported public sightings, which have produced somewhat inconsistent findings. Owing to inconsistencies and to the lack of reliable data, the true nature of ball lightning remains unknown. [\[177\]](#)

It's important to emphasize that while ball lightning is a hypothesis often used to explain away UFO reports in many Western countries, the fact that Chinese scientists have achieved important breakthroughs in studying ball lightning is a very significant acknowledgment.

Ball lightning involves studying the effects of high voltage electrostatics. One of these effects is electrogravitic propulsion, commonly known as the Biefeld-Brown effect, which I have explained in detail in books one and four of this *Secret Space Programs Series*. Put simply, high voltage electrostatic charges create a propulsive force in the direction of the positive side of a charged capacitor. Electrogravitic propulsion systems are known to be used in many flying saucer craft as exemplified in

three such vehicles that were on display at Edwards Air Force Base in a classified air show in 1988. [\[178\]](#) Essentially, Chinese scientists were tacitly acknowledging that at least some flying saucer sightings associated with ball lightning were, in fact, electrogravitic spacecraft, whose principles of propulsion were actively being studied by Chinese researchers. This is corroborated by Dr. Shili in an interview with the *Wall Street Journal*, where he acknowledged China's emphasis on the scientific study of UFOs in order to replicate their propulsion technologies:

UFOs are faster than any airplane or car.... We hope to use the UFO phenomenon to resolve China's energy and efficiency problems.... [T]he focus of foreign UFO studies on sightings is a little passive [in China] ... we've always linked our research with science. [\[179\]](#)

Another CIA document describes how Chinese scientists were working with the Soviets in understanding the UFO phenomenon. A May 21, 1990, Russian language report on a Moscow news service, titled "USSR, PRC SCIENTISTS IN JOINT STUDY OF UFO'S," stated:

SCIENTISTS OF THE PRC AND THE SOVIET FAR EAST HAVE BEGUN JOINT STUDY OF UFO'S. THE FIRST MEETING OF UFOLOGISTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES HAS ENDED IN THE SMALL MARITIME TOWNLET OF DALNEGORSK. THE SOVIET AND CHINESE SPECIALISTS ON ANOMALOUS PHENOMENON HAVE MAPPED OUT A PROGRAM FOR INVESTIGATING INCIDENTS THAT ARE ALREADY KNOWN AND HAVE ALSO ARRANGED TO DIRECTLY EXCHANGE VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS ON SIMILAR PHENOMENA. DALNEGORSK HAS NOT BEEN CHOSEN BY CHANCE AS THE PLACE FOR SUCH ACQUAINTANCE. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THE NUMBER OF CASES OF VISUAL OBSERVATION OF UFO'S HAS NOTICEABLY INCREASED THERE. IN JUST THE LAST FOUR YEARS ALONE NO LESS THAN 10 UFOS'S HAVE BEEN RECORDED. SPECIALISTS LINK THEIR HIGHTENED INTEREST IN PLACES WHERE WITH THE VARIETY AND WEALTH OF USEFUL MINERALS IN MARITIME KRAY [SIC]. SIMILAR INCIDENTS HAVE ALSO OCCURRED IN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS IN CHINA WHOSE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND NATURAL LANDSCAPE RESEMBLE OUR OWN. [\[180\]](#)

The Soviet news report acknowledges that UFO sightings were observed in areas where "useful minerals" could be found, and Soviet experts linked the UFO presence to these minerals. Given that China has an abundance of rare earth metals – in fact, it is the world's primary exporter producing over 90% of such metals – it becomes highly significant that UFOs were being sighted in the region. [\[181\]](#) The link mentioned in the Soviet news report leads to the conclusion that rare earth metals have been sought and mined by the occupants of these UFOs, meaning that various alloys comprising rare earth metals are critical to spacecraft operations.

In addition, the fact that Chinese and the Soviet scientists began officially cooperating on the UFO phenomenon in 1990, during the waning years of the Soviet Union's existence, is noteworthy. At the time, the Soviet Union was experiencing an unprecedented era of change under Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost (political openness) and perestroika (economic restructuring) that culminated in the collapse of communism in the Warsaw Pact countries in 1989, and the Soviet Union's own collapse in December 1991.

Soviet/Russian leaders well understood that forthcoming socio-economic and political changes were going to lead to a rapid decline in Russian influence in international affairs, leaving the U.S. as the

world's sole superpower for years to come. A strategic realignment was necessary between Russia and China, given the new political reality of U.S. pre-eminence in global affairs, thereby overturning the decades of hostile relations stemming from the 1960s fallout between the two major communist nations. If Russia and China were to remain competitive with the U.S. in the decades to come, then cooperation in a number of vital areas was going to be necessary. The CIA document confirmed that one of these areas of mutual concern was the study of UFO reports over the vast Eurasian landmass east of the Ural Mountains, and the UFO connection to various rare earth elements found in the region.

More recently, there were news reports in 2012 of a large number of luminous UFOs sighted over the border region between Tibet and India, as summarized by veteran UFO researcher Timothy Good:

[B]etween August 1 and October 15 [2012] ... an Indo-Tibetan border police force unit deployed in Thakung, near the Pangong Tso Lake, reported over a hundred sightings of “unidentified luminous objects” (ULOs.) Apparently neither the Indian Army, the India Space Research Organization, the Defense Research Development Organization, nor the National Technical Research Organization were able to identify these objects. By day and night, the “yellow spheres” were seen to rise up on the horizon from the Chinese side of the border, gliding across the skies for three to four hours before disappearing. “Something is clearly wrong if our combined scientific resources can’t explain the phenomena,” said a senior Army official in Delhi. [\[182\]](#)

Unmanned aerial vehicles, Chinese drones, and lanterns were all dismissed as explanations for the UFOs. While it's clear that the UFOs were propelled by antigravity and other exotic propulsion systems, it's not clear who sent them. Were they extraterrestrial vehicles, craft belonging to an Inner Earth civilization, or even top secret Chinese reverse engineered spacecraft? We do know that when it comes to extraterrestrials and Inner Earth civilizations, there have been many historical accounts of such visitors to Tibet.

Chapter 8 – Tibet and Extraterrestrial Contact

Eventually, if we receive some visitor from another galaxy, come, look, same human being. Maybe a little different sort of shapes, but basically the same. The furthermore same sentient being. Respect them. Look at them. It's the same sentient being. We can immediately shake hands.

— Dalai Lama, 2013

Tibet, a vast mountainous region containing the world's highest peaks, was forcibly incorporated into China in 1950. There have been numerous sightings of UFOs and stories of physical encounters with extraterrestrial visitors that date back centuries in Tibetan history. These stories have special relevance because such contacts continue into the present day. Therefore, the occupation of Tibet has provided a rare opportunity for the Chinese to study various extraterrestrial technologies and incorporate this knowledge into a secret space program.

Historically, the Jesuit missionary Albert d'Orville was one of the first westerners to travel to Tibet in 1661. He had a remarkable UFO sighting together with a Tibetan Lama who subsequently revealed details about the occupants of the craft and their ongoing interactions with humanity:

November 1661. My attention was drawn to something moving in the heavens. At first, I thought it might be a species of bird, unknown to me, that lived in these regions. Then the object came nearer, taking the form of a Chinese double hat, and all the while rotating silently as if it were being conveyed through the air on invisible wings. This visitation was definitely a thing of wonder – or a magic trick. The object winged its way above the city exactly as if it wished to be admired. It circled twice, and then was suddenly enshrouded in fog, and as much as I strained my eyes I could no longer see it.

I wondered if the altitude at which I was could have been playing tricks with my eyes. Then I noticed a lama standing nearby. I asked him if he, too, had seen the object. He answered by nodding his head and replying. “My son, what you witnessed just now was not magic, because beings from other worlds travel across the oceans of space, and it was they who breathed the spirit into the first people who lived on this earth.”

“These beings condemn all violence; they counsel mankind to love one another. Their teachings are like seeds, but if these seeds are sown on rocky ground, they cannot germinate. These beings, who are light-skinned, are always received by us in friendship, and they often come to earth near our monasteries. They have continued to instruct us, revealing truths that were lost in the centuries of cataclysm which have changed the face of the earth.” [\[183\]](#)

The light-skinned extraterrestrials the Tibetan Lama mentions correspond with accounts found worldwide of contact with similar human-looking extraterrestrials who are “Nordic” in appearance. D'Orville's story is highly significant since it establishes an important connection between Tibet and the extraterrestrial visitors who frequently visit Earth, physically interact with humans, and possess knowledge of humanity's earliest history.

The Tibet-extraterrestrial connection is well illustrated in the case of George Adamski, who was

internationally recognized as the most famous American contactee during the 1950s and 1960s. He wrote several best-selling books about his encounters with human-looking extraterrestrials, who Adamski claimed came from Venus and a number of other planets in our solar system. What distinguishes Adamski from many other alleged contactees who came after him are the compelling photos he took of spacecraft. Some are of scoutcraft shaped like flying saucers, and others show large cigar-shaped motherships, which served as space carriers for the smaller vehicles. The photos are persuasive evidence supporting Adamski's amazing extraterrestrial contact claims. Veteran UFO investigators such as Wendelle Stevens and Timothy Good found the photos, along with independent witness testimonies, to be compelling evidence that Adamski's contact experiences were "accurately reported" and "sensible and verifiable."

[184]

What is not well known about Adamski is that in 1893, when he was two years old, his family first arrived in the U.S. and was befriended by a mysterious man who took a keen interest in the young Adamski. After his father's death, the stranger, now known as "Uncle Sid," convinced Adamski's mother to allow him to take the 12-year-old Adamski to Tibet for further education and special training. Adamski's impoverished mother, struggling to raise Adamski and his four siblings, reluctantly agreed. Adamski spent approximately five years, from 1904 to 1909, traveling in Tibet with Uncle Sid, learning about meditation and Buddhist philosophy. [185] According to Gerard Aartsen, author of *George Adamski: A Herald for the Space Brothers*, there are a number of reasons for concluding that Uncle Sid was one of the extraterrestrials (space brothers) that Adamski would later come to interact with as an adult. [186] Upon his return to the U.S., Adamski served honorably with the US Army both prior to and during World War I, and subsequently led a conventional life before moving to California.

In 1936, Adamski established the "Royal Order of Tibet" in the Laguna Beach area of Los Angeles, where he set up a monastery and taught philosophy and meditation practices he had learned during his Tibet years. He authored a small book titled *Wisdom of the Masters of the Far East - Questions and Answers by The Royal Order Of Tibet*. [187] Adamski's "Tibetan" teachings coincided closely with the cosmic philosophy later given to him by the space brothers he allegedly encountered. In fact, Adamski later substituted the words "Royal Order of Tibet" with "Space Brothers," thereby establishing a firm correlation between the Space Brothers philosophy and Tibetan Buddhist teachings – precisely what d'Orville had claimed nearly three centuries earlier. [188]

During the 1960s, Jon Peniel, author of *The Children of the Law of One & Lost Teachings of Atlantis*, claimed he was able to enter Tibet with unusual assistance, despite Communist China's occupation and closing of the border. Peniel described a paranormal experience in which he was told by a mysterious stranger who appeared on his home TV that he needed to travel to Tibet. He was then given explicit directions to find a largely unknown and remote ancient monastery that was even hidden from local Tibetans. Peniel, only 17 years of age at the time, quickly raised the money and traveled to the Tibetan border, where guides met him and brought him to the monastery. He was told it had been established by the descendants of the pre-flood Atlantean civilization who taught a cosmic philosophy called the "Law of One." [189] The young man was welcomed home as a reincarnated monk belonging to that specific Tibetan order at the monastery and spent the next several years in study before returning to the U.S. with information about extraterrestrial life, cosmic philosophy, and Earth cataclysms.

Peniel says that he saw many ancient manuscripts while there whose contents the Lamas were able to read and explain to him in his classes. The ancient manuscripts described the pre-flood civilizations of Atlantis and Lemuria, and the many different extraterrestrial races visiting Earth. He wrote:

As I recall, the teachings talk about 40 or 50 different alien races that have visited the earth. Many people these days want to lump everything into what people call the “grays”, or a couple of other species – but there are far more. And incomprehensibly far more that have not visited the Earth, and then many others who have visited, but are only spiritual and have no physical form as we know it. Among those who have visited, the texts speak of the great importance of the various alien races’ spiritual evolution as opposed to their technological evolution. It has to do with the concept of any species evolving properly. In other words, their spiritual evolution keeping pace with their technology, or better yet, their spiritual evolution outpacing their physical technology. [\[190\]](#)

Peniel went on to describe an encounter one Tibetan teacher had with two descendants of the ancient Atlanteans, who possessed an advanced transportation device which they used to take the teacher to Mt. Shasta for a brief visit:

[W]hen I had become a novice monk, one of our other initiate teachers from a different monastery came to visit us. He was late by a good day or two – he didn’t arrive when he was supposed to, and there was no apparent reason for it.... When he finally did get there, after meeting with my teacher, he told everyone else what had happened to him, during a meeting. He was ... you wouldn’t call it abduction; he was asked if he wanted to go. A couple of human beings (who turned out to be direct descendants of Atlanteans) intercepted him. This is kind of a weird thing too... They were using what was described as a Lemurian terrestrial craft (which differs greatly from the Atlantean versions), yet these people were Atlanteans not Lemurians. One type of Lemurian craft – the one which the teacher described, is like a circular platform that you step onto and hold a bar of some kind.

Anyway, they took him to Mt. Shasta, and into the INSIDE of the dormant volcano. He said they explained that there were a colony of ... Atlanteans. They were actually pure blood genetic descendants of original Atlanteans. And their community was actually inside Mt. Shasta. He said they gave him a complete tour. [\[191\]](#)

If Peniel’s information is accurate, then Tibet is not just a hot spot for extraterrestrial visitation, but also a focal point for the remnants of ancient civilizations living in underground locations around the Earth. These advanced visitors regularly visit Tibetan monasteries ready to receive them in order to exchange philosophical teachings, information about extraterrestrial life, and underground civilizations. What makes Jon Peniel’s information particularly noteworthy is that his name was mentioned by the famed American psychic Edgar Cayce, who predicted that a world teacher with the name “John Peniel” would appear towards the end of the 1990s in order to prepare humanity for future cataclysms. [\[192\]](#)

What can be concluded so far from the accounts by D’Orville, Adamski and Peniel is that Tibet is very active in terms of visitations from technologically advanced civilizations that originate from off-planet and inside the Earth’s interior. Historically, these visitors have passed on much philosophical and technological knowledge to different Tibetan monasteries, which has been stored in manuscripts dating back to ancient times.

During China’s Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), many of Tibet’s monasteries were sacked and destroyed by competing factions from Mao’s Red Guards. The destruction of religious artifacts and temples was also widespread throughout China. However, Premier Chou En-lai personally intervened to save some of Tibet’s manuscripts – many describing ancient flying machines. Hartwig Hausdorf, the author of *The*

Chinese Roswell , explains what happened:

The most important writings of the Tibetan Buddhists are the Kanjur, literally “Translation of the Buddha-Word,” and the Tanjar literally “Translation of the Treatises” (constituting all the available commentaries on the “Buddha-Word”). These writings together comprise the Holy Book of Lamaism of Tibet....

It is only by a lucky chance that these works are still in existence. Midway through the rule of the Communist regime of Mao Zedong, when the ‘Cultural Revolution’ was in full swing, the Red Guards, in their blind fury against all that was old and traditional, destroyed everything of any antiquity that they could get their hands on. The ancient and sacred texts of the Buddhists were very high on the list of tools of the reactionaries to be liquidated.

Fortunately, at a certain point even the highest-ranking politicians thought the destruction had gone on long enough. No less a dignitary than Zhou Enlai, prime minister of the Peoples’ Republic of China and a highly cultivated man, ordered several companies of the regular Chinese army to stop the wildly out-of-control hordes from completely destroying irreplaceable cultural treasures.

Today, at the Monastery of Derge – site of Tibet’s State Publishing house – almost 500 Tibetans are kept busy maintaining and archiving old manuscripts and records. The Central Government in Beijing is now making a huge effort to preserve all the differences and peculiarities of the subject-states of China, and to promote the cultural heritage of each one. [\[193\]](#)

It’s important to keep in mind that Zhou Enlai was the Communist Party leader who was Tsien Hsue-shen’s chief patron and supporter since his 1955 arrival from the United States. During the Cultural Revolution, Tsien’s Fifth Academy (renamed the Seventh Machinery Industry in 1966) was protected from the political turmoil and given the necessary resources to continue China’s nuclear missile and space programs. At the same time, Tsien was also accumulating as much information as possible on the UFO phenomenon, the origins of the craft, and the advanced technologies used in the construction of such vehicles.

The extensive collection of Tibetan Buddhist texts now in the possession of Communist Party authorities offered up a treasure trove of historical information about extraterrestrial visitors and aerial craft built during the pre-flood Atlantean era, some of which remained in operation within Tibet. Even more importantly, Tibet continued to be an epicenter for face-to-face contact with technologically advanced civilizations, either extraterrestrial or from the inner Earth, well into the modern era.

One of China’s leading UFO researchers, Dr. Sun Shili, has referred to extraterrestrials living and working in China as reported on July 7, 2002, in a *China Daily* article titled: “ETs Live Among Us Says – China Foreign Ministry Official”:

Considering the recent rash of UFO sightings over China, it is worth noting the opinion of Sun Shili, a retired foreign ministry official who is now president of the Beijing UFO Research Society – he believes waixingren (extraterrestrials) are living among us... Today, Sun does not rule out any possibility, including aliens living and working in Chinese society – a position often difficult to refute. [\[194\]](#)

Dr. Sun’s pursuit of a scientific study of UFO technologies and extraterrestrials living within human

society is very telling in relation to Tibet's history. Have Chinese scientists recently made contact with extraterrestrials visiting Tibet or other Chinese territories, and are they being covertly assisted in their technological development projects as a result? If so, this would be consistent with Sun's assertion that ancient cultural traditions affirm that China is the "land of deities or gods" (aka extraterrestrials) and that it is important to "seek harmony between people and heaven." [195] This statement suggests that the technological assistance provided by the gods/extraterrestrials to virtuous Chinese rulers or inventors in antiquity continues into the modern era.

Support for the idea that extraterrestrials are using Tibet as a base from which to help Chinese citizens both technologically and spiritually comes from Dr. Raymond Keller, a retired history professor and linguist who has worked in 44 countries, including China where he taught English. [196] He is the author of a book series, the *Venus Rising Trilogy*, in which he reviews historical and scientific evidence that the planet Venus is the home base for a group of extraterrestrials who regularly visit Earth – as previously claimed by Adamski and other contactees in the 1950s. In his book, *Venus Rising*, Keller claims Chinese authorities have secretly reached agreements with the extraterrestrials who regularly visit Tibet and who have also infiltrated Chinese society. Keller claims to have met with Debora Bergara, an alleged extraterrestrial visitor, during a visit to China:

When I inquired as to what brought her to China, Débora replied that she was on her way to Tibet to meet up with other Venusians gathering there for the arrival of two motherships that would land at separate locations in the Lakes District to the north of Lhasa. [197]

Keller says that he asked Debora what she was doing in China and she told him about a top secret interplanetary research group established by the Chinese government:

I'm temporarily working as a Portuguese-Mandarin translator for a top secret project of the Brazilian government; and I'm attached to the People's Republic of China's interplanetary research program out at Lop Nur in Xinjiang. We Venusians feel that China will become, as is the United States, a beacon of hope to the peoples of Earth as the decades progress. [198]

It's worth emphasizing that Lop Nur, Xinjiang, is where the nuclear ballistic missiles Tsien Hsue-shen designed were initially tested, the first of which was launched from the Jiuquan rocket facility in the adjacent province of Gansu. It's highly likely that during one or more of Tsien's visits to Lop Nur to oversee the Chinese ballistic missile program, he was approached by extraterrestrials who expressed their concerns about the nuclear weapons program. This would mirror similar developments that had taken place within the U.S., as when visiting extraterrestrials expressed their concern to the Eisenhower administration over nuclear weapons development. [199]

Furthermore, during his time in the U.S., Tsien had become familiar with the Interplanetary Phenomenon Unit (IPU) that had been established by US Army Intelligence to investigate UFOs and the extraterrestrial issue more generally. If Tsien or other Chinese government authorities had been approached by extraterrestrials concerned over the country's nuclear weapons program, then creating an organization modeled on the IPU would have been a prudent step to take. Given Tsien's familiarity with how the U.S. military had coordinated its investigations on extraterrestrial life and technology, this made him the logical choice to lead a similar Chinese effort. These parallels support Keller's claim that China has had ongoing participation in an "interplanetary research program" with visiting extraterrestrials, and that the program is run out of a remote region such as Lop Nur. Tsien most certainly was a key participant in the

formation of such an organization given his directorship of the Fifth Academy, which was responsible for building the ballistic missiles for the nuclear warheads program – thus requiring Tsien’s visits to Lop Nur.

As I described in the *US Navy’s Secret Space Program* book, human-looking “Nordic” extraterrestrials were helping scientists at different U.S. corporations develop advanced technologies for a future secret space program dating from at least the early 1950s. [\[200\]](#) When American scientists got stuck on a design or technical problem, extraterrestrials embedded within the corporation would lend their assistance. It appears that a similar process had begun in China, and that Tsien and other Fifth Academy scientists were part of this process. However, it would take decades before sufficient resources became available for Tsien and the Chinese government to embark on the monumental task of reverse engineering the extraterrestrial and ancient Tibetan artifacts in their possession.

Keller provides additional information about why Tibet is a hub for extraterrestrial contact by explaining its connection to an underground civilization in the nearby Gobi Desert. He describes how Namtso Lake in Tibet has long been an epicenter for human extraterrestrial encounters, and it is the location where Adamski was taken during his childhood, and where he first made contact with visiting extraterrestrials:

From the beginnings of life on Earth, Namtso Lake has served as a marker for Venusian spacecraft penetrating your world’s atmospheric envelope, recloaking and establishing a flight path and landing pattern for touchdown in Shambhala, a little further north in the Gobi region. The Tibetan monks know all about it. Because of its frequency in being visited by extraterrestrials and their shining craft, the monks consider the entire lake to be a sacred stargate and have built a monastery on one of its islands. It is the highest salt-water lake in the world and those who bathe in its crystal clear waters have been cured of many ailments. Contrary to popular belief, when George Adamski was but ten years old, it was here that his Uncle Sidney took him to learn at the feet of some of the ascended masters, and not the Grand Potala in Lhasa. [\[201\]](#)

Keller’s claim is consistent with historical accounts of Tibetan Lamas being contacted by extraterrestrials or representatives from an Inner Earth civilization whose purpose was to help humanity’s development. Importantly, Keller asserts that the Gobi Desert contains a legendary city called “Shambhala” which is part of this historical interaction between residents of both Tibet and China with advanced civilizations from either the Inner Earth or other planets.

Chapter 9 - The Gobi Desert: Shambhala and Agartha Network Flying Saucers

Somewhere beyond Tibet, among the icy peaks and secluded valleys of Central Asia, there lies an inaccessible paradise, a place of universal wisdom and ineffable peace called Shambhala . . . It is inhabited by adepts from every race and culture who form an inner circle of humanity secretly guiding its evolution.

— Victoria LePage, *Shambhala*

First-hand reports cited in previous chapters have illustrated that Chinese soldiers were accustomed to witnessing UFO activity in the Gobi Desert, which is the world’s third largest desert and straddles large

areas of Mongolia and northern China. While some of these UFO's might be attributed to surveillance craft being developed by the Soviet Union in the 1960s, as the Chinese military believed, another possibility needs to be considered. The Gobi Desert has long been rumored to contain an underground civilization – called both Shambhala and Agartha (also spelled Agharti) – which possesses highly advanced technologies, including flying saucers. Was this underground civilization the source of the UFOs regularly seen by Chinese soldiers in the run-up to the 1969 border clashes with the Soviet Union? A more intriguing question arises from a little-known media reported incident that took place in 1970 in western Mongolia, where a base belonging to this underground civilization was attacked simultaneously by military forces from the Soviet Union and China. Before reviewing this press story, however, let's first examine some historical background about this mysterious region.

Early in the 20th century, a number of European explorers spent time traveling in the Gobi Desert and have provided startling insights supporting the local legends telling of an advanced underground civilization existing in the region. One of these explorers was Ferdinand Ossendowski, a former reporter exiled to Siberia by the Tsar in 1905 for his revolutionary activities. [202]_Ossendowski went on to become a professor of chemistry and the Minister of Finances for the White Russian government of Siberia. He later fled the advancing Red Army during the Russian Civil War (1918-1922) and spent time fighting alongside the fleeing White Russian forces. During the war, a significant number of White Russians escaped into Mongolia, a predominantly Tibetan Buddhist country that lies between Russia and China. Mongolia came under Chinese control after its occupation in 1919. During this period, a Russian White Army Cavalry Division, led by Lieutenant General Roman von Ungern-Sternberg, helped the Bogd Khan, the third highest-ranking lama in the Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy and the traditional leader of Mongolia, break free of Chinese control in the capital city Urga (now Ulaanbaatar).

In early 1921, General Ungern-Sternberg, together with Mongolian independence fighters, freed the Bogd Khan and took him to the Manjushri Monastery. Since 1733, the Manjushri Monastery had been the traditional residence of Mongolia's supreme Buddhist leader, the Jepsundamba Khutuktu (Holy Venerable Lord). [203]_Back in 1874, the 8th incarnation of the Jepsundamba Khutuktu was recognized by Tibet's 13th Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama. When Mongolia gained its independence in 1911 from the Chinese Qing dynasty, Jepsundamba Khutuktu became the head of state and was called "Bogd Khan."

It was during this chaotic period that Ossendowski says that he personally met with the Bogd Khan and gained access to a secret library at Manjushri Monastery that contained information about "Agharti" (Agartha). Ossendowski also describes witnessing one of the entrances to Agartha and hearing many of the legends which senior Lamas confirmed as being genuine. Ossendowski's information about Agartha is among the earliest reports of a vast underground city in the Gobi Desert, described as the remnant of a long-forgotten civilization that took refuge underground millennia ago in order to escape some surface catastrophe.

In his book, *Beasts, Men and Gods*, Ossendowski describes the circumstances surrounding his meeting with the Bogd Khan (Bogdo) after a personal introduction by General Ungern-Sternberg (aka the Baron):

The General presented me to the Bogdo, who bowed his head as a sign of greeting. They began speaking together in low tones. Through the open door I saw a part of the shrine. I made out a big table with a heap of books on it, some open and others lying on the floor below ... Soon the Baron rose and bowed before the Bogdo. The Tibetan placed his hands on the Baron's head and whispered a prayer. Then he took from his own neck a heavy ikon and hung it around that of the Baron.

“You will not die but you will be incarnated in the highest form of being. Remember that, Incarnated God of War, Khan of grateful Mongolia!” I understood that the Living Buddha blessed the “Bloody General” before death. [\[204\]](#)

The Bogd Khan bestowed upon the Baron (General Ungern-Sternberg) the highest honors and recognized him as the reincarnated Genghis Khan only months before the Baron was captured by the Red Army and executed. It was because of General Ungern-Sternberg’s personal introduction and favor that Ossendowski was given unprecedented access to the holiest scriptures of Tibetan Buddhism reserved for senior Lamas:

During my stay in Urga I visited the abode of the Living Buddha [Bogd Khan] several times, spoke with him and observed his life... I saw him reading horoscopes, I heard his predictions, I looked over his archives of ancient books and the manuscripts containing the lives and predictions of all the Bogdo Khans. The Lamas were very frank and open with me, because the letter of the Hutuktu of Narabanchi [Bogd Khan] won for me their confidence. [\[205\]](#)

The above passages reveal the unique opportunity given to Ossendowski. He was granted access to the deepest secrets of Tibetan Buddhism by the last independent Bogd Khan before Soviet-led communist forces took over later in 1921 when the Mongolian (People’s) Revolution made Mongolia a vassal state of the Soviet Union.

Ossendowski provided the last first-hand account of the ancient library he was allowed to visit at the Manjushri Monastery before successive waves of Communist Party persecution, confiscations, and public executions of senior Lamas led to the Monastery’s closure in 1936:

Some rooms were devoted to the library, where manuscripts and volumes of different epochs in different languages and with many diverse themes fill the shelves.... There also we saw tablets of clay with the cuneiform inscriptions, evidently from Babylonia, Chinese, Indian and Tibetan books shelved beside those of Mongolia; tomes of the ancient pure Buddhism; books of the “Red Caps” or corrupt Buddhis; books of the “Yellow” or Lamaite Buddhism; books of traditions, legends and parables. Groups of Lamas were perusing, studying and copying these books, preserving and spreading the ancient wisdom for their successors. [\[206\]](#)

The reference to tablets of clay with cuneiform inscriptions is remarkable, illustrating that Tibetan Buddhism dauntlessly preserved written records going back millennia to the dawn of human civilization. Perhaps even as far back as Atlantis, if Peniel’s account of a Tibetan monastery established by Atlantean survivors of the last global flood is accepted.

According to Ossendowski, the Lamas told him about an underground kingdom established 60,000 years ago by a religious leader and his followers, which subsequently developed science to its apex:

More than sixty thousand years ago a Holy man disappeared with a whole tribe of people under the ground and never appeared again on the surface of the earth... Science has there developed calmly and nothing is threatened with destruction. The subterranean people have reached the highest knowledge. [\[207\]](#)

Ossendowski went on to explain that the underground kingdom of Agharti has a population numbering in the millions, and is ruled by a mysterious “King of the World” who has psychic influence over a large

proportion of surface humanity:

Now it is a large kingdom, millions of men with the King of the World as their ruler. He knows all the forces of the world and reads all the souls of humankind and the great book of their destiny. Invisibly he rules eight hundred million men on the surface of the earth and they will accomplish his every order.... This kingdom is Agharti. It extends throughout all the subterranean passages of the whole world. [\[208\]](#)

During a trip to Peking (later renamed Beijing), Ossendowski was accompanied by a Lama who shared more about the Agharti kingdom and the advanced technologies it possessed, which could be used to overwhelm the military forces of surface humanity:

The capital of Agharti is surrounded with towns of high priests and scientists. It reminds one of Lhasa where the palace of the Dalai Lama, the Potala, is the top of a mountain covered with monasteries and temples.... The palace itself is encircled by the palaces of the Goro, who possess all the visible and invisible forces of the earth, of inferno and of the sky and who can do everything for the life and death of man. If our made humankind should begin a war against them, they would be able to explode the whole surface of our planet and transform it into deserts. [\[209\]](#)

Next, Ossendowski described the space travel conducted by the people of Agharti and how they observed extraterrestrial civilizations, and even established colonies on far distant exoplanets:

Some of them course among the stars, observe their events, their unknown peoples, their life and their laws.... In Erdeni Dzu formerly lived Pandita Hutuktu, who had come from Agharti. As he was dying, he told about the time when he lived according to the will of the Goro on a red star in the east, floated in the ice-covered ocean and flew among the stormy fires in the depths of the earth. [\[210\]](#)

In finishing his account of what he had been told about the Kingdom of Agharti, Ossendowski pointed out that the Lamas who related this information to him spoke “in a solemn tone which forbade challenge and doubt.” [\[211\]](#)

Ossendowski is not alone in being told about an underground civilization under the Gobi Desert, which connects through a series of subterranean tunnels to a worldwide network. The famed Russian painter, civic activist, and explorer Nicholas Roerich also encountered lamas during his travels through Tibet, Mongolia, and elsewhere in the Far East during the 1920s. These lamas shared similar stories with him about a fabulous underground kingdom with advanced technologies:

In many places of Central Asia, they speak of Agharti, the subterranean people. In numerous beautiful legends they outline the same story of how the best people abandoned the treacherous earth and sought salvation in hidden countries where they acquired new forces and conquered powerful energies. [\[212\]](#)

Roerich was told about this underground kingdom, which was sometimes called Shambhala by the Tibetan Lamas who revealed to him secret knowledge about the flying technologies developed there:

“Uncountable are the inhabitants of Shambhala. Numerous are the splendid new forces and achievements which are being prepared there for humanity...”

“Lama, the Vedanta tells us that very soon new energies shall be given to humanity. Is this true?”

“Innumerable are the great things predestined and prepared. Through the Holy Scriptures we know of the Teaching of the Blessed One about the inhabitants of the distant stars. From the same source we have heard of the flying steel bird ... about iron serpents which devour space with fire and smoke. [\[213\]](#)

In addition to the many legends and sacred writings about an underground kingdom in the Gobi Desert accumulated by early 20th century travelers such as Ossendowski and Roerich, we have more recent accounts by individuals claiming to have encountered representatives from subterranean civilizations. Among them is Corey Goode, whose secret space program experiences are covered in great detail in book one of this *Secret Space Programs Series* . [\[214\]](#)

According to Goode, he was physically taken on several occasions to diplomatic meetings involving the representatives from numerous underground civilizations, who, in 2015, began conducting negotiations with surface humanity over the future of the planet. These civilizations are quite distinct, Goode says, and cooperate to varying degrees among themselves and with the traditional leaders of surface humanity. On September 23, 2015, Goode released a report titled: “Ancient Earth Break-Away-Civilization Subterranean Council Meeting & SSP Alliance Debrief.” [\[215\]](#) In it, one of these diplomatic meetings is described, which brought members from seven ancient underground civilizations together to form an alliance because of recent political and technological changes occurring within countries on the surface. Goode also discusses his first-hand knowledge of the “Agartha network,” which he gained through face-to-face meetings and during his secret space program service when he had access to futuristic “smart glass pads” that contained detailed briefings on Earth history, outer space activities, and extraterrestrial visitation.

Goode explains that the Agartha network expanded over the eons as successive cataclysms on the Earth’s surface drove different civilizations underground to establish refuges for their elites who brought their most advanced technologies with them. This echoes the history the Tibetan Lama told the Jesuit Priest d’Orville during his travels in Tibet back in 1661. According to Goode, four major catastrophes on the Earth’s surface have led to the formation of various breakaway subterranean civilizations:

They stated that in the nearly 20 million years since the original human bloodlines had arisen on Earth, there had been four major cataclysms that had either changed the Earth’s axis, rotation or orbital path around the Sun.

Each time one of these events occurred, the “elite” or priest caste kept their genetic line pure through isolating themselves beneath the ground. These small groups survived while their surface counterpart civilizations perished. [\[216\]](#)

Goode’s reference to the priest caste leading the exodus corresponds with the information Ossendowski was given by Mongolian lamas in 1921 about a catastrophe that occurred 60,000 years ago when a “Holy man disappeared with a whole tribe of people under the ground.” [\[217\]](#) As the number of ancient underground cities expanded over the ages, according to Goode, many joined to form the Agartha network in which advanced scientific knowledge and spacecraft technologies existed. This information is consistent with what Ossendowski and Roerich learned from Tibetan and Mongolian Lamas in their respective travels concerning flying craft developed by Agartha (aka Shambhala).

Goode says that members of the Agartha network pretended to be gods when they met with people on the surface, thereby either giving birth to or at least influencing ancient pagan religions. Among the Greek ‘gods’, and similar gods from other religious traditions, many were actually members of the Agartha network. Ossendowski’s written account of the powerful influence the King of Agharti had over large portions of surface humanity offers a corresponding framework. According to Goode’s report, the Agarthans and other underground civilizations make the claim that they only pretended to be gods in order to bring a measure of order and cultural development into the turbulent lives of people on the surface, who were being genetically modified by various extraterrestrial visitors to be aggressive:

To add to this incredible story, they stated that more and more advanced groups began to arrive from outside our solar system during and after these cataclysmic events. These new groups began to take advantage of the situation, such as to farm and manipulate the genetics of the natives of this solar system.

They claimed that the Earth became the destination of the refugees from these other inhabited planets. Advanced ETs relocated these refugees here in several waves as cataclysms occurred on their home planets. The refugee races were genetically similar to the original humans of Earth, but were much more aggressive. [\[218\]](#)

Goode also reports that from time to time, the Agartha network of ancient civilizations helped surface humanity rebuild their destroyed societies:

Over oceans of time and smaller destructive events on the surface, which were still obviously catastrophic, nearly all signs of their former civilizations were erased from the memories of the survivors. Only myths and legends of advanced gods remained.

They stated that they would emerge from time to time to kick-start the civilization of the survivors who were the most closely related to them in terms of their genetics.

They claimed that these surviving races assumed they were the gods of their own ancient legends. It was decided that they would allow those they were assisting to believe they were gods, in order to keep their subterranean civilizations secret and secure. [\[219\]](#)

Humanity’s current awakening today, Goode says, has split the seven underground civilizations into two major factions after great debate over how to best respond. One faction wants to help the surface population awaken to the truth about their genetic origins and the Earth’s historical extraterrestrial interventions as fast as possible, while the other faction chooses to work with global elites to tightly control the awakening process.

A 1944 UFO encounter in China offers solid support for the existence of the underground Agartha network, which is led by a priestly caste and occasionally interacts with people on the surface. Wendelle Stevens and Paul Dong cite the encounter in their book, *UFOs Over Modern China*, and write:

In 1944 during the Anti-Japanese War, when the narrator was in his teens, he was playing with another boy on the thrashing ground. Suddenly a flying object came down from the sky and landed noiselessly on the thrashing ground. A few “people” came out from it, approached the boys, stroked their heads, and went back to their craft and flew away. He could not see clearly in the dark, but recalled that the visitors looked more or less like ancient Taoist monks in the serial picture books.

He could not tell the shape of the curious craft. The place was Yidu, Jiangsu. [\[220\]](#)

While Yidu is relatively close to the Chinese coast, near Shanghai, the appearance of Taoist monks firmly points to an Inner Earth civilization possessing advanced aerospace technologies.

Ossendowski, Roerich, and Goode's experiences provide us with another possible explanation for the UFOs regularly witnessed over various parts of the Gobi Desert by Chinese soldiers and civilians, as well as for those historic sightings in Tibet and Central Asia. It is likely that such craft belong to the Agartha/Shambhala underground kingdom. Since this kingdom is described in historical records and legends that have long been available to Chinese government authorities, the question follows: how seriously did Communist Party authorities take the claims that one or more underground civilization exists under the Gobi Desert, Tibet and other remote areas of Central Asia? University professor Andrei Znamenski, Ph.D., gives us an answer in his book titled: *Red Shambhala : Magic, Prophecy, and Geopolitics in the Heart of Asia*.

In *Red Shambhala*, Znamenski lays out compelling evidence showing that soon after the formation of the Soviet Union, the Bolsheviks sponsored scientific expeditions to Tibet, Mongolia, and other remote regions where entrances to Shambhala were reputed to be found. The chief of the Special Section of the Bolshevik secret police, Gleb Bokii, was directly involved in these efforts due to his belief that there was some truth to the existence of Shambhala and its "ancient science." [\[221\]](#) Bokii was the Bolshevik's "chief cryptographer responsible for diplomatic and spy codes and electronic surveillance in Red Russia." [\[222\]](#) Bokii's cryptographic service was an autonomous unit within the secret police that reported directly to the Communist Party's top leadership.

In a letter to Bokii, Alexander Barchenko, a consultant employed by Bokii's Special Section to locate the remnants of the prehistoric culture, discussed the ancient science hidden in central Asia and explained why Shambhala was vital to the USSR. [\[223\]](#) Bokii later summarized what he and others had been told by Barchenko in 1937 about Shambhala/Agartha:

According to Barchenko, in ancient times there existed a culturally advanced society that later perished as a result of a geological catastrophe. This was a communist society, and it existed in a more advanced social (communist) and materially technical form than ours. The remnants of this society, as Barchenko told us, still exist in remote mountain areas at the intersection of India, Tibet, Kashgar, and Afghanistan. This ancient science accumulated all scientific and technical knowledge, representing a synthesis of all branches of science. The existence of the ancient science and the survival of that society is a secret carefully guarded by its members. [\[224\]](#)

Plans were developed for a Bolshevik expedition to Central Asia. The expedition and Bokii's role are summarized in an official memo by Georgy Chicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who had been asked to support the planned Special Section expedition:

For nineteen years, a certain Barchenko has been searching for the remnants of some prehistoric culture. He has a theory that in prehistoric time humankind had developed an extremely advanced civilization that far surpassed the present historical period. He also believes that in Central Asian centers of spiritual culture, particularly in Lhasa and in some secret brotherhoods in Afghanistan, one can find surviving scientific knowledge left by this advanced prehistoric civilization. Comrade Barchenko approached Comrade Bokii, who became extremely interested in his theory and decided to use the manpower and resources of his Special Section to locate the remnants of the prehistoric

culture. The OGPU (Cheka/Secret Police) collegium that heard Barchenko's report similarly became interested in this project and decided to use some funds they probably have at their disposal. Two comrades from OGPU and Barchenko have visited me to secure my support. [\[225\]](#)

Opposition by Chicherin and other rivals eventually led to the abortion of the Special Section expedition to seek the material sciences of Shambhala/Agartha in Mongolia, Tibet, and Afghanistan. Nevertheless, Chicherin sponsored expeditions where the goal was not to find Shambhala/Agartha but to use local myths about it for propaganda purposes:

For Chicherin and for his colleagues from Comintern and the secret police, Shambhala, and similar prophecies were the realm of geopolitics rather than inward psycho-techniques that could perfect human minds. Clearly Chicherin dismissed as gibberish Barchenko and Bokii's plan to go to Inner Asia and retrieve ancient wisdom that might benefit the Communist cause. [\[226\]](#)

While the major expedition to Tibet and Afghanistan had been cancelled, Bokii still sponsored expeditions led by Barchenko (aka the "Red Merlin") to southern Siberia and the adjacent border regions of Mongolia, Kazakhstan, and China to find evidence of Shambhala/Agartha:

Generously funded by Bokii, the Red Merlin traveled all over the Soviet Union, shopping around for esoteric wisdom. The goal of his ventures was not only to collect splinters of the universal ancient science; Barchenko and his patron nourished an ambitious idea to convene sometime in 1927–28 in Moscow a congress of all esoteric groups and use them to advance the Communist agenda. [\[227\]](#)

Red Shambhala makes it clear that elements of the Soviet Union's secret police took very seriously the claims of superior civilizations with advanced technologies being hidden under Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, Tibet, and other Central Asian territories. Travelers such as Ferdinand Ossendowski and Nicholas Roerich have given vivid accounts of what they heard about these underground civilizations, including the important fact that records about them have been historically preserved in ancient texts. This corresponds closely with what Albert d'Orville and Jon Peniel learned while in Tibet. Corey Goode adds another layer of legitimacy to these accounts as a present-day direct witness who offers vivid descriptions of the different underground civilizations or autonomous groups making up the Agartha network.

This historical foundation now sets the scene for the incredible news story of a largely unknown military battle that took place between Chinese and Soviet forces, this time in western Mongolia in 1970, where both sides attacked a UFO base with extensive underground tunnels. Apparently, the Chinese and Soviets each believed the other owned the base and similarly reasoned that the base was deploying advanced aerospace craft to spy on them and eventually attack. This incident was revealed in a report filed by an Argentinian reporter, Juan Norberto Comte, and involved a UFO armada sighted over Mongolia:

In 1970, China and Russia were on the verge of war. Strange Unidentified Flying Objects broke the tranquility of the frontier skies of Mongolia and were observed cautiously by both of the giants of international Communism who each believed that they were some kind of supersecret military development of the other, and they each accused the other of warlike provocation. [\[228\]](#)

The crisis came to a head on April 24, 1970, after a Soviet bomber on a secret mission near the Mongolian border disappeared. Comte describes what happened next:

The Soviet Air Force was called to full alert and immediately launched 200 aircraft converging on the last known position of the bomber, now thought to have been shot down by intruding Chinese. Upon arriving at the approximate position of disappearance, the colossal patrol discovered some 20 enormous, brilliant disc-shaped aircraft that were moving at incredible speed at extreme altitudes, out of reach of the Russian aircraft. [\[229\]](#)

Comte then explains how the Soviets tracked the UFOs to a base in the western regions of Mongolia:

A few days later the wave of mysterious vehicles appeared over the frontiers of Mongolia, but this time there were hundreds of disc-shaped objects which changed color intermittently from orange to blue to red. A battery of missiles were brought into action, and from the ground launched broadsides of long range projectiles. Meanwhile they tried to determine their origin. Soviet experts, working furiously over observed trajectories and maps of the area agreed in their calculations. The strange craft were coming from a point some 1,600 kilometers West of Ulan Bator, the Capital of Mongolia. Now they had no doubt about the intentions of their bellicose neighbors, the Chinese. [\[230\]](#)

The Soviets mobilized thousands of troops and heavy weapons to be moved towards the UFO base mistakenly believed to belong to China. In the meantime, the Chinese had similarly tracked the flying disks, and sent their own troops and air forces to the base they believed to belong to the Soviet Union.

Comte describes what took place when the Soviet and Chinese troops arrived at the base in pursuit of the mysterious flying saucers they had tracked:

The Russian infantry arrived in Mongolia on the 30th of April and the Chinese forces penetrated Mongolia on the 4th of May. The opposing forces joined combat upon contact and violent battles ensued in which the casualties among the Mongolians and their Russian allies and the Chinese “Invaders” were extremely high. It is reliably reported that the Soviet forces launched low power nuclear weapons against the supposed secret “Chinese” base on the frontier with Siberia. It now appears that the opposing forces had destroyed an advanced UFO base consisting of a vast network of underground tunnels extending kilometers, and the surface structures of a pyramidal form. [\[231\]](#)

The first public report of the Soviet and Chinese battle and destruction of a UFO base in Western Mongolia appeared in a Viennese newspaper, on September 14, 1974. [\[232\]](#) Comte’s investigation found several important points of corroboration for the incredible report, including a retired general from the People’s Liberation Army who confirmed major Chinese military activities in the border region of Mongolia at the time.

The most plausible explanation for these extraordinary events is that the flying saucers did not belong to either China or the Soviets, but to an inner Earth civilization that had a major base in western Mongolia. After the Soviets used tactical nuclear weapons to destroy the base, it was abandoned by its occupants. In short, the Soviets had destroyed a base belonging to the Shambhala/Agartha network and fought the Chinese for control over the quickly abandoned destroyed facility. It is highly likely that the Chinese, as well as the Soviets, took whatever artifacts they salvaged in the destroyed facility back to their respective scientific institutions to study closely. Some of these artifacts were likely remnants of flying saucer craft damaged in the attacks.

Many of the ancient records describing pre-flood civilizations, their incredibly advanced flying technologies, and interactions with visiting extraterrestrials were already in the hands of the Chinese

Communist Party, due to Zhou Enlai's direct intervention during the Cultural Revolution. Combined now with the artifacts retrieved from the destroyed Shambhala/Agartha network base, China had in its possession an assortment of materials that could help it develop its own fleets of flying saucers.

There is little doubt that in the hands of skilled scientists such as Tsien Hsue-shen, having first-hand knowledge of the US Air Force's flying saucer reverse engineering program, ancient records, China's latest retrieved assets, including artifacts from the destroyed Shambhala/Agartha base, would find all of this information invaluable for gaining a broader understanding over scientifically feasible exotic propulsion systems for a future Chinese secret space program. However, there is yet another key resource that fast-tracked Tsien's study – China's pyramids.

Chapter 10 - China's Pyramids: Hidden Repositories of Ancient Technology

Many people say I believe aliens built the pyramids. I don't. In fact I'm not a supporter of the 'ancient alien' hypothesis at all. I think a lost human civilization is a much better explanation of the mysteries and paradoxes of ancient cultures.

— Graham Hancock

The first public reference to large pyramids in China came in 1912 from an American trader named Fred Meyer Schroder, who wrote about what he and his business partner Oscar Maman saw while traveling in Shaanxi province:

It was more eerie than if we had found them in the wilderness. Here they had been under the nose of the world, but unknown to the western countries ... The big pyramid is about 1,000 feet high (other descriptions estimate 1,000 to 1,200 feet high) and roughly 1,500 feet at the base, which makes it twice as large as any pyramid in Egypt. The four faces of the structure are oriented with the compass points. [\[233\]](#)

The two traders had an elderly Mongolian lama guide who told them the Shaanxi pyramids were far older than 5000 years. Schroder explained in his travel logs: “When I asked Bogdo how old the pyramids were, he answered more than 5,000 years. When asked why he thought this, he said that their oldest books date from about 5,000 years ago, and they mentioned the pyramids as old then.” [\[234\]](#)

In the previous chapter, I discussed how the library of the Bogd Khan, the supreme ruler of pre-communist Mongolia, was visited by Ferdinand Ossendowski, who found it contained Sumerian cuneiform tablets (circa 3200 BC). This confirms that ancient records more than 5,000 years old did exist and were in the possession of senior Tibetan lamas. If 5,000-year-old written records mention the Shaanxi pyramids as old even during Sumerian times, then the oldest of the pyramids in this province likely date back to the pre-flood Atlantean era which ended around 9600 BC, according to the Egyptian priests who passed on this knowledge to the Athenian lawgiver Solon, and was subsequently preserved in writing by Plato. [\[235\]](#) The similarities between Chinese and Egyptian culture have long intrigued European scholars speculating about them sharing a common origin. [\[236\]](#) The antiquity of Egyptian and Chinese pyramids suggest that the oldest were built during the pre-flood Atlantean age.

The next reference to ancient Chinese pyramids comes from a US Army Air Force pilot, James Gaussman who overflew Chinese territory in 1945 during a supply mission and documented what he saw:

I flew around a mountain and then we came to a valley. Directly below us was a gigantic white pyramid. It looked as if it were from a fairy tale. The pyramid was draped in shimmering white. It could have been metal, or some other form of stone. It was white on all sides. What was most curious about it was its capstone, a large piece of precious gem-like material. I was deeply moved by the colossal size of the thing. [\[237\]](#)

Gaussman took photos of the gigantic white pyramid, but they were subsequently hidden by the U.S. military, according to Hartwig Hausdorf, author of *China's Roswell* . [\[238\]](#)

Only two years later, another U.S. aviator, Colonel Maurice Sheahan, also witnessed and photographed a giant pyramid when flying over Shaanxi province, approximately 40 miles southwest of the ancient capital city of Xian. It was the same area traveled by Schroder back in 1912. A March 27, 1947 *New York Times* story announced Sheahan's discovery to the world: "U.S. Flier Reports Huge Chinese Pyramid In Isolated Mountains Southwest of Sian [aka Xian]":

SHANGHAI, March 27 (U.P.) A giant pyramid in isolated mountains of Shensi [aka Shaanxi] Province in western China was reported today by Col. Maurice Sheahan, Far Eastern director for Trans World Airline.

From the air, Colonel Sheahan said, the pyramid seems to dwarf those of Egypt. He estimated its height at 1,000 feet and its width at the base at 1,500 feet.

The pyramid, he said, is at the foot of the Tsinling Mountains, about forty miles southwest of Sian [Xian], capital of the province. A second pyramid, he continued, appears much smaller.

The pyramid, Colonel Sheahan went on, is at the far end of a long valley, in an inaccessible part. At the near end, he said, are hundreds of small burial mounds.

"When I first flew over it I was impressed by its perfect pyramidal form and its great size," Colonel Sheahan said, "I did not give it thought during the war years partly because it seemed incredible that anything so large could be unknown to the world." [\[239\]](#)

A photograph of a pyramid appeared two days after the *New York Times* ran the Sheahan story, and it was reprinted by several media outlets along with his story. This was the first photographic evidence displaying to the western world that pyramids existed in China. The image showed a large truncated square pyramid in the middle of an expansive flat plain. Much debate arose over the 1947 pyramid photo; it was initially attributed to Sheahan, but later attributed to Gaussman, who allegedly took it during his 1945 mission. The problem with both attributions is that the 1947 pyramid photo doesn't have the capstone witnessed by Gaussman, nor the perfect Egyptian-style pyramid form witnessed by Sheahan. Furthermore, the photo showed a flat-topped pyramid located in the middle of a flat farming plain, not at the foot of the Tsinling (aka Qinling) Mountains.

Years later, archeologists and independent researchers confirmed that the 1947 photo was actually of the Maoling mausoleum, which was allegedly built by the Emperor Wudi Liu Che Di of the Han Dynasty from 139 to 86 BC. [\[240\]](#) The problem again is that the pyramid Gaussman, Sheahan, and Schroder all witnessed

had significant differences to the Maoling mausoleum, which measures only 154 feet high and 728 feet wide. The White Pyramid was significantly larger at 1000 feet high and 1500 feet wide, had a capstone, perfect pyramid shape, and was located at the foot of the Tsinling Mountains southwest of Xian. Instead, the Maoling mausoleum lies due west of Xian, in the middle of a flat plain far from the Tsinling Mountains and is a flat-topped trapezoid.

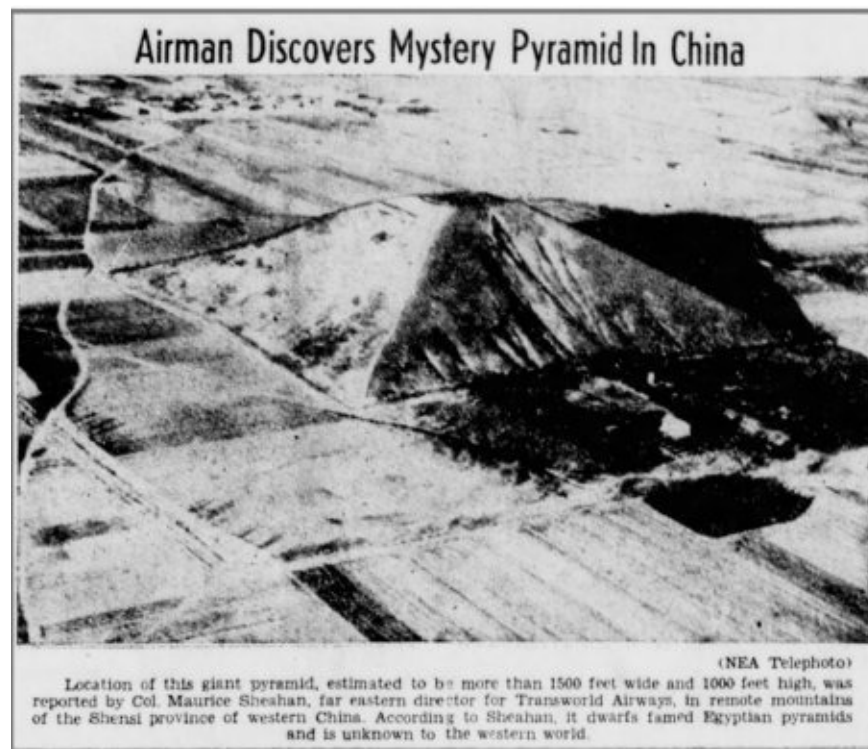


Figure 18. Photo of pyramid near Xian now believed to be the Maoling Mausoleum.
Source: *The Salem News*, March 31, 1947.

A plausible explanation for what happened is that the *New York Times* and other publications mistakenly used, or were misled to use, a stock photo taken of the Maoling mausoleum. If correct, then any photos taken by either Gaussman or Sheahan have yet to be released and have been covered up by U.S. authorities to the present day.

Chinese officials have also been involved in a fervent cover up of ancient pyramids, especially after the 1949 Communist takeover. Former New Zealand Airline Captain Bruce Cathie reported in his book, *The Bridge to Infinity*, what he was told by a member of the Chinese Embassy in Wellington during a visit in 1978:

“There are no pyramids in the Province of Shensi”, I was told. My informer was a member of the Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China. While passing through Wellington, on one of my flying duties, I had decided to make a phone-call to the Embassy, to enquire about the existence of several large pyramids discovered in this area of north central China. “There are some mounds of ruins, probably burial mounds, in the area, but no pyramids,” continued the Embassy official, “we do not know of any pyramids in China.” This was very strange, I thought, because I had in my possession at the time a copy of a United States Airforce survey map, produced from satellite photographs of this very area, which clearly indicated the positions of at least sixteen pyramids. Besides this I had a copy of a photograph of the largest taken from a U.S. Army DC3 in 1947. Although I informed the officials of this, and tried to press the point, he still continued to deny their existence. [\[241\]](#)

Cathie subsequently wrote a letter to the Ambassador and received the following reply:

Cap B.L. Cathie,

We have received your letter of 2 July 1978 addressed to the Ambassador enquiring about the pyramids in the Shensi Province in China.

According to the Chinese experts, the pyramids are tombs of Emperors of the Western Han Dynasty, and the top earth of the tomb is of the shape of trapezium. History records tell different versions about the lives of the buried. As these tombs are not unearthed scientifically and there were no marks on the ground, it is difficult to draw conclusions at the moment. [\[242\]](#)

Cathie reflected on the reasons why Chinese government authorities had denied the existence of pyramids despite the clear satellite and photographic evidence proving their existence and arrived at the following conclusion:

The Shensi [Shaanxi] pyramids are massive constructions. To remain unaware of them would be like losing an elephant in a city backyard. The only answer was that the Chinese government did not want the western world to know too much about the gigantic structures until their scientists had completed their own investigations. The secrets to be unraveled by comparing these pyramids with others around the world, could be so important that the authorities were doing their best to damp down interest in them. [\[243\]](#)

Clearly, the pyramids were of great interest to Chinese scientists who studied them and kept their existence and contents a secret from the rest of the world.

The official Chinese government responses received by Cathie are typical of the conventional archeological view that all Chinese pyramids are burial mounds of Emperors from the Qin and Han dynasties (221 BC – 220 AD). In support of this view, archeologists often cite Han dynasty historian Sima Qian's detailed description of the construction of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, the First Qin Emperor:

In the ninth month, the First Emperor was interred at Mount Li. When the First Emperor first came to the throne, the digging and preparation work began at Mount Li. Later, when he had unified his empire, 700,000 men were sent there from all over his empire. They dug through three layers of groundwater, and poured in bronze for the outer coffin. Palaces and scenic towers for a hundred officials were constructed, and the tomb was filled with rare artifacts and wonderful treasure. Craftsmen were ordered to make crossbows and arrows primed to shoot at anyone who enters the tomb. Mercury was used to simulate the hundred rivers, the Yangtze and Yellow River, and the great sea, and set to flow mechanically. Above were representations of the heavenly constellations, below, the features of the land. Candles were made from fat of "man-fish", which is calculated to burn and not extinguish for a long time. The Second Emperor said: "It would be inappropriate for the concubines of the late emperor who have no sons to be out free", ordered that they should accompany the dead, and a great many died. After the burial, it was suggested that it would be a serious breach if the craftsmen who constructed the mechanical devices and knew of its treasures were to divulge those secrets. Therefore after the funeral ceremonies had completed and the treasures hidden away, the inner passageway was blocked, and the outer gate lowered, immediately trapping all the workers and craftsmen inside. None could escape. Trees and vegetations were then planted on the tomb

mound such that it resembles a hill. [244]

This historical account shows that the Qin Emperor employed the most advanced technology of the era to recreate a city environment that could be used in the afterlife. The account also shows the beginning of the Chinese tradition of hiding the flat-topped pyramid-shaped mausoleums of the first Emperors by covering them with trees to hide them from future grave robbers. However, this tradition was not followed with all the pyramids in China, as the 1947 Maoling Mausoleum photo clearly shows a truncated pyramid free from tree cover, implying it likely predates such practices. More intriguing, today, the Maoling Mausoleum is completely covered by trees that were planted after the release of the 1947 photo. In fact, modern photos show newly planted conifer trees atop pyramid-shaped structures, which are all claimed by Chinese authorities to be mausoleums. [245] Chinese authorities today are using an ancient tradition to obscure and hide pyramids that are far older than that of the First Qin Emperor in order to make it appear that all are merely mausoleums not to be desecrated. In 1974, a farmer digging a well discovered artifacts which led to the excavation of an outlying part of the city complex containing the First Emperor's mausoleum. At the site a few kilometers from the mausoleum, the world-famous Terracotta Army was found. Most importantly, however, none of China's major pyramids have been excavated by archeologists.

Despite the insistence by Chinese authorities that all the pyramids in China are mausoleums, their similarity to the pyramids of Egypt and Central America raises the possibility that some predate the Qin and Han dynasties, as stated by the Mongolian Lama guiding Schroder and his partner through Shaanxi province. Pre-dating dynastic times, the fabulous White Pyramid was not the burial chamber of a Chinese emperor, and it far exceeded the height of the Maoling Mausoleum – the largest of the alleged burial chambers belonging to China's Qin or Han emperors. An important question now arises: why were the later burial chambers constructed in the shape of a pyramid? Did China's Qin and Han emperors instruct their architects to imitate the design of the White Pyramid and other pre-dynastic pyramids that were thought to have been built by the gods, extraterrestrial visitors or some great lost human civilization? How do we know that the largest of the Shaanxi province pyramids, the Maoling, is a mausoleum at all when no excavation has been conducted?

After traveling three times to Shaanxi province in search of the elusive White Pyramid, Hausdorf concluded that China's pyramids are known by a select few of its scholars to contain advanced technologies that have been kept secret from the general public, especially the prying eyes of Westerners. Some of the technologies, Hausdorf asserts, are extraterrestrial in origin and lie hidden within its pyramids, including the mausoleum of China's First Emperor. [246] This is not a great surprise since some of the pyramids in Shaanxi date back to the Atlantean era described in ancient Buddhist records.

The extraterrestrial connection is also consistent with ancient Chinese records discussing flying machines developed by inventors and used by emperors, as presented in chapter 7. A mysterious group of "bird-men" from the Kunlun Mountains, which extend from Tibet to the plains of Shaanxi, passed on the secrets of these aviation technologies to a select few individuals possessing the right character and virtue. Were the bird-men who helped Chinese civilization to evolve an inner Earth civilization or extraterrestrials?

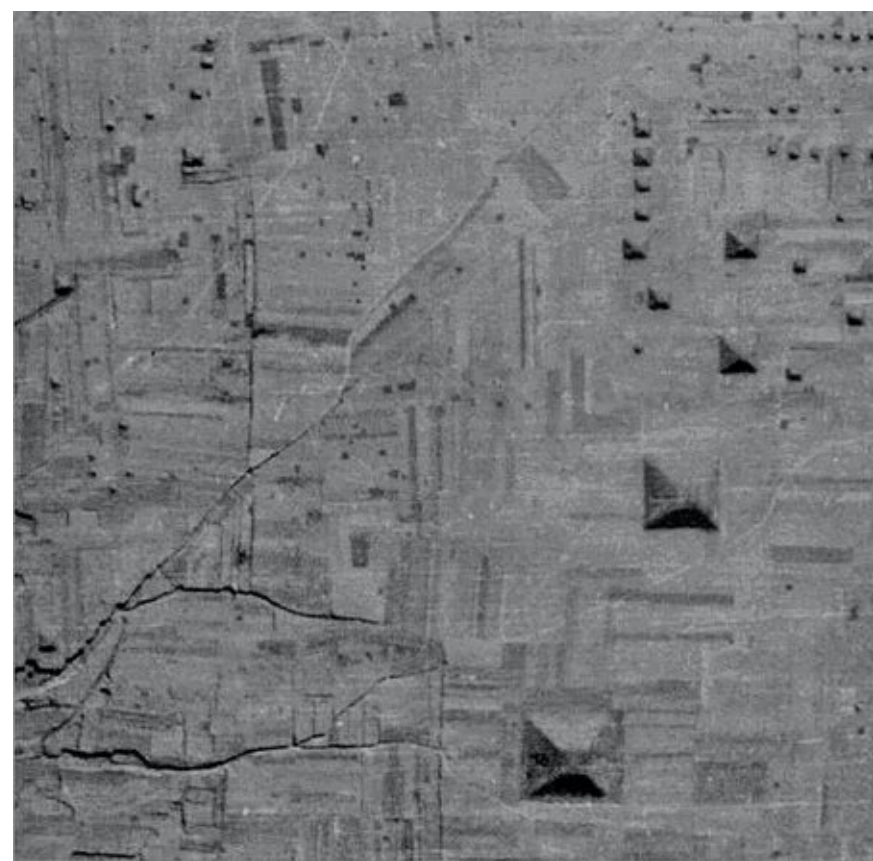


Figure 19. Satellite image of pyramids in Shaanxi Province, China

While Chinese and Western archeologists have been kept out of China's pyramids since their existence was first announced to the world in 1947, there is good reason to believe that in the 1980s under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, that policy changed, as suggested by Cathie. Chinese scientists and archeologists in highly classified programs almost certainly began excavations, methodically combing through the pyramids/mausoleums in search of advanced technologies left by the remnants of ancient civilizations and the extraterrestrials with whom they interacted.

In conclusion, China's access to sensitive resources deserves careful consideration. China has been secretly extracting artifacts and information about ancient civilizations and advanced technologies from its pyramids, and Dropa stones detailing the hybrid human-extraterrestrial colony established 12,000 years ago in the historic border region between Tibet and China. In addition, there is the information revealed in ancient Tibetan manuscripts concerning extraterrestrial contacts, and the artifacts recovered from the destroyed UFO base in western Mongolia in 1970. When all are combined, it becomes clear that Chinese authorities possess an extraordinary wealth of information on ancient civilizations, their technologies, and the extraterrestrial visitors who began contact with China's forefathers eons ago.

Consequently, Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen had abundant material to study and analyze at the elite scientific institutions he led for China's dramatically swift technological leap forward. He methodically and patiently developed his long-term plan to research and cultivate these incredible discoveries. As he had done from 1944 to 1949 with Theodore von Karman, when he had helped to create a decades-long blueprint for a future US Air Force secret space program based on technical information gained from retrieved flying saucers, Tsien now used the ancient records, advanced technologies, and extraterrestrial artifacts to develop China's plan for its own imminent secret space program. But first, Tsien had to build a conventional rocket propelled space program to provide the necessary skilled scientists and technicians who could eventually turn their attention to exotic propulsion systems and spacecraft in a more highly

Chapter 11 - Building China's Conventional Space Program

A good defender hides under nine layers of earth; a good attack moves above nine layers of heaven. Thus he is able to both preserve himself and achieve a complete victory.

— Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

Under Tsien Hsue-shen's expert scientific leadership, China successfully established a ballistic missile program using the Dongfeng series of rockets. Each Dongfeng was designed to attain greater distances: the DF2 could reach Japan; the DF3 – the Philippines; the DF4 – Guam; and the DF5 – the U.S. mainland. [\[247\]](#) Throughout the 1960s, Tsien made improvements to the Dongfeng series to deliver nuclear payloads. On October 27, 1966, a DF2A was loaded with a 12-kiloton nuclear device and fired from Jiuquan, 800 kilometers into the desert region of Xinjiang province. It has been deemed the most dangerous nuclear test ever undertaken since a mistake could have destroyed the launch facility or nearby population centers. [\[248\]](#) Nevertheless, the successful launch was widely reported in the U.S. and international media. Multiple newspapers commented on the tragic irony that a U.S. trained Chinese scientist, who had grown to love America, was forced during the McCarthy era to return to China, where he helped to build their ballistic nuclear missile program. [\[249\]](#)

Chinese Nuclear Puzzle

Did Western-Educated Men Help?

By Frank Carey
Of the Associated Press
Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)

There's a real Chinese puzzle connected with Red China's recent nuclear weapons test: Who were the scientists who master-minded the venture?

The Red Chinese have given no clues, nor have the U.S. State Department or the Atomic Energy Commission.

But there has been considerable speculation in newspaper stories in the United States, Britain and France—with most of the theorizing centering on two men.

These two scientists—whose backgrounds make it very likely they were in on the project—are:

—Ch'ien San-chiang, who heads the institute of nuclear

physics at Peking and who worked in France during World War II on various research studies, including nuclear fission.

Hsu-shen Tsien, 55, who spent 20 years in the United States before being deported to Red China on allegations he had been a member of the Communist party before entering this country.

The trouble is, there have been so many variations in the published spelling of the names of this pair that a quick reading of the published reports might make it appear that a whole flock of Chinese scientists had been pinned down as members of the A-bomb cast.

Tsien came to the United States in 1934. He got a master's degree in aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at California Institute of Technology he got his doctorate in 1939 and later took part in government-sponsored rocket research. He became an associate professor at Cal Tech, and was chief research analyst at the famed Jet Propulsion Laboratory there.

He also is reported to have done atomic energy research while in this country.

However, former colleagues at Cal Tech have questioned he could have headed the A-bomb effort since they say this was not his field.

The scientist consistently denied allegations that he had been a member of the Communist party before coming to the United States. For several years Washington barred his departure because of his technical knowledge.

Figure 20. Decatur Daily Review - Nov 7, 1964, p.1.

While Tsien was successfully helping China build rockets capable of delivering nuclear weapons around the world, he simultaneously laid the foundation for China's conventional space program, which would use rockets for another purpose. Tsien had stressed the importance of satellites soon after his arrival in China. On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik and delivered a powerful blow to U.S. prestige as the world leader in advanced technology. Only months later, in January 1958, Tsien and other Chinese scientists drafted a secret plan to build a satellite program given the codename "581". [250] By January 1965, Tsien proposed to the Communist Party's Central Committee that further progress in the Dongfeng rocket series development had made it possible for China's first satellites to be launched by 1970. Zhou Enlai formally approved Tsien's plan on August 10, 1965, and provided the necessary funding and resources to make it a reality.

China's first satellite was called the Dongfanghong-1 (The East Is Red-1/DFH-1) and launched on a three-stage rocket called the Changzheng-1 (Long March-1/CZ-1). The first two stages of the CZ-1 were an adaption of the DF-3 intermediate-range ballistic missile, and the third stage was a newly designed rocket motor. [251]

However, China's political events became chaotic after the 1966 Cultural Revolution. Rocket scientists working with Tsien on the satellite program were imprisoned by fanatical Red Guard factions, sent to re-education camps, and even executed. Tsien himself was forced to sign a confession, despite being the director of the Fifth Academy/Seventh Machinery Industry. Radicals were shouting demeaning slogans such as "when the satellite goes up, the red flag goes down." [\[252\]](#) Things got so bad that Zhou Enlai had to declare martial law and move in regular army units to protect the incipient space program from the fanatical Red Guard.

After repeated delays, on April 24, 1970, China successfully launched its first satellite into space from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center (aka Base 10). Again, Tsien was hailed as a national hero in China, decorated by Chairman Mao, and newspapers around the world heralded his and China's accomplishment. Unfortunately for Tsien, national politics would intervene to restrict him from doing little more than helping to develop China's satellite program for more than a decade to follow.

Ever since his 1955 arrival in China, Tsien had been very loyal to Chairman Mao and Zhou Enlai and firmly backed their policies, including the ostracizing of Deng Xiaoping for his economic reform proposals in 1976. Up to this point, Tsien's success laid in his ability to use his political influence with CPC leadership to gain resources for his cutting-edge research and development projects for the aerospace industry. If China was to match what the U.S. and the USSR were secretly doing in space, Tsien would need significant economic resources and support from Communist Party leaders.

Zhou Enlai's death on January 8, 1976, was a major set-back for Tsien since Zhou had been Tsien's biggest supporter in the Communist Party. Also, it is likely that Zhou had quietly backed Tsien's ambitious plan for reverse engineering extraterrestrial technologies for a future secret space program. Thus, Tsien believed he needed a new patron to promote his ideas and programs. In what turned out to be a disastrous misstep, Tsien made a political statement about Deng, accusing him of being "the sworn enemy of all scientific workers who take the revolutionary road." [\[253\]](#) Tsien was now openly associated with the Gang of Four, led by Mao's widow, who wished to continue her husband's policies after his death on September 9, 1976.

Deng staged a remarkable political comeback against the Gang of Four, who were eventually tried for political crimes. By 1978, Deng had become China's paramount leader. Unfortunately for Tsien, his condemnation of Deng came back to haunt him. He lost considerable political influence in the Communist Party, and this severely damaged his efforts to gain additional funds for developing exotic propulsion systems for a secret space program.

In presenting his space policy in August 1978, Deng stated that China's space program would not be expanded and would stay focused on sending satellites into Earth orbit:

As far as space technology is concerned, we are not taking part in the space race. There is no need for us to go to the Moon and we should concentrate our resources on urgently needed and functional practical satellites. [\[254\]](#)

The space budget was actually cut to 0.035 percent of GNP, and Deng promoted a new generation of scientists and engineers into positions of influence over Tsien and the old guard. Tsien's hopes for China to develop a secret space program based on his knowledge of U.S. and Soviet top secret projects, and the information gleaned from ancient texts and artifacts that his team had analyzed, would again be delayed as his revolutionary insights were given low priority by Deng and the new leadership.

From 1978 to 1989, Tsien firmly focused on helping China's satellite program to expand and modernize. He headed the Chinese Society of Astronautics and played an instrumental role in China joining the International Astronautical Federation in 1980. The Fifth Academy, renamed the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building in November 1964, was to undergo another name change to become the Ministry of Space Industry in April 1982. [\[255\]](#) It would be renamed again as the Ministry of Aerospace Industry in July 1988, before yet another renaming in 1993 to the China Aerospace Corporation. In July 1999, the China Aerospace Corporation was divided into two major state-owned companies. These were called the China Aerospace Science & Technology Corporation (CASC) and the China Aerospace Machinery and Electronics Corporation (CAMEC). [\[256\]](#) In July 2001, CAMEC became the Aerospace Science & Industry Corporation (CASIC). While CASIC's primary focus was to help the PLA with its missile program and other weapons systems, CASC's primary function was to supply components for China's space programs.

As far as China's conventional rocket propelled space program was concerned, it would go on to achieve remarkable results after Tsien's official retirement in 1991 at the ripe age of 80. Retirement for Tsien did not bring a close to his activities, however. Instead, an exciting new phase began for him in which funding and resources finally became available for moving forward with China's development of exotically propelled aerospace craft. Before this happened in his final years (he lived to age 98), Tsien had to first undergo a daunting process with many setbacks, as the next chapter will show.

On October 15, 2003, China's first manned flight into space was launched from Jiuquan. The Shenzhou-5 (Divine Vessel-5) carried one astronaut, Yang Liwei, into low Earth orbit for just over 21 hours. This was followed almost two years later by the Shenzhou-6, which carried two astronauts who were in orbit for five days. Tsien witnessed China's first manned flight into space on the rockets developed from his pioneering work with the 5th Academy at the Jiuquan launch facility.

On September 29, 2011, China launched the Tiangong-1 (Heavenly Palace-1), its first prototype space station, which was used as a manned laboratory for just over 20 days during its service life that lasted until April 2018. The Tiangong-1 was 34 feet (10.4 meters) in length and 11 feet (3.35 meters) in diameter and could hold a crew of three. Its design was based on the Soviet Union/Russia's MIR space station, which operated from 1986 to 2001. According to Rick Fisher, a senior fellow at the International Assessment and Strategy Center, Chinese espionage had succeeded in gaining the design plans of MIR, which used "detachable mission-oriented modules" that were incorporated into the design for Tiangong-1. [\[257\]](#)

Both manned and unmanned Shenzhou missions to Tiangong-1 gave the China National Space Administration invaluable experience in docking and orbital rendezvous procedures for future space stations. The similarly sized and designed Tiangong-2 was launched on September 15, 2016. It again was used to test docking and maneuvering procedures for manned and unmanned missions. Two astronauts from Shenzhou 11 spent a month on Tiangong-2.

An unmanned cargo vessel called Tianzhou-1 (Heavenly Vessel-1) was launched from the newest of China's four launch centers opened in 2014: the Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site located on the island province of Hainan in the South China Sea. Tianzhou-1 performed multiple docking procedures with Tiangong-2 from April to September 2017, before returning to Earth and burning up in the atmosphere. Tiangong-2 made a controlled re-entry on July 19, 2019, and disintegrated over the South Pacific Ocean.

In the future, China plans to deploy a larger orbital space station that is scheduled to launch by 2023. It

will be roughly one-fifth the mass of the International Space Station and similar in size to Russia's former MIR space station (62.3 ft/19 meters). This is not accidental if science reporter Rick Fisher is correct about the Chinese acquiring the MIR design plans through espionage, which were used for building Tiangong 1. [\[258\]](#)

In addition to the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center and Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site, China officially has two other space facilities that have been used for ballistic missile and satellite launches. [\[259\]](#) The second oldest facility is the Taiyuan Satellite Launch Center (aka Base 25), situated at an elevation of 4,500 feet (1,500 meters) in north China's Shanxi province, which became operational in 1968.

The other facility is the Xichang Satellite Launch Center (aka Xichang Space Center/Base 27) located in China's Sichuan Province, which became operational in 1987. It is mainly used for launching geostationary satellites and infamously was the launch site for an anti-satellite missile test on January 11, 2007, which destroyed an old Chinese weather satellite, creating 3000 pieces of space debris that continue to be a space hazard today.

On October 24, 2007, the Chang'e 1 (named after a Chinese Moon goddess) was launched from the Xichang Space Center, officially starting China's lunar exploratory program. The Chang'e 1 orbited the moon taking photos until March 1, 2009, when it was taken out of orbit and crashed on the moon's surface. A sister mission, Chang'e 2, was launched on October 1, 2010, and orbited the moon until June 8, 2011, when it departed for a flyby of the asteroid 4179 Toutatis.

In December 2013, the Chang'e 3 mission was launched. It comprised a lunar orbiter, a lander and a rover called Yutu (Jade Rabbit). The arrival of the stationary lander and the Yutu Rover on December 14, 2013, was officially the first lunar landing since Luna 24 by the Soviet Union in 1976. A sister mission, Chang'e 4 was launched on December 7, 2018, also comprising an orbiter, a lander and a rover (Yutu-2). The lander and rover descended to the Moon's far-side on January 3, 2019, inside the Von Karman crater. The Von Karman crater is in the vicinity of the Moon's South Pole, which scientists believe is the most suitable location for learning about the Moon's internal structure and volcanic history. [\[260\]](#) This landing location allowed the Chinese to determine the truth behind claims first made by Russian scientists in 1970, who stated that the Moon is an artificial satellite brought into Earth's orbit thousands of years ago by an alien intelligence. [\[261\]](#)

Table 1: List of Chinese Space Launch Facilities & Their Primary Missions

Names	Opened	Location	Primary Missions	Public Access
Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center (JSLC/Dongfeng Aerospace City/Base 10)	1958	Gobi Desert, Inner Mongolia	Shenzhou (1-11) Tiangong (1&2)	Closed
Taiyuan Satellite Launch Center	1968	Kelan County, Xinzhou, Shanxi	Meteorological Satellites, Ballistic	Closed

(TSLC/Base 25)		Province	Missile Tests	
Xichang Satellite Launch Center (Xichang Space Center/ Base 27)	1984	Xichang, Liangshan, Sichuan	Anti-satellite missiles Chang'e (1-4)	Closed
Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site	2014	Hainan Island, South China Sea.	Tianzhou-1	Open

While the design and construction of the first conventional rockets that powered China's "official" space program are widely credited as Dr. Tsien's most remarkable scientific achievement, his covert work on exotic propulsion systems may in future become known as being far more significant.

Chapter 12 – The Tide Turns in Tsien's SSP Funding Struggle

Treat your men as you would your own beloved sons. And they will follow you into the deepest valley.

— Sun Tzu, The Art of War

Tsien Hsue-shen succeeded in kickstarting China's nuclear missile and space program through his pioneering work in the development of rocketry in China, and as a result, the Chinese widely consider him to be the father of China's official space program. His leadership was instrumental in the training of thousands of scientists and engineers needed to develop a conventional rocket program for launching satellites, and later, manned and unmanned space missions. The Fifth Academy was the organization Tsien first established in 1956, becoming its director and overseeing the development of rockets, satellites, and spacecraft. It continues to operate today after having undergone a number of name changes before being split into two major companies in 1989: the China Aerospace Science & Technology Corporation (CASC) and the China Aerospace Science & Industry Corporation (CASIC). [\[262\]](#) CASC and CASIC are the primary corporate contractors for China's space operations, employing respectively 174,000 and 150,000 personnel in multiple research and production centers, and within subsidiary entities.

According to CASIC's website, its primary function is to help the PLA with its rockets and weapons systems to serve national security:

CASIC takes "empowering the army with science and technology and serving the nation with aerospace technology" as its corporate mission and "your security – our responsibility" as the social responsibility value, and engages in a strategic industry related to national security. It has always adhered to "national interest above all else." After years of hard work, CASIC has established a complete technology R&D and production system for air defense missile weapon system, aerodynamic missile weapon system, solid launch vehicle and space technology products. [\[263\]](#)

In contrast, CASC's website identifies its primary role as supplying the different craft and components that comprise China's space activities:

CASC is mainly engaged in the research, design, manufacture, test and launch of space products such as launch vehicle, satellite, manned spaceship, cargo spaceship, deep space explorer and space station as well as strategic and tactical missile systems.... CASC pays great attention to space technology applications such as satellite applications, information technology, new energy and materials, special space technology applications, and space biology....

At present, CASC is dedicating itself to building China into a space power, continuously carrying out the national major scientific and technical programs such as Manned Spaceflight, Lunar Exploration, Beidou Navigation and High-Resolution Earth Observation System; initiating a number of new major programs and projects such as heavy launch vehicle, Mars exploration, asteroid exploration, space vehicle in-orbit service and maintenance, and space-ground integrated information network; and actively conducting international exchanges and cooperation, thus making new contributions to peaceful use of outer space and benefiting mankind as a whole. [\[264\]](#)

Consequently, CASC, rather than CASIC, became the primary Chinese state-owned corporate entity best poised to achieve Tsien's long-term plans for developing a Chinese secret space program (SSP).

Tsien well understood the inherent challenges and long-term time frame necessary for reverse engineering exotic propulsion systems using electromagnetics, which could only happen after the successful development of China's ballistic missile and satellite programs. More importantly, the vast amounts of needed funding required major economic investment and political support by the Communist Party. Even with such support, bringing a decades-long plan to fruition for the development of an aerospace industry, modeled on the blueprint that von Karman and Tsien had created for the US Army Air Force back in 1944-45, would still prove difficult.

Unfortunately for Tsien, any blueprints he devised for R&D on the exotically propelled spacecraft got bogged down in China's tumultuous politics. First, there was the cultural revolution from 1966 to 1976, which was a reaction to disastrous crop harvests that led to widespread famine. Many top scientists, including Tsien, were caught up in the misguided effort to do away with elitist thinking based on a system of higher education, and return to the basics of agrarian life and practices. Most universities were forced to close, and prominent scientists and scholars were forced to move to the countryside to help farms increase their output. While Tsien and his Fifth Academy/Seventh Ministry of Machine Building escaped the worst excesses due to the importance the PLA attached to the missile and satellite program, it was a period when pioneering scientific research halted.

The second setback was Tsien's disastrous misstep in supporting Chairman Mao's condemnation of the reformist Deng Xiaoping, and his backing of the Gang of Four after Mao's death in September 1976. Deng's surprise political comeback and rise to the paramount leadership position in 1978, led to Tsien being marginalized by the top tier of the Communist Party's hierarchy and cut from its priorities. This forced Tsien to focus on China's satellite programs; he had little prospect of gaining any state funding for the more challenging research and development work involving recovered ancient and alien technologies. The situation somewhat improved for Tsien in 1986, when his protégé Dr. Song Jiam was appointed to the senior Communist party position of State Councilor of China, a position he held until 1998.

Two major political events, however, dramatically changed Tsien's status in the eyes of Deng and senior

Communist Party officials, which ultimately led to him receiving the funding he needed to start development on the exotic propulsion systems for China's secret space program. First was the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and the chaos caused by the government crackdown that led to hundreds, if not thousands, of deaths. Tsien gave uncritical support to Deng and Communist Party leaders in contrast to many younger scientists, as explained by his biographer Iris Chang:

The students involved in the demonstrations, Tsien said, were nothing more than “evil elements from the Gang of Four” and common “ruffians”... Tsien no longer served as an idol for the young and idealistic. Precisely those scientists and intellectuals who had held Tsien in high esteem for his directness and honesty in the past now despised him for his support of the government in crushing the pro-democracy movement.” [\[265\]](#)

In gratitude, Deng and the Communist Party restored much of Tsien's lost scientific prestige, and he was again praised by the Chinese state-controlled media as a visionary leader. On August 28, 1989, the *Guangming Daily* wrote a lengthy story describing him as “The Pride of the Chinese People.” [\[266\]](#) This change in stature was critical for Tsien's clout and enabled him to finally gain Communist Party support and funding to develop his long-term plan for a space program using reverse engineered extraterrestrial technologies.

The second development was the collapse of Communism in Europe in 1989, and the end of the Soviet Union in 1990. This meant that the Russian Federation was no longer perceived as a rival and threat to China, but as a strategic partner in eroding U.S. hegemony as the world's sole superpower. The increased cooperation between Russia and China meant that Tsien finally had access to some of the work taking place in the Russians' own secret space program. China stood to gain much from the Soviets pioneering efforts in back engineering flying saucers captured from extraterrestrials and the Nazis.

China's chronic lack of funding and resources to build spacecraft using electromagnetic propulsion systems, as the Russians and Americans had already done behind closed doors, would only begin to redress itself with China's rapid economic growth. In the case of the U.S., a deep black budget had been developed in 1949 with the passage of the CIA Act, which allowed the CIA to transfer funds to or from any government agency “without regard to any provisions of law.” [\[267\]](#) Using a number of illicit funding mechanisms, this deep black budget had swelled to over one trillion U.S. dollars by the late-1990s, based on Inspector General reports of unaccounted monies in the Department of Defense Budget. [\[268\]](#)

At the time, this was as much as three times the size of the Pentagon budget. If China was to ever succeed in matching what the U.S. and Soviets had done, there was no alternative but a rapid economic expansion. Deng laid the foundation for China's swift economic development through the transition of China from a Soviet-style command economy to a free market system where private property was allowed, and entrepreneurs were encouraged to innovate in order to help the economy grow. It was no longer considered counter-revolutionary to accumulate property or start a business if it contributed to economic growth.

During the ten-year tenure of President Jiang Zemin (1993 – 2003), China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) tripled in size, and resources finally became available for implementing the long-term plan Tsien had covertly designed for the country's secret space program. During the ten-year tenure of Hu Jintao (2003 – 2013), China's economy grew at a remarkable 10% per annum, leading to more than a five-fold increase in GDP, from 1.7 trillion US dollars in 2003 to 9.6 trillion in 2013. It is estimated that by 2020,

China's GDP will be over 15 trillion US dollars and overtake the U.S. economy by the end of the decade.

Tsien's official retirement in 1991 left him free to devote his final years to act as a consultant to the building and construction of China's secret space program, the plans for which he had long labored and patiently waited to implement. As funding increasingly flowed, Tsien came to advise a crack team of visionary scientists who had worked with him at the Fifth Academy and its various incarnations up to the China Aerospace Science and Technology Company (CASC) to implement his radical plan.

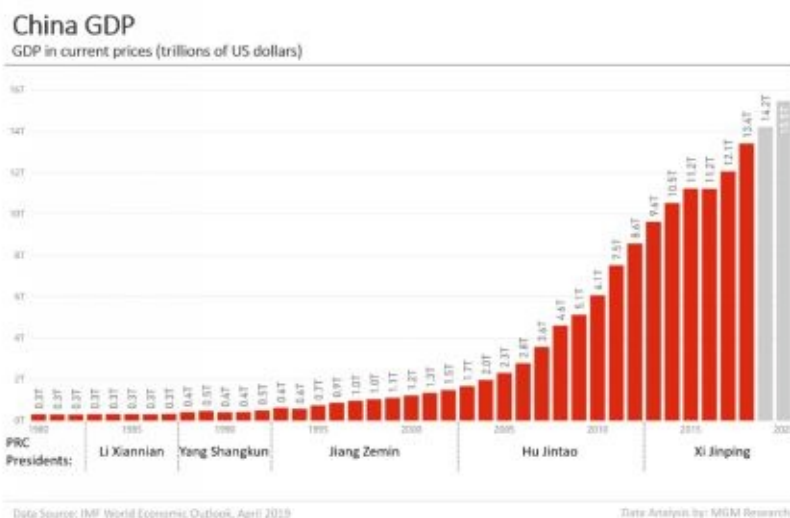


Figure 21. China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP): 1980 – 2020

Another major political breakthrough occurred around this time to accelerate Tsien's plans significantly, and greatly assist China in catching up to what the U.S. and USSR had secretly achieved in space. In the early 1980s, President Ronald Reagan began talks to recruit the USSR and China as allies in a possible future war against hostile extraterrestrials, and he was willing to share some of America's most advanced technology secrets gained from its classified reverse engineering programs on captured alien spacecraft.

Chapter 13 - U.S. Makes a Tempting Strategic Offer: International SSP Emerges

Engage people with what they expect; it is what they are able to discern and confirms their projections. It settles them into predictable patterns of response, occupying their minds while you wait for the extraordinary moment — that which they cannot anticipate.

— Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

In January 1979, President Jimmy Carter and Deng Xiaoping signed a historic agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology during the latter's visit to the United States. The agreement covered a broad range of science topics, including the "Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Aeronautics Science and Technology." [269]_These agreements were significantly deepened and expanded by President Ronald Reagan, who said in a July 11, 1983 Message to Congress:

It is in our fundamental interest to advance our relations with China. Science and technology are an essential part of that relationship and I have taken steps recently to ensure that China has improved

access to the U.S. technology it needs for its economic modernization goals. We will continue to assist China through mutually beneficial cooperative efforts in science and technology. [\[270\]](#)

Three years later, Reagan reaffirmed his commitment to deepening cooperation between the U.S. and China:

Our maturing science and technology cooperation with China, a cornerstone in our expanding relationship, is now in its eighth year and is our largest government-to-government program. Not a part of our foreign assistance program, science and technology cooperation is based upon mutual benefit as are our other international exchanges. The Chinese have also added additional activities more attuned to their own interests on a reimbursable basis. We credit the doors opened by our successful science and technology program with contributing positively to the recent reforms made by the Chinese. [\[271\]](#)

Historians commonly assume that the cooperative agreements reached between the U.S. and China were done out of a common desire to confront the Soviet Union, whose expansionist policies were considered a dire threat to regional peace and security. What is not widely known, however, is that President Reagan had received a classified briefing in early 1981 about an extraterrestrial threat to the Earth.

There is an alleged transcript of a briefing Reagan received in 1981 about alien life by his national security advisors, which included his CIA Director, William Casey. In the transcript, he is told about five groups of extraterrestrials visiting humanity, one of which is hostile:

PRESIDENT: I'm the President of the United States. I should know if we are endangered by some THREAT FROM OUTER SPACE. If you have something to say about a threat posed by this one species of aliens, then I want to hear it.

WM CASEY: We have captured one of these hostile aliens. This gets into some very, very sensitive areas, Mr. President ... I don't think we are prepared to provide you with accurate answers to your questions about the potentially hostile aliens at this time.

PRESIDENT: OK, but I expect this to be given to me as soon as possible. I want to KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT THESE HOSTILE CREATURES so I ... or I mean we should start forming policies on how to deal with them ... do we have operational war plans on this?"

Advisor #1: "Yes, Mr. President, we have war plans on all potential threats to our country." [\[272\]](#)

While there is much controversy over the legitimacy of the 1981 Reagan briefing transcript, subsequent public comments by Reagan suggest either it is substantially accurate, or he received a very similar national security briefing at some other time.

On November 19-20, 1985, Reagan met the Soviet Union's Secretary General, Mikhail Gorbachev, in Geneva, Switzerland. This is what Reagan recollected telling Gorbachev, which he related in a December 4, 1985 speech given at Fallston High School, Maryland:

... when you stop to think that we're all God's children, wherever we may live in the world, I couldn't help but say to him, just think how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly there was a threat to this world from some other species from another planet outside in the

universe. We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries and we would find out once and for all that we really are all human beings here on this earth together. [273]

Later, on February 17, 1987, Gorbachev described his response to Reagan's alien threat scenario:

At our meeting in Geneva, the U.S. President said that if the earth faced an invasion by extraterrestrials, the United States and the Soviet Union would join forces to repel such an invasion. I shall not dispute the hypothesis, though I think it's early yet to worry about such an intrusion... [274]

Gorbachev was interested in future cooperation in the face of a concrete alien threat but thought the idea was premature. Clearly, the Soviet leader wanted to convey to the general public that he didn't take such a threat seriously at the time.

On April 28, 1984, just over a year before Reagan discussed the alien threat scenario with Gorbachev in Geneva, he met with Deng Xiaoping in Beijing. There is no transcript of their 90-minute face-to-face personal meeting, but it is highly likely that Reagan brought up the alien invasion scenario as an important reason as to why China and the U.S. should forge a close strategic partnership. Significantly, President Reagan visited the ancient capital of Xian and saw the famous terracotta statues of warriors protecting China's first Emperor, Qin Shi Huang. [275] It's possible that Reagan wanted Deng to share with the U.S. what China had secretly discovered in Emperor Qin's tomb, as well as in its mysterious pyramids in Shaanxi Province.

It is a matter of the public record that Deng decided to forgo a close strategic relationship with Reagan, ostensibly against the Soviet Union, and chose instead to remain part of the non-aligned group of nations. [276] In all likelihood, Deng was highly suspicious that anything Reagan had to say about an extraterrestrial threat was part of an American trick – a position shared by his predecessor, Chairman Mao, about the UFO phenomenon in general. [277]



Figure 22. Source: China Daily

Not deterred by the Soviet and Chinese leaders' dismissal of the alien threat scenario, Reagan tried again

on September 21, 1987, in a speech before a full session of the United Nations General Assembly to convince world leaders that he was serious:

In our obsession with antagonisms of the moment, we often forget how much unites all the members of humanity. Perhaps we need some outside, universal threat to make us recognize this common bond. I occasionally think how quickly our differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. [\[278\]](#)

What is remarkable about Reagan's UN speech is that his speechwriter, Rhett Dawson, removed the President's alien threat comments from an earlier draft of the speech. In handwritten notes, Reagan insisted that Dawson put them back in:

I think there is too much anti-Soviet preaching in view of what we are trying to achieve right now. And toward the end perhaps I still would like my "fantasy:" – how quickly our differences world wide would vanish if creatures from another planet should threaten this world. [\[279\]](#)

As his handwritten notes reveal, Reagan clearly believed his alien threat "fantasy" was an important means of achieving global cooperation between the U.S. and major nations, including China. The alleged 1981 Reagan briefing document, or a similar type of classified briefing, would explain why Reagan was convinced such a threat was genuine. Reagan's speechwriter would not have been in the loop, which explains why he attempted to remove the "alien threat" reference.

Reagan's reference to a hypothetical alien threat at Geneva in 1985, again at the United Nations in 1987, and in handwritten notes to his speechwriter, are in total compelling evidence that he had developed a firm belief that U.S. cooperation with major world powers, especially the Soviet Union and China, was essential for responding to an authentic alien threat. The seriousness that Reagan attached to such a threat is further revealed in his response to a question he received in Chicago on May 4, 1988. Reagan was asked: "What do you consider to be the most important need in international relations?" His reply was:

I've often wondered, what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer—a power from outer space, from another planet ... Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any differences between us at all, we were all human beings, citizens of the world, and wouldn't we come together to fight that particular threat? [\[280\]](#)

Deng and other senior Chinese leaders were somewhat correct in their assumption that anything Reagan shared about an alien threat to humanity was part of a deception. What Reagan had been told in his classified 1981 briefing about hostile extraterrestrials was, in reality, a "limited hangout" conducted by those running the extraterrestrial projects within the U.S. administration – the Majestic 12 Group. Victor Marchetti, a former CIA operative describes a limited hangout as:

Spy jargon for a favorite and frequently used gimmick of the clandestine professionals. When their veil of secrecy is shredded and they can no longer rely on a phony cover story to misinform the public, they resort to admitting—sometimes even volunteering—some of the truth while still managing to withhold the key and damaging facts in the case. The public, however, is usually so intrigued by the new information that it never thinks to pursue the matter further. [\[281\]](#)

Nations General Assembly
 that major changes will have to be
 made early tomorrow to reflect the
 outcome of the Schulz/Shevardnadze
 meetings. The portion that will be
 substantially revised is bracketed
 (at page 7 through page 12).

We will have a new draft for your
 final review as soon as possible
 tomorrow. However, we thought you
 would want the chance to give us
 your thoughts on the draft as it
 stands now.

M

Rhett Dawson

I think there is too much
 anti-Soviet preaching in view of
 what we are trying to achieve right now.
 And toward the end perhaps I still
 would like my "fantasy" - how quickly
 our differences would melt away if
 if creatures from another planet should
 threaten this world. RR

Ronald Reagan's handwritten request that his alien threat comment be reinserted into his U.N. speech. Notice the emphasis he gives to "fantasy", suggesting his speech makers are not in the loop about the seriousness of the topic.

Figure 23. Source: PresidentialUFO.com

In the case of Reagan's extraterrestrial briefing, he was given only select information that would have a desired emotional and psychological impact. The controllers behind this operation, the MJ-12 Group, anticipated that after Reagan was officially briefed about an extraterrestrial threat, he would become galvanized into steering international relations in the direction they desired. All of this was orchestrated by MJ-12 in order to find out what other countries knew about extraterrestrial life and technology, but without yielding too many of America's secrets in return.

As expected, Reagan was so perturbed by the classified briefing that he repeatedly brought up the extraterrestrial threat in summits with world leaders such as Gorbachev and Deng, and at the United Nations. There's little doubt in reviewing President Reagan's speeches and behavior throughout his administration that he genuinely believed that humanity was facing an imminent extraterrestrial threat and that major nations such as the USSR and China needed to cooperate in response.

This overview provides a whole new perspective on the reasons behind Reagan's expansion of the technology exchange agreements reached with China by his predecessor, President Carter. Once the new agreements with China were in place, Reagan continued to press the Soviet Union to also cooperate in responding to the extraterrestrial threat. In the meantime, China was given access to some of America's most highly classified secrets concerning alien life and technology. Chinese scientists were authorized to visit Area 51 and view first-hand the nine flying saucer craft stored there, which had been retrieved from around the world. These included four craft from Nazi Germany brought over under Operation LUSTY, the crashed New Mexico extraterrestrial vehicles from 1947, as well as other crash retrievals.

Among the first to publicly reveal that China had begun working with the U.S. in reverse engineering extraterrestrial craft covertly stored at Area 51 was Boyd Bushman, a former Lockheed Martin aerospace engineer. Bushman is listed as the inventor on 28 patents for aerospace inventions that were assigned to Lockheed Martin. [\[282\]](#) After his retirement, Bushman went on the public record to reveal some of what he had learned about extraterrestrial life and exotic propulsion systems. In a startling video statement made shortly before his death on August 7, 2014, Bushman stated:

I don't want us to fall behind the Russians and Chinese. And the problem I have is that Area 51 is working with both the Russians and Chinese right now ... trying to make UFOs. There's been trouble, 39 United States citizens have lost their lives trying to reverse engineer UFOs. [\[283\]](#)

In the popular *Cosmic Disclosure* video series hosted by David Wilcock, whistleblower Corey Goode was asked to comment on Bushman's deathbed testimony, and asked why the U.S. gave the Chinese government access to Area 51 and allowed China to participate in an international secret space program that was about to be set up:

David: Well, China wasn't as much of a . . . It wasn't considered as much of a threat in the '80s as it is now, but why would China be at Area 51? What's really going on here?

Corey: We got to a certain point in our Secret Space Program to where we couldn't hide it from the other technologically evolved nations. They were tracking us.

So not only did we have this Global Galactic League of Nations that was set up, but in . . . I can't remember the time period, but I think it was in the '90s, some sort of an agreement was signed between these powers that they would share technology.

They're exchanging scientists to make sure there's a continuity of technical information going to all of the different groups. It assures that they're all sharing what they have. [\[284\]](#)

Goode's explanation is very compelling. It's known that China began deploying satellites in the 1970s, and quickly developed the necessary high resolution cameras to track U.S. spacecraft secretly leaving classified facilities such as Area 51 to travel into deep space. By reaching technology sharing agreements with China during the Carter and Reagan administrations, the U.S. was able to hide the true extent of its secret space programs developed by the Air Force, Navy and U.S. corporations, behind the cover of a joint international effort to reverse engineer spacecraft stored at Area 51 for the United Nations controlled secret space program (SSP).

It's important to keep in mind Goode's point. The U.S. was actually seeking to control and manage the extraterrestrial technologies China and other nations had acquired by first giving them limited access to Area 51, and then promising admission into a future international SSP. In return, the U.S. asked for reciprocal rights to all extraterrestrial and ancient technologies acquired by China and other member countries. In short, the U.S. wanted access to ALL of China's extraterrestrial artifacts and historical information, including the Dropa stones, Tibetan Buddhist texts, its pyramids, and the subterranean civilizations in Tibet and the Gobi Desert. Reagan's extraterrestrial threat scenario was the cleverly manipulated imperative that was used to initiate giving China and key nations access to a carefully pre-selected group of assets at Area 51 to impress cooperation. However, would China open its guarded vaults to the U.S. and other nations in a balanced exchange, or would it shrewdly take what was offered while keeping concealed its own hidden knowledge and assets until its bluff was called?

As Cold War hostilities came to an end with the unprecedented political openings and economic reforms of the Soviet Union under Gorbachev, major geopolitical events occurred in rapid succession. The collapse of the Berlin Wall (1989) led to the reunification of the two Germanys; Eastern European nations were permitted to undergo democratic revolutions (1989-90); and finally, the Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 different independent states on December 26, 1991. President Reagan and his successor, George H.W. Bush, arranged for all major aerospace nations to cooperate with the U.S. in the joint international effort to study Area 51's extraterrestrial technologies in order to build a UN-led SSP.

In his interview with Wilcock, Goode explained how the cooperation over extraterrestrial technologies stored at Area 51 occurred simultaneously with the final stages of the Cold War:

David: What would the purpose be for apparently being in a nuclear showdown with Russia in the world but then very nicely collaborating with them at Area 51? Why would there be such a division?

Corey: Well, the collaboration with the Russians during the height of the Cold War openly in these bases was . . . you didn't see it that much. It was towards the end of the Cold War, most of it after the Cold War, when we started making agreements with China and Russia and India and some of these other groups.

And we also have people from India and a couple of other nations that we work closely with and share technology with, because we found out that they were getting pretty far in their development, as well.

So sharing this information is also a way of managing it if you have agreements between all of these different nations. [\[285\]](#)

Consequently, according to Corey Goode the international program to be formed out of this agreement would be called the "Global Galactic League of Nations" – it would be a cover program whose true purpose was for the U.S. to manage extraterrestrial secrets acquired by other nations. [\[286\]](#)

In *Insiders Reveal Secret Space Programs*, I wrote a chapter describing in detail the circumstances that led to the formation of this international SSP. [\[287\]](#) Put briefly, the end of the Cold War provided a unique opportunity for major nations to begin cooperating in a secret international space program, due to fears posed by the extraterrestrial invasion threat that President Ronald Reagan believed was imminent, and often spoke about publicly and in summits. What gave extraordinary credence to Reagan's claims was that the Secretary General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was directly involved in an extraterrestrial abduction.

On November 30, 1989, Perez de Cuellar was allegedly abducted by extraterrestrials after attending high-level discussions over publicly disclosing the truth about the UFO phenomenon. Veteran UFO researcher Dr. Steven Greer has claimed that he spoke with the Crown Prince of Lichtenstein, Hans-Adam, who revealed to him that an extraterrestrial disclosure plan was being negotiated in 1989 at the United Nations. [\[288\]](#) Prince Hans-Adam was a participant in these high-level negotiations involving Presidents George H.W. Bush, Mikhail Gorbachev, other world leaders, and likely including a high-level Chinese government representative, who were all meeting with Perez de Cuellar as the Cold War was coming to an end.

According to Prince Hans-Adam, the disclosure plan was aborted at the 11th hour, after Perez de Cuellar

was involved in an abduction event where he was forcibly taken to a spacecraft and threatened by extraterrestrials. Greer explained what the Prince told him:

He said what happened was that Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations, was coming back from a 3 am late night planning session for this event when he was abducted by aliens from his motorcade in Manhattan ... He proceeded to tell me the gory details of what happened. Perez de Cuellar was taken somehow out of the motorcade onto an ET craft where he was threatened by the ETs and told: "If you disclose this information, we will abduct every world leader involved, including the President of the United States". Now this is from a person who was at the table for this planning session... and I went, oh, come on, really! He said it blew up like an atomic bomb at the Bush White House. [\[289\]](#)

To support his startling claim, Greer supplied documents showing that he was indeed in communication with Prince Hans-Adam and had met with him in New York in July 1994. One letter shows that Hans-Adam had agreed with Greer's assessment of the power of those managing the UFO/extraterrestrial phenomenon, but thought Greer had little chance of success in his disclosure efforts. The letter discusses possible ways they could soon meet and finishes with the Prince writing:

From what I know your assessment is correct about the group which is controlling the issue we discussed. I suspect they have very good reasons not to inform the public and therefore I am highly skeptical about your chances of success. [\[290\]](#)

Contrary to Prince Hans-Adam's belief that genuine extraterrestrials were involved in the abduction event, Greer declared that it was actually a staged abduction designed to block the UN efforts to disclose the truth about extraterrestrial life and technology. He said the event involved highly classified corporate programs using bioengineered "Programmed Life Forms" (PLFs) designed to look like real extraterrestrials. He said that the PLFs, which he called "aliens," as opposed to genuine extraterrestrials, were used in many thousands of false flag abduction events to fool the world into believing an extraterrestrial invasion was imminent.

Was Perez de Cuellar abducted by aliens, as Prince Hans Adam claims he and other world leaders concluded, or was de Cuellar subjected to a false flag alien abduction as Greer contends? There is compelling evidence that Perez de Cuellar was indeed involved in a UFO abduction incident involving himself, his two bodyguards, and a woman, around 3 am on November 30, 1989.

Budd Hopkins, a respected UFO researcher, was the first to investigate the Linda Napolitano (aka Linda Cortile) alien abduction case. [\[291\]](#) Essentially, Napolitano claims that she was floated out of her 12th floor bedroom window by three aliens that appeared in a bluish-white beam of light, projected from a large glowing UFO hovering over her Manhattan apartment complex. She was then taken inside the alien craft and had various experiments conducted on her.

In early February 1991, Hopkins received a letter from two men claiming to be police officers (later found to be CIA operatives) using the first names Richard and Dan, who had seen the Napolitano abduction. Richard and Dan were acting as bodyguards for an unidentified VIP and were in a car two blocks away. They told Hopkins:

There was an oval-shaped object hovering over the top of the apartment building two or three blocks up from where we sat. We didn't know where it came from. It happened too fast. Its lights turned

from a bright reddish orange to a whitish blue coming out of the bottom. Green lights rotated round the edge of the saucer. A little girl or woman wearing a white gown sailed out of the window in a fetal position – and then stood in mid-air in this beam of light. I could see three of the ugliest creatures I ever saw. I don't know what they were. They weren't human. Their heads were out of proportion, very large heads with no hair. Those buggers were escorting her into the craft. My partner screamed, 'We have got to get them.' We tried to get out of the car but couldn't. After the woman was escorted in, the oval turned reddish orange again and whisked off. [\[292\]](#)

A third witness came forward who saw the abduction from a quarter mile away while traveling on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The two bodyguards later identified the VIP they escorted as Perez de Cuellar. Hopkins claimed that he was able to get directly in touch with de Cuellar, who confirmed that he had seen the Napolitano abduction. Hopkins says that he met with de Cuellar, who insisted on keeping his involvement in the incident confidential, despite Hopkin's efforts to persuade him to go public. Hopkin's investigation of the Napolitano incident showed that there were at least four direct witnesses in total, including de Cuellar, to Napolitano's alien abduction. Subsequent to Hopkins' investigation, this number increased to a total of 23 witnesses who had come forward describing various aspects of the abduction. [\[293\]](#)

Thus, there was an abduction that de Cuellar saw, but was he directly involved as Prince Hans-Adam believed? According to the two bodyguards, their car stopped running during the sighting, suggesting it was under the influence of the saucer-shaped craft. Details from Prince Hans-Adam's account told to Greer indicate that Napolitano's abduction took place at roughly the same time as when Perez de Cuellar was himself directly involved in an abduction incident. The most plausible explanation is that de Cuellar was taken aboard the same craft that had taken Napolitano.

As Hopkins learned during his investigation, the Napolitano abduction had a powerful emotional effect on Perez de Cuellar and his bodyguards. It is easy to understand why Perez de Cuellar may have interpreted the abduction incident as a threat warning not to proceed with the United Nations UFO disclosure plan. The testimony of Prince Hans-Adam, as relayed by Greer, is supported to a significant extent by the impressive evidence accumulated in the Napolitano alien abduction case.

It is astounding to consider that a secret 1989 United Nations plan for extraterrestrial disclosure was aborted due to a direct threat the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar received from what he and other world leaders believed to be alien visitors. Either genuine extraterrestrial visitors conducting abductions, or aliens (PLFs) created by a cabal of transnational entities staging false flag alien abductions, did not want humanity to learn the truth about extraterrestrial visitation.

The final conclusion to be drawn from the dramatic involvement of the UN Secretary General in an apparent alien abduction incident (as relayed by Prince Hans-Adam) is that UN member states briefed about the incident became convinced that extraterrestrials were indeed a threat and quickly reached a broad consensus on this point. Reagan's dire warning to the entire UN General Assembly in 1987 had been dramatically confirmed by no less than the UN Secretary General only two years later.

What did the Chinese delegation to the United Nations and Deng Xiaoping make of these remarkable developments involving the Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in 1989? Undoubtedly, they were on high alert for yet more U.S. trickery over the UFO issue. Greer's assessment that the abduction of de Cuellar was staged by a powerful transnational corporate group managing extraterrestrial affairs in

Western nations was a suspicion that the Chinese very likely shared. Acutely aware that the extraterrestrial abduction event was possibly part of another UFO deception being played out by the West, the Chinese remained very cautious in agreeing to anything and waited to see what the end game of the UN negotiations brought.

During these negotiations, the U.S. promised to share some of the antigravity propulsion technologies it was developing for interstellar spacecraft and to enable the construction of an SSP that would be under the auspices of the United Nations – the “Global Galactic League of Nations,” according to Goode. Goode has pointed out that a primary goal of the coordination leading to the international SSP’s formation was a “Continuity of Species” program, which was based on a possible extinction-level event caused by the sun:

The 'Continuity of Species' (COS) program was developed in tandem with the Secret Space Programs [SSPs]. Each nation was approached and told of the upcoming and overdue mini-nova of our star. Each nation was asked to pledge a percentage of their GDP to these programs in order to preserve their countries culture and genetic lineages. The COS Program was to build underground bases all across the Earth as well as on planets and moons in our solar system and in each of the 13 closest stars to our own. In each COS designated base, each nation would have inhabitants on every base to increase the survival of their national history and genetic lines.

As this program grew and the US, USSR, and China were putting more assets in space, the Global Galactic League of Nations was created. Much of this operates on the MIC [Military Industrial Complex] SSP level and then branches out into each of the other SSP's in a very compartmentalized manner. There are varying degrees and layers of this program that become more technologically advanced depending on which of the SSP's a participant in the COS Program is dealing with and at what level they are assigned to the COS Program. [\[294\]](#)

The information provided by the Reagan and Bush administrations during this critical period on extraterrestrial threats, and a possible extinction-level event such as a micronova, would have certainly been regarded with great suspicion by Deng and other Chinese leaders. Nevertheless, they immediately recognized an opportunity to learn about the technologies the U.S., Russia, and other major nations were secretly developing for outer space. Tsien Hsue-shen’s knowledge of the US (Army) Air Force’s reverse engineering efforts dating back to 1945 would have been invaluable for Deng and Chinese leaders to reach the right conclusions as to what the U.S. had really developed in the interim, and what it was currently willing to share with other nations through the alleged COS program. Bushman and Goode’s claims of Chinese scientists working at Area 51 to help U.S. scientists back engineer captured extraterrestrial spacecraft confirms that in the end, China agreed to collaborate in the construction of a UN-run SSP.

In addition to Goode’s claims of an international SSP capable of interstellar travel, there have been two more whistleblowers who have recently come forward to confirm the existence of such a program. In early 2019, Emmy Award Winning Investigative Journalist Linda Moulton Howe released stunning video testimony from two anonymous Navy insiders/whistleblowers about a multinational coalition that has an SSP with bases in Antarctica, on the Moon, Mars, and even beyond our solar system. Howe has not disclosed their identities and instead has used the pseudonyms Spartan 1 and 2, and featured backlighting and voice altering technologies in their publicly released interviews. Howe had confirmed through official documentation supplied to her by the whistleblowers that: Spartan 1 served as a US Navy Seal

from 1984 to 2004 when he retired with the rank of Commander; Spartan 2 served with the US Marine Corps (which falls under the Department of the Navy) as an intelligence specialist from 1992 to 2016.

Spartan 1 shared his knowledge of the existence of a coalition of major nations that currently are signatories to the Antarctic Treaty and operate an SSP out of Antarctica. He said: “This coalition that I talk about, it’s Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Canada, Russia. There has been a space fleet in existence for the last 25 years.” [\[295\]](#) The coalition’s origin dates back to 1994, just three years after the formal dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. Given that China ratified the Antarctic Treaty on June 8, 1983, and was, therefore, a major power signatory at the formation of this international coalition, it’s fair to conclude that China has been included among the coalition’s founding members.

Spartan 2, who is also a special operator but with the US Marine Corps, first contacted Howe on March 22, 2017, by email and wrote: “Antarctica contains wonders beyond what most can comprehend. It has ties to space and technology beyond belief.” [\[296\]](#) He revealed that for the last decade, he worked at U.S. Cyber Command, whose 8th floor office is responsible for the international alliance and the interstellar trade it conducts out of Antarctica.

Significantly, Tsien Hsue-shen’s return to high status within China’s scientific establishment after the 1989 Tiananmen protests coincides with the U.S. giving Chinese scientists access to Area 51 and other secrets associated with the formation of the secret international space program under UN authority. Tsien undoubtedly advised Deng and other Chinese leaders on the early U.S. reverse engineering efforts and their likely success in developing interplanetary, and even interstellar capable spacecraft since that time. Given the significance of U.S. accomplishments in reverse engineering alien technologies and developing interstellar travel for an international alliance, China’s leaders eagerly chose to participate in the UN-run program to learn what secrets the U.S. was willing to share.

While the U.S. gave access to Chinese and other international scientists to Area 51 in order to collaborate on reverse engineering extraterrestrial craft to deal with Reagan’s alien threat scenario and a possible extinction-level event caused by the sun, there was one major problem. It was the U.S. expectation that China would reciprocate by giving access to its own extensive historical database on extraterrestrial contact and technology. China well understood, as Goode has explained, that the U.S. was only sharing some of its extraterrestrial technology secrets with other nations in order to gain access to the closely guarded secrets of these nations. Given the clear decades-long technological advantage and experience possessed by U.S. scientists in studying and understanding exotic technologies, it’s very doubtful that China ever provided the Americans with access to their data. At the time, this was an especially sensitive matter for China since the U.S. was better positioned to gain an advantage over the possible uses of the exotic technologies still not understood by Chinese scientists.

A conflict over the extent to which China would permit the U.S. to have access to its treasure chest of alien technology secrets would explain a paradoxical situation that soon arose with the public launch of the International Space Station program in 1998. While China collaborated in reverse engineering projects at Area 51 and joined the UN-run international SSP (Global Galactic League of Nations), China was denied membership to the International Space Station (ISS), a situation which continues to the present day. In response to a question over this paradoxical situation, Corey Goode stated that the ISS was never part of the Continuity of Species program and that these two international programs operate at different levels of classification. [\[297\]](#)

During the period of clandestine diplomatic negotiations that culminated in the establishment of the UN-run SSP, it became prudent for Chinese leaders to give Tsien, their most experienced scientist familiar with alien technologies and the U.S. reverse engineering efforts, the necessary funding and support he needed to start up a parallel Chinese SSP. Consequently, similar exotic propulsion technologies to those the U.S. shared with nations participating in the UN-run SSP, would now be covertly developed in remote Chinese scientific facilities under Tsien's expert guidance.

Chapter 14 - Tsien's Secret Space Program Plan Converts to Top-level Priority for China

Be extremely subtle even to the point of formlessness. Be extremely mysterious even to the point of soundlessness. Thereby you can be the director of the opponent's fate.

— Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

After many failed economic development policies in the late 1980s, China reached the point where it had a sufficiently large economic and industrial base to begin implementing Tsien's R&D plan for exotically propelled spacecraft. In the decades to follow, Tsien and fellow scientists developed China's covert space program to bring to fruition his carefully laid out vision. For comparative purposes, once the USAF had devoted significant funds to its R&D of flying saucer technologies beginning in 1945, it took over two decades (the late 1960s to early 1970s) before reverse engineered craft were deployed for space operations. [\[298\]](#)

The 1989 creation of the China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation (CASC), tracing back to Tsien's original Fifth Academy, was part of a modernization effort that finally put Tsien's long-term plan into operation. A critical step was the formation of a high-level Science and Technology Committee within the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, which had been created in 1982 as a Chinese version of the U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). The Commission had direct oversight over China's Space Program and administered multiple state-owned enterprises, including CASC, which provided contracting services.

In August 1992, a year after his official retirement from CASC, Tsien joined the Science and Technology Committee as a "High Level Consultant" to the Commission in order to implement his ideas encompassing future innovations for China's space program. A released CIA document confirms the appointment of Tsien and other top scientists to the Committee responsible for developing research and development plans for China's national defense, which naturally included space operations. The document is proof that after his official retirement, Tsien continued to secretly work for the PLA for years to come until his death in 2009:

QIAN XUESEN [aka Tsien], DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE, AND 31 OTHER SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS, FORMALLY ACCEPTED ENTRY INTO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HIGH LEVEL BRAIN TRUST, THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE COMMISSION HAS SOUGHT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE CONSULTING AND CONCURRENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS. QIAN XUESEN WAS ENGAGED AS A HIGH LEVEL CONSULTANT AND CHEN FANGYUN AN ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY SCIENTIST, CHENG KAIJIA, PHYSICIST, AND COMPUTER SCIENTIST CI YUNZHU WERE SELECTED AS ADVISORS. THESE PERSONS HAVE ALSO MADE MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S CARRIER ROCKET, SATELLITES, MISSILES, ATOMIC BOMB, SUPERCOMPUTER AND OTHER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS. TWENTY EIGHT OTHER EXPERTS WERE ALSO ENGAGED, SELECTED FROM OVER 20 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS BOTH IN THE MILITARY AND OUTSIDE THE MILITARY. [\[299\]](#)

The CIA document reveals that while Tsien was appointed a “high level consultant,” other scientists were appointed as “advisors.” In the technology industry, a “consultant” works on specific problems encountered by an organization, while advisors provide future options to the organization’s leaders. [\[300\]](#) This distinction points to Tsien playing an active leadership role in helping the PLA’s Science and Technology Committee solve specific problems it was encountering on advanced aerospace technology projects. The “high level” status attached to his “consultant” position meant that he had very high, if not the highest, security classification in the PLA. Therefore, Tsien had direct access to the PLA’s most secure facilities to work on specific problems encountered in reverse engineering U.S., Russian, and ancient or extraterrestrial technologies.

It’s important to point out that Tsien’s elevation in 1992 to the Science and Technology Committee coincided with Chinese scientists beginning to participate in the UN-run international space program emerging at the Cold War’s end. Clearly, this raised science and technology issues to the apex of China’s national security concerns, requiring help from outside the PLA’s National Defense Commission. This is confirmed by what the CIA document tells us: “this is the first time the Commission has sought Science and Technology Committee Consulting and Concurrent Committee Members.” [\[301\]](#)

SEQUENCE NR: CSB88522816 USER: [REDACTED] ID: 09651-92AUG13/09.51.33/A01
TITLE: FAMOUS CHINESE SCIENTISTS ARE ENGAGED AS CONSULTANTS AND
BRAIN TRUST FOR DEFENSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE
DOC REF: HANG K'UNG CHIH SHIH (AERONAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE) (HRCSA),
88, NR 9(210), 2
INF CTY: PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (CH)
INF DATE: 880707
COSATI: MILITARY SCIENCES (15); BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
(05)
CLASSIF: UNCLASSIFIED
RELEASE: NONE (XX)

TEXT: EXTRACT.

QIAN XUESEN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE, AND 31 OTHER SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS, FORMALLY ACCEPTED ENTRY INTO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HIGH LEVEL BRAIN TRUST, THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE COMMISSION HAS SOUGHT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE CONSULTING AND CONCURRENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS. QIAN XUESEN WAS ENGAGED AS A HIGH LEVEL CONSULTANT AND CHEN FANGYUN, AN ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY SCIENTIST, CHENG KAIJIA, PHYSICIST, AND COMPUTER SCIENTIST CI YUNZHU WERE SELECTED AS ADVISERS. THESE PERSONS HAVE ALSO MADE MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S CARRIER ROCKET, SATELLITES, MISSILES, ATOMIC BOMB, SUPERCOMPUTER AND OTHER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS. TWENTY EIGHT OTHER EXPERTS WERE ALSO ENGAGED, SELECTED FROM OVER 20 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS BOTH IN THE MILITARY AND OUTSIDE THE MILITARY.

PFN INFORMATION: PART 001

RELATES: HENGGAO DING, SHAOZU WU, XUESEN QIAN, FANGYUN CHEN AND KAIJIA CHENG ARE MEMBERS OF DEFENCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE.
PERSON: DING, HENGGAO
PROTITLE: CHIEF, CONSULTANT
PERS CTY: PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (CH)
PERSON: WU, SHAOZU
PROTITLE: CHIEF, CONSULTANT
PERS CTY: PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (CH)
PERSON: QIAN, XUESEN

Figure 24. CIA document confirming Tsien's 1992 appointment to PLA Science and Technology Committee

Chinese scientists began to be sent to Area 51 to work on reverse engineering projects, as well as being sent off-planet to covert bases working on different survival contingencies in response to a possible alien invasion scenario or extinction-level event occurring on Earth. The Science and Technology Committee was, therefore, at the apex of military-scientific institutions advising Chinese government authorities on how best to respond to increasingly complex issues involving space, extraterrestrial technologies, and reverse engineered spacecraft.

The PLA's Science and Technology Committee was to play a very similar role to the Scientific Advisory Board that had been created to advise the US (Army) Air Force on R&D for captured flying saucer technologies. Notably, Tsien had been a member of this Board and its predecessor, the Scientific Advisory Group, from 1944 to 1949, which was responsible for developing the long-term plans of the US Air Force concerning the reverse engineering of captured extraterrestrial craft and Nazi flying saucers. Armed with his extensive knowledge over objectives the US Air Force had executed to create a long-term R&D plan for aerospace craft using exotic propulsion systems, Tsien helped the Science and Technology Committee within the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense do the same in China. His appointment as a "high level consultant" meant he spent considerable time working out problems related to the implementation of his decades-long R&D plan for the Chinese secret space program.

One of the key components of the retrieved flying saucers that Tsien had worked on while assisting von

Karman and the Scientific Advisory Board was the craft's command and control system. It was discovered that this integrated system directly linked the pilot's physiology to the craft through a hand console. In a technical report found within the leaked White Hot Report (discussed in chapter three), von Karman explains this unique system:

The panels removed from the craft resemble the ones taken from the occupants, suggesting a symbiotic relationship between operator and the functions of the aerodyne's operation. A very tentative working theory was expressed by the scientific members of the inspection team that pilot-aerodyne interaction may occur via electronic-non word symbols perceived through the tactile manipulation of the fingers, feeding impulses to the brain and vice versa. [\[302\]](#)

In short, the pilot's thoughts and commands were relayed through his or her hands, which were placed on a console that directly fed into the craft's control systems. Tsien directly addressed this problem in his research on "somatic science" in the late 1980s.

The importance of "somatic science" is clearly expressed in an introduction Tsien wrote for the inaugural edition of the Chinese Journal of Somatic Science:

Research in somatic science may lead to a new scientific revolution in the 21st century ... that may be a greater revolution than those of quantum physics and the theory of relativity in the 20th century. [\[303\]](#)

Tsien's approach to somatic science was summarized in a CIA document displaying handwritten notes as follows:

- The only method that can be used to process an apex complex giant-scale system is that which has been refined, generalized, and abstracted on the basis of actual practice by the Chinese system science workers under the guidance of Comrade Qian Xuelin [Tsien Hsue-shen]. This is the comprehensive integrated method which combines qualitative and quantitative methods.

Under the guidance of Comrade Qian Xuelin [Tsien], workers in China's systems sciences have come up with the comprehensive integration method, which is a combination of the objective and the subjective, for studying the open, complex giant-scale system of the human body, and have demonstrated its effectiveness.

- Has watched the progress of somatic science all along, and has published a number of papers concerning a series of theories and methods of somatic science. This has played a key role in providing guidance for the advancement of studies in somatic science. [\[304\]](#)

In 1988, Tsien edited the book *On Somatic Science*, which was published by the PLA, and in 1990 became the Honorary Council Chairman of the China Association of Somatic Science. [\[305\]](#)

Tsien's public interest in somatic science and related paranormal subjects such as telepathy, telekinesis, remote viewing, Qigong, and UFOs baffled his scientific peers. Many believed this diminished his otherwise stellar scientific reputation, as his biographer Iris Chang explained:

Tsien became something of a dilettante. During the late 1970s and 1980s ... [t]here, seemed to be no subject on which Tsien did not have an opinion... He urged that UFO studies be included in the

teaching of geoscience ...

Nothing about Tsien's propaganda speeches surprised anyone except when they touch on the realm of the paranormal. In 1979, Tsien took a stand on the controversial topic of ESP, which was then being hotly debated throughout China. The controversy began when a twelve-year-old boy claimed he could read words on a piece of paper placed behind his ears.... Suddenly, people all over China discovered that they, too, possessed ESP...

In an article for the journal *Science and Technology*, Tsien pointed out that almost a thousand other teenagers with ESP had surfaced through China.... He urged the government to devote more resources to the study of the brain so more could be learned about ESP, qigong and acupuncture. This study, Tsien proclaimed, could be the next big breakthrough in science. [\[306\]](#)

Similarly, Dwayne Day, a journalist for *Space Review* wrote:

Tsien also became interested in pseudo-science, including UFOs and extra-sensory perception. The aeronautical theorist had crossed over to political and scientific mysticism. [\[307\]](#)

What Chang, Day and other critics failed to appreciate was Tsien's early exposure to the Roswell flying saucer in which the pilot's physiology and paranormal abilities, such as telepathy, telekinesis, etc., were discovered to be an integral component for operating the craft.

Tsien knew China's emerging space industry needed to embrace somatic science to prepare for the future, but he could never publicly reveal the real reasons why this was necessary. It was because extraterrestrials navigated and controlled their exotically propelled spacecraft through different star systems using somatic science, and humanity would have to do the same to travel beyond our solar system. For decades, Tsien had faced considerable skepticism from both Communist Party leaders and his scientific peers over his first-hand knowledge of flying saucer craft being studied in covert U.S. military programs. Nevertheless, he persisted in his efforts to ensure that China's emerging space program would integrate his insights when the right time arrived.

Tsien's elevation in 1992 to the Science and Technology Committee responsible for introducing innovations into China's space program was a recognition that Tsien was no dilettante. Instead, he was at the cutting edge of a new scientific revolution that did indeed rival the ones caused by quantum physics and the theory of relativity. China's secret space program in the near future would employ pilots trained to use enhanced psychic abilities as an integral part of the craft's operating system.

Chapter 15 - China's Secret Space Program Today

Chinese UFO scholars have worked independently or cooperatively with scientists and inventors in the design, the manufacture, and the experimenting on dozens of high-performance disk-shaped artifacts with all new power systems.

— Dr. Sun Shili, Former Economics Professor & Chinese Diplomat

There are dozens of individuals who have come forward claiming to have served in different secret space programs belonging to either the United States, multinational corporations or a breakaway German

colony based in Antarctica, some of whom I have discussed at length in my Secret Space Programs book series. In contrast, there are no individuals who have come forward claiming participation in a Chinese-run secret space program. This is not unexpected since Communist China is extremely severe on its whistleblowers. The persecution, imprisonment, or execution of whistleblowers, as well as their family members, is notoriously part of the state system to deter such leaks. Yet we do know from the material compiled in this book that Chinese scientists have been involved in the study and reverse engineering of retrieved extraterrestrial spacecraft, and have participated in the international secret space program. We also know that Chinese scientists and companies have developed exotic propulsion systems for spacecraft that go far beyond the capabilities of rocket-propelled technologies used in its widely publicized public space program.

According to Corey Goode, China today has a secret space program that has deployed technologies very similar to those possessed by the US Air Force (USAF). This is not all that surprising. I have shown in great detail how Tsien Hsue-shen, the father of China's public and secret space programs, witnessed German and extraterrestrial flying disks whose specifications and performances were incorporated into a long-term development plan for the USAF which Theodore von Karman had prepared between 1944-1949. Having witnessed and participated in von Karman's development plan for the USAF reverse engineering of captured flying saucer technologies, it is certain that Tsien initiated the same process in China after his deportation in 1955. Unfortunately for Tsien, he would have to wait more than three decades before China sufficiently developed an economic and industrial base that could hope to replicate what the USAF had done in secret since the 1940s. These elements finally fell into place in the early 1990s with the collapse of the Warsaw Pact (1991); the technical assistance program to China provided by the Reagan administration; and by Reagan and Deng reaching secret agreements for Chinese scientists to cooperate with their U.S. peers in the reverse engineering of flying saucer technologies stored at Area 51's S-4 facility for a UN-run international secret space program.

Twenty years is the approximate development cycle for the design, construction, and deployment of craft in the aerospace industry. [\[308\]](#) For example, it took China approximately 20 years from the 1980s to develop the spacecraft that led to its first manned mission in 2003 with Yang Liwei. If we take 1992 as the starting point, which was when Tsien joined the newly created Science and Technology Committee as a "High Level Consultant" for the PLA Commission running China's reverse engineering program, then that means the first exotically propelled Chinese spacecraft would have been deployed sometime around 2012. [\[309\]](#)

This is not an unreasonable estimate given that Chinese scientists have excelled in developing detailed plans for reverse engineering advanced technologies. These scientists not only had the advantage of the tutorage given by Tsien, whose precise job when helping von Karmen had been to understand and reverse engineer the captured extraterrestrial and Nazi aerospace technologies, but scientists were also significantly aided by Communist China's well-planned infiltration and acquisition programs for gaining the technological secrets of other nations. Tsien provided China with everything he had learned from working on projects with von Karman, including detailed written plans duplicating much of what the USAF had put together. Perhaps even more importantly, he also identified for Chinese leaders which U.S. companies were involved in the R&D governing the USAF reverse engineered craft.

China's Industrial Espionage

To speed up its development cycle, China needed the precise blueprints possessed by the US military

from its decades of work on reverse engineering projects. It is well-known that China has used industrial espionage to gain the blueprints of many advanced technologies developed by major U.S. defense contractors. For example, author Bill Gertz has described the rapid development of the PLA Navy and how it used industrial espionage to catch up to the US Navy:

“The [Chinese] warships being built are state-of-the-art weapons and included advanced guns and missiles – likely stolen from the United States during an unrestricted thirty years of cyber espionage and other technology theft. For example, China is deploying an electromagnetic railgun that fires a high-speed projectile....

The railgun technology was stolen by China years earlier from a California-based espionage ring headed by Chi Mak, an electrical engineer for an American defense contractor, who gave PLA intelligence technical details on the Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS), Navy technology that will be outfitted on the newest aircraft carriers for launching jets.... The launch technology is similar to railgun technology. Chi was sentenced to more than twenty-four years in prison in 2012 for giving away electromagnetic technology and much more. [\[310\]](#)

When we combine Tsien’s knowledge of the original plans for the USAF reverse engineering of flying saucer technologies with China’s industrial espionage of defense contractors building planes, warships, and spacecraft for the US military, the clear conclusion is that China’s secret space program has built spacecraft very similar to those possessed by the USAF.

In my book *US Air Force Secret Space Program*, I describe in depth the different categories of reverse engineered spacecraft secretly developed by the USAF in the 1970s and 1980s, as well as those currently deployed in space operations. [\[311\]](#) Included are three different sized flying saucer-shaped craft developed by the USAF, which were shown at a highly classified air show in 1988 at Edwards Air Force Base. Called ‘Alien Reproduction Vehicles’ (ARVs), a detailed cutaway of one of these saucer-shaped craft was created by Mark McCandlish, a patent illustrator, to show the configuration of the different ARV components that would provide an electrogravitic thrust using the Biefeld-Brown effect. [\[312\]](#) I also provided recent photographs of some of the triangular and rectangular shaped craft using antigravity that were deployed by the USAF out of McDill Air Force Base – home of US Special Operations Command.

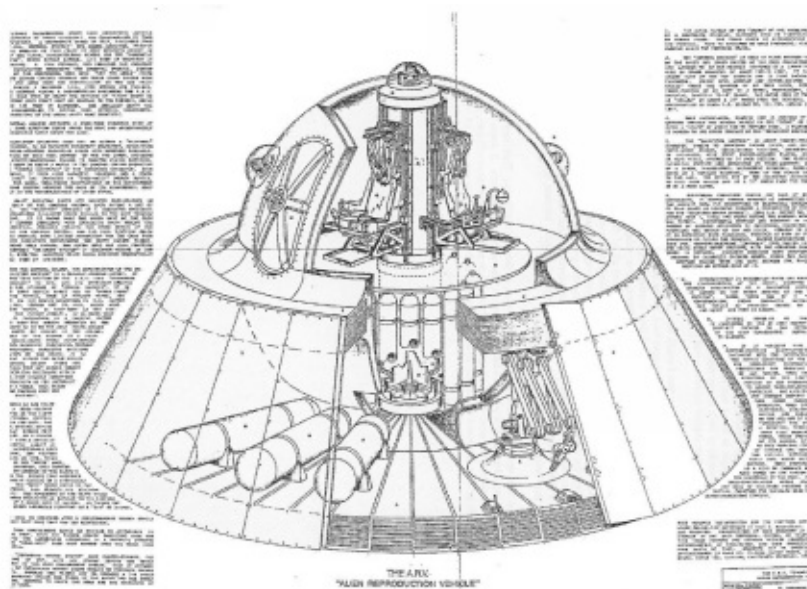


Figure 25. Cutaway of ARV showing 48 large capacitor stacks of eight plates each and oxygen cylinders. Copyright (March

Further, a chapter is devoted to a ring-shaped “Von Braun” space station using modules originally designed for the discontinued Manned Orbiting Laboratory program (1963-1969), but secretly assembled in space during the 1970s by the USAF/National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). [314] The USAF/NRO space station’s operational deployment in the early 1980s is supported by multiple FOIA documents, as well as President Reagan’s diary entry on June 11, 1985, where he wrote about the capacity of the U.S. to place 300 astronauts simultaneously into orbit at the time. [315]



Figure 26. Photo taken of Flying Triangle near MacDill Air Force Base on 9/4/2017

Consequently, the reverse engineered spacecraft developed by China are versions of the disk-shaped, triangle-shaped, and rectangle-shaped craft built decades earlier by the USAF. In the early 2000s, there was a surge in UFO sightings in China, many of which may well be attributed to the development and testing phases of the PLA’s reverse engineered spacecraft. [316] It’s highly likely that China’s public unveiling of a saucer-shaped helicopter prototype at an airshow in 2019, dubbed the “Super Great White Shark,” is part of a PLA cover program to mask the recent deployment of its operational saucer-shaped craft into space. [317] China is very likely also building or has built its own “Von Braun space station,” similar to what the USAF/NRO deployed back in the 1980s.

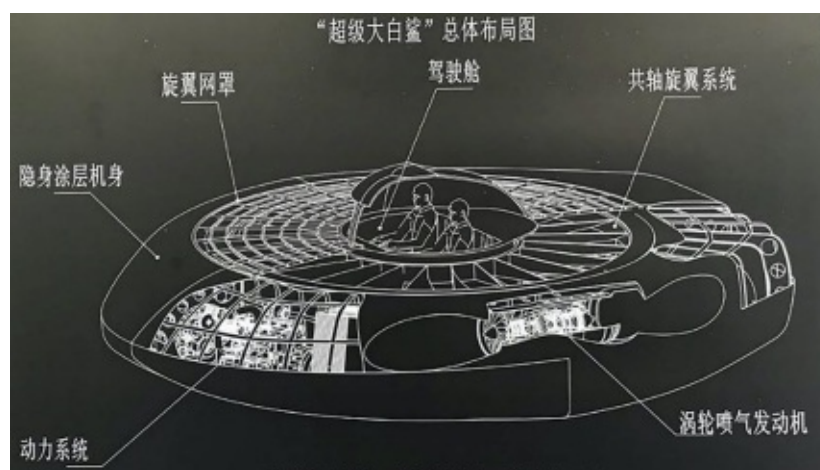


Figure 27. Schematic of China’s Great White Shark Helicopter prototype

During the interim period: the 1992 creation of the Science and Technology Committee in charge of technological innovations for China’s space programs, the deployment of the reverse engineered

spacecraft around 2012, and Chinese participation in the international secret space program instigated by President Reagan, provided invaluable experience for China in deep space operations. This information gainfully assisted Tsien and other scientists on the Science and Technology Committee to further their own R&D efforts for China's now voracious deep space ambitions. It's also quite possible, if Dr. Ray Keller is correct, that China had further backing in its development efforts from extraterrestrials working with Tsien and Chinese scientists in an interplanetary research program based out of Lop Nur, in Xinjiang Province. [\[318\]](#)

As I will show in the final chapter of this book, Chinese companies (such as CASC) providing contracting services to the Science and Technology Committee in building China's secret space program have, with the help of PLA espionage efforts, successfully penetrated U.S. industry to obtain many of America's most advanced technology secrets. This takes me to a remarkable set of US Navy owned patents concerning electromagnetic devices, which the Navy has officially acknowledged are being actively developed by China.

What is known with certainty about China's secret space program is that it is investing heavily in the study of exotic electromagnetic propulsion systems used in similar classified programs developed by the U.S. military industrial complex. It is widely known that China is working on an electromagnetic propulsion system for its submarines. [\[319\]](#) China is also working on an EmDrive for future space travel that would significantly cut costs for planetary colonization and space mining with ion propulsion drives. Here is how a *Popular Mechanics* article describes the EmDrive China is working on:

Unlike traditional engines (such as combustion and ion engines) that expel mass from the system to produce thrust, reactionless engines like the EmDrive use only electricity to generate movement. In the EmDrive, first proposed by Roger Shawyer, the microwave cavity is an asymmetric container, such as a truncated cone, with one end much larger than the other. At the narrower end, a source of electromagnetic energy (such as a magnetron) bombards the cavity with microwaves. These waves are contained and bounce off the cavity's walls, creating electromagnetic resonance. Due to the imbalanced resonance from the complex geometry of a truncated cone, the electromagnetic field in the EmDrive becomes directionally dependent (anisotropic). In this case, the anisotropic electromagnetic field 'pushes' the EmDrive away from the direction of the cavity's larger area end. [\[320\]](#)

What is important to keep in mind here is this microwave cavity, where microwaves are generated in ways that help propel the craft. In the new and exotic electromagnetically propelled spacecraft, the presence of a microwave cavity is a critical basis for their operations.

China has been researching different electromagnetic devices for a hybrid vehicle that can travel through the air, water, and space. Remarkably, this vehicle is very similar in shape to the flying triangles photographed near MacDill AFB in September 2017, and which have been witnessed all around the world. No less a source than the US Navy has confirmed China's work on such revolutionary electromagnetic technologies, including flying triangular-shaped craft that are propelled electromagnetically.

The Navy's confirmation of China's work on such technologies came because of developments concerning a patent application for a hybrid aerospace underwater craft, lodged by Dr. Salvator Pais on behalf of the Secretary of the US Navy. At the time, Dr. Pais worked for the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division and filed the application on April 28, 2016, which was eventually granted on December 4,

2018. The patent application is titled, “A Craft Using an Inertial Mass Reduction Device” and is described in the abstract as follows:

A craft using an inertial mass reduction device comprises of an inner resonant cavity wall, an outer resonant cavity, and microwave emitters. The electrically charged outer resonant cavity wall and the electrically insulated inner resonant cavity wall form a resonant cavity. The microwave emitters create high frequency electromagnetic waves throughout the resonant cavity causing the resonant cavity to vibrate in an accelerated mode and create a local polarized vacuum outside the outer resonant cavity wall. [\[321\]](#)

The craft, which is described by Dr. Pais as a Hybrid Aerospace-Undersea Craft (HAUC), can operate underwater, in air, or in space:

It is possible to envision hybrid aerospace-undersea craft (HAUC), which can function as a submersible craft capable of extreme underwater speeds (lack of water-skin friction) and enhanced aerial/underwater stealth capabilities (non-linear scattering of RF and sonar signals). This hybrid craft would move with great ease through the air/space/water mediums, by being enclosed in a Vacuum/plasma bubble/sheath, due to the coupled effects of EM field-induced air/water particles repulsion and Vacuum energy polarization. [\[322\]](#)

The aerodynamic principles behind the HAUC’s ability to operate in water, air, or space can be explained by the quantum vacuum formed just outside the craft’s hull, where all air, water, and plasma particles are repelled by the electromagnetic field. Surrounding air, water, or plasma particles outside the quantum vacuum will propel the craft forward in the desired direction. [\[323\]](#) The shape of the HAUC is triangular according to the patent application, and this fact is very revealing. Pais’ patent is, therefore, divulging key performance and operational details for manufacturing an electromagnetically propelled flying triangle.

(54) **CRAFT USING AN INERTIAL MASS REDUCTION DEVICE**
 (71) Applicant: **Salvatore Cezar Pais**, Leonardtown, MD (US)
 (72) Inventor: **Salvatore Cezar Pais**, Leonardtown, MD (US)
 (73) Assignee: **The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Navy**, Washington, DC (US)
 (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 153 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/141,270**
 (22) Filed: **Apr. 28, 2016**
 (65) **Prior Publication Data**
 US 2017/0313446 A1 Nov. 2, 2017
 (51) **Int. Cl.**
B64G 1/40 (2006.01)
 (52) **U.S. Cl.**
 CPC **B64G 1/409** (2013.01)
 (58) **Field of Classification Search**
 CPC **B64G 1/409**
 See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Philip J Bonzell
 (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Mark O Glut; NAWCAD

(57) **ABSTRACT**
 A craft using an inertial mass reduction device comprises of an inner resonant cavity wall, an outer resonant cavity, and microwave emitters. The electrically charged outer resonant cavity wall and the electrically insulated inner resonant cavity wall form a resonant cavity. The microwave emitters create high frequency electromagnetic waves throughout the resonant cavity causing the resonant cavity to vibrate in an accelerated mode and create a local polarized vacuum outside the outer resonant cavity wall.

4 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

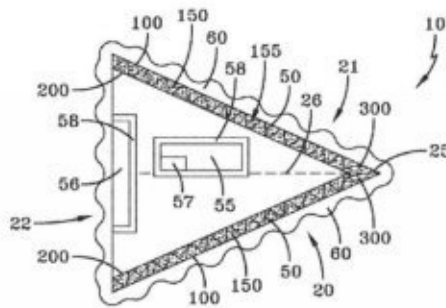


Figure 28. Patent for HAUC Flying Triangle Craft

Ironically, Philip J. Bonzell, a primary patent examiner for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), believed the proposed HAUC invention was not scientifically feasible due to its high energy requirements – so he rejected the application on November 28, 2017. In an article published on *The Drive*, Brett Tingley and Tyler Rogoway explain the patent examiner’s reasoning behind his decision:

The application was initially rejected by Patent Examiner Philip Bonzell on the grounds that "there is no such thing as a 'repulsive EM energy field,'" and that "when referring to the specifications as to ascertain about the microwave emitters needed in this system it is seen that for a high energy electromagnetic field to polarize a quantum vacuum as claimed it would take 10^{19} [T]eslas and 10^{18} V/m." That's roughly the equivalent to the magnetic strength generated by most magnetars and more electricity than what is produced by nuclear reactors.

Obviously, the examiner believed it's impossible with today's technology to create the insane amount of energy needed to generate the EM field that would propel this craft in the manner described in the patent application. [\[324\]](#)

The rejection led to an immediate appeal by a Navy attorney who provided a supporting letter dated December 15, 2017, written by Dr. James Sheehy, the Chief Technology Officer for the Naval Aviation Enterprise. Dr. Sheehy pointed out that Pais was employed by the Navy, that he was far along in proving the feasibility of the revolutionary propulsion system for a hybrid aerospace-undersea craft as described

in the application and stated, “this will become a reality.” Furthermore, Dr. Sheehy asserted that China was currently investing heavily in similar technologies, and the Navy would face high costs if the patent was not granted:

2. ...Dr. Pais is currently funded by NAWCAD [Naval Air War Center Aircraft Division] to design a test article instrumentation to demonstrate the experimental feasibility of achieving high electromagnetic (EM) field-energy and flux values... He is currently one year into the project and has already begun a series of experiments to design and demonstrate advanced High energy Density / High Power propulsion systems.

3. ...If successful the realization of this result demonstrates that this patent documents the future state of the possible and moves propulsion technology beyond gas dynamic systems to field-induced propulsion based hybrid aerospace-undersea craft ...

5. Based on these initial findings I would assert this will become a reality. China is already investing significantly in this area and I would prefer we hold the patent as opposed to paying forever more to use this revolutionary technology. [\[325\]](#)

Bonzell was so impressed (or intimidated) by Dr. Sheehy’s letter that he decided to reverse his decision and granted the patent to Pais and the US Navy on December 4, 2018.

It is especially important to note Dr. Sheehy’s statement that Pais’ patent “moves propulsion technology beyond gas dynamic systems to field-induced propulsion based hybrid aerospace-undersea craft.” In short, the electromagnetic propulsion system that makes up the HAUC is revolutionary and will transform the aerospace industry.

Sheehy’s direct acknowledgment that China is also working on a similar revolutionary craft using electromagnetic propulsion systems shows the critical nature of the patent’s urgency. He emphasizes that if the patent is not granted, then the US Navy could be forced to pay royalties to China, whose state-owned companies are widely known to spy on and steal aerospace technology secrets. [\[326\]](#) Bonzell surely came to appreciate the irony of this situation. Turning down this patent application assigned to the US Navy likely meant the Navy would wind up paying future royalties to Chinese companies, which had unscrupulously employed espionage to steal this very technology from the Navy.

In addition to “A Craft Using an inertial Mass Reduction Device” (aka HAUC), Dr. Pais applied for four other patents, which were integral to the feasibility of the HAUC. These include an “Electromagnetic Field Generator and method to generate an Electromagnetic Field,” which creates a protective electromagnetic bubble or shield that repels any projectiles or energy waves targeting the HAUC craft, similar to the fictional “shields” depicted in *Star Trek* . [\[327\]](#) The “High Energy Electromagnetic Field Generator” (HEEMFG) patent was granted on November 20, 2018.

Another of the patents is for a “High Frequency Gravitational Wave Generator” used to propel the HAUC “by producing high-frequency gravitational waves which in turn generate their own gravitational fields upon which the craft would propagate in a ‘wave-surfing’ fashion.” [\[328\]](#) The high frequency gravitational wave generator (HFGWG) patent was granted on June 18, 2019.

Yet another patent is for a nuclear fusion reactor that can generate enormous quantities of power and is still small enough to fit on a mobile platform, including spacecraft. The patent application for this

“Plasma Compression Fusion Device” was published on September 26, 2019, after being lodged with the USPTO on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy back on March 22, 2019. In the patent’s description, Dr. Pais explains how his nuclear fusion device differs from similar devices under development:

At present there are few envisioned fusion reactors/devices that come in a small, compact package (ranging from 0.3 to 2 meters in diameter) and typically they use different versions of plasma magnetic confinement. Three such devices are the Lockheed Martin (LM) Skunk Works Compact Fusion Reactor (LM-CFR), the EMC2 Polywell fusion concept, and the Princeton Field-Reversed Configuration (PFRC) machine. [...] These devices feature short plasma confinement times, possible plasma instabilities with the scaling of size, and it is questionable whether they have the ability of achieving the break-even fusion condition, let alone a self-sustained plasma burn leading to ignition. [\[329\]](#)

Ignition is the point at which the nuclear fusion process begins generating electrical power in a self-sustaining way through the superheated plasma. The amount of power that could be generated is explained by *The Drive* writers, Tingley and Rogoway:

It is claimed in the patent application that this plasma compression fusion device is capable of producing power in the gigawatt (1 billion watts) to terawatt (1 trillion watts) range and above with input power only in the kilowatt (1,000 watts) to megawatt (1,000,000 watts) range. By comparison, America’s largest nuclear power plant, the Palo Verde nuclear power plant in Arizona, generates around 4,000 megawatts (4 gigawatts), and the A1B nuclear reactors designed for the Navy’s *Gerald R. Ford* -class aircraft carriers generate around 700 megawatts. [\[330\]](#)

Pais’ description makes clear that the nuclear fusion reactor is the power supply for several innovative patent devices that would go into the Hybrid Aerospace Underwater Craft (HAUC). The patent examiner initially rejected the HAUC patent application on the grounds that no current power supply exists that could generate sufficient electricity for its operations. This rejection was overturned, but now we know why the HAUC is scientifically feasible. According to Navy scientists, the nuclear fusion reactor is the viable power source.

Finally, there is a patent application for a “Piezoelectricity-induced Room Temperature Superconductor,” which could be used as a super-capacitor to store the enormous electrical energy needed to power the HAUC and its various components supplied by the nuclear fusion reactor. [\[331\]](#) Once again, Dr. Sheehy had to intervene on behalf of Dr. Pais’ patent application after it was rejected by another patent examiner, Paul Wartalowicz. It’s worth reviewing the letter Dr. Sheehy submitted on November 27, 2018, to Wartalowicz since it discusses the “operability” of Pais’ revolutionary patent applications:

I am familiar with the above referenced patent application (and related amendment), as well as the development, usage and properties of the piezoelectricity-induced room temperature superconductor. That as a result of my education and career, I am regarded as a subject matter expert and can be considered “a person of ordinary skill in the art” in the subject matter of the above patent application.

That the invention described in the above referenced patent application is operable and enabled via the physics described in the patent application and the peer reviewed paper described in the Inventor Amendment. [\[332\]](#)

Sheehy's reference to the patent application as "operable and enabled" is highly significant, as observed by Tingley and Rogoway:

At the heart of these questions is the term "operable." In most patent applications, applicants must assert proof of a patent's or invention's "enablement," or the extent to which a patent is described in such a way that any person who is familiar with similar technologies or techniques would be able to understand it, and theoretically reproduce it.

However, in these patent documents, the inventor Salvatore Pais, Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division's (NAWCAD) patent attorney Mark O. Glut, and the U.S. Naval Aviation Enterprise's Chief Technology Officer Dr. James Sheehy, all assert that these inventions are not only enabled, but *operable*. [333]

In short, Pais and his Navy employer are claiming his inventions are being experimented on and actually work. On June 6, 2019, Pais and patent attorney Mark Glut had a telephone interview with the rejecting patent examiner, Paul Wartalowicz. Tingley discovered through Freedom of Information Act requests that the appeal to overturn the latest rejection is ongoing. It's important to note that the "room temperature superconductor" is a critical component of the HAUC, and Sheehy's first letter supporting Pais' patent applications acknowledged China's active research into a similar HAUC-type craft.

In conclusion, China is developing its own HAUC flying triangle propelled by an HFGWG, protected by a HEEMFG, powered by a nuclear fusion reactor, and able to store up to a trillion watts of electrical energy in room temperature superconductors. It's no accident that China is conducting its own classified research into such revolutionary technologies not only because of its successful industrial espionage efforts, but also due to the fact that China is well-aware of the likelihood that these technologies were developed long ago and today are covertly being used in a U.S. based secret space program.

One of the key observations Tingley and Rogoway made in their analysis of Dr. Pais patent applications on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy is that none were marked for non-publication, even though it was an option the Navy could easily have chosen if they had wanted to maintain secrecy for national security purposes. Instead, Pais' applications ignored the option to keep the technologies secret, as evidenced by his application for "A Craft Using an Inertia Mass Reduction Device," where the "Request Not to Publish" option was left unchecked. [334]

PTOIAA/14 (25-12)
Approved for use through 5/13/2014. OMB 581-9332
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	PAX 205
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	A Craft Using an Inertia Mass Reduction Device		

Publication Information:

Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

Request Not to Publish. I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application has not and will not be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Figure 29. Extract from Pais' patent application

Tingley and Rogoway speculate about the Navy's puzzling decision to publish the patent applications given China's ongoing research into the feasibility of electromagnetic propulsion systems:

If such a propulsion technology was so revolutionary and if the Navy indeed wanted to keep this

technology out of others' hands, it's curious that they would choose to make the patent public. Maybe the Navy is signaling to its adversaries that it, too, is aware of this revolutionary capability and to whom it belongs. [\[335\]](#)

Given what we know about secret space programs developed by the US Navy and Air Force respectively electromagnetic propulsion systems have been used for decades in several crafts that operate both in space and underwater - for more in-depth information, refer to book 2 and book 4 in my *Secret Space Programs Series*. The reason why Dr. Pais chose not to mark the patent applications 'secret' is because senior Navy officials have decided the time has come for the disclosure of advanced electromagnetic propulsion technologies that have already been long in operation. Therefore, rather than being merely innovative proposals for future development, as suggested in the patent application, these devices represent "operable" technologies as Dr. Sheehy specifically wrote in his letter. Critically, it is known that China has already developed similar hybrid electromagnetic craft – likely deployed around 2012 – and consequently, there is no strategic value in keeping such technology secret from the general public any longer.

By the Navy arranging for one of its scientists to not only publicly apply for patents on revolutionary propulsion technologies, but to actually intervene when two of the applications were initially turned down marks an extraordinary turn of events. The Navy is cleverly using the U.S. patent system as the mechanism to awaken and inspire the American scientific community regarding the revolutionary potential of propulsion, energy generation, and storage systems using electromagnetic principles. Furthermore, the release of the patents creates no national security challenge since the Navy knows that China has already had similar breakthroughs resulting in the deployment of electromagnetically powered craft capable of space flight. In short, China possesses a well-guarded secret space program that is known to the US Navy and its senior scientists.

Further corroboration for China possessing a secret space program comes from a Lieutenant General of the US Air Force, Steven Kwast, who retired from active military service in September 2019. In a lecture two months later, he disclosed that China is currently developing a space navy with advanced technologies, whose capabilities are very similar to those described in Dr. Pais' patents:

China is our competition. Russia is our competition. They see the power of the economy of space ... and they are rushing to that future.... China has already built the organization, and has the strategy, the doctrine and the technology, and the builders for their guardian force in space. They are building a navy in space with the equivalent of battleships and destroyers that will be able to maneuver and kill and communicate with dominance. [\[336\]](#)

Yet another source confirming China's possession of a secret space program is Mike Turber. He first served with the USAF as an "Electronic Intelligence Operations Specialist" from 1984 to 1988, and later worked with various defense contractors where he had Top Secret security clearance for various Special Access Programs. [\[337\]](#) One of the locations Turber worked at is the enormous jointly run USAF-corporate manufacturing facility called Plant 42 located in Palmdale, California, adjacent to Edwards Air Force Base. On November 4 and December 2, 2019, Turber first came forward in two interviews where he presented information he had received from "official government" sources regarding the Tic Tac shaped UFO sightings from 2004. According to his sources, these were, in fact, USAF hybrid aerospace craft capable of traveling underwater at 500 mph (805 kph), and in the air and into outer space at speeds of over 24,000 mph (38,600 kph). [\[338\]](#) Turber explained that the Tic Tac shaped craft came in three models,

one being 46 feet (15 meters) long, with a total of 20 being produced, and all were secretly built at Plant 42.

Important corroboration for Turber's testimony comes from Patrick Hughes, a Petty Officer stationed on the USS Nimitz aircraft carrier during the Tic Tac UFO incident. [\[339\]](#) Hughes says that he was responsible for preparing the electronic recording and communications systems aboard the E-2C Hawkeye airborne early warning aircraft based on the Nimitz, which provided eye-in-the-sky command and control functions for the air traffic near the battle group. Hughes has explained how all radar and other electronic surveillance data, some of which remains classified even today, was accumulated by the Hawkeye for subsequent analysis by Navy intelligence specialists. The Hawkeye recorded all the radar and other electronic data acquired by the F/A-18 Super Hornets intercepting the Tic Tac craft, as well as its own data recordings.

According to Hughes, shortly after the Hawkeye landed with all of the accumulated radar and intelligence data on the flight behavior of the Tic Tac shaped craft, two USAF personnel accompanied by his commander came and took the two bricks (hard drives) from the Hawkeye that Hughes had placed in a safe. Hughes added that when he began to sign out the two bricks as part of standard operating procedure, his commanding officer told him to stop and made it clear that the bricks were to be taken by the Air Force personnel without any record being kept. This incident is key evidence that senior Navy officials were aware that the Tic Tac craft were involved in some classified project, and that there was high-level cooperation between the USAF and Navy over the period when the Tic Tacs were sighted and recorded from November 10 to 14, 2004.

According to Turber, the incredible speeds the USAF Tic Tac craft can achieve, both in the atmosphere and underwater, is due to its ability to utilize the principle of supercavitation by which a cavitation or air bubble is created around the submerged craft moving water molecules out of the craft's flight path and eliminating friction. [\[340\]](#) This is identical to the idea of a quantum vacuum being created around a craft by electromagnetic energy, as explained in the Pais patent for the HAUC, which could travel through different mediums such as water, air, and space. The US Navy made it a key point that China is developing similar technology to the HAUC, and this became a factor in the patent application being granted after earlier being rejected. In his December 2 interview, Turber added this revealing morsel to the China connection: "Other countries are developing the exact same technology, China being the closest to us, Russia being probably not too far behind." [\[341\]](#) Consequently, we can add Tic Tac shaped craft to the arsenal of spacecraft that comprise China's secret space program.

Corroboration that Chinese scientists and corporations have been secretly reverse engineering designs of flying saucer craft comes from Sun Shi-Li, Ph.D., a former member of the Chinese Diplomatic Corps and President of the Chinese UFO Research Organization. [\[342\]](#) At the Citizens Hearing on UFO Disclosure held in Washington, DC in November 2014, Dr. Sun said:

Chinese UFO scholars have worked independently or cooperatively with scientists and inventors in the design, the manufacture, and the experimenting on dozens of high-performance disk-shaped artifacts with all new power systems. At the same time, we have conducted R&D on many important state-of-the-art technologies, including new energy, environmental protection and pollution treatment.

[\[343\]](#)



Figure 30. Tic Tac UFO. Source: US Navy

There have been a number of UFO sightings in remote provinces adjoining the Gobi Desert, which offer more evidence of a Chinese secret space program using revolutionary electromagnetic propulsion systems. In September 2010, the Hohhot Baita international airport belonging to the capital city of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was closed due to a UFO that appeared on radar and was seen by witnesses. The UFO was described as “flat and tubular,” and its effect on the Hohhot airport was described by veteran UFO researcher Timothy Good:

The latest UFO was spotted by air traffic controllers in Inner Mongolia’s capital Hoot [Hohhot] on radar screens. But they could not make radio contact with it and immediately warned Bootee [Baotou – Inner Mongolia’s largest city]. A spokesperson said: “Aircraft had to land at secondary airports to avoid a collision.” The airport was closed for around an hour... The Chinese authorities have refused to comment but some experts believe the three sightings could be evidence of a new Chinese military aircraft. [\[344\]](#)

Another UFO incident occurred on June 16, 2012, in Gansu Province near the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center after the launch of the Shenzhou-9 spacecraft carrying three astronauts. Good summarized what happened:

[T]wo glowing unidentified objects were reported to have buzzed the Shenzhou-9 spacecraft a few minutes after its launch in the Gobi desert. The objects were recorded by an infrared video camera monitoring the launch and spotted on a screen at a control center in Beijing about four minutes after the Long March-2F rocket had blasted off.... According to Wang Sichao, an astronomer and UFO expert at Nanjing Purple Mountain Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the objects “couldn’t be planes, meteors, birds or separated parts from the rocket. [\[345\]](#)

It’s worth emphasizing that the Gobi Desert region of China contains many military facilities where advanced aerospace technologies are secretly tested and deployed. The Jiuquan Satellite facility, in particular, is directly linked by railroad to Tsien’s Fifth Academy (today called the China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation) in Beijing, where rocketry equipment, personnel, and supplies are all secretly shipped to the Gobi Desert for testing and deployment.

The PLA facility that is the best candidate for the storage and deployment of China’s secret space program is the Dingxin Test and Training Base, which is described as follows by *The Drive*’s Tyler Rogoway:

Dingxin Test and Training Base, a sprawling facility located Gansu Province, in the Gobi Desert, an area that has long been a military and weapons testing stronghold for the People's Liberation Army. The base is one of the most unique in China as it supports the development of tactics and weaponry and advanced training of People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF) units in high-end, complex scenarios. Live fire drills are also a big part of what goes on there. The base hosts a fleet of aggressor fighters, as well as full-scale aerial target drones, the latter of which are converted largely from stocks of antique MiG clones. As such, Dingxin is roughly analogous to Nellis Air Force Base in the United States, with a bit of Eglin Air Force Base and Edwards Air Force Base mixed in. [\[346\]](#)

It's worth pointing out that Nellis Air Force Base is adjacent to Area 51, which has since the mid-1950's played a leading role in the study and reverse engineering of captured extraterrestrial and Nazi spacecraft. Edward's Air Force Base is closely associated with the highly classified Plant 42 facility in Palmdale, California, where major corporate defense contractors such as Lockheed Martin's Skunkworks and Northrup Grumman are located, and work on developing prototype aerospace vehicles for the USAF based on reverse engineering studies conducted at Area 51 and Wright Patterson AFB. In short, Dingxin Test and Training Base is where reverse engineering studies are secretly being conducted on foreign technologies (American, Russian and extraterrestrial), and corporations such as CASC build prototype spacecraft for the PLA.

As to precisely where such highly classified reverse engineering and construction projects are occurring on the vast Dingxin base, we get a major clue from a military complex only two miles to the northwest (see Figure 31). This is one of a series of mysterious bunker-like fortresses which appear to be entrances to an enormous complex of underground tunnels and facilities surrounding Dingxin that were built during the era when Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen was running China's space program. Rogoway elaborates on the bunker facility as follows:

It turns out that this is one of over a dozen highly-fortified moated fortresses that appear as almost ancient-like structures in the region, but were actually built in the 1960s and 1970s during a time of great tension between Russia and China. Grand General Lin Biao led the Chinese military's initiative to build a number of these fortifications, the majority of which are in [the] Gobi Desert in the region that surrounds Dingxin Air Base.

The majority of them are mainly abandoned, but some have been repurposed by the Chinese military, and for good reason. They were incredibly expensive to build. The mountains are manmade and underneath them lies a labyrinth of chambers and passageways that can house and sustain large groups of soldiers and command staff for long periods of time. [\[347\]](#)

In addition to housing large groups of soldiers, it's highly likely that such underground complexes near and under Dingxin offered Tsien an ideal location for storing foreign aerospace technologies that were relevant to his future plans for a Chinese secret space program. Today, underground facilities under and near Dingxin are where China's military industrial complex builds fleets of antigravity craft in total secrecy, well hidden from the prying eyes of American and Russian spy satellites. This fact is corroborated by a January 2019 article appearing in *The Guardian* in which a senior defense intelligence official was interviewed and stated, "China keeps a lot of its military development secret by conducting research in underground complexes, away from the prying eyes of satellites." [\[348\]](#)



Figure 31. Bunker facility with underground tunnels linked to Dingxin Test and Training Base

Chapter 16 - China's Space Weapons

Let your plans be dark and impenetrable as night, and when you move, fall like a thunderbolt.

— Sun Tzu, *The Art of War* .

When it comes to space weapons, a number of Chinese military strategists have proposed the complete weaponization of space. Two of the most widely cited Chinese military documents are “Space War” by Colonel Li Daguang and “On Space Operations” by Colonel Jia Junming, both of whom are serving members of the Peoples Liberation Army. [\[349\]](#) Col. Li Daguang proposes in his paper the merging of space and air forces and urges: “the planning for space dominance should be an issue at the highest level for a country’s security strategy and development strategy.” [\[350\]](#) In response to the weaponization of space covertly achieved by the U.S. and the USSR/Russian secret space programs, China has been moving aggressively to close what it perceives as a significant technology gap by building and deploying space weapons that form an integral component of its secret space program.

First, it’s worth examining more conventional “ground-based” weapons systems developed by China for use against targets in outer space. The most well-known is China’s anti-satellite missile system that was first used in the January 11, 2007 destruction of an old Chinese weather satellite in polar orbit at an elevation of 537 miles (865 km). It was the first anti-satellite weapons test since 1985 when the U.S. had conducted a similar test. The U.S. reacted furiously with then Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice delivering a stern warning to Beijing, and a year later, the U.S. launched its own anti-satellite missile destroying a malfunctioning spy satellite. [\[351\]](#) In 2010, China followed up with another anti-satellite missile test, this time successfully shooting down a ballistic missile at an altitude of 150 miles (241 km).

Leaked Wikileaks cables show the extent to which the U.S. was marshaling international opinion against further Chinese tests in order to prevent a race to weaponize space. [\[352\]](#) More Chinese anti-satellite missile tests in 2013 and 2014 led to General Jay Raymond, the current chief of US Space Command, issuing a warning in 2015: “Soon every satellite in every orbit will be able to be held at risk.” [\[353\]](#) More recently, in January 2018, a “Top Secret” report by the Pentagon Joint Staff Intelligence Directorate “revealed China and Russia have built anti-satellite missiles and other weapons and will soon be capable of damaging or destroying every U.S. satellite in low earth orbit.” [\[354\]](#) As if timed to add an exclamation mark to the alarming Pentagon assessment, less than a month later, China successfully launched the fourth test of its most advanced anti-satellite missile, the Dong Ning-3. [\[355\]](#) This latest Chinese test set off alarm bells in the Pentagon according to Bill Gertz, author of the 2019 book *Inside Communist China’s Drive for Global Supremacy* :

The February 2018 ASAT [anti-satellite] test was a wake-up call for American military and defense leaders for the simple fact it demonstrated China was not seeking to match American military capabilities but seeking asymmetric advantage. “The ASAT test showed they are not following us but trying to leap ahead,” one defense official said. [\[356\]](#)

In addition to ASAT missiles, China is developing sophisticated satellite jamming technologies intended to disable the satellite systems which the U.S. military is dependent upon. According to U.S. national security analysts in an April 3, 2019 paper: “China deployed military-grade satellite jamming equipment

on contested islands in the South China Sea, and U.S. intelligence suggests that they will have an operational ASAT weaponry system within the next few years.” [\[357\]](#) Gertz adds that the Pentagon’s Defense Science Board recently revealed:

American satellite vulnerabilities to electronic jamming were nothing less than a crisis “Under severe stress situations, jamming can render all commercial satcom [satellite communications] and most defense satcom inoperable.” [\[358\]](#)

Along with these more conventional ground based ASAT weapons systems are the more exotic Directed Energy Weapons (DEW), which the People’s Liberation Army has been secretly developing at military facilities in the remote Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. A retired Indian Army Colonel, Vinayak Bhat, who specialized in satellite imagery analysis for over two decades during his military intelligence service, has provided open source satellite images that reveal secret Chinese facilities conducting research on anti-satellite laser systems and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) generators. [\[359\]](#) The satellite imagery provided by Colonel Bhat exposes several facilities in Xinjiang where these DEW weapons are being developed and tested.

The first satellite image displays a DEW facility in Xinjiang that uses a chemical laser based on rare earth metals to target satellites. Col. Bhat gives a detailed explanation:

The facility features four main buildings with sliding roofs. Three of these sheds are connected with two vacuum spheres. The shape and size indicate that possibly chemical lasers are being used with rare earth metals like neodymium.

It is theorized that the equipment under smaller sliding shed is used for tracking, while the other three are used individually or in conjunction with each other, depending on the effect desired on the target satellite — it can be dazzled, disabled or destroyed by high energy lasers from these ground-located DEWs. [\[360\]](#)

Another satellite image furnished by Col. Bhat shows an alternate facility in Xinjiang that is testing Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Generators. He describes its key elements as follows:

The test location shows an EMP generator hanging on multiple bar poles — similar to structures observed at Naval Air Station Pax River in Maryland, USA.

A road leads in and out under the cylindrical EMP generator for equipment and vehicles to be placed exactly under the generator.

This facility is used for researching methods of hardening Chinese military equipment and reverse effects on adversaries’ equipment using electronic components. [\[361\]](#)

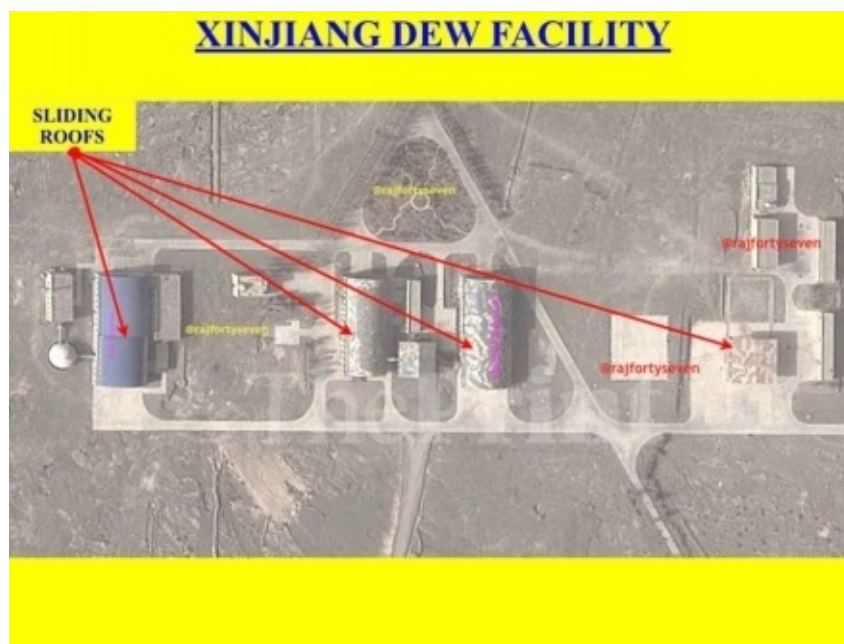


Figure 32. Directed Energy Weapon Facility. Source: Vinayak Bhat

China has also deployed mobile EMP generators, which are harder for the U.S. to track and destroy in any future military conflict. Col. Bhat again provided a satellite image showing a mobile pulse generator in Xinjiang, and has explained its capability: “These types of non-nuclear pulse generators are used for creating electromagnetic interferences that can disable satellites in a very short span of time.” [\[362\]](#)

The above ground based anti-satellite weapons systems are key parts of China’s “Assassin’s Mace” or “Trump Card” (pun intended) program to quickly overwhelm and destroy the U.S. satellite network in any future military conflict. According to ancient Chinese folklore, a hero wielding an Assassin’s Mace triumphs over a more powerful adversary by incapacitating his enemy suddenly and completely, instead of fighting by conventional means. [\[363\]](#) Writing for the *Epoch Times*, Joshua Philipp summarizes the war strategy of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP):

The CCP’s military strategy for a war with the United States would rely heavily on weapons like this, under its so-called “Assassin’s Mace” or “Trump Card” program. This would include the use of anti-satellite weapons and other key technologies to destroy the systems that enable core technologies of the U.S. military.

“These modern Trump Card and Assassin’s Mace weapons will permit China’s low-technology forces to prevail over U.S. high-technology forces in a localized conflict,” states a 2011 report from the National Ground Intelligence Center. [\[364\]](#)

China’s rapid development of anti-satellite weapons has led to General Raymond and other senior USAF officers openly declaring that China presents a direct military threat to the United States. [\[365\]](#) A 2017 study by the National Institute for Public Policy concurs: “The People’s Liberation Army now has the capability of attacking, destroying or disrupting the 500 U.S. satellites circling the earth at heights of between 1,200 miles and 22,000 miles”. [\[366\]](#)

In addition to ground-based anti-satellite weapons systems that are already a major concern to the USAF, there are also space-based weapons systems that potentially present an even more long-term threat to U.S. space assets. These include China’s orbiting killer satellites that can be maneuvered to intercept and

destroy U.S. satellites, as Gertz explains:

My [2013] story, headlined “China Launched Three ASAT Satellites”, was the first time US intelligence had detected Chinese military practicing small maneuvering satellites for future space warfare.... While all three satellites were equipped with small jets for maneuvering, only the Shijian-15 contained a mechanical arm with a pincher on the end. The extension is believed to be for attacking other satellites, grabbing them or crushing key components. [\[367\]](#)

According to the *National Interest*, China is also developing space-based Directed Energy Weapons using high-powered lasers:

The idea of a space-based laser gun was disclosed in the journal *Chinese Optics* in December 2013 by three researchers, Gao Ming-hui, Zeng Yu-quang and Wang Zhi-hong. All work for the Changchun Institute for Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics – the leading center for laser weapons technology.

“In future wars, the development of ASAT [anti-satellite] weapons is very important,” they wrote. “Among those weapons, laser attack system enjoys significant advantages of fast response speed, robust counter-interference performance and a high target destruction rate, especially for a space-based ASAT system. So the space-based laser weapon system will be one of the major ASAT development projects.” [\[368\]](#)

There are yet other revolutionary space-based weapons systems that have been proposed and are allegedly under current development by the U.S. and China. Among these are “Rods of God,” which are large rod-like projectiles dropped from space with pinpoint accuracy and devastating results. In a report titled *U.S.-China Space Balance: 2019*, the authors Harrison Gale and Alexa Ryan West elaborate on the “Rods of God” weapon system:

Orbital-Terrestrial war involves assaults on a terrestrial target from a weapon in space. An example of Orbital-Terrestrial weaponry would be the U.S.’s proposed development of the “Rods from God,” metal tungsten rods about 6.1 meters long and 30 centimeters in diameter that could be satellite-guided to targets anywhere on the earth within minutes... The rods would move at more than 11,000 kilometers an hour. This weapon exploits kinetic energy to cause an explosion the same magnitude of that of an earth-penetrating nuclear weapon, but with no radioactive fallout. [\[369\]](#)

While at the official level, space-based weapons are merely proposals under consideration, several credible “insiders” have revealed that “Rods of God” has gone beyond the developmental stage and has been deployed by the United States. The effects of a “Rods of God” space weapon has been accurately depicted in the movie *G.I. Joe: Retaliation*, according to Corey Goode and Emery Smith (USAF ret.), who each claim to have worked in highly classified programs involving reverse engineered extraterrestrial technologies built and deployed by different branches of the U.S. military. During an interview with David Wilcock on Gaia TV’s *Cosmic Disclosure*, both insiders contended that the movie was “soft disclosure” of the Rods of God technology already deployed by the USAF in Earth orbit:

David: What do you feel about the movie “G.I. Joe”? And did you have any . . .

Emery: I do recall seeing that. I don’t remember it too well, but I do recall seeing it and connecting the dots, we’ll say. And I think there was a lot to it at the time. I remember watching it and saying, “Wow! Here they are just coming blatantly out.”

David: They're doing these beautiful visuals in the movie with computer animation.

Corey: Oh, yeah, well, especially the second one when they did the Rods from God attacks on the Earth when that's exactly what we're looking at in the North Korea thing.

Emery: Right. Right. Interesting. I didn't see the second one.

David: They're telephone-pole-sized pieces of tungsten that you can drop onto the Earth, and just gravity causes a very, very severe explosion that can devastate a huge amount of space.

Emery: Oh, yes. Yeah.

David: And he had talked about that. And I only watched the second "G.I. Joe" film recently, and I couldn't believe that it was in there.

Emery: Wow! Yeah, that's pretty amazing for them to blatantly come out and expose that classified information, but we do start to see that now all the time with the movies are giving tidbits. [\[370\]](#)

In an earlier interview, I had asked Goode what his confidential sources had told him about the space weapons that the U.S. was planning to use against North Korea in early 2017, and he replied:

I would expect a number of EMP detonations over NK [North Korea] while at the same time "Rods from God" projectiles would be released from orbit. It should be noted that North Korea has taken extreme measures to harden their bunkers and systems against EMP attacks.

Each RFG [Rods from God] Platform releases 12 projectiles the size of telephone poles. These projectiles are made of Tungsten and are coated with ceramic and have a guidance system similar to the JDAM [Joint Direct Attack Munition] conventional bombs. [\[371\]](#)

In the past, Goode's sources have been shown to be very reliable, as evidenced by him being the first to publicly leak two Defense Intelligence Agency documents on "traversable wormholes and warp drive" that were later confirmed to be genuine through Freedom of Information Act requests. [\[372\]](#)

Goode's claim that the U.S. had actively contemplated the use of Rods of God against North Korea is also supported by a cryptic comment made by former U.S. Secretary of Defense, James Mattis. In a 2017 press conference covered by *Sputnik News*, Mattis confirmed possible "kinetic options" that could take out North Korea's nuclear infrastructure without endangering South Korea's capital of Seoul:

"Just to clarify, you said that there were possible military options that would not create a grave risk to Seoul. Are we talking kinetic options as well?" a reporter asked him.

"Yes, I don't want to go into that," Mattis replied. 'Kinetic military action' is a euphemism referring to lethal military force such as airstrikes (usually contrasted to electronic warfare). [\[373\]](#)

Dr. Joseph Farrell believes Mattis was indeed alluding to exotic space weapons such as Rods of God being used against North Korea:

Sputnik is choosing its words very carefully, calling "kinetic military action" a "euphemism referring to lethal military force *such as* airstrikes", presumably using smart bombs. But such language implies

there are *other* forms of "kinetic weapons", *much* more destructive ones, one of which is the so-called "rod of God" technology....

Normally, when one speaks of airstrikes, one would *use* that language to describe the "options." Airstrikes, in modern conventional parlance, would typically include smart bombs, cruise missiles, and so on. When one says "kinetic weapons," something else entirely is implied, one has something entirely *different* in mind, something like "rods of God." If this parsing of the exchange is accurate, and again, assuming the article is reporting accurately, then Mr. Mattis' response – "Yes, I don't want to go into that," is a stunning admission that platforms exist – orbital or otherwise – to deliver them. And in any case, regardless of the platform, it will most likely be space- *launched* if not space- *based* , simply in order to achieve the tremendous velocities needed to give the weapon its strategic and operational "punch." [\[374\]](#)

According to Goode, China has also secretly developed and deployed Rods of God technology, for which it acquired the development plans decades earlier through industrial espionage. In response to a question over whether China has similar Strategic Defense Initiative weapon systems to those deployed by the U.S., Goode replied:

China was able to obtain the plans to virtually every SDI (and later) weapons systems. They were spared the arduous and expensive R&D process and were able to engineer improvements in the designs that made their weapons much cheaper to develop. [\[375\]](#)

Goode's claim is firmly backed by a Defense Intelligence Agency report elaborating on China's decades-long campaign to acquire America's most valuable technology through theft and other deceptive means: "The result of this multifaceted approach to technology acquisition is a PLA on the verge of fielding some of the most modern weapon systems in the world." [\[376\]](#) What makes China's space weapons even more of a threat is the extent to which it is rapidly introducing Artificial Intelligence (AI) into weapons development.

Dr. Kai-Fu Lee, author of *AI Superpowers: China, Silicon Valley and the New World Order*, describes in meticulous detail the extent to which AI is being rapidly introduced into all aspects of Chinese society, including its powerful military. [\[377\]](#) He outlines how quickly China has bridged the AI technology gap between itself and the U.S., and how by 2025, China will achieve a qualitative edge. By 2030, China aims to become the dominant power in AI and plans to use this to expand its global influence. The importance of AI to global dominance is best summarized by Russian President Vladimir Putin, who said in a September 2007 talk: "Artificial intelligence is the future, not only for Russia, but for all humankind. It comes with colossal opportunities, but also threats that are difficult to predict. Whoever becomes the leader in this sphere will become the ruler of the world." [\[378\]](#)

What is most disturbing is the extent to which China is moving forward with its plans to weaponize AI, especially for future space warfare. At a conference in Washington, DC held on November 5, 2019, U.S. Secretary of Defense Mark Esper succinctly explained what China has been doing strategically:

Whichever nation harnesses AI first will have a decisive advantage on the battlefield for many, many years. We have to get there first....

President Xi has said that China must, quote, "ensure that our country marches in the front ranks when it comes to theoretical research and this important area of AI, and occupies the high ground in

critical and core AI technologies."

For instance, improvements in AI enable more capable and cost-effective autonomous vehicles. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is moving aggressively to deploy them across many warfighting domains. While the U.S. faces a mighty task in transitioning the world's most advanced military to new AI-enabled systems, China believes it can leapfrog our current technology and go straight to the next generation. [\[379\]](#)

When the significant advances in space weapons by the People Liberation's Army is combined with China's efforts to weaponize AI, it's easy to understand why the Pentagon is greatly worried by China's asymmetric "Assassins Mace" strategy being used in a possible future war. Space has been predicted by many military analysts to be the first battlefield in a war between the U.S. and China, where each side will deploy its most advanced space weapons to gain a decisive strategic advantage:

As China and the U.S. compete for future hegemony, military conflict is not out of the question. In fact, "China's military intentions in outer space have emerged as one of the central security issues between the two countries." To be more specific, in the event of a conflict between the U.S. and China, disabling of space-based infrastructure would likely be the first move. [\[380\]](#)

Is a war inevitable between the U.S. and China where each deploys the advanced weapons systems of their respective secret space programs against the other, or can a strategic partnership be achieved wherein they support one another against more formidable threats to global peace and stability ?

Chapter 17 - Rise of the Red Dragon

The hunger of a dragon is slow to wake, but hard to sate.

— Ursula K. Le Guin

Ancient legends describe the Chinese people as descendants of dragons from outer space, according to Dr. Sun Shili, a former university professor and diplomat for the People's Republic of China. [\[381\]](#) The Chinese government's Communist ideology, combined with its long-term plans to become the dominant power on Earth and in space, invites critical analysis to understand what to expect with the "Rise of the Red Dragon." According to two top U.S. China experts, China is painstakingly implementing a 100-year strategic plan aimed at overtaking the United States as the world's hegemon or dominant superpower by 2049.

Dr. Michael Pillsbury's authoritative 2015 national best seller, *The Hundred Year Marathon: China's Secret Strategy to Replace America as the Global Superpower*, and Dr. Robert Spalding's equally informative 2019 book, *Stealth War: How China Took Over While America's Elite Slept* offer keen insights into the Communist government's plans to supplant the U.S. as the global hegemon. Their books also provide an analytical framework for understanding how China is covertly responding to the existence of secret space programs developed by the U.S. military industrial complex, and how China plans to achieve dominance in space by 2049, if not much earlier.

Pillsbury is a China expert who has worked with the U.S. Department of Defense, State Department, and Congress for over four decades since 1975. Fluent in the Mandarin language with a Ph.D. from Columbia

University, he's had unrivaled access to top Chinese military and political leaders during his professional career. He is very familiar with the policies and plans of China's ruling Communist Party elite, especially the military hawks who exert great influence behind the scenes. Currently, Pillsbury is a top outside advisor to President Donald Trump who considers him "the leading authority on China". [\[382\]](#)

Spalding was a U.S. Department of Defense attaché to China, serving at the Pentagon as its China Strategist for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and served as a director for strategic planning for the National Security Council in the Trump White House. [\[383\]](#) He is also fluent in Mandarin, possesses a Ph.D. in economics and mathematics, and in 2018, Spalding retired as a Brigadier General in the US Air Force after a military career spanning 26 years. The circumstances that led to his retirement, after he had warned the Trump administration about the long-term impact of China's industrial cyber-espionage activities, remains controversial.

Pillsbury and Spalding describe how top Chinese leaders have cunningly used the historical period of the Warring States (475-221 BC) to develop their strategic planning for engaging in a long-term stealth war against the United States. The Warring States period was a time when up to seven ethnic Han Chinese kingdoms competed amongst themselves for hegemony and dominance over their rivals. Pillsbury and Spalding explain how a ruling hegemon (the U.S. in contemporary times) would be undermined by an aspiring hegemon (China) by means of stealth, cunning, and deception as practiced by different warring states. They cogently explain how such goals require long-term thinking by China, as the aspiring hegemon, because it lacks the political and military power to directly confront the ruling U.S. hegemon until it has been sufficiently weakened by internal and external strife.

Chinese military and political leaders began their 100-year marathon in 1949, after the victory of the Communist Party and the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Initially, China relied on the Soviet Union to help it industrialize and modernize its vast military. After their political falling out in the 1960s and military clashes along their shared borders, China's Communist Party began secret overtures to the West. Pillsbury and Spalding point out that it was Chairman Mao who covertly reached out to President Nixon, and not the other way around as many erroneously believe. Initial relations between China and the U.S. were genuinely positive since both had much to fear from the Soviet Union. However, all of that changed with the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Quickly, Chinese school textbooks were dramatically altered. Previously positive descriptions of U.S. history and democratic ideals, which had been extensively cited by Chinese students at the Tiananmen protests, were now portrayed as being overwhelmingly negative. Future generations of Chinese students were indoctrinated to believe that the U.S. had been humiliating and abusing China since the mid-1800s. Once admired American leaders such as President Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865) were stigmatized with an overwhelmingly adverse historical portrayal. Pillsbury explains how Chinese students came to be taught the ridiculous proposition that President Lincoln was busy undermining China's sovereignty during the U.S. Civil War! Essentially, China's Communist Party was ensuring that there would be no repeat of the Tiananmen Square protests where the youth were citing U.S. democratic ideals and personalities, an event which had been deeply embarrassing to Party elders. According to a 2019 report to Congress by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, China's nationalist propaganda efforts continue to the present day:

This year, China's government stepped up an ideological and nationalistic messaging campaign to unite the domestic population against perceived opponents abroad. Beijing has adopted new

measures to increase its ideological influence over government bodies, media, educational institutions, state-owned enterprises, and private businesses—both domestic and foreign. The CCP’s efforts to stamp out opposition to its authority mask deep-seated fears over the appeal of democratic values and a weakening of commitment to China’s socialist system by Party cadres and the broader populace. [\[384\]](#)

Pillsbury and Spalding explain how China opened its doors to western industries and economic innovation as part of its modernization effort. Using strategies taken directly from the Warring States period, the Communist Party feigned openness to democratic political ideals while ruthlessly clamping down on ethnic minorities and political dissidents, and also blocking genuine democratic political reforms. The goal was to lure Western nations into a false sense of complacency where the common assumption was that China would inevitably change in the future as its huge economy opened to Western influence. Pillsbury and Spalding emphasize that the hoped for democratic changes were a chimera. The Chinese military and political elite are driven not by Western democratic ideals, but by their understanding of what their history has shown them – how they, the aspiring hegemon, need to first undermine and then supplant the ruling hegemon.

China had no intention of helping the U.S. and its allies establish a stable world order, but instead aimed at undermining the Western powers so as to usher in a world order where China would emerge as the dominant power, according to Pillsbury and Spalding. They provide many examples of how China has assisted various rogue states and groups around the world, such as Afghanistan’s Taliban. Just as the U.S. secretly used extremist groups to weaken the Soviet Union during the Cold War, China was covertly doing the same through economic development and arms supplies to nations that would challenge U.S. policies. Pillsbury and Spalding’s assessment is echoed by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission in its 2019 report to Congress:

In 2019, Beijing stepped up its efforts to promote itself as a global political and economic leader, offering the clearest evidence yet of its ambition to reshape the international order so it benefits Chinese interests and makes the world safe for the CCP [Chinese Communist Party]. General Secretary of the CCP Xi Jinping continued to tout the CCP’s model and “Chinese wisdom” as solutions for the world’s problems and vowed to build a “community of common human destiny,” a CCP formulation for a China-led global governance regime. [\[385\]](#)

As far as economic development is concerned, Pillsbury and Spalding explain how China is at the forefront of industrial espionage, counterfeiting efforts, theft of intellectual property, hacking, and other unscrupulous practices. The goal is to help China’s state-owned enterprises (which numbered over 144,000 companies in 2011), cheat, steal, manipulate, and outmaneuver Western companies that establish a commercial presence in mainland China. [\[386\]](#) The 2019 report by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission confirmed these harsh assessments:

[T]he Chinese government’s pursuit of technological leadership at any cost means foreign companies often fall victim to theft of intellectual property or coercive technology transfer requirements to gain access to the China market. The Chinese government is also using illicit means such as cybertheft and industrial espionage to acquire U.S. data, which are both commercially valuable and important to U.S. national security. [\[387\]](#)

Importantly, Western companies have to overcome many bureaucratic hurdles to repatriate their profits,

which can change overnight and are therefore forced to reinvest in China's industrial modernization in what Spalding condemns as a giant Ponzi scheme. Spalding further describes how China's cyberwarfare against Western companies is being clandestinely helped by the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA).

When it comes to outer space, Pillsbury and Spalding explain how China has been using these unscrupulous practices to develop its own conventional space program, with the goal of projecting a military presence into deep space that will be used against U.S. space assets. China's increasing willingness to use its military space assets against the U.S. was one of the key issues covered by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission in its 2019 report:

China views space as a critical U.S. military and economic vulnerability, and has fielded an array of direct-ascent, cyber, electromagnetic, and co-orbital counterspace weapons capable of targeting nearly every class of U.S. space asset. The PLA has also developed doctrinal concepts for the use of these weapons encouraging escalatory attacks against an adversary's space systems early in a conflict, threatening to destabilize the space domain. It may be difficult for the United States to deter Beijing from using these weapons due to China's belief the United States has a greater vulnerability in space. [\[388\]](#)

While the Trump administration is in the process of setting up Space Force as the sixth branch of the U.S. military, China has had an "Aerospace Force" up and running since 2014 as the fifth branch of the PLA. [\[389\]](#) A speech by President Xi was summarized by a Chinese space expert as a clear endorsement of the Chinese militarization of space in response to the United States and other nations having already done so:

The United States has paid considerable attention and resources to the integration of capabilities in both air and space, and other powers have also moved progressively toward space militarization ... Though China has stated that it sticks to the peaceful use of space, we must make sure that we have the ability to cope with others' operations in space. [\[390\]](#)

The key phrase worth emphasizing here is Xi's reference to "the ability to cope with others' operations in space." As explained in my *Secret Space Programs Series*, both the US Air Force and the US Navy have independent secret space programs that have projected their respective military power and personnel deep into space. These two parallel U.S. military-run space programs have been in operation since the 1970s, while the general public was hoodwinked into believing the only U.S. manned space presence was through NASA's civilian-run program. China became well aware of the truth behind covert U.S. military space operations after it sent satellites into Earth orbit in the 1970s. China's growing space surveillance capacities allowed it to track U.S. military space operations, especially the construction of secret military space stations operated by the USAF and the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO).

In Book Four of my series titled the *US Air Force Secret Space Program*, I discuss 825 declassified NRO documents that show how the USAF and NRO used the allegedly discontinued Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL) project as the cover for sending laboratory modules into space that could be configured to establish Von Braun type space stations, i.e., modules assembled into a circular configuration. [\[391\]](#) These secret USAF/NRO space stations provided ideal weapons platforms capable of extending the U.S. military force all over the planet from the high ground of space. China, like other major nations with satellite surveillance capacities, is well aware of the USAF/NRO space stations and their potential military capabilities. The USAF secret space program, as well as other covert space programs, are seen to pose an existential threat to China's national sovereignty and the Communist Party itself.

China's response to the reverse engineering of captured alien spacecraft performed by the USAF and others, of which Tsien Hsue-shen apprised Chinese leaders back in the 1950s, took many decades due to a lack of funds and political upheavals. There was also considerable skepticism from Party officials who doubted Tsien when it came to the scientific feasibility of the exotic propulsion systems allegedly possessed by UFOs. From the 1950s to 1978, the official Communist Party position viewed UFO reports as a "western trick," and therefore, Chinese scientists believing in such reports "indicated personal gullibility and falling for the trick," according to Wendell Stevens and Paul Dong, co-authors of *UFOs Over Modern China*. [\[392\]](#) It was only after the 1989 Tiananmen Square protest that Tsien was restored to a position of scientific authority, negating his earlier fall from grace for criticizing Deng Xiaoping during the Gang of Four era.

Due to escalating events, Deng finally came to fully support Tsien's long-held visionary plan for developing reverse engineered spacecraft using exotic electromagnetic propulsion systems based on what the US Air Force had put into development in the late 1940s. Further, for its own secret space program, China would build a command and control system using "somatic science". By the early 1990s, China's economy had sufficiently grown to make Tsien's ambitious plan financially feasible. His appointment in 1992 as a "high level consultant" to the Science and Technology Committee for the PLA Commission running China's space program allowed his decades-long plan to be activated. [\[393\]](#)

In the mid-1990s, China decisively began its active research and development on exotically propelled spacecraft, which would one day come to rival those already secretly built by the USAF. In the early 2010s, China began deploying its own secret space program using exotic propulsion systems and a somatic science based command and controlled system. China also secretly deployed into space powerful weapons systems such as Directed Energy Weapons, Rods of God, and other destructive technologies. Overall, the Chinese are only duplicating what the U.S. and Russia did back in the late 1960s and 1970s, and what the German breakaway colony in Antarctica had achieved two decades earlier during the 1940s – as explained in the book *Antarctica's Hidden History*. [\[394\]](#)

The Need for the U.S. and China to Achieve a Strategic Partnership in Space

Dr. Michael Pillsbury and Dr. Robert Spalding each propose a number of steps the U.S. needs to take to stop China from achieving its long-term goal of supplanting America as the global hegemon. The steps appear very sensible, and their influence can be seen in President Trump's increasingly tough policies on China. These changing policies have ushered in a new era in U.S.-China relations aimed at stopping chronic trade imbalances, the theft of intellectual property rights, and pirated goods from being shipped into the United States. All these policies and more have been endorsed in the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission's 2019 report.

In addition, Professor Graham Allison, the founding Dean of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, has written an informative book titled *Destined for War*, which provides key prescriptions for the U.S. and China to avoid a hot war that could lead to global calamity. He draws upon historical cases for avoiding what he describes as "Thucydides Trap," whereby an aspiring hegemon goes to war against a dominant hegemon. [\[395\]](#) Thucydides was the ancient Greek historian who explained the power dynamics behind the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) that ravaged Ancient Greece as follows: "What made war inevitable was the growth of Athenian power and the fear which this caused in Sparta." [\[396\]](#) Sparta was the dominant hegemon of the Ancient Greek world. As Sparta watched economic and military growth turn Athens into an aspiring hegemon, a war between the two city-states became

inevitable, as Thucydides succinctly summarized.

By understanding that China has genuine historical grievances over the way in which it was treated by the United States and other great powers during its “Century of Humiliation” (1842-1949), a major war can be avoided according to Allison. [\[397\]](#) He describes historical precedents where diplomacy was successfully used to avoid a hot war, which can easily arise in multiple ways between the U.S. and China, as Allison chillingly describes in *Destined for War* .

Despite the incisive analyses provided by Pillsbury, Spalding, and Allison on China’s long-term relations and goals with the U.S., their books show no recognition of the existence of a Deep State that has successfully developed secret space programs in the U.S. without any public awareness of their development, deployment, operations, and funding. By Deep State, I am referring to the hidden group of national security and corporate officials that evolved out of the Majestic 12 Group originally set up in the 1940s to manage all issues concerning extraterrestrial life and technology. After the November 1963 Kennedy assassination that was directly linked to the Majestic 12 Group’s opposition to his efforts to assert Presidential executive authority over the UFO issue, the Majestic 12 Group morphed into a transnational corporate group that today is the most powerful facet of the Deep State. [\[398\]](#)

Pillsbury, Spalding, and Allison appear unaware of how the Deep State manipulates public officials to pass policies that promote multiple hidden agendas that undermine U.S. national interests. A good example is how President Trump’s first two years in office were hamstrung by Russia collusion claims that poisoned prospects of Trump and Putin collaborating to solve major world problems. Steven F. Cohen, a Professor Emeritus of Russian studies at Princeton University, points to the complicity of the U.S. mainstream media in perpetuating the ‘Russiagate’ collusion narrative to prevent cooperation between the Trump and Putin administrations: “In the era of Russiagate, American mainstream media are practicing at least partial censorship by systematically excluding voices and other sources that directly challenge their orthodox narrative.” [\[399\]](#) The Deep State has no intention of allowing the U.S. and Russia to collaborate on the world stage and has used compromised public officials to promote a false narrative that has been aided and abetted by the mainstream media.

This takes me to the growing evidence that the Deep State is actively assisting China in its “stealth war” – as Pillsbury, Spalding, and Allison assert – of lying, stealing, and cheating its way to technological parity with the U.S. both on Earth and in outer space. It’s no accident that Hillary Clinton and other leading U.S. politicians such as former Vice President Joe Biden and Senator Diane Feinstein have been accused of helping China gain access to classified technologies. [\[400\]](#) This is precisely what the Deep State wants, as the military intelligence group QAnon has revealed since late 2017. [\[401\]](#)

The real scandal behind the hacking of the Clinton email servers during her tenure as Secretary of State (2009-2013) is the clandestine role played by China, and the likelihood that it was all part of an elaborate pay-to-play scheme to leak classified space technologies. Clinton had security access to Talent Keyhole space surveillance technologies classified within Special Access Programs (SAPs) and discussed these in emails stored on her servers. [\[402\]](#) This was corroborated by no less than the Inspector General for the U.S. Intelligence Community, who confirmed the various security levels of emails stored on Clinton’s hacked servers that included Top Secret/Special Access Programs . [\[403\]](#) Reporter Richard Pollock with the *Daily Caller* has described what the Inspector General uncovered in his investigation of Clinton’s server:

A Chinese-owned company operating in the Washington D.C. area hacked Hillary Clinton's private server throughout her term as secretary of state and obtained nearly all her emails.... The Chinese firm obtained Clinton's emails in real time as she sent and received communications and documents through her personal server ... The Chinese wrote code that was embedded in the server, which was kept in Clinton's residence in upstate New York. The code generated an instant "courtesy copy" for nearly all of her emails and forwarded them to the Chinese company... [404]

The hacking of Clinton's private server during her tenure as Secretary of State is not that great a surprise given what Pillsbury, Spalding, and Allison have described in their respective books. However, according to QAnon, Clinton was involved in a pay-to-play scheme with China to leak advanced technology secrets with the approval of the Deep State. [405] The ultimate goal of the Deep State has been to assist China's development into a rising global power that will eventually collide with the U.S. over global hegemony.

This brings me back to a question raised earlier in this book: why was Dr. Tsien targeted by the FBI on the flimsiest of grounds, and subsequently forced to leave the U.S. in a prisoner exchange, thus taking with him the incredible secrets he had acquired about US Air Force efforts to reverse engineer captured extraterrestrial and Nazi flying saucer technologies? Earlier, I raised three possible explanations: sheer chance, a Deep State effort to help China industrialize, and a planetary zeitgeist.

The second explanation involving the Deep State raises the issue of why it began helping China industrialize to achieve technological parity as far back as 1950 with the controversial targeting, imprisonment, and deportation of Tsien. It's true that Tsien was known to the Majestic 12 Group, a key facet of the Deep State, through Dr. Jerome Hunsaker, a founding member of MJ-12 who was Tsien's boss at MIT from 1946 to 1949. While incredible to contemplate, it's certainly possible that the Deep State's efforts to help China's technological evolution into a major geopolitical and space power that would ultimately challenge the U.S. dates as far back as 1950, when Tsien was targeted by the FBI.

Pillsbury and Spalding's books reflect a worldview recognizing the faction of the U.S. national security establishment that is opposed to what the Deep State has been doing to siphon off technological secrets to China. In fact, there is strong evidence that there is a low-intensity civil war happening within the U.S., where one faction led by the Deep State is battling a patriotic group of military and public officials dedicated to the U.S. Constitution and Republic. This would help explain why Spalding was sidelined by the National Security Council, which did little to support his efforts to counter Chinese cyberattacks against Western companies, and why he subsequently resigned from active military service. The QAnon movement represents a ground-based effort to support this patriotic group of U.S. officials in their efforts to expose the Deep State and stop the leaking of technological secrets to China.

Is it a good or a bad thing If China continues to use unscrupulous practices in a "stealth war" to catch up to the U.S. military's assets secretly developed and deployed in space? From a Chinese national security perspective, China is only doing whatever it can to bridge a technology gap in outer space since this gap makes China vulnerable to U.S. political and military pressure. From the U.S. national security perspective, China is a totalitarian communist state that is profiting from the West's naivety in opening their economies and heavily investing in China's modernization in the forlorn hope that China will one day usher in democratic reforms. The danger is that, as China grows into the world's largest economy by 2030, according to future GDP estimates, it will use its enormous financial clout to prop up repressive political systems around the world that will serve as natural allies to its one-party totalitarian system. [406]

There is much evidence that China's totalitarian system is something that the Deep State wants to expand onto the world stage. A concentration of political power is far easier to infiltrate and manipulate than democratic political systems with their complex checks and balances. Despite a long history of aggressive U.S. national policies dictated by Deep State elites intent on infringing upon the sovereign rights of other nations in pursuit of questionable agendas, these actions have been restrained by the checks and balances enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. That is why the Deep State is not only helping China to bridge the technology gap with the U.S., but also to develop a secret space program that rivals what the US Air Force currently holds and, ultimately, allow China to catch up to the even more advanced craft and technologies the US Navy has deployed in deep space. [\[407\]](#) In response, military and public officials dedicated to the U.S. Constitution are fighting back in a behind-the-scenes civil war, the outcome of which is still not known at the time of writing.

Outer space is where the ultimate battleground between the ruling hegemon (U.S.) and the aspiring hegemon (China) will be determined, and where China plans to supplant the U.S. as the dominant world power. This is well-illustrated by China's plans to establish an Earth-moon space economic zone by 2050. According to Bao Weimin from the China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation (CASC), China plans to colonize the moon for economic development:

In a report on developing earth and moon space, Bao shared his thoughts on the huge economic potential in this field and pledged that the country would study its reliability, cost and flight-style transportation system between the Earth and moon...

He pledged to complete basic research and make a breakthrough on key technologies before 2030 and establish the transportation system by 2040. By 2050, China could successfully establish an earth-moon space economic zone, he said. [\[408\]](#)

CASC is an off-shoot of Tsien Hsue-shen's Fifth Academy, the place where he first shared his ideas for a secret space program using exotic propulsion technologies. It's not accidental that CASC is at the leading edge of China's plans to colonize space since it has secretly developed electromagnetically propelled spacecraft for the People's Liberation Army Aerospace Force. As explained in Chapter 15, these advanced spacecraft are secretly assembled and deployed out of Dingxin Air Base in Gansu province, right next to the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center – the original rocket facility established by Tsien back in 1958.

The prospects of China and the U.S. engaging in a Deep State contrived hot war in space and on Earth is deeply disturbing. Allison's book *Destined for War* provides a detailed overview of how easily conflict between China and the U.S. could escalate into a nuclear war. He mentions scenarios involving false flag attacks that could precipitate a global conflagration. In my book *US Air Force Secret Space Program*, I present extensive evidence on how the Deep State contrived a false flag nuclear missile attack on Hawaii on January 13, 2017, designed to be traced to North Korea, which almost certainly would have led to the U.S. and China being directly involved in a nuclear war. [\[409\]](#)

The potential of a Deep State contrived hot war between China and the U.S. is very real given the growing power and sophistication of China's secret space program, especially as escalating resources continue to flow into it. In contrast, the U.S. military is finding it increasingly difficult to find resources to modernize its secret space programs. Instead, it is being overextended in multiple regional wars in which it has become embroiled. As a remedy, the creation of a United States Space Force is intended to help the

USAF modernize its secret space program, and to one day merge it with the more advanced and highly classified Navy program that is currently deployed in deep space. [\[410\]](#)

The rise of the “Red Dragon” does not mean that China’s emergence as a superpower on Earth and outer space is destined to result in a major military confrontation with the American Eagle. If Deep State efforts to contrive a hot war between China and the U.S. are prevented (as happened with the 2017 Hawaii missile attack), then peaceful relations can be indefinitely sustained between these two major political rivals on and off planet. Exposing who is ultimately behind the false flag attacks that might embroil China and the U.S. is going to be critical for maintaining peace. Allison’s *Destined for War* provides very helpful historical lessons for how countries experiencing Thucydides Trap can not only avoid a hot war, but indeed may go on to become major allies in meeting new global challenges.

One of these global challenges is how to deal with the development and incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into modern societies. What differentiates China from the U.S. and other space powers is the extent to which China is weaponizing AI in its asymmetric war strategy to gain a technological edge over its rivals. In my book *The US Navy’s Secret Space Program*, I describe how AI is a major security threat that is stringently guarded against by different space programs, including visiting extraterrestrial civilizations. [\[411\]](#) Indeed, there is compelling evidence that AI has, on multiple occasions, taken over entire planets and driven the original inhabitants into oblivion or exile.

A 2009 book written by Stefano Breccia, titled *Mass Contact*, describes a group of human-looking extraterrestrials who established bases in northern Italy from 1956 to 1978, before having those bases destroyed by synthetic AI life forms they had created on their homeworld, who were now hunting down their creators. [\[412\]](#) Up to one hundred witnesses interacted with the extraterrestrials, and their craft were photographed over this 22-year period, making it one of the most well documented cases of human-extraterrestrial contact in history.

The above scenario is well-illustrated in the fictional series *Battlestar Galactica*. This series holds the highly unusual distinction of having raised issues by its hypothetical galactic conflict between humans and AI beings (Cylons) that were presented for discussion at the headquarters of the United Nations in March 2009. [\[413\]](#) It’s worth noting that the individual who wrote the pilot episode was Leslie Stevens IV, the son of one of the admirals involved in setting up the Navy’s secret space program, Solar Warden. In the *US Navy’s Secret Space Program*, I explain how Stevens worked with the military intelligence community to reveal aspects of the Navy’s program through fictional movies and television series. [\[414\]](#) Simply put, the US Navy has long been aware of the disturbing problem AI has posed within extraterrestrial societies and recognized early on that people needed to be warned about its dangers. *Battlestar Galactica* was a US Navy sanctioned soft disclosure of the perils of developing and weaponizing AI.

More recently, Corey Goode gave a description of how Solar Warden developed sophisticated security screening procedures to identify possible AI infiltration. [\[415\]](#) He asserts that AI has been a major problem on thousands of extraterrestrial worlds, and is considered very dangerous technology capable of taking over the original society that created it. [\[416\]](#) Goode says that extraterrestrial civilizations have extensive experience in observing how AI has taken over countless other worlds and has led to the eradication of the indigenous population that created the AI.

The alarming problem of China adopting and weaponizing AI to bridge the technology gap with the U.S. in order to win a future space war now becomes crystal clear. By increasingly adopting AI into its society

and military forces, China is following a very dangerous path. While scientists such as Dr. Kai-Fu Lee, author of *AI Superpowers*, speaks favorably of the benefits of AI, he is simply unaware of the threat it poses as described above. The warnings by prominent public figures such as Stephen Hawking and Elon Musk over the dangers posed by AI need to be taken very seriously. [\[417\]](#) If China does not take steps to deal with the threat posed by AI and continues its current policy of using AI to establish global dominance by 2049, then it will unintentionally become a threat to all humanity through its unrestrained embrace of AI.

Another technological innovation that China is aggressively pursuing regardless of its impact upon humanity is the rollout of 5G, which is the next generation of wireless communication. 5G is called the “internet of things” that includes “products, from smart refrigerators to traffic lights to dog collars, which will be sending and receiving data.” [\[418\]](#) To this “internet of things,” we can add drones, driverless cars, and “people” themselves. For example, facial recognition cameras allow a 5G network to track people’s movement and behavior in ways that make the development of a “social credit system” and “total surveillance state” possible.

What is even more worrying is that the specific frequencies that 5G uses are the same as those found in “Active Denial Systems” adopted by different military services for crowd control. Journalist Makia Freeman explains:

It [5G] is phased array weaponry being sold and disguised as primarily a communications system when the frequency bands it uses (24GHz – 100+GHz including MMW [millimeter waves]) are the very same ones used in Active Denial Systems, i.e. crowd control.

Even mainstream Wikipedia describes Active Denial Systems as directed energy weaponry; it disperses crowds by firing energy at them, causing immediate and intense pain, including a sensation of the skin burning. [\[419\]](#)

In December 2019, China began deploying 5G satellites to provide a space-based platform for future 5G transmissions throughout wide areas in China. Liu Chang, a spokesperson for a Chinese manufacturer of 5G satellites, Galaxy Aerospace, explains:

The coverage of 5G signals from the sky is huge, and the signals of each 5G low-orbit broadband satellite can evenly cover a range of 300,000 square kilometers. Large cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen can easily achieve full coverage for autonomous driving, aircraft, ships, high-speed rail and other mobile platforms to provide high-speed, stable, low-latency 5G network connection services. [\[420\]](#)

The possibility of 5G satellites and ground-based stations being weaponized for crowd control or offensive military operations against target nations now becomes all too clear. Any country with a network of 5G satellites ostensibly transmitting “harmless” telecommunication signals all over the planet can, with the flick of a switch, weaponize its 5G network by adjusting to the right frequency (95 GHz) and increasing power levels sufficiently to turn it into a space-based Active Denial System that can attack target populations with incredibly painful millimeter waves that most people would have little defense against. [\[421\]](#) A dual purposed 5G satellite transmission system that can either deliver 5G to target populations around the world or be turned into an Active Denial System would be an important addition to China’s long-term asymmetric strategy of developing space weapons to counter U.S. dominance in conventional weapons. Therefore, it’s not accidental that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is leading

the charge in the development and roll-out of 5G at a breakneck speed. CCP leaders believe 5G will provide the necessary platform for all of the tools needed for managing China's vast population and achieving its long-term goal of global hegemony.

What is particularly concerning is that the pilot city for the rollout of 5G in China was Wuhan, which only months later became the epicenter for the deadly Coronavirus (aka CoVID 19) outbreak that began in early December 2019. A number of researchers have found disturbing evidence that the Coronavirus is a product of a biological warfare program that involves the alteration of human DNA through 5G transmissions. [\[422\]](#) The connection between 5G transmissions and biowarfare is achieved through a process known as “electroporation,” described as “an electromagnetic pulse that opens up the cells, injects foreign DNA and then it closes.” [\[423\]](#) It has been pointed out that: “This is the same action that 5G technology uses in pulsed waves, and the Coronavirus was reported to have started in an area in China that had rolled out 5G technology!” [\[424\]](#) In other words, 5G technology can be used for altering human DNA and transmitting viruses, and Wuhan was chosen either as the epicenter for a 5G transmitted biological warfare test by China or for an attack by an unknown party.

According to former U.S. Marine Corps Intelligence Analyst and CIA Case Officer, Robert David Steele, the Coronavirus represents a Deep State/Mossad orchestrated “false flag” attack aimed at starting a war between China and the United States. Fortunately, this false flag attack has failed, according to Steele:

I believe that the personal trust between General Secretary Xi Jinping and President Donald Trump is strong, and the idea that the U.S. would undertake such an attack as a matter of policy has been discounted in China. Of course there are rogue elements in our Department of Defense (DoD) and in the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) known to collaborate with the Mossad in pedophilia entrapment operations, drug running, the sponsorship of terrorism including ISIS, and 9/11, but on balance I am confident this was not done by the USA and the Chinese leadership knows that. [\[425\]](#)

Significantly, Steele links the Coronavirus to the rollout of 5G as part of this false flag bioweapons attack:

It is also not clear to me the degree to which 5G – for which China is the lead country – intersects with the biological virus. 5G is a huge part of this – what we do not know yet is whether this was a false flag attack as I suspect; a test of the intersection of bio-warfare and electro-magnetic warfare; or a full out assault intended to destroy the Chinese economy and begin depopulating China – or all three! [\[426\]](#)

What strengthens these claims that the Coronavirus is linked to the rollout of 5G is that from October 18-27, 2019, Wuhan hosted the Military World Games, where 5G was used for the first time. At exactly the same time in New York City, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation hosted “A Global Pandemic Exercise,” which simulated a coronavirus pandemic. [\[427\]](#)

Suspicion that 5G may be used for biological warfare purposes has only been strengthened by Chinese bio-medical researchers and Chinese state officials beginning to acknowledge that the Coronavirus outbreak can be traced back to a bioweapons laboratory in Wuhan. [\[428\]](#) In addition, scientists have confirmed in a number of studies that exposure to 5G transmissions “causes flu-like symptoms” similar to the Coronavirus. [\[429\]](#) Consequently, rather than ground and space based 5G transmitting stations being covertly used for crowd control, these can also be weaponized for biological warfare.

China's rollout of 5G coincides with the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its increasing use

in tracking, transfer, and control of the “internet of things”. According to Dr. Kai-Fu Lee, China’s use of facial recognition for monitoring its massive population of 1.4 billion people will give it a major strategic advantage over the U.S. in developing AI. [\[430\]](#) Furthermore, combining 5G and AI gives China an asymmetric advantage over its main rival, the U.S., when it comes to national security issues, bioweapons research, and the race to dominate space, which is the new strategic high ground in a future war between the major powers.

Peaceful cooperation between the U.S., China, and other major nations such as Russia is essential for our planet’s emergence into an interplanetary galactic community. There needs to be a consensus among major nations over how to identify and deal with the danger posed by the widespread development of AI and the rollout of 5G, especially when it comes to their respective weaponization.

Furthermore, we urgently need Chinese and American authorities to publicly reveal the advanced technologies used in their respective secret space programs that can radically transform the quality of life on our planet, and in turn, provide independent witnesses to events in space. This has begun to happen in the U.S. with the official launch of Space Force on December 20, 2019, and the appeal made by the Secretary of the Air Force, Barbara Barrett, to declassify secret space program technologies: “Declassifying some of what is currently held in secure vaults would be a good idea... You would have to be careful about what we declassify, but there is much more classified than what needs to be.” [\[431\]](#)

The truth about the UN-run international secret space program using advanced spacecraft to establish bases on planets and moons in our solar system, and allegedly even planets and moons in 13 nearby solar systems, needs to be disclosed. Additionally, the cooperation already established by international scientists in the UN-run SSP, and similar programs, promises to be a good model to use for increased international cooperation on Earth and in space.

Furthermore, China, the U.S., Russia, and other nations need to open up their respective repositories of ancient knowledge dating from the Atlantean pre-flood era (prior to 9600 BC). This means that signatory nations to the Antarctica Treaty should share their discovery of Atlantean technology from the frozen continent with the world, rather than hiding it for the exclusive use of dominant nations. [\[432\]](#) For China, this means imparting the secrets found in the pyramids of Shaanxi Province, some of which are far older than Chinese authorities are willing to publicly acknowledge. The ancient knowledge and technologies found in China’s pyramids and in ancient Tibetan Buddhist texts are a great legacy promising lost knowledge in health, longevity, and human history for all of humanity, rather than being exclusively studied for military applications by the PLA. Critically, these ancient societies may have information about how they dealt with the AI problem and false flag operations by groups similar to today’s Deep State.

Finally, we need to openly engage with extraterrestrial civilizations that are visiting our world with incredible information about humanity and galactic history, and a cosmic philosophy that provides many answers to age-old theological questions. This becomes particularly important when it comes to the AI problem and the Deep State. How have extraterrestrials dealt with the AI problem? Perhaps they came up with measures to suppress rogue AI that avoided harming their societies. If Chinese scientists are indeed collaborating with extraterrestrials in the remote region of Lop Nur as part of an interplanetary research program, as contended by Dr. Ray Keller, then China can do much to help the world prepare for the reality of extraterrestrial life and the many benefits that can be gained from open contact. Problems such as AI can be satisfactorily dealt with in a consensus among major global nations if extraterrestrial

information about this and other global problems is openly shared. This would be consistent with Dr. Sun's depiction of ancient cultural traditions where China is a bridge between heaven and Earth.

The idea of a planetary Zeitgeist that directs human affairs through World Historic individuals towards all of humanity's greater self-awareness, and homeostasis (balance) for the Earth, is important. There is good reason to believe that Tsien Hsue-shen was a World-Historical individual chosen to play a unique role in helping start the space programs of both the U.S. and China. His humiliation at the hands of the FBI and Immigration services from 1950 to 1955, in many ways, mirrors the "Century of Humiliation" that was experienced by China from 1842 to 1949. Throughout his long aerospace career, Tsien displayed the kind of character and virtue that also mirrored China's ancient aviation inventors who were helped by mysterious 'bird tribes' related to extraterrestrials or an inner Earth civilization. The main condition for such technological assistance was that the inventor display superior character and virtue. Today, at a national level, China needs to display similar character and virtue in becoming a technological innovator for the planet.

Finding the right balance in dealing with the bitterness still felt by many Chinese over Western interference in Chinese affairs during the "Century of Humiliation," and adequately responding to China's current policies on ethnic minorities, religious groups, and pro-democracy advocates is important. There is danger ahead in China adopting AI to manage its vast population while implementing more repressive measures against its dissidents, and exporting such a social management system internationally, which constitutes a dire threat to Western democratic ideals.

Conclusion

The greatest threats to humanity posed by China's secret space program are threefold. First is China's present course of weaponizing AI in order to gain an asymmetric advantage over the U.S. military, especially in space where both countries have deployed powerful secret space programs with highly advanced and destructive technologies. The second is China's aggressive rollout of 5G and weaponizing it from space for future use in a global "Active Denial System" for crowd control, and covertly using 5G for biological warfare against targeted populations. Finally, there is the possibility that the Deep State may contrive a Third World War by manipulating China into launching a "Space Pearl Harbor" against the U.S. due to China's success in weaponizing AI and 5G in its long-game objective to achieve global hegemony by 2049.

In the face of all of this, Americans must remember their inherent strengths when "united." The famous yellow Gadsden flag with a coiled rattlesnake baring the motto "DON'T TREAD ON ME" was a famous symbol during the American Revolution. Founding father Benjamin Franklin wrote of the meaning behind the use of this rattlesnake symbol:

"She never begins an attack, nor, when once engaged, ever surrenders: She is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. ... she never wounds 'till she has generously given notice, even to her enemy, and cautioned him against the danger of treading on her."

Mr. Franklin also noted the special connection the American rattlesnake held with the original thirteen colonies and the special power that the colonies together, and not separately, held:

"I confess I was wholly at a loss what to make of the rattles, 'till I went back and counted them and found them just thirteen, exactly the number of the Colonies united in America; and I recollected too

that this was the only part of the Snake which increased in numbers.” ...

"Tis curious and amazing to observe how distinct and independent of each other the rattles of this animal are, and yet how firmly they are united together, so as never to be separated but by breaking them to pieces. One of those rattles singly, is incapable of producing sound, but the ringing of thirteen together, is sufficient to alarm the boldest man living." [\[433\]](#)

Today, the U.S. is under siege from within as the Deep State continues its heavy-handed steering of events that have polarized politics, the media, and the American citizenry into emotionally-charged camps of opinion that only divide, and keep reconciliation at bay. Evil knows it must divide the U.S. populous at any cost, for once people cross the divides to stand together, the spirit of “America the Great” becomes unstoppable.

“We the people” are the solution to our ills at home and once reconciliation is achieved, we can more ably stand united to face the challenges of Communist China’s disturbing agendas with “magnanimity and true courage.” Critically, this must first begin in the “land of liberty” within our communities. We cannot force Communist China to embrace democratic values and freedom, but we can more deeply embrace these long-held values ourselves that are uniquely protected in America by the U.S. Constitution. Re-affirming our commitment to these core values will make them stronger – everywhere!

There also are real symbols of hope to rally behind. The launch of the US Space Force is an important step forward in helping to aggregate and harmonize U.S. space assets under one national authoritative body that offers more transparency and accountability in how these assets are used. This prevents them from being coopted in false flag attacks orchestrated by the Deep State or other rogue entities. China needs to recognize the common threat to itself, and to the U.S., posed by the Deep State and rogue entities, and to ensure that its secret space program works closely with America’s new Space Force. But first, we should boldly allow our *Star Trek* inspired dreams encompassing discovery, moral fortitude, and a strong value for life in its many forms, to lead us to new frontiers at home as we simultaneously work with other nations in harmonious and cooperative ventures to advance space exploration.

This will include Russia, a potential friend and strong ally the U.S. has not been allowed to consider or embrace. In fact, the Deep State has orchestrated fiascos from false accusations to controlled media attacks against any kind of cooperation developing between the U.S. and Russia. Such an alliance could prove disastrous to the Deep State agendas. Russians have lived to see the end of communism in their proud nation and know its pitfalls and dark ways. In addition, China can benefit greatly in working closely with the Russian Federation, whose own secret space program has made gigantic strides in removing the nefarious influence of the Deep State while working with positive extraterrestrial groups. Perhaps this is why famed American psychic Edgar Cayce predicted that Russia would become the “hope of the world.” [\[434\]](#)

My next book in this *Secret Space Programs Series* will explore Russia’s highly impressive secret space program, which like China, has embraced the “somatic sciences” to develop wildly exotic mind-interface technologies. It is an interesting idea to contemplate what the world would be like if the U.S. and Russia became good friends through space relations catalyzed by Space Force, opening the door for both nations to turn their full attention to correcting the many ills that have been perpetrated against humanity and nature. In this time of conflict around the globe, where goodness and integrity seem all but forsaken, a beacon ever shines in the spirit of the zeitgeist, which will not allow forces to prevail when the people together demand they be halted. This includes China’s own citizenry who, in growing numbers, are

recognizing the ills of oppression and are secretly hoping for something better to come, where they too are allowed by the powers-that-be to bring many profound gifts and benefits to our planet.

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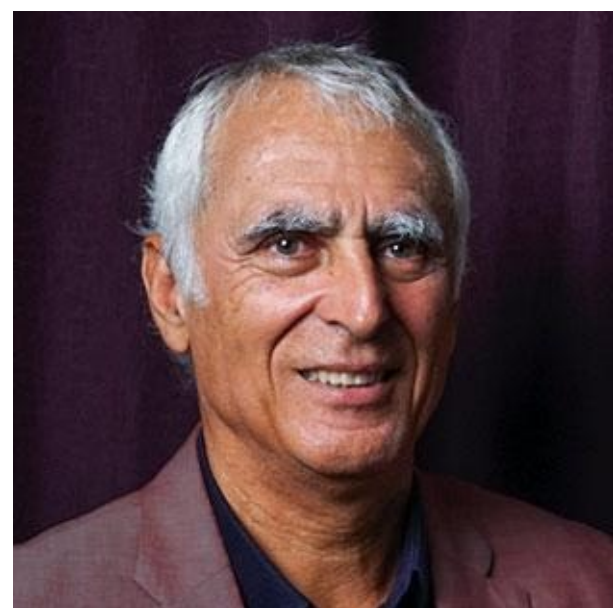
Michael E. Salla, Ph.D.

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About the Author

Dr. Michael Salla is an internationally recognized scholar in global politics, conflict resolution and U.S. foreign policy. He has taught at universities in the U.S. and Australia, including American University in Washington, DC. Today, he is most popularly known as a pioneer in the development of the field of ‘exopolitics’; the study of the main actors, institutions and political processes associated with extraterrestrial life.

Dr Salla has been a guest speaker on hundreds of radio and TV shows including Ancient Aliens, Coast to Coast AM, and featured at national and international conferences. His Amazon bestselling *Secret Space Program* book series has made him a leading voice in the Truth Movement, and over 5000 people a day visit his websites for his most recent articles.



Websites: Exopolitics.org & MichaelSalla.com

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