

Philip Corso – His Book Is Full of Space Bunk

James Oberg // August 27, 2001 // Memo for the Record

In the past I've referred to what I see as glaring errors in Corso's accounts of space technology and history. The mistakes range from a first-person account of how he co-opted a NASA satellite program named 'Discoverer' to secretly emplace a CIA spy camera on board, to his discussions of ET hostile interference in US manned space missions, to discussions of the experiences of WW2 Nazi missile scientists, etc. etc.

The 'Discoverer' episode is pure fantasy, since the project was from the start a USAF effort to carry the space spy camera (he claims it was a NASA project which he personally took over – a claim totally inconsistent with every other document, memoir, and historical analysis on that project in the last forty years). The spy camera wasn't an afterthought, and Corso's boasts notwithstanding, nothing he states about the technology is remotely true.

As to ET interference, that's 'National Enquirer' type stuff, no event -- not one -- has ever been established, and even men such as Edgar Mitchell and Gordon Cooper testify that no such events ever occurred.

Particularly offensive was Corso's assertion that Willy Ley was one of the Nazi V-2 war criminals who was exploited by US intelligence after the war. Ley was in fact a German Jew who fled Hitler's Germany in the 1930s and spent the war in exile in the US while his friends and relatives were being slaughtered by the Nazis. For Corso to accuse him of being an accomplice of the Nazis is not just a careless stupid error, it's what some people call a 'blood libel'.

124-125: "From the very beginning of our endeavors to put satellites into orbit, the extraterrestrials have been surveilling and then actively interfering with our launch vehicles and in some cases the manned and unmanned payloads themselves by buzzing them, jamming radio transmissions, causing electrical problems with the spacecrafts' systems, or causing mechanical malfunctions. American astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts have separately reported sightings of UFOs so routinely that it's become commonplace. The audio/video

transmission downlink between space capsules and NASA, however, is secure scrambled signal so that commentary about UFOs shadowing the spacecraft can't be picked up by private listeners. Even then, the astronauts are specifically instructed not to report UFO sightings until they are debriefed once they've landed."

JimO: Edgar Mitchell and Gordon Cooper deny this, as does every other astronaut, flight controller, and scientist involved with these missions.

126: "They didn't just shadow or surveil our spacecraft in orbit; they buzzed us and tried to create such havoc with our communications systems that NASA more than once had to rethink astronaut safety in the Mercury and Gemini programs."

JimO: Nobody at NASA seems to know anything about this.

129: " NASA [was] keeping [the Hillenkoetter working group] updated on every single alien spacecraft appearance the astronauts reported, especially during the early series of Apollo flights when the EBE craft began buzzing the lunar modules on successive missions after they thrust out of earth orbit. . . . And the army and air force managed to find at least 122 photos taken by astronauts on the moon that showed some evidence of an alien presence."

Any examples?

156-157: "The EBEs . . . tried to scare us away from the moon and their own base there more times than even I know. They buzzed our ships, interfered with our communications, and sought to threaten us with their physical presence."

JimO: And the evidence for this is from where?

268: "They had tried to disrupt our space program for years -- Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, and even the space shuttle. They buzzed our capsules traveling through space, interfered with our transmissions, and pulsed us with EMP bursts. . . ."

JimO: No evidence ever provided.

264-265: "SAINT was an orbital UFO inspector satellite, a version of a standard Agenda B satellite that the CIA had been using. . . . Its job was surveillance. Find a potential enemy satellite or UFO lurking in orbit and lock on to it with a TV camera and with radar. Once the lock was in place, Blue Gemini, the 'killer' satellite, would move in [Blue Gemini was the military version of NASA's manned Gemini capsule]. . . . Both of these weapons, under the cover of other missions, of course, were eventually deployed, and today they form one of the lines of defense in an antimissile and anti-UFO surveillance system. Saint and Blue Gemini were important first steps in our war against the UFOs."

JimO: There's not a shred of historical evidence, memoir, or testimony that either of these projects reached the flight stage – all historical evidence is that they were 'paper studies' that were cancelled. The rocket was 'Agena', not 'Agenda'.

On page 268, he discusses "our space-based high-energy lasers", which he claims were launched and tested. "When we deployed our advanced particle-beam weapon and tested it in orbit for all to see, the EBEs knew and we knew they knew that we had our defense of the planet in place."

JimO: The claim that there is some sort of invisible chain of manned space forts now in orbit to defend against UFOs has no factual basis and is inconsistent with everything that is documented about the space shuttle and other space programs.

=====

Brad Sparks on false claim of Corso convincing Kennedy to begin Project Apollo:

Corso again fraudulently inserts himself into history by alleging that as the Army Foreign Technology czar in charge of Roswell he helped President Kennedy decide to send a man to the moon. Corso alleges that he worked on a moon base plan called Project Horizon to help keep the ET's at bay, which plan he urged on Attorney General Robert Kennedy in a personal meeting in May 1962 (compare pp. 2, 37, 156, 191, 206, 255). Lo and behold says Corso, it was a short

time later that the AG's brother, the President, announced the Apollo program objective of landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade. Corso takes pride in his supposed contribution to Kennedy's decision on the moon race (p. 156).

Only problem is that JFK made the famous moon-project announcement on May 25th of 1961 -- A YEAR BEFORE the alleged Corso promotion of Project Horizon to Bobby Kennedy in May 1962. Corso can't seriously claim he simply made a typo or error of one year and meant to say it was in May 1961 because that would mean he had secured a personal meeting with the brother of the President only days after he arrived at the Pentagon and before he had even finished his first alleged Roswell exploitation plan which included the Horizon moon-base (pp. 102, 105, 115, 157)! Corso indicates it took more than a month to complete his first report and plan for General Trudeau and it was already "summer" then so it had to be at least June or July 1961 (cp. pp. 49, 51, 53, 91).

He also states explicitly it was "After his first year in office" (after Jan. 1962) that "President Kennedy saw the value in Project Horizon" (p. 155) through Corso's pitch to brother Bobby in the May 1962 meeting and it had been "six months" from that meeting to the Cuban Missile Crisis of the Fall of 1962 (p. 255) so that doubly fixes the alleged meeting in the Spring of 1962, not 1961. He is tightly locked into his 1962 date for his fictitious involvement in inspiring JFK's 1961 Apollo lunar landing plan and there is no way out -- except to admit it's all a fantasy. Corso's delusion is one year too late.

Why doesn't Corso present written records proving the subject matter, date and existence of the Kennedy meeting? This would be far more important evidence to support his claims than padding his book with several dozen pages of irrelevant Project Horizon technical documentation, none of which mentions ET s or UFO s or Roswell (pp. 275-332).