

Roswell saucer like they believe in Mogul balloons or the V2s? Because it reminds them too much of popular science fiction. As Bertrand Meheust emphasizes, the topic of the Martian craft that had the exquisite courtesy to crash in the vicinity of a military base comes under the heading of the technological imagination of the beginning of the century, just like the detail regarding the ultralight and ultraresistant materials that were used in its construction." (the journal *Ovni-présence*, February 1995).

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

Amplifying disinformation was manifested when the film on the autopsy of the "Roswell creature" was aired. In expanding the Roswell affair with this spectacular, but questionable, autopsy, some have succeeded in discrediting it and, especially, in covering up the publication of the GAO report and the dissemination of video testimonies. It is tempting to believe in a well-orchestrated manipulation.

4) Reducing disinformation on UFOs

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

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

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

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

5) Amplifying disinformation on UFOs

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

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

Bennewicz disclosed this information to American saucerists, many of them thus being