

Envoys of Mankind #2

THE HOUR OF THE TIME

Tape No. 515: "Envoys of Mankind - #2"

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Were you aware, ladies and gentlemen, that all of the original astronauts were Freemasons?

Were you aware that in the Temple of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Washington, D.C., as you walk in the door, there is a case full of photographs--one large photograph of a very prominent astronaut, standing upon the surface of the moon, holding a Masonic apron in front of his space suit, draped over his loins?

Mauritio Obrigon <sp?> in "Argonauts to Astronauts"--and remember, the secret society, the main one that I wrote about in my book, the one that really calls the shots, is called the "Jason Society" from Jason and the Argonauts: the search for the Golden Fleece; the Golden Fleece representing the apron of the Freemasons, the apron of the Pharaohs, the skin the Adam and Eve used to cover their loin when they discovered they were naked--Mauritio Obrigon <sp?> in "Argonauts to Astronauts" said this:

"I wonder whether the astronauts do not instinctively adopt a jock style and a wry slang in order to be able to live with such a monstrous enterprise without becoming pompous. Many of them have returned from space quite changed, and some of them have turned to careers in public service, ecology, or religion. Perhaps earthmen will, in time, be as affected by the discovery of space as Europeans were by the discovery of America."

End quote.

And I say, "Discovery? Are you kidding?"

Columbus knew exactly where he was going before he even left. We've

discovered the meaning of the flag with the green cross, or rather, my good friend Joseph discovered the meaning--for we've all been looking for its meaning, its significance, who it belonged to, why Columbus planted that flag on the beach when he landed on the first landing in America; for he was financed and sponsored by the King and Queen of Spain. By all rights, he should have planted the flag of Spain and claimed that land in their name, but he didn't. He planted a flag with a green cross upon it. And the meaning we have discovered. It is the Victory flag of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, which eventually evolved into the Templars, ladies and gentlemen, and exists today.

Now, if there were really two space programs like I have been telling you, and if we were in space long before Apollo 11 landed on the moon, then they knew where they were going also, if indeed they went to the moon. And they may have.

I'm not telling you that the Apollo series of lift-offs did not go to the moon. What I'm telling you is what we saw sent back and televised on your television sets in your living rooms was not filmed on the moon. Neither were a lot of the photographs that can be obtained from NASA and can be easily proven by anyone who has the facts about the moon from the scientists approved by NASA, and the United States government, and the scientific community: if they compare those to what we see in those photographs, and it's obvious those photographs were not taken there.

What does all this mean?

Well, as always, it means once again we've been fooled, suckered, manipulated, lied to.

Why?

Well, it appears that sometime in the future, ladies and gentlemen, we're going to be confronted with somebody from outer space claiming to be from somewhere else, who may or may not be.

And of course, they don't want us to know they've been in space for

many, many years, because they may have to use an illusion to convince us of this.

You see, if they can't find any real extraterrestrials, they may have to use this secret technology--these flying disks they've developed in secret--to convince us that extraterrestrials are real.

Or they may have to do it--if extraterrestrials are real--and just refuse to cooperate with them, because they want a world government. And to have a world government, you have to have an enemy to the entire earth from outside.

And if you don't understand that concept, I refer you to a book entitled, "The Report From Iron Mountain: The Possibility and Probability of Permanent Peace". You should be able to find it if you look hard; for I don't have any secret sources of information, ladies and gentlemen, I have sources; I have libraries; I have books; I have Freedom of Information requests; I have a network of people just like you who are digging constantly and sending information in to us.

So, anyone who looks will find the truth, and the truth will set you free.

The new NASA was actually to choose the first astronauts of the western world when it was formed--those destined to be among the world's first legally-designated envoys of mankind. And the word "legally" stands out from this text, which means, since they emphasized "legally", there must have been some illegal astronauts. Anyway, that is the implication.

NASA was to carry out a feat that through the millennia had inflamed the imagination of humankind to "break the surly bonds of earth"--to quote a popular poem that used to be used to sign-off almost every television station across America. NASA thus had a decisive voice in determining just how and by whom those surly bonds would be broken. In some sense, NASA would become the arbiter of Olympus.

And, of course, as we now know the deceptions that NASA has foisted upon the American people and the world, it was absolutely necessary that they choose, and that they choose carefully; for if one of them ever decides

to tell the truth, a lot of people are going to be in a lot of trouble.

But despite its shiny new title, it was the legatee and recipient of many old traits and trends. First, and perhaps most hopeful, was President Eisenhower's unbending insistence that the space effort have a rigorously civilian character, with a primary emphasis on original research, development, and of course, exploration. And this, folks, was clearly reflected in the 1958 National Aeronautics and Space Act. If you haven't read it, I suggest you get it and do so.

This Act was, in fact, the new NASA Charter, and it made dissemination of information a duty of the agency. And despite a grant of considerable authority, the purview of the agency was specifically limited to those developments necessary for research and exploration. Yet, even to this day, they refuse to re-share a great majority of all the information and research that they have collected from this so-called space program.

If you don't believe me, start digging in NASA for information, and you will quickly find out that there will be walls erected before you.

To insulate the program from what Eisenhower feared would be perceptions of involvement with the military industrial complex, the Space Act, in its Declaration of Policy, specified that NASA was to be responsible primarily for research and development associated with aeronautical and space activities, except for those activities peculiar to, or primarily associated with, defence.

It was also required that the Administrator of NASA be a civilian. But you know how they got around that, folks? Every administrator of NASA has been a retired or ex-military officer. Every one of them. And most of the hierarchy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have also been either retired or ex-military officers: some of them--in fact, many of them--with MOS's in the intelligence field.

Now, in several respects the United States took a courageous step in July 1958 when President Eisenhower signed the Space Act which charged the space agency of the U.S. government to lead a strictly civilian, peaceful exploration of space for the benefit of all mankind. And the

public believed this to be the only space program of the United States of America.

It was, in fact, not true.

Now, these: "for the benefit of all mankind", were not the words of words of parochial nationalism and socio-biological territoriality--three big, giant words, actually four, designed to let you know, ladies and gentlemen, that the full intent of all of this is world government, globalism, internationalism, the destruction of national boundaries, the elimination of trade barriers, tariffs and excise taxes, import taxes. Customs requirements eventually will disappear.

They were not the words of conquest. They were precisely the words that would turn up almost ten years later in the unique Outer Space Treaty of 1967--and you need to read that also, for it is affectionately referred to by practitioners of space law as the "Mother Treaty". The Mother Treaty. A mother, as you know, has many children, depending upon the mother. But in this case, definitely many children, most of which you know nothing about; some of which you can get your hands on. But in any case, you need to get as many as you can and read them. You will be amazed.

The United States Space Act seemed to strike an unorthodox and elevated philosophical and political posture usually witnessed only in extraordinary times. It was this: the nation was at war. Great sacrifice was expected. All eyes were directed toward Houston and Cape Canaveral.

NASA's entire legal and organizational environment was formulated to cultivate a broad spectrum of constituencies for its programs, even if those constituencies were comparatively small.

NASA, ladies and gentlemen, was deliberately connected to other important constituencies outside the President's Office and Cabinet. Integrated high-level consideration of space policy and an institutional memory, moreover, were assured by the creation in the Space Act of a broadly-based National Aeronautics and Space Council in the Executive

Office of the President, traditionally presided over by the Vice President.

Still the old dual military-civilian program remained.

Significant early acquisitions of NASA included the Vanguard program of the Navy, the Lunar Probe Project of the Air Force, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of California Institute of Technology--which was actually built into prominence by Jack Parsons, later murdered. Nobody really knows why.

At one point, almost everyone who worked at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, including the most prominent scientific minds, belonged to the OTO, the Ordo Templae Orientalis, and the Temple of the Golden Dawn.

And the five Army satellite projects at the prestigious Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Alabama: at one point, the Chief of Psychology at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Alabama, wrote me a letter asking me for all available information in my hands on the alien abduction phenomenon. For reasons which I will not explain here, I didn't even answer his letter. And believe me, my reasons are good.

The continuing nature of this military-industrial-civilian symbiosis, despite the organizational philosophy and extraterritorial nature of the new NASA, was once again apparent in the actions and words of President Eisenhower.

Although he insisted in a news conference on 4 November, 1959 that non-military space exploration was a, quote:

"...sort of doctrine in America, ..."

end quote, he had laid the groundwork in 1958 for the new second version of the dual space program.

You see, six months before the creation of NASA in February 1958, the Congress had passed the Administration's bill creating the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency, nicknamed DARPA, which had its own

Director of Space.

The next month, pending the formation of NASA, the President gave his approval to the plans advanced by DARPA, making it in a real sense the first United States Space Agency--an agency the public knew nothing about.

When NASA was finally formed, the accompanying space council was directed to provide a civilian-military liaison committee composed of an equal number of representatives from the military departments and NASA--which meant that the military predominated over civilians on the committee three-to-one.

Also, despite the requirement that the Administrator of NASA be a civilian, the Space Act did not require NASA to be managed by civilians in the ranks. NASA was heavily staffed at high levels with retired or borrowed military personnel.

In the May 1958 Congressional hearings on the Space Act, DARPA Administrator Roy Johnson stated the Eisenhower Administration's approved position on the proposed space legislation. His testimony included this statement, and I quote:

"The legislation setting up a civilian group should not be so worded that it may be construed to mean that the military uses of space are to be limited by a civilian agency. For example, if Department of Defence decides that it is militarily desirable to program for putting man into space, it should not have to justify this activity to this civilian agency. The NASA Authorization Act should be amended to provide that insofar as such space activities may be peculiar to, or primarily associated with, weapons systems or military operations, in the case of which activity the Department of Defence will be responsible."

End quote.

So, it is interesting to note that even the limitation of NASA by its Charter purely to peaceful, non-military activities was not motivated strictly by altruism.

And in later years, we have found that NASA has contracted with the military to put military payloads into orbit, and to perform the exact military missions, using the space shuttles, that its Charter forbids.

And the public has never questioned this, nor has the Charter been changed.

You see, all of this delusion, and double-talk, and back-biting, and behind-the-scenes manoeuvring was as much to keep NASA out of the military's business as it was to keep the military out of NASA's business.

The fact that peaceful research and development by NASA also fulfilled non-hostile military needs simply made it easier for the civilian effort in space to be undertaken, hand-in-glove, WITH the military.

The Space Act made the intent of the relationship quite clear when it indicated that a primary objective in establishing NASA was to achieve, and I quote:

"The most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States with close cooperation among all interested agencies, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, facilities, and equipment."

End quote.

Still, though the intent may not really have been to accomplish a full division of efforts, a striking degree of division remained.

It was undeniable that an open, civilian program was created ostensibly for the exploration and exploitation of space on an internationally--understand this--an internationally cooperative basis for the benefit of all mankind, with accompanying man-in-space publicity hype, and space extravaganzas that convinced most of the United States' population--as well as most of the world--that it was the ONLY United States program.

There was also a secret commitment to a top secret space program, the

highest priority having been given to space research with a military application, and there was significant military involvement and interest in the new civilian space program, despite the Charter forbidding such involvement.

And nowhere was the place of the military in NASA programs better illustrated than in the selection of the original astronaut corps.

In addition to its general research and development mission, President Eisenhower gave NASA a specific two-fold mission in manned space flight. The mission was given high national priority, second only to national defence.

NASA was, at the earliest feasible time, to launch a man into space, provide him with an environment in which he could perform effectively, and recover him safely. This was Project Mercury. NASA was also to use the support of leading life scientists to develop the capability for extended manned space flight.

The original civil service job specifications for Mercury astronauts did not require that an applicant be a pilot. It was felt that the astronaut would simply be a passenger in a cannonball capsule with no controls and no windows. After all, ladies and gentlemen, the whole point was to get the man into space as fast as possible.

The government was unwilling to wait for three or four more years of rocket development so that the Air Force might be able to orbit a real pilot in a real rocket plane--some version of the X-15, for example. Such a feat would be a purely military one, and everyone was mindful of what the Russians were doing.

The Russians were launching a virtual menagerie of mice, rats, insects, dogs, guinea pigs, frogs, and mannequins. They were clearly testing the feasibility of manned flight. So, for reasons of international strategic posture and national prestige, NASA was directed to take the quick and dirty approach. It was essential to launch a man in a can on top of a Von Braun rocket.

"Envoys of Mankind", folks. We're not selling it, so don't call and ask

how you can get it. You can't get it from us. And you're going to have to look for it. It's published by the Smithsonian Institute. The two authors, George S. Robinson and Harold M. White, Jr., are the first men on this earth ever to receive a degree in space law.

The book is not fiction. It is written according to the principles of space law. It is a true history of the space program and the involvement of space law. And in the back, there is a Treaty called "A Convention for Spacekind" which I'm going to read to you now.

ARTICLE I

"The exploration and use of near and deep space, including all celestial bodies accessible by humankind, shall be carried out for the benefit, and in the interest, not only of the inhabitants of earth, who shall be called 'Earthkind', but of inhabitants of near and deep space as well, who shall be called 'Spacekind'.

"Such areas of habitation shall be considered the province of Spacekind in the first instance, and of Earthkind in the second.

"There shall be free access by both Earthkind and Spacekind to all areas of space and celestial bodies, consistent with the best interests of the mental and physical welfare of Spacekind and its existing habitats, regardless of their political or earth-sovereign origins."

ARTICLE II

"Space habitats, including orbiting platforms and those existing on or beneath the surface of celestial bodies, shall not be subject to claims of national sovereignty, or citizenship deriving from, or exercised by, nation-states or regional jurisdictions located or originating on earth.

"Spacekind occupying such habitats shall exercise independent cultural and political sovereignty, and in no manner shall space habitat sovereignty, or inhabitant citizenship, be related to any territory or geographical boundaries on earth.

"Subject to certain provisions set forth below relating to

jurisdictional transitions between space habitats and earth, the conduct and activities of earth space travel shall be subject to the Outer Space Treaty of 1967; the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space; the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space; and all other applicable international and space law."

ARTICLE III

"States' parties to this Treaty shall conduct their relations among each other, and severally and collectively with Spacekind, in a manner consistent with international law, the Charter of the United Nations, or any successor organization, and consistent with developing law among Spacekind, in the interest of maintaining peace and security, and promoting cooperation and understanding, not only among earth cultures, but also between earth cultures and cultures unique to space."

ARTICLE IV

"The use of military personnel for scientific research, for any other non-hostile and peaceful purposes requiring interaction with space habitats, communities, and inhabitants shall not be prohibited; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that there shall be no bilateral or regional military relationships or alliances whatsoever established between any one or more states' parties to this Treaty, and any space habitat and its inhabitants.

"A military alliance may be established between space habitat communities and the United Nations, or its successor organization, only for the protection of earth or space habitats and their inhabitants against threats against hostile action originating from cultures, civilizations, or political entities not deriving ultimately from Earthkind or earth indigenous public or private organizations, or consortia."

ARTICLE V

"States' parties to this Treaty shall regard Spacekind as envoys of a culture or civilization different from those of Earthkind.

"In the event of accident, distress, emergency landing on the territory of any state party hereto, or on the high seas of earth, or in the event of any unforeseen or fortuitous situations experienced by representatives of Spacekind on earth or in space, all reasonable steps shall be undertaken by parties to this Treaty to assist such representatives and return them to appropriate authorities and jurisdictions on earth, or in space, as hereinafter described.

"States' parties to this Treaty shall inform immediately the other states' parties to this Treaty of any phenomena they discover in, near, or deep space, or on the surface of earth, which could constitute a danger to the life or welfare of representatives of Spacekind."

ARTICLE VI

"Each state party to this Treaty shall bear international and inter-space responsibility for its own national activities in space that may adversely affect any space habitat or its inhabitants.

"All commercial activities shall be conducted in strict accord with the principles set forth herein. Regardless of whether such activities are carried out by governmental agencies or non-governmental agencies, each party to this Treaty shall assure severally that such national or regional activities in near and deep space in which it is involved are conducted in conformity with existing international and prevailing inter-space law, including the provisions set forth herein.

"When activities which substantially effect the socio-political independence and general welfare of space habitat communities and Spacekind are conducted in space by an earth indigenous international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by such international organization and by the state parties to this Treaty that are participating in such organization."

ARTICLE VII

"In the conduct of all space-related activities directly involving space habitats and Spacekind representatives, states' parties to this Treaty

shall be guided by the principles of cooperation and mutual assistance, and shall temper their relationships with due regard for the cultural independence of Spacekind.

"States' parties to this Treaty shall pursue studies of near and deep space in such a manner as to avoid harmful interference and adverse changes in the ecosystems and cultural integrity of Spacekind habitats which might be caused by the introduction of harmful alien material, or the imposition of insensitive and harmful alien cultural characteristics that are not consistent with individual freedom and the cultural independence of the habitat society.

"If a state party to this Treaty has any reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in near or deep space might cause potentially harmful interference with space habitats or Spacekind cultures, it shall undertake effective international consultations among other states' parties hereto, as well as with the Spacekind cultures which may be affected by such activity or experiment.

"Any state, a party hereto, may demand reasonable consultation with any other state party to this Treaty, and any Spacekind community regarding an activity or experiment suspected of being potentially harmful to earth, the space community, or to Earthkind or Spacekind generally."

ARTICLE VIII

"In order to ensure the integrity of the peaceful purposes and intents embodied in this Treaty, all states' parties hereto that establish space habitats of a long duration or permanent nature, shall establish them in such a manner that they shall be open for cultural examinations and military investigation by representatives of other states' parties to this Treaty, on the basis of reciprocity.

"Such examination and investigation shall not occur as a matter of right hereunder beyond the second generation of Spacekind born to any subject space habitat community.

"States' parties to this Treaty shall give the subject space habitat community and its founding state party hereto reasonable advanced notice

of any examination or investigation or attendant visit to the space habitat community in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precaution may be taken to assure safety and to avoid unnecessary interference with normal operations of the community or culture to be examined, investigated, or visited."

ARTICLE IX

"States' parties to this Treaty agree that there shall be established an expert organization under the aegis of the United Nations, or its successor entity, to be called the 'International Organization for Sentient Space Activities' (IOSSA). The principles purposes of this organization, to be established under separate charter, are three-fold:

"1. to provide an interdisciplinary international academy to review constantly all aspects of interactive relationships between Earthkind and Spacekind that occur either in outer space or on the surface of earth;

"2. grant international agreements of recognition and capacity to those space communities that meet the requisites for home rule established in the Charter of IOSSA; and

"3. refer case situations to the International Court of Justice and any correspondent or successor court of transnational law wherein the propriety and predictable compatibility of such interactive relationships are at issue among expert representatives of states' parties to this Treaty, as well as those representing outer space cultures and space community in habitants.

"The academy shall serve as the sole expert advisory body to the court in such matters.

"The international academy shall establish jurisdictional frameworks and legal regimes to encompass activities involving interactions among permanent or long-duration inhabitants of outer space and earth indigenees, regardless of the physical location of the interactions."

Good night, and God bless every single one of you.

