

THE NAZIS CREA VER IN ANTARC TH AMERICA AFTER WWII?

ress, popular author and star of the History
ow *Ancient Aliens*, brings us the incredible
azi submarines and secret weapons in
and elsewhere. He looks into the strange life
of Rudolf Hess, as well as the mystery of
restal and the secret group called MJ-12. He
Operation Highjump led by Admiral Richard
47 and the battle that he apparently had in
with flying saucers. Through "Operation
the Nazis infiltrated aerospace companies,
edia, and the US government, including NASA
A after WWII. He reveals that the Nazis had
t bases in a variety of places during WWII,
Greenland, the Canary Islands, Tibet and
Childress discusses the secret U-boat fleet
led the Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans for
ter the war. He examines the secret German
ram and its flying disks and tubular aircraft;
technology involved, including anti-gravity
technology, underground and under ice
nge things happening in South America; and
es on the Moon and Mars. Childress looks at
e merger of Nazi assets in Antarctica with the
and the use of Antarctica as a space base for
secret space stations in orbit and below the
the Moon. The author reviews military space
such as Solar Warden, Lunex and Project
bes the US Space Force have a secret space
at maintains huge ships in orbit around the
employs hundreds of astronauts as crew for
les? Includes a 16-page color section.

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ANTARCTICA AND THE SECRET SPACE PROGRAM

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From WWII to the Current Space Race

Janel



Antarctica and the Secret Space Program

to the frozen continent), which appeared in *Folha de S. Paulo*, 20 May to 11 June (a 20 part series). Then in 1968 he wrote an article on the incident for the French magazine *Phénomènes Spatiaux* where the title gives the date of his famous sighting: "Baie de l'Amirauté, 16 mars 1961: une observation par M. Rubens Junqueira Villela," *Phénomènes Spatiaux* 16: 17-23.

Then in 1979 he wrote an article in Portuguese for the Brazilian magazine *Disco Voador (Flying Saucer)* that was entitled: "Envolvimento crescente em quatro observações de OVNI's" (Increasing involvement in four UFO observations). He seems to have spent quite a bit of time in the Antarctic and published a scientific article in 1991 entitled: "Radio weather transmissions in the Antarctic," in the *Polar Record* 27 (161): pages 103-114.

Finally, he wrote an article for the Brazilian magazine *Revista UFO Brasil* in 1998 entitled "Discos voadores na Antártida" (Flying saucers in Antarctica), *Revista UFO Brasil* 58: 22-27 (May). This article was reproduced in English as "UFOs in Antarctica" in *UFO Magazine* (UK), November-December 1998: pages 10-13.

By looking at the location of incident, we might learn a little more about what was going on here. Here's what Wikipedia as to say about Admiralty Bay:

...The name appears on a map of 1822 by Captain George Powell, a British sailor, and is now established in international usage. The Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station is situated on the bay, as is the Comandante Ferraz Brazilian Antarctic Base. It has been designated an Antarctic Specially Managed Area.

The bay has three fjords: Martel, Mackellar, and Ezcurra. A mariner's guide to the region pronounced the bay to have the best anchorage of any in the South Shetlands, "being well-sheltered all around and having moderate depths over a bottom of good, stiff clay. Ice from the glaciers is frequently troublesome."

So, we might have found something here. We know that the Germans preferred the steep granite walls of fjords in Norway for their U-boat bases. The secret U-boat base in the Canary Islands

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was where cliffs met the ocean. Here on King George, same sort of geography—deep water with steep cliff submarine pens can be created inside of a coastal is exactly the sort of place that many countries seek navies and hidden bases.

The Strange Case of Carl Disch

Carl Robert Disch was a German American scientist who disappeared in Antarctica in 1966. He is something of a mysterious character, aside from his disappearance; his birth date is unknown. There is a memorial for him at the Greenwood Cemetery in Monroe, Wisconsin. Disch vanished from his substation in Monroe, May 8, 1965.

Disch worked as an ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, Antarctica. He was on a team that was investigating radio noises for the National Bureau of Standards. He was working at the radio noise building, which was situated about 7,000 feet, just over a mile from the main station complex.

At 09:15 on the morning of May 8 Disch left the building, and set off with a purposeful tread to the main complex. It was a journey he had done 25 times before, and so was very familiar with it. The temperature at that time was a forbidding -45 degrees F (-42 degrees C), but Disch was well equipped in his Polar gear. When he hadn't arrived at the main complex by 10:00 AM, a vehicle search party was organized. At 11:30 his trail was picked up leading to the southwest corner of the skiway, about four miles away. The search party returned to base to refuel, and then spent the next three hours trying to pick up the trail again. He was never found.

According to the government website, www.boulder.nist.gov, this is what happened to Carl Disch:

Carl R. Disch, ionospheric physicist for the National Bureau of Standards Boulder Labs, disappeared on May 8, 1965, from the Ionosphere-Forward





Carl Disch with a beard in Antarctica.

Scatter station near Byrd station in the Antarctic. Disch was a member of the Boulder Laboratories' 1964-65 Antarctic research team. The team was spending the year as part of NBS's contribution to the Year of the Quiet Sun (the period of low ebb for solar activity).

Disch was returning to the main station after a visit to the radio-noise installation when he apparently missed a handline. The temperature at the time was -45 F, with strong winds. In spite of the severe weather conditions the station personnel mounted a lengthy and thorough search for Carl. Not a trace was ever found.

"In all there were 27 (19 military and 8 scientists) and one dog who wintered over. Unfortunately, we lost

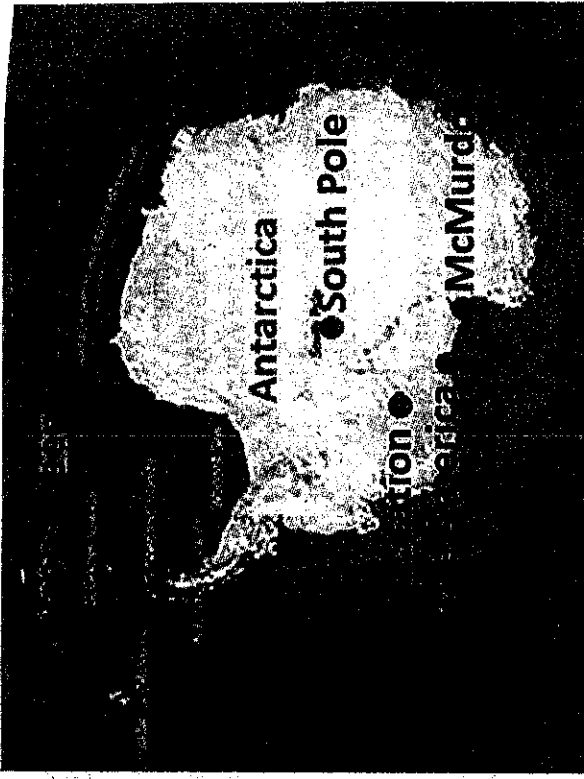
a scientist by the name of Carl Disch and our Husky dog during the winter months. Carl wandered away from the 'life line' that connected the weather tower to the main tunnel on May 8th and Sastrugis "Gus" disappeared August 18. Far as I know they've not been found. We tried in vain to find Carl but at the time the wind was raging with minus 45 [degree] temperature. All we could do was tie ropes around our waists, spread out on both sides of the D-8 cat and walk along hoping to stumble over him. Was like finding a needle in a haystack blindfolded." —Jim Bartley, a former winter-over resident of Byrd Station. He spent 13 months there in 1964 and 1965)

A memorial service for Carl Disch was held in his hometown of Monroe, Wisconsin on May 14, 1965, attended by Dr. T.O. Jones, Head of the Office of Polar Programs, and Stephen Barnes from the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards.

The main theories on this case are: a) He got lost in the weather conditions—but some people question this as he was quite experienced in his line of work. b) He fell into a crevasse somewhere. c) He intentionality left—suicide—but why though? d) Alien abduction—this is out there because his footprints just stopped and didn't continue. There is also a story of some lights—more on that below. e) He was working for or abducted by the Soviet Union—he was out in Antarctica doing his work during the Cold War. Some believe he was either abducted for what he knew or taken away by the Soviet Union because he was secretly working for them and his cover was about to be blown.

Some have claimed he got into an argument during a card game and walked out of the station in a flurry of anger, however, his departure was in the morning, not in the afternoon or evening when card games were typically played.

Perhaps he was actually working with the Third Power and was taken away by them. He was of German descent and spoke German. The former California policeman David Paulides discusses the disappearance of Disch in his 2017 book *Missing 411: Off the Grid*,⁶² one of a series of books about people who have



US, plus that he was a physicist and brilliant scientist, that his dog at first could not find the scent of Disch and then, three months later, vanished as well. As Paulides dryly points out, Disch has never been found.

Paulides also mentions the bizarre rumors from the Internet, unsubstantiated he says, that various research facilities in Antarctica have received radio communications from Disch in the years after his disappearance. Paulides could not find any credible sources for this claim, and it would be very strange indeed if Disch had somehow contacted other research facilities in the Antarctic after he vanished.

In 1971, it is claimed, a message arrived at McMurdo Message Center via the AA2 Weather Circuit. The author of the message claimed to be Carl Disch. The message said:

To the world I am dead. They believe that my body is but a pinpoint frozen here to the surface of this white continent. I say to you, I, Carl Disch, live. Do not for one moment think that it was a mistake. Everything was planned. They pushed me, tormented me and bored me with their shallow lives. ...the endless singing of the wind almost drives me mad. I begin to long for human companionship.

mysteriously disappeared in Canada and the United States, plus a few disappearances in other countries. The disappearance of Carl Disch is his only case study of something that occurred on the polar continent.

Paulides quotes from John Keel's 1971 book *Our Haunted Planet*:

The search went on for three days and covered a thirty-five-mile area around the hut. Disch's own dog, a Husky named Gus, disappeared shortly afterward. Some of the searchers claimed they saw mysterious lights and heard engine noises in the distance. Antarctica is of course uninhabited except for a handful of international scientists who work very closely with one another.

It should be noted here that the dog, Gus, disappeared three months later. Paulides was naturally curious about the lights that were supposedly seen during the search for Carl Disch and says he looked for more information on this aspect. He found more information in a November 24, 1966 article in the *Indianapolis Star* that had a confirmation of the rumors of lights in the sky:

"It's a good Antarctic story," said Ron Sefton, the scientific leader at Byrd Station. "I've heard a number of versions myself, embellished with weird stories about the possibilities of the scientist and the dog being snatched up by UFOs, or the possibility of their heading for a hidden lush valley where folklore says the skuas (birds) go during the long Antarctic winter. But it didn't quite happen that way."

... "If Disch had fallen and was lying on the snow, the husky would have seen him long before the searchers would. Similarly, if he had fallen and was covered by drifting snow, the dog would have sighted the mound and rushed out to investigate it. That's the way Huskies are."⁶²

David Paulides, a trained investigator, thinks that Disch's disappearance is rather suspicious. He cites Disch's German ancestry as part of a pattern in disappearances in Canada and the

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Many see this message as a hoax, one for tormented and bored Antarctic researchers. Still, one cannot help but think that Disch was taken from the base, perhaps by flying saucer, either willingly or unwillingly. Had he planned to disappear on that snowy day and then later come back for his dog? Had he been abducted against his will and taken to some secret Antarctic base? Was the reason he was abducted that he was a brilliant scientist, and of German descent? Or was he already working for these people and in touch with them throughout his time in Antarctica?

The Mystery of Byrd Station

Byrd Station, where Disch vanished from in May of 1965, is a former research station established by the United States during the International Geophysical Year in central Marie Byrd Land in 1956. Named in honor of American Antarctic explorer Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the station was closed in early 2005 and is currently an "abandoned" base, according to the US Military.

Says the website, http://www.westarctica.wiki/index.php/Byrd_Station:

A joint Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines operation supported an overland tractor train traverse that left out of Little America V in late 1956 to establish the station. The train was led by Army Major Merle Dawson and completed a traverse of 646 miles (1,040 km) over unexplored country in Marie Byrd Land to blaze a trail to a spot selected beforehand. The station consisted of a set of four prefabricated buildings and was erected in less than one month by US Navy Seabees.

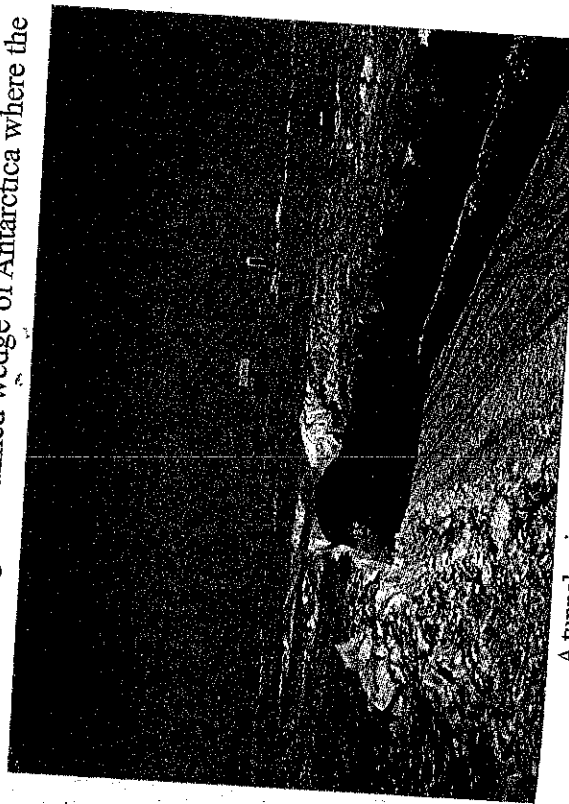
It was commissioned on 1 January 1957. The original station ("Old Byrd") lasted about four years before it began to collapse under the snow. Construction of a second underground station in a nearby location began in 1960, and it was used until 1972. The Operation Deep Freeze activities were succeeded by "Operation Deep Freeze II", and so on, continuing a constant US presence in Antarctica since that date. The Coast Guard participated, USCGC

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Northwind supported the mission throughout the 1970s, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1976-77, 1979-80. The Navy's Antarctic Development Squadron Six had been flying scientific and military missions to Greenland and the arctic compound's Williams Field since 1975.

In early 1996, the United States National Guard announced that the 109th Airlift Wing at Schenectady County Airport in Scotia, New York was slated to assume that entire mission from the United States Navy in 1999. The 109th operated ski-equipped LC-130s had been flying National Science Foundation support missions to Antarctica since 1988. The Antarctic operation would be fully funded by the National Science Foundation. The 109th expected to add approximately 235 full-time personnel to support that operation. The station was then converted into a summer-only field camp until it was abandoned in 2004-05.

While most research stations in Antarctica are placed along the coastal regions, Byrd Station is located far inland, but not near any mountains or other geographic features that might be of value to science. George Toney, the scientific leader at Byrd Station in the 1957, speculated that the reason for the camp's inland location was that it was "spang in the middle of a huge unclaimed wedge of Antarctica where the



A tunnel...

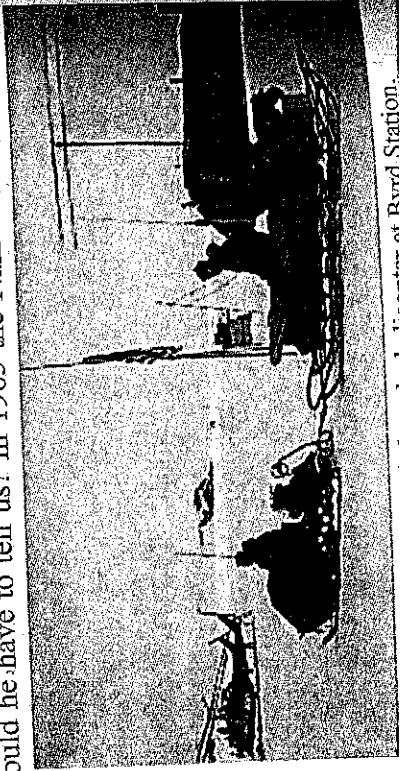
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United States might well launch a claim later on, if it came to that."

So, Byrd Station, essentially an under-ice base, has been abandoned since early 2005. Yet, it is unclear what Byrd Station was doing out there in the wastes of Antarctica in the first place. No one seems to really know why the joint US military base was put at that location, but it may have been to lay claim to a huge area of ice—away from any mountain ranges or other geological features.

What might have been other reasons for the joint staff at the Pentagon to want to place Byrd Station at this especially desolate location? Was it to have an under-ice base that could be used as a secret space communication base? Did the location have to do with some sort of world energy grid, placed at a point where the harmonic values and other esoteric-mathematical values would be auspicious? Was it near a wormhole or portal in time? In other words, was there something special about this little spot in the vast area of Antarctica? Perhaps the "specialness" of this spot is part of the reason that Carl Disch disappeared. Is this part of Antarctica some sort of "Bermuda Triangle"? This seems to be what the author John Keel was suggesting. Ron Sefton, the scientific leader at Byrd Station, made light of aliens abducting Disch, but one might say that it is curious that he would bring the subject up.

Perhaps it was a planned meeting between Disch and a craft that was sent from another nearby base to get him. Disch was declared dead and has an empty cemetery plot in Monroe, Wisconsin. Is it possible that Disch is indeed still alive? If so, what strange story would he have to tell us? In 1965 the Nazi Third Power was still



... at Byrd Station.

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active in many parts of the world, including Antarctica, it would seem. Had Carl Disch somehow joined the Nazi Third Power? If so, perhaps it was with the blessing of the US military. We will probably never know.

Strange Things in Argentina

If Carl Disch was taken aboard a UFO in Antarctica in 1966, he might have been taken to Argentina and one of the secret German bases or ranches located there. Argentina, as discussed earlier, was right from the start a place where submarines and UFOs were regularly seen.

The account related earlier of Captain Julian Ardanza of the Argentine ship *Naviero* seeing a "huge glowing cigar" in the water off the coast of Brazil is just one of many UFO reports from Argentina in the 1960s and 1970s, showing us that German activity was continuing in Antarctica and South America.

Let us look at UFO sightings in Argentina, as they continue to this day. The first UFO report in Argentina apparently came in 1949. This was in a town called El Maitén in Chubut province, in northern Patagonia—the region of Argentina closest to Antarctica. In 1865, Welsh people came to Chubut and settled in the Chubut Valley area, which became one of the most prosperous provinces in Argentina.

El Maitén started as a rural community but was influenced greatly by the arrival of the General Roca railroad to the area in 1939, on a branch that continued to Esquel. This branch was completed and opened in 1945, and El Maitén was selected as the site of its maintenance sheds and locomotive warehouse.

On February 20, 1949, witnesses in the town said that a flying saucer descended from the sky and landed in the town itself. After the flying saucer landed in the town, three men walked out of the craft. After a short time they returned to the craft and it took off, ascending up into the sky and out of sight.

The town at the time barely had a police brigade, a guard station, a railroad shed beside the narrow platform and a half-finished house. The town also had some small farms in the vicinity. It would seem that this small town along the Andes near the border with Chile was deemed a safe place to land a craft and have a look around. Perhaps someone was waiting for the craft in this remote town or

HISTORY OF GREENWOOD CEMETERY

By:

Lillian DeNure and Debra Bailey Trail

Nov. 2002

The first village cemetery was platted in 1844 on West Payne St. (now 9th Street) in Monroe. This site was originally the Green County Teacher's College and is currently the Monroe Senior Center Building.

The first grounds were donated to Green County and consisted of Lot #12 in Russell's Donation. In late 1859, the Village purchased new, larger grounds and the deceased were removed to that location.

On July 27, 1920 the Greenwood Cemetery Association of Green County was formed. All the property and effects of Greenwood Cemetery as owned by the city of Monroe was turned over to the Association on Dec. 29, 1920, including the \$1200.00 in the city treasurer's office for the cemetery fund.

The first trustees were: N.E. McLaughlin, J.D. Dunwiddie, Miss M. Alice Treat, B.G. Treat, E.H. Gloege, W.F. Trukenbold, Mrs. C.S. Dodge, Louis Kohli, and Charles E. Shriner.

The first officers were: Charles E. Shriner, president; J.D. Dunwiddie, vice-president; B.G. Treat, secretary; and W.F. Trukenbrod, treasurer.

During the fall of 1920 the Treat lot was platted and available for sale on Dec. 29, 1920. And on April 19, 1922 the Association purchased 6 (out of 11 2/3 acres) from Charles E. Shriner for \$800 per acre with option to purchase the rest in the future for no more than \$800 per acre. These two new sections were named the Treat and Shriner additions.

The Cemetery's first superintendent was Samuel Bowden in 1878 along with his son-in-law, William Drake, as asst. sexton. In 1884 Mr. Drake became the Chief Sexton and remained as such for almost 50 years. It is estimated he dug at least 5000 graves in his time. (He also did the sexton work for The Calvary and Old Catholic Cemeteries.) Mr. Drake was interred in Greenwood Cemetery when he passed away on Sept. 14, 1936.

The next sexton/superintendent was Earl Summerli who was hired on Sept. 21, 1922. In 1928, Earl's son, Herbert T. Summerli was appointed sexton and held the position until 1978 when the current Superintendent/Secretary-Treasure, Greg Olson was appointed.

Bibliography:

1. "The History of Green County, Wisconsin" published by Union Publishing Co.; Springfield, IL., 1884.
2. "Form Cemetery Association", the *Monroe Sentinel*; July 28, 1920.
3. "William Drake, 90 years in City, Dies" the *Monroe Sentinel*; Sept. 14, 1936.
4. Green County Cemetery Association notes found at the cemetery.