

SUMMARY
AND EXPANSION

**THE DAY AFTER
ROSWELL
PHILIP CORSO**

QUICK SAVANT

Summary and Expansion: The Day After Roswell: Philip Corso

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PREFACE BY quick savant

Philip Corso evolved into a decorated and trustworthy military man. He advanced to be one of the top intelligence officers in the Army in research and design of “foreign technology” at the Pentagon. This broad classification included techno-artifacts from UFOs. [1] He boasted nineteen medals in twenty-one years of service in the Army. He had a very high security clearance. According to publisher Simon and Schuster, a person of exceptional prominence in the national archives in St. Louis, Missouri, Corso served four years as a staffer for President Eisenhower’s National Security Council.

[2]

Colonel Corso felt obligated in his eighties to pass on to his children, grandchildren, and the rest of the world, some of the details of his most unusual, planetary significant, and historic career. It took him five years of writing to finish his book. He said in his memoirs that he hoped his book would help prepare humanity for any hostile alien presence.

Because of the secrecy insisted upon by the military for over seven decades regarding UFOs, Colonel Corso, in a videotaped interview on February 1, 2008, said that, if he did not share it, the story would likely die with him. [3] In the same video, his son said his father shared only about 10% of what he knew in his bestselling book, *The Day After Roswell*. The rest remained buried under a top-secret classification.

Corso explains what the government would not do on that dark desert night on July 3, 1947, during a fierce lightning storm near Roswell, New Mexico. Either from the lightning, or the effects of a multitude of radar beams tracking it, or both, an alien spacecraft crashed. Extracted from the wreckage were five aliens, at least one of them alive, and all of whom had been genetically engineered for space travel.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE EVENT IN HUMAN HISTORY.

Corso's *The Day After Roswell* lies at the heart of the modern history of the alien presence on Earth. The history of UFOs and aliens becomes the dominant story of our planet, affecting politics, social and intellectual development, and economies.

In a lightning storm in the middle of the night, the crash near the remote town of Roswell, New Mexico, stands as arguably the most important single event in human history.

The technology derived from the crashed spaceship and the nature of the aliens as chip-implanted clones would lead to a worldwide tech revolution.

The Cold War with the Soviets would lead to the Strategic Defense Initiative, which would force the Soviet Union to stand down and disintegrate.

The Roswell crash earned global publicity for the topic of aliens, and now, with the new evidence of UAP, it would answer one of humankind's ultimate questions—we are not alone in the universe.

The amazing craft was comprised of such advanced materials that the vast majority of it remained intact. One large crack in it allowed the aliens to either exit on their own or be pulled out.

Corso's story becomes remarkable, enlightening, and unique—and quickly. He first describes what happened at Roswell in early July of 1947. Next, he focuses on his role in the commercial development of technology gleaned from the ship and the aliens themselves, all against a backdrop of secrecy to protect the technology from the Soviets. Communists had gained a solid foothold in the CIA after World War II. Corso's book morphs into an insider's view of United States history from World War II through the 1980s. What he reveals is astonishingly relevant for today's world and our

survival as a free nation. Corso shows the reader how the government works and how we fought a form of war against aliens.

The way the military handled the commercialization and full use of the Earth-changing technology to not to draw attention to its origins while at the same time censoring, bribing, and intimidating witnesses, denying the existence of UFOs altogether, and propagating disinformation is not pretty, and was a bit sloppy. Nevertheless, it proved to become the biggest successful coverup in the history of the United States.

Corso, respected and well-connected in the Army, stood right in the middle of it all, mouth shut, ears wide open, quietly doing his job despite tails from the CIA.

A series of unusual and unlikely circumstances just happened to place Corso in charge of the night watch on Fort Riley, Kansas. He could go wherever he deemed fit as he checked each station. Corso happened to have this assignment just a few days after the Roswell crash. The dead aliens were en route across the country by truck. The truck stopped at Fort Riley.

As Corso made his security rounds, one of his bowling buddies had been on watch over the alien cargo and motioned for Corso to take a quick look inside some packing crates in an off-limits facility. What Corso saw created an unforgettable, unpleasant memory for life. It was a very small and very dead alien with an oversized head and large eyes. Corso said nothing and told no one, but fourteen years later, he found himself entrusted with a file cabinet full of documents and materials about Roswell from the Chief of Research and Design, Lieutenant General Arthur Trudeau ^[4]. On some issues, Corso had worked directly with President Eisenhower as a National Security Council staffer, handing him special intelligence reports and waiting for his reply. When Eisenhower retired, he passed Corso on to General Trudeau. Trudeau became Corso's next boss in Army intelligence. Later Corso would view the results of the autopsies on the aliens. When he retired, Trudeau served as President of Gulf Labs for the Gulf Oil Corporation until 1968 in Pittsburgh. Trudeau's next position would be a special adviser to the chairman of Rockwell International. Trudeau

became a legend in the Korean War for trading his helmet for one of a lower rank so he could lead a charge, under heavy fire, up Pork Chop Hill to bring some of his men back to safety.

Corso's job: get the ball rolling for gleaning commercial uses of the remaining alien technology and get it into the hands of the right contractors—but secretly. The Air Force formed immediately after Roswell had grabbed the craft. Bell Labs procured some of the futuristic electronics. On July 27, 1947, the National Security Act created the US Air Force and CIA as independent agencies, partly to secure and cover-up the Roswell situation.

Corso consulted with a top scientist team with several German scientists who had decided to work with the United States after the war. These included Wernher von Braun and J. Robert **Oppenheimer**.

Corso ultimately gives credit to the Roswell craft from transistors to integrated circuit chips, from chips to smaller and faster computers, from computers to the internet. Kevlar, lasers, the stealth bomber, fiber optics, night vision goggles, and particle beam weapons also arose from the craft had to offer. In other words, the long-term development of the technology from the craft led to the electronics, computer, and Silicon Valley revolutions, revolutionary aircraft, facilitated space travel, and sophisticated weaponry.

Corso reveals why the military immediately labeled the alien crafts as a threat. The aliens spent significant time buzzing top-secret military installations, including those harboring nuclear weapons, for reconnaissance. They had no hesitation in extracting a uterus or other organ from more than a few unfortunate cows, apparently with laser scalpels, like the one found on the ship, or abducting humans for testing and experimentation. Kidnapping people against their will, and running medical tests and experiments which terrorize them, are not behaviors of friendly, benevolent aliens.

Our astronauts and spacecraft found themselves painted with bullseyes. The aliens jammed critical communications and scared the hell out of our astronauts with close flybys. They didn't want us on the moon at all. Corso not only claims that they forced us to end the Apollo program but that they had already built a base on the moon. Our government feared they evaluated us for a takeover. They didn't share their technology with us. We had to take some of it from them. We were forced to use it against them, Corso claims, for our survival. We used accelerated particle beam weapons, lasers, and stealth aircraft forms to hold them at bay.

The suspected genetic engineering of the alien pilots and spies relates to my summary, update, and expansion book on Francis Crick's *Life Itself* .

[5] Crick claimed that Earthly DNA arose from elsewhere, that it had been genetically engineered by advanced aliens billions of years ago.

Corso's claims suggest that the Roswell aliens demonstrated a high level of expertise in genetic engineering. One theory: ancient aliens seeded planets for life with engineered DNA for harvesting later as infrastructure for colonies, perhaps with hybridization with any local intelligent species, not a bad Darwinian strategy for spreading one's genes and culture across the universe. Of course, we don't know if the Roswell craft inhabitants represented descendants, or engineered projects, of the same aliens suspected of seeding life on Earth. If they were, we would have a much better understanding of our beginnings—and possible futures.

One thing that we would like to know. Were the aliens based on some form of DNA?

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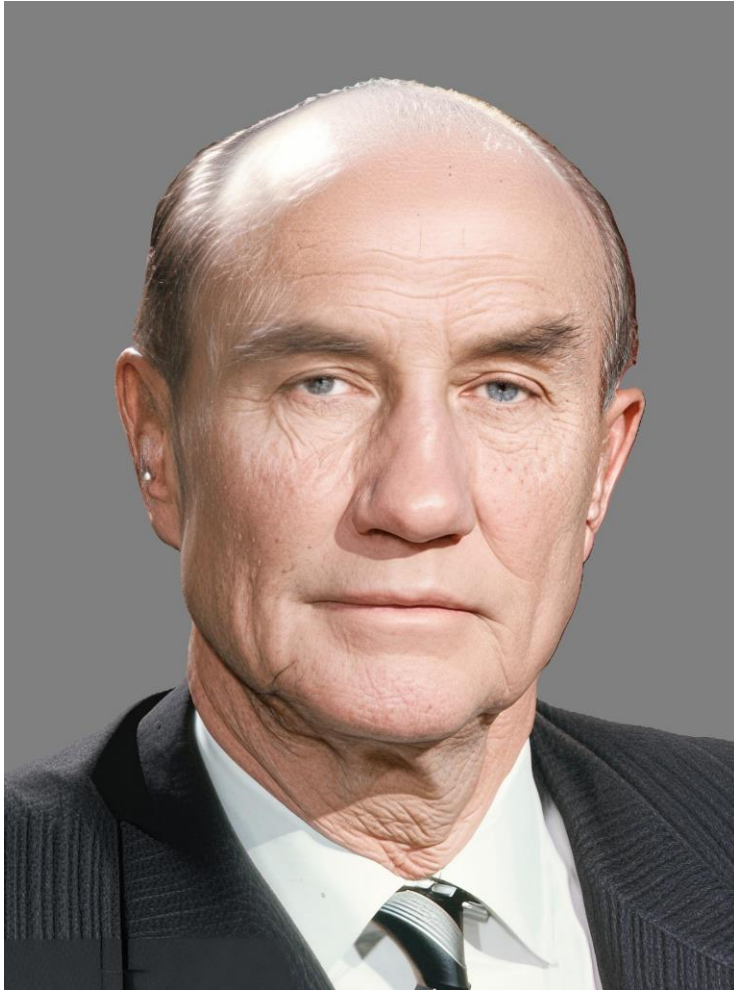
The Cold War with the Soviets would lead to the Strategic Defense Initiative, which would help catalyze the end of the Soviet Union.

The Roswell crash earned global publicity for the topic of aliens, and now, with the new evidence of UAP, it would answer one of humankind's ultimate questions—we are not alone in the universe.

Corso lamented that he was not able to research more and understand the alien body, which was inextricably intertwined with the technology aboard the craft. He felt this pointed to our future, but was limited to the autopsy report.

It is a shame, but Corso's family was devastated by scandal and legal action following the publication of "The Day After Roswell," as the military intelligence community sought to discredit Corso, albeit unsuccessfully. His tale has profound ramifications for our future and is larger than life.

FOREWORD TO THE DAY AFTER ROSWELL BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND



Senator Thurmond begins by first discussing the threat of Communism during the 1950s and 1960s. Thurmond served as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and paid tribute to the anti-Communist efforts of General Arthur Trudeau who served as Corso's intelligence boss in the Army.

Senator Thurmond lamented the Communist efforts to censor and immobilize those in the military who stood against them in our

government. The Senator met Philip Corso, who shared the same sentiment and was recommended by two of the Senator's staff members. Corso served in the Korean War and World War II. Colonel Corso showed that he was well-informed about exactly which high-ranking officials were behind the censorship. The Senator took on Corso as a dedicated and trusted investigative aide. Senator Thurmond, at the end of his foreword, praises Corso's abilities and character.

INTRODUCTIO_n



Colonel Corso (May 22, 1915 – July 16, 1998) served as an evaluator and researcher for the Army, including “foreign” weapons systems. He perused reports on technology and met with a variety of engineers. He reported to the head of army intelligence, research, and design, Lieutenant General Arthur Trudeau, who oversaw the work of over 3,000 enlisted personnel.

Under the guise of routine work, Corso led a double and surprising life, reviewing highly classified information and acting upon it as directed by Trudeau. He found himself pursued by the CIA and KGB and had to know the games of spies to do his job.

Corso knew of the KGB’s penetration of the CIA and other government departments, greatly influencing policymaking.

Because of his experience, dedication to the military and the United States, history with President Eisenhower, and intelligence expertise, Lt. Gen. Trudeau entrusted Corso with the remaining Roswell artifacts and documents in 1961. Roswell quickly had morphed into the Army’s most important secret after the crash in 1947. Corso reported to Trudeau and not Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, the Army’s director of central intelligence, who would become the first director of the CIA.

As part of his job, Corso read the reports on Roswell from a variety of military sources. The bottom line: the crash of an alien craft at Roswell, with aliens present, stood on record as an indisputable reality.

Lt. Gen. Trudeau laid out Corso’s assignment: utilize the Army’s weapons research and development program to sift through the remaining technology found in the craft and from the nature of the aliens, and hand it over to the appropriate long-standing and trusted private contractors for development, including for military applications. Adding the sacred technology to ongoing contracts helped mask what was going on instead of creating new ones.

Not only did the military label the aliens as an existential threat to humanity, but it also feared the aliens had interfered in World War II. Corso claims the military and the United States government it represented considered themselves at war with Soviet communists and aliens.

The processing of alien technology led to the alien defeat, albeit likely a temporary one, by military efforts presumed to be in concert with the Russians, which fostered the end of the Cold War.

Corso credits a handful of officers in military intelligence for altering the course of history for humanity. He stood proud to be among them, just “a little man from a little town” in Pennsylvania, who ended up with one of the biggest jobs in the world.

CHAPTER ONE

The Roswell Desert and Crash



Corso begins the first chapter of *The Day After Roswell* by describing the desert on the drive to what has become a commercialized UFO enthusiast's mecca.

Pitch black skies penetrated by fierce seasonal bolts of lightning and rainstorms are the norm rather than the exception.

These desert lightning storms played a huge role in what happened on Earth from July 1947 to today.



Corso researched the many versions of what happened with the main crash, and here is a summary of his final evaluation, which represents a consensus of the “facts” to the best of his knowledge.

- July 1, 1947: strange radar blips, representing craft flying at high speeds and making unbelievable moves at the Army’s 509th airfield, Alamogordo, and White Sands. Pursuit by our aircraft proved futile.



- Local civilians experience UFO sightings.
- World War II operatives and intelligence personnel (CIG) descend on Roswell to witness and plan accordingly.
- The odd blips continued for days until the screens represented an explosion of one of the aircraft.
- An extensive team found themselves immediately en route to the desert to retrieve anything and everything from the wreckage.
- Campers, ranchers, and residents had reported that same night, a mid-air explosion and a brightly lit object descending towards the Earth near the town of Corona.
- To the military's dismay, local police and the fire department are deployed to the site of the crash just as quickly.
- The crash showed plenty of small bits of debris, but the craft itself laid intact with but one large visible crack.
- The crash supposedly occurred the night of July 3, 1947.
- The craft seemed small and appeared like an airplane wing.
- Three small humanoids, about 4.5 feet tall, dark grayish, laid on the ground, apparently dead.
- Another lay against a small hill in the desert sand, and another near the craft.
- The Army's Steve Arnold peered inside the craft and later said it looked like daylight inside.
- The alien at the sandhill partially recovered and tried to make a run for it but was stopped. Corso originally said it was shot but retracted this after publication in an interview with Art Bell.

- The Army's crew had orders to secure the area, discourage the presence of police and fire-fighting personnel and all other civilians, pack up the aliens and their craft and get them to the base, and pick up all of the debris on their hands and knees if they had too. Some of the debris reported itself to be a thing, strong metal that regained its shape after crumpling or folding.
- A portion of the craft, surprisingly light, found itself clumsily placed by crane onto an eighteen-wheel flatbed and covered with a tarp.



- The oval shape revealed more than a hint of its nature as many witnesses saw it transported through Roswell. The portion proved to be the “command module” or “escape pod.” One witness came forward, James W. Storm, claiming he held a position in the Army and was assigned to the object’s safe transport. The eighteen-wheeler found itself escorted by jeeps with soldiers with machine guns. [6]
- The aliens had oversized heads and eyes, tiny mouths, ears, and nostrils, appeared gray or brownish-gray, and had no hair.
- Fireman Dwyer allegedly “stole” a piece of alien fabric that could remember its shape if folded and which he would show to his daughter, who would describe it to the public on television many years later.
- The civilians who visited the site were instructed not to discuss the incident or anything they saw with anybody.
- 509th commander Bull Blanchard allegedly authorized the dissemination of a story featuring a crashed “flying saucer” that quickly went worldwide but would be retracted by the next day and replaced by the famous “weather balloon” fabrication which a reluctant Major Jesse Marcel would tell and who would retract his story towards the end of his life. He would confirm that it was, indeed, an alien spacecraft that crashed. [7]
- His son would eventually share how his father showed him some of the debris, including a metal rod with purplish hieroglyphic-type symbols engraved upon it.
- Threats, including murder, bribes, and intimidation of all witnesses, followed for months until everybody had agreed to shut up about what happened that night.

- Some debris and the craft were flown to the Army's Wright Airfield in Ohio, some to Fort Bliss, Texas, and the rest convoyed by truck to Fort Riley in Kansas.

Author's Note: later in Corso's book, the question would arise if the captured aliens reported to a mothership because of the small craft's absence of life support systems. Suppose a mothership, indeed, proved to be present somewhere. Why would it not make an effort to recover its crashed spy craft immediately, knowing that the humans could eventually duplicate some of the technology that could be used against alien fleets? Why was there no confrontation or battle that same night in Roswell over the crashed UFO? Was there no mothership after all? Or was it too late to act without drawing even more attention to the aliens' presence?

Author's Notes: on key players.

John B. Alexander, Ph.D.

(Born 1937)



Dr. Alexander took the job of vetting Corso for his appearances on Art Bell's shows. He verified that Corso had the distinguished military and pentagon career that he claimed.

The foundational texts on non-lethal warfare were authored by Dr. Alexander. His works have appeared in a number of journals, including the Harvard International Review, Jane's International Defense Review, The Boston Globe, The Futurist, and The Washington Post. Dateline, Fox News, Larry King, CNN, MSNBC, Newsweek, and other US shows have all featured him on television. He has also made appearances on international television in Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Brazil, Switzerland, the

Netherlands, the UK, and Japan.

He has an M.A. from Pepperdine University, a Ph.D. from Walden University, and completed the Kennedy School of Government general officer program "National and International Security for Senior Executives" at Harvard University, the Anderson School of Management at UCLA, and the Sloan School of Management at MIT. He earned numerous military honors for bravery and service.

Art Bell

(June 17, 1945 – April 13, 2018)



An American author and broadcaster, Art Bell hosted the radio show *Coast to Coast AM*, which is aired on hundreds of radio stations across the US and Canada. It was founded by him and he was its first host. *Dreamland*, its companion program, was likewise conceived and presented by him. George Noory currently hosts *Coast to Coast* on weeknights, but it still airs every night. Premiere Networks reruns Bell's previous shows from 1994 to 2002 on Saturday nights. *Somewhere in Time with Art Bell* is the new title for them.

He had Philip Corso as guest on *Coast to Coast* and *Dreamland*.

General Arthur Gilbert Trudeau

(July 5, 1902- June 5, 1991)



In the US Army, Arthur Gilbert Trudeau served as a lieutenant general from July 5, 1902, until June 5, 1991. His leadership of the 7th Infantry Division during the Korean War's Battle of Pork Chop Hill is what made him most famous.

Childhood and schooling
Born on July 5, 1902, in Middlebury, Vermont, Trudeau enrolled in the US Military Academy at West Point in 1920. He joined the New Jersey National Guard's 104th Engineers after graduating in the Class of 1924. [1] [3]

Career

In 1924, at West Point Trudeau received a promotion to brigadier general in 1944. As the previous chief of staff of the Engineer Amphibian Command, he was regarded as an expert in amphibious warfare. In 1945, he took over command of a covert base in the Philippines, helping to prepare for an unsuccessful invasion of Japan.

Along with Major General Leo Donovan, Major General Basilio Valdes, Brig. Gen. Robert G. Gard, and Brig. Gen. Warren H. McNaught, Trudeau was appointed as a judge at Gen. Masaharu Homma's military tribunal in January 1946 due to war crimes committed by his command during the invasion of the Philippines.

He served in Germany following the war, and in 1950 he was appointed deputy head of the US Army War College.

49 seconds in length. 0:49 There are subtitles available. CC When American atomic weapons were first deployed in Korea in 1958, it was one of Trudeau's final parades there. Trudeau led the 7th Infantry Division during the Korean War. By personally leading a reconnaissance party to scout Pork Chop Hill, a key location under intense enemy fire, he was awarded the Silver Star. When Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, wrote a harsh dossier of grievances to the Pentagon 20 months after he was appointed chief of army intelligence in October 1953, he was dismissed of his duties. Trudeau was well-known for his strong anti-Communist remarks, and he frequently argued with other government officials over their conflicting perspectives on communist goals, even though the contents of the memoranda were not made public. To assume command of I Corps, he went back to Korea. Trudeau received a promotion to lieutenant general on October 18, 1956. He returned to Washington in 1958 to serve as the Army's research and development director.

Death and later life
After leaving the service in 1962, Trudeau led the Gulf Oil Corporation's Gulf Labs in Pittsburgh until 1968. After that, he worked until 1972 as a special adviser to the chairman of Pittsburgh's aerospace company, Rockwell International.

Trudeau was a vocal supporter of racial integration in the military during his time in the service. Additionally, he stated that it was in the best interests of the country to give the underprivileged access to education so they might benefit from new job prospects. The Military Intelligence Hall of Fame has Trudeau among its members.

Trudeau passed away in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on June 5, 1991, and was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery.

CHAPTER TWO

Corso begins Chapter Two of *The Day After Roswell* by recalling his time fighting the Germans in Italy and North Africa during World War II.

After a job well done, including a meeting with the Pope to discuss civil engineering for rebuilding Rome, Corso returned to the United States to attend Military Intelligence School at Fort Riley, Kansas. Corso was no novice in intelligence skills. He had training from MI10 in Great Britain and had worked to undermine Soviet intelligence in Rome.

Corso happened to be excellent at bowling, which led to something that occurred that he would never have even dreamed about. He had made friends on the Army's bowling team, including a man with the nickname of "Brownie."

Corso happened to be assigned to oversee the base watch in early July of 1947. Brownie, Corso noticed on the roster, guarded the veterinary building at Fort Riley that was marked "No Access" for that night—it was officially off-limits to everyone, except the commanding officer of the watch—Colonel Corso.

Earlier that day, cargo en route to Wright Airfield had been unloaded and stored, temporarily, at Fort Riley. It turns out that it originated from the 509th near Roswell after processing at Fort Bliss. Corso didn't know it at that time, but cargo always went from Wright to Fort Bliss, not the other way around.

On his rounds, Corso had to stop at all checkpoints, and he stopped at Brownie's, but to his surprise, Brownie was not to be seen, an obvious breach of duty. Brownie soon spoke from the darkness and pleaded with Corso to come inside the building and view the newly arrived cargo.

Soon enough, Brownie revealed himself to Corso from inside the veterinary building, another breach of duty since the interior was officially

off-limits for Brownie. Brownie guided Corso to what he thought he should see and took a position guarding the entrance.

Corso started to open the crate that looked like it had been opened recently. Inside, immersed in a blue liquid, floated a deceased alien. The crate he opened contained its coffin. He read the paperwork enclosed inside to confirm its place of origin and what they thought was something from a downed aircraft. It was to be delivered to Walter Reed Hospital for a presumed autopsy.

Corso's description of the alien:

- The body looked shiny and soft, like the belly of a fish. It was pale grey, but Corso didn't know if that was its skin color or skin-tight protective clothing.
- The humanoid body was about four feet long. It had two arms and hands with no thumbs—only four fingers.
- It had two thin legs and skinny feet.
- Corso saw no eyeballs, only deep-set, oversized, and elongated eye-sockets. He saw no irises or pupils.
- Its oversized head had two nostrils for a nose and small slit-like openings where the mouth and ears should have been.

Corso left, shocked, knowing it had to be an alien, and ordered Brownie never to discuss anything he had seen with anybody.

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