Exopolitics
Wikipedia
Michael Emin Salla (September 25, 1958) is an international politics scholar who in 2001 became interested in the study of exopolitics and subsequently embarked on a personal effort to disseminate his exopolitical beliefs and hypotheses via the mediums of the internet, UFO and News conferences and radio appearances. Salla's most recent academic position was in Washington at American University, Center for Global Peace. The Center did not sanction his ufological research, and emphasizes that it is personal.[1] Controversy eventually led to Salla's dismissal from the university.

His unconventional views have made his work the subject of considerable controversy and criticism within both the ufological and mainstream academic communities. Much of the testimony he uses to support his position is controversial due to a lack of empirical evidence to substantiate many of the claims. While many of Salla's sources are considered to be credible by adherents to the UFO Disclosure movement who cite a variety of supporting documents and credentials, critics argue these sources have been discredited for a variety of reasons; among these the dissemination of patent falsehoods in the content of claims made, and the misrepresentation of credentials.

Biography

Education
In 1983, Salla received a BSc degree from the University of Melbourne. In 1984 he received a GradDipEd from Melbourne College of Advanced Education. In 1987 he received a BA degree from the University of Melbourne. In 1990 he received a MA degree in Philosophy from the University of Melbourne. In 1993, he received a PhD degree in Government from the University of Queensland.

Career
In his early academic career in the 1990s Salla specialized in conflict resolution. He researched ethnic conflicts in Kosovo, East Timor, and Sri Lanka and worked to stop them occurring.[1][2] He led a series of workshops bringing together East Timorese and Indonesian intellectuals to develop a power sharing document to resolve the East Timor
conflict. The resulting document was incorporated into the 1999 U.N. supervised referendum voted upon by the East Timorese. On September 1998 in Boston, Salla was one of three panelists who took part in the first American Political Science Association (APSA) discussion on negotiation of global violence and conflict.\[^{13}\]

From 1996 to 2004, he was an Assistant Professor/Researcher in Residence at the School of International Service at American University.\[^{4}\][\(^{5}\)] In 2003 he founded American University's Peace Ambassador Program, which, at that time, was described on American University's School of International Service website as a program that "combines study, meditative practices, and prayer ceremonies at selected Washington DC sites aimed at promoting individual self-empowerment and Divine Governance in Washington DC."\[^{1}\]

A feature article on his suggestion that a visit to the dentist by President Eisenhower in 1954 was actually a meeting with extraterrestrials was published in the Washington Post on February 19, 2004.\[^{11}\] This created tension with the Center for Global Peace that did not wish to be publicly associated with his "new direction in research."\[^{6}\] In April 2004, he participated at the X-Conference which led to more public prominence and further threatened his university position.\[^{7}\]\[^{8}\] On May 13, 2004, Abdul Aziz Said, Director of American University's Center for Global Peace, sent a letter of dismissal to Salla, citing unauthorized changes Salla had made to the Peace Ambassador Program as the primary reason for Salla's dismissal. The letter also stated that Salla's formal affiliation with American University would not be rescinded, but neither would it be renewed upon its expiration in August 2004.

On April 7, 2005, Salla founded the Exopolitics Institute (ExoInst), a UFO research organization that is currently headquartered in Kealakekua, Hawaii. On June 4, 2006, Al Jazeera published an article discussing a letter Salla had sent them informing them about the possibility of alien intervention in order to prevent a nuclear attack on Iran by the United States of America.\[^{9}\] From June 9–11, 2006, he assembled and took part in the Hawaii Conference on World Peace and Extraterrestrial Civilizations.\[^{4}\][\(^{9}\]

His current exopolitical interests have led him to assert that the undisclosed presence of extraterrestrials is one of the primary forces behind international conflict. He further states that the claims of various "whistleblowers" (informants) suggest that as many as sixteen different extraterrestrial civilizations are currently interacting with the human race while a number of other extraterrestrial races monitor Earth affairs, while avoiding contact. Most of his claims are derived from whistleblowers (informants) or 'experiencers' (individuals who claim to have contacted extraterrestrials) who, while arousing much debate in the UFO field, are alleged by Salla to be primary sources of reliable information. In conversation with the Washington Post, Salla pointed to evidence widely available on the internet as a source for his research on extraterrestrial visitation: "There's a lot of stuff on the Internet, and I just went around and pieced it together.\[^{1}\]

### Media

#### Books

  
  Reviewed in *CHOICE: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries* Sept 2002 v40 i1 p184(1) "Salla's work is a good choice for students of US foreign policy, US diplomatic history, and psychoanalysis."


  Reviewed in *American Political Science Review* June 1996 v90 n2 p471(1) "This is an interesting and valuable, albeit somewhat vexing, book."
Exopolitics

Michael Salla elaborated in the area of exopolitics. The concept of "exo-politics", i.e., political relations within the scope of the universe, was discussed as early as in 1977 by Timothy Leary. [18]

Salla authored a book on exopolitics in which he claims that a 1954 dentist appointment by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower was a cover for a secret meeting with extraterrestrials. [19] Salla claims that President Eisenhower "met with two ETs with white hair, pale blue eyes and colorless lips," referred to by alien enthusiasts as "Nordics." He told the Washington Post that "The "Nordics" offered to share their superior technology and their spiritual wisdom with Ike if he would agree to eliminate America's nuclear weapons." Salla says the President declined the offer. [19]

He also told the newspaper that President Eisenhower had agreed with another race of aliens that they could take livestock and humans with them for the purposes of experiments. He estimated that those aliens had taken "millions" of humans.

Salla admitted to the Washington Post that the evidence supporting his claims about the existence of aliens was found by him "on the internet." [19]
Meetings and goals

Advocates for exopolitics and the idea that extraterrestrials exist and have visited Earth have speculated about establishing relations with extraterrestrials and taking advantage of their presumed knowledge of sustainable energy sources and other matters of global importance. Formr Canadian Defence Minister Paul Hellyer joined three fringe groups in urging the Canadian parliament to hold public hearings on exopolitics in 2005. The fifth X-Conference event was attended by 400 people at a hotel's banquet hall in suburban Maryland. Its attendees included 2008 Utah Congressional Candidate Joseph Buchanan, hypnotherapist Rebecca Hardcaste, Terri Donovan Mansfield, Alfred Webr, Apollo 14 astronaut Edgar Mitchell, US Air Force pilot Milton Tores and Salla himself. The conference included lectures on document disclosure, discussions of black budgets and quantum cosmology, and the sale of books such as Exopolitics: How Does One Speak to a Ball of Light?. Advocates of exopolitics want mankind to deal with "rule of law in outer space, the sharing of technology between civilizations, and the physics of one-on-one interaction with ETs. According to proponents, "exoconsciousness" is the process of reframing the mind for interstellar relations and interdimensional experiences. An exopolitics conference was also held in June 2009 in Leeds with the Starchild skull featured as its star attraction.

References

[13] http://www.audioacrobat.com/export/P1161a9908b4d6b347a26d10d8c33152Y1B8QIREYmB0.mp3
[14] http://www.audioacrobat.com/export/P3024fcdec5e022d9f42066d1b116e2Y1B8QIREYmJ2.mp3
[20] Ex-defence minister joins search for aliens, A new group is pushing for full disclosure about extra-terrestrials, and they've enlisted a former Canadian cabinet minister to help make their case by Joanna Smith Oct 27, 2007 Toronto Star http://www.thestar.com/article/270984


**External links**

**Official links**
- Michael E. Salla (http://www.exopolitics.org/) - Homepage
- Michael E. Salla (http://www.american.edu/salla/Vitae.htm) - Résumé

**Miscellaneous links**
- American University's Peace and Conflict Resolution Program (http://www.american.edu/sis/academics/fieldofstudy/ipcr.htm) - Homepage
Alfred Lambremont Webre (born May 24, 1942) is an American author, lawyer, futurist, peace activist, environmental activist, and a space activist who promotes the ban of space weapons. He was a co-architect of the Space Preservation Treaty and the Space Preservation Act that was introduced to the U.S. Congress by Congressman Dennis Kucinich and is endorsed by more than 270 NGO’s worldwide.

He helped draft the Citizen Hearing in 2000 with Stephen Bassett and serves as a member of the Board of Advisors. Webre is also the congressional coordinator for The Disclosure Project and is a judge on the Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission.

Biography

Webre was born May 24, 1942, on a U.S. Naval Air Station. One of his parents is Cuban and Alfred Webre was raised in Cuba.

Education

Webre entered Yale University in 1960 and graduated in 1964 with a Bachelor of Science in Industrial Administration Honors. Webre's interest in law brought him to continue his education and to graduate from Yale Law School, where Webre had national scholarship, with a Juris Doctor in International law in 1967. While studying at Yale Law School, he was also an Assistant in Instruction at the Economics Department of the U.S. Federal Taxation at Yale University (1965–1967). In 1967-1968, Webre traveled to Montevideo, Uruguay and became a Fulbright Scholar in Economic Integration. In 1993, he entered the University of Texas at Brownsville and graduated with a Master of Education in Counseling in 1997.
Early career
Webre became an associate with Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, in New York City, in 1968. His responsibilities were international finance, tax, and litigation practice for investment banking, corporate, and public sector clients. In 1970, he joined the New York City Environmental Protection Administration as the General Counsel and Assistant Administrator. He designed and enforced environmental standards for air, water, noise pollution, and solid waste management. In 1973, he went to work as a consultant for the Ford Foundation's Public Interest Environmental Law Program in New York City. He was in charge of evaluation and program recommendations in public interest environmental law program for grantees including Natural Resources Defense Council and Environmental Defense Fund. In 1977, he joined SRI International in Menlo Park, California, as a futurist for the Center for the Study of Social Policy. His responsibilities were the studies in alternative futures, innovation diffusion, and social policy applications for clients including the Carter White House Extraterrestrial Communications Study, the National Science Foundation, U.S. Congress (Office of Technology Assessment), the U.S. Department of Energy, and the State of California (Energy Plan).

Later career
Webre was a member of the Governor’s Emergency Taskforce on Earthquake Preparedness for the state of California between 1980 & 1982. Between 1982-1987, he was a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Delegate at the United Nations in New York. He was involved with the Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations, with the UNISPACE Outer Space Conference (Vienna) and involved with the United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament. In 1983, Webre joined the New York State Legislative Institute as Senior Fellow. He spent time on issues of public policy studies and legislative initiatives for the New York State legislature as well as the development of Graduate School of Political Management. In 1986, he became President of Legal Access Worldwide (L.A.W.) an international legal access and litigation management firm. In 1987, Webre produced and hosted "The Instant of Cooperation", the first live radio broadcast between USA and the then Soviet Union, carried live by Gosteleradio and NPR satellite on WBAI-FM.

From 2002 to 2011, he was the host of "The Monday Brown Bagger", a public affairs radio talk show on Coop Radio CFRO 102.7 FM in Vancouver, British Columbia. He is a founding director of Canada's No Weapons in Space Campaign (NOWIS) established in 2002. In 2004, he created the Campaign for Cooperation in Space (CCIS), an international organization where he works with others to prevent the weaponization of space and promote the transformation of the war economy into a peaceful, cooperative space exploration industry.

Until Nov. 2010, Webre was an international war crimes correspondent for Press TV. Alfred’s investigative journalism has been featured on mainstream television networks such as TruTV, and PressTV. In 2011, Webre was interviewed by Gov. Jesse Ventura in a TruTV Conspiracy Theory episode on the BP Gulf Oil Spill.

Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission
Webre is a judge on the Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission, which is an NGO organized in Malaysia to investigate alleged war crimes, particularly in the Middle East. This body holds no official standing nor the ability to enforce its decisions.

Institute for Cooperation in Space (2001-2011)
Alfred Webre and Dr. Carol Rosin founded the Institute for Cooperation in Space (ICIS) in 2001, as an outgrowth of the former ISCOS, Institute for Cooperation and Security in Space. The ICIS mission is to educate decision-makers and the grassroots about why it is important to ban space weapons. Through the help of former Congressman Dennis Kucinich, the Space Preservation Act was originally introduced into the 107th Congress on October 2, 2001 (HR 2977) and included provisions banning "extraterrestrial" weapons, as well as "chemtrails" and
"exotic weapons systems" such as HAARP. [15] A revised Space Preservation Act (HR 3657) eliminating the prohibitions on space-based extraterrestrial, chemtrails, and exotic weapons systems was introduced to the 108th Congress on January 23, 2002. ICIS continues to lobby for a Space Preservation Treaty conference where leaders of the world would gather to ban space weapons. Supported by former Canadian Defence Minister Paul Hellyer who believes that this treaty would help put a cap on the war industry and open the door for international cooperation in outer space exploration. Thus, transforming the "war based" economy into a "peace based" economy.

The ICIS board was made up of various prominent individuals such as former astronauts Edgar Mitchell and Dr. Brian O'Leary, and formerly the late Arthur C. Clarke, General Counsel Daniel Sheehan and John McConnell who is the founder of International Earth Day. [16] Alfred Webre resigned from the Board of Directors of ICIS on January 1, 2011 to focus on a treaty to ban HAARP, which he alleges to be a weapon. [11]

**Exopolitics**


Webre believes that as exopolitics posits, the truest conception of our human circumstance may be that we are on an isolated planet in the midst of a populated, evolving, highly organized inter-planetary, inter-galactic, multi-dimensional Universe society. [2] He believes that we live on a planet that has been quarantined (the Zoo Hypothesis) and that we are now being given an opportunity to join the rest of the spiritually evolved Universe Society in peace, thus an opportunity to avoid environmental global self-destruction or global self-destruction through war. [2]

On March 10, 2007, Webre launched the Exopolitics Radio program, hosted by 1480 KPHX (which at the time was the Air America Radio affiliate, and Nova M Radio flagship station, in Phoenix) until the fall of 2008; the program remained in production until March 2009 and is distributed via podcast on its own website. [19] Guests on the program have generally advocated similar views to Webre, and many are well known within the UFO research/enthusiast (and to a lesser extent the New Age) community. [20]

In 2011, the Australian publication Veritas Magazine asked Webre to review the first decade of Exopolitics, 2000 - 2010. The first decade of Exopolitics includes approximately 30 nations releasing their secret extraterrestrial and UFO files; Exopolitics being nominated for word of the year in 2005; Exopolitics organizations active in approximately 40 nations. [21]

In April 2012, Webre launched ExoUniversity.org, an educational entity offering online education in ExoSciences, PsiSciences and ExoPolitics with an Earth Day April 22, 2012, Forum "An Introduction to Time Travel with an Emphasis on Teleportation." [22]
Books

Videos
- Fastwalkers [23] - Winter 2006

Radio interviews
- Journeys With Rebecca [27] - August 29, 2005
- Jerry Pippin [28] - April 23, 2005
- Jerry Pippin [29] - March 1, 2005

References
Further reading


External links

- Official website (http://www.exopolitics.com/)
Image Sources, Licenses and Contributors


Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd
License

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported
creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/