

***The Fifth Horseman
of the Apocalypse***

UFOs: A History

1956

January - April

THE FIFTH HORSEMAN OF THE APOCALYPSE

UFOS: A HISTORY

1956: JANUARY-APRIL

by

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Fremont, CA

DEDICATION

This history series is dedicated to the memory of Francis R. "Dick" Scobee of Cle Elum, Washington, Mission Commander of the space shuttle Challenger and a "shirt tail" relative on my Mother's side of the family.

"UFOs are the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse."

- Dr. Lincoln La Paz

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank pioneer UFOlogist Vincent Gaddis for the gift of his collection of UFO newspaper clippings covering the early years of the UFO mystery, as well as George Earley who took the time and the trouble to copy considerable material for my use from his UFO files, and Stanton Friedman, who was equally helpful by permitting access to his extensive library dealing with aerial phenomena. Furthermore, Lucius Farish has provided some vital items, good advice, and strong encouragement. Similarly, Dr. Richard F. Haines gave a lot of help, as did Lawrence Fawcett.

In addition, Claude Mauge of France and Hilary Evans of England provided information and newspaper clippings from European sources.

Tom Benson of New Jersey was kind enough to share some rare UFO News Bulletins which might have been otherwise unobtainable.

Considerable assistance was given by Marv Taylor who has accumulated a large collection of UFO books and assorted UFO material and has made all of it available to researchers.

Richard D. Kloian of Richmond, California, is making a strong start in UFO research and has done extensive investigations of information to be found in the New York Times.

Ander Liljegren's Arkivet for UFO Forskning, based in Norrkoeing, Sweden, is one of the world's best sources of UFO data and is recommended to anyone seriously considering the study of UFOs.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Barry J. Greenwood for providing so much material from his vast UFO collection which must equal or even exceed that of major UFO organizations.

UFOs: A HISTORY

1956

January - May

- 1 January. "Shanghaied by saucer?" (See clipping)
- 3 January. Do meteors fall upward? (See Air Force BLUE BOOK file card) 1.
- 3 January. Pasadena, California.

Ushering in the new year was this UFO report from Southern California:

"A pilot and an aerial cameraman sighted and attempted to track what they described as 'three circular aircraft' over Pasadena, on January 3, 1956, but their plane was outdistanced by the objects that were traveling at an estimated speed of 1,200 miles an hour.

"The two civilians were Daniel L. Cramer, of 825 E. Elma St., Ontario, Calif., and his cameraman, Allen P. White, of 5670 N. Viceroy St., Azusa, Calif. They are co-owners of an aerial photo company and have been flying together for three years. Cramer has been flying 19 years for the Army and commercial airlines and has logged more than 10,000 flying hours. He said White has spent years in the air as a cameraman and during the war for the Royal Air Force. They didn't say whether they had got pictures of the 'things.'

"They were returning from Eakersfield and were over Pasadena at an altitude of 4,000 ft. when they sighted three circular aircraft flying near the mountains. Both men saw the objects simultaneously, according to Cramer, and both noted that they were a brilliant orange color and that the lead aircraft had a white circle painted in the middle.

"'I immediately threw our plane, a Cessna 180, into a tight circle to keep the three craft in our windshield,' Cramer said, while White tried to take our aerial camera out of its mount but was prevented by the centrifugal force exerted by our tight turn.'

"'The three craft made a complete circle around us at a distance of 4-5 miles,' Cramer said, 'covering the distance in 30 seconds. They made another half circle and disappeared to the West.' He said they computed the speed of the aircraft at 1,200 miles an hour by using their plane as the hub of a circle and knowing the craft took 30 seconds to complete a full circle at a distance of 4-5 miles.'

"Cramer estimated the craft to be 50 ft. in diameter and said they left no rocket trail. 'We had them in sight for a full 45 seconds,' he said, 'and they were clearly outlined most of that time against the mountains.'

"'I know many people won't believe us,' Cramer said, 'but we are

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES

Circ D 576,215 - 5, 1,146,860

-JAN 1 1956

SHANGHAIED BY SAUCER!

Theory Given for Ship Crew's Mysterious Disappearance

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, (Reuters)—A reader who wrote to the local newspaper at Whangarei, North Island, advanced the theory that the crew and passengers who disappeared mysteriously from the 10-ton vessel Joyita were captured by spacemen in a flying saucer.

The Joyita was found drifting between Samoa and Fiji. All aboard had vanished.

"What better means of collecting a group of territorial beings as specimens than to take the personnel and equipment off a small, defenseless vessel?" the reader asked.

PROJECT 10079 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 3 January 1956	2. LOCATION Scott, AFB, Ill (No 15)		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 1930 CST GMT 04/0130Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seen & Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air Intercept Radar		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Military		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Meteor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 3 seconds	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE overhead	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaln <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Circular, orange object with tail (green) 10 times length of body, no sound, gradual climb at high speed.		11. COMMENTS Meteor sighting.	

experienced airmen and not accustomed to imagining we see things.'" 2.

"Something impossible."

An investigator for Gray Parker's UFO publication tracked down Allen White to wring more detail out of the reported observation. White, when contacted, kept insisting to the investigator he and Cramer had viewed a "manufactured object" of some kind. The UFOs, White said, were smooth-surfaced objects plainly visible on a beautifully clear afternoon. Even so, White gave the impression he had seen "something impossible." 3.

7 January. Honolulu, Hawaii.

When a strange object appeared over Honolulu, it happened that at least two "UFO experts" from the mainland were on hand to check on the event.

Leonard Stringfield's Ohio UFO group was represented by Riley Crabb who located a witness that had written a three page report for submission to the local Air Force base. This particular witness, with five other people, had viewed the UFO from a hillside site at the same level as the object in question. The UFO was first spotted when it was hovering about 1,500 feet above the residential section of Honolulu. Examined with binoculars, the UFO appeared to be a disc-shaped object about 100 feet in diameter and which exhibited "unusual color characteristics," whatever that meant. The witness did not elaborate.

The UFO continued to hang in the air until an aircraft approached at a high altitude. In response, the UFO quickly dropped so low it touched the earth. After the aircraft left the area, the UFO zoomed away, scattering sparks in its wake. 4.

New York's "Civilian Saucer Intelligence" organization was represented by Marly Meyerson whose interest in the case was recorded by the Oahu newspaper, The Honolulu Advertiser. (See clipping)

"Flying saucers and censorship."

Back in Ohio, to Leonard Stringfield's annoyance, the Cincinnati Enquirer failed to convert to a believer in saucers. When the Enquirer endorsed the anti-UFO message of Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles back in November, the paper's editor included remarks that could be construed as a slap at the C.R. I.F.O. leader.

"Even if the story stopped there, we could expect a good many flying saucer enthusiasts to ignore the dictum of the Air Force and go right on accumulating their sightings, their theories and their campaigns to persuade the public that these saucer-shaped space ships are real." 5.

In his own editorial in the January, 1956, issue of Orbit, Stringfield fired back:

Flaming Flying Saucer Spotted Over Kaimuki

Honolulu was visited by a flying saucer last night, and it was "absolutely the real thing," said a man who ought to know.

Marty Meyerson, of New York City, who has been collecting sightings back to 1906 for the Civilian Saucer Intelligence, has evaluated the report by "an accredited military observer."

"We saw the thing for 45 minutes," the observer at 2428 Waiomao Rd in Kaimuki said. He and his wife, and five others took turns holding binoculars on the "beautiful 100-foot diameter perfect disc" while it hovered over St. Louis Heights, then "slowly came to the ground on a bare spot where there aren't any houses."

The seven watched brilliant "red nucleus surrounded with a glowing fringe, which changed through a variety of colors."

The object finally "took off toward Koko Head, trailing glowing red sparks," the Kaimuki observer said.

"Our first thought, when reading the above editorial, was that its writer was drunk, but we soon realized that it was written according to the dictum of the Air Force, and was thus playing its vital role in the dramatic nation-wide smear campaign, designed to kill saucers in the mind of the public." 6.

Stringfield had plenty of reasons to complain. Further on in the same editorial he wrote:

"The writer's activities have frequently taken him behind the scenes of the press. Here, most shrewd newsmen have a conversant respect for the saucer mystery, but, curiously, few, since 1952 have dared write up their beliefs, even though the facts at their command should have provided the trigger." 7.

"Effective pressure group."

Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York founding member Isabel L. Davis, who with A.D. Mebane, was about to launch the first issue of The CSI Newsletter, penned a letter to Stringfield to acknowledge that there was a long fight ahead. She assumed the Air Force would be quite happy if concerned civilians quit pressing for the truth out of frustration and discouragement. The existence of C.R.I.F.O., APRQ, and CSI; was not a big comfort to 'fiss Davis. In her opinion UFOlogists were:

"...too few, too scattered, and too insignificant to form an effective pressure group. True, there is a certain random, unorganized growth of interest in saucers among the general public, but this means nothing in terms of the influence, power, and pressure that will be needed to convince officialdom." 8.

8 January. Robertson Island, Antarctica.

"Subjected to the cold scrutiny of unknown and unknowable eyes."

A spectacular two-day sky show was apparently staged for the benefit of four Chilean scientists who were participating in the 2nd International Geophysical Year(1956-58).

The party of four had been assigned to a remote site to make scientific observations, the 500 square kilometer Robertson Island in the Weddell Sea. Their small camp of tents was located in a moraine bed of an old glacier. The isolation was to be complete until the arrival of a re-supply helicopter scheduled for January 20th.

Early in January the camp radio failed for some undetermined reason. The malfunction may have had something to do with subsequent events, but the men in the camp had no clue how that was possible. It seemed to be too much of a coincidence.

The two principal witnesses in this case shared a tent. One man we will call Dr. "T" and the other fellow we will call Dr. "B." The two men had different work habits. The Antarctic summer was a 24-hour affair with the "night hours" merely a period with the sun low on the horizon. These bright nights affected one's sleep routine and Dr. "B" insisted on getting his rest. Dr. "B" did not want Dr. "T" shaking him awake to see meteorological phenomena even if history's most spectacular aurorae borealis exploded across the heavens.

On January 8th the weather was crisp and clear, a rare day for that latitude. Dr. "T" left the tent to gaze at the limpid blue expanse of sky.

What he saw made him dive back inside to rouse Dr. "B." Protesting, Dr. "T" emerged from the tent. The excitement displayed by Dr. "B" was too compelling to ignore.

The vision.

In the sky were:

"...two 'metallic' cigar-shaped objects in vertical positions, perfectly still and silent and flashing vividly the reflected rays of the sun. One of the objects was almost at the mid-heaven, and the other at a distance of some 30 degrees from the first...the things looked utterly solid, with smooth, polished, seemingly metallic surfaces." 9.

Unable to believe their eyes, the two scientists shifted their position about 100 yards to test the possibility the cigars were just a trick of light in the atmosphere. That didn't change things. The cigars still appeared to be solid objects hovering in the air.

The other two men in camp came out of their tents and joined Dr. "T" and Dr. "C" in watching the mysterious spindles. With four witnesses now observing the phenomenon, the scientists felt they could rule out an hallucination explanation.

For two hours the cigars remained motionless. Finally, at 9:00 a.m., the cigar highest in the sky tilted over to a horizontal position and began to glow, displaying a variety of colors. Apparently energized, the cigar took off, performing a fantastic series of maneuvers: instantaneous accelerations, zig-zags, stops without slowing, and 90 degree turns. When the show was over, the cigar returned to a stationary position.

The second cigar then became activated, taking three minutes to go through the same aerial maneuvers. Once finished, the second cigar returned to a motionless position in the sky. Not a sound was heard the whole time.

The men below could only maintain a vigil and speculate about what would happen next and what it all meant.

During this period someone noticed a flash-type Geiger counter blinking rapidly which raised concerns about a radiation danger, but there was little the men could do, trapped as they were on a small island without cover.

Being in the middle of nowhere, surrounded by vast snow fields and sheets of ice, it was logical the Chileans would feel they were being spied on, that they were the only thing of interest in that frozen wilderness. In fact the men swore they experienced a feeling that they were being: "...subjected to the cold scrutiny of unknown and unknowable eyes." 10.

Dr. "B" expressed anxiety being in the presence of such superior technology (his words), characterizing the emotional experience as: "...anything but soothing." 11.

All that day the men gazed upward, although some of the time was put to good use. Equipped with a number of cameras, the scientists took both colored and black and white photographs. Unfortunately, according to our source, this film evidence is part of a government file and not available.

When night came, which was just a long period of twilight, the four men on Robertson Island found sleep impossible since they expected the worst, yet the strange objects in the sky did not do anything to provoke fear. In fact, the cigars did not even budge or change their appearance. This

situation continued until the evening of the following day. In the late afternoon an approaching storm sent cirrus clouds into the area. This gave Dr. "B" an idea. Knowing that such clouds form at a certain altitude, Dr. "B" used a theodolite to take some measurements. He was able to estimate the altitude of the cigars at about 8,000 meters. The size of the UFOs was guessed using the figure for altitude. Dr. "B" determined that the objects were about 150 meters in length and about 25 meters in diameter.

Weary of waiting around, Dr. "B" directed a polarized beam of light at the cigar highest in the sky. In an apparent response, the strange object flashed an intense light and dropped to a much lower altitude. After a long pause, the cigar rose until it reached its previous position where it came to a halt. Immediately thereafter, this cigar performed another fantastic sky dance. Dr. "B" made the most of the opportunity and came up with another figure using the altitude of 8,000 meters. Because the UFO maintained a constant altitude as it crossed the sky, Dr. "B" was able to time one straight run. He calculated the burst of speed at an astonishing 40,000 kilometers per hour, and that was from an instantaneous start to an instantaneous stop! Even allowing for considerable error, the velocity was mind boggling.

For the next few hours, the two cigars remained motionless as before, with their origin, purpose, and exact nature a mystery. Before long clouds closed in and screened the UFOs from further viewing.

In the middle of the Antarctic night(2:00 a.m.)the level of radio-activity dipped to a normal reading in the Chilean camp and at the same time the scientists felt a release from the psychological tension that had gripped them since the beginning. The sky was overcast but the men were sure that the UFOs had left the area, although they could offer no rational explanation for such a feeling.

After more hours had passed, and the storm had abated leaving large patches of blue, the men were able to verify the departure of the strange objects.

A last note of interest on this case is the assertion the American Air Force made an inquiry and forwarded an ATIC UFO report form to the witnesses(No such report can be located in BLUE BOOK files).* 12.

11 January. Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan.

"Reddish-orange ball hovering over the end of runway 06."

S/Sgt. Paul Porter of Wurtsmith tower told investigators:

"I was on standby duty in GCA on the night of 11 January 1956 when Sgt. Compean called my attention to an object hovering off the approach end of runway 06 at approximately 1840 EST. As he told me to keep an eye on it, he called Paperdoll (754th AC&W Sq. Port Austin, Michigan). I picked up the binoculars and con-

* Another Antarctica UFO case reported in the press on February 23, 1950 concerned some Chilean explorers at a base named Arthur Prat. It was said "flying saucers" were seen "one above another turning at tremendous speeds."

tinued to watch the object. In appearance it was a reddish-orange ball similar to a jet aircraft flying directly away from me. The object wasn't perfectly round, I believe it was higher than it was wide. It was approximately the size of a nickel held at arm's length away. There was no apparent motion although it did grow dim as if it was going in a straight line away from me. Paperdoll sent Tip-Toe-Easy (Wurtsmith based F-89, aircraft #465) down for a look. Tip-Toe-Easy came over on tower frequency and we told him the object was below him and to his left. He then reported a temporary radar lock-on. A few minutes later he reported he had lost the target and would come in to land. He touched down at 1910 EST (120010X). We later called the pilot in the alert hanger; he reported he had had a temporary radar lock-on 12 o'clock from his position, 11 miles out. The object suddenly climbed in a 40 degree angle to his position and the Radar Observer lost it. I would estimate the object's altitude to be between 6500 and 7000 feet. At one time I had both Tip-Toe-Easy and the object in sight, so they could not have been one and the same. I compared the object with a nearby star at the time and it seemed much duller than the star. The object looked more like a dim fire and when it began climbing I knew it was going too fast to be a star." 13.

The F-89 pilot then tells his story:

"Upon returning from a scramble we were told by Paperdoll that the Wurtsmith tower had an unidentified object in sight. We contacted the tower and they told us the object was heading approximately 240 degrees. We rolled out on a heading of 230 degrees and the tower informed us that they had us in sight and the object was to our left and slightly lower. We leveled off at 7000 feet and I obtained a contact 5 degrees starboard, level and 11 miles in range. A lock-on was obtained and we had approximately a 50 knot over-take speed, time was approximately 1850 EST. We flew for about two minutes and then the target started to gain altitude as indicated by the elevation dot on the radar scope indicator. We started a climb at 450 knots but were unable to keep the target within the elevation limits of the radar. The target was climbing much faster than we were. The automatic gain control cut out at this time which led me to believe that I no longer had a lock-on. I immediately went to hand control but could not make contact. We then returned to the field and landed at approximately 1910 EST." 14.

12/13 January. Anchorage, Alaska.

Where were the UFOs? Little activity had been recorded with the month of January half gone. Was this an interval between sweeps over the planet that characterized the other UFO waves? Were the "Martian fleets" poised in the Polar regions? Besides the Antarctica case previously discussed, there was interesting news from the northern latitudes. An article in an Alaskan newspaper said:

'Mrs. Petty Kile, residing on the Elmendorf AFB, 'saw what looked like a burning star. It was very red with a yellow ring on the outside. I thought it was a star until it started to rise.' On

January 13 Mrs. Kile saw three similar objects. She said that if it was a meteor, 'it was falling away from earth rather than to earth...' 15.

A local representative of the Los Angeles-based "Flying Saucers International" group, Mr. Abraham J. Ausman, sought out Mrs. Kile for further clarification. Accordingly, it was reported:

"...she and her husband have observed the phenomena for some time, usually from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. The pink lights would hover in the sky for hours on end and then start to rise, accelerating faster and faster until they disappeared.' She saw them change from pink to red, then get yellower and yellower. She told Mr. Ausman that the sightings - which were made with the aid of USAF type green sun glasses - were concentrated over the areas of Anchorage, Government Hill, and Elmendorf AFB. 'There was one (sighting)...which interested them both greatly,' Ausman relates. 'One small UFO tried to rise but couldn't seem to make it. So, after a little while a much larger craft appeared and helped the little one.'" 16.

The Russians too.

Greenland/Bear Island. Polar region.

Unfortunately the day and month are not available but it seems the Russians had their own Polar UFO experience in 1956:

"The famous Soviet pilot, chief navigator of Soviet Polar Aviation, Valentin Akkuratov, described one of his encounters with flying disks, which took place in 1956. He was engaged in a strategic ice reconnaissance mission in a TU-4 plane in the area of Cape Jessup, Greenland, at the time. Dropping his plane down out of the clouds into fair weather, he noticed an unknown flying craft moving on his portside parallel to his course. His description is typical: a large, pearl-colored lens with wavy pulsating edges. He and his crewmen at first thought it might be a new American aircraft, and wishing to avoid it, they ascended into the clouds again. After they had reconnoitered in the area of Bear Island for about forty minutes the cloud cover ended abruptly, the space ahead was clear, and on their portside they again saw the same craft. Akkuratov decided to take a closer look, changed course abruptly, and began to approach the object, informing the Russian base at Anderma of the maneuver. When the change of course was begun, the unknown object executed the same maneuver and moved parallel to the TU-4 at its speed. After from ~~fifteen-to-eighteen-minutes-of-parallel-flight-the-unknown-craft~~ altered its course, sped ahead of the airplane, and rose quickly until it disappeared into the sky. None of the crew of the TU-4 observed any aerials, wings, portholes, or any indication of its power source. There were no exhaust gases or contrails. Akkuratov also said that the object flew away at what they considered to be an 'impossible' speed." 18.

17 January. Orangeville District, Canada.

"The shadow."

According to our source:

"It was a cold clear night with brilliant moonlight and bright stars. Alfred N. Phillips, 60, of the Orangeville District, was walking from his house to the barn to cut some firewood. Suddenly he noticed that the surrounding area was cast in a shadow.

"He looked up and saw what he took to be a disc-shaped object about 150 feet away and 50 feet high. 'It couldn't have been much higher,' he said, 'because it lit up the field next to the barn. It made absolutely no sound.

"It had a sort of oval shape and was made up of three rings of about equal depth. The outer ring gave off an intense white light. The middle ring was less brilliant and the inner ring was dark and almost transparent.

"I looked very closely at the center ring, hoping to see some sign of movement,' he said. 'But I couldn't detect any. I half expected someone to call out to me at any moment.'

"As he started back to call his wife the object began to glow with even greater intensity. It moved across the field and shot upward on a spiral path. It was out of sight in five or six seconds, Phillips estimates.

"Phillips is a long-time farmer of the Orangeville District. He inquired cautiously and found that no neighbors had seen the object. He has flown many times with his brother and said, 'Whatever it was certainly wasn't any man-made machine I've heard about. It made absolutely no noise and there was no churning of the wind. Besides, nothing I've ever seen could give off an unearthly glow like that.'" 18. 19.

18 January. "Report on Unidentified Flying Objects."

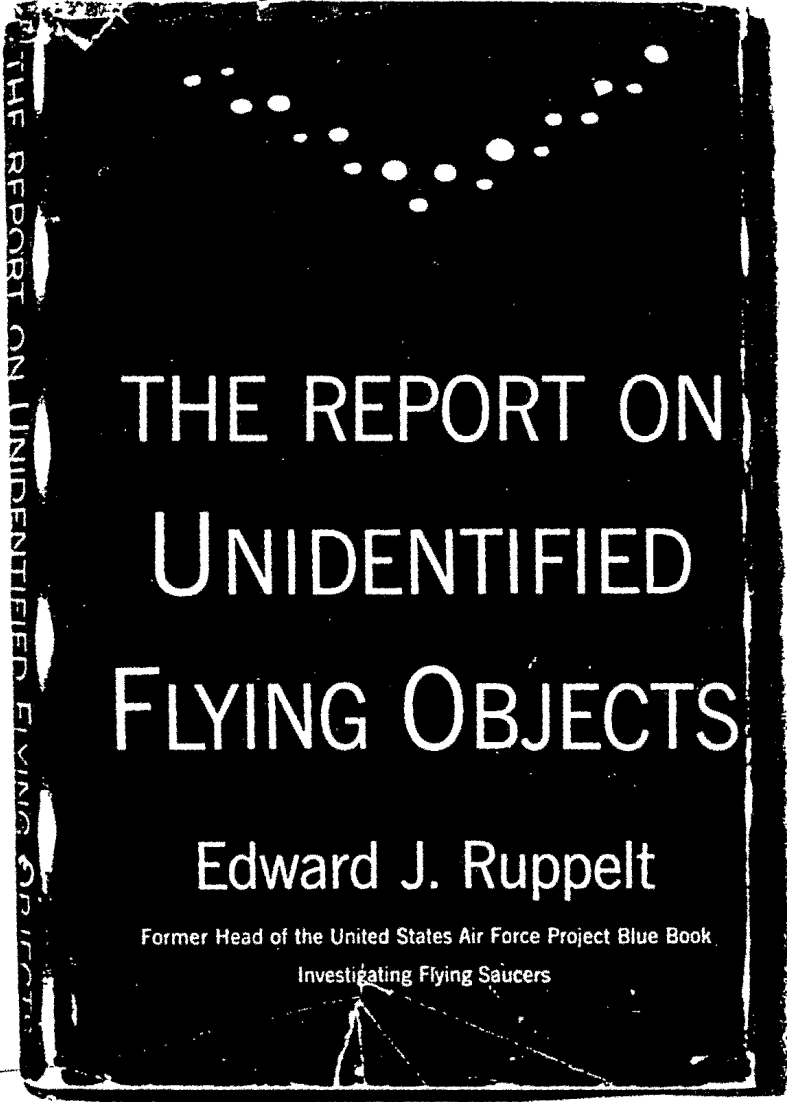
On the 18th the long awaited UFO book by ex-BLUE BOOK chief Edward J. Ruppelt was released for sale. Did Ruppelt say UFOs were real? While there was much intriguing information in the volume, Ruppelt dodged the question, ending with: "only time will tell." 20.

Perhaps the first review to appear was by AP Aviation Reporter Vern Haugland who practically let Ruppelt write the review for him. Needless to say, the review was favorable. (See clipping)

20 January. The 1955 Senator Russell case.

A rumor about the Senator Russell flying saucer sighting the previous Fall began to circulate in spite of the report's top secret classification. When the rumor came to the attention of the Aviation Editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, Tom Towers, the newspaperman smelled the scoop of his career. Towers was quick to contact the Senator. The Senator replied in a letter dated January 20, 1956. In the missive the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee did not deny something had happened, but he refused to relate details. The Senator wrote Towers that the "affected agencies of the government" (note he did not specify the Air Force) did not want him to "publicize this matter." 21.

When Coral Lorenzen, head of the civilian UFO investigative group APRO, found out about the Senator's answer to Towers, she called the Congressman's reply a: "...blatant example of the suppression of UFO evidence." 22. She didn't know even half the story. If she did, she would have used even



THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Edward J. Ruppelt

Former Head of the United States Air Force Project Blue Book

Investigating Flying Saucers

A-18 • THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1956

Prober Says Radiation Appeared With 'Saucers'

By VERN HAUGLAND
Associated Press Aviation Reporter

A new book on flying saucers says some atomic scientists have detected "abnormal radiations" at the times and in the areas of the sighting of unidentified objects in the sky. But it says there is no proof the phenomena are connected.

The author, former Air Force Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, was for two years chief of the Air Force project for investigation of flying saucer reports.

He said the data which he gathered on the radiation reports was rejected by the Air Force as containing "not enough conclusive evidence."

Mr. Ruppelt, now a research engineer for Northrup Aircraft, Los Angeles, said he coined the term UFO for "flying saucers"—unidentified flying objects.

"No one could explain the sudden bursts of radiation, but there was no proof that they were associated with UFO's," he said in "The report on Unidentified Flying Objects," published yesterday by Doubleday & Co. He also said in the book that:

1. A panel of scientists in January, 1953, rejected an unofficial Air Force analysis, prepared by a staff headed by Maj. Dewey Fournet, that UFO's were interplanetary space ships. Mr. Ruppelt said the space ship conclusion was supported by some air officers "at command levels just a notch below" Maj. Gen. John A. Samford, at that time Air Force director of intelligence.

2. There have been no reports measuring the speed or altitude of a UFO, no reliable photographs showing any details of a UFO, no "hardware," and no real proof that there are flying saucers.

3. While the Air Force has said officially there is no proof that space ships exist, "this conclusion is far from being unanimous among the military and their scientific advisers."

An Air Force spokesman said the book was read and cleared by the Pentagon as being free of security information. He added that there was no other stamp of Air Force approval or disapproval on it.

The spokesman added that Maj. Fournet, once an Air Force expert on the flying saucer reports, became "cold" on the space ship theory and prepared a report which was rejected as unsound. The Air Force has declined to make the Fournet report public.

The Ruppelt book quoted Mr. Fournet as concluding that a few reports "proved beyond a doubt that the UFOs were intelligently controlled by persons with brains equal to or far surpassing ours."

stronger words. It was not enough that authorities never volunteered any information on this case, and gave the public, represented by Tom Towers, the brushoff; nothing was put in Air Force's BLUE BOOK files in spite of repeated official assurances that all UFO reports were sent to ATIC for analysis and record-keeping. Even the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a member of the Intelligence community, ended up with an innocuous, fabricated account which was obtained under the "guidance" of the CIA's scientific Intelligence division. Significant UFO reports, if the Russell case is any indication, were the exclusive property of the CIA, the leader of America's Intelligence organizations, but even the CIA's version of the Russell case, although of a higher strangeness than the FBI version, was fictionalized to fit the CIA's UFO file that was titled "Non-Conventional Types of Air Vehicles." This brings up the question of why the CIA would maintain UFO records to mislead apparently even people within the agency? Apparently UFO information of high strangeness is confined to an elite.

20 January.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

"Tremendous size."

It wasn't easy to miss. Tremendous in size, the thing hung in the air motionless. A school teacher noticed a huge, saucer-shaped, dark gray, object in the sky over the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. About 15 seconds

after it was first spotted, the strange object moved toward the south trailing some vapor. 23.

20 January. Koonamarra Sheep Station, Australia.

"Spasmodic impetus." Diary entry by witness:

"On January 20, 1956, my wife and I were staying on a large farm near Williams. The place was owned by my cousins who kept a diary. In it they recorded that several unidentified flying objects were sighted by more than a dozen shearers stationed at Koonamarra sheep station. The diary goes on to relate: 'Friday night. Large flying object seen by Mrs. Russell and myself at 5 p.m. south-east of the moon. It was flying at a considerable height --10,000 to 20,000 feet. No noise whatsoever. It hovered there for a minute or two and then began to move with spasmodic impetus towards the SW. Its shape resembled a large inverted saucer with a dome on top. There was a bright white light aft, with a dull yellow light above and forward. As it jerked forward roughly at second intervals, and not at any great speed, the bright light seemed to brighten with ever leap forward, until it disappeared over the horizon.'" 24.

A.R. Russell, Mandurah

(Western Australia)

Some comments about 1956 UFO activity.

With the Koonamarra report, according to chronicler Michael Hervey, UFOs disappeared from the Southern Hemisphere (Australia-New Zealand) for a whole year.

This is something Jacques Vallee seems to have missed: "In 1956, the whole globe experienced a resurgence of cases..." 25. Also, observes Vallee: "In 1956 there was again an increase in activity, which passed unnoticed at the time because the press, still saturated with the sensationalism of the preceding wave, gave it no publicity." 26.

Nineteen-Fifty-Six was also the last year, as Vallee points out, that UFO waves coincided with the Martian cycle (1950-1952-1954-1956), a periodicity which loses its validity beyond that year. The apparent correlation favored the old science fiction dream of invaders from Mars which dated back to 1897. Many UFO buffs were sad to see it go since its passage from the UFO scene complicated the aerial mystery.

After intense study, Vallee concluded: "That the phenomenon under study manifests itself in the form of waves is beyond doubt. That it exists outside these waves is equally certain, since significant sightings have been found throughout the period under study, even between waves." 27.

21 January. 210 miles southeast of Bermuda.

Was it a meteor? Or was it a "space ship" entering the atmosphere?

(See BLUE BOOK file card) (See Naval Intelligence report)

22 January. The Jonathan Leonard book reviews in the Times.

(See review)

Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Arizona Sunday, October 25, 1953
Sightings Started In 1762

Three Phoenixians Study Flying Saucers, Theorize Objects Come From Planet Mars

By MERRILL WINDSOR

Are the "flying saucers" actually interplanetary space craft from say Mars, or even another solar system?

The growing conviction of some observers that they are interplanetary visitors — recently argued in a book by Maj. Donald Keyhoe, retired U. S. Marine Corps officer — is given a boost by recent research by three Phoenix part-time astronomers.

THE THREE men are James C. Corn, William A. Rhodes, and Harry E. Lang.

Corn is superintendent of radio for the Phoenix Police Department. Rhodes is an electronics researcher at AUR Research and Lang works in electronics at Victoria Laboratory.

Almost two years ago Lang and Rhodes began gathering statistical evidence on a hunch — that there might be some significance between the relative positions of planets in space and the increasing reports of "UFOs" — unidentified flying objects. In the summer of 1952 they turned over their findings to Corn, who carried on the project.

Dates of documented UFO sightings — dating clear back to 1762 — were listed.

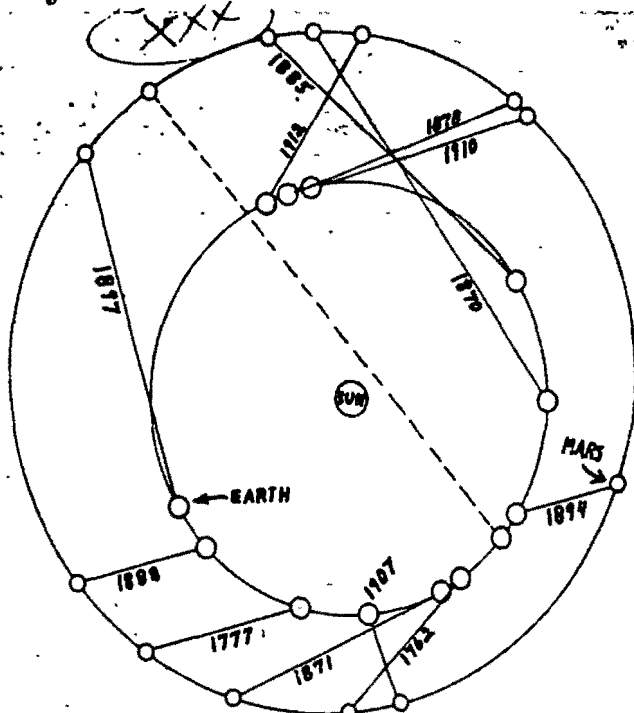
THEN, FROM the U. S. Naval Observers at Washington, the relative positions of the earth and Mars to the sun on those dates were obtained.

When these factors were compiled and charted, Corn found his and his colleagues' theory supported.

None of the sightings occurred when Mars and the earth were "across the sun" from one another. In other words, all the sightings happened when the line of direct travel between the two planets was not blocked by the sun and when the two planets were relatively close together.

The hobby astronomers told *The Arizona Republic* about their findings this week because of the recent appearance of Major Keyhoe's book "Flying Saucers from Outer Space."

KEYHOE is convinced the saucers are flying craft from other planets, perhaps other solar systems. He has had access to much of the air force's



Saucer Chart Do flying saucers come from Mars? This chart depicts the relative positions of the Sun, Earth, and Mars on each of 12 dates on which strange flying objects have been sighted, back to 1762. Three Phoenix part-time astronomers who gathered this data point out that none of the sightings occurred when the Earth and Mars were on opposite sides of the Sun (i.e., in positions like those connected by the dotted line), when a direct line of travel would be blocked. Large circles are orbits of Earth and Mars around the Sun. Most recent sighting recorded here was in 1912, but the men say records of more recent sightings also fit in with their theory. — (Chart by James C. Corn)

Information gathered in its study not tackled the question of visitors from outside this solar system. But they believe their work supports the theory that interplanetary travel may already have been achieved by flying saucers.

The "Martian fever" probably peaked in 1953 as this newsclipping suggests.

PROJECT 10673 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 21 January 1956	2. LOCATION at sea 215 Mi SE of Bermuda	12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 21/0804Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Vision <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Vision <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Eval <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
5. PHOTOS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Civ ship's officer	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 8 seconds	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE North
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING One object round, colored like a star. However, when object turned to North it had a tail which was like a red flame. Its length was about five times the diameter of object. Object traveled at high rate of speed and constant until it disappeared. No change in speed.		11. COMMENTS Meteor sighting. Apparent change in course could be caused by passage of object into atmospheric conditions conducive to distortion, such as an inversion. Also burning appeared to be in two phases, initial glow and then burning with tail.

AFTC FORM 330 (REV 20 SEP 52)

Ser 173 328-6

1 FEB 1956

From District Intelligence Officer, SIXTH Naval District
 To: Director of Naval Intelligence

Subj: Unidentified Flying Object; Report of sighting of

Ref: (A) CRT Detachment 03620 170 (ITEM 2)
 (B) CRT Detachment 03620 170 (ITEM 18)

1. Personnel of this office returned, on boarding the Danish vessel BERGTON on 21 January 1956, to effect coverage in accordance with reference (A) and (B), that the ship's Second Mate, [redacted], apparently reliable, had sighted an unidentified flying object on 21 January 1956 at 0800L. The ship was at position, latitude 29°-40'N, longitude 82°-00'W, or approximately 210 miles southeast of Bermuda, on track course 232°, speed 13 knots at the time of the sighting. The moon had just gone down, the weather was clear with many stars visible, and visibility was at least 10 miles. The wind was not the part of the report. There were no planes, ships, or other objects in the area.

2. When track elevated, the object was at a 200° azimuth at a position angle of 60° and falling and was thought to be a "falling star." When it reached a position angle of 20°, it fell at an azimuth of 260°, the object hovered for one or two seconds and was seen to be not a star or meteor, conforming to normal flight. The object then made an abrupt right angle change of direction to the north, paralleling the horizon at position angle 20°, and disappeared about 4 seconds later at azimuth 342° (ship's starboard beam). While falling, the object appeared to be round and a light color like a star. No trails were seen. The appearance did not change when the object hovered or stopped, or headed directly toward or away from the observer with no change in azimuth. When the object changed flight to a westerly direction, however, a long "tail" was clearly seen. This "tail" was the diameter of the body of the object, and its length was about five times the diameter of the body of the object, which still appeared to be round and a light color like a star.

3. The observer hesitated to estimate the distance to the object at any time, but said that if he had to guess he would say that it was 20 miles

FOUO

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ENCLOSURE

1 FEB 1956
173

KRAA

Subj: Unidentified Flying Object; Report of sighting of

away at the time it hovered. When the object departed in a northerly direction, there was no visible acceleration. That is to say, it had a very high rate of speed at the start and continued at this speed until it went out of sight or disappeared.

4. The Second Mate is a Danish citizen, about 35 years old, and has 15 years experience at sea. In describing the object, he likened its northern flight to a rocket, such as a V-2 type, which he said he had seen during World War II. He stated, however, that he had never seen a celestial or man-made object which could be compared to this object in performance or the ability to change its appearance from that of a falling star to that of a rocket.

5. The foregoing data, including figures, was taken from the log of the *BSPJOER (M)* and is submitted to the Office of Naval Intelligence for information.

KRAA

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, JANUARY 22, 1950

Visitors From Space

FLYING SAUCERS UNCENSORED
By Harold T. Wilkins. 285 pp. New York: Citadel Press. \$3.50.

THE FLYING SAUCER CONSPIRACY
By Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe. 315 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.50.

THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS. By Edward J. Ruppelt. 318 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$4.50.

By JONATHAN N. LEONARD

THE flying saucer cult has split into sub-cults, as cults have a way of doing. The prophets of its mystical left wing hold philosophical conversations with friendly Saucerians, they even visit mother-ships hanging in space and find them loaded with lovely girls from Mars and Venus. One of their articles of faith is that the Saucerians are benign messiahs who hope to put an end to war on sinning Earth. In the less imaginative wing of the cult are byzantine controversialists who wage an endless campaign against an heretical conspiracy in the depths of the Pentagon.

Harold T. Wilkins, author of "Flying Saucers Uncensored," is one of the mystics. His style is so slippery that it is hard to tell what he really believes, but he seems to be saying that the earth has been visited for untold thousands of years by superhuman space beings of various kinds. According to one of his unnamed informants, these creatures are fifteen feet tall and come from the Heavy World. According to another they are "Etherians" who live in the fourth dimension. Wilkins himself inclines to this theory. "Fourth-dimensional beings are really there," he says. "They intend, in certain American opinion, to keep man from disrupting the solar system, and are prepared to do so, even if they have to take over and run our entire planet."

Only the most pious saucer believers will take Wilkins' book seriously. It is a mish-mash of old wives' tales, wild theorizing and ignorant pseudo-science. It has little entertainment value. Wilkins, apparently, has never ridden in a flying saucer or met a lovely girl from Venus.

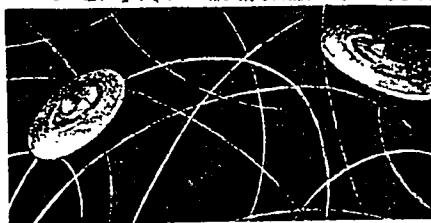
"The Flying Saucer Conspiracy" is by Major (of Marines, long retired) Donald E. Keyhoe, a thin, nervous, serious man who insists over-and-over that

Mr. Leonard, a science editor and writer, is the author of "Flight Into Space"

the high command of the U. S. Air Force is deliberately concealing a dangerous threat from space. This is one of the basic dogmas of the flying saucer cult. It performs two important functions. It permits saucer prophets to pose as martyrs, and it explains after a fashion why the Air Force scientists, who are admittedly skillful and well-informed, should deny that flying saucers are invaders from space. Keyhoe's style is dense with military jargon which he presumably uses to give an official tone. The book describes few new saucer "sightings." Most of it is a repetitious and unconvincing attack on the Major's great enemy: the Air Force "silence group."

LONGEST and dullest of the current crop of saucer books is "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" by Edward J. Ruppelt, who was connected until 1953 with the Air Force's efforts to make sense out of saucer reports. Ruppelt seems to have quarreled with Keyhoe, and he gives the Air Force some credit for honesty and patriotism. But he also seems to believe that there is some sort of conspiracy of silence. The great bulk of Ruppelt's book is accounts of "sightings," most of which are familiar to saucer addicts. Some of them are exposed as material objects that have been misinterpreted. In other cases, however, Ruppelt apparently believes that the object seen was something darkly mysterious, probably from space. It is hard to tell from his text just what he does believe.

While the above three books were in preparation, the Air Force released the results of a massive, intelligent, painstaking and detailed analysis of all flying saucer reports. It employed excellent scientists and used elaborate apparatus. The conclusion is negative. Nearly all the reports were explained, on close examination, in unseasonal ways. The scientists found no evidence whatever that even the few surviving "unknowns" were likely to have come from space. Ruppelt may have known before his book went to press that this cruel blockbuster was about to be dropped on the saucer cultists. In his last chapter, at any rate, he takes a prudent attitude of objective doubt. "Time will tell," he says.



From the jacket design by Howard Morris for "Flying Saucers Uncensored"

Letters to the Editor

Flying Saucers

TO THE EDITOR:

NOT at any time during my nine years' investigation of the strange happenings dealing with "Unidentified Flying Objects" have I read such an obviously biased book review as that offered by Jonathan N. Leonard of the books by Wilkins, Keyhoe, and Ruppelt. ["Flying Saucers Uncensored," by Harold T. Wilkins; "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy," by Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe; "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects," by Edward J. Ruppelt."] We in New Zealand, as elsewhere, have been just as troubled with the strange appearance, numerous at times, of unaccountable flying objects in our skies. Sincere and honest investigation has convinced us beyond a shadow of doubt that earth is indeed the unfriendly host to visitors from other worlds.

HAROLD H. FULTON
Auckland, N. Z.

TO THE EDITOR:

Neither ignorance nor preception need debar a man from perceiving and describing what is set before his eyes; but we see that Mr. Leonard cannot do this. . . . What has happened is that a selective deletion took place in his mind as he scanned the books. When he happened to light upon one of Mr. Wilkins' exuberant inanities, he noted it with attention and enjoyment, but whenever he came upon irrefutable *factual* observations of unknown aerial objects by highly competent radar operators, pilots, or physicists, the letters on the page failed to convey any message to his mind. No wonder under these circumstances, he found Ruppelt's signally important book "dull." It consists largely of a presentation of *factual* evidence, which, of course, might just as well have been written in Chinese so far as he was concerned.

ALEXANDER D. MEBANE
New York City.

TO THE EDITOR:

I do not believe that ridicule serves any useful purpose in discussing a controversial subject such as that of flying saucers. I am one individual who has taken the subject of flying saucers seriously and during the past six years I have gone to considerable effort to gather data on this subject. . . . I am not a "cultist." I am content to let the facts indicate the conclusions. In my own experience so far I find that the data as it steadily accumulates becomes more and more intriguing as time goes on. I am definitely certain of one thing—something as yet unexplained is taking place in the skies adjacent to the earth.

CHARLES A. MANN
Defiance, Ohio.

As usual, the influential New York Times came down on the side of the U.S. Air Force. The paper's book reviewer Jonathan Leonard ripped into three saucer volumes at once. Even E.J. Ruppelt's writings were blasted. In contrast, Leonard fell all over himself to praise the military's Special Report #14, which ironically, makes a better "pro-UFO" reading than all the speculation in the efforts of Ruppelt, Wilkins, or Keyhoe!

Here's what Capt. Hardin, the BLUE BOOK chief at the time, said about Leonard's reviews in a message to General Watson:

"A review of recent books on unidentified flying objects appearing in the New York Times issue of 22 January 1956 is highly complimentary to our Special Report 14. Written by Jonathan N. Leonard, a science editor and author of Flight into Space, it gives considerable credence and support to our UFO position. It would appear from this review that the downgrading and subsequent release of Special Report 14 is serving well the purpose for which it was intended." 28.

Purpose for which it was intended? What does that mean?

Hynek's comment.

BLUE BOOK advisor Dr. J. Allen Hynek was amazed by some of the statements made by Leonard. For example, the Times science editor maintained that the Air Force's Special Report #14 reduced the number of unknowns to a "few." The so-called "few" were actually 434 out of 2,199! Moreover, Leonard's remark that the military report proved that UFOs "were unlikely to be space ships" was way off the mark since the purpose of the effort was really to determine the existence of a new unknown phenomenon. If a positive indication of that possibility was established, only then would the question of origin be addressed.

Hynek would later pen a frank opinion of the Air Force study after his contract with the military lapsed. Special Report #14, Hynek wrote, wasn't science at all, only shamefully biased interpretations of statistics to support a preconceived notion. 29.

Did a flying saucer come down in Afghanistan?

BLUE BOOK records contain two teletype messages from the country of Afghanistan of a strange nature, to say the least. One mentions a UFO flap featuring round and square(?) objects. The second, and more sensational, message refers to the supposed "capture" of a flying saucer by the Afghans! This latter message apparently taken seriously by the American Air Attache since the authenticity of the incident was endorsed by the provincial governor. An aerial search by the Attache was planned. No further information about this can be found in BLUE BOOK files. (See messages)

Afghanistan during this period was a no-man's-land in the Cold War with Russian influence prevailing north of Kabul, the capital; and British influence dominant in the southern part of the country. In such a region one could expect plants of rumors and false Intelligence. This is not to say one can make a judgement with the fragment of data available, but the best guess is that the Russians were behind the story, feeding the Western Powers bogus stories via Afghan intermediaries. It's quite possible that the incident was part of the East-West psychological struggle over the question of "who really owns the discs?" 30.



UNCLASSIFIED

A PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED EXCEPT PRIOR TO CATEGORY B EXEMPTION - PHYSICALLY REMOVE ALL INTERNAL DIFFERENCES IN DATE-TIME GROUP PRIOR TO DECLASSIFICATION



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FOLLOWING IS PRESS RELEASE FROM BAKHTAR NEWS, KABUL 24 JAN 56.
NEWS REPORTS RECEIVED SAY THAT FLYING SAUCERS, IN DIFFERENT SHAPES,
HAVE BEEN SEEN FLYING AT-BERSUD, KOTAL-MULLA YAKOUB, SHALA,
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HERAT, SASSUBI AND IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE HERAT-PROVINCE. UNCLASSIFIED
THEY ARE REPORTED TO HAVE ROUND AND OTHERS, OF A SQUARE SHAPE.

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[REDACTED] / REF NR C-3. SGD S [REDACTED]
MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR KATACHAN PROVINCE 1500 24JAN 55. RE-
PORTED LANDING OF FLYING SAUCER 36 DEGREES 25MINUTES NORTH, 69 DEGREES -
22 MINUTES EAST NEAR TOWN OF TAKALA BETWEEN KHANABED AND BAGHLAN.
STATED 15 METER CIRCUMFERENCE; METAL CONSTRUCTION; SMALL, THICK GLASS
WINDOWS AROUND LEADING EDGE OF SAUCER SHAPED MOVING OBJECT.
AFGHANS ATTEMPTING TO TRANSPORT TO KABUL FOR MINISTER OF DEF.
NOT KNOWN IF AFGHANS HAVE A CONVEYANCE SUITABLE FOR HAULING. ATTEMPTING
FLIGHT 1000 25 JAN FOR AERIAL VIEW AND SEARCH AND CONFIRMATION OF INFO.
BT
25/1905Z JAN RJEPHO

Classification Cancelled
On 1 Jan 2013
By [signature]
Date 2-18-11
By [signature]

23 FEB 4
3-4X1 + 4X
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UNCLASSIFIED 1926-1926-

25 January. Pullman, Washington. (9:00 p.m.)

"Big moon buzzes town."

A press report reads:

"'Military and Sunnyside Hills and GOC skywatches' reported a rapidly moving moving luminous object' which buzzed College Hill the airport just before 9 p.m. One observer described:'The object seemed to whip in toward town, was brilliant white Then it turned green, reddish, then disappeared in a trail of what looked like smoke.'

"'It looked like a big moon,' said Mrs. T.A. Merrill. Mrs. Ed Wagner, at a friend's home when she saw it, stated 'it was bright blue green...and seemed to have red fire or substance dropping away from it. It lasted about a minute, long enough for others to see it.' GOC said that no aircraft were in the vicinity at that time." 31.

30 January. Lamar, Oklahoma. (9:30 p.m.)

"The Monster." "The women started yelling." "An 11-story building!"

A press report tells of a fantastic sight:

"An object described as a 'ball of fire or a hot cinder or something burning...larger than an 11-story building and burning like a cinder' and 'an egg-shaped object...appearing red hot at the top, and shedding light underneath enough to light up several acres' was witnessed by service-station operator Sherman J. Mc Donald, his wife, and her sister, Nina Green. They saw the 'monstrous' object while driving home on U.S. Highway 270, nine miles east of Holdenville. At first thought to be the full moon, they decided otherwise as it slowly approached. 'My sister-in-law and I sat there and watched and it kept getting closer,' Mc Donald explained.

"'We woke my wife up...she saw it and started crying. She said it gave her the impression something was going to speak to her from it or something was going to happen. She said it made her feel bad.' After watching the UFO for nearly 15 minutes, it came to within a quarter-mile of their car, 'covering an area of about 15 acres.' The two women started yelling for him to drive on, 'and I decided we had better go on.' He said the object--which followed their car for several miles--did not glow on top but from the underside that lighted the grass and trees so they could be seen plainly.' A Clarence Green reported that he, also, had observed the phenomenon, but from a distance and did not stop to watch it.

"Mc Alister Air port said no aircraft were over the area at that time. Mc Donald added that there were no clouds in the sky during the sighting and 'the moon was off in a different direction and could be seen at the same time.'" 32. 33.

Afghanistan again. (early 1956)

Word of supposed UFO activity in Afghanistan outside of official American military messages was picked up by the English UFO journal Flying Saucer Review. No date is given by the publication but in a short news note in its January-February 1956 issue it stated that the Afghan Embassy in New Delhi, India, announced that flying saucers sightings had been recorded in a dozen locations, including the major city

of Herat. Round, oval, and square shapes were being reported according to the odd news release. This confirms to some extent what the American Air Attache was reporting from Kabul, but nothing was said about the sensational claim concerning an alleged capture of a saucer by the Afghans. 34.

28 January. "Saucer landings and Little Men."

The entire January 28th meeting of the "Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York" was devoted to the sightings of small creatures in Europe, South America, and the U.S. The Research Director of CSI, Ted Bloecher, made the presentation. At the time Bloecher probably knew as much as anyone in the UFO community.

One part of the transcript detailing the presentation is of special interest because it touches on a developing rift in the ranks of UFO researchers:

"Mr. Bloecher introduced his topic by pointing out at once its highly controversial character: while it is generally dismissed by the public as a mere joke, even among the better informed there is often a pronounced bias against the idea of 'little men.' But a case against the alleged saucer occupants on principle alone will not stand up: for, as the audience was reminded, those who have accepted an off-earth hypothesis as providing the most logical explanation to the reported unique appearance and behavior of UFO's must assume some intelligence responsible for their recent presence in the earth's atmosphere. And this presumably means some animate being of one type or another." 35.

31 January. Death in the sky.

"Repeated with uncanny fidelity?"

Eight years later, almost to the day, another "Mantell tragedy" took place in Kentucky.

Just after sundown on January 31, 1956 the National Guard Airfield at Louisville was ordered to scramble jet fighters to investigate some UFOs reported over southern Indiana. The Commanding Officer of the fighter unit, Colonel Lee Merkel, climbed into a prop-driven P-51 Mustang and tagged along.

The jets, racing ahead, missed the UFOs in the darkness but Col. Merkel managed to sight something:

"He continued along on the course indicated, and soon reported to the Louisville tower that he could see a blinking, luminous object moving along a cloud bank above him. He climbed after it, and at 30,000 feet reported he was now above the object, and gradually closing in. This was his last message. A few minutes later Merkel's plane exploded a few hundred feet above a farmhouse south of Bloomington, Indiana, partially wrecking the house, and scattering fragments for a quarter of a mile." 36.

Col. Merkel happened to be a personal friend of newsman Frank Edwards, who was obviously greatly upset over the tragedy. Edwards noted that Col. Merkel, unlike Capt. Mantell, had been carrying oxygen, so whatever occurred, the cause could not have been due to brain numbing anoxia.

Perhaps the release of Special Report #14 played a role, in any case the press did not banner any lurid headlines about "flying saucers shooting down American military planes" which excited the public back in 1948.

31 January. "Are Martians prowling the Earth?" (See article)

1 February. "Streaked, looped."

News from out west:

"Starr Henderson, Marine Air Reservist, watched a UFO travel 'far in excess of the speed of sound' over the Mount Hamilton Range and 'probably over the San Joaquin Valley' at 9:07 p.m. It returned half-a-minute later and streaked intermittently faster then slower east across the heart of San Jose, 'then made a loop and headed toward San Francisco and out of sight and hearing.' A bright orange-white light, which dimmed when the UFO slowed its speed, was observed in front of the craft and a dimmer light at its rear." 37.

2 February. Armored Combat Training Center, Camp Irwin, California.

On the afternoon of February 2nd, Pfc Richard L. Walker, Company "C" of the 723rd Tank Battalion, observed a strange object in the sky moving from the north to a position only known as "grid square 3114." (This may have been a sensitive area but there is no clue to that possibility). Pfc Walker was astonished because he: "...estimated the speed of the object to be in the thousands of miles per hour..." 38. Pfc Walker was convinced he had seen something unusual and reported the sighting. Nothing official was done at the time.

3 February. Somers Point, New Jersey. (7:30 & 8:00 p.m.)

The Atlantic City press mentioned:

"In Somers Point, New Jersey, between 7:30 and 8 p.m., a couple saw a bluish-grey luminous disc with brighter spots, hovering and darting back and forth. 'At one time it was almost above me, then it moved away and looked like a light burning out. Then it would dart across the sky with a bright light in front and a glow following it. Sometimes there would be a bright light in the center. Sometimes it would go straight up in the air..." 39.

Another press account states:

"This object was also seen by some teen-agers in Belleplain, who watched it for ten minutes and said it was 'round, fuzzy at the edges, and had a dark hole in the center, like a doughnut,' and by two women in Somer Point, who 'vigorously denied it could have been a searchlight reflection' and who hypothesized that it may have been 'created by electricity in the telephone wires.'" 40.

4 February. Professor Grady writes a pro-UFO review. (See article)

4 February. "UFO Research Council of Cleveland."

A successful effort to establish an "effective pressure group" was launched by mid-year, at a time when the Air Force was in no mood for such things. The blame might be placed on some people in Ohio (not Stringfield's bunch). The villain, we might say, was "The UFO Research Council of Cleveland."

For the Air Force, bands of civilian UFO buffs were often a pain in the lower back. A case in point was the military's experience with the

Chicago & American

Expert Debunks 'Saucer' Stories

Jan. 31, 1959

No Martians are yet prowling Earth—and so-called flying saucers are merely explainable natural phenomena.

Thus Dr. Willy Ley, foremost authority on rockets, space ships and satellites, punctured some popular conceptions today on his arrival to address the Rotary Club in the Morrison Hotel.

But Dr. Ley was enthusiastic about the forthcoming era of space satellites. Such satellites will have special interest in the space-light field, he said, explaining:

"They will answer the remaining big problem in space-light—that of how to get back into the earth's atmosphere without burning up like a meteor."

VALUABLE SATELLITES

"Commercially valuable satellites are not remote; their actuality depends on how soon we can get color TV into them.

"Black-and-white TV will be worthless for weather forecasting. With color added, TV on satellites will give invaluable forecasts of disastrous storms and floods."

Don't miss "Rocket to the Moon and Back," a series starting tomorrow in The Chicago American.

Dr. Ley disposed of the "Martian invasion" stories by stating bluntly:

"In our present knowledge of the solar system there is no intelligent life save on Earth. Iant life, perhaps; but no intelligent life at all."

RIPS SAUCERS

The flying saucer reports, this expert believes, stemmed from two sources: Honest mistakes by honest people, and fantasies by "crackpots wanting into the act." He continued:

"The Air Force summoned us (leading scientists) and we told them we could do nothing if they held out information. They assured us they had no knowledge of goings-on which they hadn't told us about.

"About 99 per cent of the 'saucers' are explained by various natural phenomena—such as weather balloons, aircraft viewed at odd angles, reflections of aircraft on clouds.

"Those not so explainable are a simple natural electric phenomena."

FEBRUARY 4, 1956

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Two New Books Take Look
At Reports on Flying Saucers

By JOHN E. DREWRY

Dean, Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia

TWO NEW BOOKS about flying saucers have recently been published. Both are by persons of position and credibility, and both make it clear that there is more to UFO (unidentified flying objects) than many, including official circles, are apparently yet ready to admit.

The books are "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy" (Holt) by Major Donald F. Keyhoe and "Flying Saucers Uncensored" (Citadel) by Harold T. Wilkins.

Major Keyhoe is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, is a retired Marine officer and pilot, has contributed to Reader's Digest, Saturday Evening Post, and other national magazines, has long been a study of UFO, and has written several other books, including "M-Day," "Flying with Lindbergh," "The Flying Saucers Are Real," and "Flying Saucers from Outer Space." *Also F. S. H. and S. H. H.*

Mr. Wilkins is an eminent English scholar, long known for his studies of ancient South American civilizations. He has devoted the past decade to a study of UFO.

Major Keyhoe reports that since writing his "Flying Saucers from Outer Space" in 1953, the sighting of UFO has greatly multiplied. "In practically every country this increased saucer surveillance has been confirmed by pilots, radar-men, or trained ground observers. From the details of these world-wide reports it is evident that the saucers have moved into a new phase of

operations—one that may change the lives of everyone on this globe."

Although little is generally known about it, "here in the United States, the official investigation has been greatly intensified," according to this expert. "Scores of prominent scientists and engineers are now working behind the scenes, helping to evaluate the facts."

Major Keyhoe questions the wisdom of the Air Force's secrecy policy, which he describes and says has been in effect since December 1953. "I believe that this censorship is dangerous," he writes. "The thousands of UFO reports by veteran observers prove beyond question that the saucers are machines from outer space. The Air Force's insistence that it has no answer only heightens the possibility of hysteria. If the public is not informed of all the facts, fear of the unknown may prevail. That can lead to the most dangerous kind of panic."

Mr. Wilkins likewise is greatly concerned about what he calls the "Hush-Hush Conspiracy" by official forces of the United States and Europe to suppress information on flying saucers. His book is an effort to make known the facts—to raise the curtain on a global stage where the drama of interplanetary war or coexistence has already started.



DREWRY

aformentioned Cleveland organization. The Ohio-based "council" submitted some elaborate UFO reports to the Air Force during the last months of 1955. One of these reports was the impressive Sheneman case of August 1, 1955.

When Tom Comella of the Cleveland group (UFORCC) telephoned BLUE BOOK headquarters at Wright Field early in 1956, he talked to the chief of the project, Captain Hardin. What Mr. Comella said must have been interesting because representatives of UFORCC were invited to visit the offices of BLUE BOOK to brief project personnel on the group's findings!

On February 4, 1956 some members of the Cleveland UFO organization met with some BLUE BOOK people. Not only was it unusual that the meeting was taking place, it was an extraordinary fact that no junior BLUE BOOK staff personnel were involved! BLUE BOOK chief Captain Hardin was there, as was Colonel Erickson representing ATIC. BLUE BOOK scientific advisor, Dr. Robertson was on hand, as well as a Colonel Whedon from the Pentagon (One wonders if he made a special trip from Washington D.C. or he just happened to be in town at the time).

The Cleveland UFO buffs took three hours to present three UFO cases. The military listeners, Comella remembered, were cordial although Colonel Whedon constantly attempted to suggest conventional explanations.

The meeting ended with the military making no promises other than an agreement the Cleveland group would be contacted sometime in the future. (The military contacted them again on June 28, 1956). In parting, the BLUE BOOK officers said to the UFORCC people: "...it was not their policy to discuss specific UFO conclusions with civilians." 41. If Mr. Comella and his associates had convinced the military experts of anything, none of the Air Force officers were about to admit it.

8 February. St. Petersburg, Florida.

The second UFO sighting in four weeks was made on February 8th when a:

"...silvery-white object was seen at St. Petersburg, Fla., this time it crossed the sky from the east to west, then returned in the opposite direction, followed by jets. Mac Dill Airbase denied all knowledge. Mrs. Robert Hoyer, a former airplane spotter, described it as brilliant and star-like." 42.

9 February. Camp Irwin again.

For the second time in a week a visual sighting of a strange object was reported at Camp Irwin, California. Officials at the Armored Combat Training Center recorded this account:

"On 9 February 1956 at about 1300 hours, Sfc Kenneth D. Marrs, and Pfc Ricard, both from Co 'C', 723rd Tank Battalion, observed an unidentified flying object at grid square 3114. The object moved from the North to the above location. It stayed at the above location for one (1) minute. It moved with a tremendous burst of speed from grid square 3114 to grid square 4502. It was observed in this position for about four (4) minutes. The flying object was described as oval in shape, brilliant luminosity, and no noise." 43.

9 February. The CIA.

"Office Responsibilities for Non-Conventional Types of Air Vehicles."

The CIA document about "office responsibilities" is reproduced here for the reader's information. (See document)

One curious thing is that in a CIA document dated 14 June 54 it states that the agency's prime concern was "man-made" non-conventional air vehicles capable of weapon applications. 44. Why did the CIA include the words "man made" in its directive? What kind of air vehicle is not "man-made?" It is fascinating to note that the CIA file on the Senator Russell case was re-written, or fictionalized, and in that bogus condition conforms to a "man-made non-conventional air vehicle." The original Senator Russell UFO report could certainly qualify as a "non-man-made" air vehicle!

10 February. Costa Mesa, California.

"Spying on the airfield?"

A California press report stated: "Two police officers on patrol 'reported seeing two flame-colored discs hovering over the Marine Air Facility.' The officers said the two UFOs 'disappeared quickly when a plane flew over the field.'" 45.

11 February. Air crew spots "Jack-o-lantern" in the Far East. (See teletype message below) 46.

ACTION

1 } 4E4
2 }
3 } 4-4X2a
H.J.

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED EXCEPT PRIOR TO
CATEGORY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

FM HED USAF WASH. D C
TO CHIEF ATIC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB DAYTON OKE
BT

FROM AFOIN-2A1 56842 FOR AFOIN-4 FOLLOWING
MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM FEAF ON 13 FEBRUARY 1956 IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN
THE CATEGORY OF UFOB AND IS FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION. QUOTE THIS
IS A PRELIMINARY UNEVALUATED REPORT. MATS C-124 CREW REPORTS UNIDENTIFIED
FLYING OBJECT SIGHTED 01 FEB 1957 HEADING 459 DEGREES EST TAS 1898
KNTS PLUS, ALT 25,000 FT. POSITION 29-33N/151-32E. NO MARKING OBSERVED.
COLOR WAS YELLOW OR AMBER LIGHT. JACKOLANTERN SHAPE. CREW BEING
INTERROGATED, AND DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED. UNQUOTE
BT

UNCLASSIFIED

No receipt of further info is at this time 2/24/56

9 February 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Responsibility for "Unidentified Flying Objects"

REFERENCE: 1. AD/SI Memorandum for the Record, 9 January 1956, "Office Responsibilities for Non-Conventional Types of Air Vehicles"

2. Special Report #14, Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Aerial Objects (Project Blue Book) by ATIC, dated 5 May 1955

1. In accordance with Reference 1, this Division has assumed responsibility within OSI for Non-Conventional Types of Air Vehicles.

2. This Division proposes to handle this responsibility in the following manner:

a. Files will be maintained in ASD on incoming raw reports where, in our judgement, the subject matter may provide information bearing on foreign weapons' system research or development.

b. Those reports which fit under a. above and also could conceivably provide information on foreign fundamental science developments, will be forwarded to Fundamental Sciences Area for review with a request for return to ASD for filing.

c. Those reports which do not fit a. above and which could conceivably provide information on foreign fundamental science developments will be forwarded to the Fundamental Science Area for retention or destruction.

d. Reports which fit under none of the above will be destroyed.

e. A chronological file of all OSI correspondence and action taken in connection with the United States U.F.O. program will be maintained in ASD.

f. A file of finished intelligence reports published by members of the United States intelligence community on U.F.O. will be maintained in ASD.

11 February. Bastrop, Louisiana.

A "launching." "smoke screens." "500 objects."

A report from Louisiana said:

"A silvery object was first seen by Larry Thompson, 12, in the late afternoon; he called his brothers, Ernest Ray, 8, and Marshall Carl, 15, who spotted another shiny object. The children then summoned their parents, and they all watched five shiny UFOs, which were about 'the size of the evening star' (Venus), darting rapidly back and forth high in the sky over Bastrop. As the objects approached each other, they would turn from a shiny silver to a glowing orange, and discharge a sort of 'smoke screen.' This was followed by the release of smaller 'spark-like' objects from the sides of the larger UFOs. While the five large objects had a definite round appearance, the smaller ones 'really looked like saucers.' There were as many as 500 of the smaller 'saucers' flitting about. They maneuvered at high altitudes for 45 minutes before the large ones disappeared toward the east and north, while the smaller ones moved away in all directions. The police were finally contacted by 5 p.m., but when they went out to look, there was nothing to be seen." 47.

Did these people witness a fleet of space ships setting out on scouting missions?

11 February. CSI meeting.

The turnout for the February 11, 1956 meeting of Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York was smaller than usual (26 people). Perhaps the poor showing was due to the publicity surrounding the release of the Air Force's Special Report #14.

12 February. "The Earth vs. The Flying Saucers." Keyhoe is tricked.

It seemed that Donald Keyhoe had achieved a significant victory when he sold the movie rights to his best seller, Flying Saucers From Outer Space, to Columbia, a major Hollywood studio. The film was to be "made into a documentary" and Keyhoe was asked to make personal appearances to promote the film when it was released.

Curt Siodmak, whose screen credits included TransAtlantic Tunnel and Donovan's Brain, was selected to write the script. Ray Harryhausen, the special effects genius, signed on to give the story a realistic look. At first titled Attack By Flying Saucers, the film was finally released on February 12, 1956 with the title The Earth Vs The Flying Saucers.

Based on what he was led to believe, Keyhoe had good reason to think his UFO message would now reach a vast new audience. His "lone wolf" approach seemed to have paid off. Perhaps he didn't need to belong to an organization like APRO or New York's CSI.

When Keyhoe finally saw the finished film he became furious. The Earth Vs The Flying Saucers was hardly a documentary. The movie was nothing more than a sensational science-fiction fantasy depicting invading saucer men on a wild rampage of destruction.

Keyhoe tried every legal means to get his name removed from the opening credits, but failed. To this day (1993) the video version of the film still has the line: "Suggested by Donald Keyhoe's book Flying Saucers From Outer Space." 48.

... some of the original advertising that appeared when EARTH VS THE FLYING SAUCERS was first shown

TERROR



SEE New York, London, Paris, Moscow shudder under saucer attack!



SEE Washington D. C. men in uniform as they investigate close in!



SEE Saucer-men hunt down Earth-women as horror hits the screen!



SEE Flying saucers hurtle thousands of miles in just a few seconds!



SEE the U. S. Navy battles the Saucers with amazing new ray-weapons!

FROM OUTER SPACE!

*The terrifying truth
about flying saucers
...for those who
believe and those
who scoff!
Sensational
entertainment!*

**FLYING SAUCERS
ARE HERE...
TO DESTROY
HUMANITY!**

EARTH vs THE FLYING SAUCERS

starring **HUGH MARLOWE • JOAN TAYLOR** with DONALD CRUICK
Screen Play by GEORGE WORTHING YATES and RAYMOND T. MARCUS • Screen Story by CURT
SUCKMAN Technical Effects Created by RAY HARRYHAUSER Produced by CHARLES W. SCHORER
Executive Producer SAM BAYDAR • Directed by FRED F. SEARS • A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Springfield (Ma)
Union

Feb. 12, 1956

FLYING SAUCERS THICK AT BIJOU

Weird Movie Shows Evil Designs Within

Now it can be told. The flying saucers that seemed to be so abundant throughout the United States several years back were not friendly.

Their Real Nature

In a weird and somewhat confusing movie entitled "Earth vs. The Flying Saucers," feature attraction at the Bijou, Hollywood reveals the real nature of the men—or should we say things—that occupy the saucers.

The saucer men, according to this latest so-called science fiction movie, are bent upon conquering the earth. After unsuccessfully attempting to achieve this goal without bloodshed, the creatures resort to force.

Ultrasonic rays that shoot from the arms of the saucer men do a fairly thorough job wiping out an entire guided missile installation in the Southwest. Then, after failing to get the heads of the world to meet in Washington to submit to their demands, the robot-like saucer men turn their attention on destroying the nation's capital.

Spurred on by a military leader's stirring challenge, "when an armed expedition lands in our capital, we don't meet it with tea and cookies," all Washington prepares to meet these insolent invaders.

Before the battle is over, the nation's capitol and the Washington and Lincoln Monuments are reduced to rubble. But when all the dust has cleared and the last eerie sounds of the saucers' ray guns have died away, who stands victorious? Why, the earthmen, of course.

The movie doesn't let things die there. In the last scene, the picture's hero, Hugh Marlowe, suggests there may be more of these saucers, and they may attack again. But he callously shrugs off this thought with the statement, "Well, the world is still ours." Co-starring with Marlowe is Joan Taylor.

The cofeature is "The Werewolf."
W. S. B.

AIR CONDITIONED

BIJOU

DOUBLE THRILL BILL!

Having
JOAN TAYLOR
HUGH MARLOWE

PLUS

Best
Show

EARTH
VS.
THE FLYING
SAUCERS

THE
WEREWOLF

12 February. What the UFO movement didn't need was yet another contactee. (See clipping)

APRO moves to New Mexico.

In early 1956 Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen, leaders of APRO, set up shop in New Mexico because they both got civilian employment at Holloman Air Force Base. Their home was the headquarters of their private UFO investigative organization but this unusual hobby apparently posed no problem with their local military bosses. Coral Lorenzen was a secretary in the Test Range Scheduling Office, while her husband Jim worked in the Data Reduction Facility.

There was an immediate pay off to this relocation to the Albuquerque area.

Captain Buchanan, project officer conducting tests on the new Falcon air-to-air missile, shared a UFO experience with the Lorenzens. Evidently the Captain didn't feel the need to conceal such information but, as we shall see, the "higher ups" had a different view of the situation.

It seems a target drone was sent over the test range and Captain Buchanan, flying a F-102 jet fighter armed with a Falcon missile, was assigned the duty of intercepting the "intruder" and shooting it down. The F-102 was suppose to be guided to an intercept automatically by the jet's APG-30 radar unit. During the approach the APG-30 achieved a lock-on which the Captain took for granted until ground radar control, code named "King One," radioed that his plane was veering away from the target drone. Startled, Captain Buchanan switched over to manual control, taking his eye off the radar to make a visual run on the target which was passing by him at a lower altitude. The F-102 plunged downward in a high speed dive, breaking the sound barrier. The resulting sonic boom caused personnel to glance skyward. According to various witnesses, a "bright ovoid body" was seen leaving the area on a rapid, zig-zag course.

"A forgery?"

Due to her position in the Scheduling Office, Coral Lorenzen was able to witness first hand that "document irregularities" were not limited to Special Report #14 (Or the fictionalization of the Senator Russell report). Coral wrote:

"Under ordinary circumstances, the commanding general [Leighton I. Davis] would have been on the phone making inquiries had the report (Buchanan's experience) not reached his desk by 9:00 A.M. On the day following Captain Buchanan's experience there was no Range Summary Report. The notes from individual project officers which provided the basis for the Summary Report were not forthcoming. These notes, or rather a crude facsimile thereof, arrived 23 hours late,

British Woman Says Saucer Pilot Talks

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A 61-year-old British woman told a public audience here she is in contact with a flying saucer pilot from Venus.

Miss Christine Wilcox Lawrence said a saucer captain named "Jarjet" told her about life on the plane. She said she gets a "tingling feeling" in the back of her neck when he wishes to communicate. Then she went into a trance, she added.

She said the period of pregnancy on Venus is only six months, people there speak a "solar language," and the planet has "winged horses."

Wash. Post 2/17/56

all pencilled in the same handwriting, their content plainly indicating a rather inept forgery. On their receipt, Mrs. Lorenzen called General Davis' office to inform him that the material for the report was late, and obviously false; she was merely encouraged to do the best she could. Nowhere in the spurious notes was Captain Buchanan's UFO mentioned. There is little doubt as to the priority selected by the initiator in this case." 49.

15 February. Keansburg, New Jersey. (9:30 p.m.)

"Another launching?"

A press account states:

"At 9:30 p.m. six persons, including one woman and her teen-age children, were all together when the objects were sighted over Sycamore Avenue. At first, a large lighted disc-shaped object was seen hovering over the area; then two smaller discs were ejected from the larger object, and all three sped away at high speed, the two smaller discs following the parent object. Highlands Air Force Station was immediately informed of the incident by the Keansburg police department, who had received the witnesses' calls. According to Captain Feltey of the 26th Air Division at Roslyn, Long Island, radar equipment found nothing." 50.

18 February. Atlantic City, Georgia.

A news story said:

"Two girls driving along Tilton Avenue in Atlantic City saw a golden, disc-shaped object with a haze surrounding it, at 8:30 p.m. 'It was as big as the setting sun,' one of the girls reported. 'It was circling slowly and came down almost to the treetops. Then it darted into the air and out of sight.' 51.

19 February. Paris, France.

"A radar echo twice as large as the largest known aircraft." 52. 53.

France's entire military security system went on special alert after the following incident. (See article)

Soviet warning.

A note in ELUE BOOK files says:

"On February 18, the Soviets warned the U.S. that they can now deliver bombs all over the world by either plane or rocket.

"On this same date Paris reported a mystery object in the skies. Described as twice as large as an ordinary commercial air liner, it was tracked on radar screens by Orly Airport officials." 54.

The Wagner essays.

The New York Daily Mirror tried to explain away the "mushrooming saucer myth" with the writing skill of its star reporter Charles Wagner. (See series of articles)

SAUCER OVER

When a saucer is seen by a human being might be an illusion. But when a saucer with electronic "eyes", then we must be process of laughing — and even more so

EUROPE, gripped in an Arctic spell, was more concerned with keeping warm than with flying saucers on February 19, 1958. It was a clear night with the moon shining brightly amid twinkling stars.

At Orly Airport, Paris, snug in the radar control room thick with the smell of "Gauloise" cigarettes, an operator, his face bathed in the pale green fluorescent light of the radar screen, kept a routine check on air traffic in the area.

The screen was clear and the hands of the clock beside it were coming up for 22.50 hours — seventy minutes to midnight — when a blip with a difference showed up. Interested, the operator leaned forward to get a better look. Immediately, he summoned his colleagues and warned the tower. For here was something unusual; an "echo" twice as large as the echo of the largest

known aircraft. An echo that did not fit into the scheduled traffic pattern for Paris. What's more, it behaved in a manner quite unlike anything the operator had ever seen before.

Cruising around, it would slow down to a hover, rather like a helicopter, only to accelerate at incredible speeds after a short while. Soon after it appeared radar showed it to be directly over Gometz-le-Chatel, Seine et Oise. Thirty seconds later it was 30 kilometres away (18 miles) over Boissy Saint Leger. No need for a slide rule to work out its speed: one kilometre per second, which equals 3,600 kilometres an hour or nearly 2,250 miles an hour.

A second, but more familiar blip then appeared on the screen. It was soon identified as a Douglas Dakota air liner on the regular Paris-London Air France service flying over the military air base at

PARIS

there is some basis to believe that it
 cer is observed by a cold-metal machine
 careful of how we hold our mouth in the
 when both human and electron eye agree!

Les Mureaux, 4,500 feet up; 800 feet lower than the u.f.o. Orly immediately radioed the pilot that a u.f.o. was on its approximate path.

On board, Radio Operator Beaupertuis nearly choked with incredulity — but as he passed Orly's message to the skipper he caught sight of the object through a port-hole. It was on the starboard beam — an enormous thing, rather indistinct in outline, lit here and there by a red glow.

Commenting on the incident in a report to the French Ministry of Civil Aviation, the skipper, Captain Desavoi, said: "For a full thirty seconds we watched the object without being able to decide exactly on its size or percise-shape. "In flight," he added, "it is virtually impossible to estimate distances and dimensions. But of one thing we are certain. It was no civil air liner. For it carried none of the navigation

lights regulations stipulate are a must.

"I was then warned by Orly that the object had moved to my port side, so I turned towards it. But they called to say it had left us and was speeding towards Le Bourget. About ten minutes later control called again to say the object was several miles above us. But we couldn't see it, nor did we see it again."

The odd thing about this particular u.f.o. is that neither Le Bourget nor Pars Observatory picked it up on their radar screens. But on the Orly screen its fantastic waltz over a radius of about 50 kilometres (30 miles) was followed for about four hours.

Other observers to see it included Monsieur Devot, whose home is at Etolles, Seine-et-Oise. His description: "A lighted oil lamp in a strong wind."

Flying Saucers Fact or Fiction

Both Sides Are Persuasive

The Air Force has been charged with covering up on reports of flying saucers. Authors of flying saucer books have been accused of taking the gullible public with hopped-up best sellers. What is the truth behind the Flying Saucer? In this series of articles THE MIRROR presents for the first time the case for and against Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO) as craft from outer space.

By CHARLES A. WAGNER

We scan the skies these starry nights for more than stars or enemy flights.

Thousands of reports of flying saucers, many from competent, trained observers, have made "saucer-ers" of us all in this dawn age of atomic energy.

ARE THEY or are they not? Maybe, says one camp. They may be indeed, says another; making the same syllables work two different meanings. Another fringe group has them visiting us regularly, and one author claims he spoke with a Venusian space-man, climbed aboard his saucer and was taken for a short ride.

Perhaps, as the Persian poet says, a hair divides the false from the true. Harvard's famous astronomer, Prof. Donald Menzel, who leads the forces of skepticism, admits the possibility of saucers in the future.

"Some day a real interplanetary saucer may reach the earth, but I do not know whether that will happen tomorrow or a million years from tomorrow."

But Prof. Menzel finds that so far the reports show little else except that we are living in a time of sky awareness and that reflected lights, mist glows and ice crystals throwing off mirages of movement are behind most of the saucer sightings.

OBVIOUSLY THE need for a coordinator to bring this organized chaos out of its regimented confusion is apparent. And the most obvious coordinator should be, and is, the Air Force. Its Air Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, since 1947 has been engaged in the work of examining and weighing all saucer reports.

The investigators have done a massive and noteworthy job in their "Project Blue Book." A former head of this project, Edward J. Ruppelt, has stated that as far as the Air Force is concerned, "the possibility of the existence of interplanetary craft has never been denied, but that the 'Blue Book' reports offer absolutely no authentic evidence that such interplanetary spacecraft do exist."

Then why are there rumors of Air Force cover-ups on "certain reports"? Why did the Air Force reject Menzel's theories and interpose their own, which are in effect about the same as his? Can it be that the "Blue Book" boys resented Menzel's criticism of their report on the famous Kenneth Arnold saucer sighting?

FLYING SAUCERS as a term came into use with this report. It was June 24, 1947. A Boise, Idaho, businessman who flew his own plane, leaned back at the controls and relaxed gloriously as he neared Mt. Rainier on his way from Chehalis to Yakima, Wash. Kenneth Arnold cherished

that view, its nearness, its infinite drama and spectacular beauty. He knew it was the fourth highest peak in the U.S. and his little plane was all alone up there with all that majesty and wonder.

Suddenly he leaned forward and blinked hard. But clearing his eyes did not erase what seemed to be a whole chain of unfamiliar aircraft flying near the snow-covered mountain walls.

"I COULD SEE their outline quite plainly against the snow as they approached the mountain," said Arnold. "They flew directly south to southeast down the hogback of the range, like geese in a diagonal chainlike line, as if they were linked together they were so shiny they reflected the sun like a mirror. I never saw anything so fast."

Arnold called the chained craft "saucer-like" and clocked the speed at about 1200 mph.

The story hit all front pages and the Air Force set up its "Project Saucer" after more reports began to follow the Arnold sighting.

The Air Force called in Astronomy Professor J. Allen Hynek of Ohio State, and got the report from him that "whatever objects were observed were probably traveling at subsonic speeds and may therefore have been some sort of known aircraft."

THAT SATISFIED the Air Force, but apparently not Dr. Menzel, who says he has seen similar turbulence on snow ridges along with what looks like metallic glints from snow or haze billows. He is further amazed that

the Air Force release of the Arnold case stated that "only a few days after Arnold's sighting, a disc was reported seen over Boise (that was) half circle in shape, clinging to a cloud and just as bright and silvery as a mirror caught in the rays of the sun."

The Air Force overlooked entirely, says Menzel, the significance of the sun dog or mock sun reflections. It continues to overlook the Harvard professor's basic prop holding up his saucer beliefs: the effects of mist, ice crystals or mirages as explaining objects deserving "bona fide saucer" designation.

Yet there are still the unexplained "I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it myself" reports by competent observers. Says the former head of the "Blue Book" project, Edward Ruppelt: "Every time I begin to get skeptical I think of the many reports by experienced pilots and radar operators, scientists and other people who know what they're looking at."

THOSE WHO ALLEGE an Air Force cover up insist that the "fear of panic" is the motive. Are we being visited by Russians in mysterious new aircraft? Or are the "outer space" folk coming in to take a look see in friendly fashion? It may interest scientists to know that our sun is one of about a hundred billion in our galaxy alone.

If every one of these stars had (as our sun has) ten planets around it, the total number of planets would be about a billion billion. Or as many as there would be grains of sand in a pile the size of the Empire State Building.

A friendly little visit by a Venusian, as reported by amateur astronomer George Adamski, would, therefore, be something our little old Earth could justly take as flattery indeed.

SUNDAY MIRROR, FEBRUARY 19, 1956

WHAT'S BEHIND THOSE
**FLYING
SAUCERS?**

**Fact or
Fiction?**

Daily Mirror

NEW YORK 17, N. Y., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1956

Whatever is behind the "flying saucer," most people are convinced that it's something. The easiest thing to do, as the best-selling "saucer writers" are doing, is to charge that the Air Force is hiding some of the "top secret" reports from the public. In this second part of THE MIRROR's series on the truth or falsity of the thousands of UFO reports, we continue to weigh the evidence.

By CHARLES A. WAGNER

They didn't call them saucers then, but as far back as the eighth century A.D. strange lights and objects were seen in the skies. Some were fire balls or meteorites, others had the shapes of dragons and were given evil interpretations, and still others were mock reflections from fires or sun and moon.

Before Harold Wilkins, the British scholar, turned his talents to the saucers, he was an eminent expert on ancient civilizations. His books sold only a respectable number. But his saucer books are totaling many thousands in sales both here and in Great Britain, especially "Flying Saucers on the Attack."

GEORGE ADAMSKI, an American amateur astronomer as he is billed, has had far better fortune. His two books have gone into the hundred thousand bracket. He claims that a Venusian came down in the desert one night and, spotting him in a lonely gully, landed his saucer and came out to greet him.

Later, says Adamski, he went up with the pilot, crawled the ship, even took measurements and learned the Venusian codes. He also claims that on a return visit he was enabled to take photos (with a Polaroid camera) from a six-inch telescope on Mt. Palomar, California, where he lives.

At the moment, these boys are coasting on their successes. As Percy Haughton, the "amud football coach," once said: "If you've carried the ball all the way, you can take your time getting back to scrimmage." But most commentators ignore Adamski, though they give a bit more attention to Wilkins because of his reputation as a scientist.

THE AIR FORCE stresses the quality of "flying saucer" reports, and pleads for accurate details as to horizon position of the sighting, clear statements of speed, etc. The bad reports are filled with chatter and asides which hinder more than they help. No wonder the parrot is known as the best talker and worst flier among the birds.

Maj. Donald Kehoe, U. S. Marine Corps, Ret. red, has been zealously fighting the "saucers" in the Pentagon, especially with respect to the mysterious disappearance of flights of planes sent out to chase or even shoot down suspected "saucers."

Filled with delicious tidbits of inter-office obstinacy and run-around among the brass of both the Navy and the Air Force (at least Kehoe charges obstinacy and run-around) his works have also juiced up the saucer reading circuits to a merry tune of cash registers at the book counters.

THE LADS who run to hard covers claim either complete hush-hush at the Pentagon because of fear of panicking the public, or charge incompetence in analyzing the reports of mysterious sightings. They dismiss the scientific explanations as so much hog wash and set up the strongest alarm:

A harbor pilot we know once said "people are a lot like boats, they float the loudest when they're in a fog."

While it is true that all generalizations are dangerous (including this one) the chief point in the war of the saucer experts is that a fear of panic is the abiding motive that hides all the facts from the people.

They recall what happened on quiet Sunday night at 8 in October, 1938. Hitler had been thundering away at his demands for land, the Japanese were butchering their way into China and the U. S. was trying to get back its broken economy. Suddenly the people heard on the radio that a copper cylinder filled with menacing mighty Martians with leather heads and carrying a death ray had landed in Groves Mill, N. J.

OUT INTO THE STREETS people poured with wet towels over their heads. Mothers ran in panic with their children into the parks, anywhere. The fact that Orson Welles was merely dramatizing a scene from the H. G. Wells novel "The War of the Worlds" had been lost by most listeners because they had tuned in late.

In Ecuador the next year the same kind of panic struck, with a similar program, but this time with more fatal results. A mob burned down the radio station and killed six of the show's personnel.

Drama of another stripe but also involving "little men from interplanetary space" was enacted in Colorado in March, 1950, when a visiting lecturer in a University of Denver science class hinted that he knew about the crash landing of four "saucers" from Venus. All contained little men "from 38 to 44 inches long, looking like Earthmen but beardless. They wore 1890 dress, were not midgets and their shoes were of a material that resembled skin."

MOST OF THE LITTLE MEN were dead, some having been burned "by our atmosphere" and others by the crash landing. The fourth ship however, reportedly came through safely but the little men escaped back into their gau-

cer when "scientists" approached, and fled. The landings were reported as having been made near Aztec, New Mexico, and Durango, Colorado.

The whole thing was later revealed as a kind of "science-stimulating stunt" in which the imagination was given full range, much in the manner of H. G. Wells and Jules Verne stories. But six months later, Frank Scully's book "Behind the Flying Saucers" carried the "little men from Venus" chronicle.

It may not be an accident that sales of science fiction books seem to carry the same upward and downward curves with the numbers of flying saucer sightings reported by the Air Force. These reached a peak of 1,700 individual reports sent in during 1952. They dropped to 429 in 1953 and seem to be showing a clear diminishing to date.

IN SPITE of Maj. Kehoe's charges that the Air Force is keeping a "secret" reel of color film under wraps, made by a member of the armed forces and allegedly showing a flying saucer in full streak, Project Blue Book of the Air Force clearly details the fact that a special camera called the Vidcon is being used to photograph the phenomena wherever possible.

This camera has two lenses and it breaks light so that the object photographed can be far more clearly discerned and analyzed. Radar spotlights have also proved strange and fruitless because, according to many scientists, certain ionization formations of cloud as well as light register on radar screens.

And yet, what happened in a Florida woods one night in August, 1952, when a Scoutmaster and two Scouts suddenly came upon an unidentified flying object? The case has not been completely explained yet. We shall detail it tomorrow.

Continue this series on the full story of the "flying saucers" tomorrow and learn the truth behind the reports.

**Flying
Saucers:**

**In 8th
Century
Mystery,
Too**

Flying Saucers: Fact or Fiction? Observers See 'Em, Hear Them, Even Smell Them

In this third part of THE MIRROR's series analyzing the truth or fiction surrounding Flying Saucers, witnesses for and against are heard. A maze of uncertainty surrounds the whole problem, upon which we hope to throw a new and unbiased light.

By CHARLES A. WAGNER

"Whatever they are, they're around" a caller insisted over the phone, as we were working on this "saucer" chapter. He felt he couldn't go into greater detail, and we suggested that if he had a saucer report to file, Air Force headquarters here would be glad to help him file it properly.

He had heard peculiar buzzings and had seen something too. We didn't tell him that many saucer reports carried details of a whirring sound, along with the alleged sighting. Some also carried odor detections.

IN FACT, ONE of the few still-unresolved "saucer" reports in Air Force files showed evidence of ozone burning and grass scorchings that the detection labs have not been able to clear up.

Captain Edward Ruppelt of the Air Force tells of a case which he calls "one of the wildest UFO reports I ever came across." A scoutmaster and four boys were riding in a car in the pine woods of Florida one night in August, 1932, when the leader, an ex-Marine, saw a strange light in the woods. He left the boys to get estimates. When the boys saw a "big red ball of fire engulfing their leader" they took to their heels.

The scoutmaster came out of the woods almost hysterical with fright. He reported that he had seen and been burned by a saucer hovering right over him, and he showed burns on his arms and his cap. The machete he carried was tested but no radioactivity was found. Investigators traced the ex-Marine's record and found it not too good, but they returned to the spot later, took samplings of the grass and did find scorchings in grass and earth. No one has been able to explain these. Ruppelt, in his book "The Report on UFO," suggests that the ozone odors, the reported heat and the burning could have been achieved by induction charges passing through metal plates.

If the whole thing was a hoax, it was done by a master. The victim was, however, very prompt in hiring a press agent, a fact which did not lend buttressing to his reliability history.

MAN IS NOT only a most imaginative being but a very lonely one. Nobody likes a knocker and if you knock down a seemingly clear saucer report, you are not the popular party in the park.

One is reminded of the drama critic Percy Hammond's almost confessed embarrassment when he discovered that, in his review of a musical, he had knocked "everything but the chorus girls' legs—and Nature anticipated me there."

Astronomer Donald Menzel has calculated that the loneliness of this planet begs a description out in space. The planet Pluto, largest orbit in all our solar system, is invisible to the naked eye. If you tried to count all the stars in our Milky Way and took a second to count each star, it would take you a thousand years to get the sum.

The thought of this vast emptiness in which our earth finds itself has been expressed in music and poetry unwritten, in the human heart's lonely longings. While the fact does insure this planet against collision, on a time-scale beyond imagining, it also is reflected in the human urge for planetary companionship, even by long voyages.

EVERY VIEW OF the starry heavens is a sales talk for science fiction. Every new supersonic aircraft model trial run will bring saucer reports, because these craft, when they reach certain angles of sight, tend to flatten off and appear disc-like. Especially the F102 Delta wing Interceptor Jet. And as Shakespeare said "Imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown, and gives to airy nothing local habitation and a name."

The heavens thus sum up our source and our destiny. Even with Galileo's crude telescope (and incidentally, Harvard was only a few years old when it received this glass as a gift) we began to chart and clock voyages in space.

Now that both telescope and microscope in might of sight are so greatly grown, now that the atom has placed the creative forces of the heavens themselves within the power of Man, our imagination becomes all daring and limitless.

The Harvard astronomers feel that, long before interplanetary saucers land, we shall be able to contact their pilots. Says Prof. Menzel in his book "Flying Saucers" (Harvard Univ Press):

"There is no obvious limit to the information that could be exchanged. Most irksome would be the delay between sending the message and getting the answer. A radio signal that circles the earth seven times in a second will take at least three minutes (and sometimes 20 minutes) to reach Mars."

He urges radio listening posts on interplanetary watch instead of saucer sighting alerts. Even if there is no answer, he points out with logic that this does not mean an answer will not eventually come. Only a century ago, no one on this planet could intelligently discuss radio communication.

To show how easily time can fool us, it was only 59 years ago that even so great a genius as Thomas A. Edison in answering a reporter's query on a flying saucer like "airship" sighted in 1897 wrote:

"I am not figuring on inventing an airship. I prefer to devote my time to objects which have some commercial value. At best, airships would be only toys."

THAT THE AIRSHIP should not only become miraculous reality in the space of 59 years, even with Edison's mind underplaying it so ironically, but that interplanetary possibilities should hit the skies as well in so short a time, offers good soil for reflection.

Only a few months after Kenneth Arnold had sighted the string of "saucers" near Mt. Rainier in 1947, Goddard Air Force Base in Fort Knox, Ky., sent up four F31 planes to investigate something that looked like "an ice cream cone topped with red" in the heavens. The F31s were fast fighters, now obsolete.

Flight leader Capt. Thomas Mantell contacted the tower with an initial report: "I am closing in now to take a look. It is directly ahead of me and still moving at about half my speed. The thing looks metallic and of tremendous size. It's going up and forward now as fast as I am. That's 360 mph. I'm going up to 20,000 and if I'm no closer I'll abandon chase."

That was the last heard from Mantell. Later that day his body was found in the wreckage of his plane near Fort Knox.

Read of the Mantell findings and new reports of strange "saucer" phenomena in tomorrow's story of the MIRROR's Flying Saucer Investigation.

(DAILY MIRROR)
FEBRUARY 21, 1956

Flying Saucers: Fact or Fiction? Gleaming Lights Led Fliers to 'Battle'—and to Death

DAILY MIRROR
FEBRUARY 22, 1956

The lure of flying saucers not only involves the imagination of all of us but, in these times especially, is based on fear as well. If these "things" are around, they are either friendly or fearsome. If they are fiction, our concern is even greater that they be kept fiction. In today's chapter of THE MIRROR's flying saucer inquiry we explore the evidence further.

By CHARLES A. WAGNER

What was it that Capt. Mantell had chased to his death near Fort Knox on Jan. 7, 1948, when he went up on his last UFO mission? The best thought in the matter is that he was chasing a "mock sun" or solar reflection.

Sundogs, as they are called too, race on ahead at the same speed of the observer. At 3 p. m. there is enough color in the sky to account for the "red top of the cone" that had been sighted.

The official Air Force release reveals that "Mantell probably blacked out at 20,000 feet from lack of oxygen and died of suffocation before the crash."

A FEW MONTHS later in 1948 Lt. George F. Gorman reported that he had "engaged in a 27 minute dogfight with a flying saucer" over Fargo, N. D. He was on a routine F-31 patrol flight and as he was returning to his base he noticed what seemed to be the tail light of a plane a thousand yards off.

On checking the tower, he found that no other plane was nearby. He closed in on the disc, which seemed to be making a pass at the tower. But the ball of light dodged and ducked and Gorman got nowhere in the chase.

It was finally determined by the Air Force that the pilot was shadow boxing balls of light that were suspended from balloons. More likely was one scientist's explanation that these lights were similar to those called "foo fighters" by airmen in World War II—ghost lights caught by atmospheric crystallizations that persist even harder when pilots try to shake them off.

WEATHER balloons when they take the slip stream of atmosphere travel at terrific speeds and account for 15 percent of the saucer reports. The sheen and sturdiness of their covering is such that they throw off reflection which has the appearance of metal.

From the windshield of a cockpit, a ball of light can bring in startling visions ahead. Maj. Houseman of the N. Y. Air Force office directed us to an unusually clear and pointed report in "Flying Magazine" made by W. A. Shanklin, a DC-3 pilot with 13,000 hours as a pilot.

On a recent run along the Wichita-Kansas City airway the pilot stiffened when he saw a silver disc clearly ahead. Then he saw another and another and noticed that just before each went out of sight "they seemed to pause, then shoot out into space with a terrific burst of speed."

THEY WERE perfect reflections in the windshield of silver ponds or tanks directly below them. Once his copilot told him to "look out! break left!" over Lubbock, Tex., after sighting

what he thought was "a saucer with flames shooting out of its sides." The windshield had picked up reflections of two wavering lines of brush fire below and had produced a flaming circle for the startled airmen.

Shanklin further reports: "One evening my heart was nearly jarred from its mounts by the awesome sight of a red disc high in the sky traveling at a steady clip. The copilot and I rubbed our eyes and began muttering to ourselves before we realized it was a translucent balloon catching the rays of the sun which had set red behind the mountains."

Many commercial pilots have similar stories but, like the Indian smoke signal fire writer who watched an atomic cloud and observed "I wish I'd said that", they are not always as articulate as they would like to be.

SHORTLY AFTER this assignment was taken on, we decided from our knowledge of the repository of the world's greatest collection of sky photos (at the Harvard Observatory) that we would investigate one phase of this saucer business seemingly untouched before.

Ever since 1890, Harvard telescope cameras have been making from eight to 13 sky photos every night in all parts of the world. We knew of this and reasoned that, with over a half million photos thus accumulated, there should be something showing beside the star objectives if flying saucers had ever crashed through in all that time.

Our hunch paid off. Prof. Fred Whipple, director of the observatory and our leading astronomer now engaged in work on the government's artificial satellite program told us:

"Besides the half million plates, we have been making meteor photos at two observation points in Mexico for the past eight years and we've never seen a thing on so-called saucers."

So-called saucer photos are the easiest to make, say the experts. In fact the "saucer shot" has been something of a camera lark ever since UFO reports reached their peak. An ash can overthrown high in the air can give a realistic effect if spun, with the camera at the proper angle.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a few calls since this series began offering photos of "saucers" but with careful examination the "saucer shot" is usually shown to be

roof, turns out to be a soot of light totally without detail and whose origin can be explained in a dozen ways.

A recent report of flying saucers "seen in New Jersey" turned out to be the white disks of searchlights used in some Broadway film opening.

Very often these roving shafts of brilliant light, even in the clearest atmosphere are cut off by thin layers of stratus cloud and leave perfect discs moving at incredible speeds.

Three percent of saucer sightings are listed as of completely unknown origin. Tomorrow some of these weird reports will be studied.

Flying Saucers: Fact or Fiction? Many Are 'Sighted,' But Few Remain Unexplained

Concern about flying saucers is widespread and interest almost universal. Therefore this newspaper believes that an approach to the truth, as far as it is attainable from evidence at hand, is vital. This series of articles, which closes tomorrow, has tried to present the case for and against saucers as mysterious craft from outer space. The time for conclusions is near.

By CHARLES A. WAGNER

The records show that three percent of "saucer" sightings carry the stamp UNKNOWN on them. Many saucer believers feel that one sighting that cannot be explained is quite enough. But is it?

Curiously the "unknowns" invariably carry slim details; too slim for investigators to fasten gauges upon. Even the radar-reported cases without visual sightings seem useless.

One of the "unknowns" in Air Force files is the case of the naval aviation student and his wife who were attending a drive-in film show on April 20, 1952. They and a good part of the audience saw several groups of objects flying overhead. The Air Force does not state where:

"There were from two to nine objects in each group and there were about 20 groups. The groups flew in a straight line. The objects were shaped like conventional aircraft, but each had a red glow surrounding it and was glowing itself, although it was a cloudless night."

Most of the handful of reports listed as unexplainable are as scant as this one. But it must be said for the Air Force that there is no tendency to cover up even on these, which could be made at least understandable on the basis of thin mist layers picking up crystal glow in the atmosphere. Just why Dr. Donald Menzel's explanations are so often overlooked by the Air Force is indeed puzzling.

IT IS EMINENTLY clear to us, however, that in its difficult UFO research on the whole, the Air Force has been superb in its "flying saucer" work, despite the accusations of the meteor merchants who see in every crowd a silver lining.

In its final report, just released, breakdown on causes of UFO sightings show balloons, 28 percent; aircraft, 21 percent; astronomical, 23 percent; other explainable causes, 20 percent; reports with no details at all, 7 percent, and the unknowns as above cited, 3 percent.

The Pentagon does not eliminate altogether the possibility that aircraft of new and startling design, such as the new swept-back jet fighters, will produce disc-like visual semblances. Just what the growing army of disc-oversers of saucers will do when the Defense Department's own AVRO saucers lift the skies, we cannot imagine.

OF COURSE, nothing is certain but death and taxes. Naturally, a myth as tempting and as picturesque as interplanetary ships will not soon down. The science fiction fans whose minds have been ushered into the fantastic realms of outer space will not see saucers

But for most of us we feel from the evidence at hand that there is far more to worry about from the other side of our own planet than any other planet or galaxy. Frankly, there is a chance that the Reds have been putting up a saucer-like job in advance of our own. Without violation of our own territory, they may have flown over parts of the globe from which many of the UFO reports have emanated of late.

A saucer "patrolman" reminded us yesterday that "the last key on the bunch often unlocks the door." Granted—provided there is a set of keys. The saucer-citing enthusiasts who are not prone to employ scientific explanations for phenomena really want to keep their beliefs.

Those with whom we have spoken use their scattered bits of proof as a drunk uses a lamp post for support, rather than illumination.

THE FINDINGS of our best scientific minds which not only do not believe in outerspace craft, but will not even mention them if they can avoid it stir no

hair on the science fiction fan's head. The conclusions of our greatest astronomers leave them as cold as the north side of a graveyards in Winter. Like the bluebird that carries the sky on its back, the galaxy gladiators make of the empty reaches of Space a garden of fantasy.

What is growing in our time is a new myth that wears the guise of science, of which interstellar saucers are only a small ritual. In the Hindu religion, over 250 millions of humans are permitted only two very human and very laudable fabrications: if it will save a life, and if it will compliment a woman. In this science fiction myth as now much routine, everything goes, including reason itself. The new godhead is some monstrous and vicious Supreme Intelligence that runs counter to true religion.

In view of such reporting as has inundated the Air Force on UFO sightings, it is a miracle that a clear, calm and sensible summary of the situation has emerged.

SECRETARY of the Air Force Donald Quarles says:

"On the basis of this study, we believe that no objects such as those described as flying saucers have flown over the United States. I am certain that even the unknown three percent could have been explained if more complete observational data had been available."

No shred of physical evidence has ever been turned up in any case of a reported unidentified aerial object, say the government

investigators. They are not saying that evidence may not at some future date show up. But it has not shown as of now. What has shown have been a lot of other things.

INCLUDED in these may be put the hoaxes. In August 1952 people in Columbus, Ohio, saw a tremendous round object moving across the sky. It was about 25 feet in diameter with a transparent cover and a greyish perimeter which moved slowly and steadily by it shot out a trail of smoke.

Someone phoned a news desk to shout hysterically that it's part of a worldwide mapping expedition by an enemy government.

Read the end of this episode and others, along with the final conclusion on flying saucers in THE MIRROR Friday.

DAILY MIRROR,

FEBRUARY 23, 1956

**Flying Saucers:
Fact or Fiction?****'There's One Born
Every Minute' About Sums It Up**

Flying saucers are present-day designations of sightings in the skies that have been recorded ever since Biblical times. In this last article of a series, THE MIRROR draws its conclusions after careful investigation based on the best knowledge available concerning so-called interplanetary saucers.

By CHARLES A. WAGNER

"There's a saucer born every minute" is the present-day version of P. T. Barnum's famous barb hurled at a gullible humanity. And the hoaxers take swift advantage of our weaknesses, as they have always done.

Early in the 18th century, England was infested with hoaxes. The public was ripe for these ideas with the rise of the industrial revolution. One nobleman amassed \$1,000,000 in stock receipts for the production of a perpetual motion wheel.

Another even collected a half million by hiding mysteriously the enterprise itself, and announcing simply that it was "an undertaking of great and strange advantage but is nobody to know what it is."

EARLY IN THE 19th century a New Yorker named Lozler convinced thousands that Manhattan Island should be sawed off at the lower (weaker and sinking) end and attached to the firmer upper ground, at Kingsbridge. After handling millions in city and construction funds and with Mayor Stephen Allens full cooperation, New York's sultan of salesmen new town on a tide of indignation when the deception fizzled. He was never prosecuted because this would have embarrassed the innocents even more.

In Edison's day and much nearer our age of wonders, John W. Keely in the Fifth Ave. Hotel took stockholders for millions with a generator he demonstrated which was supposed to produce "atomic energy" by vibration of musical chords. After his death, it was found that he had rigged up a compressed air circuit from the hotel basement to his suite.

The so-called Verusian landings reported March 8, 1930, in New Mexico and Colorado previously detailed here, were described originally as also having been achieved by the space craft allegedly employing "lines of magnetic force" which broke near earth. Sheer nonsense. For physics clearly states that magnetic lines of force can never be broken. That hoax was grounded in 1930 on the same "magnetic formula" which John Keely used to such spectacular advantage in '90.

Little green men from other planets have been popping out of space craft (out of bottles of moonshine would be more appropriate) with increasing frequency. The Rhesus monkey found on the highway in Atlanta was seen "coming out of a saucer parked nearby" thus making monkeys of space ship cultists again.

For years a carnival hustler out West has been trying to sell the tent men a preserved 24-inch foetal monster as "a little man from Mars." With visions of the money made on the famous Cardiff Giant statue hoax

in mind, the hustler has come down in price to \$200. With no takers.

THE VAST ROUND object which the people of Columbus, Ohio, saw and from which "trails of fuel combustion plumed" was found by the Air Force to be a carnival balloon on a lark. Truly there's a saucer born every minute, and examples are strung through history like Arnold's string of original "saucer" sightings near Mt. Rainier on June 24, 1947.

Thousands of well meaning, sincere, intelligent people have formed "saucer societies" all over the country in the firm and unshakable belief that interplanetary craft are trying to reach our planet. Nothing will move them from this assumption. One thinks of the definition of a legend as a fable which has attained the dignity of age.

Scapegoats are easily found for the conflicts of reports. The favorite whipping boy at the moment is the Air Force, charged with hiding damaging "evidence" from the public. The evidence, which is clear and open to everyone, just isn't there. Logical thinking would erase this blunder if only on the basis that such censorship would politically damage the military with irreparable enormity.

The saucer cultists also point out that scientists are in disagreement among themselves in some early reports of sightings, this was partially true but by now there is a climate of complete calm to the point of embarrassment among them concerning the interplanetary cruise myth.

Most reputable scientists worth their salt are either working on our artificial satellite program or laugh the whole interstellar disc idea off.

THIS DOES NOT mean that scientists have not been wrong before. But as they say, there are no saints named in the Bible. Scientists are human and subject to human error. And 50,000 of them can't be wrong. Unless they have other motives, reputable men in the field agree on basic principles of astronomy, physics and chemistry. Ghosts do not interest them.

We are in a death race with a formidable enemy, a real enemy whose energies are not as all tapped by chasing superhuman beings from other planets, and mysterious forces that defy all science and logic.

There are no outer space saucer reports emanating from Moscow, though plenty of fabricated yarns concerning real sky objects and their alleged territorial violations come from the Kremlin. That kind of gas fills weather balloons, and builds the same sort of fear that the carnival balloon built over Columbus, Ohio, in 1948. There is no shame in admitting error. Actually, it is like saying we are wiser today than we were yesterday.—The End—



Capt. Edward Ruppelt, the Air Force's "flying saucer" expert,

13 February. Labrador. "Its not logical."

A military teletype message stated:

"UFOB. APPROX 13/0255Z TWO F-89'S WERE 40 MILES SE OF GOOSE BAY LABRADOR ON ROUTINE TRAINING WHEN ONE FIGHTER HAD VISUAL AND RADAR CONTACT WITH AN OBJECT WHICH RAPIDLY ENCIRCLED F-89D WHICH WAS INDICATING 26 (260?) KNOTS AT 20,000 FEET. 1/LT (...deleted) PILOT STATED THE LIGHTS WERE ABOUT 3/4 MILE AWAY. THE COLOR WAS PRE-DOMINATEY GREEN WITH RED AND SEEMED TO ME FLASHING. THE OBJECT WAS OBSERVED VISUALLY ABOUT ONE MINUTE. THE OTHER FIGHTER AIRCRAFT ALSO HAD RADAR CONTACT. ABOUT 15 MINUTES LATER AN OBJECT WAS OBSERVED ON RADAR BY ACFT CONTROLLERS LT(...deleted) AND LT(...deleted) 38 MILES SW.OF GOOSE BAY. NO MOVEMENT. THE FIGHTERS WERE VECTORED UPON THE OBJECT AND HAD PADAR CONTACT BUT FADED WHEN AIRCRAFT GOT WITHIN 8 MILES. WEATHER AT THE TIME OF SIGHTING WAS CLEAR VISIBILTY 20 MILES WITH ICE CRYSTALS." 55.

No additional data was obtained in a follow up message. The Air Force carried this report as "Unknown." A letter in the same file mentions a puzzlement with the reported radar target. (See letter below)

HEADQUARTERS
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
 AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
 WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



REPLY TO: TDEED
 CITE OF: TDEED
 SUBJECT: Goose Bay, Labrador, 12 Feb 56

11 Feb 65

TO: TDEW/SGT Moody

The information in this report is too incomplete for an evaluation to be made. It is not logical for a genuine target to "fade" and disappear when the fighter gets close to it - the normal situation is for the target to get stronger the closer the fighter gets to it.

TDEED
 ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

21 February. Camp Irwin, California.

UFO reports recorded for the third time in three weeks at Camp Irwin triggered a strong official reaction. This time air defense units in the area detected strange targets on radar. An official document states:

"The sightings (the visual ones on the 2nd and on the 9th, plus the radar returns) were reported to the George Air Force Base Intelligence Officer. Air Force personnel made a visit to this installation for further information. Coordination with the 47th AAA Brig. Intelligence Section has been made.

"Radar sightings were made in three different locations of aircraft or flying objects that could not be confirmed by visual observations, or a confirmed report from our Air Det. Tower as to aircraft in the reservation area. Radar sightings were within the eight mile limit of the radar band." 56.

21 February. French probe the 'Phantom of Orly.' (See article)

22 February. East Rockaway, Long Island.

"Her mother scoffed."

An issue of the CSI Newsletter carried this:

"Mary Lou Gillespie signed on as a member of Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York even through her mother scoffed at UFO stories. On the afternoon of February 22th about 3:00 p.m. at East Rockaway, Long Island, Mary's mother glanced up at an airliner passing overhead. She noticed something in the sky above the passenger plane which had the appearance of a 'slanting dark line.' This 'line' then changed shape, revealing the fact that it was a tremendous disc flipping over, actually light-colored and only the thin edge dark. The woman does not say the thin disc was stalking the airplane, only that it sped away on a semi-circular course in the general direction of New York City. She immediately phoned nearby Mitchel Field and talked to a Lt. Newbauer who spoke so sarcastically about UFOs she hung up. 57.

23 February. Brooklyn, New York. Mary's mother's sighting confirmed?

An indication that there was UFO activity in the New York area is the sighting by an Army enlisted man some 24 hours later. The Army man, a George Pierce, spied a saucer-shaped object, glowing with a blue-colored light, flying around above Brooklyn for about ¼ hour. A rumbling noise was heard and smoke trailed from the disc as it maneuvered in the sky. Just before it flew away in the direction of the East River, the UFO seemed to circle Idlewild airport. 58.

25 February. The Saturday Review reviews. (See article)

French Probe 'Flying Saucer' *2/21/56*

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP)—The French government sought today to solve the mystery of the "Phantom of Orly," a gigantic flying-saucer-like object which whirled across the airport's radar screen at supersonic speed last Friday.

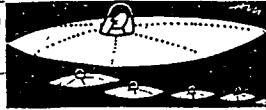
It was the third time in less than a year that the "phantom" has been charted on radarscopes at the busy international airfield outside of Paris. The object was described as about twice the size of the largest known plane, moved at times at an estimated 2000 miles an hour and hovered around the airport for about four hours.

A detailed check disclosed that the radar equipment was in excellent working condition.

A veteran Air France pilot reported spotting flashing red lights in the area in which the radar placed the "phantom" after taking off for London.

The Saturday Review

FEBRUARY 25, 1956



The Latest on the Flying Saucer

AT THIS moment there is at large in this country and in Europe, Siegfried Mandel wrote in "The Great Saucer Hunt" [SR Aug 6, 1955], "a sizable group of men and women propelled by missionary fervor and determined to inform mankind that flying saucers from Venus and Mars have landed on our 'execrable' planet—a signal that it is high time for us to mend our petty ways. They are busy grinding out their visions in pamphlets, in amateurish magazine, newspaper, and book form, all the while assuring readers and members of 'flying saucer clubs' strung across the North American continent that the pure in heart who turn their eyes heavenward with soulful expectation may be rewarded by similar Venusian or Martian visitations."

In the past seven months the literature of flying saucers has been augmented by four important additions:

- A document the size of a small-city telephone directory, issued last October by the U. S. Air Force, that reports on its investigation of some five thousand "saucer sightings." Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles summed up the official conclusions: "On the basis of this study we believe that no objects such as those popularly described as flying saucers have flown over the United States. I feel certain that even the 3 per cent [listed as 'unknown'] could have been explained as conventional phenomena if more complete observational data had been available."
- Three new books reviewed below by Mr. Mandel.

"THE FLYING SAUCERS UNCENSORED," by Harold T. Wilkins (Citadel Press, \$3.50), like its predecessor, "Flying Saucers on the Attack," is a weird collection of hearsay and spooky gossip larded with intimations that supernatural specimens are using saucer vehicles to tour our planet. Mr. Wilkins calls for a readjustment of scientific thinking to encompass four-dimensional mutants—creatures and spaceships—who can change shape and activity at will. To support this plea he cites one "case" report after another, ranging from startled pilots to hysterical teen-agers.

• A sixteen-year-old Australian schoolgirl reports: "[The flying saucer] burst into light a bluish, silver-gray light. It hovered twenty yards away on the top of the factory gate as if it wanted me to look for it, or as if it wanted to look for me."

• An Ohio woman reports a communique from one Ashtar, commander of the Vela space fleet, containing a warning against wars on earth which might endanger the solar system.

• April 29, 1954. At Jacksonville, Fla., housewives complain of holes of mysterious origin in newly laundered clothing.

• From Portugal Senhor Ferreira reports "two eight-foot giants in metal suits, who emerged from a thing like a flying cup."

Add to this one-eyed men seen in France and little bearded men seen in Italy. The reports are bundled into chapters and ominously tagged "The Coming of the Titans," "Unseen Worlds Without End," "Is There a Cosmic General Staff?" and "The Earth's Gravest Hour."

"THE FLYING SAUCER CONSPIRACY," by Donald E. Keyhoe (Henry Holt, \$3.50), like its author's book, "Flying Saucers from Outer Space," reflects an attempt to stay closer to reality by using only cases registered with the Air Force, but its interpretations differ from those of the Pentagon. To buttress his conviction that the saucers are interplanetary machines Major Keyhoe turns to foreign authority. British Air Marshal Lord Dowling is quoted to this effect, and a spokesman of the Royal Australian Air Force is quoted as saying, "The flying saucers could be interplanetary. We should be able to fly into space in forty years. Why shouldn't people on other planets have already reached this stage?"

Typical of some "puzzlers" Major Keyhoe cites to prove his case is the affair of the jet plane stationed at Michigan's Kimross Air Force Base, which in 1953 raced after an unidentified flying object and disappeared on the radar screen after it had merged with the mysterious object. Since there were no traces of the plane or its two occupants, and official explanations were unsatisfactory, Major Keyhoe considers the possibility of "saucer kidnappers" who transported their victims to Mars.

Major Keyhoe's book is full of the logic practised by most saucer enthusiasts. Once they accept the idea of earth visitations by outerspace creatures and machines they follow up a weak assumption with still weaker conclusions. Major Keyhoe ultimately lapses into speculation that includes saucer bases and construction activity on the moon and hairy dwarfs which pilot the saucers.

"THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS," by Edward J. Ruppelt (Doubleday, \$4.50), rehashes a good deal of old "saucer literature." However, the former head of the U. S. Air Force Project Blue Book does include material which other saucer enthusiasts have conveniently overlooked or glossed over in their writing. Mr. Ruppelt shows that in a number of instances when Air Force planes raced after what they supposed to be saucer craft these were later discovered to be weather balloons. He shows that some widely accepted reports of physical contact with saucers, such as the "Florida scoutmaster case," are patent fakes. In this case a scoutmaster claimed he was stung by a red ball of fire floating out of a saucer just as he was set to attack it with a machete. Subsequent inquiry showed that the man had a record as a congenial bar. Mr. Ruppelt describes the painstaking analysis to which Air Force material was subjected by a body of prominent scientists, whose conclusion was that there was nothing in it to support the thesis that outerspace creatures are visiting our earth. Yet, he is curiously indecisive in his own conclusions, leaving the door wide open to uninvited galactic guests.

—SIEGFRIED MANDEL

Five New Looks

SR has asked five writers and other prominent personalities who have become interested in flying saucers to answer two questions:

Have you yourself ever seen a flying saucer?

What do you believe is the origin and the intent of the saucers?

HAROLD T. WILKINS, author of "Flying Saucers on the Attack" and "Flying Saucers Uncensored," resides in England.

I HAVE twice seen a flying saucer. Once on November 1, 1950, 6:20 P.M. (18:20) at Bexleyheath, Kent, twelve miles from central London. It was a luminous ball, seen by me on a clear night, and I watched it pass into a band of cirrocumulus cloud in the zenith and even twenty minutes later it had not reappeared. Also, on July 23, 1954, at 6:25 A.M. (06:25) when a strange red cylinder, with no wake or exhaust, no ports, rudders, or gear passed, ten minutes after the end of seasonal, sub-stratosphere British Royal Air Force maneuvers, with which it was not connected, it was visible over low hills of Chislehurst, Kent, and passed towards the southern shores of England.

No one knows the intent of the flying saucers or their geographical origin, although one may suspect that they may use the moon or even Mars as a stopover place—in any cosmic trip to our earth. So far as my fairly extensive and worldwide data go, I have no evidence that any friendly contact has been made by these flying saucer entities with people of the earth and therefore I have as yet nothing whatever on which to dogmatize.



—Lynn Hopkins. —Walter R. Fleischer.

Donald Keyhoe, Edward J. Ruppelt, Donald H. Menzel, Jackie Gleason.

Latest on the Flying Saucer

Continued

DONALD E. KEYHOE, retired U.S. Air Force major, author of "Flying Saucers from Outer Space" and "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy."

I HAVE never seen a flying saucer but in 1952 I saw a UFO [Unidentified Flying Object] tracked by radar at the control center of Washington National Airport. I have simply tried to do a straight reporting job collecting authentic and verified reports.

DONALD H. MENZEL, professor of astrophysics, director of the Harvard College Observatory and author of "Flying Saucers."

ANYONE who is prepared to believe those authors who claim to have seen a flying saucer land, to have talked with its occupants, or even to have ridden in a saucer should realize that the documentation of the phenomena. When we note that the theories proposed by the saucer occupants strongly resemble the psychoceramic (i.e., crack-pot) theories concocted by uneducated trunks to explain the workings of the universe we may properly suspect the entire world of saucer writers, though they may not have seen a flying saucer themselves, just sighting after sighting as an attempt to show conclusively that these sightings could not possibly have a simple explanation in terms of known, natural phenomena.

Certain of these writers have maintained that the Air Force has classified the subject of saucers because the general public is not ready to contemplate the fact of a potential invasion from outer space. Unfortunately, the most concrete evidence for the belief in the existence of flying saucers in the first place is the fact that the Air Force has been fit to classify information concerning them. I have considered this classification unwarranted since the saucers in no way threaten National Security.

The beings who control the saucers I believe are attempting to learn all possible details of our civilization, the earth's atmosphere and climate, with the intention of eventually making contact. Whether their motives are friendly, neutral, or hostile I do not know, but so far I have seen no conclusive proof that they are hostile. I believe that the saucers, or some of them, are using Mars and more recently the moon as bases of opera-

I have seen many flying saucers and a great majority of them are reflections from a material object like a distant balloon, a distant plane, a peculiar cloud, a piece of paper, the feather of a bird, or a spider web. Bright stars and planets have accounted for their shape. Certain flying saucers are due to ice crystals in the atmosphere or to peculiar effects of refraction. The effects can be startling—even frightening. And yet they are in no sense mysterious if one has the facts of science to work with. I had the good fortune to see one of the famous green fireballs of New Mexico, in fact the very one mentioned by Donald Keyhoe in "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy." I saw it from White Sands, the night of September 13, 1954, where half a dozen astronomers and their families were having a picnic. We all saw it and agreed that it was beautiful and spectacular—but not mysterious. The greenness comes from the abundant element magnesium. Keyhoe states that the fireball was at 20,000 feet, whereas my calculations indicated that it was at least 350,000 feet above the earth.

Flying saucers are natural phenomena, have been visible for centuries in many cases, and pose no problem. They are not, even by the remotest stretch of imagination, vehicles from outer space.

tion for their reconnaissance of the earth. It is possible the saucers originate from Mars but this has not been proved.

EDWARD J. RUPPELT headed an Air Force investigation into flying saucers for two years and is author of "The Report on Flying Objects."

I would have never seen a flying saucer. An answer to the question of the intent of these flying saucers and their origin would be nothing but wild speculation.

JACKIE GLEASON, the noted entertainer, reflects the opinion of many other laymen who also are convinced that flying saucers are real.

I have never seen a flying saucer anywhere personally but have read published flying saucer literature. Most of this literature is ridiculous, but amongst the trash there are some undeniable points that cannot be refuted even by the United States Government.

The most concrete evidence that saucers are real is the fact that there was an organization of scientists called "The Rock Hounds," who believed that there actually were flying saucers. They recorded on machines for just that purpose radioactively beyond normal wherever the saucers were sighted. The entire story is told in a portion of Edward J. Ruppelt's book, "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects."

As for the intent of the flying saucers and their geographic origin, I am not sure where they originate but it is almost certain that their jumping off place is the moon. I think that their purpose in visiting us is to get geographic information and to find out all that they would have to contend with if they decide to make an absolute communication with us.

29 February. South Africa. Strange green meteor. (See BLUE BOOK file card)

PROJECT RECORD CARD

1. DATE 29 February 1956	2. LOCATION South Africa Victoria West, Cape Province	12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 2110 GMT 29/1910Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Civilian	13. Was Astronomical Meteor <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION six seconds	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE northerly
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF OBSERVING Object emerging from luminous cloud. Motion included standing still, speeding up, and exploding. No sound. Bright green. Illuminated countryside. Object slowly from cloud and gathered speed. Exploded. Looked like huge drop of water. Initial observation in SW. Obj exploded in West. Thought to be a sort of meteor.		11. COMMENTS Observer right in opinion that object was a sort of meteor. Excellent observation of bold. Brightness illuminated the surrounding area, and object exploded.

AFSC FORM 100 (REV 20 SEP 50)

March.

The cover story of the March issue of Mechanix Illustrated showed the widely circulated artist conception of the A.V. Roe saucer plane that was pictured with the Air Force's release of Special Report #14. The Mechanix Illustrated commissioned rocket scientist/writer Willy Ley to explain to its readers how a disc-shaped aircraft might operate. The Air Force had to be happy with the article since encouraged belief the Roe design was practical and perhaps operational in the near future.

Demons?

The March 1st issue of Gray Barker's Saucerian Bulletin had this curious note: "A new saucer research group, recently organized in Thailand, ceased its activities almost as quickly as they began. Its organizer doesn't even want to receive mail about saucers. He believes the saucerians are demons." 59.

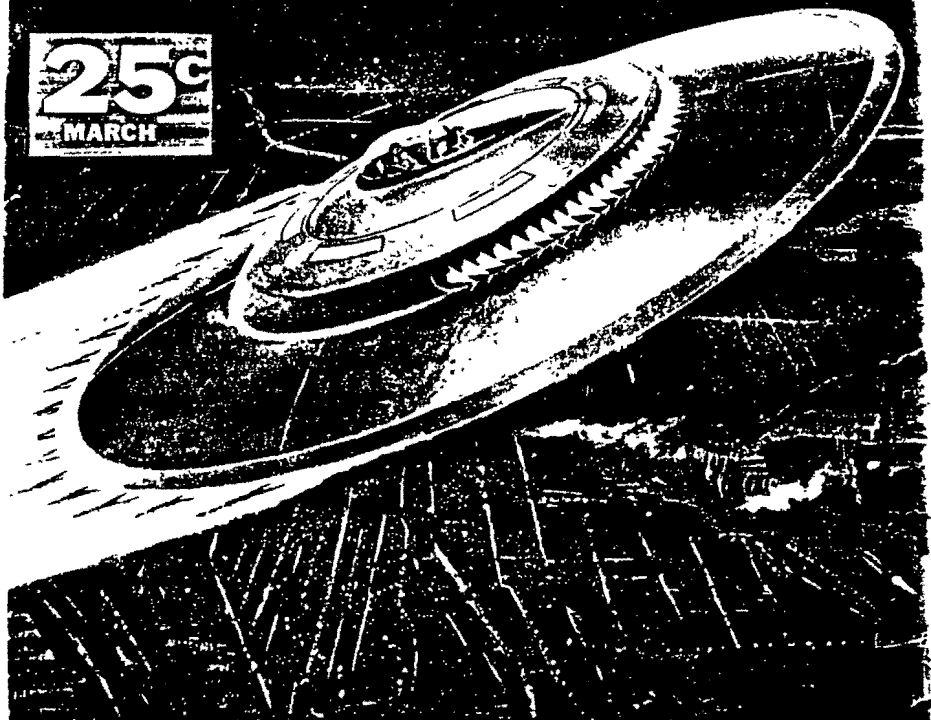
Elsewhere in Barker's bulletin it says that an anonymous West Coast correspondent confirmed the strange change in Canadian W.E. Smith's mental state:

TOM McCAHILL REVIEWS HIS TEN YEARS OF CAR-TESTING

MECHANIX ILLUSTRATED

THE HOW-TO-DO MAGAZINE

25c
MARCH



U. S. AIR FORCE REVEALS OUR FLYING SAUCER

MINED GOLD IN LOUISIANA • THE WORLD'S MOST FABULOUS GUN



"...W.B. Smith, who built the saucer sighting station in Canada, is in communication with a man from Mars...Says Smith gets the same 'material' as Dick Miller. This man and his wife told me of countless 'signs' they have received. Evidence of telepathy, saucers going over and blue explosions in a big tree on their place, along with a sulphur-like odor that extends no more than 10 ft., in source, etc. etc.

"Smith submitted a more restrained but still confused account of his activities in the March, 1956, issue of Max B. Miller's 'Saucers.' After giving a brief history of Project MAGNET, Smith shares his interpretation of what could be concluded from the Canadian study results that 91% probability that what is being reported is real and of an unknown origin, plus a 60% probability the objects were from space." 60.

Smith wrote:

"The conclusions based on studies of the basic physical concepts were as follows; Many of our fundamental concepts are inherently ambiguous and quite a different philosophy can be built up on alternatives. Several of these alternatives lead to much simpler arithmetic presentations which do not have to resort to patchwork corrections to make them all embracing. Furthermore, some of our ideas with respect to fields and their behaviour are wrong.

"Recent Project MAGNET activities have dealt with following up any all leads. Many of these leads were dead ends. But a few were quite significant and well worth the overall effort. At the present time a definite pattern is emerging, and the groundwork is being laid for a new technology which may literally lead us to the stars." 61.

3 March. Fredrick, Oklahoma.

"Lubbock Light" phenomenon. (See BLUE BOOK file card)

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 3 March 1956	2. LOCATION Fredrick, Oklahoma		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local GMT 04/0215Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Civilian		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION two or three secs	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 12 lights as one object	9. COURSE northerly	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Twelve bluish-white lights grouped in a semi-circle, the size of an orange held at arms length. Object (lights) was traveling north on a straight and level course at an estimated altitude of 2000 feet. Seen for two or three seconds.		11. COMMENTS Duration much too short for sighting. Description conforms with many cases of holiday observations. Observation of a light that has exploded and continued flight as a group of several objects.		
No report in file.				

This Fredrick "lights in the sky" case may not seem important by itself but it is an odd fact that similar overflights were reported in the same region on various dates in the early 1950s. The most famous incident was the "Lubbock Lights" observed in August 1951. Other cases were El Paso, Texas, case in September 1952 and the Hobbs, New Mexico, incident of October 1954. In each case the mystery lights travelled in a semi-circular or V-formation, and in each case the lights were moving so fast they were in view for only a few seconds. The courses were either north to south, or south to north.*

March. (Exact date unknown)

Leonard Stringfield couldn't even take a vacation from UFOs. In the CRIFO publication Orbit he mentioned this:

"In Nassau(Bahamas), I learned from a taxi driver that saucers were there too, but in March. He said that Nassau's airport was visited by a strange bright object which hovered then shot away at incredible speed. He said there were several witnesses. I found the colored natives there surprisingly conversant on saucers and one volunteered the notion they were from outer space." 62.

6 March. Dr. Menzel and Special Report #14.

The fact that Dr. Menzel avoided mentioning SR#14 in his anti-UFO books cannot be defended on the grounds the professor never read the study. (See letter found in BLUE BOOK files)

10 March. The Saturday Evening Post article.

When John Kobler decided to do an article on the flying saucer subject and its devotees, he did most of his research at James Rigberg's flying saucer bookstore.

The result provoked sharp reactions.

Leonard Stringfield expressed his feelings in an Orbit editorial:

"Sat Eve Post, March 10, featured, 'He Runs Flying Saucer Headquarters' by John Kobler. In this jocund article Kobler dumps the entire UFO problem into James Rigberg's bookstore in New York calling it jibingly, 'headquarters.' Having fun, Kobler bypasses the real issues and cleverly entwines the serious researcher with saucerdom's weird assortment of dubious personalities. In short, the reader is led to think that everybody is daffy except Kobler. CRIFO, according to Kobler, 'offers the theory that a war is now raging between the planets.' In the same chuckling breath, he compares CRIFO's [Stringfield's UFO organization] 'startling' revelations with the accomplishments of the Cosmic Circle of Fellowship in Chicago who 'receives messages from space every Friday night in Parlor E of the La Salle Hotel.'" 63.

* For some additional information on the "Lubbock Light" phenomenon, the reader is referred to the appendix.

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

March 6, 1956

Air Technical Intelligence Center
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio

Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith Project Blue Book (Special Report No. 14) Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Aerial Objects. I regret that I am somewhat late in returning it to you, but I have appreciated the opportunity of reading it.

Sincerely yours,

Donald H. Menzel

Donald H. Menzel
Director

DHM/em
Encl

FLYING SAUCERS 1956
DEBUNKED AGAIN

Boston, March 19 (AP)—"Flying saucers" have been debunked again by a scientist from the Harvard College Observatory.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, observatory director, said here last night that after "a long and careful study of the 'saucer' claims, I know definitely that they exist only in the imagination."

"These phenomena are due to reflections from solid material objects like planes or weather balloons scattering of light from birds, spiderwebs, refractions from water droplets or ice crystals or the passage of brilliant fireballs or meteors," he told a Ford Hall Forum audience.

New York's CSI organization had this to say:

"John Kobler's article about a notorious 'researcher' here in New York was published in the Saturday Evening Post of March 10th. Kobler's admitted excuse for writing such trash was that 'a little humor on the subject couldn't hurt it,' and the Post's poor taste in justifying the appearance in its pages was written in a letter to Lex Mebane, CSI Sec'y-Treasurer." 64.

Moreover:

"'I think Mr. Kobler's article could be described as a good-natured spoof,' said Mr. Wm. Stevens, Assistant Managing Editor, blandly in his letter to Lex. We mainly object to the inclusion of CSI and other hard-working and serious groups in this 'good-natured spoof' and hope that in the future the Saturday Evening Post will use a little more taste and discretion in its articles on UFOs." 65.

13 March. "A beautiful blond who commands a thousand flying saucers." (See clipping)

13 March. UFO buzzes Barquisimeto, Venezuela. (See BLUE BOOK report)

16 March. General Samford thanks Stringfield.

One might contrast the treatment of Stringfield's CRIFO by John Kobler with the polite letter of gratitude sent to the Ohio UFO group by General John A. Samford, Director of Air Force Intelligence, on March 16th. Stringfield's CRIFO had helped the Ground Observer Corps up to March 1956 when improvements in the military's air defence network reduced the need for civilian volunteers. General Samford wrote:

"The Air Force greatly appreciates the interest which you and your organization, as well as others, have taken in the Unidentified Flying Object program. The success of this program has been, in part, due to the excellent cooperation of such individuals and groups in submitting UFO reports for consideration either directly or through various publications. These reports have become an important part of the UFO picture...In conclusion, please accept our thanks for your interest in this matter and be assured that we are always glad to receive contributions such as yours..." 66.

15 March. Salta, Argentina.

Jose Escobar Faria of Brazil notified his overseas contacts that flying saucers had been seen and photographed on March 15th near Salta, Argentina. In his, unfortunately, all too brief communique, Senor Faria stated that a cigar-shaped object was also reported. 67.

Brazil's Dr. Fontes.

During this time another Brazilian entered the UFO investigation field, a person who would far surpass the contributions of Senor Faria.

APRO welcomed a new addition to its ranks in early 1956 that would prove to be a valuable asset, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes. Dr. Fontes, a prominent Rio

WE WERE READY TO GEE

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1956

Saucer Breaks a Date



—News Staff Photo.

Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, holding the crystal, wait for the saucer to land. Newsmen are at left.

By CORDELLA RUFFIN and TOM KELLY

Ahera Rhons, a beautiful blond who commands a thousand flying saucers, failed to show up at Round Hill, Va., yesterday, disappointing a small, intense party of five, including Mr. and Mrs. William Bateman, of 1305 N-st nw, two reporters and one photographer.

Round Hill is a round hill just outside Winchester.

Miss Rhons is a short, round young lady who has been communicating with Mr. Bateman for some months thru a sort of homemade ouija board and a piece of crystal from a chandelier.

RENDEZVOUS

Ahera Rhons is from OUTER SPACE. Two years ago, she and a compatriot named "Zo" promised Mr. Bateman they would take him for a ride in a flying saucer on March 12, 1956, when Zo had to be near Winchester on business.

Yesterday being March 12, Mr. Bateman, his wife, and the newsmen left Washington by auto heading for Winchester. Mr. Bateman with some help from Mrs. Bateman (it takes two to work a ouija board) kept in touch with Ahera en route.

THE HOUR

Ahera said she'd meet the party at Round Hill at 12:30 p. m. Twenty miles out of Washington, it began to sleet and rain.

"Funny," Mr. Bateman said, "everytime I try to meet them, it starts to rain and sleet."

Mr. Bateman had brought along a suitcase full of presents for Ahera—earrings, bracelets, necklaces, a pink dacron blouse—plus two shirts and some purple ties for Zo.

"He's partial to purple ties," Mr. Bateman said.

LATE

After a pause for lunch in Winchester, the party found Round Hill, nicely isolated, with two apple orchards, a slanted shed full of empty boxes and a level field suitable for saucer landings. The time was 1:10.

Mr. Bateman apologized for being late. Ahera said don't mention it and she'd be down in five minutes.

Mr. Bateman said Ahera is 15 years old and has two husbands.

"They have a different concept of marriage and think nothing of having 19 husbands or wives," he said. "Her younger sister has 19

boy-friends. They're a very sexy race."

By 1:23, the saucer still hadn't appeared.

minutes instead of five of ours," Mr. Bateman said. "They think nothing of time."

He glared at the ouija board.

Ahera said she was sorry, but she'd run into interference. A farmer drove by in a truck and waved.

"What was that?" Ahera asked.

"Just a farmer," Mr. Bateman said.

NOT YET

At 1:23, the sky, tho clouded, was still clear of saucers.

"Rush it up, honey," Mr. Bateman said.

Everybody waited.

"She wants some favorable publicity," Mr. Bateman said. "They've been getting bad write-ups."

At 2:10, there was still no saucer. Likewise at 2:15.

"I'm getting a little worried." Mr.

Bateman said. "Hey, I'm talking to you. Are you still coming down?"

Ahera said things weren't going so well.

"Are you getting interference?" Mr. Bateman asked.

"Yes," said Ahera.

"Is it a flying saucer from another planet interfering?" asked Mr. Bateman.

"Yes," Ahera said.

BETREAT

"Do you want us to give it up?" Mr. Bateman asked.

Ahera said she did.

"Well we're giving up, Ahera. We can't see you," Mr. Bateman said.

It was still raining. The party gathered up the gifts and headed home.

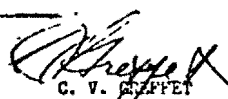
Mr Bateman said he'd try again next Saturday.

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REPORTING OFFICE	REPORT ON	(Leave blank)
Venezuela	IR-89-56 45	
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT		
COUNTRY OR AREA OF INTEREST CONCERN	DATE OF THE REPORTING OFFICE	
Venezuela	13 Mar 56	
REPORTING OFFICE	DATE OF ORIGIN	
USAIRA, AmEmbassy, Caracas, Venezuela	14 Mar 56	
REPORTING INDIVIDUAL	DATE OF REPORT	
C. V. Greffet, Col, USAF, AirA	15 Mar 56	
NAME OF DISSEMINATION SOURCE	CLASSIFICATION	
Local Press	F-6	
AIR: DA		

Unidentified Flying Object Reported Seen from Barquisimeto

1. An article in the local press, datelined Barquisimeto - 13 March (D. Silva), reported that, at 0300, 13 March, a violet colored luminous object with a red light made several passes over Barquisimeto at an altitude of approximately 2,000 meters. "The strange device was larger than an airplane, round in shape, and during its flight emitted a blue wake from its rear". The tower at Barquisimeto Airport was called, and it was stated that during the night no airplane was reported in the proximity of the city of Barquisimeto.
2. Reportedly, Sr. [redacted] (brother of [redacted]), Sr. [redacted] (Receptionist of the Hotel Nueva Segovia), plus some 15 employees of the hotel rushed into the street to observe the strange phenomenon, and a guest of the hotel, a British citizen, took several pictures of the object with a telephoto lens from the terrace of the hotel.
3. It was also reported from Carora that the luminous object had been seen flying over that town.


 C. V. GREFFET
 Colonel, USAF
 Air Attaché

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19 APR 1956

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de Janeiro gastroenterologist who was on the faculty of Brazil's National School of Medicine and a consultant to seven hospitals, had his curiosity aroused about UFOs when the big wave of sightings hit Latin America in 1954. Highly intelligent and methodical, Dr. Fontes turned out to be an excellent UFO investigator, compiling a total of 300 cases, one-third of which the doctor investigated personally (Some of the Fontes case files in the APRO library have never been translated. The fate of these is unknown to this writer --L.E. Gross) 68.

19 March. "Saucer vulgarism."

When Life magazine sniped at the "UFO movement" on March 19th, Leonard Stringfield lashed out:

"Two great U.S. magazines tried recently (Sat Eve Post March 10) to steer public thinking against flying saucers. One suggested that every civilian researcher was as daffy as the next; the other (Life) claimed that saucers were a fad."

"Life, which can't see the moon for the saucers, March 19, said sneakily, '...the Bridey Murphy craze has taken on the vulgar aspects of other great fads and conversation pieces and cites the following: '...coueism in the 1920's, technology in the 1930's, bop music in the 1940's and flying saucers in the early 1940's.'" 69.

20 March. Washington D.C.

A trio of silvery-white discs were reported over the Nation's Capital on the 20th. The objects were said to tilt in a "wobbling" fashion and at the same time moved up and down. 70.

21 March. The story of a saucer inquiry. (See clipping)

23 March. Grand Ledge, Michigan. (3:00 a.m.)

"Lost all concept of time."

Strange story in the Michigan press:

"A 27-year-old laboratory technician, James Bassett, said he couldn't sleep so he took a walk along the bank of Michigan Grand River that runs through the town of Grand Ledge when 'he felt the presence of something.' It was approximately 3:00 a.m. when Bassett looked up and spotted a small point of light overhead growing rapidly in size. The light grew larger and larger until it stopped only about 10 feet away. The witness was confronted with an apparent metal globe five feet in diameter and giving off an orange glow. As best as he can recall, the globe stayed for about 10 minutes before leaving, hovering about four feet above the ground. While the object hovered, Bassett claims he 'lost all concept of time' and 'felt the thing was trying to contact him.'" 71.

26 March. Westover AFB.

A report taken from one of Keyhoe's books was made part of BLUE BOOK's files. (See typed page)

UNCLE SAM IS CAREFUL

Saucer Inquiry Answered After FBI Probe

1956

Washington, March 21 (AP)—If you want information on flying saucers, don't address your request to "Confidential Files, Washington, D. C."

Takes too long. And besides, you may be investigated by the FBI.

A lady out in Los Angeles (name withheld by various government agencies) dashed off a note on Jan. 15. It said:—

"Confidential Files
Wash. D. C.

"Dear Sires—Please send me a bulletin of flying saucers, or the address where I can get information about them. I am enclosing 10 cents.

"Thanks."

Seemed like a simple, direct approach—except for the address.

The post office, casting about for some federal agency that might have confidential files, sent it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI, never one to pass out military secrets, made discreet inquiries.

Then the FBI forwarded the letter to the Air Force, advising that nothing derogatory or indicated in the lady's activities.

So the Air Force reached into its nonclassified files and plucked out the latest summary on the number of sightings of UFO (unidentified flying objects), together with an explanation of why people think they see flying saucers—or what it is they see which the Air Force can or can't explain.

The lady's 10 cents was taped to the summary and both were mailed to her address in Los Angeles.

*****04
MAR 26, 1956 WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE (KEYMOE-1960 P 78) 2 WITNESSES00
AT 9:17 P.M. A STRANGE BLIP SUDDENLY APPEARED ON WESTOVER TOWER SCOPES. 01
JETS WERE QUICKLY SCRAMBLED, THEN VECTORED TOWARD THE CIRCLING UFO. 02
FLYING THE LEAD INTERCEPTOR, CAPTAIN E..... CLOSED IN ON A LARGE ROUND 03
OBJECT, NEAR ENOUGH TO ILLUMINATE IT WITH HIS LANDING LIGHTS. THE STRANGE 04
OBJECT APPEARED TO BE 100 TO 120 FEET IN DIAMETER, AND 8 TO 12 FEET THICK AT 05
THE CENTER. THE PILOT NOTED A GREEN FLUORESCENT GLOW AROUND THE OUTER EDGE. 06
AS HE TRIED TO GET CLOSER, THE VIBRANTLY GLOWING DISC CLIMBED STEEPLY, THEN 07
DISAPPEARED IN THE NIGHT AT 30,000 FEET. 08

26 March. The CIA.

"Refute the more sensational reports."

On March 26, 1956, the CIA's Deputy Director for Intelligence, Robert Amory Jr., read about a curious UFO incident in France, as reported by a French magazine. According to our source, Mr. Amory contacted the CIA's Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, Herbert Scoville, the same person that "helped" Senator Russell relate the Congressman's Russian UFO sighting to the FBI. Our source says that Mr. Amory wrote:

"Are we keeping in touch with the Air Force center on things? Does it (USAF) concern itself with foreign 'sightings' such as the above? I am also informed that in the coming year Mars will reach its closest point to the Earth in a long period. Outlandish as it may seem, I do feel that the OSI has the responsibility to keep its finger on this general subject if for no other purpose than to arm the front office with the refutation of the more spectacular reports." 72.

UFO researcher Philip Klass provides us with his version of Scoville's reply:

"Scoville replied that the French magazine article did not provide enough information to identify the UFO and 'gives the impression that the sighting has been considerably exaggerated in order to produce a more sensational story.' He went on to say that if a thorough investigation could be made 'most likely an identification could be made...We do maintain close liaison with the Air Force...on reports of unidentified flying objects...' Scoville confirmed that Mars would be very close on September 7, 1956 providing astronomers with a 'rare opportunity to study Mars....However, as you suggest, this unusual event may precipitate a large number of reports on 'flying objects' and 'little green men' from Mars. This Office will follow the general subject closely, and keep you informed on the more spectacular published reports." 73.

The thrust of the aforementioned exchange is in its keeping with the recommendations of the January, 1953, UFO review panel, in that it shows concern with: "...gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda." 74.

This policy, of course, as shown by the Senator Russell case, could very well screen concern about intruders other than Russian. During this period however, the Russian threat provided quite enough to worry about.

26 March. The Russian threat.

Just when American Intelligence estimates showed that Russia had stockpiled enough nuclear bombs to launch a successful aerial attack on the U. S., there was more bad news in the form of the "Bison." Congressional hearings produced this testimony:

"Gen. Earle E. Partridge, chief of the Air Force Defense Command, said yesterday that the present air force fighter planes are not capable of intercepting the Russian intercontinental jet bomber, the Bison.

"He told a senate sub-committee on air power, that the present fighters cannot fly fast or high enough to give the Russian bombers any trouble. Partridge testified the air force will have by the end of 1958, some super-sonic fighters and the new 'Falcon' air-to-air missile that can adequately cope with the Russian air fleet.

"But he warned that between now and 1958, 'any attack by the Russians involving numbers of jet aircraft would give us difficulties from an operational point of view.'" 75.

27 March. Leland, Michigan.

James Bassett's strange UFO report made back on the 23rd at Grand Ledge, Michigan, was lent some credibility by other UFO reports from Michigan on the 27th:

"Major Homer D. Champlin, commanding officer of the 252nd A.C.&W. Squadron at Empire, Michigan, said that the base received several reports of an unidentified light in the sky between 10-30 and 11-00 on the night of March 27th. The best report was supplied by James Wurn, who said that the light appeared to be red and white, slightly larger than a star, when seen with the naked eye; but when Wurn watched it through binoculars, he saw that the object was shaped like "an upright mushroom," with the "stem" red-orange and the top white. Wurn said it moved slowly for about 15 minutes, and then disappeared rapidly in the western sky about 40 degrees above the horizon. Major Champlin ordered two of his officers to interview all persons who reported seeing this object." 76.

31 March. Miami, Florida.

The "weirdly erratic trio."

It was a beautiful evening in south Florida. The sky was cloudless and there was only a light wind blowing in from the ocean. In a suburb of Miami the Coincon family was in their back yard admiring the star-strewn blackness above them. Besides Mr. Coincon and his wife, there were the children ages 16,12, and 7, plus two kids from the neighborhood, both 12 years old.

According to Mr. Coincon:

"...our attention was drawn to three round bright lights, white in color, moving toward the south at fantastic speeds. They were in a perfect triangular formation and almost directly overhead when we first saw them. Their forward motion was weirdly erratic, not steady; they left no trail of any kind and they made no noise. To keep them in sight we all ran up the driveway along the side of the house to the street in front. By this time they had almost disappeared, either because the lights had dimmed or because they had moved so far away, at 45 degrees above the southern horizon. Suddenly they reversed their direction to the east, then back toward the north and raced back past us, this time to the east of us about

60 degrees above the eastern horizon. When they made the turn in the south they changed from a white to a brilliant cherry red hue and seemed to become about three times as large as they had first appeared. As they seemed to be at a lower altitude and travelling at a much slower pace, still silent, still leaving no trail...They went out of sight in the north, fading from view at approximately 50 degrees above the horizon. I estimate that we observed these phenomena for about one minute." 77.

April. Gregory takes over from Hardin.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek watched the chiefs of ELJE BOOK come and go, all of them of low rank which indicated the level of priority given the project by the Air Force. In April 1956 a Capt. George T. Gregory took over from Capt. Charles A. Hardin. Here, perhaps, we should muse Hynek's thoughts on the subject:

"With each new director there came a new viewpoint and methodology. But in the Air Force, or the military in general, one takes orders, and the unspoken orders from the Pentagon, stemming from the recommendations of the Robertson Panel, seemed clearly to be to 'hold the fort,' to 'play down the UFO subject,' and not to 'rock the boat.' And these directors were all, in turn, good officers: they knew what the orders were and they followed them well --perhaps too well." 78.

2 April. A Congressional investigation?

The Air Force's Special Report #14 could be considered a success with many in the Fourth Estate accepting the study "results" uncritically and using the official press release to hammer "believers." For Donald Keyhoe there was little choice now but to "go over the heads" of the military and make an appeal direct to Capitol Hill. The UFO author formulated a long letter on April 2, 1956 to Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia. Keyhoe left nothing out. He touched on the "flying saucers are real" Intelligence report of September 23, 1947, the December 1949 "Grudge Report," the 1948 "Estimate of the Situation" the Fournet study of UFO maneuvers conducted in 1952, the 1953 Robertson Panel, JANAP 146 and AFR 200-2 UFO reporting regulations, ADC jet scrambles, and the "pro-UFO" Special Report #14 statistics. Keyhoe also listed dozens of trained observers (scientists and aviators mostly).

In summation, Keyhoe wrote:

"May I respectfully request, Senator Byrd, that you examine the evidence, or have it examined by competent analysts outside the Air Force? In the best interests of the American people, and of the world, I urge that you ask for a Congressional investigation into the Air Force secrecy on this subject. Such an investigation should call for public testimony by men who have fought for the truth." 79.

Keyhoe asked that the Senator forward the letter to the Air Force for comment. The UFO author wrote that he would phone Monday, April 9th, to answer any questions the Senator might have. 80.

April. (no date)

Arequipa, Peru.

By the light of the moon observers in different parts of the city of Arequipa sighted a silvery cigar-shaped object. The object, with a blue-colored aura around one end, came out of the north. It slowly crossed the sky, and then hovered over the downtown district of Arequipa for about 3 minutes before it moved away to the west. 81.

6 April. Mc Kinney, Texas.

While driving about seven miles east of Mc Kinney, Texas, two men stopped their car to investigate a strange silvery object. The object, which was about five feet in diameter, resembled a balloon, but after touching down 90 yards from the witnesses, the thing took off at a fantastic rate of speed. 82.

6 April. NSA and FBI UFO witnesses.

There is some confusion over the date of the next case. It took place either on the 6th or the 16th but that is not very important to the significance of the incident. The confusion may be traced to the date of the FBI letter which first described the sighting. The two witnesses are of interest because they were highly credible people. (See document)

8 April. The Captain Ryan case.

"This is real, brother." "This is absolutely real."

(See newspaper clippings) (See letters)

"Request evaded."

An investigation by civilian UFO researchers resulting in an unusual conclusion to the Ryan case: "In investigations by CAP and CAA Captain Ryan and American Airlines (evidently under orders) --denied any deviation to chase the UFO and cited flight log entries as proof of normal flight time Albany-Syracuse. NICAP's request for the AF report was evaded." 83.

11 April. "Saucer probe asked." (See clipping)

12 April. "Bright object" problem continues. (See clipping)

16 April. Project WHITE STORK. (See document)

A most interesting bit of information is contained in a BLUE BOOK memo dated April 19, 1956. Dr. Paul Fitts, head of the Ohio State University Laboratory of Aviation Psychology, requested a look at the basic material used to provide the statistics for the Air Force's Special Report #14. The request for this approval was submitted to Project WHITE STORK for authorization. This fact immediately poses the question: "When was Project WHITE STORK terminated?" We would also like to know if there were further studies? And if so, what were the results of such studies? There is much we don't know about official activity.

16 April. "Meet the Millers" TV program. (See transcript)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS *NY*

DATE: 4-10-56

FROM : W. G. EAMES *E*

April 10 1956

Not in AT list

SUBJECT: ██████████
Name Check Unit
EOD 4-14-57

FLYING SAUCERS

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

██████████ on 4/9/56 reported the following rather unusual occurrence which is in the "Flying Saucer" category.

On 4/5/56 ██████████ left Washington by car with her fiancée, ██████████ (employee of National Security Agency), to go to Morven, North Carolina to meet the ██████████ family. Around 5 a.m. on 4/6/56 as dawn was breaking and while driving on Route 1 north of Henderson, North Carolina, the pair was startled by what appeared to be a round low-flying object coming directly towards the car. The object appeared to pass over the car and ██████████ turned to see it appear to speed up and then veer off out of sight. She and ██████████ both felt they had seen something unusual which was difficult to explain and certainly did not appear to be an optical illusion.

██████████ stated the object as she saw it appeared round, was spinning and was bright as though containing a series of lights in a zig-zag pattern. The object appeared to be flying very low as it came towards them, moving at great speed and gave off no particular sound. The object, to the best of her belief, was at least as wide as the highway and appeared no more than two to four feet in thickness.

██████████ who is one of our best employees, stated heretofore she has placed little credence in "flying saucer" stories and felt that had she and her boyfriend not seen the same object she would be inclined to think she had imagined something. She appreciates that what they saw may have been some kind of optical illusion; however, at the time the object appeared very real to them.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, it is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Liaison Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division for possible referral to any interested military agencies.

WGE:sak
(3)

1 copy made 4-24-56

[Handwritten initials]

62-45-17

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

APR 11 1956

[Circular stamp]

BUFFALO EVENING

BUFFALO 5, N. Y., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1956

NEWS

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS

Tuesday, April 10, 1956

Airliner Chases Bright Light Miles Across the State

Object Streaks Ahead
Of Convair at 800 mph
'This is Absolutely
Real,' Pilot Declares

A veteran American Airlines pilot on a flight from New York to Buffalo Sunday night spent 45 fantastic minutes pursuing something which, until somebody offers a better explanation, can only be called a flying saucer.

Capt. Raymond E. Ryan, 43, of 199 Lorfield Drive, Snyder, left New York at 9 PM Sunday at the controls of Flight 775 bound for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

The flight was routine into Albany, where the big Convair landed at 10 PM. Fifteen minutes later she was airborne again, heading into a starless sky which soon would unfold the strangest sight the captain and his crew had ever seen.

"I was flying at the time we took off from Albany," Capt. Ryan said. "We made a left turn after clearing Albany and headed for Syracuse."

Stewardess Saw It Too

Almost instantly, as the big plane turned westward, the captain saw "this bright light hovering over Schenectady." At first, he said, he thought it was another plane.

"We started to try to bypass it and I remarked to my first officer, William Neff: 'Oh, that's an awfully bright light!' The stewardess, Miss Phyllis Reynolds of Eggertsville, came into the cockpit and she too saw the light."

"Suddenly, as we came abreast of it," Capt. Ryan said, "it put on a burst of tremendous speed and darted off to the west." He said his plane was flying at about 240 miles per hour and estimated the object then was traveling "about 800 or 900 miles per hour."

He said he could not judge the size of the object. Capt. Ryan explained that "the light was so bright you wouldn't want to look at it." He added that the object seemed at times to change color from "a very bright white to an orange color" especially when it passed over cities or towns.

Calls Griffiss Base

When the light was about eight miles west of the plane, Capt. Ryan recalled, it seemed to slow down and keep its distance at the plane followed.

(Followed Object, continued on Page 11, Column 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

"We decided to call Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome and ask them if they had radar operating," the captain said.

They didn't and replied it would take 30 minutes to activate the equipment. But they requested the airliner, which had its power-plant landing lights biting into the darkness in an attempt to identify the object, to douse all but the small navigational lights.

The Air Force personnel then reported by radio to the Convair that they could see the plane and also "an orange object in the sky."

The Air Force alerted a scramble of two jets. While the jets were being prepared for take-off, the military base requested Capt. Ryan to follow the object, which was now traveling at about 6000 feet or 1500 feet higher than the Convair.

Follows to Shoreline

Capt. Ryan turned off his Syracuse-bound course and headed northwest, following the flying object. At no time, he said, did he ever get closer than three miles to it.

He followed it to "just beyond the shoreline of Lake Ontario near Oswego" and lost radio contact with Griffiss.

Contacting the CAA tower in

Syracuse, he was told they had been monitoring his conversations with the Air Force.

About 5 miles over the lake, Capt. Ryan decided to abandon the pursuit. "The object was heading northwest over the lake toward Canada. I knew I couldn't catch it or keep up with it."

The jets which took off from Griffiss could not locate the object, the Air Force told Capt. Ryan.

But it had been seen by the CAA towers in Albany and Watertown as well as by naked-eye observers at Griffiss Air Force Base.

"Something Fantastic"

A veteran of 23 years of flying with 82 Atlantic crossings, Capt. Ryan said he has seen meteors and other strange sky phenomena. The light he and his crew, and observers along the course, saw was none of these.

"This is real, brother," the captain said. "This is absolutely real!"

He added, "I've read about fantastic flying saucers and I'm the type of fellow that—well, you've got to show me. But I'm convinced there was something fantastic up there."

After giving up the chase, Capt. Ryan returned to Syracuse and his normal course.

60-A

SCENECTADY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1956

Fantastic Light In Sky Baffles Air Officials

Airport officials here said in Albany were still in the dark last night about a "fantastic light" in the sky spotted by an American Airlines pilot on a run over this area Sunday night.

Observers at the Albany Airport tower said they also saw the fast-moving light—at 10:14 p.m.—but neither they nor the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Albany had any idea what it was. The tower in Schenectady had no record of the light at all.

In Buffalo yesterday, Captain Raymond E. Ryan, 43, said he followed a bright light from Schenectady to Oswego in an American Airlines Convair Sunday night but could not catch it.

A pilot for 22 years, Ryan said the light was "something fantastic. It was so bright you wouldn't want to look at it."

"I've read about flying saucers," he added, "and I'm the type of fellow that—well you've got to show me. But I'm convinced there was something fantastic up there."

Ryan said ground sightings were reported from Griffis Air Force Base as well as from Albany and Watertown but added that two jets from Griffis were unable to find the light.

See also Capt. Ryan's



THEY SIGHTED AERIAL MYSTERY

Leo Cline, left, CAA tower operator at the Albany Airport, was one of the persons who sighted a strange bright object in the sky near the airport. At right, Joseph Brown, also a CAA tower operator points in the direction of the horizon where the object disappeared.

Times-Union Staff Photo

Unidentified Aerial 'Bright Object' Mystifies Area Fliers, CAA Man

Experienced airline pilots and conservative CAA tower personnel yesterday admitted having watched a dazzling bright object in the skies near Albany Airport for several weeks.

Capt. Raymond E. Ryan, 43, a Buffalo-based American Airlines pilot said he saw "something fantastic" after taking off from Albany Airport Sunday night about 10:15 P. M., on a scheduled flight to Buffalo.

"The light was so bright," Capt. Ryan said, "you wouldn't want to look at it."

SIGHTED AGAIN

The dazzling object was also seen by Capt. Ryan's co-pilot, William Neft, and Stewardess Phyllis Reynolds, as the American Airlines Convair followed it from Schenectady to Oswego but could not catch it.

At Albany Airport Tower, Joseph Brown said he saw the bright object on two consecutive nights "about three weeks ago" sometime around 8:20 P. M.

"It looked like a white, and later bright orange, light," Brown said. "The object was west northwest of the tower"

He added that the first night he did not pay too much attention to the bright light, thinking it "probably was a star."

SAW LIGHT TWICE

"The second night I saw it just as an American Airlines Convair was ready to take off," Brown said, "and I asked the pilot to have a look at the object when he became airborne. But by the time the ship reached the runway and got into the air, the object had disappeared over the horizon."

On Sunday night, when Capt. Ryan and his crew saw the blinding light, it was also seen by the pilot of American Airlines Flight No. 176 en route to Montreal.

At the same time, the "fantastic something" was observed by Leo Cline, CAA operator on duty at Albany Airport. "I watched it through binoculars and it did not seem to be

moving," Cline said. "At 7:10 I thought it was a plane coming into Schenectady Airport with its headlights on, and didn't pay too much attention because there was an American Airlines Convair ready for take-off."

'BRIGHT' COLORS

Cline said the object was "very bright white" and gradually turned to a bright orange before disappearing over horizon.

Capt. Ryan said he requested military frequency from Griffis Air Force Base and the notified Griffis Air Force Base as well as from Griffis Air Force Base but they were unable to find the bright object.

Griffis reported that their "no jet in the sky", but the speedy jets were sent to have a look around. Two pilots were unable to find the bright object.

"I've read about 'Saucers,'" Ryan said, "but the type of fellow that you've got to show me. I'm convinced there was something fantastic up there."

Flier Followed Object Off of His Course

(Continued from Page 1)

"We decided to call Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome and ask them if they had radar operating," the captain said.

They didn't and replied it would take 30 minutes to activate the equipment. But they requested the airliner which had it powering landing lights bling into the darkness in an attempt to identify the object to douse all but the small navigational lights.

The Air Force personnel then reported by radio to the Convair that they could see the plane and also "an orange object in the sky."

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Contacting the CAA tower in Syracuse, he was told they had been monitoring his conversations with the Air Force.

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But it had been seen by the CAA towers in Albany and Watertown as well as by naked eye observers at Griffiss Air Force Base.

"Something Fantastic"

A veteran of 23 years of flying with 62 Atlantic crossings, Capt. Ryan said he has seen meteors and other strange sky phenomena. The light he and his crew, and observers along the course, saw was none of these.

"This is real, brother," the captain said. "This is absolutely real."

He added "I've read about fantastic flying saucers and I'm the type of fellow that—well, you've got to show me. But I'm convinced there was something fantastic up there."

After giving up the chase, Capt. Ryan returned to Syracuse and his normal course.

'Light Not Frightening, Just Very Exciting'

An airline stewardess who has flown for three years this afternoon gave her impression of "the very bright light" she observed from an American Airlines plane

ed in Syracuse. I was working back in the cabin," Miss Phyllis Reynolds, of Eggertville, the stewardess, recalled. "Then Capt. Ryan called me to come and see it."

"It was a very bright light." It seemed to be way off in the distance. It was directly ahead of us at the time I came to the cockpit.

"I never saw anything like it before. For a while it seemed to be standing perfectly still. All of a sudden it moved slowly to the left."

When the stewardess first looked at the light, she thought it was "white, but after it started to move then it seemed a pinkish color."

Miss Reynolds said the light "wasn't frightening, just very exciting."

A Buffalo motorist said that while he and his wife were driving on Route 219 they also no-

ticed "a very large light, which looked almost like a star, except that it had no beam."

The motorist said he noticed the light between 9:30 and 10:30 Sunday evening as he was driving up Clearfield Mountain near DuBois, Pa.

"We were not quite up the mountain when my wife and I noticed a light high up, say about a mile to a mile and a half," he said. "I thought it might be a light on a fire tower."

"But when we got closer, there was no elevation that high. The light was moving perceptibly, but not fast. At first it was to the right of us, then to the left. We passed it and saw it again about 10 miles beyond—just as high up."

The motorist said the light was flying toward Pittsburgh, which is south of DuBois. The distance between DuBois and Albany is approximately 375 miles.

NEW YORK HERALD
TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY
APRIL 21, 1956

Sees 'Fantastic' Object in Sky

BUFFALO, Apr. 10. — A veteran air-line pilot today recounted the tale of "something fantastic" he said he glimpsed through a plane window Sunday night.

Capt. Raymond E. Ryan, 37, of Snyder, a pilot for twenty-three years, said he followed a bright light from Schenectady to Oswego but "couldn't catch it."

"The light was so bright you wouldn't want to look at it," Capt. Ryan said.

He added that ground sightings were reported from Griffiss Air Force Base and from Albany Airport and Watertown, but that two jets from Griffiss were unable to find the light.

Capt. Ryan said his co-pilot, William Neff, and his stewardess, Phyllis Reynolds, also saw the light. But the position of the object in front of his plane, an American Airlines Convair, kept the passengers on the New York to Buffalo run from seeing it.

"I've read about flying saucers," said Capt. Ryan, "and I'm the type of fellow that—well, you've got to show me. But I'm convinced there was something fantastic up there."



R Ryan

RNC

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

WASHINGTON 25

Major Donald E. Keyhoe
 Director, National Investigations
 Committee on Aerial Phenomena
 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
 Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:

I have your letter of October 15 relative to an incident that involved Captain Raymond Ryan, an American Airlines pilot who sighted an unidentified flying object in the vicinity of Schenectady, N. Y., April 8, 1956.

This matter was looked into by the Board's Bureau of Safety after your request in September 1957 for an investigation of Captain Ryan's reported deviation from course to follow the object. Captain Ryan stated most emphatically that he did not deviate from his prescribed course, nor was he requested to do so. He had filed a VFR flight plan at Albany, New York, with Syracuse as the destination. Scheduled time for American Airlines Flight 775 (the one involved in this incident) between Albany and Syracuse is 49 minutes; elapsed log time for that flight on April 8, 1956, was 40 minutes. Since it is obvious that this schedule could not have been maintained had the flight deviated from its prescribed course as reported by the Buffalo Evening News on April 10, 1956, and since safety does not appear to have derogated, further investigation into the matter by the Board is not considered warranted.

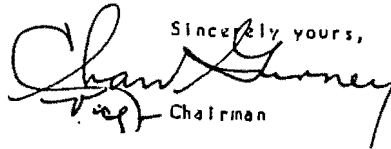
In reference to the specific questions you asked on page 5 of your letter:

The Board does not approve the use of passenger-carrying airliners to chase unidentified flying objects, nor does it approve of deviations from established airline courses for the purpose of chasing unidentified flying objects. (questions 1 and 2). The Board's investigation has disclosed nothing to justify the implication of your question 3; therefore, there is no reason for us to pursue the matter by further questioning of Captain Ryan (question 4) or by questioning of CAA tower personnel at Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo (question 5).

Major Donald E. Keyhoe (2)

I believe, and your letter so reflects, that the Board's safety staff has cooperated with you fully in this matter. Continued investigation of such a matter would appear to be justified only where it can be demonstrated that safety had been compromised. The Board is reluctant to suspend any of its current safety activities in order to pursue this matter further.

Sincerely yours,


Chairman

Maj. Keyhoe Hits Pentagon 'Silence Group'

Flying Saucer Probe Is Asked

Wash. D.C. Daily News 4/14/56

By SAM GORDON

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.), charged in a recent letter to Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) that a "silence group" in the Pentagon has muzzled service personnel on flying saucer reports, it was revealed today.

Maj. Keyhoe asked the Senator for a congressional investigation on the subject.

Maj. Keyhoe, who lives in Alexandria, Va., and who has written several books on flying saucers, in which he took an alleged Air Force "conspiracy" of silence to task, asked the Senator to forward the letter to Air Force Secretary Donald A. Quarles to enable Mr. Quarles to answer "specific" questions.

According to the Senator's office, the letter was sent to Mr. Quarles with a note from Sen. Byrd.

QUESTIONS

Some of Maj. Keyhoe's questions follow:

- "Why has the Air Force hidden the 1952 Air Force Intelligence analysis of the flying saucers' 'controlled motion' and its specific conclusion that these UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects) were interplanetary space ships?"
- "Why has the Air Force kept secret the recommendations of a panel of top scientists and aviation leaders, agreed to in January, 1953, that the UFO investigation be greatly enlarged and that the American people be given all information on 'saucers' in Air Force possession, including the official conclusions. Why, instead, have the American people been kept in ignorance of the truth by an official blackout?"
- "Why has the Air Force hidden all UFO reports from the public since 1953—even those it had previously released?"
- "Does the Air Force agree with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's statement, as published by the N. Y. Times, Oct. 6, 1955, that the world's nations will have to unite against attack by people from other planets?"
- "If the flying saucers are non-existent, as Secretary Quarles has tried to convince the public, why are Service pilots, radarmen and other trained observers officially muzzled?"

CLAIMS

Maj. Keyhoe wrote the Senator that the Russians by falsely claiming the saucers were theirs might

frighten many people in the West at a crucial time. Furthermore if the saucers are interplanetary, the Air Force has left the public completely unprepared for any attempted communication by these unknown entities, Maj. Keyhoe added.

In urging a congressional investigation, Maj. Keyhoe said the Hill should require the Air Force to reveal all hidden reports and analyses—including "detailed sightings and ATIC explanations, all UFO motion picture analyses, and verbatim copies of the 1947, 1948 and 1952 Intelligence documents" mentioned in the letter.

(According to Maj. Keyhoe, "everyone" in the ATIC agreed in the 1948 report that the saucers were interplanetary.)

Maj. Keyhoe gave a list of service

and civilian personnel in the flying saucer investigation should be asked to testify. Offered to take the stand himself.

65-A

October 10, 1957

Capt. Raymond E. Ryan
199 Lorfield Drive
Snyder, New York

REGISTERED MAIL

Dear Captain Ryan:

Y

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has sent me the copy of a report including your statement to the effect that you did not at any time deviate from your course during your encounter with an unidentified flying object on April 8, 1956.

As I explained to you in my previous letter, we wish to secure whatever additional details you could give us -- that is, in addition to the statements you gave to the Buffalo Evening News. I note that you told the CAA by way of your Chief Pilot that you had been bothered by me, and I am sorry that you viewed a polite request for information as an annoyance.

The situation now has changed. I have contacted the editors of the Buffalo Evening News and they assure me they will stand behind their story 100 percent. They checked and assured me that the reporters that interviewed you very carefully noted down your statements, which included a detailed account of how you did deviate from your course to follow the UFO at Air Force request.

I have called this matter to the attention of both the CAA and the CAB. Each made an independent investigation. I also have asked American Airlines for its opinion and to date that office has refused to comment.

We are planning to discuss this situation in a future issue of our magazine. As it now stands you have denied a story which the Buffalo Evening News swears you gave their reporter at the time, a story which you have not asked them to retract or correct at any time since that date.

Obviously one of the accounts is not correct.

I am not suggesting any deliberately false statement. It has occurred to me that you were directed to change your first account and that possibly the records also have been changed to make it appear that you did not deviate.

However, this did not in any way explain the statement that you gave to the Buffalo Evening News.

This letter is to give you an opportunity to explain the contradiction between the two stories.

I also am urging the Administrator of the CAA and the Chairman of the CAB to take further steps to determine the truth.

On the basis of the facts so far ascertained, it appears that you have been directed to change your story and that you are, therefore, a victim of circumstances. If so, I can readily understand and sympathize with your situation, and if you do not care to answer this letter -- as you ignored the previous one -- I shall also understand.

The point at issue is this: If you did not deviate from your course, why did you give the detailed story to the Buffalo Evening News describing the flight to the shore of Lake Ontario, following the UFO at the request of the U.S. Air Force?

We should very much appreciate your answers to the above questions as soon as convenient.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD E. KEYHOE, Major USMC (Ret.)
Director of NICAP

DEX:k

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
RECORDER
Circ. D. 11,379

APR 12 1956

Theories on Bright Object Differ as Reports Continue

Two Northampton residents and their guest from Hagedorn's claim that they witnessed the flight of an object Monday night which may have been a flying saucer.

Mrs. Henry Greene and her son, Henry, of Northampton and her guest, Katherine Conrad, all watched the weird object. The night before a veteran airlines pilot, his co-pilot and stewardess, all saw "something fantastic" in the skies of Upstate New York.

Mrs. Greene told The Recorder that she, her son and guest all saw an object which was round, as could be ascertained by a circle of red, blue and green lights. Rays of penetrating light shot from it. It was spotted by Mrs. Greene at about 7:30 p.m. Monday as she was awaiting a ride to an auxiliary meeting in Broadalbin.

Mrs. Greene rushed inside her house and told what she had seen and the other two joined her. The form was at a high altitude and was traveling at a fast rate of speed from the northeast to the southwest. They watched it for about five or 10 minutes until it disappeared.

Although it was moving fast, they were able to get a good look at it and it was so high that the intense light did not prevent observation.

Followed by Pilot

Capt. Raymond E. Ryan, 43, of suburban Snyder, a pilot for 23 years, said he followed a bright light from Schenectady to Oswego Sunday night but could not catch it.

Ryan said his co-pilot, William Neff, and his stewardess, Phyllis Reynolds, also saw the light.

"I've read about flying saucers," said Ryan, "and I'm the type of fellow that — well, you've got to show me. But I'm convinced there was something fantastic up there."

Could Be Meteor

Meanwhile, the Little Falls Times was given a report that the

"bright light" which Captain Ryan had seen may have been a meteor. Allen Edmunds of R.D. 3, Little Falls, told the Times that he had also seen the light Sunday evening.

Mr. Edmunds said he was unaware of the story of the "fantastic" object until Tuesday but that he and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Leland Van Allen, were going up the approach to the Fincks Basin bridge when they saw the light in the sky and the fiery object appeared to drop into the river from the west side of the bridge. Mr. Edmunds reported that when the light hit fire scattered for a distance of about 40 feet from the point where it struck.

Mr. Edmunds related that he investigated after seeing the light fall but could find nothing. He said that some posts in the area were damaged, but that he did not know if the damage was caused by the light. It was about 11 p.m. Sunday when the light was sighted by him and Mrs. Van Allen, he said.

Venus a Possibility

Another theory is that the bright light may be the planet Venus. Venus is described as having a "dazzling lustre" during certain periods of the year. According to Albany airport control tower personnel, this is one of those times.

Sightings from the ground have been numerous. A tower operator at Schenectady county airport said the light had been visible "for some time."

A jet pilot in the Schenectady reserve squadron commented that the light may be a well-lighted tanker plane in a rendezvous with another plane.

<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>ATTN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Handwritten mark]</p> <p>ATTN-424 ATTN- Mr. Whitcher</p> <p>ATTN- 1. On 5 April 56, Capt [redacted] and informal discussions with Laboratory of Aviation Psychology to use certain basic research data and material used in Project Bluebook Report No. 14 "Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects."</p> <p>ATTN- 2. Dr. Fitts was informed, and other aspects involved,</p> <p>ATTN- 3. It is therefore requested that a formal letter of authorization, granting Dr. Fitts the use of subject data, be submitted to Project White Star.</p> <p>ATTN- Substantially as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">"Authorization is hereby granted, subject to your approval and procedures, for Dr. Paul M. Fitts, The Ohio State University, to have access to the basic material and data used in the preparation of Special Report No. (Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Aerial Objects).</p> <p>ATTN- "Dr. Fitts has requested access to this material for the purpose of conducting a study in the psychological aspects of the observations of unidentified flying objects.</p> <p>ATTN- "Dr. Fitts has agreed to confine any results of the material in this study to the use of the Air Force."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">L.V. Robinson for HENRY A. MILEY Actg Chief, Air Sciences Division Deputy for Science and Components</p> <p>ATTN- OTHERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">19 Apr 56 Maj/Capt Gregory/wm 69216</p> <p>Authorization to Use UFO Data - Dr. Paul M. Fitts</p> <p>ATTN-424</p> <p>ard and Capt Gregory, Aerial Phenomena Group, Dr. Paul Fitts, head of the Ohio State University Psychology, with regard to Dr. Fitts request for authorization to use certain basic research data and material used in Project Bluebook Report No. 14 "Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects."</p> <p>d, and indicated that he understood, the propriety of publication of the results are contemplated.</p> <p>ated that a formal letter of authorization, granting Dr. Fitts the use of subject data, be submitted to Project White Star.</p> <p>is hereby granted, subject to your approval and procedures, for Dr. Paul M. Fitts, The Ohio State University, to have access to the basic material and data used in the preparation of Special Report No. (Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Aerial Objects).</p> <p>"Dr. Fitts has requested access to this material for the purpose of conducting a study in the psychological aspects of the observations of unidentified flying objects.</p> <p>"Dr. Fitts has agreed to confine any results of the material in this study to the use of the Air Force."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">L.V. Robinson for HENRY A. MILEY Actg Chief, Air Sciences Division Deputy for Science and Components</p>
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RYAN

"Meet the Millers" Program
WBEN-TV; Buffalo, New York
April 16, 1956

P 4

Subject: Pursuit of unidentified flying object (UFO) by American Airlines plane (April 8, 1956).

Appearing on the program: Mr. & Mrs. Miller, interviewers
Capt. Raymond Ryan, American Airlines pilot
First Officer William Neff, co-pilot
Bruce Foster, Bell Aircraft Co. engineer

TRANSCRIPT

Miller: Seated next to Mildred (Mrs. Miller) is Mr. Bruce Foster of Bell Aircraft. Next to Mr. Foster is Capt. Ryan of American Airlines and First Officer Neff of American Airlines. Now you fellows had a real experience. What date was this?

Ryan: This was a week ago last night, on April 8th.

Miller: Was that a regular flight of American Airlines?

Ryan: Yes it was.

Miller: From Buffalo to New York?

Ryan: This flight comes out of New York and lands at Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and terminates in Buffalo.

Miller: What was your first idea that anything was happening--that you were seeing something?

Neff: This very brilliant white light--like an approaching aircraft with its landing lights on. Naturally we moved away from it thinking that's what it was. Then we noticed it was standing still at the time and we got sort of curious.

Miller: Just about what location was this?

Ryan: This was just about over Schenectady. We were coming out of Albany We took off north and we made a left turn and we noticed this light over Schenectady. It seemed to be standing still.

Miller: A light? Now when you say a light, do you mean a light like a light bulb--about that color?

Ryan: Oh yes, very fluorescent--a very bright light...

Mrs. Miller: A big what?

Ryan: A large light. It looked more like a light coming into Albany ai:
pc

WBEN-TV.....2

Mrs. Miller: And both of you saw it? At the same time?

Miller: How close were you to it do you think?

Ryan: We turned a little bit to pass to the south of it, and we were probably 2 to 3 miles from it.

Miller: And the thing was just astanding there?

Ryan: Just about standing; it was off our wing-tip.

Miller: Was there anyone else on the flight with you?

Ryan: Oh, we had Miss Reynolds, our stewardess was with us.

Miller: Did she happen to notice it too?

Ryan: She came up. We called her and she came up and looked at it later on after this had taken off at this terrific speed...

Miller: How long was it stationary there?

Neff: We couldn't say that it was actually stationary...

(several talking at once)

Ryan: ...from the time we were off the ground at Albany, until we... its about 15 miles by air to Schenectady and it was off our wing-tip, and we watched it just go through a ninety degree arc, go right straight to the west, and it was...how many seconds does it take to go through a ninety degree arc?

Miller: Bruce?

Foster: How fast would you say it appeared to be going? Did it change speed very radically during the time that you saw it?

Ryan: The initial speed I would say probably was 800 to 1000 miles an hour. How fast can it...it's hard to say, just to compute that speed.

Neff: Certainly much faster than another airplane would.

Ryan: Oh much faster, much faster than a jet.

Mrs. Miller: Faster than a jet?

Ryan: Yes ma'am.

Neff: Couldn't be a jet, not at that altitude because their fuel is so critical.

Miller: Bruce... (garbled)...?

WBEN-TV.....]

Foster: Well, I doubt if it could...did it appear to change color at all?

Ryan: Yes it did. It changed color after it got to the west of us, probably 8 to 10 miles. It appeared...the light went out; that's what had Bill and I concerned. It went out momentarily and we knew there was something up there, and now here we were with a load of passengers with something on our course up ahead, and what are we going to do; so we watched this where the light went out and this orange object came on--this orange light.

Miller: Did you blink back at it?

Ryan: No we didn't...

Miller: Just what did you do Captain?

Ryan: We looked at one another a little bit amazed, so we decided we'd call Griffiss Air Force base, and I thought they had the radar on. Course on a Saturday night I guess not very many people are home at an Air Force base. And they didn't have it on--it would take them 30 minutes to energize the se-

Foster: Do they not usually have those on?

Ryan: I assumed they did; I thought they did...

Miller: Maybe we'd better not get into that discussion...

Ryan: Oh probably not. We'd get a little bit off the track on that

Neff: They asked us to keep it sighted and we did, and we kept calling out our location, and as we told them where we were we turned all our lights on. They asked us to turn them off and they could see us, and they asked if this object you see is orange in color. We said it was...

Miller: This is after it turned on I understand.

Ryan: Yes. They said we have a definite silhouette in sight south of the field. Now those fellows are observers who are in the tower. They said that they could see a silhouette.

~~Miller: Now would they be looking with the eye?~~

Ryan: I imagine so, yes.

Miller: What kind of a silhouette did they see, a silhouette of light

Neff: Well usually on a radar screen they're referred to as a target or a blip...on a radar screen. A silhouette usually refers to something that you see, like a silhouette of...something black up against something white.

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Foster: But this was on a screen?

Neff: Well actually we don't know if the silhouette they referred to was a radar silhouette or a visual. But Watertown could see it and they're quite a ways north of Griffiss, and Albany saw it--two men in the tower at Albany--one an Air Force man and one a CAA man. And they saw it after we first called them, and noticed...and they looked over to the west and saw it right away.

Mrs. Miller: And when they saw it was it moving?

Neff: Well we didn't get to talk with them...

Mrs. Miller: But to you it was moving?

Neff: Oh yes.

Mrs. Miller: Real fast?

Ryan: It stayed just that far ahead of us and they asked us what our point of next intended landing was, and I told them Syracuse, and they wanted to be identified...our aircraft, number and serial number, and they said, well "abandon that next landing temporarily and maintain the course and your altitude," so we did. They were calling "scramble." "Scramble" is jets that they send up to, I suppose to go up and intercept these unidentified objects.

Miller: Is that...do you know about those Bruce?

Foster: Well there's one of these bases right up next to the Bell plant up there, and we see these fellows taking off most any time of the day or night up there on various training missions.

Miller: In other words they're alerted at all times?

Foster: Yes they are. They usually have a couple of planes alerted on or near the end of the runway. On very short notice these people can take off and climb up to some interception point directed by radar operators.

Miller: You say in a very short time. How long would it take them to get airborne?

Foster: Well probably in about five minutes. I don't know just exactly how quick they can do it.

Mrs. Miller: When you said * * * (garbled) was it low, or was it low for a jet?

Neff: Well it was low and it was also low for a jet. There happened

WBEN-TV.....5

(Neff, continued): to be an overcast that evening which eliminated the possibility of a star right off the bat, and * * * (garbled)...the way I understand it a jet burns up three or four times the amount of fuel at low altitude than it does at high altitude. I didn't think a jet could stay down that long without using up a considerable amount of gas.

Miller: I didn't know that about jets. You knew that of course Bruce?

Foster: It's also true of rockets. That's one reason I wouldn't think it would be a rocket. If they saw it for half an hour, this is quite a long time to operate a rocket engine.

Mrs. Miller: Well now I'd like to ask you a question: How fast were you going?

Ryan: About 250 miles per hour.

Mrs. Miller: * * * (garbled) then did they slow down or why didn't * * * (garbled)?

Ryan: They must have slowed down. "They" or "it" must have slowed down.

Mrs. Miller: Yes, granted.

Miller: The unidentified object must have slowed down, flying as it was.

Neff: We trailed out as far as Oswego, which is right on the south shore of Lake Ontario and we passed up our point of landing at Syracuse, and we weren't sure we should hold the passengers up any longer, and of course we didn't advise them.

(Several talking at once)

Mrs. Miller: ...that would have been wonderful.

Brief gap in tape, presumably caused by original recorder changing reel

~~Ryan: We were calling Griffies and asked if we could change over to emergency frequency which was 121.5, and we couldn't read them any more on 108.5 because we were down rather low and the CHF (or VHF) is a line-of-sight operation. And we did; we changed over figuring...~~

Miller: Go right ahead. I don't even know what you're talking about; but that's all right, go right ahead.

Ryan: But we figured the interceptors were going to operate

WBEN-TV.....6

- (Ryan, cont.): that frequency and talk to us, and then come alongside us and take off from where we were on our heading. But we called them and they said they were "about off," and that was about 8 minutes and we couldn't work them any longer, and we turned over with Syracuse tower, and they were giving...relaying the messages back and forth, and it was then about 10 to 12 minutes and they're still not off yet. And we can't...I don't know, we'd probably still be flying. I just don't know where the jets were. Why didn't they get the jets up?
- Miller: Well what happened to the object?
- Ryan: It went off, it just went to the northwest and it went out of sight.
- Foster: Was it more rapid? All of a sudden did it accelerate its speed?
- Ryan: It did appear to—after it got over the water it appeared to really get out of sight very fast.
- Neff: It did, in the direction of Toronto, in that direction.
- Miller: Did you people in Toronto see an orange light?
- Mrs. Miller: * * * (garbled) well now, tell us, what do you think it is?
- Foster: This sounds very much like some of the investigations of Mr. Ruppelt's reports in his book on unidentified flying objects. But it seems most of the good cases he talks about had these shortcomings. Either the airplane didn't get off in time, someone wasn't alerted, or there was some reason why they just didn't get a good look at one of these things. Still I think what you people have seen is probably the same thing that has been reported many times in the past five years. In relation to this subject I notice that you people hesitate to refer to them as "flying saucers." So does Mr. Ruppelt. He refers to them as unidentified flying objects because many of them are not saucer-shaped.
- Miller: Was this object saucer-shaped or not?
- Ryan: Oh I don't know. I couldn't say.
- Neff: There was no definite shape to it, it was just a brilliant light.
- Ryan: Just a light.
- Foster: He (Ruppelt) talks about three different general types: One is a point of light, much as what you appear to have seen; another is a cigar-shaped light; and the third is a sort of a glob of greenish light.

WBEN-TV.....7

Miller: Did this at any time appear to be green?

Ryan: No. At no time was it green.

Miller: Mr. Ryan, have you had any phone calls about this?

Ryan: A good number of them, yes, and letters also.

Miller: Didn't someone call you and talk, that * * * (garbled) in the Air Force or whatever, and say that your experience and this object that you saw corresponds very definitely to other reports?

Ryan: That's right. That's what they said.

Mrs. Miller: And you don't think it can be a jet; and you don't think it can be a rocket; and you don't think it's an airplane. What do you think it is...?

Neff: I don't know.

Ryan: I wish somebody would come up with the answer.

Neff: I think they ought to ^{make} take an all-out effort to find out what these things are. If this is a government project, I think everybody's for 100 per cent security, but if it's not a government project or something of our own, I think that possibly they should find out what they are if it's possible.

(Mr. & Mrs. Miller thank their guests)

END

16 April. Air Force jolted.

The mini-UFO scare engendered by news accounts of the Ryan case was hardly a problem to the Air Force compared to another event in the making.

It will be remembered that the key evidence presented to the January 1953 Robertson Panel convened by the CIA was the two movie films showing UFOs. Both of these films were considered interesting but more testing was recommended which, it was felt, would lead to "credible explanations."

BLUE BOOK consultant Dr. J. Allen Hynek tells us:

"The recommendations that additional tests be undertaken to determine whether the UFOs could possibly had been seagulls or aircraft was never followed up; the case was dropped, and the possibility of seagulls or aircraft left wide open." 84.

16 April. The Baker tests.

In mid-April the Air Force received what must have been embarrassing news. (See letter)

The Air Force did not have much choice it seems. How could the military deny the analysis results to the studio if the films were private property and the analysis conducted by civilians?

The letter to the military seems to have been just a courtesy since the movie U.F.O. was already completed and set to be screened in a week's time. After three years of work on the film why would the studio wait until the last moment to get an approval for the most important part of the documentary?

For 18 months(!) Dr. Klemperer's special assistant, Dr. Robert M.L. Baker, studied both the Montana and Utah films of anomalistic aerial phenomena using equipment available at the University of Southern California and the Douglas Aircraft company.* Dr. Baker, after many tests, rejected both explanations for the images favored by the Robertson Panel. In the case of the Montana footage, the Robertson Panel felt that aircraft fuselage reflections were the most likely solution. In the Utah case, the Robertson Panel preferred the bird answer.

Dr. Baker did what the military never attempted. With plenty of funds and time, Dr. Baker did more than examine the images in the lab (he did that too). He filmed birds and aircraft under different conditions while varying such factors as iris stops, frame speeds, etc. Having gathered considerable empirical data, Dr. Baker found himself disagreeing with the Robertson Panel and in agreement with the photographers in both cases. The photographers insisted they filmed high performance objects of an anomalistic character. 85. 86.

~~The documentary.~~

* The letter from Douglas Aircraft tells us the Baker study was conducted for reasons other than to provide Green-Rouse studios with information for a documentary. Jacques Vallee later wondered if there was a possible connection between a Douglas subsidiary, the Astropower company, and the egg-shaped craft reported by policeman Lonnie Zamora on April 24, 1964, since an insignia on the side of the UFO seen by the New Mexico cop resembled the Astropower logo.

() 71

DOUGLAS

AIRORAFT COMPANY, Inc.

TANTA MONICA DIVISION
TANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

April 16, 1956


Brig. Gen. Harold E. Watson
Commander, ATIC
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Chic

Dear General Watson:

Enclosed is a report of an analysis of the "Montana" film of Unidentified Flying Objects photographed by Nicholas Horvath in August 1950. This report was prepared by the Douglas Aircraft Company's Missiles Engineering Department Research Section, incidental to a study of publications dealing with unconventional propulsion schemes, under the direction of Dr. W. B. Klemperer. It is being submitted for your perusal in case it might be of interest to you in connection with Project Blue Book as a supplement to such information as has already been compiled. The film and necessary information for this analysis were furnished us by the Green-House Studios who will soon release a documentary film on UFO's.

Green-House Studios have requested that copies of the present report be made available to them by April 22, 1956. If your command has no objection to the release of our analysis or sections thereof, we are quite willing, in view of their full cooperation, that they have the desired copies. It would be greatly appreciated if your approval or disapproval of the release of the material to them be sent to us prior to April 22, if necessary by telephone or by teletype.

Sincerely,


A. W. Rochlen
Vice President (Public Relations)

WEK:gc

Enclosure: Noted

23 April. "Hollywood's best kept secret?"

For the vast majority of UFO buffs the Greene-Rouse production of the motion picture U.F.O. was a complete surprise. The film had been completed over a three year period without a mention in Hollywood gossip columns, trade papers, or even in the many newsletters published by UFO groups; in fact the Daily Variety would later call the film "Hollywood's best kept secret."

There was a pre-release screening for the press at Goldwyn Studio's projection room "A" on the afternoon of April 23rd. Max B. Miller, head of Flying Saucers International of Los Angeles, managed to get a seat, thus becoming the first UFO enthusiast to see the finished product (Ted Eloeher, Research Director, Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York, attended a special preview for the east coast market on May 9th).

Both Miller and Eloeher had mixed reactions to the film. Miller was especially impressed with the names in the film credits which listed the following people as technical advisors: Major Dewey Fournet, Jr., USAF, former liaison officer between Project BLUE BOOK and the Pentagon; Edward J. Ruppelt, former Chief of BLUE BOOK; and Albert M. Chop, former Chief, press section, Air Material Command. Fournet and Ruppelt even played themselves in the movie!

The plot line followed the UFO story from the 1947 Kenneth Arnold sighting, to the Washington D.C. "crisis of July 1952," although there was some emphasis on the activities of Al Chop who was an Information Specialist for the military in the early 1950s and how he gradually converted from a UFO doubter to a believer.

A number of classic UFO cases were re-enacted, like the 1948 Lt. Gorman aerial dogfight with a mysterious light, and the puzzling radar targets that "invaded the airspace over the nation's capital during the summer of 1952."

Max Miller voted the Mantell re-enactment the most exciting since there was more of an attempt to utilize obvious theatrics.

For Ted Eloeher, he found the Washington D.C. radar episode the most fascinating, particularly that part where the strange blips close in on a jet interceptor piloted by Lt. William Patterson.

Both Miller and Eloeher agreed that the motion picture's piece de resistance was the footage of "real" UFOs as shown in the famous Montana and Utah films. The short films were run repeatedly, in both normal speed and slow motion. Furthermore, occasional frames were shown enlarged for closer inspection. 87.

A narration at the end of the movie says:

"The motion picture you have just seen is authentic. It is substantiated by documentation, eye-witness accounts, supported by affidavits and official Government reports. The evidence has been presented to you with integrity and objectivity to establish the fact that unidentified flying objects...do exist. Some kind of flying object have been photographed in the sky. If they cannot be identified as objects known to man --what are they? If they are not man-made --who made them? If they are not of this planet --where are they from?" 88.

25 April. Covina, California.

Producers Call Movie Flying Saucer 'Proof'

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — A movie made as a documentary - type story of the flying saucer controversy is scheduled for release May 9

Producers Clarence Green and Russell Rouse said at a press preview yesterday that the film brings out "one indisputable fact, that flying saucers are here."

However, Air Secretary Quaries announced last October that an eight-year Air Force investigation of nearly 5,000 sightings produced "no evidence of the existence of the popularly termed flying saucers." The AF said all but 3 per cent were identified.

The 90-minute movie, "Unidentified Flying Objects," is pegged to what are described as official Pentagon film clips of unidentified objects in flight. The producers declined to say how the Pentagon shots were released to them.

Clip No 1 was taken by Nicholas Mariana, general manager of the Great Falls, Mont., baseball

club, at the ballpark Aug. 15, 1950. It shows two white spherical objects moving laterally and at the same distance from each other.

Clip No 2 was photographed by Navy Chief Photographer Delbert C. Newhouse on the Utah desert July 2, 1952. It shows a dancing formation of from 7 to 16 white spots.

The picture says the Pentagon decided these objects were neither aircraft, balloons nor birds and classified them officially as "unknown."

The movie centers around the story of A. M. Chop, who as a public information specialist was assigned to the flying saucer study by the Pentagon and the Air Materiel Command. The part of Chop is played by Tom Towers, aviation writer for the Los Angeles Examiner. Chop is now a public relations man at Douglas Aircraft Co.

**THE
TRUTH
ABOUT
FLYING
SAUCERS!**



**YOU WILL SEE THEM
WITH YOUR OWN EYES!**

Actual color films of the
Unidentified Flying Objects
that have been kept "top secret"
until now!

THE MOTION PICTURE SCOOP OF THE CENTURY!

UFO

CLARENCE GREENE and PUMPSI BOONE present

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Written by FRANCIS MARTIN • Produced by CLARENCE GREENE • Directed by WINSTON JONES
With the people who actually lived the story of U F O • Released thru United Artists

STARTS WEDNESDAY
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ADDED ATTRACTION
MARK STEVENS in
TIMETABLE

2-11-56



OFFICIALS AND MILITARY PERSONNEL concerned with national defense view flying saucers menace as quite real, although U. S. government wants public to believe no such thing exists. Saucers are motivated by unknown, unseen power. Americans have died while trying to catch them!



AIR FORCE SENDS ITS FASTEST JETS up to chase flying saucers, but it wants you to believe there is no such thing. Since when has the Air Force taken up the pastime of chasing mirages?



GRIM-FACED Air Force officers watch intently at screening of motion picture evidence on flying saucers. To these men, saucers are obviously more than idle talk.

According to James Moseley's saucerzine:

"Last April 25th, R.M. Grace, resident of Covina, California, reported that he had seen a saucer 'which looked like half an egg,' hovering about 1,000 feet above the town, at 8:30 the previous evening. Said he: 'It had no riding lights and that dismissed my first thought that it was a plane.' After hovering for awhile, the object made an arc, and finally increased its speed greatly and disappeared from sight. When asked if it might possibly have been a jet plane, Grace emphatically replied no, because of the egg-shape and because of the fact that it gave off no sound or flame. Grace went on to say that his wife gave birth to her third child on the same evening he saw the saucer, but he added that the delivery of the child in no way affected his sense of vision." 89.

27 April. Vuyuru, India.

"Clergyman surprised."

Approximately 60 people were seated in an open-air cinema in the village of Vuyuru waiting for the Rev. R.M. Fennett to thread the film through the projectors. It was 8:30 in the evening.

The clergyman looked up from his work and happened to notice some luminous forms in the dark sky approaching in a shallow dive. The lights approached until they reached an estimated height of 2,500 feet, at that point the forms, which seem to be five cigar-shaped objects in a triangular formation, wheeled to a southeast course and moved out of sight.

The "cigars" flew independently and appeared to leave a slight vapor trail behind them as they sped through the air.

The passage of the UFOs took only about 20 seconds and no sound was heard of anything. 90.

27 April. "Third Annual Spacecraft Convention."

Friday, April 27th, hundreds of "space fans" began to arrive at Giant Rock Airport, Yucca Valley, California, for the third annual "spacecraft convention." People in cars, trucks, and trailers found parking places and camp sites for an overnight stay, the two day session was scheduled to begin Saturday morning. About 1,000 convention-goers had arrived by midnight.

Host George Van Tassel hoped for a larger crowd this year even though the news media never publicized the event beforehand. Word of the convention reached UFO aficionados anyway because the gathering received considerable publicity in various UFO publications.

28 April. Giant Rock. Early morning.

Saturday morning still more people arrived. A long stream of cars turned off the main highway to take the Victorville road through the sand dunes to Giant Rock Airport to join the many saucer devotees already camped out in the area. A blue sky and a hot sun greeted the new arrivals, and those who struggled out of their sleeping bags among the wispy desert vegetation. Folding chairs were set up and blankets spread out. Here and there large garden umbrellas were erected and wide-brimmed hats donned as protection against the intense solar rays.

28 April. Giant Rock. (10:00 a.m.)

Spacecraft convention host George Van Tassel stepped up to the elevated speaker's platform at 10:00 a.m. to extend greetings to everyone, on Earth, and in space. Said Van Tassel: "Space people are still people in spite of their higher culture and evolution. We of Earth share much with them, among other things, the same concept of a higher Deity." 91.

A Rev. Morris Ludwig gave the invocation, followed by speakers: Diana Howard, Truman Bethurum, Dan Fry, Orfeo Angelucci, and Essie Arthur, or in other words the usual "old timers" that claimed contact with space people who were the embodiment of sweetness and light.

Besides the contactee speakers, Van Tassel also produced some "legitimate" testimony from some individuals who might have actually seen something. One was the chief air traffic controller at LA International who was supposed to have observed 200-300 unusual radar targets during his career, with one formation numbering approximately two dozen. Another speaker was a radar operator stationed at White Sands Test Range, New Mexico, where he said he had tracked a UFO pacing a missile to an altitude of 110 miles. Yet another UFO witness with some qualifications was a Western Airlines pilot who experienced an encounter with a UFO while on a domestic flight. The UFO made two passes at his passenger plane.

Between speakers there was singing, slide projections of "symbolic paintings," dancing, an exhibition of baton twirling, and accordion music by the "Rhythm Squeezers." 92.

Mixing with the crowd that afternoon was saucer buff Israel Norkin who spotted a saucer celebrity from the eastern part of the country. Norkin recognized Dr. Charles Laughead, "Doomsday Doc," the college professor who predicted a vast disaster would take place on December 21, 1954, and who claimed he had obtained his information from "space beings." Needless to say, the big calamity never occurred. The result was that the poor man lost his job and had to fight his sister in court because she wanted him committed to an institution for the insane. Dr. Laughead was examined by doctors and was declared sound of mind but that was small comfort after all he had been through. Norkin asked the professor how he got into the saucer movement:

'My first contact was by talking with George Adamski when I went out to the Rose Bowl game January first, 1954. My interest was further stimulated shortly after that when a ministerial student received a message for me by 'inspirational writing.' It was from the Elder Brother who later identified himself as being Jesus the Christ and also Sananda. In this message, I was told to keep telling the truth about the 'saucers.' The Venusians, he said, would contact me, and I would work with them. This has been partially fulfilled in ~~our contact and communication with Sanat Kumara, planetary spirit of Venus, and the sending out of his message.~~" 93.

Dr. Laughead founded the "Quest Group" which held meetings to "explore the deeper meaning of Christianity and other religions, plus metaphysics." (It was for the sake of all this nonsense that Laughead ruined his life!)

When it got dark a fellow named Andy Vail showed a 47 minute full color motion picture he had titled: "We Have Seen The Saucers." The film was supposed to provide "proofs of spacecraft reality."

28 April. Meanwhile, in New York.

Although newsman Frank Edwards had done plenty of talking about UFOs on T.V. and over the radio, he had never given a live lecture on the subject until April 28, 1956, when he faced the membership of the group Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York. Edwards told the saucer buffs he wasn't an "UFO expert" but did claim to be a news reporter who was trying to understand a complex, confusing, and aggravating mystery.

His talk covered familiar territory, yet one query during the question and answer period stands out:

Question: "Is there any evidence that any of these have crashed?"

Answer: "I'm not too sure that some of them haven't. Way back in 1947, at Roswell, New Mexico, a farmer reported that he saw something strike a mountainside and crash. According to what I was told, they put troops in a circle all around that place, and would let nobody in for five days. Finally they came up with a picture of a man holding a little crumpled kite with aluminum foil on it--a radar target--and they said this was it--believe it or not. There have been rumors since then of saucers having crashed. I don't know whether there's any truth in them." 94.

The movie UFO and the Air Force's battle plan.

Unable to block the release of the announced UFO film, the Air Force, with BLUE BOOK chief Captain Gregory in charge, took steps to neutralize any undesirable effect the Green-Rouse picture might have on the American public (The fact that Capt. Gregory took over from Capt. Hardin at this time as BLUE BOOK chief is something to ponder. Perhaps Capt. Gregory was considered better suited to the military's battle plan)

As historian Dr. David Jacobs correctly pointed out, the movie U.F.O. was really a semi-documentary which left room for many opportunities for in-ter-pre-ta-ti-o-n. One can see why the military was anxious to review the results.

We know that selected ATIC officers, including BLUE BOOK scientific advisor Dr. J. Allen Hynek, were assigned the duty of attending pre-release screenings, evidently to see how the military was portrayed and to what extent UFO incidents were sensationalized.

Because the Montana and Utah film clips were critical, Capt. Gregory asked ATIC's photo experts to compare the Air Force's footage to those frames used in the Hollywood production.

A flood of inquiries from the public about UFOs was expected, so ATIC's top scientist, A. Francis Arcier, supervised the compiling of complete case files on every UFO incident mentioned in the movie. For the most part, however, the ATIC people assumed that a standard handout referring curious citizens to Special Report #14 was sufficient.

After the movie U.F.O. was released to the theaters, Capt. Gregory made every effort to collect reviews of the film by critics, as well as the advertisements promoting the Green-Rouse picture. UFO buffs may believe that the movie was a threat to the Air Force because it helped prove that

UFOs existed, yet we have evidence of Capt. Gregory's true concern. The BLUE BOOK chief underlined certain words in the material he gathered and he singled out one statement in particular in a film review by the Christian Science Monitor's Richard Mc Cann. The Monitor writer predicted that the film U.F.O.: "...will almost certainly stir up a storm of public controversy." 95. Capt. Gregory commented: "This is something that neither PIO or ATIC would like to undergo again!" 96. The BLUE BOOK chief feared an uproar: "...similar to that which the USAF was subjected to in 1952 with regard to UFOs as a result of the unwarranted sensationalism generated by so-called 'UFO experts,' writers, and publishers." 97.

Did Capt. Gregory's worry over a possible "storm of controversy" really involve the question of UFO reality, or did it involve the Russian menace? The inclusion of "1952" by Capt. Gregory brings to mind the Robertson Panel recommendations. The Air Force, certainly, did not want a flying saucer scare the summer of 1956 on the scale of the 1952 excitement. A flap of such intensity would again cripple America's Air Defense network and this time the Russians had the bombers and the bombs to kill half the population of the United States in one afternoon.

Appendix (a)

If UFOs are real objects, perhaps even piloted machines, reports of formations should provide some clues to possible intelligent behavior.

Besides the "Lubbock Lights" phenomenon mentioned on pages 46-47 of this booklet, there exists even more interesting formation cases that tell of formations that were not static. A sampling of such incidents follows.

In July 1947 there was this report: "The group of objects flew in a circular pattern until two broke loose and zoomed away. The cluster of circular objects then formed into a chain which became V-shaped. The formation flew away."*

*Bloecher, Ted. Report on the UFO Wave of 1947. p.II-9

Another case occurred at Glenn, California, on July 7 1947:

"...two farmers noticed the sun reflecting off three rows of discs flying at great speed high overhead.

'They said the discs: "...moved with an up and down motion and also tipped from side to side.' There were about twenty-five of the objects which maintained perfect formation but when they passed out of sight the three row formation changed into a perfect 'V.'"**

** Willows, California, Willows Journal. 9 July 1947.

The mother of all formation sightings. Central Missouri. April 29, 1993.

The witness first noticed the 20 or more glowing bodies as they moved east to west high in the night sky. All of the dots were alike and travelled at "jet plane speed." When initially seen, the UFOs were milling around like bees or gnats in a swarm. After a few seconds the swarm quickly lined up in a skinny "V." Seconds later the "V" broke up into a swarm again. Within seconds the bodies in the milling flock formed two perfect straight lines spaced out just exactly the same. This formation, after only a moment, scattered into a shapeless swarm. This state of affairs didn't last long. In the blink of an eye the UFOs formed a formation that resembled a curved line. This crescent endured for about 12 seconds before lapsing into an undisciplined gnat-like activity. The show wasn't over yet. The UFOs suddenly shifted into a V-formation, one that was more spread out than the first one observed. Another collapse into a swarm took place as the flight of unknowns became too far away to be discerned. ***

*** Amateur Ufology News. Issue #14. May, 1993. p.9.

Appendix (B)

DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, INC.
Analysis of Photographic Material
Photogrammetric Analysis of "Utah" Film
Tracking UFO'S

Santa Monica Division

Several Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) were sighted and photographed at about 11:10 MST on July 2, 1952 by (...deleted) at a point on State Highway 30, seven miles north of Tremonton, Utah (latitude 41° 50' longitude 112° 10'). Mr. (...deleted) a Chief Warrant Officer in the U. S. Navy, was in transit from Washington, D.C. to Portland, Oregon. A Map of the area is included as figure 1.

He, his wife and their two children were making the trip by car. Shortly after passing through the city of Tremonton, his wife noticed a group of strange bright shining objects in the air off towards the eastern horizon. She called them to her husband's attention and prevailed upon him to stop the car. When he got out, he observed the objects (twelve to fourteen of them) to be directly overhead and milling about. He described them as 'gun metal colored objects shaped like two saucers, one inverted on top of the other.' He estimated that they subtended 'about the same angle as B-29's at 10,000 feet' (about half a degree - i.e., about the angular diameter of the moon) [At the time he had already logged some 2,200 hours as a chief photographer with the Navy]. Next, he ran to the trunk of his car, took out his Bell and Howell Automaster 16mm movie camera equipped with a 3" telephoto lens, loaded it, focused it at infinity and began shooting. There was no reference point above the horizon so he was unable to estimate absolute size, speed, or distance. He reports that one of the objects reversed its course and proceeded away from the rest of the group: he held the camera still and allowed this single object to pass across the field of view of the camera, picking it up later in its course. He repeated this for three passes.

During the filming, (...deleted) changed the iris stop of the camera from f/8 to f/16. The density of the film can be seen to change markedly at a point about 30% through the sequence (figure 5(b) at f/8 and the other blowups at f/16). The camera was operated at 16 fps.

The color film (Daylight Kodachrome) after processing was submitted to his superiors. The Navy forwarded the film to the USAF-ATIC where the film was studied for several months. According to Al Chop (then with ATIC and presently with DAC) Air Force personnel were convinced that the objects were not airplanes; on the other hand the hypothesis that the camera might have been out of focus and the objects soaring gulls could neither be confirmed nor denied. Mr. Chop's remarks are essentially substantiated by Capt. Edward Ruppelt, reference (1) then head of 'Blue Book' for ATIC.

This 'Utah' film clip together with a 'Montana' UFO film clip (Analysis of Photographic Material, Serial 01) came into the possession of Green-Rouse Productions at Samuel Goldwyn Studios, 1041 North Formosa Street, Hollywood, who incorporated both film clips as significant evidence in a Documentary Film, 'Unidentified Flying Objects' for release by United Artists to public theaters by May 9, 1956.

A 35mm reprint of the Newhouse 'Utah' film was submitted by the Studio to Douglas Air craft Company for examination. Visual study of

the reprints on the Recordak and astronomical plate measuring engine revealed the following: the film comprises about 1,200 frames; on most of the frames there appear many round white dots, some elliptical. The dots often seem clustered in constellations, or formations which are recognizable for as long as seventeen seconds. A relative motion plot (obtained from an overlay vellum trace on the Recordak) of two typical formations are presented in figures 2a and 2b. The objects seem to cluster in groups of two's and three's, see actual blowups, 4a, 5b, and 6c. On some frames they flare up and then disappear from view in 0.25 seconds or less and sometimes they appear as a randomly scattered twinkling' of dots. The dot images themselves show no structure; they are white and have no color fringes. Examination under a microscope shows the camera to be well focused as the edges of the images are sharp and clear on many of the properly exposed frames. Angular diameters range from about 0.0016 to 0.0004 radians. Their pattern of motion is essentially a curvilinear milling about as shown in figure 2a and 2b. Sometimes the objects appear to circle about each other. There are no other objects in the field of view which might give a clue as to the absolute motion of the cluster.

In the overlay trace, figure 2, the frame of reference is determined by a certain object whose relative motion during a sequence of frames remains rather constant (indicated in the figures). This object is used as a reference point and the lower edge of the frame as abscissa. Assuming the camera to have been kept reasonably uncanted, the abscissa would be horizontal and the ordinate vertical. In the overlay trace, figure 3a and 3b, the particular frame itself is used as the reference. Assuming the camera was held steady (there is an unconscious tendency to pan with the moving object) the coordinate system is quasi-fixed. It is realized that both of these coordinate systems are actuality[?] moving, possibly possessing both velocity and acceleration.

No altitude or azimuth determination can be made because of the lack of background. The only measurable quantities of interest are therefore the relative angular distance between the objects and their time derivatives. Graphs of two typical time variations of relative angular separation and velocity are included as figures 7 and 8. The relative angular velocity is seen to vary from zero to 0.0065 radians per second. The relative angular acceleration had a maximum value of 0.0036 radians per second squared. Supposing the camera was kept stationary the average angular velocities for the object moving across the field are 0.039 and 0.031 radians per second for figures 3a and 3b. The angular velocities in these sequences sometimes very erratically from 0.07 to 0.01 radians per second. This variation may be attributed in part to camera 'jiggling' and in part to the object's motion. The decrease in average angular velocity between 3(a) and 3(b) could be due to the object's having regressed between filmings just as was reported by(...deleted). Also the average image diameter decreases about 30% over the entire film, indicating a possible over-all regression of the objects.

The following tabulation indicates the hypothetical transverse component of relative velocities and accelerations at various distances. It is noted that the transverse velocity may be only a fraction of the total velocity so that the numbers actually indicate minimum values.

<u>If the object's distance was</u>	<u>Its transverse velocity was</u>	<u>Its transverse acceleration was</u>	<u>Velocity of single object was</u>
100 feet	0.65 ft/sec or 0.44 mph	0.36 ft/sec ² or 0.11 g	3.8 ft. sec or 2.7 mph
1000 feet	6.5 ft/sec or 4.4 mph	3.6 ft/sec ² or 0.11 g	39 ft/sec or 27 mph
2000 feet	13 ft/sec or 8.8 mph	7.2 ft/sec ² or 0.22 g	78 ft/sec or 54 mph
1 mile	23 mph	0.56 g	135 mph
5 miles	115 mph	2.8 g	670 mph
10 miles	230 mph	5.6 g	1300 mph

The objects in the 'Utah' and 'Montana' films can only be correlated on the basis of two rather weak points. First, their structure, or rather lack of it, is similar. Thus as shown in the 'blow-ups,' figures 6a and 6b, there are no recognizable differences between them*. Second, the objects on the 'Montana' film are manifestly a single pair; on the 'Utah' film perhaps 30% of the frames show clusters of objects seemingly also grouped in pairs. See figures 6c and 5b.

The weather report was obtained by the author from the Airport Station at Salt Lake City. The nearest station with available data is Corinne which reported a maximum temperature of 84°, a minimum of 47° and no precipitation. A high pressure cell from the Pacific Northwest spread over Northern Utah during July 2, the pressure at Tremonton would have a rising trend, the visibility good, and the winds relatively light. The absence of clouds and the apparently excellent visibility shown on the film would seem to be in agreement with this report. Through use of references (2) and (3), the sun's azimuth N132°E altitude 65° was computed. No shadows were available to confirm the time of filming.

The image size being roughly that of the Montana film (a few of the objects being perhaps 10% larger than the largest on the Montana) the same remarks as to airplane reflections apply, i.e., they might have been caused by sun reflections from airplanes within one to three miles of the observer, although at these distances they should have been identified as conventional aircraft by the film or the observer. No specific conclusions as to sun reflection angles can be drawn since the line of motion of the objects cannot be confirmed. However, the reported E to W motion of the UFO and their passing overhead coupled with the SE azimuth of the sun would make the achievement of optimal sun reflections rather difficult.

* The images on the 'Utah' film appear to be a little brighter. However, possible variations in development techniques would not allow quantitative analysis in this regard.

That the images could have been produced by aluminum foil 'chaff'* seems possible, at least on the basis of the images shown, as very intense specular sun reflections from ribbons of chaff might flare out to about the size of the UFO.

Examination of figures 4b, 5a, and 5c, obtained from the photogrametric experiment -- reference Analysis of Photographic Material, Serial 01, Appendix II, show that no significant broadening is produced by flat white diffuse reflectors such as birds, bits of paper, etc. at f/16 under the conditions of the filming. Actual measurements show a slight 'bleeding' or flaring of about 10% to 20%.

The rectangular flat white cardboards of the aforementioned experiments represented very roughly the configuration of birds. The light reflected by such a surface is probably greater than that from a curved feather surface of a bird. Figure 4(b) shows the appearance of one and two foot birds. ** (See arrows) as they might appear on a 16mm frame taken with a 3" telephoto lens f/16 at a distance of 1200', figure 5(e) at 3000' and figure 5(c) at 3300'. Many of the images on the 'Utah' film have an angular diameter of 0.0012 radian (some as large as 0.0016 radians), thus they might be interpreted as one foot birds at 600' to 800', two foot birds at 1200' to 1600' or three foot birds at 2400' to 3200'. At these distances, it is doubted if birds would give the appearance of round dots; also they would have been identifiable by the camera if not visually. However, actual movies of birds in flight would have to be taken to completely confirm this conclusion. The following type of gulls have been known to fly at times over this locality: California Herring Gull (a common summer resident; Ring-Billed Gull and the Fork-Tailed Gull, see reference (4).

The images are probably not those of balloons as their number is too great and the phenomenon of flaring up to a constant brightness for several seconds, and then dying out again cannot well be associated with any known balloon observations.

Certain soaring insects - notably 'ballooning spiders' (reference (5) and (6) produce bright points of light. The author has witnessed such a phenomenon. It is produced by sun reflections off the streamers of silken threads spun by many types of spiders. Caught by the wind, these streamers serve as a means of locomotion floating the spider high into the air. They occasionally have the appearance of vast numbers of silken flakes which fill the air and in some recorded instances extend over many square miles and to a height of several hundred feet. The reflection, being off silk threads, is not as bright as diffuse reflection from a flat white board. Thus no flaring of the images could be expected. The author noted that the sections of the 'web' that reflected measured from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " for the largest specimens. Thus the images might be attributed to ballooning spiders at

* Bits of aluminum foil dumped overboard by planes, often utilized as a countermeasure against anti-aircraft radar. This material might possibly be in the form of large ribbons several feet long and several inches across.

** The dimensions refer to wing spread. The actual exposed white area of a bird is usually less and depends upon the perceptive of the observer. This difference has been roughly accounted for in the data given, however, if the body were the principal reflector the distance given should be reduced by a factor of 2 or 3.

distances of 50 to 100 feet. However, these web reflections ordinarily show up only against a rather dark background and it is doubted if their intensity would be great enough to produce the intense UFO images against a bright sky.

No quantitative densitometer examination of image brightness could be made, as the original film was not available. It is understood from Al Chop that the government analysts did make measurements of this kind on the original films and found the Utah images to be very intense.*

Besides the above remarks, pertinent to the actual images, several facts can be gleaned from the motion of objects. The observations are not apt to support the supposition that the objects were conventional aircraft as the maneuvers are too erratic, the relative accelerations probably ruling out aircraft at distances of over five miles. Several observers familiar with the appearance of chaff have seen the film and concluded that the persistence of the nontwinkling constellations, their small quantity, and the reported absence of aircraft overhead makes chaff unlikely. Furthermore, the single object passing across the field of view would be most difficult to explain on the basis of chaff. These same remarks would apply also to bits of paper swept up in thermal updrafts.

The relative angular velocity might be compatible with soaring bird speeds at distances of less than one mile, the angular velocity of the single object could be attributed to a bird within about one thousand feet. There is a tendency to pan with a moving object - not against it - so the velocities in the table probably represent a lower bound. The motion of the objects is not exactly what one would expect from a flock of soaring birds (not the slightest indication of a decrease in brightness due to periodic turning with the wind or flapping) and no cumulus clouds are present which might betray the presence of a strong thermal updraft. On the other hand the single object might represent a single soaring bird which broke away in search of a new thermal -- quite a common occurrence among gulls -- see reference (7).

That the air turbulence necessary to account for their movement if they were nearby insects (even the single object's motion!) is possible, can be concluded from examination of reference (8). However, if the objects were nearby spider webs the lack of observed or photographed streamers is unusual. Furthermore, the fact that they were visible from a moving car for several minutes is hard to reconcile with localized insect activity.

The phenomenon of atmospheric mirages, reference (9), might conceivably account for the images. Such a hypothesis is hampered by the clear weather conditions and the persistence and clarity of the images. Also no 'shimmering' can be detected and the motion is steady. Again the object which breaks away would be difficult to explain.

It has been suggested that spurious optical reflections or lightleaks in the camera might be responsible. Examples of such effects have been examined and found to be quite different from the UFOs'.

* In fact, 'burned right down to the celluloid backing.' See also reference (1)

The evidence remains rather contradictory and no single hypothesis of a natural phenomenon yet suggested seems to completely account for the UFO involved. The possibility of multiple hypotheses, i.e. that the Utah UFOs are the result of two simultaneous natural phenomena might possibly yield the answer. However, as in the case of the 'Montana' analysis, no definite conclusion could be obtained.

R. M. L. Baker, Jr.

May 16, 1956

Appendix (c)

"When Prophecy Fails."

The mention of "Doomsday Doc" Charles Laughead at the 1956 Giant Rock gathering gives us an opportunity to bring up the 1956 book When Prophecy Fails: A Social and Psychological Study of a Modern Group that Predicted the Destruction of the World. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1956. Paperback ed., New York: Harper Torchbook, 1964.

This work by sociologists Leon Festinger, Henry Riecken, and Stanley Schachter; details the adventures of Dorothy Martin and her cult followers in late 1954 (Laughead being the most well known follower after being forced to resign from the medical staff of Michigan State College after upsetting students with doomsday talk).

The sociologists used pseudonyms but there is no doubt they were discussing Miss Martin and her Oak Park disciples.

What attracted the sociologists, apparently, were the bizarre aspects of the belief system and the quick rise and fall of the social movement. The key to the whole business was the naming of an exact date for a "seismic disturbance that would be accompanied by world-wide destruction."

As the day forecast for the cataclysm approached, "Space Seer" Martin kept her followers in turmoil by claiming increasingly outlandish messages from the pilots of flying saucers. In a panic, her followers quit jobs, gave away possessions, and abandoned unconverted husbands or wives. Among the many zany messages allegedly received from the aliens was the request that those who wanted to be rescued by a saucer ship had to be "metal free." In other words, nothing metallic could be on or in their bodies. Doing without zippers and dental fillings posed problems, as one can imagine.

During the count down to "zero hour," hundreds of the faithful converged on Miss Martin's home chanting loudly to be "saved." Police were summoned to keep order.

When the "violent upheaval" failed to occur, Miss Martin announced that the world had received a reprieve, nonetheless her followers began to drift away within days. Only a few stubborn holdouts remained and they were harassed by the local community.

UFOlogists feel there are lessons to be learned from the Miss Martin "space communications" experience.

FOOTNOTES

1. May be located in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date: 3 January 56.
 2. May be located in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date: 3 January 56.
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 4. Orbit. Vol.II,#2. February 3, 1956. p.1.
 5. Cincinnati, Ohio. Enquirer. 9 November 55. Editorial page.
 6. Orbit. Vol.II,#10. January 6, 1956. p.1.
 7. Ibid.
 8. Orbit. Vol.II,#12. March 2, 1957. p.7.
 9. Creighton, Gordon. "A Cigar-shaped UFO Over Antarctica." Flying Saucer Review. Vol.14,#2. March/April 1968. p.20. (Original source:UFO Chile #2. October 1967. Santiago de Chile)
 10. Ibid.
 11. Ibid, p.21.
 12. Ibid.
 13. May be located in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date: 11 January 56.
 14. Ibid.
 15. Anchorage, Alaska. Daily News. 14 January 56.
 16. "UFO News." "Saucers." ed. Max B. Miller. Published by Flying Saucers International, Los Angeles, California. Vol.II, #1. March 1956.
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 26. Ibid, p.113.
 27. Ibid, p.169.
 28. Hynek, Dr. J. Allen. The Hynek UFO Report. New York, N.Y.: Prometheus Books, 1983. pp.277-278.
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 30. Both teletype reports may be located in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date: 24 January 56.
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31. Pullman, Washington. Herald. 21 January 56.
 32. Mc Alister, Oklahoma. News-Capital. 31 January 56.
 33. Holdenville, Oklahoma. News. 31 January 56.
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 36. CSI Newsletter. May 6, 1956. p.3.
 37. San Jose, California. Mercury. 2 February 56.

38. Letter: To: Commanding General, Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California, ATTN: AC of S, G2. From: Capt. Mershan G. Shaddy, GS, AC of S, G2 HQ. The Amored Combat Training Center, Camp Irwin, California. 27 February 56. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
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40. Vineland, New Jersey. Vineland Times-Journal. 9 February 56.
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44. Copy in author's files.
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