

UFO'S: A History
1953:

January -
February

UFO's: A HISTORY

1953: JANUARY- FEBRUARY

by

Loren E. Gross

Copyright © 1988

Fremont, CA

Acknowledgments:

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 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 of aerial phenomena. Furthermore, Lucius Farish has provided some vital items, good advice, and strong encouragement. Fortunately, Brad Sparks, probably the leading authority on CIA involvement in the UFO mystery, and on the career of BLUE BOOK chief E.J. Ruppelt, lives in nearby Berkeley and he was kind enough to share his views in a number of discussions.

Also, it would be difficult to overestimate the assistance given by Marv Taylor who shares duties with Tom Page as the Northern California director of MUFON. Marv operates the world's largest UFO exhibit and library at 86 South Green Street, Sonoma, California.

Special Note:

In my earlier booklet: UFOs: A History, 1952: November-December, pages 47-48, there is a reference to a "Summer Study Report." My first impression was that this report was the CIA OSI study effort of August 1952. This impression turned out to be incorrect. What the "Summer Study" really was is discussed in this booklet. The story is quite important.

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.

INTRODUCTION

In 1949 the success of Communism in China raised the frightening prospect of a hostile Sino-Soviet military colossus, and when the Russians exploded its own A-bomb in August that year it meant that America could no longer even count on a technological advantage.

To meet the challenge many super-secret deliberations were convened, and one of the first decisions was the Air Force Science Advisory Board authorizing the "Air Defense Systems Engineering Committee" to be headed by Air Force scientist Dr. George Valley.

However, as many new committees and projects came under consideration, a serious difficulty arose. This difficulty had to do with policy.

The policy problem originated with the brilliant Dr. Robert Oppenheimer who was chairman of the important General Advisory Committee which made him the top man in America's nuclear weapon development and research program. Oppenheimer either served on, or acted as a consultant to, every committee and project of consequence.

The first hint of trouble was when Air Force Chief of Staff General Hoyt Vandenberg snubbed Oppenheimer by selecting Dr. Vannevar Bush to study the evidence of the Russian detonation. Moreover, when scientists Ivan Gettling and Louis Ridenour suggested a special strategic nuclear weapon study, General Vandenberg and Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter issued direct orders to bar Oppenheimer from any role and also to forbid the GAC Chief access to classified Air Force documents. These examples of animosity were due to Oppenheimer's attitude toward something the Air Force High Command wanted very badly.

When Russia became a nuclear power, some American physicists suggested that America could regain military supremacy by building a hydrogen bomb. Theoretical work on a super-bomb had been conducted in a leisurely fashion since the end of World War II and although little had been done it was felt the principle was feasible. Shortly after learning of the Russian nuclear test, president Truman phoned Oppenheimer to ask what he believed should be the appropriate response. Oppenheimer merely replied: "Keep your shirt on."

When Dr. Edward Teller was told about Oppenheimer's air of unconcern, he was outraged and immediately launched a personal campaign to win support for a high priority H-bomb project. A passionate anti-Communist, Teller's view was that America had to deal with Russia from a position of superiority --not parity. Other influential persons rallied to Teller like Dr. Luis Alvarez and Dr. David Griggs, as did General Jimmy Doolittle, retired but still a high level consultant to the Air Force.

The Air Force High Command agreed totally with these men. The dominant Air Force view, strongly held by men like Generals Vandenberg and Le May, and Secretary Finletter, was that all resources should be reserved for strategic bombardment and if a big bomb could be built, the bigger the bomb the better.

Oppenheimer opposed the "super" on two grounds, one ethical and one practical. His ethical reason was that the proposed H-bomb would be so incredibly destructive it would far exceed any rational military justification, so its use would be immoral. His practical reason was that it would be simple and cheap just to boost the power of conventional fission bombs to a 500 kiloton size which would adequate for strategic purposes and thereby permit much of the nation's limited resources to be allocated to a tactical de-

fense of Western Europe and to the development of an air defense network for North America. This would also allow all three military services to take part in the nuclear weapon program.

With the foregoing in mind, one can understand why Oppenheimer and those who shared his ideas were not very popular people with the Air Force's strategic theorists.*

Because it appeared America had demobilized too quickly after World War II in view of the international situation, President Truman requested a review and an assessment of the nation's military and foreign policies, which in large part included discussions about Russia becoming a nuclear power and the proposal to develop the hydrogen weapon. Five months later, while such studies were being carried out, the Korean War started which gave tremendous impetus to hawks like Teller who felt sterner measures were needed for apparently the Communists were choosing a "hot" war in spite of America's fission bomb arsenal.

Late in 1950 a "Long Range Objective Panel" was appointed to study military tactics, strategy, and the relationship of nuclear weapons to foreign policy. Oppenheimer managed to chair this group but he was balanced by the selection of two pro-Teller people, Dr. Alvarez and Dr. Griggs. Dr. Alvarez had a strong bond to the strategic bombing Generals. During the Second World War he did work on the Manhattan project at Los Alamos and also found time to invent his "Long Eagle" bombing radar at M.I.T.'s Radiation Laboratory. Dr. Griggs had strong ties too, helping establish the RAND corporation in 1947 in order to bring systematic and analytical thinking to bear on Air Force tactics and strategy, and during the latter months of World War II headed a special investigation, with Dr. Alvarez and Dr. H. P. Robertson, into a strange phenomenon annoying Air Force air strikes on Germany and Japan, a phenomenon dubbed the "foo fighters."

The expression "foo fighter" brings up the subject of UFOs. Many of the names in this essay show up in UFO literature for good reason.

Back in 1949 when Dr. George Valley of M.I.T. was concerned with Air Defense Systems, he authored a summation of project SIGN (conducted by Dr. James B. Conant who shared Dr. Oppenheimer's position on the H-bomb). This project had collected data on reports of unidentified aerial intruders in America's airspace, the so-called "flying saucers." SIGN was surprisingly inconclusive in regards to a possible novel Russian aircraft, and even entertained, believe it or not, an extraterrestrial solution.

The aerial mystery received intensive official scrutiny when the "green fireballs" appeared over highly sensitive atomic installations in New Mexico during the Winter of 1948-49. Dr. Joseph Kaplan of the U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board took charge of a special inquiry beginning on February 16, 1949. He pondered the mystery for months, trying all the time to get more data, meanwhile Russia exploded its bomb. General C.P. Cabell of AFOIN, Washing-

* Oppenheimer also did not endear himself to the Air Force by his opposition to the nuclear-powered bomber project which was finally canceled as being a technological flop in 1960 after a billion dollars had been wasted.

ton, who had requested Dr. Kaplan to investigate the "fireballs," wanted answers but Kaplan put him off and asked to confer with Dr. Teller and Dr. George Gamow (another pro-strategic bombing advocate). Events are murky but the fireball problem was shunned aside by calling it a possible geomagnetic phenomenon, and the flying saucer project, GRUDGE, was killed off almost immediately after General Vandenberg's air sampling aircraft detected traces of the Russian nuclear explosion. UFO reports were still being forwarded to Wright Field, but they were not being investigated or verified. General Cabell was evidently kept in the dark about this until the Ft. Monmouth incident of September 20, 1951 when he personally took an interest in the New Jersey case in order to assist a Mr. Johnson and a Mr. Brewster of Republic Aviation who were standing in for a "group of top U.S. Industrialists and scientists" which was, evidently, a "project LINCOLN."

Much is still highly classified and therefore not available to elucidate us, but it is evident that the flying saucer question in 1949-52 had some effect on the intense, top secret, debates about whether or not to launch a major acceleration of the arms race.

What we do know is that the "Long Range Objective Panel" did authorize a narrowly focused effort, which was to analyze proposed means to develop an air defense network for the continental United States called project LINCOLN. While we do not know who voted for LINCOLN on the LROP, or how they felt about it, its possible it was Oppenhemier's idea.

Dr. Griggs became alarmed in 1951 when he heard rumors that prospective members of project LINCOLN were being told that for the sake of world peace the Air Defense Command should be strengthened and the Strategic Air Command sacrificed, done away with to demonstrate the lack of aggressive intentions of the United States. Dr. Griggs blamed this on what he called the "ZORC cabal," a group composed of Drs. Zacharias, Oppenhemier, Rabi, and C.C. Lauritsen, which was suppositively engaged in "nefarious anti-Air Force schemes."

The climax of the "Teller-Oppenhemier" battle was reached in March 1953 when the newly elected president, Dwight Eisenhower, was forced to make a decision whether to approve a big expansion of the Air Defense Command which the Air Force top brass feared would be done at the expense of the Strategic Air Command.

It should be clear to the reader at this point that the Air Force had a very good reason to be anti-UFO besides the ones usually assigned that service branch by students of the aerial phenomenon. Apparently the stubborn ability of the UFOs to remain unexplained gave aid and comfort to the Oppenhemier crowd. The timing of the "Robertson Panel," which is covered in this booklet, may not have been accidental, convened as it was just before Eisenhower's decision.

More about all this is given in the text that follows.

UFOS: A HISTORY 1953: JANUARY-FEBRUARY

Nineteen-fifty-three is known among students of the UFO mystery as the year of the "Robertson Panel," one of the most significant events in UFO history because the results of this panel's deliberations determined U.S. Air Force policy toward UFOs for a span of approximately ten years. For that reason the story of the panel will be treated in great detail.

Of subordinate interest, but which also needs to be covered, were the two ways concerned civilians responded to the ever growing UFO controversy. One segment of the public sought to undertake more or less objective investigations and data gathering, while another group indulged in sensationalism with occult origins.

Finally, as we shall see, UFO sightings continued throughout the year.

The southern shift.

The southern movement of UFO reports of the wave of 1952 continued into 1953. The number of incidents had fallen off quite a bit but the general shift was still toward the Equator and beyond.

The forward edge of the 1952 UFO wave reached the region of Peru in South America and central Africa on the other side of the Atlantic toward the end of year. By December 1952 UFO reports began to come in from South Africa, India, and New Zealand.

"Space station" over India.

On December 4, 1952 and again on December 10th, a "luminous nocturnal object" flashed over southern India (The state of Madras). Reports mention a blue-green colored object that spewed orange sparks as it passed east to west on a horizontal course. The object was seen from locations as much as 400 miles apart indicating a great altitude. Witnesses variously described the phenomenon as a "flying saucer," "the Moon's younger sister," and as a "space station." Some suggested a "space station" because of its two appearances which indicated it was in orbit around the Earth. 1.

New Zealand.

A faintly hissing, glowing, green-colored, sphere sailed over the town of Plimmerton, New Zealand, the evening of December 6, 1952. The object traveled south. Witnesses said it had a "band of bright lights."

That same night, at 9:45 p.m., a similar object was seen moving toward the southeast, also hissing as it passed over Palmerson, New Zealand. This "object," a green-colored ovoid, joined up with another round thing, blue in color, and together the two UFOs left the sky above Palmerson and sped south. The blue object took up a position above the green-colored one as they both moved away.

Other reports came in from the New Zealand towns of Christchurch, Kyeburn, Invercargill, and Waipahi. Moreover, at 10 p.m. (day not identified) a blue object with a light-colored spot located at its center, was sighted in the air above Melbourne in Australia. 2.

Rhodesia, South Africa.

A supposed "luminous object" was sighted over Bulawayo, South Rhodesia in early January 1953. A manager of a photographic studio, a Mr. Barney Wayne,

obtained a strange picture which shows a funny-looking "discoid shape" but one critic claims that a close examination disclosed "tightly spaced vapor trails" produced by an aircraft as the UFO. 3.4.

Some years later South African Defense Headquarters admitted that its Royal Air Force had entered into a regular exchange of UFO information with the U.S. military as early as 1953. Little evidence of such activity can be found in official files available. 5.

The "second wave."

A faint indication of a "second wave" continued to manifest itself with reports coming in from the northern tier of the U.S. and northern Europe.

On January 1, 1953 a U.S. Air Force enlisted man at Oldtown, Maine, notified the Air Defense Command radar site, the 765th AC&W squadron, Charlestown, that the following was observed:

"A round, small object, whirling on top, looked like a star with a ring around it, flasing on and off[was seen]. It moved in a NNE direction, changing direction and color simultaneously, flashing the following colors in sequence green, white, red, blue and white. Object would spin, stop, spin in the opposite direction, and stop again." 6.

Craig, Montana.

According to a witness:

"...on the night of January 1, 1953, at approximately 2045, [I]... sighted an object which to the best of my knowledge was a flying saucer. I was driving my car ten miles south of Cascade, near the Missouri River, on highway 91 when I saw this object. When I first saw the object I estimate that it was five miles away, and it came right at me, and when it was 100 to 200 feet over the river and directly opposite me, it started to climb rapidly, staying in a horizontal position at all times. It continued to climb until out of sight.

"The closest the object came to me was 50 to 100 yards away, and approximately 50 to 100 feet above the river. The object was silver in color, shaped as a saucer, and had a reddish glow from the bottom. The weather conditions were clear, a bright moonlit night, with a slight wind.

"The object appeared from the south-west and headed towards the north-east when out of sight. I estimate that I saw the object when it was five miles in front of me, and kept it in sight until it was five miles away from me. I estimate that it was in my sight for approximately ten seconds, therefore I estimate the speed at 3600 miles per hour." 7.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Directly north of Montana, and some 15 minutes after the incident at Craig, a luminous object was seen above the northwest horizon by a man and his wife living in Calgary, Alberta. The couple viewed the bright object as it hovered motionless for some ten minutes. After that period, the thing shot away with: "fantastic acceleration." 8.

Public awareness.

A brilliant "explosive" flash detected on the planet Mars by the Japanese

astronomer Tsuneo Saheki in 1952 prompted Bill Kreh of HIT magazine to write an article for the January 1953 issue that asked: "Do the Martians Have the Atom Bomb?" Equally farfetched was Trop Mc Clusky's essay in the January issue of SIR! entitled: "Did The Abominable Snowman Come From Mars?"

More sober reading could be found in the January issue of Popular Science entitled: "How To Expose Flying Saucers" by Ralph Steiner who suggested that the magazine's readership could build a camera equipped with a diffraction grating in imitation of an announced U.S. Air Force UFO sky search project.

A publication not readily available to the general public but of interest nonetheless, Air Craft Flash, the monthly publication of the Civilian Ground Observer Corps, had a UFO article on page four of its January issue. The article discussed a hypothetical UFO case, which at first seemed mysterious but later proves to be a balloon. According to the article, the Air Defense Command was interested in unusual aerial phenomena and had distributed a special regulation to that effect. 9.

"Quick reaction Intelligence team." *

The following may not be what the GOC writer alluded to since it was of a classified nature but in any case it is certainly of interest to the UFO historian. On January 3, 1953 Air Defense Command Regulation 24-4 authorized manpower for the 4602nd Air Intelligence Squadron. The mission of this unit was the quick reaction to recover "people, paper, and hardware" for Intelligence information that could contribute in any way to the air defense of the United States. 10.*

By mid year UFO investigations would be turned over to the 4602nd, a well trained and well equipped organization. It may be only a coincidence, but no sooner had this unit been established, and made ready, it received its UFO job.

The complete history of this obviously sensitive military organization is hard to obtain, of course,, but the need for such an outfit was real enough to some in the Air Force. Whether one believed in the extraterrestrial theory or the Russian theory to explain UFOs, plainly someone in the High Command thought it was the right moment to establish such a special group, although we know the military had been sending out search teams for years prior to 1953. The reader of these lines can well imagine the Air Force's need for a "quick reaction" to a "saucer crash" since that would certainly be an extremely sensitive event. In fact, stubborn rumors of the recovery of several flying disc fragments had surfaced in 1952 when it was said a ground team recovered some bits of metal from the yard of a Maryland farmer during the Washington D.C. UFO

*An official Air Force document dated years later (13 November 61) described the duties of the 1127th USAF Field Activities Group which inherited the work of the 4602nd: "Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO): Headquarters USAF has established a program for the investigation of reliably reported unidentified flying objects within the United States. AFR 200-2 delineates 1127th collection responsibilities." (Air Force Regulation 220-2 specifies how investigations into UFO reports are to be conducted and by whom public statements shall be made.)

flap of July. * The "Condon report" claims that the Air Force said it had no knowledge of such fragments although University of Colorado investigator Roy Craig admits the fragments' "...existence and whereabouts would not necessarily be revealed to this project." 11. Navy Rear Admiral Herbert B. Knowles acknowledged the existence of one of the pieces in a letter dated August 27, 1961. The most important part of Knowles missive reads:

"It was a chunk of amorphous metal-like structure, brownish in color where broken, with a curved edge indicating the whole thing to have been not over two feet in diameter. The edge was rounded in cross section, perhaps a quarter inch thick and obviously swelled to a considerably greater thickness at the center. The outer surface was smooth but not polished, and at the broken sections there were obviously iron particles and even evidence of iron rust. I would say that the weight was somewhat lighter than if of solid iron, but it was not 'extremely light.'" 12.

The continuing George Adamski story.

The civilian UFO investigative group, APRO, received quite a few inquiries throughout January about any and all information concerning the supposed encounter with a flying saucer pilot by a George Adamski of Valley Center, California. The APRO staff could offer no help on that score and did not even have the Phoenix newspaper article describing the incident, however the staff was taking steps to learn what it could. APRO did note that such a yarn was hardly new since back on October 24, 1952 an Italian by the name of Gian Piouro Monguzzi claimed to have photographed a saucer and its pilot that was supposed to have landed for a few moments on glacier in the Alps. 13. (The pictures have never been taken too seriously and look very much like crude models photographed on a table-top)

It is interesting to note that in mid-October 1952 George Adamski's name appeared in the third issue of Coral Lorenzen's APRO Bulletin under the title: "Predictions." It was stated that before November 21st something amazing was suppose to occur: "Prof. Adamski, amateur astronomer of Valley Center, California, predicts that events which will take place within the next six weeks will lead the world population to believe in space travel." 14.

The Air Force was not blind to the this phenomenon of Adamski and others of his ilk:

"During the phase in which Special Report #14 was in preparation (1952-1954) the project attracted a Public Relations aspect that remains with in today. This came about through a National interest in reported sightings, Science-Fiction publications of alleged contacts with visitors from space, formation of pseudo-scientific organizations, hobby clubs, and self-appointed individuals who investigated UFO sightings. The radar sightings in Washington D.C. during July 1952 tended to give substance to UFO reports. News coverage during this period was extremely high and General Samford conducted a press conference on 29 July 1952 to explain the situation." 15.

The situation at Palomar Gardens.

* The reader is referred to the booklet UFOs A History: 1952 November-December pp.8-9.

UNCLASSIFIED

Direction
of Travel

APPROACHING FORMATION

MENTARY LEVELING OFF

Direction of
Break-away

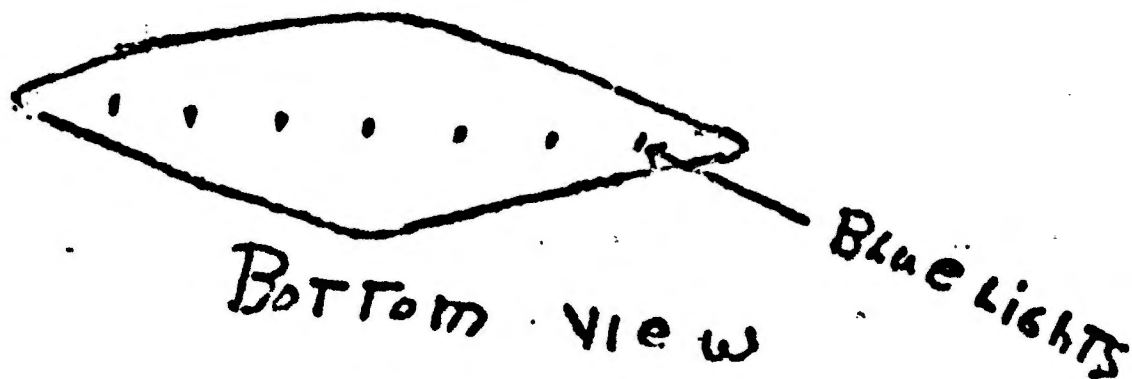
DOWNGRADED AT 8 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DO NOT DECLASS

UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET

January 9th
Santa Ana
California

David L. Dando



Eau Gallie, Florida
4 January 1953

A woman named "Irma" visited Palomar Gardens on January 3, 1953 and she seems to have been a rational witness to the situation there. In a written statement made in 1955 this woman states that she remembers Lucy Mc Ginnis, Adamski's private secretary, taking her aside and making a "very confidential" request for money. According to Irma the Palomar group never seemed to have two nickles to rub together. Irma also noticed that a cabin was under construction which was to house George Hunt Williamson, Karl Hunrath, and Jerrold Baker. All three had moved in bag and baggage late in 1952 (This could not have helped the money problem any). 16.

Irma would later marry Baker and had nothing negative to say about him. As for the other two, Hunrath, she was told, was an "inventor par excellence." The German gentleman bragged that he had devised a "magnetic frequency machine" that was suppose to "force down flying saucers." and was having it shipped to California so it could be set up at Palomar Gardens. Of Williamson, she knew little except that the man had been in "low spirits" for some time and Adamski was doing his best to perk him up.

The trio of Baker, Hunrath, and Williamson were making plans to establish what they called the "Adamski Foundation." This "foundation" was to be some sort of clearing house for UFO data, a "Grand Authority" which would draw upon the expertise of all three. Hunrath's contribution was to be the "electromagnetic machine" he had dubbed "Bosco." On the other hand, Williamson advoided the nuts and bolts approach and favored the occult, slipping into trances during which "space intelligences" would use his vocal chords to mumble elaborate messages, some of them unintelligible. Being heavy on the psychic or occult did not have great appeal to Adamski. Adamski did have a pragmatic side as indicated by his flirtation with socialism, but a case might be made for Adamski feeling his place as top dog was challenged by Williamson taking on the role of "oracle." 17.

Once Irma confronted Adamski about his method of educating people about his teachings, and the long time radio/lecture circuit veteran told her: "...he couldn't be too 'mystical' because people wanted things on a very material basis." 18.

According to Irma, Hunrath was also beginning to practice occultism. This new interest by Hunrath as well as the inventor's other odd personality traits started to really get on Adamski's nerves. George Williamson's "low element" moods were also becoming triesome. To Adamski the three men were just hanging around and freely partaking of the food of the Cafe with no advantage to him or his other followers.

January 4th. "Flying cigars over Haifa."

According to the Jerusalem Post:

"Four men returning from work in the Haifa Bay area to town saw a 'flying cigar' emerge from the clouds over a quarry 4.5 kilometers on the Haifa-Nasareth Road at 4:12 p.m., one of them told the Post today. "The object was fairly low, was cigar-shaped, and moved at great speed. Three bright lights, at either end and in the center, made the object clearly visible he said.

"The cigar disappeared in 80 to 90 seconds after it changed direction over Nan Sha'aum.

"Two flying saucers were seen over Mt. Carmel last Thursday by several persons." 19.

Blue lit object over Florida.

Florida:

"Four miles north of Eau Gallie, Florida, the east side of US#1, 4 January 53 at approximately 1845 hours Mrs (...deleted) sighted an object that resembled the 'Davis Air Craft Wing.' There was not any fuselage. The object was 500 feet or less in altitude flying very fast 500 miles per hour or more. Mrs. (...deleted) saw the object for 2 or 3 seconds. It approached from a north-northwest direction in a slight turn and departed in a south-southwest direction. There was not any sound. The light from the Neon signs on the 'Westchester Motor Court' illuminated the lower surface of the object. Mr. (...deleted) saw at least four and not more than ten blue lights on the lower surface as shown in his drawing which is inclosed. The Weather on the evening of 4 January 1953 was cold, clear and little or no wind. Mrs. (...deleted) was within 250 to 350 feet of the spot where the object appeared to be passing over. No one saw this object to the best of my knowledge but Mr. (...deleted)." 20.

The Air Force commented:"conclusion unknown." Also:"Subject worked with the FBI in Puerto Rico. Had dealings with a Mr. (...deleted) then director of the FBI. Subject does not drink. Subject is cleared up to and including SECRET." 21.

"Radiation correlations?"

Following through on earlier inquiries, Capt. Ruppelt and Lt. Olsson of BLUE BOOK were scheduled to be in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Sunday, January 4, 1953 to hold a meeting in Lt. Glen D. Parrish's office, Director of Intelligence, 34th Air Division, Kirtland AFB. The meeting had been cleared with the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Military Application, Washington D.C. back on December 29, 1952. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the possible correlations between the detection of radiation from unknown sources and unidentified flying objects. Those asked to attend were Los Alamos scientists named: "Mr. Carter, Mr. Gittings, and a Mr. Simmons." Also asked to attend was Dr. William R. Perret of "Division 5111" of the Sandia Corporation, who expressed a desire to be present. Sandia Base requested the BLUE BOOK representatives to stop by on January 6th. 22.

"Flying Saucer Warning."

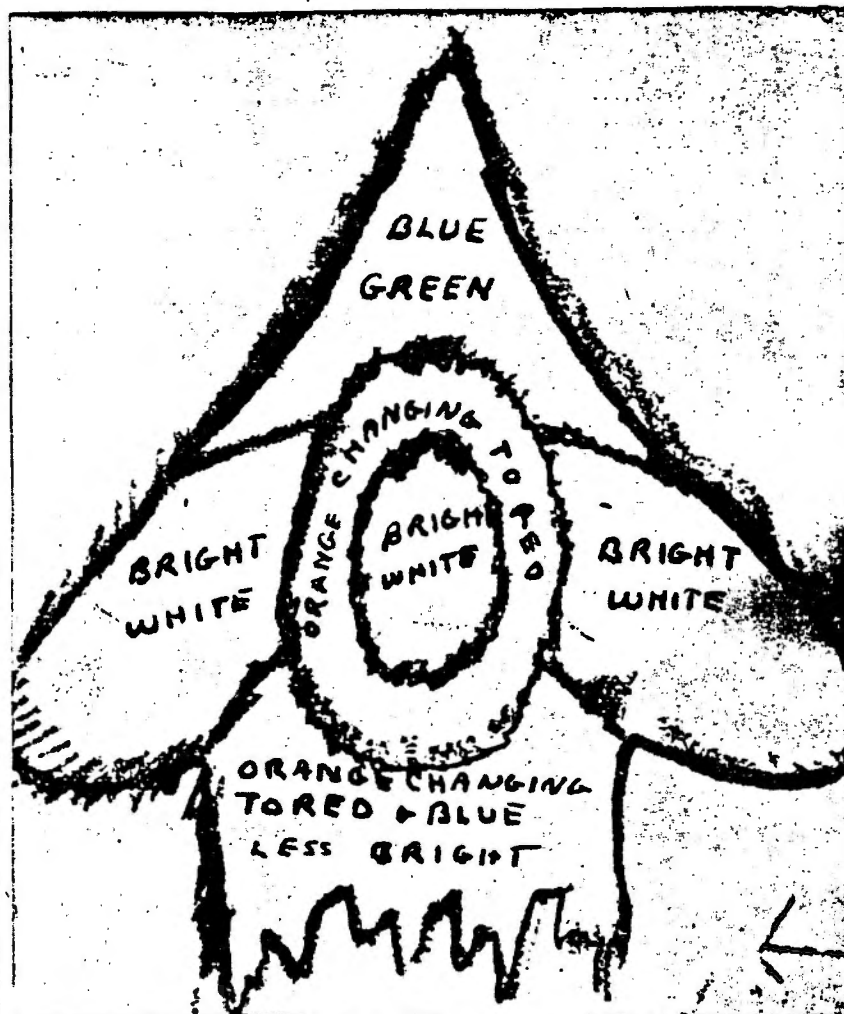
Increased UFO activity in northern Europe evidently triggered the strange order from the Danish General Staff to the country's military forces on January 6, 1953. The order was a "Flying Saucer Warning" to the military asking all personnel to be alert to aerial objects of an unexplainable nature and the quick reporting of anything sighted. 23.

"Arrowhead" over Dallas.

Something very odd excited the countryside to the northeast of Dallas on January 6th. A newspaper clipping from the Dallas Times-Herald on file with the Air Force tells some the reactions by witnesses. For reasons best known to the military censors, names in the article were deleted:

"(...deleted), fire department radio dispatcher, said he and other firemen viewed the object after receiving a call from the Love Field tower.

"'I wish I'd never seen it,' (...deleted) said. 'It's too fantastic, and now there'll be a lot of talk. I just wish I'd never seen it.'



SEEN OVER DALLAS—Wylie V. Moore, a Love Field control towerman at Dallas, drew this sketch to illustrate what he saw over Dallas early Tuesday. Moore said the odd-looking "flying saucer" flew at 2,000 feet

four or five minutes. He said the object, which appeared to be flaming, turned and started straight up at a speed he estimated at 600 to 700 miles an hour.—(United Press Telephoto)

ARROW-LIKE OBJECT SEEN HIGH IN SKY OVER DALLAS

DALLAS, Jan. 6—UP—A brilliant, arrow-shaped object, which could have been an exploding star, or a reflection, but upon which at least two observers reported seeing swept-back wings, hung in the sky north and northeast of Dallas for about two hours early Tuesday.

One man who reported seeing wings on it used a 40-power telescope; the other used 7x50 binoculars.

"It looked like a big star, but seemed to change colors," Linwood Martin, an amateur astronomer who used the telescope, said.

"It had swept-back wings with a red glow toward the front. The wings were blue and the center white. It moved forward and then backward and seemed to be going higher all the time."

M. F. Fetschenback, a traffic controller at the Love (Air) Field control tower, looked at the object through binoculars and said it appeared to have "delta-type (swept-back) wings and seemed to hover east and northeast of the field."

Some observers suggested it was a super-Novae, -or exploding star. Oscar Monnig of Fort Worth, a well-to-do amateur astronomer who has investigated such phenomena all over the country, thought it

might be reflection of artificial light or cirrus clouds.

E. M. Brewer of Dallas, president of the Texas Astronomers' Association, said only Venus and Jupiter, among the planets, are brilliant this time of year but that Venus set at 9 o'clock and Jupiter about Monday midnight. The object was first seen in Dallas about 2 a.m.

Police, the Love Field control tower and newspapers and press associations got hundreds of telephone calls. Police dispatcher Lewis Passons said many cruising squad cars radioed in about it.

The first report on the object came from Paris, Tex., about 100 miles northeast of Dallas. An unidentified man said he saw it at an altitude of about 3,500 feet and chased it in his automobile.

Wylie Moore, another controller at Love Field, said waiting pilots gathered in the control tower to watch it and their consensus was that it was traveling 2,000 miles an hour. He saw it first at about 30,000 feet.

"I marked a spot on the glass here so I could keep up with it and within 30 minutes I'd estimate it had gone up to 80,000 feet," he said. "In another hour, it had gotten up to 100,000 feet and then, of course, you could hardly see it."

SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. 00 -W-24955

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

003-164

COUNTRY

→ In Canadian File ←
Diaspora - Rumania; Israel

DATE OF
INFORMATION

1952

SUBJECT

Political - Communist propaganda

HOW
PUBLISHED

Semiweekly newspaper

DATE DIST. 8 Jan 1953

WHERE
PUBLISHED

Bucharest

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE
PUBLISHED

18 Oct 1952

LANGUAGE

Rumanian

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-
LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS
PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Viata Noua.

DECLASSIFIED
by Executive Order of
the President of the
USA 19501 - see DHD 3-9

COMMENT ON RUMANIAN JEWISH COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER
ON FLYING SAUCER INCIDENTS

[Comment: The following article entitled, "The Effect of War Hysteria on Israel," by V. Savin, appeared in the Bucharest Rumanian-language newspaper, Viata Noua, organ of the Jewish Democratic Committee of Rumania. It reports that the recent flying saucer incident in Israel as described by Haaretz, Tel Aviv independent liberal daily newspaper, was merely a figment of the viewer's imagination and characterizes this so-called hallucination a product of US war propaganda. The article gives an outline of the "fictitious" history of the flying saucer in the US and concludes that the US plot to create war hysteria in this fashion is doomed to failure.

It is of interest to note that the 24 September 1952 issue of Haaretz carried a small article, "Flying Saucers Over Haifa," which reported the witnessing of the second flying saucer incident in Haifa on 18 September 1952, after a lapse of more than one month between -- informant described the object as a 10- to 12-meter-
-- flying at a height

Just prior to the convening of the Robertson Panel (January 8th), the CIA distributed some information from the press of Communist Romania which characterized flying saucer reports as the "result of the war hysteria created by US imperialists." -Loren Gross

"Looking out an east window at City Hall about 2:30 a.m., Asst. Jailer (...deleted) said the object appeared to be floating a little above the nearby Western Union Building.

"It began to rise as he watched, 'changing colors like a diamond,' Mr. (...deleted) said.

"(...deleted), meteorologist at the Dallas weather station, said he watched the object through a six-power telescope.

"It looked elongated, as if it was vertical - standing on end - and it had a definite impression of dimension. At first it changed color rapidly, from white to blue and then red and green. Later it maintained white with a red spot on the undersurface.'" 24.

Moreover:

"First report on the mystery object came to Love Field at 7:30 p.m. from a man at Paris, Texas. The paris man got into his car and chased the object, which he believed was traveling at an altitude of 3,500 feet, to Cooper, Texas." 25.

At Love Field a score of pilots went to the control tower to view the UFO. The two aircraft controllers on duty submitted statements to the Air Force. One controller had 10 years on the job and the other one 14.

One controller named Wylie V. Moore stated:

"I first saw the light at 0105 CST north of the tower. The only color visible at this time was red. I didn't pay any attention to it, thinking it might be an airplane. Looking back again I noticed the light had moved south-southeast to a point east-northeast of the tower. It appeared to turn towards the tower. What led me to believe this; was that the light seemed to get brighter. I asked Mr. (...deleted), who was on duty with me, to look at the light. At this time the light hovered for about ten minutes. I estimated the light to be 50 miles away at about 2500 feet. It is hard to tell the distance, so therefore my estimate could be wrong. After hovering awhile the light moved through a 25 degree arc in about twenty minutes going up but still moving south." 26.

Air Force investigators pressed the controller for a better description of the object. He told them:

"I cannot give the size of the object. At first sight, without the use of binoculars, the object looked like a star. However, as soon as I used the binoculars I noticed that the object had a definite shape. As shown in the sketch I drew the object had many colors. Because of the protruding nose and swept back wings, I thought it might have been a P-47 or possibly some kind of delta-wing plane. The outer edges of the object were very well defined, whereas, the trailing edge with the colors changing from red to orange seemed to be a jet stream." 27.

January 6th. UFO activity as reported from New Zealand:

"Napier 7 p.m. Large, bright, circular object, fading to a reddish glow before disappearing. No direction given.

"Te Kuiti, 9:27 p.m. Sighted from aircraft. Brilliant orange light, with reddish tail, moving steadily west to east.

"Paparoa, 9:28 p.m. Bright orange light, near horizon, moving SE-NW.

"Whangarei, 9:29 p.m. 'Slightly smaller than full moon, with comet-like tail.'

"Whangarei, 9:30 p.m. object 'like a lighted porthole' -suddenly emitted a burst of rocket-like flame, accelerated to higher altitude, made a U-turn and finally disappeared over the horizon. Seen from a boat on the Ngunguru river.

"Auckland, 9:30 p.m. Luminous cigar-shaped object with an orange flame at the rear, seen from Henderson Valley district. In view six seconds, and also seen from Pt. Chevalier and Glendowie.

"Karori, 10:10 p.m. two discs - a blue one above a green one." 28.

January 8th. More UFO activity from New Zealand:

"Mosgiel, 10:20 p.m. Triangular, brilliant reddish glow, which faded, then re-appeared with a rising and falling motion, and accompanied by a small white light. In sight for ten minutes..

"Koburn, Bright disc, flying on a circular course at about 2,000 feet. Object had a reddish tail and emitted sparks." 29.

January 8th.

Sixty witnesses!

According to U.S. Air Force BLUE BOOK files members of the 82d Fighter-Interceptor Squadron stationed at Larson AFB, Washington, saw something:

"At 0715 over sixty varied military and civilian sources observed one green disc-shaped object. The observations continued for 15 minutes during which time the object moved in a southwesternly direction while bobbing vertically and going sideways. There was no sound. (The object moved against the wind according to Geiger AFB Winds Aloft)" 30.

Formation over Santa Ana.

Air Force BLUE BOOK files tell of another West Coast case:

"At 1927 PST, 9 January 1953 over the city of Santa Ana, California, on a heading of 330 degrees my co-pilot, Lt. Charles C. Loveless, called my attention to a formation of lights approaching the aircraft from a position of 02:30 o'clock level. The lights approached at a very rapid rate of closure and I immediately effected a turn to the left. The lights stopped and appeared to hold the same position momentarily and then made a slight rise and disappeared. The total time of sighting was approximately 5 seconds. I immediately called Los Angeles radio and informed them of time, altitude and position of the objects. The weather was clear in the vicinity at the time of the sighting. As both pilots were familiar with the reflection characteristics of the B-29 cockpit, these were checked to insure it was not a ground reflection within the cockpit. There was no aircraft in the immediate vicinity and none was reported by Air Traffic Control and military Flight Service. The lights seemed to appear in a slightly bent V-formation and were blue in color. The formation appeared to change from a bank to a level position then stopped and banked away just before disappearing." 31.

Another New Zealand incident. On January 9th:

"Christchurch, 9:00 p.m. Seen through telescope: 'Dull disc of light.' Yellow-orange, almost circular with slight flattening over 1/3rd of its circumference. No tail. In sight for 30 minutes. Observed by a member of the press." 32.

UFOs are American?

It might have been just the idea of the newspaper editor, or it might have, and this is an interesting thought, been the result of a "psychological warfare" policy now being implemented. (See newspaper clipping)

Santa Fe Paper Says 'Fantastic' Rocket, Missile Advances May Explain 'Saucers'

SANTA FE, N.M., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Santa Fe New Mexican said today it has learned of fantastic strides in guided missiles and rockets which may partially explain reported sightings of strange objects in the skies.

In an article by Managing Editor Richard W. Everett the capital daily newspaper reported it has learned of "unbelievable" advancements in guided missiles and high speed, high altitude rockets in experiments centering in New Mexico.

THE NEWSPAPER said that although details still are shrouded in official secrecy, the wraps may be removed from some aspects of the program at a special demonstration. The event, it said, now tentatively is scheduled for White Sands

Proving Grounds in southern New Mexico within a few months.

Based on information from official and unofficial sources, the New Mexican said, "the most logical conclusion" is that the country's guided missiles experts have succeeded "in developing unmanned craft capable of maneuverability, range, and speeds heretofore undreamed of except in comic strips."

IT NOTED SUCH maneuverability "often has played a part in reported sightings of glowing, skyborne 'things' and added that rocket-powered, unmanned guided missiles could maneuver in trajectories which conventional winged aircraft and human crews could not stand.

Everett said his story was based on extensive investigations and interviews—some with officials in Washington—over a period of several months.

January 10th.

"Violent maneuvers."

Air Force BLUE BOOK files state:

"On 10 January 1953, between 1546 hours and 1600 hours, PST, Colonel (...deleted) USAF (Ret) and Mr. (...deleted) of the Federal Security Agency, San Francisco, California, observed an unidentified flying object while 8 miles northwest of Sonoma, California, from a knoll in the hills northwest of the Sonoma Valley. The object was sighted at a 45 degree angle northwest from the location of the observers at a very high altitude, so high that the object was compared to the flat head of a pin held two feet from the eye. Speed was estimated at four times the speed of a jet aircraft with accompanying sound similar to the USAF F-86 jet at high altitude. There was no change in sound tone or volume during maneuvers. Unusual maneuvers made by the object were: (1) - Three 360 degree tight turns to the right, taking 2 to 3 seconds to complete each turn; (2) - Two right angle 90 degree turns, first to the right, then to the left; (3) - The object slowed down to almost a complete stop, then accelerated to high speed again, making this maneuver twice. The object then rose vertically and disappeared from view. Total time of observation was estimated to be between 60 to 75 seconds. There were no radar contacts with this object. No other observations of this object are known to have been made." 33.

Air Force BLUE BOOK scientific advisor J. Allen Hynek was deeply puzzled by the report. Dr. Hynek later wrote:

"Here we are certainly driven to the edge of reality! Either these men deliberately made this story up or it happened much as they said. Their qualifications argue strongly against a hoax, and their technical training would indicate that when they say the object made a tight 360 degree turn, it made a tight 360 degree turn!" 34.

Enthusiasm ebbs at Palomar.

On January 10th Irma (the woman we referred to earlier) paid another visit to Palomar Gardens, and on this occasion the trio of "space experts," Baker, Hunrath, and Williamson, showed her a hieroglyphic-like message that was supposed to have been dropped from a "Venusian scout ship" that swooped over Adamski's property back on December 13, 1952. The markings were scribbled on a semi-transparent glass plate so Hunrath, the "engineer," rigged a device to project the message on a screen. Irma didn't say anything but she mentally scoffed at the business doubting that the so-called space beings who were suppose to have the resources of a super-science would resort to something so crude. Irma also made a mental note of the lack of sociability on the part of her hosts, the men showing much less enthusiasm than before and wandering off immediately after the slide show. She sensed trouble. 35.

January 12th.

Trouble at Palomar Gardens.

Writing about the incident years later, George Adamski explained that a falling out between him and his trio of admirers: Hunrath, Baker, and Williamson, was precipitated by the arrival Hunrath's "magnetic machine" the morning of January 12th when one of Hunrath's friends dropped it off after driving all the way from Wisconsin with "bosco" in the trunk of his car. Setting up the odd machine Hunrath boasted that the device could create a "magnetic fault" that could disrupt the engine of any flying saucer had dared to venture near the slopes of Mt. Palomar. That this might injure his "Venusian friends" didn't seem to faze Adamski who didn't lose his temper until Hunrath happened to remark that ordinary civilian and military aircraft would also be endangered. To Adamski that was going too far. Hunrath, Adamski loudly announced, was unethical and unpatriotic! (This was all quite silly of course but Adamski was seeking some pretext to blow his top.)

Ordered to leave Palomar Gardens immediately, Hunrath balked, but it did no good to argue. Adamski had made up his mind that Hunrath must go. Baker felt it was best that he leave also, so he and Hunrath gathered up their few belongings and threw them into the latter's green Crosley Station Wagon. When they were loaded up, Baker and Hunrath set out for Los Angeles. Williamson also took the hint and soon departed. 36.

The woman named Irma, who had been to Palomar Gardens just two days before and who had sensed some tension, received a phonecall from a distraught Lucy McGinnis, Adamski's secretary, on the afternoon of the 12th. Lucy excitedly tried to explain that Hunrath was going to "make planes crash" using his "awful machine" and that Adamski wanted Irma to contact the FBI. Hestiant, Irma instead called a friend who urged her to do what Adamski suggested. In a short time she did manage to contact both the FBI and the Air Force. 37.

FBI records.

Checking FBI records we find that they confirm Irma's phonecall, and perhaps because of the Bureau's earlier interest in Adamski, an agent from the San Diego office responded that very afternoon. Accompanied by an Air Force OSI officer, the FBI agent drove to Palomar Gardens where Adamski was interviewed about the supposed problem of "pontential sabotage" by Hunrath. At the cafe Adamski met with his official visitors and described Hunrath's "Bosco" which was suppose to "cut magnetic lines of force" and "draw down" aircraft. After telling the agents about the machine as well as what he knew of Hunrath and Baker, Adamski steered the conversation to his favorite topic.

Adamski took the opportunity to relate details of his "contacts with a pilot of a flying saucer" the previous months and made sure the FBI and OSI agents received copies of "space writing" and prints of his "space ship" pictures before they returned to San Diego. 38.

To complete their inquiry, the two agents stopped in at the famous Palomar Observatory farther up the mountain to speak with one of the staff who had known Adamski since 1943. The agents learned that in spite of any impression Adamski may have permitted to circulate, the "professor" had no ties with the Observatory and the staff member suggested that Adamski was more qualified in astrology than in the science of astronomy. 39.

Donald Keyhoe and the Tremonton film.

In early January Donald Keyhoe and Air Force Press Desk Chief Al Chop exchanged remarks on the still officially secret Tremonton UFO movie with Chop stating that the military had ruled out fraud and Keyhoe insisting that the film "proved" that UFOs were space ships. Chop, speaking as an Air Force spokesman, denied the military was ready to admit what Keyhoe was claiming while pointing out that the Navy had yet to submit the results of its studies which were not due until January 15th. Keyhoe asked Chop what would happen after that (He didn't know about the Robertson Panel) to which Chop replied: "It isn't decided. Some intelligence officers want to show the film to a small group of the press...(but) there's a lot of opposition." 40. Moreover, Chop suggested that if the proposed press showing did occur, the military would only say of the film that: "...there isn't any conventional answer." 41.

Keyhoe gets impatient.

Mid-month found Donald Keyhoe anxiously waiting for the official release of the Tremonton film, an event he thought might be headlined in newspapers across the nation. Impatiently Keyhoe met with editor Ken Purdy of True magazine and the magazine's aviator writer John DuBarry to discuss their next move. Both Purdy and DuBarry cautioned against rushing into print with any feature or series of articles. Purdy felt that the Air Force was being so cooperative there may even be an official admission UFOs were space ships! As it turned out Keyhoe and his friends were in for a surprise.

January 13, 1953.

There was an official announcement on January 13, 1953 that stated ATIC, Dayton, Ohio, could no longer honor visits or written inquiries to project BLUE BOOK because such requests had become so numerous Air Force UFO investigators were being hindered in their work: "The mail has become so heavy that the two or three persons detailed to investigate UFOs aren't getting anything done." 42. Furthermore:

"Actually, UFOs are supposed to be only a small part of the investigative work done at ATIC.

"Nonetheless, the Air Force has taken time out to deny Donald E. Keyhoe's assertion that it has secret motion pictures that prove

flying saucers are interplanetary craft. No films sent in to it by outsiders are believed to have any particular significance..." 43.

Briefing the Air Defense Command.

Back on October 16, 1952 Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt of BLUE BOOK discussed with Colonel Burgess of the Air Force's Air Defense Command the possibility of briefing ADC units. ADC authorities felt that just such a series of briefing would be "highly advantageous" in that: "By presenting such briefings, many insignificant, nebulous reports can be eliminated while the significant reports will be more complete and contain more useable data." 44. In the wake of ADC's diastorous Summer experience one can see where the briefing could well be of value.

An ADC document detailed how the briefings would be conducted:

"The proposed plan for the briefings would be first to present the briefing to HQ ADC, if this is desired. A tour would then be made through each Air Defense Force area, briefing first the ADF HQ force then each separate Air Division. At the Division level, selected personnel from each unit subordinate to the Division (i.e. AC&W Squadrons, fighter interceptor squadrons, etc.) would be called in for the briefing. If the Division is a tenant organization on the base, persons other than ADC personnel with an official interest could be chosen by the Division Commander and invited to attend. The number of people to be briefed would be limited only by the available space and security. The classification of the briefing will be Secret. The briefing in general will consist of:

- a. A brief history of Project Blue Book.
- b. The philosophy of the project.
- c. Methods of quickly gathering data using available facilities at an air base.
- d. How a preliminary analysis of reports can be made in the field.
- e. Preparation of a report for forwarding to ATIC and HQ USAF.
- f. How ATIC processes FLYOBRPTS." 45.

January 14th.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Air Force BLUE BOOK files state:

"At 0630 local time, 16 January 1953, while proceeding on Nimitz Highway in the city of Honolulu, (...deleted) Yeoman Third Class. (...deleted) presently assigned to MATS, Pearl Harbor, observed a bright, highly illuminated circular-shaped object moving at a high rate of speed over the Peral Harbor area for about a period of three mintues. Yeoman (...deleted) was unable to identify this 'flying object.'

"The object was moving was in a north-south direction in a straight line parallel to the earth and then made a 45 degree turn and moved out of sight in a westerly direction. The size of the object, its speed or its altitude could not be determined by Yeoman (...deleted) Aside from the bright light the object had no visibly unusual or aerodynamic features; there were no sounds, trails, smoke or propulsion systems noted. The object was observed with the naked eye

from a moving automobile. Yeoman (...deleted) stated that he has had considerable experience in observing jet and conventional type aircraft and that this object did not in any manner resemble anything he had ever seen. Weather conditions at the time of sighting were clear, wind NNE at about 5 knots and aloft conditions were very light with winds at about 6 knots per hour." 46.

January 14th THE ROBERTSON PANEL.

Before entering into a discussion of what transpired during the Robertson panel meetings, something should be said about preparations that were made before the scientists convened.

Selection of cases to be examined.

Dr. Hynek attributed the selection of UFO files to be examined to BLUE BOOK, finding fault with the selection since many truly inexplicable reports were omitted, however BLUE BOOK's "freedom of action" may have been limited since an Air Force document dated: 23 December 1952, indicates the cases to be presented to the scientific judges were not unfamiliar to the panel's sponsor: "The CIA made a survey of some of the sightings in the ATIC file and has arranged for a panel of several top U.S. scientists to review them." 47. Could we interpret this to mean that the judges were to review only those cases previously surveyed by the agency?

"Science or national security?"

When word of the proposed panel reached the ears of those experts at the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, it created consternation since the Battelle people were engaged at that time in a multi-month statistical study of BLUE BOOK UFO files commissioned by the Air Force. The Battelle people believed that the nature of UFOs was already under intensive examination by their organization, so why, they wondered, would the military launch what seemed to be a duplicate effort? The Battelle experts also had a hard time trying to understand how a few days review of select UFO data could possibly be any better than their own extensive scrutiny of the information on file? Greatly puzzled, Battelle wrote a letter to BLUE BOOK's Capt. Ruppelt on January 9, 1953 to register their confusion over the purpose of the Robertson group. Since Battelle was a civilian organization under government contract, the letter from the institute avoided any criticism other than to state what appeared to be obvious: that there was some doubt about the data on file therefore their statistical approach would have to be the only valid approach. Dr. Hynek, who was familiar with what was happening, put it this way: "The Battelle people called for an upgrading of the data before any broad policy decisions were made, and they implied...that the whole Robertson panel was premature and not likely to get anywhere." 48.

Battelle's role.

Although it was not known to Battelle, its work did have a role to play. According to Dr. Hynek: "...it was the prior intent of the Pentagon to use the Battelle report --whatever its results-- to support the recommendations of the Robertson Panel." 49.

The important film evidence.

The 1952 Tremonton UFO film was so hot its submission to the Robertson panel was a sure thing, thus the similar 1950 Montana UFO film taken by a Mr. Mariana gained new importance as a basis of comparison. Another examination of the

Montana frames was conducted in November 1952, but a re-interrogation of the photographer, Mr. Mariana, was a bit difficult to arrange since the only Air Force officer on good terms with Mariana was a Lieutenant Peter Marquez who wasn't available for the assignment until also the last minute. 50. It wasn't until January 9, 1953 that Marquez managed to deliver a new 500-word statement on the incident in question. The reason for mentioning all this is the writings of a Dr. David Saunders, a member of a later UFO jury, the "Condon study" of 1968. Re-checking Marquez's work closely, Dr. Saunders discovered disturbing errors and he wondered if the Robertson panel had noticed the weakness of the data submitted to it. In Dr. Saunder's opinion the Montana film was misrepresented. 51. (This writer would like to add his own comment. It seems very strange that the other witness to the UFO filming that day at Great Falls, Mariana's secretary Virginia Raunig, was never interrogated to any extent. At the very least she might have been able to establish the exact date of the incident which was critical to the aircraft explanation theory.)

What was the purpose of the Robertson Panel? That is one of the key questions about the controversial "UFO trial." For now let us just say that the panel's extensive conclusion contained, among other things, such language as "the prevention of the growth of a morbid national psychology" and "the prevention of the development of a harmful distrust of duly constituted authority." But most surprisingly, in view of the effect the panel's judgement had on official UFO policy, was nowhere in the panel's conclusions does it state UFOs do not exist!

Exactly what transpired during the Robertson panel deliberations was never recorded but the best account of the proceedings is to be found in the "Durant memo," a summary of the proceedings authored by CIA official Frederick C. Durant who wrote his version of the series of meetings in the form of a internal memorandum to be forwarded to his superiors in the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence. This is the only official account known to exist.

The Robertson panel was officially designated: "The Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects," and its origin was a National Security Council directive which levied the task of a UFO review upon the Central Intelligence Agency, requiring the agency to determine if the existence of UFOs would create a danger to the national security of the United States.

It should be noted that panel's title states it is just an "advisory body" as opposed to it being a true jury. This is clearly stated in a CIA document authored on December 4, 1952 which discussed the enlistment of the services of selected scientists for the proposed panel. It was envisioned that the top policy-making body in the U.S. government, the National Security Council, would be requested to do something about the UFO problem. If required, the NSC was expected to issue an official directive authorizing action, a move which would: "...depend in some measure on the results achieved by the scientist's studies." As we shall see, how the panel's results were interpreted was vitally important to the future of the Air Force's treatment of the UFO mystery.

Why the Robertson Panel? Some background notes:

When the Russians exploded their first atomic device in mid-1949, the U.S. was forced to take a serious look at a defense against a nuclear attack. Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter suggested a massive "Manhattan District-type" effort to come up with defense plan and issued an Air Force contract to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shortly

after the beginning of the Korean war in the Summer of 1950. The M.I.T. study was given the name project LINCOLN and of the four leaders of the project, two are of special interest to the UFO historian: Lloyd V. Berkner and Jerrold Zacharias (Dr. James R. Killian Jr., President of M.I.T. and Dr. Albert G. Hill were the other two). Some of the more important consultants included: Dr. Charles Lauritsen, Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, and Dr. Vannevar Bush, men who are also of interest to the UFO historian. Four questions confronted project LINCOLN:

- 1.) What was the capability of the Soviet strategic Air Force?
- 2.) What was the time factor involved before America was faced with total peril?
- 3.) Was the existing, or even presently projected, system of air defense adequate?
- 4.) If not, is it possible to fashion an effective air defense? 52.

It took many months to gather and analyze the mountains of data, meanwhile Major General Charles Cabell, Chief, Air Intelligence Requirements Division, Directorate of Air Force Intelligence, turned out to be a very strong air defense booster. It was he who sent Dr. Joseph Kaplan to New Mexico in early 1949 to investigate the "green fireballs" and it was he who issued a special UFO reporting directive in February, 1949, when Wright Field began to falter in its UFO investigation. In the Fall of 1951 when General Cabell held a meeting to discuss the the Fort Monmouth UFO case with a Mr. Robert Johnson and a Mr. Brewster of Republic Air craft, two civilians who E.J. Ruppelt describes as persons "authorized to ask questions," the General became enraged when told of the condition of project GRUDGE with its lack of vigor and negative evaluations. This outburst may have been for the benefit of the two civilians which Ruppelt only says: "...represented a group of top U.S. industrialists and scientists (project LINCOLN included industrialists)." 53.

In December 1951 General Cabell moved over to take the number two job in the Central Intelligence Agency and took with him a deep concern over the UFO problem.

All this time the U.S. Air Force's offensive power, represented by Curtis Le May's Strategic Air Command, was amassing some impressive achievements. The giant six-engine B-36 bomber had entered service and America at last had a true intercontinental aircraft. Based in the U.S., the B-36s were safe from Russian sneak attack, however General Le May was not happy. The B-36 was prop driven and believed to be too slow to make successful penetrations of Russian airspace against new generations of Stalin's jet interceptors on the drawing boards. A six jet bomber, the B-47, was quickly built and showed such promise a longer-ranged eight jet aircraft, the B-52, was planned as the B-36's successor (Work also went forward on the on the nuclear-powered plane which turned out to be a costly failure). This building program required a gruesome amount of funding that wasn't easy to justify in a peacetime budget and the Air Force constantly clashed with Congress. On the other hand, the Air Defense Command received little support and as a result protection of the U.S. was limited to SAC bases and certain sensitive areas, yet this state of affairs did not perturb Air Force Generals like Le May because the Air Force hierarchy had a profound belief in the concept that "a good defense is a good offense." Except for protecting SAC bases, not much else need to be done. 54.

"Summer Study Group."

In the Spring of 1952 final evaluations of project LINCOLN loomed so an expanded working body was selected that became known as the "Summer Study Group." It consisted of many of the nation's top-rated physicists, mathematicians, and engineers. Late in the Summer of 52 the conclusions of project LINCOLN were delivered in fulfillment of M.I.T.'s Air Force contract. When representatives of LINCOLN briefed the highest Air Force officials, the recommendations were met with incredulity and alarm. The M.I.T. team asserted that an effective air defense was possible and also should be implemented without delay. To understand the shock of the Air Force higher-ups, we should mention a few of the recommendations. Among other things, the LINCOLN people proposed early warning radar fences across Canada and the northern fringes of the hemisphere. Fighter interceptor bases, fighter planes, personnel, and anti-aircraft missiles should be greatly increased in number and arranged in echelon to protect industrial areas and population centers. Furthermore, Army anti-aircraft guns and Navy radar picket ships had to be coordinated with Air Force installations. This called for a "Military Theater of the United States." Intelligence reports studied by project LINCOLN showed that the Russian bomber TU-4, a copy of the American B-29, could be air-refuelled or even flown on one-way missions to reach the American heartland and there were over 700 in the Soviet Strategic Air fleet. Just as alarming was the steady increase in the Russian nuclear stockpile. It was estimated that in two years some 350 atom bombs would be available and that figure, according to the special study project EAST RIVER, would be sufficient to devastate the United States.

But the really bad news to the U.S. Air Force was the estimated expenditure to put in place the vast defensive system: some 16 to 20 billion dollars, a staggering sum for the American treasury in the 1950s, moreover, additional civilian defense measures like bomb shelters, could put the bill as high as 27 billion!

This threaten to strike at the very heart of the Air Force's offensive philosophy, because Le May was pushing hard to get 10 billion dollars for at least 14 groups of the new B-52 bombers. There seemed to be no way the country could afford both the B-52s and the super-ADC. It also enormously pained the Air Staff offensive theorists to find so many experts proposing the idea that a defensive strategy was valid because that not only hurt their professional pride, it also could only hurt General LeMay's in his fiscal battles with Congress over the cost of new aircraft. 55.

Dr. Gamow and a "secret UFO study."

Pondering the foregoing information, some hitherto "loose ends" of the UFO story make more sense.

For example, in the Fall of 1966 just after the University of Colorado was selected to investigate the UFO problem, the head of the project, Dr. E.U. Condon, was invited to address the school's physics department. A member of the University's faculty was Dr. George Gamow, famous theoretical physicist and former member of the Air Force's Scientific Advisory Board. When the meeting began Dr. Gamow took a seat directly in front of Dr. Condon and assumed a stern demeanor. During a question and answer period, the case of the Trindade Island UFO photographs came up and Dr. Gamow became agitated. He wanted to know why he was never informed about the photos and became so upset he pounded the writing arm of his chair with his fist! Noting the bewilderment of his colleagues, Dr. Gamow volunteered an explanation for his behavior. He said that he had been a member of a secret UFO group

Dr. Gamow's public remarks during the summer of 1952 give no indication he was engaged in a secret study of the phenomena.

GWU PHYSICIST THINKS SAUCERS HAVE FEATHERS

August 2, 1952
Gamow Hints Birds Are
Behind It All

One of the world's leading physicists last night gave the Times-Herald an entirely new theory on what's behind the here-again-gone-



George Gamow

again "flying saucers."

In the opinion of Prof. George Gamow of George Washington university, the mysterious flying objects are not Russian inventions, visitors from the outer space or experimental military planes. What they might be, he be-

lieves, are merely birds. "I've had a saucer experience myself and fortunately I stayed around long enough to investigate," Dr. Gamow disclosed. "They turned out to be a flock of birds flying across the Florida everglades."

Prefers to Joke

Dr. Gamow, an expert on astrophysics among other things, would prefer to joke about the saucers rather than be taken with fear over their probable consequences.

"Nobody has yet mentioned birds so I'd like to make that my theory on the saucers," he asserted.

It was about a year and a half ago that the physicist, his wife and young son were driving thru the Everglades when a strange apparition appeared in the sky. An intensely white object about the size of a full moon, it shone brightly in the clear blue afternoon sky.

"I put on the brakes but before the car stopped the object mysteriously faded out and disappeared," Dr. Gamow recalled.

"But four minutes later my boy (Roy, who is 17) spotted it again on the right of the car. It looked a little larger, as a Navy blimp, but there was certainly no cabin or any other attachments to it."

"This Is It"

Dr. Gamow said there "was no doubt in my mind that 'this is it, a flying saucer,' although as a physicist, I have never before believed in their existence."

The strange spectacle changed its direction and now Dr. Gamow saw what it was—several dozen of the common black and white birds which fly in droves around the Everglades.

"It was lucky for me the birds made up their minds to cross the highway so close to our car," the professor explained. "Otherwise I would be persuaded until this day that we have really seen flying saucers."

Can't Be Explained

Dr. Gamow, former member of the Air Force scientific advisory board, said he is convinced the saucers "can't be explained by any basis of astronomy."

Jokingly, the physicist pointed out he would like to believe the objects are really part of a Martian invasion.

"If that were the case, then I'd have something new to get excited about."

That, then, is the comment of a man who simplified Einstein's theory of relativity, who is considered an authority on celestial phenomena, and who is a leading expert on atoms.

in 1952 along with General Curtis LeMay, head of the Strategic Air Command. This UFO committee was to evaluate the problem and as a member Gamow knew he had a "need-to-know" in regards to UFO information but apparently had not been told of the Trindade photos. After an awkward silence, someone spoke up and informed Dr. Gamow the Brazilian case occurred long after 1952. 56.

We now know why General LeMay would be interested in UFOs although we are still in the dark about that "secret UFO committee."

Returning to the project LINCOLN report we find that the first result was certainly unusual:

"The Air Force then took the extraordinary step of requesting project LINCOLN not to report in writing; and the Air Force authorities thereafter pompously maintained that they had never received any final report from this project they themselves had sponsored." 57.

The scientists of project LINCOLN were not to be ignored, they were so worried about the safety of the nation they took their report directly to the President and the National Security Council, a move the Air Staff liked to call: "The Big End Run." Yet even then the project findings caused debate so severe it rocked the Truman administration. Among those who were anti-LINCOLN were Budget Director Joseph Dodge and Treasury Secretary George Humphrey.

As mentioned, the LINCOLN report was filed in the late Summer of 1952 and some very interesting things took place at that time.

Operation SKYWATCH, the all-out Ground Observer Corps exercise was held beginning mid-July, and if we can believe Ruppelt, the Air Defense Command system all but collapsed during the exercise because of a wave of "flying saucer" reports. 58. This could hardly be of minor interest to LINCOLN members. According to newspaper accounts the SKYWATCH effort was to provide complete protection of the country by covering gaps in air surveillance by the widely separated military sites. What gave the exercise great importance was the fact that Russian reconnaissance penetrations of the arctic regions began in April 1952, and over the months that followed there were intermittent sightings of contrails which were undoubtedly caused by high-flying Communist aircraft. These systematic Russian recon missions were only detected by fortunate visual observations indicating that scores of other aerial penetrations were occurring unobserved. 59.

How much did the LINCOLN people know about UFOs? Ruppelt says he gave a day-long talk to what he called the "Beacon Hill Group." Beacon Hill is a district of Boston, Massachusetts, that is synonymous with wealth and power and certainly describes LINCOLN members. (Boston is also the location of M.I.T.) Ruppelt wrote the group was a: "...collection of some of the world's leading scientists and industrialists. This group, formed to consider and analyze the toughest of military problems, took a very serious interest in our project and gave much good advice." 60.

Moreover, a CIA document discusses the UFO problem and stated that the: "...fundamental aspect of the problem...is to determine definitely the nature of the various phenomena which are causing these sightings." 61. The plan of action proposed included LINCOLN:

"Dr. Julius A. Stratton, Vice President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has indicated to OSI that such a group could be constituted at that institute. Similarly, project LINCOLN, the Air Force air defense project at MIT, could be charged with these responsibilities." 62.

The most revealing CIA memo of all in regards to LINCOLN was one dated December 3, 1952 authored by the CIA's Scientific Intelligence director, H. Marshall Chadwell, in which Marshall details a talk with Dr. Stratton of MIT during which he discussed UFO cases like the Limestone AFB case, and the Tremonton film. Dr. Stratton expressed his strong interest in the UFO subject and recommended that project LINCOLN study the mystery. Chadwell also wrote about discussing recent UFO cases and their implications with two other leaders of LINCOLN, Lloyd Berkner and Dr. Jerrold Zacharias. This indicates that Berkner knew something about UFOs before the Robertson panel met in January 1953. Zacharias made what seems a very odd suggestion. He suggested that Chadwell consult a Shirley Quimby of Columbia because Quimby was an expert on magic and general chicanery. This no doubt refers to debunking. As the Robertson Panel would later recommend, debunking UFOs should be done by: "The use of true cases showing first the 'mystery' and then the 'explanation' would be forceful."

In the same memo Dr. Stratton made a reference to the "Summer Study Report" that resulted in a "delicate relationship with the Air Force." Dr. Stratton felt that only the full backing of a group like the IAC could overcome any resistance and that the Air Force's compliance was necessary since it controlled the availability of UFO reports. 63.

Ruppelt's personal papers.

Revelations about LINCOLN also finally explains a lot about the personal papers of E.J. Ruppelt which, after his death, were kept in a cardboard box in a Long Beach garage until they were discovered by some UFO researchers in 1973. Although the details have been kept secret by the UFO researchers that discovered the material, the information so far released bear a relationship to LINCOLN. The papers tell how the UFO investigation was really conducted, of the "dynamics" and "politics" of the UFO story, and of General Cabell's explosive Fort Monmouth UFO meeting. There is even a reference to an official super-secret UFO investigation headed by a top scientist. 64.

Panel member Luis Alvarez "unmasked."

Aside from Dr. Robertson, probably the most important member of the January 1953 UFO review panel was Dr. Luis Alvarez. While every account of the Robertson panel lists many of the brilliant professor's scientific qualifications, none has paid attention to the fact of his association with MIT, the home of LINCOLN, where he was the prize "wild idea man" of the school's Radiation Laboratory. More importantly, Dr. Alvarez qualifications as a consultant to LINCOLN and his association with the Air Force are remarkably impressive and have escaped notice.

Dr. Alvarez was responsible for the "Lone Eagle" radar bombing system, perhaps one of the biggest secrets of World War II.

During the Second World War the U.S. Army Air Force wanted desperately to prove itself and become a separate, major, service branch. In the Pacific theater toward the end of the conflict Army General Douglas MacArthur was given control of all land forces and Admiral Chester Nimitz control of all sea forces. In comparison, the ridiculously small B-29 force making air raids on Japan was controlled by Air Force General H.H. Arnold in Washington D.C. thousands of miles away from the area of operations. It took a lot convincing to establish this arrangement and in practice very difficult to justify. Air Force bomb attacks were not very effective except for low-level fire bombings which were possible only because of special target conditions and because of limited enemy fighter opposition. The crude radar bombing device in use at the time was of little help at night or during the perpet-

ual bad weather over Japanese targets. The Air Force Generals weren't satisfied. They wanted to be able to take out targets at any time with almost surgical precision. The Generals honestly felt selective raids on key targets could win wars. To the rescue came Alvarez of MIT with his Lone Eagle that was 10 times more efficient than the previous radar equipment.

Was Dr. Alvarez a member of project LINCOLN? Did he know a lot about the UFO mystery long before the Robertson panel? Did his relationship with the strategic bombing Generals affect his panel deliberations?

In summation, we can see that the Robertson Panel need not have addressed the reality of "flying saucers," means for that were already in place and no doubt under study somewhere in the LINCOLN organization. Instead, it was the dire need to prevent the collapse of the nation's air defense that mattered to the CIA sponsored panel. Behind the "UFO review" was project LINCOLN which was putting tremendous pressure on everyone concerned because it was convinced the Russian threat was all too real and could be launched within 24 months. In fact, according to the book The Espionage Establishment p. 260: "U.S. policy was based on the assumption that the Soviet Union had set a specific date for an all-out surprise attack on the United States." 65.

A question of dates.

Besides the "Durant memo," an account of the Robertson panel can be found in Capt. E.J. Ruppelt's book: The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Dr. David Saunders carefully pursued Ruppelt's version since the BLUE BOOK chief had taken part in the series of meetings. Dr. Saunders was puzzled because Ruppelt wrote that the panel met Monday thru Friday, January 12th to January 16th, and then took two additional days, Saturday and Sunday, January 17th and January 18th, to ponder the data and work on the language of their findings. This is a logical work week yet the Durant account states the panel first met on Wednesday, January 14th, and had its final meeting on Saturday, January 17th! Was the difference a deliberate shifting of dates by either Ruppelt or Durant to hide something? Dr. Saunders notes that the dates given on the cover page of the Durant document: "January 14-18, 1953," does not agree with either Ruppelt or Durant! 66.

A reproduction of the Durant memo is given on the following pages.

REPORT OF MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL
ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
CONVENED BY OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, CIA
January 14 - 18, 1953

F. C. DURANT

Declassified by SP-10/100
date 9/1/01

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Purpose	1
Part I: History of Meetings of Panel	1
Part II: Comments and Suggestions of Panel	7
General	7
On Lack of Danger	8
Air Force Reporting System	9
Artifacts of Extraterrestrial Origin	10
Tremonton, Utah, Sighting	11
Potential Related Dangers	11
Geographic Locations of Unexplained Sightings	15
Instrumentation to Obtain Data	16
Radar Problem of Mutual Interference	18
Unexplained Cosmic Ray Phenomena	19
Educational Program	19
Unofficial Investigating Groups	23
Increase in Number of Sightings	24
Report of Panel	Tab A
List of Personnel Concerned with Meetings	Tab B
List of Documentary Evidence Presented	Tab C

16 February 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Directory for Scientific Intelligence

FROM : F. C. Durant

SUBJECT : Report of Meetings of the Office of Scientific
Intelligence Scientific Advisory Panel on
Unidentified Flying Objects, January 14 - 18, 1953

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to present:

- a. A brief history of the meetings of the O/SI Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects (Part I),
- b. An unofficial supplement to the official Panel Report to AD/SI setting forth comments and suggestions of the Panel Members which they believed were inappropriate for inclusion in the formal report (Part II).

PART I: HISTORY OF MEETINGS

GENERAL

After consideration of the subject of "unidentified flying objects" at the 4 December meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, the following action was agreed:

"The Director of Central Intelligence will:

- a. Enlist the services of selected scientists to review and appraise the available evidence in the light of pertinent scientific theories...."

Following the delegation of this action to the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence and preliminary investigation,

an Advisory Panel of selected scientists was assembled. cooperation with the Air Technical Intelligence Center, case histories of reported sightings and related material were made available for their study and consideration.

Present at the initial meeting (0930 Wednesday, 14 January) were: Dr. H.P. Robertson, Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, Dr. Thornton Page, Dr. Samuel A. Goudamit, Mr. Philip G. Strong, Lt. Col. Frederick C.E. Oder (P&E Division), Mr. David B. Stevenson (W&E Division), and the writer. Panel Member, Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, was absent until Friday afternoon. Messrs. Oder and Stevenson were present throughout the sessions to familiarize themselves with the subject, represent the substantive interest of their Divisions, and assist in administrative support of the meetings. (A list of personnel concerned with the meetings is given in Tab A).

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The AD/SI opened the meeting, reviewing CIA interest in the subject and action taken. This review included the mention of the O/SI Study Group of August 1952 (Strong, Eng, and Durant) culminating in the briefing of the DCI, the ATIC November 21 briefing, 4 December IAC consideration, visit to ATIC (Chadwell Robertson and Durant) and O/SI concern over potential dangers to national security indirectly related to these sightings. Mr. Strong enumerated these potential dangers. Following this introduction, Dr. Chadwell turned the meeting over to Dr. Robertson

as Chairman of the Panel. Dr. Robertson enumerated the evidence available and requested consideration of specific reports and letters to be taken by certain individuals present (Tab B). For example, case histories involving radar or radar and visual sightings were selected for Dr. Alvares while reports of Green Fireball phenomena, nocturnal lights, and suggested programs of investigations were routed to Dr. Page. Following these remarks, the motion pictures of the sightings at Tremonton, Utah (2 July 1952) and Great Falls, Montana (15 August 195-) were shown. The meeting adjourned at 1200.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The second meeting of the Panel opened at 1400. Lt. R.S. Neasham, USN, and Mr. Harry Woo of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia, presented the results of their analyses of the films mentioned above. This analysis evolved considerable discussion as elaborated upon below. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Capt. E.J. Ruppelt, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Mr. Dewey J. Fournet, Capt. Harry B. Smith (2-e-2), and Dr. Stephen Possony were present.

Following the Photo Interpretation Lab presentation, Mr. E. J. Ruppelt spoke for about 40 minutes on ATIC methods of handling and evaluating reports of sighting and their efforts to improve the quality of reports. The meeting was adjourned at 1715.

THURSDAY MORNING

The third and fourth meetings of the Panel were held Thursday, 15 January, commencing at 0900 with a two-hour break for luncheon. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Mr. Ruppelt and Dr. Hynek were present for both sessions. In the morning, Mr. Tuppelt continued his briefing on ATIC collection and analysis procedures. The Project STORK support at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, was described by Dr. Hynek. A number of case histories were discussed in detail and a motion picture film of seagulls was shown. A two hour break for lunch was taken at 1200.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

At 1400 hours Lt. Col. Oder gave a 40 minute briefing of Project TWINKLE, the investigatory project conducted by the Air Force Meteorological Research Center at Cambridge, Mass. In this briefing he pointed out the many problems of setting up and manning 24-hour instrumentation watches of patrol cameras searching for sightings of U.F.O.'s.

At 1615 Brig. Gen. William M. Garland joined the meeting with AD/SI. General Garland expressed his support of the Panel's efforts and stated three personal opinions:

- a. That greater use of Air Force intelligence officers in the field (for follow-up investigation) appeared desirable, but that they required thorough briefing.

- b. That vigorous effort should be made to declassify as many of the reports as possible.
- c. That some increase in the ATIC section devoted to U.F.O. analysis was indicated.

This meeting was adjourned at 1700.

FRIDAY MORNING

The fifty session of the Panel convened at 0900 with the same personnel present as enumerated for Thursday (with the exception of Brig. Gen. Garland).

From 0900 -100 there was general discussion and study of reference material. Also, Dr. Hynek read a prepared paper making certain observations and conclusions. At 1000 Mr. Fournet gave a briefing on his fifteen months experience in Washington as Project Officer for U.F.O.'s and his personal conclusions. There was considerable discussion of individual case histories of sightings to which he referred. Following Mr. Fournet's presentation, a number of additional case histories were examined and discussed with Messrs. Fournet, Ruppelt, and Hynek. The meeting adjourned at 1200 for luncheon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

This session opened at 1400. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Dr. Hynek was present. Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, as Panel Member, was present at this meeting for the first time. Progress of the meetings was reviewed by the Panel Chairman and tentative

COMMENT:

The reference to the Fournet briefing is blatantly misleading. Instead of his "personal conclusions" Fournet submitted for consideration a group study of reported UFO maneuvers undertaken during the Summer of 1952. The study concluded that UFOs were "intelligently controlled." Ruppelt admits this, and even goes on to say that the study was "real hot" because it was widely read in the Intelligence community and that officers at the command level found the study convincing, however the study was so sensational in its conclusion those at the highest level refused to indorse it. 67.

conclusions reached. A general discussion followed and tentative recommendations considered. It was agreed that the Chairman should draft a report of the Panel to AD/SI that evening for review by the Panel the next morning. The meeting adjourned at 1715.

SATURDAY MORNING

At 0945 the Chairman opened the seventh session and submitted a rough draft of the Panel Report to the members. This draft had been reviewed and approved earlier by Dr. Berkner. The next two and one-half hours were consumed in discussion and revision of the draft. At 1100 the AD/SI joined the meeting and reported that he had shown and discussed a copy of the initial rough draft to the Director of Intelligence, USAF, whose reaction was favorable. At 1200 the meeting was adjourned.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

At 1400 the eighth and final meeting of the Panel was opened. Discussions and rewording of certain sentences of the Report occupied the first hour. (A copy of the final report is appended as Tab C.) This was followed by a review of work accomplished by the Panel, and restatement of individual Panel Member's opinions and suggestions on details that were felt inappropriate for inclusion in the formal report. It was agreed that the writer would incorporate these comments in an internal report to the AD/SI. The material below represents this information.

PART VI: COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF PANEL

GENERAL

The Panel Members were impressed (as have been others, including O/SI personnel) in the lack of sound data in the great majority of case histories; also, in the lack of speedy follow-up due primarily to the modest size and limited facilities of the ATIC section concerned. Among the case histories of significant sightings discussed in detail were the following:

Bellefontain, Ohio (1 August 1952); Tremonton, Utah (2 July 1952); Great Falls, Montant (15 August 1950); Yaak, Montant (1 September 1952); Washington, D.C. area (19 July 1952); and Haneda A.F.B., Presque Isle, Maine (10 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 15 others, in less detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and "by deduction and scientific method it could be induced (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner." The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g. 2-3 seconds) and the inability of the witnesses to express themselves clearly (semantics) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such action would benefit a training and educational program (see below). The writings of Charles Fort were referenced

ERROR

COMMENT:

The UFO cases the Robertson panel should have examined in depth, according to UFO expert Dr. James Mc Donald,* were these:

1. United Airlines, 1947.
2. Chiles-Whitted, 1948.
3. C.B. Moore, 1949.
4. Tombaugh, 1949.
5. Farmington, 1950.
6. Chicago & Southern Airlines, 1950.
7. TWA Airlines, 1950.
8. Mid-Continental Airlines, 1951.
9. Seymour Hess, 1950.
10. Nash-Fortenbery, 1952.

For additional information see footnote # 68.

Since time was valuable and only seven UFO cases were selected for detailed discussion, why in the world were the Bellefontain and Presque Isle cases picked? These two cases were explained cases! The clue to the puzzle is the word "significant" which was used to name the seven cases. "Significant" did not mean "unknown." Ruppelt, in his book The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, p. 230, helps us understand when he says of the Bellefontain case that it: "...was of special interest because it was an excellent example of how a UFO report can at first appear to be absolutely unsoluble then fall apart under thorough investigation."

* Dr. McDonald was also unhappy with the case selection of the 1969 Condon UFO study which looked at 90 incidents on file, many of which, in his opinion, were trivial examples of the UFO phenomenon.

to show that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen. The presence of radar and astronomical specialists on the Panel proved of value at once in their confident recognition of phenomena related to their fields. It was apparent that specialists in such additional fields as psychology, meteorology, aerodynamics, ornithology and military air operations would extend the ability of the Panel to recognize many more categories of little-known phenomena.

ON LACK OF DANGER

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Foo Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. Both Robertson and Alvares had been concerned in the investigation of these phenomena, but David T. Griggs (Professor of Geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles) is believed to have been the most knowledgeable person on this subject. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943-1945, these objects would

have been so labeled. It was interesting that in at least two cases reviewed that the object sighted was categorized by Robertson and Alvarez as probably "Foo Fighters" to date unexplained but not dangerous; they were not happy thus to dismiss the sightings by calling them names. It was their feeling that these phenomena are not beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical science, however.

AIR FORCE REPORTING SYSTEM

It was the Panel's opinion that some of the Air Force concern over U.F.O.'s (notwithstanding Air Defense Command anxiety over fast radar tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal meandering lights." The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were or might be potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for deemphasization made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

It was the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the "saucer" problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-1944 intelligence operation (CROSSBOW), there was excellent intelligence and by June 1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "hardware" obtained from crashed vehicles in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "hardware" resulting from unexplained U.F.O. sightings lends a "will-of-the-wisp" nature to the ATIC problem. The results of their investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile act or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "hardware" would be available almost at once.

ARTIFACTS OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL ORIGIN

It was interesting to note that none of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extra-terrestrial intelligent beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. Mr. Fournet, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and probable causes of sightings leaving him "extra-terrestrial" as the only one remaining in many cases. Fournet's background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence

officer (Project Officer, BLUEBOOK for 15 months) could not be slighted. However, the Panel could not accept any of the cases sighted by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports.

Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by Dr. Goudamit and others that extraterrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in which Dr. Robertson did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U.S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!) Dr. Page noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligent beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous.

TREMONTON, UTAH, SIGHTING

This case was considered significant because of the excellent documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture films (about 1600 frames). The Panel studied these films, the case history, ATIC's interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the film. This term had expended (at Air Force request) approximately

1000 man-hours of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, showing apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.L. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60° of arc" and were, therefore, "self-luminous". Plots of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.L. team, they could not accept the conclusions reached. Some of the reasons for this were as follows:

- a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce a reflection of sunlight without "blinking" through 60° of arc travel.
- b. Although no data was available on the "albedo" of birds or polyethylene balloons in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly after the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of seagulls in bright sunlight.
- c. P.I.L. description of the objects sighted as "circular, bluish-white" in color would be expected in cases of specular (error) spectacular reflections of sunlight from convex surfaces where the brilliance of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.

- d. Objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been aircraft, and the bright lights such reflections.
- e. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the Tremonton sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their directive. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflections of aircraft known to have been in the area.
- f. The intensity change in the Tremonton lights was too great for acceptance of the P.I.L. hypothesis that the apparent motion and changing intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.
- g. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with U.F.O. reports and explanations.
- h. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the objects appeared much less bright.
- i. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unsuitability of equipment and questionable assumptions in making averages of readings.
- j. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.

- k. Hand "jitter" frequencies (obtainable from early part of Tremonton film) were not removed from the plots of the "single pass plots" at the end of the film.

The Panel believed strongly that the data available on this sighting was sufficient for positive identification if further data is obtained by photographing polyethylene "pillow" balloons released near the site under similar weather conditions, checking bird flight and reflection characteristics with competent ornithologists and calculating apparent "G" forces acting upon objects from their apparent tracks. It was concluded that the results of such tests would probably lead to creditable explanations of value in an educational or training program. However, the Panel noted that the cost in technical manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousand or more reports received through channels each year (1,900 in 1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be sightings, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if at all. The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate any intelligence value. The educational or training program should have as a major purpose the elimination of popular feeling that every sighting, no matter how poor the data, must be explained in detail. Attention should be directed to the requirement among scientists that a new phenomena, to be accepted, must be completely and convincingly documented. In other words, the burden of proof is on the sighter, not the explainer.

POTENTIAL RELATED DANGERS

The Panel Members were in agreement with O/SI opinion that, although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was wholly lacking, related dangers might well exist resulting from:

- a. Misidentification of actual enemy artifacts by defense personnel.
- b. Overloading of emergency reporting channels with "false" information ("noise to signal ratio" analogy--Berkner).
- c. Subjectivity of public to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

Although not the concern of CIA, the first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Defense intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ADC. If, U.F.O.'s become discredited in a reaction to the "flying saucer" scare, or if reporting channels are saturated with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced.

Dr. Page noted that more competent screening or filtering of reported sightings at or near the source is required, and that this can best be accomplished by an educational program.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF UNEXPLAINED SIGHTINGS

The map prepared by ATIC showing geographic locations of officially reported unexplained sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Alamos. This might be explained on the basis of 24-hour watchful guard and

awareness of security measures near such locations. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive related AE establishments while there were occasionally multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these clusters. It was noted, however, that if terrestrial artifacts were to be observed it would be likely that they would be seen first near foreign areas rather than central U.S.

INSTRUMENTATION TO OBTAIN DATA

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIC program to place 100 inexpensive 35 mm. stereo cameras in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little valuable data related to U.F.O.'s. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that procurement of these cameras was partly the result of public pressure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project TWINKLE program of 24 hour instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a widespread program of sky-watching would not be expected to yield much direct data of value.

There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers (Hynek) and by wide-angle cameras (Page). Dr. Page and Dr. Robertson pointed out that at present a considerable fraction

of the sky is now--and has been for many years--under surveillance every clear night in several meteor and aurora observing programs as well as sky mapping programs at the various locations listed below. Although the attention of those astronomers is largely directed toward identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any striking unidentified object is known to Dr. Page or Dr. Hynek. Such an object would most certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

A case was cited where an astronomer refused to interrupt his exposure in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different part of the sky. This led Dr. Hynek to say that, if a program of watching could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little cost would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel might photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

The location of some of these programs and their directors are believed to be:

- a. Harvard University, Cambridge and New Mexico (meteor patrol) - Whipple.
- b. Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago and Fort Davis, Texas (several programs)--Meinel)aurorae), Kuiper (asteroids), Morgan (wide angle camera).
- c. University of Alaska, Fairbanks (aurorae) - Elvey
- d. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa (meteors) - Millman
- e. Palomar Observatory, California (sky map) - Minkowski
- f. Lick Observatory, California (sky map) - Shane

It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of optical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur astronomers to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "flying saucer" stories in the public mind. However, the issue of radar'scope cameras for recording peculiar radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of U.F.O.'s.

RADAR PROBLEM OF MUTUAL INTERFERENCE

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of U.F.O. reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating ADC concern in solving this problem of signal identification before service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956_. Dr. Berkner believed that one answer to this problem was the use of a "doppler filter" in the receiving circuit. Dr. Alvares suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "controlled jitter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (on the order of 1000 - 10,000 m.p.h.) would operate a circuit which would alter slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by mutual interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance

from the center of the screen, if it still appeared at all. Dr. Alvarez felt such a technical solution was simpler and would cost much less than a "Doppler filter."

UNEXPLAINED COSMIC RAY PHENOMENA

Two reported cases were examined: one at Palomar Mountain, California, in October 1949, when cosmic ray counter went "off scale for a few seconds," apparently while a "V" of flying saucers was observed visually; and two, a series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from August 1950 to January 1951, when cosmic ray coincidence counters behaved queerly. Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and Dr. Alvarez was able quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubted! due to instrumental effects that would have been recognized as such by more experienced observers.

The implication that radioactive effects were correlated with unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected by the Panel.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and "debunking".

The training aim would result in proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be many

levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (e.g., radar operator; pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories.) This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.

The "debunking" aim would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles. Basis of such education would be actual case histories which had been puzzling at first but later explained. As in the case of conjuring tricks, there is much less stimulation if the "secret" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda. The Panel noted that the general absence of Russian propaganda based on a subject with so many obvious possibilities for exploitation might indicate a possible Russian official policy.

Members of the Panel had various suggestions related to the planning of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychologists familiar with mass psychology should advise on the nature and extent of the program. In this connection, Dr. Hadley Cantril (Princeton University) was suggested. Cantril authored "Invasion from Mars", (a study in the

psychology of panic, written about the famous Orson Welles radio broadcast in 1938) and has since performed advanced laboratory studies in the field of perception. The names of Don Marquis (University of Michigan) and Leo Rosten were mentioned as possibly suitable as consultant psychologists. Also, someone familiar with mass communication techniques, perhaps an advertising expert, would be helpful. Arthur Godfrey was mentioned as possibly a valuable channel of communication reaching a mass audience of certain levels. Dr. Berkner suggested the U.S. Navy (ONR) Special Devices Center, Sands Point, L.I., as a potentially valuable organization to assist in such an educational program. The teaching techniques used by this agency for aircraft identification during the past war was cited as an example of a similar educational task. The Jam Handy Co. which made World War II training films (motion picture and slide strips) was also suggested, as well as Walt Disney, Inc. animated cartoons. Dr. Hynek suggested that the amateur astronomers in the U.S. might be a potential source of enthusiastic talent "to spread the gospel". It was believed that business clubs, high schools, colleges, and television stations would all be pleased to cooperate in the showing of documentary type motion pictures if prepared in an interesting manner. The use of true cases showing first the "mystery" and then the "explanation" would be forceful.

To plan and execute such a program, the Panel believed was no mean task. The current investigatory group at ATIC would, of necessity, have to be closely integrated for support with respect to not only the

historical cases but the current ones. Recent cases are probably much more susceptible to explanation than older ones; first, because of ATIC's experiences and, secondly, their knowledge of most plausible explanations. The Panel believed that some expansion of the ATIC effort would certainly be required to support such a program. It was believed inappropriate to state exactly how large a Table of Organization would be required. Captain Ruppelt of ATIC unofficially proposed, for purposes of analyzing and evaluating reports:

- a. An analysts' panel of four officers
- b. Four officer investigators
- c. A briefing officer
- d. An ADC liason officer
- e. A weather and balloon data officer
- f. An astronomical consultant
- g. A Group Leader, with administrative assistant, file clerks and stenographers.

This proposal met with generally favorable comment. The Panel believed that, with ATIC's support, the educational program of "training and debunking" outlined above might be required for a minimum of one and one-half to two years. At the end of this time, the dangers related to "flying saucers" should have been greatly reduced if not eliminated. Cooperation from other military services and agencies concerned (e.g., Federal Civil Defense Administration) would be a necessity. In investigating significant cases (such as the Tremonton, Utah, sighting) controlled experiments might be required. An example

would be the photographing of "pillow balloons" at different distances under similar weather conditions at the site.

The help of one or two psychologists and writers and subcontractor to produce training films would be necessary in addition. The Panel considered that ATIC's efforts, temporarily expanded as necessary, could be most useful in implementing any action taken as a result of its recommendations. Experience and records in ATIC would be of value in both the public educational and service training program envisaged. Dr. Robertson at least was of the opinion that after public gullibility lessened and the service organizations, such as ADC, had been trained to sift out the more readily explained spurious sightings, there would still be a role for a very modest-sized ATIC section to cope with the residuum of items of possible scientific intelligence value. This section should concentrate on energetically following up (perhaps on the advice of qualified Air Force Scientific Advisory Board members) those cases which seemed to indicate the evidence of unconventional enemy artifacts. Reports of such artifacts would be expected to arise mainly from Western outposts in far closer proximity to the Iron Curtain than Lubbock, Texas!

UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATING GROUPS

The Panel took cognizance of the existence of such groups as the "Civilian Flying Saucer Investigators" (Los Angeles) and the "Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (Wisconsin)". It was believed that such organizations should be watched because of their potentially

great influence on mass thinking if widespread sightings should occur. The apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups for subversive purposes should be kept in mind.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS

The consensus of the Panel was, based upon the history of the subject, that the number of sightings could be reasonably expected to increase again this summer.

TAB A

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Jan 17 1953

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. The Panel further concludes:

a. That the continued emphasis on the reporting of (perilous) these phenomena does, in these parlous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real

indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the concomitant dangers alluded to above, the Panel recommends:

a. That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired;

b. That the national security agencies institute policies on intelligence, training, and public education designed to prepare the material defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

/s/ Thornton Page
Johns Hopkins University

TAB B

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

EVIDENCE PRESENTED

1. Seventy-five case histories of sightings 1951 - 1952 (selected by ATIC as those best documented).
2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GROOVE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).
3. Progress Reports of Project STORK
 (contract work supporting ATIC).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWINKLE).
6. Outline of Investigation of U.F.O.'s Proposed by Kirtland Air Force Base (Project POUNCE).
7. Motion Picture Films of sightings at Tremonton, Utah, 2 July 1952 and Great Falls, Montana, August 1950.
8. Summary Report of 89 selected cases of sightings of various categories (Formations, Blinking Lights, Hovering, etc.).
9. Draft of manual: "How to Make a FLYOVERPT", prepared at ATIC.
10. Chart Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.
11. Chart Showing Balloon Launching Sites in the United States.
12. Charts Showing Selected Actual Balloon Flight Paths and Relation to Reported Sightings.
13. Charts Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1948 - 1952.
14. Charts Showing Categories of Explanations of Sightings.
15. Kodachrome Transparencies of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Bright Sunlight Showing High Reflectivity.

SANITIZED COPY

16. Motion picture of seagulls in bright sunlight showing high reflectivity.
17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Interest in U. S. Sightings.
18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Copies of Pertinent Air Force, Army and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.
19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillow" Balloon (54 inches square).
20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JAMP 101 (Manual illustrating unusual operating characteristics of Service radar).
21. Miscellaneous official letters and foreign intelligence reports dealing with subject.
22. Copies of popular published works dealing with subject (articles in periodicals, newspaper clippings and books).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Dr. H. P. Robertson (Chairman)	California Institute of Technology	Physics, weapons systems
Dr. Luis W. Alvarez	University of California	Physics, radar
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	Associated Universities, Inc.	Geophysics
Dr. Samuel Goudsmit	Brookhaven National Laboratories	Atomic structure, statistical problems
Dr. Thornton Page	Office of Research Operations, Johns Hopkins University	Astronomy, Astrophysics

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Dr. J. Allen Hynek	Ohio State University	Astronomy
Mr. Frederick C. Durant	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Rockets, guided missiles

INTERVIEWEES

Brig. Gen. William M. Garland	Commanding General, ATIC	Scientific and technical intelligence
Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell	Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Ralph L. Clark	Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence

BIOGRAPHICAL (cont.)ORGANIZATIONFIELD OF COMPETENCY

Mr. Philip G. Strong	Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Stephen T. Pomroy	Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF	Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, AFIC, USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. J. Dewey Fournet, Jr.	The Ethyl Corporation	Aero Eng.
Mr. R. S. Wessham, USN	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo interpretation
Mr. Harry Neo	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo interpretation

The mystery of "Tab B" and "Tab C."

When Ann Druffel requested and received a copy of the declassified Durant memo in January 1975, the document was not complete because "Tab B" and "Tab C" were missing. The document's index listed Tab B as a "List of Personnel Concerned With Meetings," and Tab C as a "List of Documentary Evidence Presented." Miss Druffel wrote the CIA in late January asking for the missing pages, and on February 19th the CIA's Freedom of Information Coordinator, Robert S. Young, replied, saying only sanitized versions of the Tabs could be released but this, of course, was of no value to Miss Druffel because the sanitized version was already in public circulation, however she still ordered a copy. When she received the requested material, she noted something odd about the documents sent by Mr. Young. Tab B was apparently mislabeled as Tab C because the material was the list of evidence presented and not the list of personnel concerned (The reproduction in this booklet is the document received by Miss Druffel. One can check the index and compare it to Tabs B and C. There is no correlation.)

In Young's letter to Miss Druffel Tab C is described as still classified and still under review, however the Freedom of Information Coordinator never did inform Miss Druffel of the results of this review. Curious, Miss Druffel pondered why Tab C was still classified, offering two suggests to explain the sensitivity of the information under review: 1.) The list of personnel may have concerned possible questions about the CIA's interference in domestic affairs which is prohibited by the agency's charter, and: 2.) On the other hand, the material in question may be part of a "super-secret final report." 69.

A third possibility and one Miss Druffel did not consider, was that the person who drew up the document did a sloppy job and made a mistake similar to the one involving the dates of the panel meetings.

Further biographical data concerning the panel members.

The scientists on the panel were more than just gifted academicians picked at random. They were men with close ties to the military and thus their objectivity was suspect. They were among the military's top weapons development and application experts. The information in brackets will not be found in the CIA Durant memo.

- Berkner (One of the directors of project LINCOLN. In World War II directed the radar section of Weapons System Evaluation Group. At the end of the war he was appointed secretary of Research and Development Board of Defense.)
- Robertson (At the time of the panel he was a CIA employee and the Director for Weapons Systems Evaluation Group in the Office of the Defense. Years before during World War II, in 1943, he was the American Chiefs of Staff representative at the British meetings to examine evidence obtained to prove the existence of the German V-1 flying bomb.)
- Goudsmit (Scientific Chief, ALOS MISSION, the Intelligence group sent to Europe at the end of World War II to check on German efforts to build an atomic bomb.)
- Alvarez (We have already discussed his work on pages 19-20.)
- Page (Scientific advisor, HQ U.S. Army Europe 1952-1956. Anti-UFO views expressed extensively in the book: UFOS-A Scientific Debate, published in 1972)

-Dr. Stephan Possony (We are indebted to UFO researchers B. Ann Slate and Ann Druffel for uncovering some fascinating facts about this person. Dr. Possony received a decoration for predicting when the Russians would explode its first A-bomb (1949). This is not too surprising since he was a top expert in Intelligence and Strategic analysis, prime credentials for the LINCOLN effort although his possible appointment to that project has not been checked, but at the time of the panel, according to Slate and Druffel, Dr. Possony was: "...a member of a secret government group charged with investigating occurrences of unknown and puzzling nature. UFOs fell into this category.") 70.

The names of two men, and the groups they represented, were completely deleted from the "Sanitized" version. They were:

-Weapons Intelligence specialist David B. Stevenson, Weapons & Evaluations (W&E) Divisions, OSI, CIA.

-Atmospheric physicist Dr. Frederic Carl Oder, Lt. Col. USAF, Deputy Chief, Operations Staff, OSI, CIA.

Ruppelt or Durant? Who to believe?

The reader will have to make up his own mind as to which version of the Robertson panel is the most valid: Ruppelt's or Durant's.

Ruppelt's account is by far the most fascinating since it gives so much emphasis to the extraterrestrial theory. According to the BLUE BOOK chief, the very first order of business was the consideration of three possible verdicts:

- "1.) All UFO reports are explainable as known objects or natural phenomena; therefore the investigation should be permanently discontinued.
- 2.) The UFO reports do not contain enough data upon which to base a final conclusion. Project Blue Book should be continued in hopes of obtaining better data.
- 3.) The UFOs are interplanetary spacecraft." 71.

None of these "possible verdicts" are to be found in the Durant document. As stated before, there is no official documentation to show that the panel's job was to determine what UFOs were.

Similarly, Ruppelt refers to the last order of business, stating that after reviewing the data the panel's conclusion would be submitted to the National Security Council for further action, which is as far as Durant goes, but Ruppelt also adds that an allowance was to be made for an extraterrestrial conclusion with the paperwork then going to the White House for action by the President! 72.

Having read this far, the reader can see that Ruppelt's flatly states that the purpose of the panel was to determine the exact nature of UFOs, rather than to determine the effect of UFO reports on the American Air Defense network.

The "missing first two days."

As previously stated, according to Ruppelt the first two days of the panel, January 12th and January 13th, consisted of a presentation by him of the findings of project BLUE BOOK. He told the scientists that some 4,400 UFO reports had been received by the Air Force since June of 1947, but the military had rejected all of them except 1,593 because the latter amount was determined to be suitable for analysis. BLUE BOOK had estimated that they were only receiving reports on only

10% of the UFO sightings being made in the U.S., so it was estimated that over a period of 5½ years the grand total of UFO sightings must have been a staggering 44,000.

Of the 1,593 reports, Ruppelt told the panel 26.94% were listed as "unknown" and these reports had been scrutinized carefully. He admitted that some aspects gave indications of patterns. Unknowns were most often elliptical, metallic or white-colored objects, and reports of them peaked in the month of July with a smaller peak around December. Another correlation was the habitual reporting of UFOs in the vicinity of "technically interesting" areas like harbors, certain critical manufacturing sites, and atomic energy plants. Furthermore, he pointed out that the UFO reports did not follow what would be considered a normal distribution typical of a natural phenomenon. And before moving on, Ruppelt mentioned that UFOs were not an "exclusive American problem" because BLUE BOOK had received reports from all over the world. (The breakdown of UFO characteristics as determined by the Air Force given by Ruppelt in 1953 echo the results of preliminary studies by Air Force Intelligence in September 1947, and a summary of Project SIGN by Dr. G. E. Valley of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board in 1949.).

BLUE BOOK had tried to come to grips with something substantial, by examining reported size, speed, and altitude, but the big problem with that was the lack of reliable reference points, therefore any figures derived could not be considered accurate. However, this is not to say BLUE BOOK was not willing to grant some credibility to trained observers who insisted the object they saw moved "faster than anything they had ever seen." This led to the mention of radar cases which provided some points of reference. Ruppelt informed the assembled scientists that the highest speeds measured in the best cases on file, the combination radar-visual incidents, reached impressive velocities of 700-800 miles per hour. 73.

Contrary to rumors, no "hardware" existed, according to Ruppelt, but over the years it wasn't for the want of material to analyze. People sent in all all kinds of stuff, some of it hilarious like manure. Similarly, so-called "hard evidence" offered by individuals claiming "contact with saucer pilots" had been examined and none of it stood up to inspection as being of extraterrestrial origin.

Photographic evidence. Still pictures.

The American public had submitted dozens of "saucer snapshots" but tests determined them to be lens flares, hub caps, mirages, and other mundane things. Outright fakes like retouched negatives were common but easy to detect.

Photographic evidence. Movie films.

Movie films were quite another matter. It took Hollywood-type equipment to fake a good UFO movie so any footage received special attention. Two impressive films, The Montana and Tremonton, were mentioned but they were considered so important they were passed over with the intention of allotting them time for an extensive review on Friday.

Menzel's theories.

Moving from the subject of evidence to theories, Ruppelt brought up the ideas Harvard's Dr. Donald Menzel and his widely publicized "tricks of light" solution to all UFO reports. Assurances were given that Menzel's work had been taken into consideration but it wasn't the touted panacea the Harvard professor wanted everyone to believe it was.

Big Skyhooks and their little brothers, weather balloons, were good sources of explanations, but again, not all cases could be attributed to them.

UFOs in history.

The panel then got a history lesson as Ruppelt related BLUE BOOK's research into old newspaper morgues, back files of scientific journals, and dust-covered books in the Library of Congress. These sources had many UFO-like phenomena which were reported in the past prior to "modern era" of Kenneth Arnold. About the only thing such findings proved to BLUE BOOK was that there was nothing new to many of the controversies currently tormenting the Air Force. 74.

Astronomer poll.

Opinions and comments of astronomers were sought by BLUE BOOK which requested Dr. Hynek to solicit frank views concerning the UFO mystery by means of friendly conversation. Dr. Hynek found a high degree of interest among the professional skywatchers but none would take a public stand on the issue without solid data.

Ruppelt had spent so much time on his briefing, questions by the panel members was postponed for the following day. 75.

Second day.

When the scientists convened the morning of the second day, according to what Ruppelt wrote, the panel members asked if any interesting images had been recorded by the large sky cameras that regularly recorded the flashes of meteorites over the U.S. Ruppelt replied that BLUE BOOK had high hopes something interesting could be found on the camera's photographic records but it was learned nothing below 100 miles altitude could be recorded by the instruments.

The panel also made an inquiry about the famous Orson Wells broadcast of October 1938 which produced widespread panic. The scientists wanted to know what role hysteria played in UFO reporting. In answer, Ruppelt stated that it was BLUE BOOK's assessment that witnesses invariably were thinking clearly during their UFO experience.

The remainder of the day consisted of exchanges over details of Ruppelt's long briefing.

Third day.

On the agenda the third day was the review and debating of a select number of UFO reports. These were 50 of what BLUE BOOK felt were the best in their files (Unfortunately no details of the discussions were given by Ruppelt.) All of the 50 were rejected by the panel because of the "existence of loopholes" in each case. We are not told what these "loopholes" were but Ruppelt confesses that they were "extremely small." The scientists justified their nit-picking by the immense implications of any decision they might make.*

*Any reasonably intelligent person would have recognized this obvious ground rule at the outset, which returns us to one of the first questions concerning the panel: "What was its purpose?" Project LINCOLN leader Lloyd Berkner, a panel member, didn't even show up for the proceedings until Friday when the best evidence, the Tremonton film, was shown and discussed. Did Berkner have pressing business elsewhere, or was his late arrival due to his having "heard it all before." At the very least, the fact that one panel member sat in on only one day of meetings further weakens the panel's claim to an adequate review of the material and casts more doubt on the group's final conclusions.

The "Fournet presentation" according to Ruppelt.

During the discussions about evidence, Major Dewey Fournet was called on to make a presentation of the highly controversial study he had helped to conduct on reported UFO maneuvers. Fournet told the panel his team examined over 300 of the best cases and, after sifting, only 15 cases of very high strangeness remained, however the study of the motions of the UFOs in these select cases demonstrated to him and others working on the material, that something with brains was controlling the aerial bodies under observation, and due to the performance displayed, the objects would also have to be a product of an extraterrestrial science. (Durant gives no hint about Fournet's space visitor ideas.).

In spite of the sensational nature of the study's conclusion, the panel gave Ruppelt the impression it was seriously pondering what they heard.

Rejection of the Fournet study.

The special study conducted by Fournet's team, with its sensational conclusions, was discarded on the grounds that every UFO report used in the study, regardless of the credentials of the observers, was evidence of the human eye only and therefore was not infallible. If photographic data had been used as evidence showing a body moving through the air or blips across a scope face, then Fournet men would have some exact figures. 76.

Friday, the fourth day according to Ruppelt.

The best came last, in Ruppelt's version of events, with the showing and discussion of what he termed the "feature attraction" of the series of meetings: the Montana and Tremonton UFO movies.

Ruppelt:

"The scientists knew about them, especially the Tremonton Movie because since late July they had been the subject of many closed-door conferences. Generals, Admirals, and GS-16's had seen them at 'command performances....' 77.

The Montana film.

Concerning the Montana film, Ruppelt quickly narrowed the briefing to the essentials, nothing that birds, balloons, and meteors, had been eliminated from consideration leaving aircraft reflections as the sole possible candidate for an explanation. Ruppelt accepted the results of the Air Force investigation that put two F-94 jets, the main suspects in the case, in a different part of the sky which agreed with the testimony of the photographer. In any case, since each white dot appeared steady (each frame was examined under magnification), they did not seem to be any sort of reflection. The panel was told the images on the Montana film were due to an unknown cause. 78.

The Tremonton film.

After an abbreviated account of the Tremonton incident, Ruppelt called attention to some similarities and differences between the Newhouse footage and the Montana movie. In both cases the images had the appearance of large circular lights without detail. The Tremonton footage, however, showed objects that circled and darted in contrast to the long curving trajectory of the pair of objects in the Montana footage. The Tremonton objects faded in and out as they milled about and this fact voided any hope the objects could be explained as balloons which are spherical and thus give off a steady light.

The Air Force photo lab had been stumped by the images and didn't think they were due to balloons, aircraft, or birds.

Since the Navy had recently completed its own analysis, the men from the Anacostia lab made themselves available to answer questions.

The Tremonton film was run ten times, and then both films were run simultaneously for comparison purposes. The Navy experts said that in their opinion the objects shown on the Tremonton film were intelligently controlled vehicles of some sort but not aircraft or birds.

The only loophole in the Navy's argument was a possible error in the Navy's use of the desitometer, an instrument that measured the density of the photographic image. According to Ruppelt the astronomer on the panel questioned whether the correct technique was used. Ruppelt adds: "This didn't necessarily mean that their data was all wrong, but it did mean that they should recheck their work." 79.

Another scientists, also unnamed by Ruppelt, suggested that seagulls riding a thermal was the possible solution. Ruppelt disagreed and informed the panel member the seagull idea had been considered months earlier but had been rejected due to the high speed of one of the objects that had been photographed speeding away from the others. Photographer Newhouse had held the movie camera steady, letting the UFO pass through his field of view. The panel member suggested that Newhouse, in his excitement, may have moved the camera by "panning with the action" thereby throwing off calculations which assumed a fixed position. This made Ruppelt pause, but the BLUE BOOK chief still couldn't buy the seagull answer even though soaring birds had a strong resemblance to the banking, dipping, and soaring objects on the film. 80.

Rejection of the Montana film.

The key to the Montana film was the testimony of the two witnesses who claimed the jets in the area were clearly visible and in the wrong part of the sky to be confused with the two objects photographed. Their testimony was backed up by an Air Force investigation of the incident which determined that the landing pattern for the local airfield confirmed the witnesses' description of the path of the F-94s sweep through the area. This was still rejected by the panel because: "...there was still a chance that the two UFOs could have been the two jets." 81. Since the white dots on the Montana film were ambiguous there was no way of totally eliminating the aircraft explanation.

Ruppelt's final thoughts.

In his final words about his briefings to the panel, Ruppelt maintained that if the panel opted for a real vehicle explanation for UFO reports, there could only be the extraterrestrial verdict because: "...no one at the meeting gave a second thought to the possibility that the UFO's might be a supersecret U.S. aircraft or a Soviet development." 82.

The last two days according to Ruppelt.

Saturday and Sunday, as explained by Ruppelt, the panel used to reread their notes and recheck the material that had been presented. The five panel members debated the problem and formed their conclusion.

In the last analysis the panel found no compelling reason to indorse visitors from another celestial orb, no evidence that was beyond question as to proof of travellers from another world:

"We as a group do not believe that it is impossible for some other celestial body to be inhabited by intelligent creatures. Nor is it impossible that these creatures could have reached such a state of development that they

could visit the earth. However, there is nothing in all of the so-called 'flying saucer' reports that we have read that would indicate that this is taking place." 83.

The Durant memo gives no such prominence to such sentiments, instead a rather long conclusion stressed the problems which affected America's Air Defence Intelligence systems, and the only reference to a rejection of the extraterrestrial explanation for UFOs was some language (very similar to Ruppelt's quote given above) inserted into comments on the Fournet presentation (See pages 10-11 of the Durant memo).

In his book, The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, Ruppelt points out that while the Tremonton film did not find acceptance as key evidence, its proponents were encouraged by the fact that the panel did allow for a re-evaluation by the Navy experts to put to rest certain reservations about the testing methods used. 84. This re-evaluation, however, was not done and it may have had something to do with the fate of the Navy photo lab where the Navy experts were employed. This will be touched on later.

"Recommendations."

Later when Ruppelt learned of the panel's conclusions, he feared that the panel would recommend either a cancellation or a reduction of BLUE BOOK activities. He was pleasantly surprised, however, when he found out that the panel had recommended the expansion of the UFO project, a quadrupled effort heavy on specially trained personnel and instrumentation. With this expansion, the panel also recommended that the Air Force share with the American public all the details of every investigative phase which would include unrestricted release of UFO reports and official evaluations. This policy was supposed to have a two-fold purpose: 1.) The Air Force would have to do a better job of investigating UFO reports, 2.) Since security breeds suspicion, this "open policy" was supposed to dispel mystery. 85.

The Robertson panel - later comments.

Years later panel member Dr. Goudsmit revealed his thoughts about the Tremonton film. He maintained that the images seemed to him to be too bright and too far away to provide a definitive decision as to their true shape, therefore if one assumed* the objects were much closer to the photographer than the photographer asserts, then the estimates of the speeds and accelerations for the milling objects fell within a reasonable range, results compatible with birds. 86.

We can see here Dr. Goudsmit rejected the more sophisticated argument of intrinsic brightness of the images, which the panel brushed aside by requesting the Navy to recheck its work.

The prejudice toward the UFO mystery by Goudsmit was made known in 1965 when in a personal letter he denounced the investigation of UFOs as a waste of time for physicists and should be made the job of psychiatrists. 87.

As for the extraterrestrial theory to explain UFOs, Goudsmit was even more ferocious, deeming society unstable, beset by the evils of drug addiction and

* Since no one could prove the objects were more than three miles away because of the lack of reference points, it also follows that no one can prove the objects were any nearer.

a variety of mental disorders, and that the notion of space visitors was almost as dangerous to public welfare. 88.

Dr. Thornton Page was another of the five scientists to comment on the panel in later years. The John Hopkins professor said he felt that he was sort of a junior member, appointed only because he was an old friend of Dr. Robertson and not because he had any status to match that of the rest of the scientists, scholars that ranked as famous men of science. Dr. Page remembers being in awe.

Other than recalling how impressed he was being in such company, Dr. Page shared another memory, that of making a slip of the tongue by making a flip-pant remark during the proceedings about the "UFO scare being nonsense," hardly language to voice while hearing the evidence. In spite of their friendship, Dr. Robertson wasn't too happy about Page's blunder. 89.

Dr. Page also confessed later that there existed some misconceptions in the panel's discussions as well as in the panel's final report. Becoming more specific, he made the admission that some 5-10% of the UFO reports on file were of a highly reliable character and remained unexplained. These troublesome reports the panel:"...tended to ignore." 90.

The young astronomer J. Allen Hynek, BLUE BOOK scientific advisor and an associate member of panel, was stunned by the high speed, cursory, four day review of UFO evidence, evidence which he had agonized over for five years. When the panel's conclusions were announced, Dr. Hynek told himself history would condemn the hasty effort and he wondered if the panel members really grasped the complexity of the UFO problem. Only the five main members of the panel signed the paper that gave the panel's conclusions, and fortunately Dr. Hynek was not asked because he would have refused.

Did his years of experience as the Air Force's UFO report evaluator qualify him to challenge the panel's findings? Dr. Hynek reminded his critics he was only "small potatoes" and thus incapable of swaying the group of intellectual luminaries. 91.

Pro-UFO expert Dr. David Saunders did a critique of the panel's judgments on the two UFO films and found them remarkable in view of the panel's eventual recommendations. While the panel discovered possible flaws in the method of photoanalysis, Dr. Saunders noted the fact that the flaws:"...could be corrected in a re-analysis without necessarily altering the results." 92. He pointed out that the panel's criticism of the validity of the Montana film was just to state that it was "strongly suspected" the objects were aircraft. Likewise, the Tremonton images were "strongly suspected" to be birds. 93.

Dewey Fournet was disgusted, saying later to Keyhoe:"I know those CIA agents [the panel members] were only following orders, but once or twice I almost blew up." 94.

Civilian UFO researcher Dennis Stacy:

It was thought odd by Dennis Stacy that the panel would be composed of distinguished physicists whose background consisted entirely of expertise in "hard" science when the character of the panel's conclusions were in the fields of "soft" science like psychology and sociology. (We must agree and wonder if they should have submitted their opinions to a panel of experts in psychology and sociology before drawing up official recommendations that established policy!) 95.

5
5/11
FEB 1953

20 Jan 53

200 - 5 - 1
D 51

Air Attache Intelligence Report

Subject: Flying Saucer

Date of Information: 18 Jan 53

Source: Colonel DM Blakeslee—CO 27th FEWing

Evaluation of Source and Information: A-2

Information: Colonel Blakeslee, who was a member of the RCAF from 1940 to 1943, has provided the following information.

About two weeks ago, while flying at night in a F84 at approximately 25,000 feet over Hokkaido, he saw an object in the sky slightly above and some distance away from him. He turned towards the object and started climbing. At 32,000 feet he was above it but did not appear to be closing the distance. Speed was gained in a slight dive but, just as he felt he was getting nearer, the strange object disappeared. It simply vanished, with no sign of climb, dive or level flight.

During the two minutes or more that the unidentified object was in view it appeared to have three lights, green, red and white, spaced evenly at the edge of a large horizontal body. The lights slowly rotated in an anti-clockwise direction.

Another F84 pilot flying in the same general area at the same time reported substantially the same event. The only significant difference in this case was the lights were alleged to be evolving in the vertical plane.

The control tower operator at Chitose-Hokkaido--claims to have seen something answering to a similar description at the same time.

None of the six radar early warning stations in this area reported "painting" any unidentified objects during this particular period.

Comments: Colonel Blakeslee is absolutely positive he saw something but is at a loss to explain it. I believe his report can be accepted without question.

It is suggested that the rotating white and green aerodrome tower beacons might somehow account for these two colours and the slow rotation observed.

Am
(RW McNair) G/C
Air Attache
Canadian Embassy Tokyo

Fireballs Believed Red Scouts

Scientist Sees Link In Reports From Japan, Baltic, U.S. Areas

By Sanky Trimble 53

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Jan. 23 (AP)—A fireball expert said today Russia may be scouting the United States and other parts of the world with strange new guided missiles.

Dr. Lincoln La Paz said a good many shreds of evidence point to green fireballs sighted throughout the world being a type of missile—possibly of Soviet make.

La Paz is head of the University of New Mexico institute of meteoritics. He formerly was technical director of the 2d Air Force operations and analysis section. He has studied the fireball phenomena for years.

VIOLENT Russian efforts, he observed, to defend against threats of reconnaissance in the Baltic and above northern Japan, make it obvious the Reds are testing some secret weapon in those areas.

The green fireballs have been sighted in the Baltic, northern Japan, and the southwestern part of the U.S.

In Washington, the Pentagon referred inquiries to its standing comment that "guided missiles" are not coming from planets or other countries. Specifically, it had no comment on either the green fireballs or Dr. La Paz.

La Paz, in an interview, said he does not rule out the possibility that the ones sighted in the Southwest could be Russian reconnaissance missiles.

fail. But he added that repeated, extensive, and thorough searches for remains of the fireballs in the Southwest have met with no success.

He said sightings in the Baltic, the southwestern U.S., and in northern Japan "bear the closest resemblance to agree in many particulars."

"We must logically assume," he said "that if these are guided missiles, at least some of them may have the hammer and sickle on them and not the stars and stripes."

BUT HE SAID, "I am not selling American science short. Guided missile development—no matter in what country—will follow parallel paths." Much of the U.S. guided missile research is centered in New Mexico and the Southwest.

In vigorous pronouncement of his theories, La Paz, who participated in the nation's investigation into Japanese balloons in the Northwest during the last war, pleaded the green fireballs should "not be laughed off as ordinary meteoric fireballs."

He said there have been several attempts to do just that. "For example, to confuse the vivid yellow-green of the green fireball with the whitish blue-green of the magnesium in stony meteors."

"LET'S NOT kid ourselves," La Paz said.

The scientist traced reports of fireballs in the Baltic skies back to 1946, shortly after the Russians took over the German rocket bases in that area.

Commenting on strange sights in the skies over northern Japan—just miles away from Russian territory—he said that events of the past few days, including Red China's admission she shot down a B-29 "prove the Russians are willing to risk turning a cold war into a hot one to prevent reconnaissance."

HE SAID he is on record that the fireballs might be "an unconventional type of meteor

Ike Insists Wilson

MYSTERY 'F' SIGHTED OVER

... gave rise to some speculation in Long Beach, C

AF Chases 'Lights' Near Russ Isles

A U. S. AIR BASE, Northern Japan, Jan. 21 (AP).—Mysterious flying objects—"rotating clusters of red, white and green lights"—have been sighted over northern Japan, American airmen, the Air Force disclosed tonight.

Intelligence reports place the sightings close to Russian territory in the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin.

They added:

"There are too many indications of the presence of something . . . to be considered an observation of nothing." And they discount

Get Cabinet Job

Story
Col. 1

YING DISCS' R NO. JAPAN

STREAK EDITION R TELEPHONE YU 6-5151

THE CALL  BULLETIN

POST, VOL. 172, NO. 132
BULLETIN, VOL. 192, NO. 132

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1953 10c DAILY

The Weather

Bay Area — ~~F~~ today.
Increasing clouds to-
night. Light rain probable
Thursday. Westerly wind
10-20 miles per hour, be-
coming southerly Thurs-
day. High today, 55-58.
Low tonight, 44-46. (Details
on Page 7)

The evaluators of the Tremonton film were members of the U.S. Navy Photo Interpretation Laboratory in Anacostia, D.C.:assistant chief engineer Arthur C. Lundahl and photoanalysis experts Robert Neasham and Harry Woo.

The objectivity of these men, to say nothing of getting them to talk, was affected, one can be sure, by the fact that the CIA immediately took over the Navy photo lab right after the Robertson panel concluded its deliberations, thus making the Navy trio CIA employees!

Interviewed in 1980 Lundahl tried to explain how the Tremonton film was handled by stating that Neasham and Woo did not have a single reference number to work with so they were left with having to:"...block out a hypothetical matrix of possibilities." 96. The result, in Lundahl's words, was that the scientific panel, after many viewings:"...pretty much thought the images were high-flying birds." 97.

Asked if his people, Neasham and Woo, were annoyed by the quick bird answer after spending 1,000 hours puzzling over the frames, Lundahl replied:"No, I don't think it upset them." 98. He explained that the images were not that clear and they knew nothing about birds although they assumed that birds would not show up as bright as the white dots on the film. 99.

Richard Hall, assistant director of the Washington D.C. based civilian UFO investigative group NICAP from the years 1958 to 1967, knew Lundahl and found fault with his comments about the Tremonton analysis, maintaining that the Navy experts had two reference points to work with: lens resolution and some frames which showed one of the UFOs passing over the horizon. 100. The latter may perplex persons who have seen the film since such frames are not to be seen in any strip of film made available to public viewing. (It is a curious fact that both Newhouse, photographer of the Tremonton objects, and Nicholas Mariana, the man who took the Montana movie, claim that important sections of their films were removed by the Air Force and not returned!).

The UFO films and modern technology.

William Spaulding, an aerospace engineer and Director of the of the civilian group Ground Saucer Watch(GSW Inc.), a 500 member organization of primarily professional personnel affiliated with both Universities and aerospace industries, produced image processing and picture enhancement of the UFO frames utilizing the high technology available in the mid-1970s(over 20 years after the Air Force and Navy examined the UFO films). The GSW group was able to give the two highly controversial UFO movies the proper analysis, considerably better than the tests given the films in 1952. The standard tests in 1952 were image sectional enlargement, the establishment of the position of the Sun in relation to the shadows on the object in question and those objects in the background, plus electronic/manual densitometry readings.

The GSW group was encouraged by a number positive things about the UFO films:

- They were in color.
- In the Montana film a water tower was in a number of frames.
- Both cases were well documented providing known camera data points.
- The objects offered as an explanation, birds and airplanes, were complex shapes.

Spaulding's team of experts used state-of-the-art computer programs to apply the following testing methods:Color Contouring with Profiling, Edge Enhancement, and finally Pixel Distortion for Distance Factoring and Digitizing 101.

The GSW tests were capable of producing hard data beyond the ability of the human eye to perceive, as well as exceeding the limits of previously known methods and instrumentation.

Shortening our story by skipping over the technical details which are discussed at length in the GSW paper on the analysis, we note that the conclusions reached by the testing team were strongly supported by their work. GSW concluded that test results confirmed the testimony of both photographers, proving that the objects were not aircraft in the Montana case, and not birds in the Tremonton incident. In fact, the GSW analysis determined the critical unknown factor concerning the UFOs in the Tremonton film, the distance between the camera and the objects photographed. According to GSW tests, the Tremonton objects were approximately 5-7 miles away, much greater than the three mile estimate that would indicate slow moving seagulls, therefore the objects must have been large bodies traveling at a very high speed.

What was most fascinating, however, was the results after GSW studied the images on the frames. In both films the objects were determined to have been 50 feet in diameter, sharply defined, and disc-shaped! 102.

The Robertson panel adjourns.

When the Robertson panel adjourned no written report of the proceedings was given Capt. Ruppelt. He and his superior, General Garland, were merely summoned to CIA headquarters for a briefing. Without anything in writing, Ruppelt had to accept the word of the CIA spokesman who spoke of recommendations that would mean an expansion of BLUE BOOK and a policy of less secrecy. 103.

Ruppelt would be quickly disappointed.

A written report.

The only written account of the panel's work, the "Durant memo," was suppressed for five years(1953-1958), although the existence of the Robertson group and Ruppelt's version of its proceedings was made known in 1956 with the publication of Ruppelt's book The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. On February 14, 1958 Donald Keyhoe received official confirmation of CIA involvement in the Robertson panel from the McClellan subcommittee, something that was censored from the "santized version" of the Durant memo.

January 17th.

Guatamala City, Guatamala.

An observer on a bus traveling near Guatamala City viewed a strange phenomenon for 22 seconds in a clear blue sky. The bright sunlight may have caused the object's brilliant glare:

"(...deleted) U.S. citizen resident in Guatamala[Central America] observed brilliant, greenish-gold, oblate object approximately twice the size of DC-3 aircraft proceeding in Northwesterly direction in horizontal flight at estimated altitude of 6,500 feet at estimated speed of 400 miles per hour. Object almost stopped horizontal flight and then rose vertically 1,500 feet. Hovered for approximately 2 seconds, then immediately resumed horizontal flight at a new altitude in the same direction and speed. Object lost to view because of intervening terrain." 104.

It is curious that the same time the Air Force was bringing down a "brass curtain" on UFOs, a report was released that made newspaper headlines. We are referring to Colonel Blakelee's encounter over Japan which would make a big splash in the press on the 21st. A possible explanation for this is the fact that Blakeslee had been a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II and he first approached the Air Attache at the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo on January 18th with his UFO story, thus the fact that the story was already "released" may have led to its acknowledgment by the U.S. Air Force. (See photocopy of CIA document)

January 19th.

Military teletype report concerning a January 19th Texas incident:

"OBJECT VERY LARGE. NO WINGS OR TAIL SECTION. WAS SEEN FROM THE GROUND, AND WAS AT ABOUT 600 FEET ELEVATION. IT SEEMED TO BE SLOWLY DRIFTING TO THE SOUTHWEST. IT WAS OBSERVED FOR SEVERAL MINUTES, THEN DEPARTED AT INCREDIBLE SPEED TO THE SOUTHWEST. THE TIME OF SIGHTING WAS ABOUT 1800. IT WAS OBSERVED FROM THE GROUND. THE OBSERVER WAS A METHODIST MINISTER, REV(...deleted) OF PREMONT, TEXAS. WEATHER AT TIME OF OBSERVATION WAS AS FOLLOWS: CLEAR AND 15 MILES VISIBILITY. WINDS AS FOLLOWS: SURFACE, ESE AT 8 KNOTS." 105.

January 20th.

Corsica:

"...Bastia, Corsica, a luminous cigar-shaped object which left a 'flaky trail.' This was the third time that Corsica had been visited by unidentified flying objects." 106.

South of England.

The same day at the city of Trowbridge in southern England a postman making his rounds in a thick fog. In spite of the reduced visibility, the man sighted a brilliantly-lit disc flash overhead which cast rays of light over the whole neighborhood. 107.

On January 21st Colonel Curtis R. Low, Commander of the northern division of the Japan Air Defense Force, released Blakeslee's UFO story to the Associated Press. Noting that Blakeslee's sighting was not the only one in the area, and that the incidents were taking place near Russian bases in the Kuriles and Sakhalin, the statement said: "There are too many indications of the presence of something...to be considered an observation of nothing." 108.

Dr. La Paz speaks out.

The tense international political situation prompted Dr. Lincoln La Paz to make, in the words of the Associated Press, a "vigorous pronouncement of his theories." (See photocopied article) One thing of interest to be found in the story is that La Paz is said to have been "Technical Director of the 2d Air Force Operations and Analysis Section." 109.

Hovering over the woods.

Official records state:

"This report covers sighting of unidentified flying objects made while driving in an area approximately six miles SE of Pinewood, S.C. On 25 January 1953 at 2120 an unidentified flying object was sighted by (...deleted: 4 adults and 6 children). The object was the size

of a road sign, completely white with a trail of orange and red streamers which jerked out intermittently. The object which seemed several miles away hovered about 250 feet over a wooden area. As the object hovered it swayed slightly side to side and up and down. After hovering five minutes, the object sped approximately ten miles in a split second to the west and again hovered for a period of seven minutes. The object then seemed to go in complete reverse losing altitude and disappearing behind the woods. A glow would be observed in the area when the object disappeared." 110.

Scribbled on the bottom of the report was this Air Force comment: "not a balloon, not a astronomical, not an aircraft, -should be investigated more!"

26 January 1953.

Continental Divide, New Mexico.

The BLUE BOOK record states:

"On 26 January 1953, at 2115 MST, A/1c J.G. Dennis, stationed at 769th AC&W Sq. Continental Divide, New Mexico, while on duty in the operations building, observed an aerial phenomenon as he stood outside the rear entrance door to the building. The object appeared as a very bright reddish-white object approximately ten miles west of the radar site. The object passed behind a hill and reappeared apparently heading in a northerly direction at a very slow speed (est 10-15 MPH). Airman Dennis reported this sighting to his crew chief, A/1c R.L. Welch, upon entering the operations building. Airman Welch and A/3c R.B. Larsen informed Airman Dennis that they had an unidentified blip on the radar scope, painting west of the station about 9 miles away. The blip was appearing intermittently, moving slowly westward then turning to a northerly heading outbound from the radar site. Airman Welch went outside of the building to determine if the object was visible. He saw the object west-north-west of the site, 10-12 miles away moving slowly northward. The bright object appeared oval in shape and apparently changed color from a very bright white to a dull, almost blood-like red. The object seemed to diminish in brightness and size before it faded from view. Airman Welch returned to the scope to observe the phenomenon. Welch made several trips outside to view the object visually during the period of radar observation. The object was under visual and radar observation intermittently for forty-five minutes. No other radar station observed a similar sighting. The object was visually estimated to be 2,000 feet above the terrain. The radar estimate was 10-15,000 feet above MSL. The elevation of the 769th AC&W Sq is approximately 7,500 feet above MSL." 111.

Although the above case is not a sensational one, BLUE BOOK had a lot trouble explaining it:

"This is the most complete report ever received by ATIC on the sighting of an UFO. The intelligence officer of the 34th Air Division ADC, is to be complimented on his initiative and complete coverage of all the angles bearing on the observation. Moreover, the communication visual-electronic sighting is the best type of sighting to work with because it affords the most information.

"the intelligence officer preparing the report checked on weather balloon releases in the area of observation as a possible answer to the sighting. It was found that a nine foot radiosonde balloon released from Winslow, Arizona, would offer the only possibility. The unknown object was observed to move from east to west, against the prevailing winds which rules out the balloon theory. Also the sighting time of 0415Z is one hour and 15 minutes after the Winslow release and by that time it is probable that the radiosonde had burst at altitude long before.

"The fact that the object was detected on radar and seen visually for so long eliminates the possibility of an astronomical solution such as a star or fireball especially if both radar and eye were seeing the same object. Since the object was tracked at 12 to 15 mph aircraft are eliminated as a possibility.

"ATIC electronic specialists advanced the theory that the slow speed and large visual under size of the target make it appear that weather effects may be the cause of the electronic pick-up. The inversion layer at 18,000 feet appears to be too high to effect the radar which was tracking the object at 10-15,000 feet. The weather effect explanation cannot, of course, account for the simultaneous visual sighting." 112.

This case takes on additional interest by comparing it to another one that took place on July 29, 1952 which involved the same radar station, the 769th, and the sighting of a glowing mass to the east, hovering in the air, in the direction of Kirtland AFB, New Mexico.*

27 January 1953.

Strange objects over California.

10:00 a.m.

Two Air Force Sergeants stationed at March AFB, California, claimed to have observed a flying saucer of a classic description a mile west of airfield on January 27th. The object was a very bright silver, oval in shape, soundless, and exhibited high performance ranging from hovering to tremendous speed. As it sped in a straight course, it appeared to wobble from side to side, and during its travels a diffused glow surrounding the object was observed, otherwise the object was clearly defined when it was motionless. The airmen estimated the object was about the size of a B-29. 113.

44 minutes later.

Oddly enough, 44 minutes later an interesting sighting was made by a military pilot at the controls of a T-29 flying near Hanford, California. Looking south in the direction of Bakerfield the pilot detected a single, flat, pie-plate-like object, a brilliant silver in appearance. The thing was quite small to the eye because it was an estimated 30 miles away, yet the airman felt he could discern its shape. After about a minute four more similar objects came into view for a moment in the same general area. The first object seen remained in sight for about five minutes at about 20,000 feet over Bakersfield, appearing to approach and then retreat (orbiting?). 114.

*UFOs : A HISTORY: JULY 21st-JULY 31st pp.63-64.

January 27th.

In 1953 Livermore, California, was a small bedroom community just east of the San Francisco Bay Area. Surrounded by hayfields and grape orchards, the town had nothing special about it except the newly established (1952) Atomic Energy Commission Research Facility, so one wonders if the AEC installation was the reason there was three UFO sightings in the area on January 27th.

The first sighting occurred at 1:43 p.m. in the afternoon when an employee of the AEC lab was driving his car along the eastern fence when he stopped for a moment to check some papers in his briefcase. When a DC-6 droned overhead the man took his eyes off the paperwork and glanced skyward at the aircraft. He was about to turn his head away when his eyes caught sight of a small, whitish object. The thing was headed south and on a course that took it across AEC property. Since it was the first warm, clear, day in weeks, the witness at first thought he was looking at a bit of floating plant fiber, but then he realized it was mid-Winter and he had never noticed anything like it before. Moreover, the object, as he quickly determined, was moving very fast and as it shot by it made a shallow left turn. Peering closer, the witness saw that the object was a perfectly round, metallic-like sphere with the appearance of brushed aluminum.

Following its course, the witness saw the object make another course change, this time a sudden, steep, right turn. At the same time the object began to rise. Its rate of ascent was terrific, passing out of sight in blue sky in just three seconds. 115.

Later that evening, about 9:00 p.m. the Ground Observer Post at Livermore reported a white, oval-shaped, speeding overhead. While in view, the object changed color, becoming yellow; and at the same time it turned north and headed in the direction of Mount Diablo. All three of the civilian volunteers on duty at the time witnessed the UFO.

Two hours later, after a shift change, two other civilians were manning the Livermore GOC post. They also sighted a glowing UFO. Like before, the UFO was spotted travelling east to west and then was seen to turn north in the direction of Mount Diablo. The two observers said when first sighted the UFO was white in color, but it then turned red and then blue. Finally, the object turned white again. The Oakland Tribune, which carried the story, indulged in some mirth: "These colors would indicate it was American." 116.

The CIA loses interest?

The Robertson Panel's verdict was having results even within the CIA, however note that Mr. Durant, one of the key figures of the UFO jury, still felt UFO data was of value. The letter is dated 27 January 53. It says:

"Weapons Division has a considerable file [of UFO-related material] which according to [D.B.] Stevenson, they would like to dispose of because of the findings of the Advisory Group [Robertson Panel] that 'flying saucers' pose no present threat to the United States security. Mr. Durant feels that the material in the Weapons Division file should be maintained in one of the substantive Divisions of OSI and has suggested that P&E [Physics and Electronics] Division take over and maintain them. Mr. Stevenson of Weapons Division currently has the material and estimates that several hours per week will be required to keep it current. He indicates that he is suggesting to Mr. [Edward] Tauss, Chief

of Weapons Division, that P&E Division get the files...I personally don't see why P&E Division has any greater interest in this material than Weapons Division." 117.

Police see mystery light. Three hundred feet wide!

BLUE BOOK records states:

"The date of the sighting was 27 January 1953. The object sighted appeared to be a round and spherical ball of light, one in number. It was estimated to be fifteen miles west of first sighting, and appeared to be easily several hundred feet in size. In comparison it appeared to be about six to eight inches in size at arms length. The object made no sound and left no exhaust or trail. It never, at any time changed shape.

"It was first sighted by Patrolman #178, Robert Lutter...and Patrolman #201, George Nicholson...while riding in the northwest part of Davenport, Iowa, approximately 90 degrees 37 ' West Long., 41 degree 32' North Lat. at 2022 CST. The preparing Officer questioned Patrolman Lutter by telephone after the sighting. He stated that he stopped the car and got out to be able to see the object better. Since it was west of him he proceeded west of Davenport about three miles in order to be away from town lights and to insure that this was not an illusion caused by a reflection of some kind. This was at approximately 90 degrees 40' West Long., 42 degrees 33' North Lat, at 2030 CST. Both Patrolmen got out of the car at a dark spot and turned off all lights. At this time it changed color from white to amber then to red to amber and then white again a number of times.

"The Patrolmen then proceeded west along Highway US 6, in an attempt to get nearer for a better sighting. It appeared to stay stationary while they traveled four or five miles west but then started to move away from them still toward the west. It was estimated to have been traveling faster than the car about 50 to 100 MPH, since the Patrolmen were going 60 to 65 MPH.

"Three quarters of a mile west of Wilton Junction, Iowa, at 91 degrees 2' West Long., 41 degrees 36' North Lat., the patrolmen stopped at a dark spot and got out of their car to further observe the object. They stopped at this time because the object seemed to be gaining speed and increasing the distance between them and it. Expecting it to go out of sight in a short time, they wanted to be standing still and in darkness to observe it.

"After they had stopped and gotten out of the car, the object appeared to pick up tremendous speed. The patrolman said it went faster than anything he had ever seen before. As its speed increased, its color changed to a very bright red. It seemed that the faster it moved, the brighter red it appeared.

"As it neared the horizon, it appeared to stop and hover over a particular spot, and also appeared to bob up and down like a ball at times. It seemed to be circling a particular spot in these bobbing motions. It changed colors, white - red - amber - red - amber - white in that sequence during this movement. It then disappeared in the distance, still west of the patrolmen at 2114 CST." 118.

January 28th.

Three reports from southern California.

Point Mugu. 1:00 p.m.

Witnesses in this case were aboard the ship Moana Luu which was moored off shore from the Naval Air Missile Training Center, Point Mugu, California. The statement is by R.W. Love. See photocopy.

Malibu. 2:20 p.m.

While flying over Malibu, California, Northrop Aircraft test pilot Rex Hardy, Jr. and two members of his aircrew, sighted four aluminum-colored circular-shaped objects traveling in a definite flight pattern. The objects were huge, as big as a B-36 bomber it was estimated, and they were moving at a speed in excess of 1,000 mph to their reckoning. 119.

Newport Beach. 9:00 p.m.

At 9:00 p.m. Major Harvey Patton at the helm of a jet fighter encountered a fiery red, saucer-like, object in the air over Newport Beach. The El Toro control tower (a Marine airbase) radioed Major Patton and requested that he give chase. The Major did so, pursuing the object for four minutes without gaining on it. The chase ended over Long Beach where the Major broke off his pursuit. 120.

Georgia.

There was yet another UFO pursuit on the 28th on the east coast over the state of Georgia.

A F-86 jet fighter was on a training flight over Georgia when it encountered a brilliant, white, circular light as it approached the city of Albany. The time was 9:35 p.m.. As the F-86 approached the mysterious phenomenon, the light grew bigger and also began to change color, blinking white, red, white, red. Quickly thereafter, however, the pilot of the F-86 saw the light take on the shape of a triangle and split in two with one triangle above the other. This description seems to depict some sort of apparition, yet Moody AFB radar control had tracked both the fighter and the UFO. The radar had picked up the F-86's maneuvers: its approach to the UFO, a climb the fighter made to gain a speed advantage, and the jet's shallow attack dive at the UFO. The UFO, according to radar control, was on the screen the whole time and it had permitted the F-86 to get just so close to it and no closer. For some three minutes of the chase the UFO seemed to maintaining what it felt to be a comfortable distance. The UFO left the scope finally at a terrific speed. 121.

28 January 53.

"Observers exceptionally reliable."

Germany/West Zone. Air Force documents state:

"The information contained in this report concerns the sighting by two USAF officers of an unidentified flying object near Frankfurt/Main, Germany on 28 January 1953. The officers, Lt. Col. Max O. Mitchell and Major David Pearsall, both members of the ATI Branch, are rated pilots and have been on flying status for several years. They are considered to be exceptionally reliable.

"Information concerning their experience is presented in reproduced copies of the U.S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet attached as Inclosures 1 and 2. Immediately after the sighting Lt. Col. Mitchell wrote on a blank AF form 1 a description of the event. This description, a good summary of the sighting, is quoted verbatim in order to prevent any misstatement of facts surrounding the incidents.

Witnesses were on the ship *Moana Lane* which
was moored off shore from the
Naval Air Missile Training
Center, Point Mugu, California
Statement is by *R. W. Lowe*
28 January 53

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Oxnard, California
Phone 5-4026

28 Jan. 53
66-A

UNCLASSIFIED January 1953

To: Commander, NAMTC, Point Mugu
From: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Subject: Report of flight of unidentified object along coast line of
NAMTC, 28 January 1953.

At 1300 28 January 1953, the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, was tied
to it's mooring bouy approximately 1,100 yards directly offshore from Fox 4
base for the purpose of observing K.D. launchings after having recovered a
KD6G-2 from the surf at 1115, and delivered same to Drexel base at Hueneme.

At 1300 a. K.D2R-3 was airbourne, and my two tenders and myself were follow-
ing its flight. However, we lost sight of the K.D. in the distance and were
waiting for its return to the Fox 4 area. Since I had last seen the K.D. in
the direction of Hueneme, which is on a compass bearing of approximately 290
degrees magnetic from our tie-up bouy, I observed the approach of a jet air-
plane of the type which had been used as control plane on the preceeding
flight of a KD6G-1. It seemed likely that this plane might have the K.D. under
control so I concentrated my attention on it as it approached Fox 4 from
Hueneme.

When this plane was approximately at the western boundary of NAMTC, bounded
by Arnold road, I sighted a white object which I mistook for the white of
the K.D.'s wing. However, its approach was so rapid that it was instantly
apparent it was not the K.D., but some unknown object.

I called to the two men in the boat with me and tried to point it out. One
of the men, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ saw it as a white streak, but since I had a chance
to pick it up before it was overhead, I had sufficient time to make out its
shape, color, flight and the fact that it seemed to have rather fuzzy or
shimmering perimeter.

Since it appeared above and from the stern of the jet plane, which I estimated
was traveling at approximately 150 to 200 knots, there was an opportunity to
judge its speed. Between the time the jet plane had traveled from Arnold
Road to the beach theodolite station east of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ matter of about
three seconds, this object overhauled the jet traveling on the same course
and directly over the plane. The object did not alter speed or course, but
continued on a straight line to the east toward Mugu Rock and disappeared
in the haze headed in the general direction of Santa Monica.

Spot Intelligence Report

20 Feb- 53.

18th District Office of Special
Investigations, Maywood
Calif. OSI Records
AFB/BF
Lt. Col. D. G. North

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED	
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL	
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF	
HISTORIAN	5 DEC 1975
DATA	

UNCLASSIFIED

The general appearance of this object was a white flat disk approximately eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. However, its size might be larger as I had no way of checking its altitude other than it seemed well above the mountains adjacent to Mugu Rock. The shimmering outline could be compared to observing the moon on a bright sunny day, except there were no dark marks anywhere on this object.

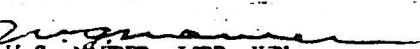
It is our custom to report any craft not authorized in the launching area and to note the time they appear. I called [REDACTED] T.C. at 1306 and inquired if he could confirm what I had seen after I described it to him. It is quite probable that whomever received my transmission did not understand what I was talking about or at least thought I was pressure happy. He informed me our services were no longer needed on the sea test range and that we were to return to port.

When I arrived in port, I called Lt. Commander Maurer by land line and made the same report. He subsequently instructed me to make this written description.

It is quite probable that there will be some doubt as to the accuracy of this report, but I can only say I have been observing the flight of planes and missiles at NAMTC since 1949 and have some knowledge of their characteristics and speeds. I have never seen any plane or missile which resembled this object nor came within one half its speed.

[REDACTED]

CERTIFIED TO BE A CORRECT COPY


W.G. MAURER, LCDR, USN

'WHERE THE FLYING DISHES PLAY'

Saucers Over Livermore

By FRED DUBOIS

Flying saucers, which apparently followed the birds south for the winter, heard about California's fine weather of the past few days and returned early this year.

The mysterious objects—animal, vegetable or mineral—were seen in Livermore and Southern California, where a Marine Corps jet pilot with 11 years of experience said he chased one, which, like the big fish, got away.

Two were seen in Livermore Tuesday night by members of the civilian Ground Observer Corps, it was learned. The first sighting was about 9 p.m. by three of the volunteers on duty.

They said it was bright white, oval-shaped and turned yellowish in color as it flew from east to west and then turned north toward Mount Diablo.

The second time, a different crew of two saw one, maybe the first one's mate, flying

from east to west and then turn north toward Diablo about 11 p.m. This was white at first, then turned red, blue and then white again. These colors would indicate it was loyal American.

The Southern California incident was reported by Maj. Harvey Patton, of Salt Lake City, who is stationed at the Marine base at El Toro.

He described the saucer as amber-hued and disc-shaped.

Patton said that at 7:55 p.m. he was flying an all-weather jet interceptor plane at 20,000 feet over Corona, 20 miles east, "when there was an apparent explosion at high elevation. It was a brilliant amber color."

Fearful that a companion plane was in trouble, he contacted another pilot by radio. The other pilot reported he had seen the explosion too.

At 9 p.m. when Patton came in for a landing at the base the tower asked him to investigate

a moving object sighted over Newport Beach, 10 miles east.

At the same time Edward S. Downs, tower controller at the nearby Long Beach Airport, reported sighting an "eerie orange flame" traveling west in the sky at high speed.

Patton continued:

"I sighted an amber colored object and turned to pursue it. I estimate I had it in sight for the next three to four minutes as I picked up speed toward Newport Beach. It then turned and swung northwest along the coast toward Long Beach.

"I could not gain on the object, although it seemed to be only two or three miles in front of me. During the chase our altitude ranged from 3000 to 4000 feet. My radar operator, Sergeant Rothblatt, watched as I was forced to give up the chase because my plane was running out of fuel. He said the object swung out to sea.

SAUCERS SEEN ON WEST COAST

—Jan 30, 1953

LOS ANGELES—(INS)—Flying saucers zoomed back into the news in Los Angeles today with two incidents of mysterious sky objects reported on successive days.

Rex Hardy Jr., a Northrop aircraft test pilot who was a lieutenant commander in the naval air service during the war, declared that he saw four saucers, flying in formation near Malibu yesterday afternoon.

Two men who were with him in a plane 9,000 feet above Malibu confirmed Hardy's story. They are Chester Mathews, another test pilot, and Jim Wilkinson, a Northrop photographer.

Earlier officials at the El Toro Marine Corps Air Base, southeast of Los Angeles, reported that one of their jet interceptor planes chased a large fiery, disc-shaped object Wednesday night but was outdistanced.

Several persons in the Los Angeles area reported sighting what apparently was the same object.

Californians Report Seeing Fiery Disc

33 EL TORO, Cal., Jan. 30 (AP)—A large, fiery, disc-shaped object was sighted early yesterday morning from the control tower of the Marine air base here, the base public information office reported yesterday.

A jet night fighter was sent up to investigate but was unable to get close enough to the fast-moving object to identify it, the spokesman said.

Edward S. Downs, tower controller at the nearby Long Beach airport, also reported seeing a fiery object in the cloudless sky at the same time.

"On the night of 28 January 1953 at 1952 hours I observed the following phenomena. We were on top of an overcast at 7500 ft. flying on a heading of 0 degrees. Visibility was for all practical purposes unlimited. Temperature was 5 degrees C. I sighted a very bright light passing in front of us at a slight (45 degree) elevation above us from our left to right. I called Major Pearsall's attention to the light and we both watched it move to our right simultaneously remarking that the light was moving at an extremely high rate of speed. In a few seconds it turned to the North (very high acceleration turn evidently) and then turned again in front of us climbing slightly until it was directly ahead of us again, where it seemed to linger. The light was judged at that time to be 8-10 miles ahead of us. Then the light made several violent maneuvers from just above the horizon to 15 degrees above the horizon. Then it paused for a few seconds, made several more maneuvers (as though in a dogfight) and then disappeared at a very high rate of speed to the North. We reported the phenomena to Frankfurt Airways and Cornbeef. The object was in sight for only a total of approximately 1-1/4 minutes. I held a heading of 0 degrees all of this time.

"It has come to the attention of the reporting officer that an unidentified flying object was sighted at about the same time and location by another USAF officer." 122.

Corona, California.

An Air Force T/Sgt reported the following to the Intelligence section:

"Five unidentified objects were observed, ball-shaped and outlined entirely with a green colored illumination. The objects were observed in loose V-formation when first sighted, then changed into an in-line formation when approximately overhead. The two end objects were observed to glow red while the formation was in the process of changing and turned back to the green illumination when the in-line maneuver was completed. The formation was very smooth - not at all ragged. Observer reported no sound at any time during sighting. The objects were estimated to be moving about 150 mph and traveling approximately 2,000 feet above the terrain. Size of each object was estimated to be about 25 feet in diameter.

"The time of observation was 1805 hours, 28 January 1953, and the sighting continued approximately 12 minutes.

"T/Sgt (-----) made the observation while driving from March Air Force Base enroute to Redondo Beach, California, (his home) on California State Highway 18, approximately 5 miles SW of Corona, California. The formation of objects was sighted while the observer's automobile was traveling at 45 mph. Observer stopped to watch the objects - getting out of his car at the time the formation passed approximately overhead - moving from SE to NW across the highway.

"Sgt (-----) stated that he drives on this highway morning and evening and has been doing this for approximately a year. Observer has a background of 2 years aeronautical engineering, aerial gunnery school and flew 32 combat missions with the Eighth Air Force during World War II.

"The atmosphere at time of sighting was very clear although it was dark. The objects were moving against the slight wind that was blowing at the time of observation." 123.

"Moved through the air on edge like a giant wheel."

A newspaper clipping discovered by civilian UFO researcher Paul Cerny of the MUTUAL UFO NETWORK contains references to the Rex Hardy case, plus a sensational

1,500-Foot Disc Nears Four Planes

A mammoth "flying saucer," estimated to be 1500 feet in diameter, has been sighted and photographed over Southern California, it was reported today.

The unconfirmed claim says pilots of four planes flying in formation sighted the object and shot 10 minutes of motion picture film. The planes were at an altitude of about 43,000 feet. The disc was said to be more than 15,000 feet above them.

The four planes deployed their formation so as to be able to take "fixes" on the saucer from different angles. From the data thus obtained, the altitude, speed and size of the disc was calculated. It was at approximately 60,000 feet, was roughly 1500 feet in diameter, was moving through the air on edge like a giant wheel at a speed of about 400 miles per hour. It showed clearly on the motion picture film, the report claimed.

On the heels of this rumor came two other sightings by veteran pilots, one of whom declared: "I'm now a confirmed believer in the 'saucer' or whatever you want to call them."

Those were the words of Rex Hardy Jr., former Navy pilot and now a test pilot for Northrop Aircraft Co. He and two crewmen in the twin-engined plane he was flying spotted a formation of four "saucers" yesterday afternoon over the Chatsworth area of the Valley.

Hardy and his companions, Pilot Jay Mattis and Photographer Jim Wilkinson, said the objects were in a formation of two above and two below and were travelling at about 1200 miles per hour. Hardy did not give chase, but kept them in sight for about five minutes until they disappeared eastward behind Mt. San Jacinto.

Their speed was terrific, Hardy added. "They covered 100 miles in five minutes."

He described the "saucers" as disc-shaped, clearly defined, and with a bright metallic finish.

JAN 30 1953

Proof of
Pictures

1953

AR
F-40's

Film never
made public!

Costs \$10,000
for average
A.F.
investigation

Sam W. Dale, Co.
managing hand!
no letter!

MUTUAL UFO NETWORK INC.
MUSON, Western States Div.
P. O. Box 1072 Mt. View, CA 94038

Paul

6-2-81

sighting of a mammoth 1,500 foot diameter flying disc over Southern California. Mr. Cerny rightly calls attention to the existence of 10 minutes of movie film never acknowledged by the military.

"It sticks out like a sore thumb."

Encounter in the skies of Maine.

According to the the files of the 74th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron:

"Statement of F-94B Pilot.

"On 29 Jan 53 I was flying as pilot in a F-94B aircraft on a routine training flight. After making a few intercepts on another F-94, the GCI station vectored us to the Millinocket area to intercept B-29 Nicholson Able-6. We stayed in the Millinocket area for approximately fifteen minutes with no contact with the B-29.

"Deciding that the B-29 had passed Millinocket area I took up a heading of 070 degrees magnetic, this course took us directly over Houlton. Just after passing Houlton and approximately over the St John river I spotted an oval and thin shaped object about 10 degrees above and approximately on the same course as my own (070 degrees magnetic). After repeatedly pointing out the object to the Radar Observer, he finally spotted it too.

"The object was a dark gray color with a very definite, and clearly defined shape. It did not shine, or give off light, nor was there any visible exhaust or contrail.

"We were at an altitude of 23,000 feet and chased the object at .8 MACH. This chase was continued for approximately 8 minutes with no visible change in the range of the object. According to the maps and dead reckoning, we had chased the object forty miles northeast of the St John River. At this time we broke off and returned to base to land." 124.

The Radar Observer crewman had this to say:

"When over the St John River the pilot spotted an object straight ahead of us. I finally saw the object after he had pointed it out repeatedly. We turned right so as to displace object to the left. We then resumed our 070 degrees heading and chased the object for several minutes at a speed of .8 Mach at 23,000 feet (approximately 470 K TAS). We did not close on the object and soon broke off because of low fuel supply.

"The object was grey and in shape was thin and oval. It was at a small angle (5 degrees at most) above us. It stayed stationary in the sky during the chase. It was well-defined and full-colored, that is, it was not shiny or luminous. There was no visible means of propulsion nor was there any exhaust smoke or contrails. The object appeared unbroken in outline and there were no portholes or windows visible.

"After we had landed and studied the problem I decided we had been about 40 miles NE of the St. John River when we broke off. After comparison with a dime held at arms length I believe the object was about 1/2 to 3/4 the size of a dime.

"We landed about 10 or 15 minutes after breaking off." 125.

Military records further state:

"The object was also sighted by at least two fighter aircraft from other squadrons. The conversation among pilots and RO's was heard by A/1C Ferdinand who was on duty at the ADCC. Not knowing which of the pilots and RO's were

talking, the conversation went as follows:

'Pilot said, "Do you see that thing above us?"

Answer, "No."

Reply, "It sticks out like a sore thumb."

Then someone said: "If I were going to catch it I would drop the wing tanks first."

Another said that he would never admit what he saw.'

The investigating officer, a Lt. Mc Donald, adds the following to the incident report: "...both the B-29 and our F-94s were being painted (by local radar), and further, that there were no 'unknowns' being painted in the area!!)." 126.

January 29th. Something over Cullman.

About 15 miles northeast of Cullman, Alabama, on Highway 12 at 9:20 p.m., a Mr. Mc Clung was driving along minding his own business when he happen to spot something in the evening sky that was so extraordinary he stopped his car and got out to get a better look. He estimated the thing was about 4,000 feet above the ground and traveling eastward at about 350 mph. The thing was a disc-shaped object that was tilted to one side. During the five minutes the object was under observation, Mr. Mc Clung saw the object make a 90 degree turn from a horizontal course to a vertical one. As it shot straight up, the object moved at an extremely high speed. 127.

Our attention is now drawn 400 miles directly east at almost the same latitude, to a farm near the city of Conway, South Carolina. The time: two hours later.

January 29th. Something over Conway.

Farmer Lloyd C. Booth of Conway, South Carolina, was worried. Something strange was happening to his livestock. The night of January 29, 1953 farmer Booth was up late (11:15 p.m.) and he intended to make some coffee and read a little but, after putting the pot on the stove and glancing at the newspaper, farmer Booth's thoughts turned to the loss of a cow the previous evening. The cow had just up and died for no good reason as far as he could tell. He couldn't figure it out since the animal seemed quite healthy. Making it more strange was the fact that other farmers in the area were also having similar trouble with cows dying. Veterinaries called in for an opinion could only surmise that the animals were being killed by some sort of poisoning.

While pondering the demise of his cow, farmer Booth was startled by the ducks, chickens and mules out in the barn making a loud racket. Farmer Booth grabbed a .22 pistol and dashed outdoors. Finding no prowler, farmer Booth did discover what was causing all the excitement. Some 10 feet above the tops of some trees near the barn was a weird-looking "machine" shaped like an egg "cut end to end" about 25 feet long, 13 feet wide, and about 9 feet high. On one end there was a white light. On the flat bottom there was a protrusion 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 feet running half the length. The front end had a glassed-over area that was too tinted to see through and in the rear there was another "cockpit" that was visible since it was lit up, but because of

the cloudy nature of the "glass" it was not transparent. Perhaps what was most interesting was the three foot wide opening on the bottom where a "crescent-shaped" protrusion was visible which Mr. Booth guessed was part of a wheel. By the time Mr. Booth finished with his quick inspection of the "machine," he noticed that the thing was not hovering in one place but was slowly floating in his direction while it emitted a weak hum.*

Farmer Booth tried to wake up his family in the farmhouse by yelling but failed to arouse them, so he followed the object walking underneath as it drifted west only 90 feet above him. Knowing he could not follow too far because of the swampy ground, Mr. Booth pointed his pistol at the "machine" and pulled the trigger. At 90 feet he couldn't miss. A sharp "Ping" was heard by Booth and the bullet apparently caused the object to react. The UFO emitted a louder hum and tilted up at about a 65-degree angle. The instant the object was positioned, it zoomed up into the dark night sky at a tremendous speed.

The pistol shot finally alerted Booth's family to the fact that something was going on outside that needed to be investigated. Mr. Booth's parents and his brother were now out of bed but farmer Booth was the only one to see the strange "visitor" to the family farm.

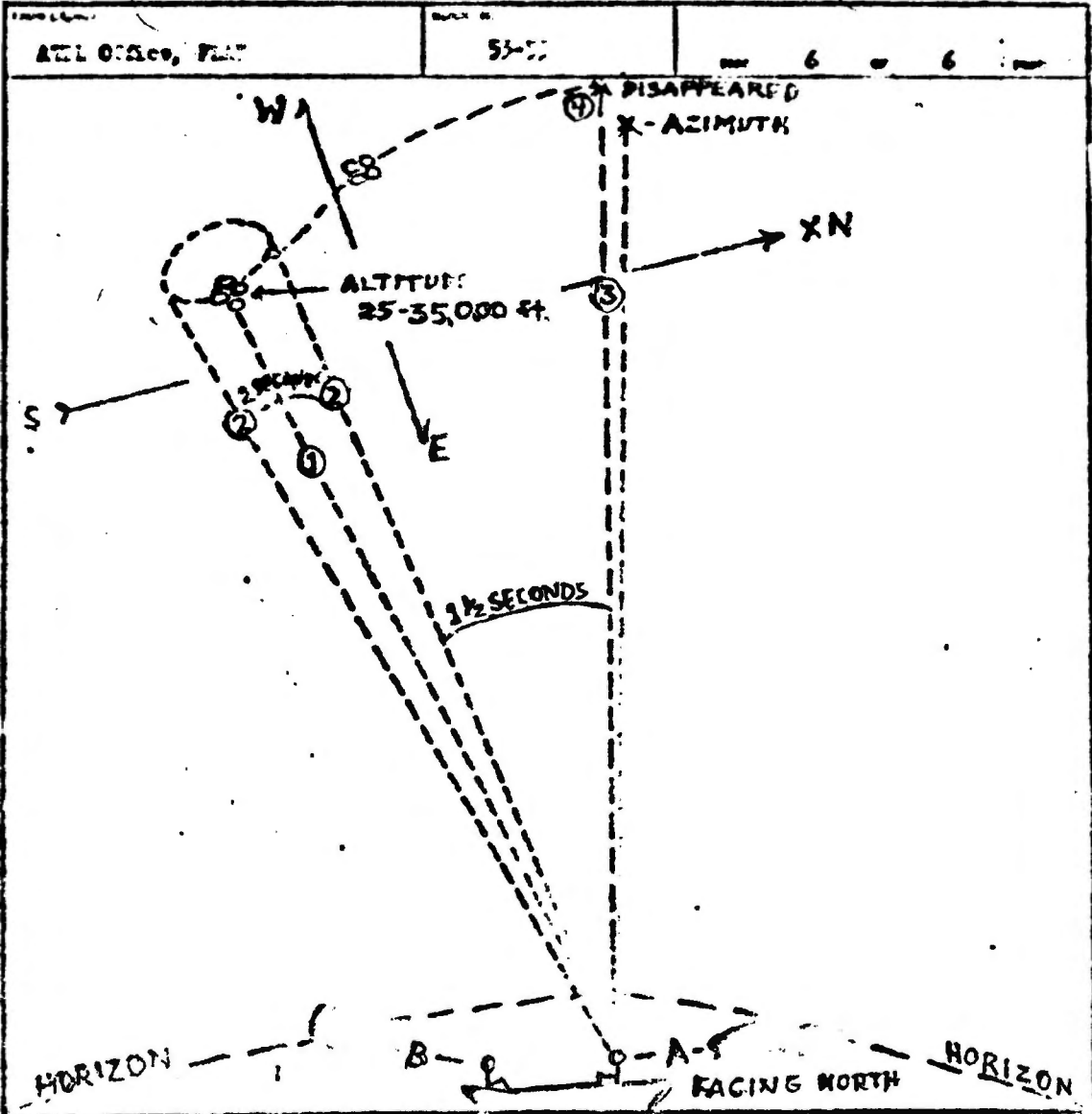
Fearing ridicule, it took a week before farmer Booth breathed a word to anyone other than his relatives but finally he worked up enough courage to tell a good friend, Rev. Elwell Jones, pastor of the Horry County Baptist Church. It was the minister that eventually told authorities. Rev. Jones was a staunch defender of Booth, maintaining that the farmer was a person of the highest character. 128.

Scientist Wells Alan Webb. "Thing over Yuma."

On January 30th scientist Wells Alan Webb was riding in a car on Highway 80 and at 7:30 p.m. had reached a point about seven miles from Yuma, Arizona. Among the car's passengers were two friends of Webb from Los Angeles, Grover Kihorny and Felix Gelher. Night had fallen over the desert and the stars stood out brightly in the clear, dark heavens. As the car rolled along at 60 miles per hour rapidly approaching Spain Flying Field, Webb's eyes roamed over the stars near the horizon, and the lights atop poles that lit up the airfield's hangers where an Army trainer could be seen under repair by a crew of mechanics. Getting closer to the field, Webb noticed a funny-looking, dancing, flickering, star-like point about 40 feet above where the trainer was parked. As the car Webb was riding drew abreast of the hanger area, and passed it, Webb strained to keep the "strange light" in view. The light had also caught the attention of Gelber and Kihorney and they watched the brilliant point in the sky through the side and rear windows.

The "dancing light" was seen to rise, at first slowly, and then with more and more speed. Blinking repeatedly, the light rose so high it soon vanished among the stars.

* What Mr. Booth describes here is not a classic saucer shape but rather something that resembled a blimp's gondola.



1. C. ...
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. ...

Puzzled, Webb and his friends returned to the site of the sighting the following day. The three men paced off distances and talked to one of the work crew that had been doing the repair job previous evening. In answer to questions, the mechanic denied seeing anything or hearing anything, the latter important because it ruled out a helicopter.

On the chance the UFO may have been a light-carrying weather balloon, Webb and his two fellow investigators visited a nearby U.S. Weather Station. There the weatherman proved to be very obliging, showing his visitors a weather balloon and the light it carried. The balloon light was just a tiny bulb like one might find in a flashlight and thus hardly capable of throwing out the brilliant rays like that of the UFO's. The weatherman explained that the faint glow was enough for him since he tracked the balloon with a small telescope. In any event, the weatherman kept careful records and his records showed no balloons over Spain Field during the time of the UFO's appearance. 129.

Mercury's retraction.

The vicious attack by Victor Black on Edward Sullivan and "other UFO believers" in October, 1952, issue of the American Mercury led to a retraction in the magazine's January 1953 issue. Lawyers for both Sullivan, and the man Black called Sullivan's "associate," Dr. Lincoln La Paz, contacted the Mercury and its editors thought it best to disown Black. It was probably La Paz that really scared the editors because there was absolutely no doubt about his distinguished background in science and his reputation as a government advisor. 130.

A question about Life.

Years later Herbert Strentz, researching his dissertation on press coverage of the UFO phenomenon, made an interesting observation concerning the Black-Sullivan battle. Strentz noted that Black claimed that Life magazine never interviewed him for that publication's big April 7, 1952 UFO feature "Have We Visitors From Space?" Such a claim by Black suggested to Strentz that one just might question Life magazine's research. 131.

"Beware of Hoaxers."

The headline of issue number four (25 January 53) of the APRO Bulletin, the journal of the group of civilian UFO enthusiasts based in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, read "BEWARE OF HOAXERS." The gist of the lead story was APRO's refusal to buy the American secret weapon theory to explain UFOs. That refusal is carried over to page six where the editors express suspicion of Richard Everett's article in the January 9th issue of the Sante Fe New Mexican which implied that the U.S. Air Force had achieved "undreamed speeds, ranges, and maneuverability," in the development of robot aircraft and that such machines may well explain UFOs. 132.

This calls to mind the curious UFO investigation career of Dr. Leon Davidson who had a tenacious belief UFOs were super-secret U.S. devices. His story appeared in the Washington Post on July 30, 1952 so it is not surprising he came to the attention of many official agencies in the Washington D.C. area and it might explain why Dr. Davidson was invited by Colonel William Adams of U.S. Air Force Intelligence, on October 23, 1952, to a private viewing of (the then) secret Tremonton, Utah, UFO film. Dr. Davidson was highly impressed by film and lost all doubts about UFOs being real. Why was Dr. Davidson invited to a private viewing and not Donald Keyhoe, an extraterrestrial advocate? Was

it because Davidson entertained an "acceptable" theory?

"Chief of the Secret Service."

More UFO activity in the Pacific:

"On the evening of 31 January 1953, Lt. Colonel (---deleted), Chief of Secret Service, Bureau of Customs, Manila, Philippines, and I were fishing from a small boat off HIHAON COVE, between HORNOS and TULAIN POINT, BATAAN Province.

"Between 2030 and 2100 hours I had a strike and in pulling in my line I happened to look up at the sky where I saw three or four very bright, luminous, round objects which seemed to travel around in a circle. The objects were visible for about two or three seconds. The objects appeared to be about eighteen inches in diameter and seemed to be transparent. They suddenly turned or banked and zoomed away in a northwesterly direction. The objects travelled faster than a shooting star, but did not leave any trail or wake. In my opinion they were traveling at a much higher altitude than the Japanese planes which bombed CEBU at the outbreak of the last war.

"I was frighten and called them to the attention of Colonel (---deleted). (---deleted) stated that he had also seen the unusual objects and advised that he had never seen anything like them before in his life." 133.

February.

February 2, 1953 Ruppelt telephoned ATIC, Wright-Patterson AFB, in reference to the final version of a proposed press release that would accompany the release of the Tremonton UFO film.

Capt Harry Smith of ATIC sent a security information message in reply the next day asking that a proposed press release be forwarded by telecon for coordination. Suggested language went this way:

"...a strong possibility is that the objects were sea gulls soaring termal air currents. Movies of sea gulls taken under similar lighting conditions showed the sea gulls appearing as bright spots of light very similar to those in the movie. At the present time the Air Force contemplates no future action will be taken to identify the objects." 134.

From all indications Ruppelt seemed optimistic that the Tremonton film would be declassified. In an official message on February 3rd Ruppelt wrote that the Air Force wanted to:

"...again contact Newhouse and determine whether he wants his original film back or whether he will accept a copy of the original. It is contemplated that the fact that the Air Force has this movie will be (sic?) released to the press in the near future and ATIC plans to return the film so that if he has any offers from the press he can sell it. Movies will be shown to the press but not released to them. Also request that you determine whether Newhouse has any objection to using his name in the official release. Request answer be obtained immediately. In reply cite Project Blue Book." 135.

A message dated February 9th informed Ruppelt that Newhouse would accept a copy of his film, permitting the Air Force to retain the original, and gave his O.K. to the military to publicly identify him as the photographer of the Tremonton UFO movie. 136.

The stalking of a B-52.

UFOs often seemed curious about aircraft and sometimes remained undetected by the plane's crew. The following statement tells of how a UFO was discovered "stalking" a B-52 bomber by witnesses viewing the event from a distance. Here is the statement:

"At 1900, 2 February 1953, I was in the CFC gunner's position of a B-50 type aircraft, Number 9365, flying at an altitude of 25,000 feet. I was searching for fighter attacks from F-86 type aircraft which were in the area. I saw a B-52 type aircraft at three o'clock high. As this aircraft passed, I noticed a silver object in its wake. I called on the interphone, 'does anyone see that silver object behind that B-52?' I was answered by my right gunner saying, 'yes.' Neither one of us could identify the object. We both took gun camera pictures to confirm the sighting. 'The object looked like a silver disk, first showing its circular side and then the flat side. It first appeared high at three o'clock and was left at four-thirty. I watched until it went out of sight.

Signed: T/Sgt. Carl Y. Edwards." 137.

February 3rd.

UFO over Virginia. "It jumped 10,000 feet in seconds."

An F9F Panther jet piloted by Marine Corps aviator Lt. Balocco was returning to base on February 3, 1953, when he sighted some strange lights below his plane which at first he assumed was just another aircraft. Lt. Balocco was cruising at 20,000 feet and the red lights were at half that, about 10,000 feet. The lights did not seem to warrant any special attention at first so Lt. Balocco went about his business, checking the sky for a mysterious silver-colored object reported earlier by Navy authorities at Norfolk. While looking around, Lt. Balocco suddenly noticed that the odd crimson lights abruptly jumped: "...10,000 feet vertically in a matter of seconds." 138. Lt. Balocco banked his jet sharply and headed toward the red lights at top speed, some 500 mph. During the next 3½ minutes the Marine pilot tried to catch the UFO but never got closer than 10 miles. What was the object? The Marine officer had no idea. Seen from a distance of 10 miles the object was a white body with a red tail and had the following detail which Lt. Balocco words this way: "It had two red lights on the left hand side, bounding and flashing off the end, encircling an arc." 139. For a while the jet had gained a little on the UFO but eventually the strange object dived away and eluded Lt. Balocco as the Atlantic Coast came into view.

Another pilot, Capt. Thomas W. Riggs, was also piloting an airplane in the area and he told military Intelligence he got a glimpse of something he couldn't identify which was moving through the air over the North Carolina coast. Case records tell us nothing more. 140.

The North Carolina newspaper Asheville Citizen had this to add: "The Marine Corps said it later received a call from Gerald Midget, a farmer living near Oriental, on the coast. Midget reported seeing a flash in a desolate swampy area, and then a ground fire. Marine helicopters searched the swampland and found a small forest fire but no sign of a crash." 141.

February 3rd.

UFO over Idaho.

It seems that four adults, ranging in age from 30 to 60, were manning a Ground Observer post at Districh, Idaho, on February 3rd when a UFO was sighted at 10:15. The UFO was under observation for about hour and was last seen at an estimated 7,000 feet. Interviewed over the phone by Air Force authorities the civilians said they first spotted the object with the naked eye and then watched it with eight power binoculars. BLUE BOOK records state:

"The unidentified flying object was described as follows: silver in color, there was no indication as to type of propulsion and no sound was audible. Oblong in shape round on leading edge. Size unknown, however observers reported there were two or three single jets and one bomber in the vicinity at time of observation. The jets appeared to be making passes at the bomber practice intercepts? The observer reported the object went into a zig zag motion at the time the planes were overhead. Reports indicated that the object was trying to avoid any contact with the airplanes. At the time of first observation the object appeared to be at a low altitude disappearing to the west at a tremendously high altitude." 142.

More UFO activity in the Pacific?

A brief message forwarded to BLUE BOOK read:

"AERIAL OBJECTS -On Feb. 3 almost all Samarang[Indoneasia]residents witnessed a white object which suddenly appeared in the sky. The object appeared to be the size of a star against a clear blue sky but neither sparkled nor moved. So far the object is still unidentified. (Jakarta, Feb. 4 1953 2330 CRT)." 143.

February 4th.

The French civilian UFO investigative organization, the Ouranos Study Group, headed by M. Marc Thirouin, convened a meeting on February 4th, during which Thirouin flirted with contesting the explanations of authorities by saying he was becoming tired of hearing that meteors are often mistaken for flying saucers when one night, with equal logic, ascribe the passage of a genuine flying saucer to a meteor. 145.

The following afternoon the Ouranos people had a chance to air their complaints.

February 5th. A French UFO panel.

"Two USAF officers followed the proceedings with close attention."

Fascination with the UFO phenomena in France reached a point where the Aero Club of France summoned interested persons to a public meeting to discuss the mystery. Organized by a French Colonel named Duperier, a panel of authorities volunteered to referee a debate in Paris on February 5, 1953. Acting as a review panel were: M. Audouin Dollfus of the Meudon Observatory; Roger Clausse the head of the Information Service of the Meteorologie Nationale; M. Decker who was chief of the French government's guided missile research program; M. Giraud manager of a civilian airport; professor Guy Robert, one time faculty member of

UNCLASSIFIED
~~SECRET~~

74-A

Yuma City, Arizona

4 February 1953

I. Description of Incident

At 1350 MST a meteorological aid for the U.S. Weather Bureau was searching for a lost weather balloon with the aid of a theodolite when he sighted a solid white, oblong object at a direction of 157.2° and elevation of 53.3° . The size of the object consisted of one minute of arc.

The object appeared to be ascending straight up, then levelled off and at this point was joined by a second object of exactly the same description. The second object left the field of the theodolite twice but returned each time to join the original. They both disappeared simultaneously at an angle of 204.1° at an elevation of 29.1° . At 204.1° the sky was covered by cirrus clouds at approximately 25,000 ft.

The objects remained in vision for five minutes. The observer stated that the objects rose more rapidly than any balloon he has ever seen and furthermore moved against the prevailing westerly winds. There appeared to be no glimmer or reflection from the sun from the objects.

II. Discussion of Incident

From the observers obvious experience in tracking balloons, it is concluded that these objects could not have been balloons especially since they were seen to move against the wind. There were aircraft in the area but the observer states he was aware of them and could not have confused them with the unknown objects. Because of the maneuvers and the time of day, astronomical activity must be ruled out. ATIC has not been able to find an answer to this sighting.

III. Conclusion

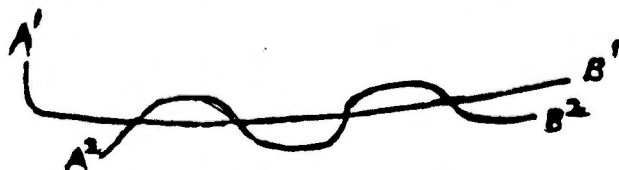
Unknown. 144.

17. Draw a picture that will show the course of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as size, shape, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

I SAW TWO OBJECTS THE SAME SIZE, ALMOST ROUND, A SOLID DULL PURE WHITE COLOR, A THIN WHITE MIST EDGE ON EACH OBJECT.



21. Draw a picture that will show the course of the object or objects' path. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of it, and show any changes in direction during the course.



A¹ FIRST OBJECT

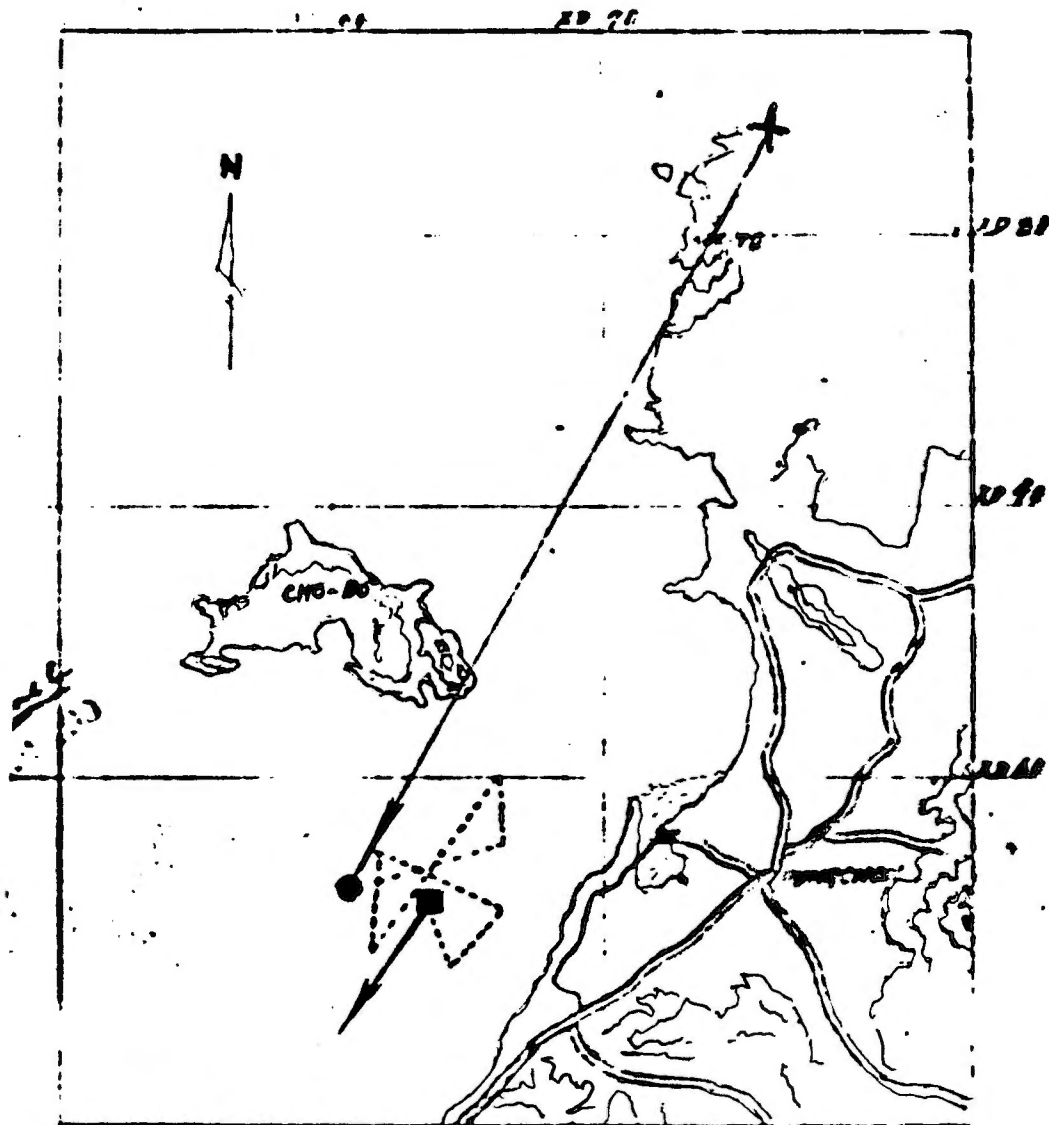
A² SECOND OBJECT

22. IF POSSIBLE, estimate the mass or weight of what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension
 (use ONE MINUTE OF ARC IN SIZE OF THEODOLITE FIELD)
23. How long did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the hand and at the same range, length?

(Circle One):

a. Theodolite
 (b) _____

g. Silver dollar
 h. Baseball



- ✕ FIRST OBSERVED (WHILE LIGHT STEADY)
- STOPPED ABRUPTLY. LIGHT FLASHED ALTERNATELY RED AND WHITE
- APPROXIMATE MOVEMENT IN AREA (LIGHT CONTINUALLY FLASHING)
- ↙ DIRECTION DEPARTED AREA
- SECOND HOVER

Korea

the Aeronautic School of Paris; Jimmy Guieu of Ouranos; M. Latapie, a representative of the newspaper France Dimanche; M. Bresson who was president of a "Giraviation" Commission; M. A.P. DuFour, Industrialist and advisor to the Ouranos group; and finally Colonel Gallous of the French Air Force G.H. Q. who acted as panel foreman.

An account of this event was written by panel member Guieu, and according to him UFO witnesses asked to testify about their experiences faced a formidable task. When UFO witness M. Veillot related what occurred to him at Le Bourget the 18th of June, 1952; he was answered by a highly skeptical Colonel Gallous who utilized his talents in erudition and wit to daze everyone. The other panel members were more sympathetic, like Robert Clausse, who dismissed the UFO as due to a cloud altimeter light but at least he took the time and trouble to question M. Veillot closely.

When a M. Latapie stepped forward to tell about the famous Gachignard "UFO landing" episode of October 27, 1952, at Marseille, France; it was Colonel Gallous again who came down hard on the person testifying, dismissing the story as an example of the "wine-soaked imagining" typical of the inhabitants of the country's south coast. This bit of ridicule provoked some laughter among those in the audience, but also the ire of Jimmy Guieu who quickly came to the defense of the people of the Midi and UFO witness Gachignard. Guieu began to develop a careful counter-argument referring to certain information in the statement made by Gachignard, but before he could proceed very far, Colonel Gallous used his authority as panel foreman to interrupt and then terminate the discussion. This show of power by the Colonel disgusted Guieu. 146.

During the debate on stage, Guieu happened to notice a couple of men among the crowd in attendance: "Sitting quietly among the audience, two officers of the United States Air Force followed the proceedings with close attention." 147.

Ouranos advisor DuFour took part in the gathering's summation by reviewing strange phenomena recorded in the past, while Guy Roberts recapitulated the better unknowns of UFO reports on file. Dollfus, the astronomer, presented a resume of characteristics which he insisted provided evidence that intelligent lifeforms on any of the planets of the Solar System, other than Earth, was impossible. 148.

It was Guieu's impression that the Aero Club UFO debate was more like a conspiracy than an impartial gathering. To Guieu it seemed that Colonel Gallous was trying to undermine pro-UFO testimony in a systematic fashion.

A member of the audience, journalist Jean Grampaix of Les Ailes, was also critical of the panel's "debate" which did not consist cross-examinations of UFO witnesses to determine the truth, but as a sort of "jury trial of persons guilty of seeing UFO visions" and thus were required to explain themselves with "judge" Colonel Gallous presiding! Grampaix would later write that the Colonel had made his bias clear at the outset when Gallous remarked that UFOs were nothing more than an aerial version of a sea-serpent. 149.

The Lloyd Booth case continued.

Word of the fantastic Lloyd Booth shooting incident finally reached BLUE BOOK. Lt. Flues was manning the UFO desk at ATIC, Wright Field, during the absence of Capt. Ruppelt, and he quickly sent an official teletype message to the Air Force base nearest to the city of Conway:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant for Operations, OSI
ATTN: Mr. Hayden Channing *Release*
FROM : Chief, Contact Division, CO

DATE: 9 February 1953

SUBJECT: California Committee for Saucer Investigation

1. Recently, a member of the Los Angeles Office had occasion to hear Dr. Walter Kiedel tell something of the activities of the California Committee for Saucer Investigation (CSI). His comments, as follows, may be of interest:
2. Dr. Kiedel indicated he was formerly Chief Designer at the German Experimental Rocket Center at Peenemunde. He has been in the US as a "paperclip" scientist for some years. He is now a Project Engineer in the Aerophysics Department (Guided Missiles) of the North American Aviation Corp. He gave every impression of being a competent scientist, especially knowledgeable on rocket matters. He seemed a balanced person, not given to fixations.
3. CSI has been in operation some years, composed of private individuals intrigued and scientifically interested in finding an explanation for "saucer" phenomena. To date, they have received some 1570 letters relating to reported sightings. Of this number, they have been able to immediately or quickly eliminate 75% as not worth follow-up. The great proportion of this 25% have been discarded upon further investigation. What was somewhat surprising to the writer was the exhaustiveness with which these investigations are being made. Not only are very careful calculations made, if the data exists, to check the possibility of the report being physically possible (e.g., in terms of lines of sight), but the individual reporting the sighting is investigated privately at his place of residence to establish a general background of reliability and credibility. Of the 25% investigated, perhaps 25 or so sightings have been established as "reliable" in the sense that no known existing explanation exists for them. Apparently, most of these have been forwarded to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, although there appears to be a time lag of some duration while CSI is making its own check and calculations. Dr. Kiedel's description of one reported sighting by a TWA pilot and crew, and the follow-up with respect to it, was impressive to the writer in the thought applied, the pains taken, and the very careful application of scientific method.
4. So serious is CSI with respect to its investigation that Dr. Kiedel indicated that they are going to execute a planned "hoax" over the Los Angeles area, in order to test the reaction and reliability of the public in general to unusual aerial phenomena. (The sightings reported over Malibu in the Los Angeles papers of 30 Jan 53 could possibly be this hoax.) From this experiment, they hope to ascertain how many people report an aerial visual phenomenon which has been conducted so as to be clearly visible to a large number of people in the area. They will also, of course, be able to test the variation of report details, etc. This experiment is designed to give a better background against which future sightings can be evaluated.

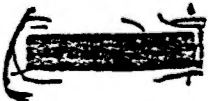
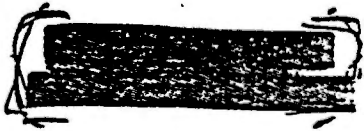

10029



5. Apparently, an eye and interest are also directed toward the USSR, for reactions to sightings as reported in the Pravda are observed. This interest is also evident in the paper entitled "Rockets Behind the Iron Curtain", presented before the annual convention of the American Rocket Society in New York City on 4 December 1952, by George F. Sutton, also of Aerophysics Department (North American Aviation, Inc.) and associated with CSI.

6. Of incidental interest may be the fact that NAA (National Aeronautical Association) suggested politely and perhaps indirectly to Dr. Riedel that he disassociate himself from official membership on CSI.

5-2



"Request you investigate circumstances surrounding the sighting by Lloyd C. Booth of Conway, South Carolina, of an unidentified flying object. Booth runs a store and service station on Highway 701, eight miles north of Conway, S.C. The story of his sighting received considerable publicity in the February issue of the newspaper Columbia State of Columbus, S.C. 150.

Here's how BLUE BOOK files describe Booth's UFO: "Large oblong-shaped object appearing to be a dull gray color. Traveled slowly at a low altitude. Observer fired at object with a pistol and it shot upward at a high rate of speed. Object carried [sic] a low humming sound." 151.

On the same BLUE BOOK case file card is this "conclusion." Conclusion: "Navy Blimp." The reason for this conclusion was the following: "Pope AFB, S.C., reported that 3 navy blimps were in the area at the time of the sighting and that it was a great possibility that Mr. Booth saw one of them. The observer doubts the possibility of the object being a blimp." 152.

We will learn what Mr. Booth thought of the blimp explanation when we reach February 19th.

"Priority message." February 6th

A priority message from McChord AFB, Washington, alerted BLUE BOOK to the following:

"A B-36 aircraft was in flight in the vicinity of Spokane, Washington, when one round white omnidirectional light was sighted at 0913Z time. The light was at an altitude of approximately 7,000 ft. on a southeast course circling and rising as it proceeded. It was visually observed for a period of three to five minutes. The B-36 made 180 degree descending turn toward the light which was estimated to be moving at a speed of 150 to 200 knots. The aircraft was inbound to Spokane 15 miles out and located over Rosalia, Washington." 153.

February 9th. The CIA spies on the civilian UFO investigators. (See photo copy)

Release of the Tremonton film.

A memorandum found in BLUE BOOK files describe how the Air Force agonized over how to honor a summer 1952 promise to the newsmedia that UFO evidence like the Tremonton film would not be withheld:

"During a trip to Washington, D.C., on 29 January 1953 Capt. Ruppelt was informed that the press had learned about the Tremonton, Utah, movies and that Mr. Al Chop of the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense, Col. Teabert of AFOIN-2, and others believe that the movies should be released in accordance with the promise made this summer to the press that no information on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects would be withheld. Capt. Ruppelt agreed with this point and it was decided that the factual data on this incident would be sent to Capt. Harry B. Smith, AFOIN-2A2, who would pass it on to Mr. Chop who in turn would write the release. The telecon also requested that the release be forwarded to ATIC for coordination." 154.

"How probable was the seagull theory?"

Dr. J. Allen Hynek later wrote about the Tremonton UFO film and suggests that the frames probably were given the best analysis possible although the investigation, as he saw it, had serious gaps. The Navy people believed the images showed "intelligently controlled vehicles," but the Air Force experts classified the images as "possible seagulls." How probable was the Air Force's answer? According to BLUE BOOK records, Hynek points out, not very probable. Hynek refers to the following BLUE BOOK message as proof:

"On 9 Feb 53 Mr. Chop called that he had written the release and showed it to Col Smith of AFOIN-2A. They believe that there would be a question asked as to the findings of the Air Force and Navy photo labs and that these reports would have to be released. If they weren't released, the press would begin to think they contained some 'hot' material and that the Air Force was holding back some important data. ATIC concurred that this could happen, and that if it did happen it could create a great deal of excitement.

"The Air Force lab analysis concludes that:

- a. They are reasonably certain that the brightness of the images on the film exceeds that of any bird.
- b. The objects are not spherical balloons.
- c. The objects could be aircraft. (Note: the absence of sound almost rules out aircraft. Aircraft in a 'dogfight' can be heard at almost any altitude. In addition, the area of the sighting was not a restricted air space area and it is doubtful that such flying would be carried on in the airways.)

"The Navy report says the objects are:

- a. Self-luminous or light sources.
- b. Could not be aircraft or balloons.
- c. No bird is known which can reflect enough light to cause the images shown on the film.

"It can be noted that the Navy people deduced this from their analysis of the brightness of the images on each frame. This required about a 1,000 manhours. It was brought out by two astronomers who heard a Navy briefing on the analysis of the movies that the method used to measure the brightness of each spot was wrong, therefore, the results of the entire study was wrong.

"The subject of the release was discussed with Lt Col Johnson and Col Mc Duffy and it was decided that the movies would be released without comment as to what they were and hope that no questions were asked about the Navy report. This is a 'calculated' risk of another big 'flap.'

"The other alternative is to quickly get more data on the subject. Several things can be done and are listed below in the order of how soon they could be accomplished.

- a. As far as gulls are concerned the big question is, how much light will be reflected? Can you see a gull reflecting light and not recognize that it is a gull? To check this it would be necessary to go to a location where you have a lot of gulls and bright sunlight and take movies with a 3-inch lens. It would be necessary to know how far the gulls were away each time a movie was taken. At this time of the year Florida is the only place where sunshine and gulls can be assured.
- b. Using special funds, have General Mills release a group of pillow

- balloons arranged in the same sequence as the objects are in the movies and measuring the distance at which the movies were taken
- c. Have two aircraft do maneuvers at various altitudes and photograph them.
 - d. Request that the Navy re-do the study using the methods of density measurement that are prescribed by the astronomers.

"Conclusion:

"If it is deemed advisable to release the movies quickly, state that the Air Force cannot positively identify the objects but they are reasonably sure that they are balloons or gulls consequently no further effort is going to be put into the incident. If the Navy and Air Force reports are requested, state that due to the meager data they used, the reports must be discounted. It would be rather poor policy to state that the Navy made an error in the beginning of their analysis.

"If it is too much of a risk to do this (suggestion in paragraph 6) immediately go ahead with items a, b, and c of paragraph 5 on a high priority basis.

"Recommendations:

"It is recommended that the above plan be given to AFOIN-2A2 and let them confer with the Director of Intelligence on the subject of a release." 155.

BLUE BOOK scientific advisor Dr. J. Allen Hynek has this to add:

"The recommendation that additional tests be undertaken to determine whether the UFOs could possibly of seagulls or aircraft was never followed up; the case was dropped, and the possibility of seagulls or aircraft left wide open." 156.

February 10th. "Playing like puppets on a string."

Errie objects inspect Quartermaster Depot:

"This report pertains to the observation of unusual aerial objects by four persons at the Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Richmond, Va. The time of sighting was approximately 0615 hours, 10 Feb 53.

"On 11 February 1953, Charles L. Camp, civilian guard, Richmond Quartermaster Depot, was interviewed and stated that at approximately 0615 hours, 10 February 1953, he was at the southwest end of Warehouse #31, which is located in the southeast section of the Depot, and in his vehicle when he saw approaching from the east, at an altitude of approximately 400 feet, two objects, circular in shape, approximately 20 feet in diameter which appeared luminous, colored orange in the center and blue at the edge, the approximate color of a fluorescent lamp. These objects passed directly over Camp's head, proceeding southwest at a 'slow speed.' They hovered over a 75 foot water tower located at the southwest end of the depot and Camp described them as 'playing like puppets on a string.' Shortly thereafter the objects disappeared over the horizon in the vicinity of Warehouse 44 which is located approximately 160 feet south of the water tower. Camp proceeded to 8th street in the vicinity when the objects disappeared, at which time the objects reappeared and proceeded in a westerly direction turned north towards Camp and then reversed themselves and proceeded out of sight toward the south, traveling at a 'tremendous rate of speed.' Camp stated that the period over which he observed the objects was approximately five minutes. Camp stated that he heard no sounds emitted by the objects during the time he observed them. 157.

The objects seen from a point two miles from the depot.

"On 11 Feb 53 Jessie E. Kent, Civilian Guard, Richmond Quartermaster Depot, was interviewed and stated that at approximately 0615 hours, 10 Feb 53, he was at the dam located approximately two miles northeast of the Richmond Quartermaster Depot. While standing on the dam, Kent observed two yellowish colored flat circular objects over the water at an altitude of approximately 150 feet. The objects emitted no sound and were hovering over the water moving around and about each other. Kent stated that he thought that they were going to land in the water. After approximately two minutes the objects went straight up into the air and disappeared from sight moving vertically at an extremely rapid rate of speed. Kent stated that the objects were clearly visible to him; that they were approximately 20-25 feet in diameter and that there were no openings visible on the objects." 158.

The objects as seen from the depot's main gate.

"On 11 Feb 53 Harry L. Derr, Civilian Guard, Richmond Quartermaster Depot, was interviewed and stated that at approximately 0615 hours 10 Feb 53, while at the main gate of the Richmond Quartermaster Depot, he observed two objects or lights approaching him from the northeast at a distance of 1½ miles, at an altitude of approximately 1,000 feet and approximately 200 feet apart. The objects passed over the Elk Pasture approximately 500 feet south of the main gate. At this point, the objects passed out of Derr's line of vision. Derr stated that he has spent considerable time in the vicinity of airports and that he is certain that three lights were not navigation lights, landing lights or any other type of light that he has observed on conventional aircraft. Derr stated that the objects or lights were circular in shape, yellowish in color and that the objects did not emit a beam of light. Derr stated that from his vantage point, the light appeared approximately 18 inches in diameter." 159.

The objects as seen from the depot's north gate.

"On 12 Feb 53, Carlisle E. Fields, Civilian Guard, Richmond Quartermaster Depot, was interviewed and stated that at approximately 0600 hours, 10 Feb 53, he was at the north gate of the Richmond Quartermaster Depot when he observed two objects coming toward him from the north at an altitude of approximately 150 feet. The objects appeared to be circular in shape, approximately 36 inches in diameter and were colored orange in the center with purplish-blue edges. The objects passed over Fields' head and proceeded south at approximately 35 miles per hour 'dancing and darting about.' Fields, who was in a vehicle, followed and observed the objects as they proceeded south to the water tower mentioned in paragraph 3. Fields met Camp at 8th street, stopped and observed the objects with Camp. In the vicinity of the water tower the objects 'darted and danced about' and then 'danced out of sight' to the south at a slow rate of speed, approximately 38 miles per hour. Fields stated that at no time was there any noise emitted by the objects." 160.

To sum up, the investigating Air Force officer wrote:

"All of the witnesses interviewed stated that the atmosphere was extremely clear at the time of the sighting; that there were no clouds in the sky (This was confirmed by the base weather office, Langley AFB, Va.); and that the objects were plainly visible to them all. The witnesses advised

that they distinctly saw the shapes and characteristics of the objects. No distinct markings or openings or irregularities on the surface of the objects were observed by the witnesses. All of the witnesses appeared to be reliable, intelligent, sober individuals who were well acquainted with conventional aircraft. All of the witnesses stated that they have never previously observed any similar objects and could offer no logical explanation for the sighting." 161.

One should take note of how the subjective data, estimated speeds and altitudes, vary in the different accounts, although one must make some allowance for the fact that each witness viewed the objects from different locations and possibly at slightly different times. An exception was Fields and Camp viewing the objects from the south end of the depot where together the two men observed the objects fly away. Camp claims the objects departed at a "tremendous rate of speed" while Field claimed the objects disappeared from sight at a slow rate of speed, approximately 35 miles per hour. This discrepancy might have been cleared up by a reinterview but BLUE BOOK records indicate no such effort on the part of the Air Force.

The A.V. Roe "saucer."

On February 11, 1953 the Canadian public was informed by the newspaper Toronto Star that their government had been busy on a saucer-like aircraft for some time and a wooden mockup had been recently completed. A fully functional phototype was envisioned as a possibility by the year 1955.

Looking back, UFO researcher Gray Barker wrote in 1960 that the announcement of the A.V. Roe development was an attempt to give the impression to the public that: "...all saucers could be explained away as quite ordinary." 162.

Mr. Baker also called attention to the theorizing of a Dr. Leon Davidson who favored the idea UFOs were U.S. secret weapons which were being used by the Pentagon to confuse and frighten Moscow. 163.

The "flying saucer" as a deterrent? Well, a deterrent that is secret is useless. You have to present your potential enemy with knowledge of your potential power, preferably exaggerated, to deter him from attacking. What you have to do is to permit your enemy some insight into the scope of your weapon system. Certainly the psychological value of hinting that the Western countries possessed a revolutionary interceptor was not lost on American experts when a Russian bomber attack was expected in the next 24 months, something that had to be discouraged by any means.

A secret U.S. weapon?

Dr. Leon Davidson received some special treatment from the Air Force although he did not seem to have any special credentials. He was invited to a private showing of the (then) highly secret Tremonton UFO movie by Air Force Colonel William Adams, Deputy Director for Estimates, Directorate of Intelligence, back on October 23, 1952. We do not know what sort of briefing Dr. Davidson got, but for years afterward he pushed the secret weapon theory, so whatever he was told did not change his opinion. Perhaps he was encouraged somehow after some Pentagon authorities noticed a July 30, 1952 story about him in The Washington Post. (See photocopied newsclipping)

Flying Saucer Hobby Leads to a Theory

July 30 1951

Some hobbyists collect stamps; others, match book covers, even teabag tags.

Leon Davidson, of 804 S. Irving st., Arlington, Va., is more up to date. He collects reports on flying saucers.

He began his side interest in mid-1949, in personal dissatisfaction with the Air Force's findings after investigation of flying saucer reports.

Today he has analyzed those reports, and almost everything since published on flying saucers. He has some conclusions, and some fixed ideas.

First, he said, official denials to the contrary, the saucers are most likely Navy-developed missiles, either piloted or ground-controlled, or both, and jet-propelled.

Davidson thinks the Navy is laughing up its gold-braided sleeves at the Air Force. And he thinks at least one Air Force official knows it. Else why, he asked, would an (unidentified) Air Force official suddenly change the designation of its flying saucer investigation from "Project Sign" to "Project Grudge."

The name change, he said, occurred at a doubly significant time—during unification of the military forces, and when the Air Force was winding up its 1947-48 saucer investigations.

Here's why Davidson thinks flying saucers aren't foreign to this earth: None has been observed in any area for a period of more than four hours, an incredibly short time for visitors who would have traveled so long from so far.

Here's why he discards the idea they may be Russian-made: The United States military would be far more concerned than to wait two hours after sightings to send jet interceptors after them, as was reported from nearby Andrews Field recently.



The Washington Post

LEON DAVIDSON

... has own ideas on 'saucers'

Davidson said his geographical plotting on flying saucer reports supports his conviction the objects are a Navy product. Reports of the first sightings, in 1947, almost all came from Northwest United States, mostly over sparsely populated areas, but not far from Navy installations, he said.

In 1948, they were reported over the Southeast United States. They have spread out since over a more general, geographically scattered area, but all within control range of the far-flung Navy, he said.

Finally, said Davidson, a chemical engineer, the saucers have traveled courses of established air lanes, where radio beams would be helpful in their flight control—by Navy scientists.

There's one thing about Davidson's hobby—it could be ended suddenly by an official announcement.

The Roe story.

The Canadian press report prompted BLUE BOOK to seek more information because they knew nothing about what was suppose to be a Canadian government project (Project 'Y'), so Ruppelt's team had the American Air Attache stationed in Ottawa make inquiries through official channels. It was determined that the supposed saucer was an experimental private effort by the A.V. Roe company and was hardly more than a sketch on a drawing board. That anything of an impressive nature had been built, the American Attache attributed to "wishful thinking" by an imaginative newspaper reporter.

In spite of the fact that the Roe machine was more artwork than hardware, U.S. Air Force did become interested when it learned that the touted saucer was the brain child of a legitimate English engineer John M. Frost who had had previously designed a real plane, one of Canada's all-weather interceptors, therefore the American military decided to maintain an active interest in the man's work on a continuous basis. 164.

Speaking of a psychological deterrent, of particular interest to American Intelligence was the fact that Frost's work seemed to be an outgrowth of some early German experiments, as well as some concepts originated by Frenchman Henri Coanda. The possibility these European ideas were being entertained by the Russians was something to worry about. The CIA's Chief of Applied Science Division, W.E. Lexow, wrote some years ago: "Since our first information on Project 'Y' (the Roe craft) in early 1953, ASD has been on the alert for information which might indicate that the Soviets were working on such a project." 165.

Knowledge of Russian advances in the race for air supremacy was limited in the 1950s and often the U.S. was victimized by rumors successfully spread by Moscow's disinformation agents. For example, during this period some in the Pentagon believed the Communists had achieved a major breakthrough: "As early as 1953 there had been reports of a Russian nuclear plane with a shield made of a mysterious substance called LOSK." 166.

UFO paces aircraft.

February 13th. 8:30 - 9:30 p.m. Vichy, Missouri. .

An Air Intelligence Information Report states:

"Capt. Robert B. Bailey, the pilot of a C-47, on a course of 43 degrees, 7,000 feet altitude and at an indicated airspeed of 170 knots, noticed an unusual object in the vicinity of the Vichy Radio Range Station, which approximated a circular light which, from my position, appeared to be approximately one foot in diameter. The light of varying intensity appeared to be on a collision-interception course from approximately 238 degrees. I turned on my landing lights to warn the object of my presence and notified the co-pilot and Crew Chief of my sighting. They corroborated my observation and watched as the object appeared to position itself approximately one mile off the left wing or at 328 degrees. The light varied in intensity and color from red through amber to green. It remained visible for 5-10 minutes during which time it dropped back, relative to the aircraft, then increased its speed and made three dives and zooms on a course parallel to that of the aircraft before disappearing.

The Crew Chief and a seaman passenger reported the light disappeared upward at a right angle to the previous course. I executed a CIRVIS in-flight report to the Vichy Radio Range Station." 167.

February 13th. Strange lights over Carswells AFB.

The primary witness to this incident was a third shift worker at the Convair Aircraft Plant, Fort Worth Division, Texas. The military report on the case reads:

"At 0235 in the morning of 13 Feb 53, a civilian visually observed 3 very bright lights traveling across the sky over Fort Worth, Texas. The weather was clear and calm. These unidentified objects were traveling from ESE toward the observer at a moderate rate of speed (Cruising speed of a F-86). The 3 lights had the same intensity as the rotating beacon at Carswell AFB. All 3 lights were of similar intensity, and white in color except the center light which was bluish-green. These lights were observed for a period of 10-15 minutes until disappearing out of sight.

"The lights were first observed approximately 500 feet apart and appeared stacked in a vertical echelon. The light suddenly accelerated a distance of 1,500 feet and came to a complete stop. In sequence the other 2 lights duplicated this maneuver. After assuming the original formation these lights repeated the same maneuver only ending up in horizontal echelon. These maneuvers appeared to take place over a distance of 2 miles and at an altitude at or below 4,000 feet. After the 3 lights came to a standstill in a third maneuver they were arranged in a vertical echelon; then with the center light acting as a pivot the 2 outer lights maneuvered in a swinging motion resembling the motion of a kite's tail. The lights were next observed in a steep climb and attained an altitude of approximately 20,000 feet very rapidly." 168.

Scotland. February 13th. The afternoon.

"INVERNESS: Grey, oval object. When it turned sideways was of a cigar-like shape. It disappeared twice but came back again into view - and darted back and forth with great rapidity, says Mr. George Mac Pherson, one of the observers..." 169.

Thousands see "bulb" over San Francisco.

The Bay Area was treated to a rare double feature on February 13th. Beginning at 3:30 a.m. Friday morning "Blinky" appeared above Emeryville traveling east to west, taking two and half hours to move out of sight as it jumped around in an erratic manner. California Highway Patrolmen Lee Wood and Al Turner were parked at Eastshore Highway and University Avenue at 5:00 a.m. Lawman Turner told the press:

"It was a white ball of light or fire, approximately 3,000 feet high. It was traveling in a westerly direction at about 250 to 300 mph. from over the Richmond hills. It passed directly over the Golden Gate Bridge." 170.

Twenty minutes later another Highway Patrolman on the Golden Gate Bridge watched the UFO approach. Patrolman James Morgan observed "Blinky" through binoculars:

"I first saw it over Alcatraz, traveling west. It appeared to be 3,000 feet high, judging by the height of the 700 foot bridge towers. There was no noise. It was perfectly round in shape, and of bright but not brilliant white color. I watched it disappear past the Farallon Islands." 171.

That evening the phenomenon returned. A Toll Collector for the Golden Gate Bridge, Fred Peterson, was quoted by the San Francisco Examiner as saying:

"I saw it first at 5:50 p.m. and for five minutes thereafter, a round white light that made big, slow circles in the sky just above China Beach. It wasn't too high, but higher than the bridge towers. A number of motorists saw it as they drove up the approach from San Francisco. It was amber colored, changing to silver at times." 172.

Thousands of citizens of San Francisco witnessed the object's passage but we will quote just the GOC civil Defense people manning the post atop Mount Sutro, Michael Moran, Rudy Pugh, Ray Rogoway and Roy Homer. Moran's account was precisely the same as the others:

"Object sighted: Round. Color: Black with silver. Behavior: Went straight up, then straight down; also circling. Estimated altitude 10,000 feet. Characteristics: Two flicking vapor trails, definitely not jet type. Sound Deep throb. Position: Directly over tower. First sighted 5:58 p.m. Length of sighting: Twenty-four minutes. Weather: Clear. Visibility: Unlimited." 173.

Al Chop and Donald Keyhoe. Mid-February.

In mid-February Al Chop telephoned Keyhoe to notify him that some more UFO reports had been cleared for his use by Air Force Intelligence. Keyhoe was happy about that but his mind was on the important Tremonton UFO film so he asked Chop, without much hope for good news, about the fate of the remarkable footage.

Chop's reply stunned Keyhoe. Chop said: "It's definitely settled. There's going to be a press showing." 174.

Excited, Keyhoe said he would dash right over to Chop's office in the Pentagon to learn the details. Chop was agreeable and proposed that they discuss matters over lunch.

Quickly arriving at Chop's office, Keyhoe found his friend in conference so he passed the time looking over the UFO reports the Air Force had cleared. Scanning the stack of material on Chop's desk, Keyhoe came across the January 29th jet chase near Millinocket, Maine, when the F-94 pilot exclaimed to his crewman, the radar operator, that he would never admit seeing the UFO even though it "stood out like a sore thumb." 175. The pilot's reaction brothered Keyhoe who wondered how many other pilots had felt the same way and had never reported their experience. Just then Chop walked into the room. Looking up, Keyhoe's attention was drawn to his friend's uneasy manner.

It was obvious something was wrong. Chop confessed that some people in Air Force Intelligence were getting jittery about the suggested release of the Tremonton film and how to word the proposed statement to the news media that was to accompany the film, however, as far as Chop knew, the press showing was still on and was set for the following week. Also, Chop confirmed that UFO photo-

grapher Delbert Newhouse's written statement on the incident would be made available to the Fourth Estate, as well as the results of tests conducted by the Navy and Air Force laboratories. These lab papers would be original drafts which concluded the objects photographed were unexplainable.

Keyhoe pressed Chop for the exact words in the Air Force press release hoping for something akin to a dramatic admission that the UFO film really proved something, however Chop insisted that the Air Force would not do any such thing and would simply refuse to speculate on the matter. This seemed incomprehensible to Keyhoe who declared that the Air Force could not just let the issue hang and risk a public uproar, view Chop shared. Asked point blank by Keyhoe what the chances were for the Air Force to admit UFOs were from outer space, Chop snapped: "That's absolutely out. There's enough opposition even to showing the film." 176.

UFO alert! February 17th. Los Alamos.

Word went out to the Los Alamos, New Mexico, Protective Force Network on the 17th to be on the alert for unidentified flying objects. What triggered this alert is not mentioned in BLUE BOOK files but we have a reference to the forementioned alert which, as the record shows, was forwarded to the 17th District Office of Air Force Special Investigations, Kirtland AFB, originating from the Los Alamos Security unit. On the 17th the alert paid off when a Los Alamos gurd posted at Station #470 detected something with binoculars at 6:10 p.m., He spotted a trio of blue-white objects to the north about 30 degrees above the horizon. The evening sky was clear and the air cool, dry, and windless. The objects and their motions as depicted in the official record were not spectacular so one wonders what "set off" the excitement. 177. Perhaps our question is answered by what happened at Los Alamos the next day, February 18th.

February 18th.

Very early in the morning on February 18, 1953 something bright and fiery flashed over Los Alamos. At 1:25 a.m. Protective Force Stations #470 and #515 were startled by the sudden appearance of a speeding fireball in the eastern sky. The gurd at Station #515 estimated that the object flashed by only 1-1½ miles away while falling at an angle of 15-20 degrees with reference to the horizon. According to one witness: "Object was traveling at a high rate of speed from south to north. When it first appeared it was bright green, but as it turned red it seemed to lose speed and altitude then vanished in the sky." 178. The green fireballs were back!

Why no UFO reports from Iceland?

UFOs were seen all over the world but one will find few non-American cases in Air Force records since not much of an effort was made to gather such reports. A letter from the U.S. Air Attache in Iceland informs us of just one reason for the lack of UFO reports being forwarded:

"Quite often there have been reports of flying saucers included in the local newspapers which arrived at this section long after they were observed, which is the main reason for their not having been reported. However, this section now has the services of a full-time translator and

these reports will be available to us within a short period after the incidents occur and will be reported." 179.

Project PINBALL.

Concern over further Russian incursions into North America was high at Ladd AFB, Alaska. Suspicious phenomena was carefully monitored:

"Project 'PINBALL,' the collection and analysis of information pertaining to unidentified activities as gathered by the outlying radar sites, is being continued; graphs were being prepared daily. All plots compiled by the Intelligence office are forwarded to the Alaskan Air Command Intelligence Directorate for further collation and evaluation. The results of this project are estimated to be good.

"A total of four unidentified flying objects reports had been received by the Intelligence Office during this quarter. The Intelligence Section was credited with the finding of a solution to these reports and those received during October, November, and December of 1952. After careful examination of the facts submitted with the reports and after thorough interrogation of the personnel who made the observations, it was discovered that every report had some instances of similarity. Major Walter K. Henry, Commander of the Weather Detachment at Ladd, was consulted and invited to review the subject reports.

"The theory of weather phenomena was disregarded and the theory of astronomical bodies entering into our atmosphere was set aside in view of the fact that the similarity of these reports and the facts submitted in them was such that could be readily explained. It was agreed to conduct an experiment at Ladd Air Force Base with the belief that a solution to these unidentified objects could be reached. On the night of 17 February 1953, at approximately the same hour as most of the sightings were observed, and under almost the same weather conditions, a group of all available personnel who had reported such sightings were assembled with Major Ahlstrom in charge. At a given time, a PIBAL weather balloon with a light was released. It was agreed by all persons that what they saw that night was beyond a doubt the same object reported in their sightings. A check-back of PIBAL reports, for times coincident with observations, further substantiated those sightings." 180.

Lacking any other information on what was going on, one has to accept the simple explanation offered, yet now read what occurred the next morning at another air base(Elmendorf) in another part of Alaska:

"At approximately 18/0455Z February 1953 an unidentified redlight was sighted in the vicinity of Elmendorf AFB by the following members of the 39th Air Police Squadron: A /2C Darce R. Odom, A/2C Jewell W. Willingham, A/3C Augustus J. Wordmote, A/3C Robert A. Wood, and A/B Norman B. Motts.

"The object is described as a large red light, estimated to be 36 inches in diameter from a distance of 3/8 ths of a mile and an altitude of 1500 feet. Its shape was not clearly defined, but appeared to be round. It emitted no sound nor were there any discernible trails of exhaust patterns. Weather at the time of the sighting was a measured 5500 feet overcast, visibility 10 miles, wind 15-16 knots from 170 to 185 degrees.

"The object first appeared approximately at the west end of runway 05. At the time of the initial observation its altitude was estimated to be 1500 feet. However it was described as climbing gradually and was traveling at a speed a little slower than a jet. The object travelled in a southwesterly

direction and crossed Anchorage to a point just beyond the city limits when it circled to the west to a position out over the middle of knik arm, but on a line with the city.

"One fighter interceptor was scrambled in an effort to intercept. As the jet became airborne there was a noticeable increase in the speed of the object. When it reached a point midway across the arm, the light climbed vertically at a speed far in excess of any jet observed by the airmen and disappeared from sight. The fighter reported no contact at any time. A nearby radar site was alerted and was operational during the entire period but reported no sighting.

"The duration of the sighting was five to ten minutes. No weather balloons were released during the period. All airmen have previously observed falling stars and declared the sighting did not resemble such natural phenomenon. A similar sighting was made the previous evening, but was unknown to the airmen.

"Comments of Preparing Officer:

"All persons who could have knowledge of this sighting have been interrogated. The light still remains unidentified." 181.

February 18th. The CIA reports back to the IAC.

It should be remembered that the Intelligence Advisory Committee, desiring to advise the policy-making National Security Council, had empowered the CIA to establish the Robertson panel to review (judge?) the UFO problem. The results, as we have seen, were controversial and complex, yet the IAC only learned about the two-page conclusion produced by the scientific panel which was delivered to the advisory body on February 18, 1953. The CIA official that submitted the document to the IAC, James Q. Reber, all but gave the Coup de Grace to the possibility the NSC would issue a directive. Such a directive would mean official authorization of any number of serious proposals (or as Ruppelt claimed, formal recognition of the extraterrestrial theory). 182.

Banner headline: EXTRA! SAUCERS FIRST CONTACT REVEALED. Subhead: WELCOME SPACE VISITORS.

On February 19, 1953 a "newspaper" appeared in Los Angeles with the forementioned amazing announcement. A close inspection revealed that the paper was a neatly done, one man effort, relating minutely the alleged experiences of its editor and publisher, Orfeo Angelucci.

A huge mother ship was supposed to be in orbit around the Earth, sending down smaller "crystal discs" to survey mankind's civilization, according to the long newstory.

The eight page "newspaper" is largely autobiographical but it does discuss the "splendid beings," almost angels, that pilot the saucers and the reasons why Angelucci was selected to act as sort of an evangelist on behalf of the space visitors.

Angelucci, a plastic fabrication worker employed by the Burbank plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, hoped his "newspaper," the Twentieth Century Times, would be published regularly and made a strong pitch for subscribers, but the venture flopped and only one issue was printed, however Mr. Angelucci later developed his claims fully in a 1955 book: The Secret of the Saucers.

If this "newspaper" counts, then Orfeo would qualify as the world's first "published" contactee, beating Adamski by months.

(Right) BLUE BOOK message concerning the Lake Erie sighting. The message reads: "The following incident was reported by Associated Press to Al Chop of OPI and was forwarded for your information and any desired action. Claire Range on duty station with GOC at Lake Erie reported the following observation to the Buffalo Filter Center as occurring at 3:30 P. M. 22 Feb 53. A silver chrome object shaped like a saucer, approximately 100' in diameter, was observed about 1 1/4 mile out over Lake Erie going W. It was reflecting light brightly. No propulsion observed, no sound heard."

(Below) A rare item, a newsstory in the Communist press about the subject of UFOs.

Yugoslavians See Genuine 'Saucers'

BELGRADE, Feb. 18 (UP)—Puzzled Belgrade learned yesterday that the flying saucers seen over the capital last week really were flying saucers—miniature radio-controlled models.

The Aviation Model Institute said it test flighted a yard wide, 4-pound saucer over the city in preparation for the annual birthday celebration for Marshal Tito on May 25.

The following incident was reported by Associated Press to Al Chop of OPI and was forwarded for your information and any desired action. Claire Range on duty station with GOC at Lake Erie reported the following observation to the Buffalo Filter Center as occurring at 3:30 P. M. 22 Feb 53. A silver chrome object shaped like a saucer, approximately 100' in diameter, was observed about 1 1/4 mile out over Lake Erie going W. It was reflecting light brightly. No propulsion observed, no sound heard.

Reference Telegram No. 25, 24 Feb 53, CSAT Item No. 5.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Surge in UFO sightings noted.

A couple of days after his talk with Al Chop, Keyhoe met with the Air Force PIO again to receive some more declassified UFO reports. As Chop handed over the paperwork, he mentioned some concern over a sudden increase of reports, 42 of them from military sources alone between February 1st to the 17th. The spurt of UFO reports had not yet shown up in an increase in public sightings but Chop, and apparently others in the military, feared another "July 1952" was about to occur. 183.

"Saucer shooter" Lloyd Booth.

Was the UFO reported by Lloyd Booth a blimp?

Here's Booth's answer as it appeared in the February 19, 1953 issue of the Conway, South Carolina, newspaper The Field:

"The Horry County farmer who on January 29 became the only man in the world to shoot a flying saucer today debunked a CAA suggestion that he might actually have 'wounded' a Navy blimp.

"Lloyd C. Booth, 29, said: 'I have seen many blimps and I've even been in one. I'd certainly know a blimp when I see one 80 feet over my head.'

"That was the height of the unidentified object which floated slowly over Booth's farm on the eventful night and which soared away after he shot at it with a .22 pistol. Booth sighted the object after a commotion among his livestock sent him in search of a possible prowler.

"The blimp suggestion came yesterday from C.W. Hall of the CAA control tower at Blumenthal Field, Wilmington, N.C., Hall said three Navy blimps were en route from Glynn, Ga., to Weeksville, N.C., on January 29 and that one of them could have easily have passed over Horry County at midnight when Booth was patrolling his farm.

"High headwinds kept the blimps low, Hall said, which was why Booth spotted one just ten feet above the lines on his land.

"Booth rejected the blimp possibility on the basis of his past experience with the craft. He added: 'I was with an anti-aircraft unit for 22 months during the war and I was trained to identify planes on sight. If the object I saw and shot was a plane or a blimp, I surely would have known. I watched the thing for almost 30 minutes.'" Also: "It took off at a speed I'd estimate at 700 miles an hour," Booth said today. "I never heard of a blimp going that fast.'" 184.

The newspaper added this:

"CAA-man Hall opined that an investigation of the Blimps now at Weeksville would reveal a dent in the bottom of one of them where Booth shot it. The Navy has not announced any such damage or indicated any association with the shooting since the event was reported.

"Reports of flying saucers have been frequent in this area during the past few weeks. One was seen near Myrtle Beach a week before the Booth shooting. A Marine Corps jet pilot pursued and lost a strange craft along the Carolina coast. Last Friday, another was seen by four people at Myrtle Beach, heard by another, then seen by six others a few minutes later over Marion, S.C.

"Latest reports were made last night when three Myrtle Beach residents saw an unidentified object fly inland at approximately 1000-foot altitude." 185.

The investigating Air Force officer reported:

"The weather on the night of 29 January 1953 in the Horry County area was clear and cool with winds about four M.P.H. This is the official report given to me by the 3rd Weather Squadron at Pope Air Force Base, N.C. This corresponds to the story given by Booth, but not the one given by the CAA Control Tower. The report from there stated that high headwinds kept the blimps flying from Georgia to North Carolina unusually low." 186.

"An interesting sidelight." "Is someone killing the cattle?"

The same investigating officer wrote:

"One interesting sidelight gathered from this investigation is that the people of this area are quite upset over the deaths of so many of their cattle. They complain that every time one of these objects is reportedly sighted, within twenty-four hours several cows in the vicinity are found dead. The veterinarians of this area say that the cattle have died from caustic or lead poisoning. This may or may have have some bearing on the reported sightings." 187.

"ATIC DOCUMENT 123879, Russia."

A secret report from agents behind the Iron Curtain said:

"The following sightings were made in Russia from November 1952 to 20 February 1953. 1) During the nights of 19 & 20 Nov and again on 8 & 12 Dec 52 unusual optical phenomena in the form of lights were observed in northern Russia. The objects changed color from red to white to green and were observed high in the sky pursuing an elliptical course. On one occasion one of the objects was observed ascending into the air centered in several light beams directed vertically upward. Later the beams of light disappeared and the object, giving off light signals, remained in the air. 2) On 6 Dec 52 a cigar-shaped object flew at a tremendous speed from a northeasterly direction toward observers, ascending in the sky as it pursued its course. 3) On 20 Feb 53 between 1920 and 1950 hours a lighted object was observed rapidly ascending and descending and at the same time moving slowly southward. Object appeared first round and then cigar-shaped, its light changed from red to green, and its southward progress during the half-hour observation period was not more than 100 degrees.

"ATIC COMMENT: It is believed that many of these sightings are the result of Soviet balloon activity. The Taurid or Geminia meteor showers might account for the second sighting." 188.

20 February 1953.

"UFO swoops down on Korea."

Project BLUE BOOK received the following from the Marine Corps:

"At approximately 0025 hours on 20 February 1953, a United States Marine Sergeant, John Muciek, on communications watch at the communication tent of the Cho-do USMC Garrison, observed an object which resembled a falling star travel a straight path at an unknown altitude from the vicinity of XC-5555. This light was indicated by a steady white light resmblling a

star. As the light reached the vicinity of XC-5555, it stopped abruptly, and moved back and forth in that area. The steady white light was replaced by a red light and from then on, at intervals of approximately three seconds, the light flashed alternately red to white.

"Upon recovering from his surprise, Sgt. Muciek called to United States Marine Corporal Hubert Hicks of the Cho-do (XC-6265), North Korea, Garrison, who was inside the communication tent. Hicks went outside and witnessed the phenomenon. By this time, the object was no longer moving around in the area. It was stationary in the sky, and the light glowing from it continued to flash from red to white at intervals of three seconds. Approximately one minute after Hicks had joined Muciek, the object departed from the vicinity of XC-5555 on a southwesterly course.

"Sergeant Muciek phoned his observations into the USMC Command.

"When I was informed of the foregoing, I called Kodak (A radar site?) and inquired as to whether they had any unidentified sightings during the period in question. They replied in the negative and informed me that there had been an air-cap in the area during that time.

"Today, during a conversation between (deleted) and Major Pak, KMC Commander. Major Pak commented on having seen a flying saucer at approximately the same time with approximately the same phenomena as described by the two Marines.

"Since one of the oddities of the sighted object was that it remained stationary while holding altitude, in addition to showing lights, and the ability to stop abruptly in flight, it did not seem to have been a mistaken sighting of the air-cap which was a propeller driven aircraft. Further, during the sighting, all witnesses testified, there was no sound, as one would expect from a propeller driven aircraft." 189.

Still more UFOs over the Pacific. Indonesia.

A brief Intelligence message stated:

"A strange egg-shaped object was observed over Corontalo in North Celebes on 23 Feb 53. This object radiated a grayish-green light and a red light was seen from the tail. The object flew swiftly in a north to south direction." 190.

A United Press dispatch tells it a bit differently. (See photocopy)

Indonesians See High-Flying Disc

JAKARTA, Feb. 22 (UP)—Inhabitants of Malang Friday observed a disc-like object flying slowly high above the clouds in a westerly direction, Aneta News Agency reported.

Later, the same object was observed at a lower altitude but it rose suddenly and disappeared in a northern direction. The object shone like aluminum and left behind a reddish trace.

Various inhabitants of Malang yesterday also saw the disc standing still in the sky for a few moments. The disc suddenly disappeared at great speed.

February 22th.

Noontime at Adelaide, South Australia, a veteran Australian Air Force officer was at home relaxing with his wife. The couple were on the verandah where they had a good view of the sky when suddenly two disc-shaped objects

appeared speeding along side by side. The objects dipped and then zoomed away. The objects were lost to view for a moment, but then after a few minutes they were spotted again approaching from different directions. The two objects almost collided. After the near miss, one UFO banked and shot skyward, quickly becoming a shrinking speck in the blue. This case is dated February 22, 1953. 191.

More UFOs over the Pacific. Borneo. February 25th.

A brief Intelligence message stated:

"Hundreds of curious Borneos today cranned their necks to watch a bright star-like object which appeared to be rotating in the sky over the oil town of Seria, emitting twin jets of vapor. 'Flying Saucers,' said the spectators for want of a better explanation. They estimated its height at 30,000 and said it was visible for 40 minutes. Similar phenomenon have been reported over Borneo several times recently." 192.

February 26th.

The following is a teletype message received from Barksdale AFB, Louisiana:

"FIVE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS OBSERVED...OBJECTS APPEARED TO BE CIRCULAR DISCS, APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF INCH IN DIAMETER AND OF A YELLOW HUE. DISTANCE FROM OBSERVER TO OBJECTS UNKNOWN. ESTIMATED ALTITUDE ABOVE 10,000 FT. OBJECTS WERE MOVING IN A CIRCULAR TURN FROM WEST TO EAST IN TRAIL FORMATION. NO CONTRAIL, SOUND OR EXHAUST NOTICED. TIME OF SIGHTING 1138 CST. LOCATION OF OBSERVER: SHREVEPORT LA., VISUAL SIGHTING OF OBJECTS FROM GROUND AT 45 DEGREE FROM OBSERVER.

"THREE OF THE OBJECTS SUDDENLY VANISHED WHILE TWO REMAINED IN AREA NORTH WEST OF CITY AT SAME ANGLE AND ALTITUDE PERFORMING ERRATIC MANEUVERS SUCH AS SQUARE, ANGULAR TURNS, RAPID UP AND DOWN MOVEMENTS AND FLUTTERING MOTIONS FOR APPROXIMATELY HALF MINUTE WHEN ONE OBJECT VANISHED FROM SIGHT. LAST REMAINING OBJECT CONTINUED MANEUVERS FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO MINUTES AND VANISHED TO NORTH WEST. INTERCEPTION AND IDENTIFICATION ACTION NOT TAKEN. OBJECTS WERE OBSERVED FOR A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 4 MINUTES.

"OBSERVER IS AIRMAN 27 YEARS OF AGE WITH TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE ON AIRCRAFT. HE IS A PRIVATE PILOT WITH 500 HOURS PILOT TIME. 193.

27 February 53. "Circling the moon."

UFOs over Brooks AFB, Texas. from 2345 26 February to 0100 27 February.

Statement of witness:

"It was about 23:40 on the 27th of February 1953 when on my way to work I spotted a single bright light moving at a high rate of speed. At first I thought it to be a star or meteor, but it did not move fast enough or at random like a shooting star. It first appeared in the south-west and was traveling north and made a definite pattern of flight

* At arm's length?

December 15, 1952

Mr. Miles E. Goll
Box 9575
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio

93-A

Dear Mr. Goll:

This letter report describes progress for the period from November 11, 1952, to December 10, 1952.

Sighting reports up to and including July 25, 1952, have been processed. Except for reports dated 1947 and 1948, all sighting reports up to and including June, 1952, have been evaluated. The sighting reports for 1947 and 1948 were returned from Harvard University on November 20. Because the reports and the forms which had been filled in and placed with the folders were mixed up, these reports will not be ready for evaluation until about December 15.

Two evaluation conferences of two days each were held during this report period, on November 12 and 13, and on December 3 and 4. During the report period, evaluation has been more difficult than formerly, because the amount and quality of data in the average report have increased. Evaluation conferences will be scheduled in the future as reports are available.

The rotation system for handling sighting reports, whereby no more than 100 sighting reports are permitted away from WPAFB at any one time, has functioned with a minimum of delay.

Coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports will continue. The preliminary analysis of data on all sighting reports dated before 1952 will begin as soon as the 1947 and 1948 reports can be straightened out and evaluated. Results of this analysis will be given to WPAFB at the earliest possible time. It is hoped that the results will be available by January 1, 1953. By about January 15, 1953, all sighting reports dated before August 10, 1952, will probably be processed and evaluated, ready for IBM analysis.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, The Ohio State University, gave advice concerning several sighting reports during the report period.

Very truly yours,

William T. Reid

William T. Reid
Supervisor

WTR:eg

cc: Capt. F. H. McGovern

RESTRICTED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY INFORMATION

January 23, 1953

Mr. Miles E. Goll
Box 9575
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio

93-B

Dear Mr. Goll:

This letter report describes progress for the period from December 11, 1952, to January 10, 1953.

Sighting reports have now been processed up to and including August 10, 1952. Evaluation of sighting reports has been completed for sightings up to and including July 15, 1952. Reports for 1947 and 1948 were evaluated; these reports had been at Harvard University, and thus had not been evaluated in chronological order. In our previous letter to you, dated December 15, 1952, it was stated that a preliminary analysis of data from all sighting reports made before 1952 would begin as soon as possible after the 1947 and 1948 reports were reprocessed and evaluated. It had been hoped that results of the preliminary analysis would be available by January 1, 1953. This has not been possible, because of the extensive work required in reprocessing the 1947 and 1948 sighting reports after their return from Harvard University. Reprocessing of these reports required more time than anticipated, because many of our forms had been lost. This has delayed our consideration of the 1952 sighting reports.

One two-day evaluation conference was held during this report period, on December 17 and 18, 1952. As mentioned in the last progress report, evaluation of later sighting reports has been more difficult than for earlier ones.

Preliminary analysis by IBM machines of data from sighting reports dated before 1952 will begin January 20, 1953. Results of this analysis will be sent to WPAFB as soon as they are available. The results will be reported informally first to Captain Ruppelt, as he has requested. Later, they will be included in a routine progress report.

Coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports is continuing, with evaluation conferences scheduled as they are necessary. All sighting reports dated prior to August 25, 1952, should be processed by February 15, 1953. (The period of August 10 to 25, 1952, was one during which a large number of sighting reports was received.) By this same date, all reports dated before August 1, 1952, are expected to be evaluated.

Very truly yours,

William T. Reid

WTR:eg

RESTRICTED

W. T. Reid

UNCLASSIFIED

cc: Maj. L. G. White **SECURITY INFORMATION**

February 23, 1953

93-C

Mr. Miles E. Goll
Box 957
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio

Dear Mr. Goll:

This letter report describes progress for the period from January 11, 1953, to February 10, 1953.

Sighting reports have now been processed up to and including October 15, 1952. Evaluation of sighting reports has been completed for sightings up to and including July 31, 1952.

Preliminary analysis by IBM machines of data from sighting reports dated before 1952 began on January 26, 1953. This work is continuing, and results of the analysis will be forwarded informally to Captain Ruppelt as soon as they are available.

One two-day evaluation conference was held during this report period, on January 22 and 23, 1953. Because only one WPAFB representative was available to participate in the conference, less than the normal amount of work was accomplished. (Usually, 160 to 200 cases can be evaluated during a two-day evaluation conference. On January 22 and 23, 1953, 145 cases were evaluated.)

Coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports is continuing, with evaluation conferences scheduled as they are necessary. All sighting reports remaining for the year 1952 should be processed by March 15, 1953. By that same date, all sighting reports dated prior to September 1 are expected to be evaluated.

Very truly yours,

William T. Reid

William T. Reid
Supervisor

WTR:eg

cc: Maj. L. G. Shitcher

as it circled the moon. At short intervals a mate to the object could be seen a short ways behind it. They continued to circle the moon in a large oval with the longer part of the oval to the north and south. Visibility was perfect and at no time did clouds obstruct the view. There was only one light on each object and it appeared to be very bright yet far away. The night was too clear and I am not capable of stating altitude although my estimate of speed was close to 900 miles per hour as compared to the jet aircraft I have seen. The object flew in a quivering sort of way as it wiggled back and forth in flight. There was no sound and the last I saw was when they were heading south in the direction where they were first sighted." 194.

Ruppelt and BLUE BOOK learn of George Adamski.

It took a while but finally on February 25, 1953 the report on Adamski by Air Force Special Agent Donald F. Farbstein, 18th OSI District, was forwarded to BLUE BOOK. It read in part:

"Investigation was predicated on an anonymous telephone call on 12 January 1953, indicating that at (deleted) telephone could be learned a matter of grave concern to the national security. Adamski's secretary indicated she had information which could only be related to the OSI and FBI.

"An interview with Adamski revealed he was interested in photographing and reporting on such phenomenon as flying saucers and the spacemen who fly on these space ships. Adamski turned over alleged photographs of 'flying saucers' and a message placed on one film pack by alleged 'space-men.' Interview with Adamski was conducted in coordination with the San Diego Office of the FBI, which office declined investigative jurisdiction." 195.

Battelle rushes its work.

As explained by Dr. Hynek, the Battelle Memorial Institute's study of UFO reports on file with BLUE BOOK was suppose to give support to the Robertson panel's conclusions. A series of letters in BLUE BOOK files written by Battelle supervisor William Reid tells of the effort to rush work so as to complete the job by early 1953. Besides the unexpected quality and quantity of the 1952 reports, what also slowed progress was having to retrieve some of the early UFO reports, covering the years 1947 and 1948, from Harvard University where they had evidently been well scrutinized since the documents were in disarray. It is interesting to think that the notorious anti-UFO Harvard professor Donald Menzel had been busy with the files, for some reason having the "need to know" as they express it in the Intelligence community. Dr. Menzel was giving numerous lectures and was preparing a book about UFOs which was due out right after the Robertson panel finished its deliberations.

(See photocopies of Reid's letters)

APRO's odd benefactor.

With the passage of time Coral Lorenzen, Director of the Green Bay, Wisconsin, "Aerial Phenomena Research Organization," learned of the curious CIA-Robertson panel recommendations that urged a watch be maintained on her private group (as well as the Los Angeles CSI) in the event of a big UFO flap due to the group's "potential great influence" with the American public, an influence possibly subversive, or at the very least "irresponsible." Those were strong

words to describe the tiny, loosely linked, bunch of amateurs. This appraisal of her organization puzzled Mrs. Lorenzen since she felt that any opinion of her group would have to be tentative. She eventually questioned Dr. Hynek on this and he told her APRO received only passing attention during the panel meetings, so Mrs. Lorenzen surmised that the assessment of her group came from the panel's sponsor, the CIA.

Official interest in APRO would explain some peculiar incidents. For example, there were the visits of the so-called "painting contractors" during the Summer of 1952 who seemed more concerned with long, drawn-out, conversations than soliciting business.

Even more disturbing was the discovery Mrs. Lorenzen made in 1953 when she received a letter from one of her group's most enthusiastic members, a man who claimed to have had some experience in the Intelligence field. The contents of the letter, dated February 22, 1953, was of no consequence, instead, what was important was the nearly invisible impressions of typed words that became legible when the light reflected off the paper's surface at just the right angle. Evidently the sheet had been used as a "pad" for another letter and this had caught Mrs. Lorenzen's eye as she tossed the sheet of paper into a file basket. What triggered a closer inspection was her name positioned at the top of the sheet followed by what appeared to be an "Intelligence report." She surmised that the piece of paper had been a platen for a typed essay on her and her activities.

When questioned, APRO's benefactor did not deny authorship and offered what Mrs. Lorenzen considered a lame excuse. The fellow said he wrote such things as a "habit" which enabled him to "formalize his impressions of people."

Later when she searched her memory, Mrs. Lorenzen recalled one negative thing about the person. She remembered that on numerous occasions she had to gently parry the man's attempts to get APRO to embrace metaphysical theories. 196.

Keyhoe becomes restless.

Impatient because Al Chop had not contacted him for some time, late in February Keyhoe took the initiative and phoned the PIO's Pentagon office. As usual Chop was in conference but the person who took the call was the fellow who had been passing on important inside information to Keyhoe all along and this man took the opportunity to chat. This source mentioned the sharp increase in UFO reports which Chop had also noted, and he also informed Keyhoe of the spectacular sighting of a huge, 100-foot, disc over Lake Erie (22 February) which had greatly heighten fears in Air Force Intelligence that another big UFO flap loomed. Of greater import, however, was the news that the CIA had recommended debunking UFOs, a revelation that stunned Keyhoe who never suspected that the cloak and dagger boys were involved. Keyhoe immediately pressed for details but of course few could be given. Thus, within weeks of the Robertson panel's adjournment, Keyhoe learned of the existence of the secret proceedings and something of its implications.

Here is how Keyhoe quotes his source:

"The Air Force gave some of their top men a secret briefing. The CIA people advised them to put out a new report, debunking the saucers the way they did in '49 -- tell the public the project was ended, and then carry it on underground. It'd probably be top secret." 197..

Keyhoe was incredulous such a policy was thought possible in light of the cooperation the Air Force had already given him.

Before Keyhoe could recover from the bad news of the CIA's intervention, he got a call from Al Chop who announced he was resigning his PIO post so he could take a job with private industry. That was more bad news because it meant the end of an excellent working relationship that had provided Keyhoe with so much UFO information. Chop had been sympathetic to pro-UFO ideas. The next PIO may not be so inclined.

That evening Keyhoe visited Chop at his home where the two men talked about the situation. Chop insisted his resignation had nothing to do with the UFO controversy and merely was a personal career move, nonetheless, in view of the hard line policy toward UFOs developing, he had no regrets about leaving his PIO job.

Chop confirmed that people in Air Force Intelligence were sharply divided over what to do with UFO information, especially the sensitive Tremonton UFO film. Two groups within Air Force Intelligence were at odds with one another, he said, with some officers content with the "unexplained" conclusion but they were opposed by others who wanted to stress the seagull theory. That anyone would favor the bird idea astonished Keyhoe who exclaimed: "You're kidding!" Knowing that both the Air Force and Navy photo labs excluded the bird answer, Keyhoe demanded to be told what authorities were going to say to the press, so Chop explained that it had been suggested that the two military test results be mentioned but not treated in detail, and other films showing sunlight reflecting off balloons and seagulls be shown along with the UFO film. As he listened to this Keyhoe became angry. Chop, noting the emotional response, said something in defense of the "anti-UFO group" (Without giving any clue he may have known anything about the Robertson panel) by remarking "They honestly think they're right --that its better to keep the thing quiet and not stir up people." 198.

What BLUE BOOK files say.

A search of Air Force records disclose the following which seems to confirm Chop's statements as reported by Keyhoe:

"Reference Telecon #27, 26 Feb 53. USAF Item d. ATIC concurs on proposed press release to accompany movies taken by Warrent Officer Officer Newhouse. Suggest you might change fourth sentence to read, Quote: 'Examination of the film to date allows deduction that the images were caused by surfaces having good light reflective qualities, such as seagulls, or balloons, or by bodies or substances possessing high intensity light sources.' Unquote. Since many people who have been asked to comment on these films have stated that they firmly believe the objects to be seagulls or balloons, wording the above sentence to include these items indicates the Air Force has given this possibility some thought yet it does not state that we can prove they are balloons or seagulls." 199.

The proposed press conference. Chop's view.

As a specialist in press relations Chop scoffed at the Air Force's plan because he was well aware news people were not a bunch of fools and would see through the scheme. Why hold a big news conference just to show a

film of what were believed to be birds or balloons? Why a build-up over nothing?

The proposed press showing was to be held the next afternoon and Chop asked Keyhoe to contact him about 4:00 p.m.

The following day.

At the agreed hour Keyhoe arrived at Chop's office and found a grim-looking Chop. Chop said the press conference idea had been killed after a long discussion of the difficulties that might result. It was agreed that there was only two options: 1.) The military could tell all, or 2.) The military could say nothing. The safe thing to do was to say nothing and that was the military's choice. 199.

The real deciding factor, however, was the intervention of the CIA which used its power to stop the "Fournet group." Chop confirmed to Keyhoe the CIA's role and also revealed orders to debunk UFOs in a national campaign by the "planting" of stories in the newsmedia which reflected the view that UFOs were so much poppy-cock. 200.

The cancelation of the press conference was an enormous disappointment to Keyhoe yet he was encouraged by the fact that many in the government and military believed as he did and wished him success. In fact the very day of the cancelation he had received a note from an official in the Defense Department, urging the military to tell all about the Tremonton case, and blasting certain "human ostriches" in the Air Force for not having the courage to face the unpleasant truth that there was a definite pattern to UFO reports. 201.

Keyhoe looks elsewhere.

The Tremonton business now a blighted hope, Keyhoe turned to pursuing a clue to a supposed hush-hush UFO study that was rumored to be highly controversial. Questioned about the hearsay, Chop confirmed Keyhoe's information to a limited extent, but due to security could only say that a certain analysis of UFO cases had been completed in the Fall of 1952 and its conclusion was rather definite, a conclusion Chop did not want to reveal since he was not sure of its current classification (The study was the one conducted by Fournet and his team which concluded that reported UFO maneuvers indicated that the objects were under intelligent control and must be machines from outer space). A sympathetic Chop nevertheless composed a letter intended for public circulation which recognized Keyhoe's association with project BLUE BOOK, as well as terming the ex-Marine flyer turned journalist a responsible and accurate reporter, and finally stating that the Air Force was aware of Keyhoe's extraterrestrial visitor bias. Not content to leave it at that, Chop went on to write that the Air Force had always considered the aliens from space theory a valid possibility and that some in the military were convinced an unknown phenomenon of a very strange nature may indeed exist. Furthermore, Chop admitted that competent observers had reported what seemed to be controlled maneuvers by UFOs and if the observers are to be believed, one would have to accept the extraterrestrial conclusion (What Chop did in this letter was paraphrase the conclusion of the Fournet study). 202.

Keyhoe was delighted with the letter because at last he had something "official" in writing that appeared to give its blessing to the space visitor theory (We have to note, however, the careful language used in the key part of the letter which states: "-if observers can be believed.")

Rejoicing was short-lived because Chop quickly reminded Keyhoe that he had just resigned from his government post so the letter could not be considered "official." This was yet another disappointment for Keyhoe but upon reflection he realized that the letter had some value, being one more weapon in his battle to get the UFO problem properly recognized.

Chop's release from official duties did have its positive side. Now the ex-PIO felt free to speak his mind, aside from certain security restrictions. Finally able to share his private thoughts with Keyhoe, Chop related to his friend he had been personally convinced for a long time UFOs were spacecraft. 203.

Keyhoe learns of Ruppelt's disaffection. .

Soon after his talk with Al Chop, Keyhoe conferred with BLUE BOOK chief Capt. Ruppelt. Ruppelt not only confirmed what Chop said, he even informed Keyhoe things were even worst. The debunking planned was to be even more extreme than the "planting" of anti-UFO articles in newspapers and magazines. From now on if a UFO report was filed with BLUE BOOK, it had to be explained fast as a conventional phenomenon, and explained in such a way as to make the witness appear to be a fool for reporting the sighting, even if it meant having to: "...discredit our own pilots." 204. Ruppelt said the new policy made him ill and because of it he was seriously considering resigning (Ruppelt may have cooperated with the CIA secretly, and may well have wanted to head an expanded BLUE BOOK which would be a major career move, but his complaint about having to discredit fellow officers seems sincere.) 205. There may be some significance in the fact that Ruppelt was relieved of his BLUE BOOK job temporarily, from February 1953 to July 1953, and 1st Lt. Bob Olsson put in charge. Ruppelt resumed his position as BLUE BOOK chief in July 1953 and served until May 1954, at which time he left active duty as well as his job as as the Air Force's "top UFO man."

Dr. J. Hynek also confirmed the new anti-UFO policy. According to Dr. Hynek Air Force authorities were under instructions to treat UFOs this way: "...the whole subject had to be debunked, period, no questions about it." 206.

What happened to Dewey Fournet?

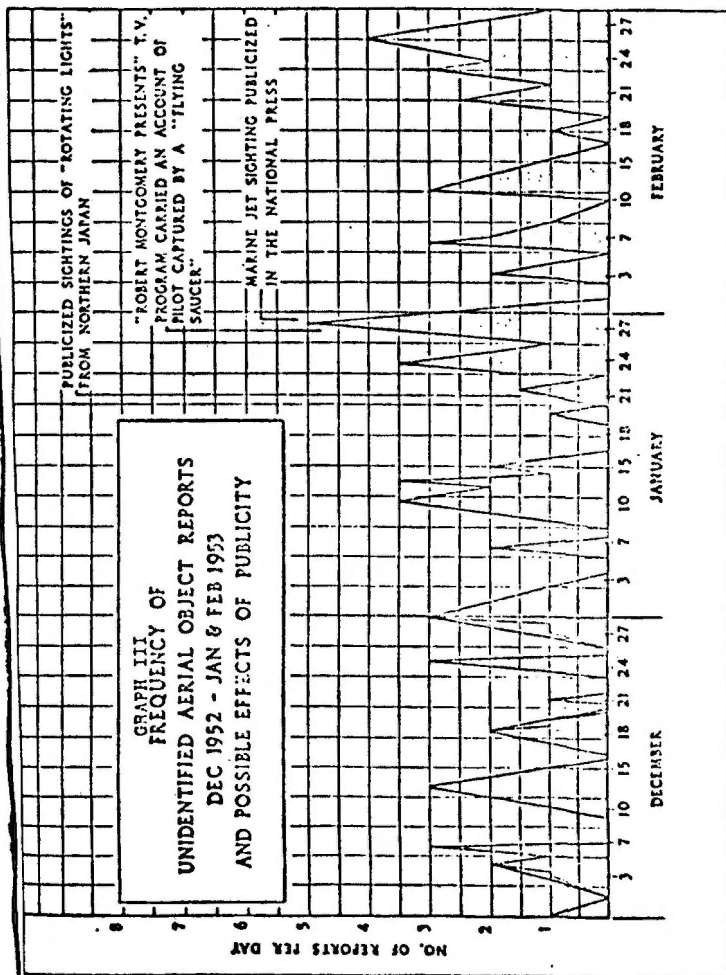
Questioned years later, Dr. Hynek was asked about the fate of those persons involved in the official UFO investigation if they became convinced the mystery was a serious scientific problem. Dr. Hynek replied that such conversions did occur and the procedure used in dealing with the situation was usually to have the person transferred and that Dewey Fournet was one example. 207.

Keyhoe has this to add: "Major Fournet had already been put on inactive duty," with orders not to reveal his UFO conclusion. His secret report was bottled up a HQ as 'an unfinished Air Force document.'" 208.

February 28th.

UNCLASSIFIED
~~SECRET~~

98-A



UNCLASSIFIED

An overly simple attempt to prove publicity caused UFO reports. A graph found in BLUE BOOK files. Of special interest is the reference to the "Robert Montgomery Presents" T.V. program which mention an "abduction." Even though the account is fictional, it may have some historical value because it may have inspired supposed "true" incidents. The program shown the last week of January, 1953, was entitled The Outer Limit and starred Jackie Cooper. (This writer has not seen the episode and thus cannot comment on the content.)

The "Beirut parade."

The above expression is attributed to French UFO authority Capt. Clerouin who coined it to describe an impressive manifestation that appeared in the sky above Beirut, Lebanon, the evening of February 28, 1953. The principle witness to the phenomenon was an engineer named Philippe Daures, a contractor doing work at Beirut International Airport. Daures was living in a Beirut apartment on the seashore that looked out over the Mediterranean.

The evening of the 28th was dark with a slight mist in the air although the stars were visible. At about 6:40 p.m. Daures spotted a vivid red body out over the water at an altitude he estimated to be 2,000 feet. The body gave off a crimson glow that was steady in its intensity and was unaccompanied by any green or white lights required of aircraft. Since the strange glowing object was moving quickly seaward and soon would be out of sight, Daures hurried over to his neighbor to get another witness to the phenomenon. His neighbors; professors Mlles. Aubry and Baydre, happened to be home and when they answered their door, Daures was standing there on their doorstep asking: "Would you like to see a flying saucer?" Puzzled and amused, the two professors and Mme Baydre, followed Daures as he entered their apartment and led them to the rear of their home which also had a terrace with a good view of the Mediterranean.

The strange object in the sky was now only a "red star" in the distance, but overhead two other similar objects had come into view headed west. It seems there was a parade of objects, all traveling one behind the other. One of them was fairly close, at the zenith, which enabled the witnesses, Daures and the professors, to see clearly its red-orange, sharply defined disc shape. A total of ten objects passed overhead, equally spaced and taking about three minutes to reach the horizon. No sound was heard at any time. 209.

"Fitful runs and stops."

The exact day is not known but close to the end of the month there occurred an unusual manifestation in the skies of France's department of Indre-et-Loire. Just east of the town of Manthelan a M. "C.G." (name withheld) was amazed by a big red blob in the sky the size of an orange held at arm's length. The "blob" sailed silently through the sky horizontally, stopping and starting fitfully, finally the blob made a sharp turn and zoomed northward at a tremendous speed. 210.

"Making pilots feel like fools?"

One day in February Edward Ruppelt was a passenger on a United Airlines DC-6 on his way to the East Coast after visiting ADC headquarters in Colorado Springs. During the flight the airliner Captain left his co-pilot at the controls while he walked back to the rear of the plane, and while strolling down the aisle, he noticed Ruppelt in his Air Force uniform in the half empty cabin and stopped to say hello. Ruppelt, not mentioning his BLUE BOOK duties, casually asked the pilot what he thought about UFOs. The civilian flyer appeared to be mildly amused at the question and brushed the subject aside by saying people were always asking him that, but when Ruppelt revealed he was head of the Air Force's UFO investigation project, the pilot became serious and quickly volunteered the information that many of his pilot friends had sighted strange objects they could not identify. Although he personally had never witnessed a UFO phenomenon, he said he could arrange for Ruppelt to hear some real stories during the scheduled layover in Chicago. Ruppelt said he would be interested so it was agreed that

they would get together at Caffarello's coffee shop near the terminal building.

The United Airlines pilot showed up at Caffarello's with seven other pilots. The resulting bull-session turned into a verbal bashing of the Air Force's UFO policy, with one pilot fervently declaring he wouldn't report a UFO sighting if one flew wing-tip formation with his plane. Another pilot explained such an attitude by citing an example of "red-hot characters (Air Force investigators) making pilots feel like fools when they reported UFOs. He recalled the 1950 Jack Adams UFO encounter over Memphis when Captain Adams said he saw a circular craft with glowing portholes. The Air Force insisted the object was a meteor! The pilot relating this story knew Capt. Adams personally and could vouch for the fact the man was an excellent observer and not sensation seeker. The rest of the pilots told similar stories.

Ruppelt took the heat without complaint because he knew many airline pilots felt the same way and he couldn't blame them.

Of the seven pilots present, three of them had encountered something mysterious in the atmosphere and two of the three had the eerie experience of being stalked by glowing UFOs during a night flight.

Ruppelt missed his connecting flight to Dayton but he felt the time well spent. 211.

Making pilots seem like fools had happened once in a while in the past, now in was to be regular policy. After the session at Caffarello's it is no wonder Ruppelt was contemplating quitting.

Was the Air Force taking UFOs seriously?

Another visitor to ADC headquarters that February was a civilian military advisor by the name of Robert C. Gardner. Mr. Gardner had obtained a letter of introduction from a New York official, enabling him to approach General Benjamin Childlaw, Commanding General of the continental air defence. Granted an interview that lasted a half hour, Gardner discussed a number of issues with the ADC chief, one of which was UFOs. General Childlaw said: "We have stacks of reports about flying saucers. We take them seriously when you consider we have lost many men and planes trying to intercept them." 212.

Menzel's book Flying Saucers.

The hardback Flying Saucers made its debut the last days of February and its author was Dr. Donald Menzel, professor of Astrophysics, Harvard University. In the book's preface, Dr. Menzel wrote that his book was an attempt to answer the question: "What are the flying saucers.?" Many "respectable" libraries felt Dr. Menzel answered the question and would stock no other UFO book. Did he?

Who was Dr. Menzel? And what was his "conservative approach" that respectable libraries found so irresistible.

A precocious student in his youth, Menzel went on to gain a position of prestige at Harvard, and during his life made major contributions in his speciality of astrophysics. One would expect his work on UFOs to be impressive.

In Flying Saucers Dr. Menzel maintained that all UFO reports were due to misapprehended natural phenomena, that complex cases could be reduced to fundamentally simple explanations. He was quite hostile to assertions there were any residuum of puzzling incidents, a position the Air Force never dared to assume.

Besides doing research into the UFO subject worthy of only a college Freshman, Dr. Menzel was guilty of an unforgivable sin for a man of his position. In his discussions of UFO cases he bungled mathematical calculations! 213.

Over the years Dr. Menzel authored, and co-authored, three anti-UFO books, and as an example of the professor's peculiar brand of skepticism, one can find he offered a different answer to the famous Kenneth Arnold sighting in each book! 214. Menzel's never improved over the years, in fact he got worst.

Nuclear physicist Stanton T. Friedman found plenty to fault in Menzel's arguments: propaganda techniques, character assassinations, selective choice of facts, misrepresentations, and the lack of field investigations, yet the professor had the gall to claim his research was conducted with an "unfailing scientific approach.!" 215.

Menzel's secret life.

Did Menzel write a "bad" book on purpose? Was it a coincidence the book Flying Saucers appeared in the book stores right after the Robertson panel recommended the UFO subject be debunked? Was there any significance in the fact that Flying Saucers was also published in Russian by the Harvard press?*

An examination of Dr. Menzel's private letters seems to help us understand a few questions.

In a letter to John F. Kennedy (later President Kennedy), Menzel boasted of having a TOP SECRET ULTRA security clearance, the highest possible, and a study of Menzel's other papers show he made frequent trips to Washington D.C., and worked with top government scientists like Vannevar Bush, J. Robert Oppenheimer, and Lloyd Berkner. Those who knew Menzel well, thought highly of his discretion in classified matters. Among the organizations he worked for during his life, was the CIA. 216.

Was Dr. Menzel part of a "coverup," one so high level that many in the Intelligence community, including BLUE BOOK personnel, knew nothing about it?

When Dr. Hynek was later accused by Dr. Jim Mc Donald of being guilty of a "miscarriage of scientific justice," the BLUE BOOK advisor defended himself by saying the Generals would in no way pay him any attention since: "They were already listening to Donald Menzel and the other boys over at the Harvard Astronomy Department as it was." 217.

* Harvard University had what was called a "Russian Research Center" at this time. Off hand, all this writer knows about the Center was that it dreamed up Project MOOLAH which was approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in March 1953. The project was a scheme to drop leaflets over North Korea offering cash, political asylum, and anonymity to any Communist pilot that defected with a MiG-15 jet fighter.

Additional comments on the UFO films:

Photo expert Robert Baker of Douglas Aircraft independently analyzed the Tremonton and Montana films in 1955(6). Also, a William K. Hartmann reviewed the films under the auspices of the 1969 Condon research project. Both studies, while they lack the sophisticated enhancement capabilities available to the Spaulding organization, did make some contributions to the understanding of the UFO images. The reader is urged to examine the work of the two men. Here we will just touch on the highlights.

Baker's contribution to something new concerning the Tremonton images was his plotting of relative motions, and he concluded: "...there is a general tendency for the objects to move in pairs."

The bird explanation Baker found appealing, but by testing the idea by taking movies of flocks soaring in the sky, varying the distance between the camera and the subject, he discovered no similarity to the UFO film. The movements of the UFO images was wrong, and the fluctuations in brightness did not match that of birds. Moreover, Baker wondered why no cumulus clouds could be seen in the movie if a thermal updraft was present. This did not rule out the existence of an updraft but it was still another fact that gave the case a high strangeness rating. Finally, as a personal observation, Baker wondered why anyone, particularly someone like officer Newhouse, could be fooled by birds. In summation, Baker expressed his opinion the Tremonton film was anomalistic.

Hartmann, on the other hand, favored the prevailing bird hypothesis. His objections to an anomalistic judgement, however, were largely subjective since they were based on his personal visual observations of birds.

As for the Montana movie, Baker again conducted field tests, taking numerous pictures, varying camera factors like: iris stops, frame speeds, etc. He photographed aircraft under different lighting condition at different distances using a camera identical to Mariana's. These "control reflectivity experiments" resulted in pictures that showed that aircraft structure was clearly discernible even when permitting the greatest allowance for speed, distance, and angular rate.

Hartmann's evaluation of the Montana movie was also based on his personal visual observations of the suggested stimuli, in this case aircraft, and this time his judgement confirmed Baker's empirical data. He even insisted that his analysis of the UFO images showed they were truly elliptical (saucer-like) where Baker's work was inconclusive. Hartmann felt, nonetheless, that he still had to go along with the Robertson panel findings which stated that the possibility the objects were aircraft "could not be ruled out entirely," but he confessed that such an answer "strains credibility."

Footnotes:

Baker, Robert M.L. Jr. Analysis of Photographic Material. Douglas Aircraft Co., 1955. (Tremonton film)

Baker, Robert M.L. Jr. "Photogrammetric Analysis of the 'Montana' Film Tracking Two UFOs." Douglas Aircraft Co. March 1956.

Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. ed. Daniel S. Gilmor. New York, N.Y.: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1969. Photographic Case Studies (Cases 46-59) Investigator William K. Hartmann. pp.407-426.

FOOTNOTES

1. "India Suggests a 'Space Station.'" Flying Saucer News. Official Journal of the Flying Saucer Club of New Zealand. Spring 1953. p.2.
2. Ibid, p.8.
3. Ibid, p.4.
4. Guieu, Jimmy. Flying Saucers Come From Another World. London: Hutchinson, 1956. pp.106-107. Several photos published in the Rhodesian Herald, the Nata Mercury, and the Cape Argus.
5. Girvan, Waveney. Flying Saucers and Common Sense. London: Frederick Muller, 1955. p.19.
6. Flyobrpt. FM: COC/HQ ENT AFB COLO SPGS COLO. TO: JEPWP/AIR TECH INTELLIGENCE CENTER WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OHIO 1 JAN 53. OSI Records. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
7. Air Intelligence Information Report. by Capt. Marie Cappelli, 29th Air Division(Defense). 7 January 53. Director of Intelligence, Great Falls AFB, Montana. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
8. Civilian Saucer Investigations Quarterly Bulletin. Los Angeles, California. Vol. I, No.II. Winter, 1952. p.4.
9. Lorenzen, Coral. "Saucer Band Wagon." APRO Bulletin. Published by the Aerial Phenomenon Research Organization, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. 25 January 53. p.4.
10. Department of the Air Force, Hq USAF, Washington D.C. Reply to the ATTN of: AFCIN-1E-O/Colonel Betz. Subject:"AFCIN Intelligence Team Personnel" 13 November 61. Copy in author's files.
11. Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. ed. Daniel S. Gilmor. New York, N.Y.:E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 1969. p.91.
12. Just Cause ed. Barry Greenwood. Coventry, Connecticut. No.7. March 1986. p.4.
13. APRO Bulletin. "The Grapevine." Vol. 1, No.4. p.3.
14. APRO Bulletin. "Predictions." Vol. 1, No.3. (October-November?) 1952. p.1.
15. "History of the Project." Reel #87. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
16. Baker, Irma. "Further Revelations About Adamski." Saucer News. ed. James Moseley. Vol. 2, No.6, Whole #12. June-July 1955. p.10.
17. Moseley, James. The Wright Field Story. Clarksburg, West Virginia: Saucerian Books. 1971. pp.24,41.
18. Baker, Irma. "Further Revelations About Adamski." Saucer News. p.11.
19. The Jerusalem Post. Jerusalem, Palestine. 5 January 53.
20. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Capt. Allen Rehman(?). 6541st Missile Wing. 9 January 53. OSI Records. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
21. Ibid.
22. Memorandum For The Record. No other source data. May be found in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date:29 December 52.
23. Guieu, Jimmy. Flying Saucers Come From Another World. p.160.
24. The Daily Times-Herald. Dallas, Texas. 6 January 53.
25. Ibid.
26. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Capt. Ward L. McCombs. 147 AC&W Squadron, Dunningville, Texas. p.7. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
27. Ibid.
28. Flying Saucer News The Official Journal of the Flying Saucer Club of New Zealand. Spring 1953. p.8.
29. Ibid.

30. Flyobrpt. To:JEDWP/ATIC WP AFB Ohio. From:CG 62nd Carr WG H. 12 January 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
31. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Lt. Col. Charles Cooke. HQ 93 Bomb Wing Castle AFB, California. 26 January 53. Statement by Lt. Lowell D. Brandt. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
32. Flying Saucer News. The Official Journal of the Flying Saucer Club of New Zealand. Spring 1953. p.8.
33. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Capt. Percy H. (?). Director of Intelligence HQ WADF. Hamilton AFB, Hamilton, Californis. 20 January 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
34. Hynek, J. Allen. The Hynek UFO Report. New York; N.Y.:Prometheus Books, 1983. p.116.
35. Baker, Irma. "Further Revelations About Adamski." Saucer News. p.10.
36. Adamski, George. "Mr. Moseley and the Silence Group." The Saucerian Review, Privately published. ed. Gray Barker. Clarksburg, West Virginia. January 1956. pp.32-33.
37. Baker, Irma. "Further Revelations About Adamski." Saucer News. pp.10-11.
38. Office Memorandum. To: Director, FBI (100-364606) From: SAC, San Diego (100-8382) Subject:George Adamski. Security Matter -C 28 January 53. Copy in author's files.
39. Ibid.
40. Keyhoe, Donald. Flying Saucers From Outer Space. New York, N.Y.: Holt. 1953. p.153.
41. Ibid, p.154.
42. Fuller, Curtis. "Fate's Report on the Flying Saucers." Fate. May 1954. pp.18-19.
43. Ibid.
44. Air Force BLUE BOOK files. Administrative File. Reel #86. ATIAA-5. Subject: Briefing of ADC Forces and Divisions on Project BLUE BOOK(Uncl). To: CG, Air Defense Command. ATTN:DCS/I ENT Air Force Base. Colorado Springs, Colorado. 11-12-52.
45. Ibid.
46. HQ PACD, MATS, APO 953, Hickam. Major John Rhodes, Intelligence Officer. p.2. OSI Records. No other source data. May be found in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date :16 January 53.
47. Teletype Message. To: CG Air Defense Command. ENT AFB Colorado. From: ATIAA CG ATIC. 23 December 52. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
48. Hynek, J. Allen. The UFO Experience: A Scientific Inquiry. Chicago: Henry Regnery, 1972 p.169.
49. Hynek, J. Allen. The Hynek UFO Report. p.277.
50. Saunders. Dr. David R. and R. Roger Harkins. UFOs? Yes! New York, N.Y.: A Signet Book, New American Library, 1968. pp.97-99.
51. Ibid, pp.101-102.
52. Alsop, Joseph and Stewart. "Ike Studying New Atomic Defense Program." Nationally syndicated feature. Riverside, California. Riverside Daily Press. 16 March 53. pp.1,7.
53. Ruppelt, Edward J. The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1956. p.129.
54. Alsop, Joseph and Stewart. "Ike Studying New Atomic Defense Program." Riverside, California. Riverside Daily Press. 16 March 53. p.3.
55. Alsop, Joseph and Stewart. "President Expected to OK Most of Air Defense Plan." Riverside, California. Riverside Daily Press. 20 March 53. p.3.
56. Sigismond, Richard. "A Confrontation with Dr. Condon: Prelude & Aftermath."

- International UFO Reporter. Published by the Center For UFO Studies. Evanston, Illinois. ed. J. Allen Hynek. September/October 1983. pp.3-4.
57. Alsop, Joseph and Stewart. "President Expected to OK Most of Air Defense Plan." Riverside, California. Riverside Daily Press. 19 March 53. p.3.
58. Ruppelt, E.J. The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. pp.189,205.
59. "U.S. Sure Russians Flying Over North." Riverside, California. Riverside Daily Press. Washington (UP) 19 March 53. p.1.
60. Ruppelt, E.J. The Report on Unidentified Flying Object. p.252.
61. Fawett, Lawrence and Barry J. Greenwood. Clear Intent. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.:Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1984. pp.123-126. (CIA Document quoted in book)
62. Memorandum: To: Director of Central Intelligence. Thru: Deputy Director (Intelligence). From: H. Marshall Chadwell, Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence. 7 September 52. Copy in author's files.
63. Memorandum for Record. Subject: Flying Saucer. 3 December 52. From: P. Strong. CIA Document. Copy in author's files.
64. Klinn, Robert B. and David Branch. "Air Force Officer's Notes Shed Light on U.F.O. 'Politics.'" Santa Ana, California. The Register. 17 January 73. p.B11.
65. Wise, David and Thomas B. Ross. The Espionage Establishment. New York, NY: Random House, 1967. p.260.
66. Saunders, David R. and R. Roger Harkins. UFO? Yes! p.104.
67. Ruppelt, E.J. The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. p.285.
68. McDonald, Dr. James. UFOs: Greatest Scientific Problem Of Our Times? Prepared for presentation before the 1967 annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Washington D.C. 22 April 67. p.2.
69. Druffel, Ann. "CIA Declassifies Robertson Panel." Skylook. Quincy, Illinois. ed. Dwight Connelly. #90, May 1975. pp.6-7.
70. Slate, B. Ann and Ann Druffel. "UFOs and the CIA Cover-up." UFO Report. Brooklyn, N.Y. ed. David Elrich. Vol. 2, #4. Summer 1975. p.20.
71. Ruppelt, E.J. The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. p.275.
72. Ibid.
73. Ibid, pp.277-278.
74. Ibid, pp.279-280.
75. Ibid, pp.282-283.
76. Ibid, pp.284-285.
77. Ibid, p.286.
78. Ibid, pp.286-288.
79. Ibid, p.290.
80. Ibid, pp.288-290.
81. Ibid, pp.292-293.
82. Ibid, p.291.
83. Ibid.
84. Ibid.
85. Ibid, pp.293-294.
86. Letter: To: Dr. David Jacobs. From: S.A. Goudsmit. 9 February 65. See: Jacobs, Dr. David. UFO Controversy in America. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1975. p.93.
87. Letter: To: J.A. Hennessey. From: S.A. Goudsmit. 25 February 65. (In the files of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena)
88. Letter: To: J.A. Hennessey. From: S.A. Goudsmit. 10 March 65. (In the files of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena)
89. Story, Ronald. UFOs and the Limits of Science. New York, N.Y.: William Morrow & Company, Inc. 1982. p.8.

90. Ibid, p.66.
91. McDonald, Dr. James. UFOs:Greatest Scientific Problem Of Our Time? p.2.
92. Saunders, David R. and R. Roger Harkins. UFOs? Yes! pp.103-104.
93. Ibid.
94. Keyhoe, Donald. Aliens From Space. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc. p.85.
95. Stacy, Dennis. "CIA Involvement: The Early Years." MUFON UFO Journal. Sequin, Texas. #221, September 1986. p.14.
96. Huyghe, Patrick. "Interview with Arthur C. Lundahl." MUFON UFO Journal. Sequin, Texas, #144, February 1980. pp.3-4.
97. Ibid.
98. Ibid, p.5.
99. Ibid.
100. Ibid.
101. Spaulding, William H. "Modern Image Processing Revists The Great Falls, Montana and Tremonton, Utah Movies." MUFON Symposium Proceedings 1977. ed. Walter Andrus. Sequin, Texas. 1976. pp.79-81.
102. Ibid, p.95.
103. Letter: To: Leon Davidson. From: Edward J. Ruppelt. 7 May 58. See: Jacobs, Dr. David. UFO Controversy in America. p.97.
104. Report of Investigation. S/A Henry N. Langlois. DO#2. 72 East 10th Street, New York, N.Y. 4-5 February 53. OSI Records. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
105. Flyobrpt. To: JEDWP/ATIC WP AFB, Ohio. From: Carswell Flight Service Center, Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, Texas. 19 January 53. OSI Records. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
106. Guieu, Jimmy. Flying Saucers Come From Another World. p.106.
107. Ibid.
108. San Francisco, California. The Call-Bulletin. 21 January 53 (AP) p.1.
109. Trimble, Sanky. "Suggests Fireballs Are Red Missiles." Albuquerque, New Mexico. Albuquerque Tribune. 22 January 53.
110. Air Intelligence Information Report, by (not legible) 363 TAC RECON WING SHAW AFB SC. 28 January 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
111. Air Intelligence Information Report, by 1st Lt. Glen Parrish. 34th Air Division (Defense) Kirtland AFB, New Mexico. 10 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
112. Ibid.
113. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Major Keith (not legible) 807th Air Base Group. March AFB, California. 27 January 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
114. Air Intelligence Information Report, by 1st Lt. Frank L. Cular. 3535th Observer Training Wing. Mather Field, California. 25 February 53. p.2. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
115. Hall, Richard, ed. The UFO Evidence. Washington D.C.:National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, 1964. pp.39-40.
116. Dubois, Fred. "Saucers Over Livermore." Oakland, California. Oakland Tribune. 30 January 53.
117. Klass, Philip J. UFOs The Public Deceived. Buffalo, N.Y.: Prometheus Books, 1983. p.32.
118. Air Intelligence Information Report, 1st Lt. Frances C. Hall. Detachment #8. 4672nd Ground Observer Squadron, Des Moines, Iowa. 2 February 53. p. 3. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
119. Air Intelligence Information Report, Capt. Gerald M. Jones, HQ USAF. ATI Branch. 5 March 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.

120. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Capt. Bertran Cowan, HQ Fifteenth Air Force, March AFB, California. 20 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
121. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Capt. Gerald Jones. HQ USAF, ATI Branch. 5 March 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
122. Gribble, Bob. "Looking Back." MUFON UFO Journal. Sequin, Texas. ed. Dennis Stacy. #237, January 1980. pp.19-20.
123. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Capt. Bertran Cowan, HQ Fifteenth Air Force. March AFB, California. 29 January 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
124. Air Intelligence Information Report, by 2nd Lt. D. John McDonald. 74th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron. Presque Isle, Maine AFB. 31 January 53. p.2. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
125. Ibid, p.3.
126. Ibid.
127. Letter: To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, HQ. Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia. From: Capt. Walter Austin, Armor Intelligence Officer HQ Alabama Military District Office of the S-2, Culder Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama. Subject: Flying Saucer. 30 January 53. OSI Records. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
128. Strange Effects From UFOs. eds. Donald Keyhoe and Gordon Lore. Washington D.C.: National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. 1969. pp.64-65. Also: Columbia South Carolina. State. 7 February 53.
129. Webb, Wells Alan. Mars, The New Frontier: Lowell's Hypothesis. San Francisco, California: Fearon Publishers, 1956. pp.125-126.
130. "A Retraction." The American Mercury. Vol. LXXVI, January 1953. p.21.
131. Strentz, Herbert. A Survey of Press Coverage of Unidentified Flying Objects 1947-1966. Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University, Ph. D., Journalism. 1970. p.282.
132. Santa Fe, New Mexico. 9 January 53 (AP).
133. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Capt. Charles Malven. ATIL Office, FEAF. 1 May 53. p.4. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
134. Teleconference Message. To: Capt. Harry Smith, AFOIN-2A2. From: Capt. E. J. Ruppelt, ATIAE-5. 3 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
135. Joint Messageform. To: CG 28th Air Division, Hamilton AFB, California. From: Capt. E.J. Ruppelt. 3 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
136. Teletype Message. To: CG ATIC WP AFB Dayton, Ohio. From: CG 28th Air Division (Defense) Hamilton AFB, California. 9 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
137. Air Intelligence Information Report, by 2nd Lt. G.T. Ludlum (?) Jr. Asst. Intel. Officer Crew personnel HQ. 93rd Bomb Wing, Castle AFB, California. 10 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
138. Hall, Richard, ed. The UFO Evidence. p.32.
139. Ibid.
140. Ibid.
141. Asheville, North Carolina. Asheville Citizen. 12 February 53.
142. (Document untitled) Telephone interview. 2nd Lt. Kenneth Todd Det. #3, 4773rd Ground Observer Squadron, Boise, Idaho. 4 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.

143. Air Force BLUE BOOK files. May be located by the date: 5 February 53.
Title: "Indonesian briefs."
144. Status Report. Project BLUE BOOK -Report No.10. "Yuma City, Arizona. 4 Feb. 53. 27 February 53. Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. p.53.
145. Guieu, Jimmy. Flying Saucers Come From Another World. p.75.
146. Ibid, p.55.
147. Ibid.
148. Ibid, pp.51-52.
149. Ibid.
150. Joint Messagrform. To: CC Pope AFB, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. From: Lt. A. Flues. CG ATIC. 17 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
151. BLUE BOOK file card. May be found in the files by the date: 29 January 53.
152. Ibid.
153. Flyobrpt. To: ATIC ATTN: ATIAA-2e WP AFB, Ohio. From: McChord Flight Division Command. McChord, Washington. 6 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
154. Hynek, J. Allen. The Hynek UFO Report. p.38.
155. Ibid. p.238.
156. Ibid.
157. Message: To: CG Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, Virginia. ATTN:Director of Intelligence. From: IG, USAF, 21st District OSI, Langley AFB, Virginia. pp.1-2. 25 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
158. Ibid, p.2.
159. Ibid.
160. Ibid, pp.2-3.
161. Ibid, p.3.
162. Flying Saucers. ed. Ray Palmer. Amherst, Wisconsin. FS-15. June 1960. p. 28.
163. Ibid.
164. Status Report. Project BLUE BOOK Report No. 11. 31 May 53. p.3.
165. CIA Memo. W.E. Lexow, Chief, Applied Science Division, SI. Subject: Reported Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft. 19 October 55. Document quoted in: Spaulding, William H. "The UFO Papers." UFO Report. Brooklyn, New York: Gambi Publication. Vol. 7, #3. August 1979.
166. Tierney, John. "How the Nuclear Bomber Bombed." San Francisco, California. San Francisco Chronicle. 17 January 82. This World Section. p.19.
167. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Major O.W. Baushe(?) Wing Intelligence Officer, Scott AFB, Illinois. 13 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
168. Disposition Form. To: ATIAE-2. From: ATIAE-5. 27 July 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
169. Flying Saucer News. The official journal of the Flying Saucer Club of New Zealand. Incident also reported in the New Zealand papers: Glasgow Herald and Greenock Telegraph.
170. San Francisco, California. San Francisco Examiner. 14 February 53. p.7.
171. Ibid.
172. Ibid.
173. Ibid.
174. Keyhoe, Donald. Flying Saucers From Outer Space. p.213.
175. Ibid, pp.218-219.
176. Ibid, p.221.

177. U.S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet. Filed by (deleted) Los Alamos Security Inspector. 17 February 53. OSI Records. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
178. "Report of Unidentified Aerial Objects U.S. Atomic Energy Protective Force, Los Alamos, New Mexico." 18 February 53. pp.1-2. Air Force BLUE Book files.
179. "Flying Object Report," by Capt. Milton Radovsky, HQ Iceland, Air Defense Force, Keflavik Airport, Iceland. 25 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
180. Headquarters 5001st Composite Wing History, Ladd AFB, Alaska. "Historial Information Report for Intelligence for the period January-March, 1953." Copy in author's files.
181. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Major S. Masterson. 10th Air Division (Defense) 39th Air Police Squadron. 21 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
182. Klass, Philip J. UFOs The Public Deceived. p.31.
183. Keyhoe, Donald. Flying Saucers From Outer Space. pp.231-232.
184. Conway, South Carolina. The Field. 19 February 53.
185. Ibid.
186. Air Intelligence Information Report, by 2nd Lt. Earl N. Crouch, Commanding Officer, Pope AFB, North Carolina. 5 March 53. p.2. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
187. Ibid.
188. "ATTC Document 123879, Russia." Note found in Air Force BLUE BOOK files. May be located by the date: 20 February 53.
189. Air Intelligence Information Report, by Donald Nicholes. Det. #2. 6004th ATSS, APO 970. 6 March 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
190. "ATTC Document 108992, Flying Saucers over Indoesia, 23 Feb 53." May be found in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date: 23 February 53.
191. Wilkins, Harold T. Flying Saucers on the Attack. New York, N.Y.:Citadel Press, 1954. p.304.
192. "ATTC Document 108383, 25 Feb 53, Flying Saucer." May be found in Air Force BLUE BOOK files by the date: 25 February 53.
193. Teletype Message. To: JEDWP/ATTC WP AFB, Ohio. From: CU(?) 76 Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. 26 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
194. "Report on Unidentified Flying Objects." To: Director of Intelligence, DSCFO HQ, USAF Washington 25, D.C. From: HQ Brooks AFB, Texas. 4 March 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
195. Special Inquiry. Subject:"Unidentified Flying Object Alleged to Have Been Photographed by George Adamski." To: CG, ATTC W-P AFB, Ohio. 25 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
196. Lorenzen, Jim and Coral. UFOs Over the Americas. New York, N.Y.: A Signet Book, 1968. pp.187-188.
197. Keyhoe, Donald. Flying Saucers From Outer Space. p.242.
198. Ibid, p.244.
199. Joint Messageform. To: D/I HQ USAF Washington D.C. 27 February 53. Air Force BLUE BOOK files.
200. Keyhoe, Donald. Aliens From Space. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc, 1973. p.85.
201. Keyhoe, Donald. Flying Saucers From Outer Space. p.245.

202. Ibid, pp.246-247.
203. Ibid, pp.247-248.
204. Keyhoe, Donald. Aliens From Space. p.86.
205. Ibid.
206. Stacy, Dennis. "Close Encounter With Dr. J. Allen Hynek." MUFON UFO Journal. Sequin, Texas. #202. February 1985. p.4.
207. Beckley, Timothy Green. "Dr. J. Allen Hynek." UFO Report. Vol. 3, #3. August 1976. p.59.
208. Keyhoe, Donald. Aliens From Space. p.85.
209. Michel, Aime. The Truth About Flying Saucers. New York: Criterion Press, 1956. pp.123-126.
210. Guieu, Jimmy. Flying Saucers Come Another World. p.107.
211. Ruppelt, E.J. The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. pp.110-114.
212. Stringfield, Leonard H. Inside Saucer Post 3-0 Blue. Cincinnati, Ohio: An Official Publication of the Civilian Research Interplanetary Flying Objects, 7017 Britton Avenue. October 1957. p.91.
213. Sparks, Brad. Refuting the Skeptics: A Close Look at Donald H. Menzel. Unpublished manuscript, Copy in author's files.
214. Ibid.
215. Friedman, Stanton T. "Book Review." The APRO Bulletin. Vol.25, No. 11. May 1977. pp.2,4-5.
216. Friedman, Stanton T. "The Secret Life of Donald H. Menzel." International UFO Reporter. Chicago, Illinois. Published by the J. Allen Hynek Center For UFO Studies. ed. Jerome Clark. Vol. 13, #1. January/February 1988. pp.20-24.
217. Stacy, Dennis. "Close Encounter With Dr. J. Allen Hynek." MUFON UFO Journal. Sequin, Texas. #202. February 1985. p.4.

INDEX

A

"Abduction case." p.98-A.
 "Adamski Foundation." p.5.
 Adamski, George. pp.4-5,10-11.88.
 94.
 Adams, Capt. Jack. p.100.
 Adams, Col. William, Deputy Director for Estimates, Directorate of Intelligence. pp.71,81.
 Adelaide, Australia. p.92.
 "Aerial Phenomena Research Organization." pp.4,43,94.
 Aero Club of France. p.74.
 AFR 200-2. p.3.
 Africa. p.1.
 Air Craft Flash. p.3.
 Air Force Scientific Advisory Board. p.53.
 Albany, Ga. p.66.
 Albuquerque, N.M. p.6.
 ALOS MISSION. p.51.
 Alvarez, Dr. Luis. pp.19-20,22-23,28-29,38-39,46,49,51.
 American Mercury. p.71.
 Anchorage, Alaska. p.88.
 Angelucci, Orfeo. p.88.
 APRO Bulletin. p.71.
 Arnold, Kenneth. pp.54,101.
 Arnold, General H.H. p.19.
 Artic. p.18.
 Asneville Citizen. p.73.
 Atomic Energy Commission. pp.6,64.
 Aubry, prof. (?) p.99.
 Auckland, New Zealand. p.8.

B

Bailey, Capt. Robert B. p.83.
 Baker, Jerrold. pp.5,10.
 Bakersfield, Calif. p.63.
 Balocco, Lt. (?) p.73.
 Barker, Gray. p.81.
 Barksdale AFB, Shreveport, La. p.93.
 Bastia, Corsia. p.61.
 Battelle Memorial Institute. pp.13,24,94.
 Baydre, prof. (?) p.99.
 "Beacon Hill Group." p.18.
 Beirut, Lebanon. p.99.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia. p.89.
 Bellefontain, Ohio. pp.27-27-A.
 Berkner, Loyd V. pp.15,19,22,25,35,38,41,46,54,101.
 Black, Victor. p.71.
 Blakeslee, Col. (?) p.61.
 Booth, Lloyd C. pp.69-70,75,77,90.
 "Bosco." pp.5,10.
 Boston, Mass. p.18.
 Bresson, (?) p.75.
 "Brewster, Mr. (?) ." p.15.
 Brooks AFB, Tex. pp.93-94.
 Bulawayo, South Rhodesia. p.1.
 Burgess, Col. (?) p.12.
 Bush, Dr. Vannevar. pp.15,101.

C

Cabell, Maj. General Charles. Chief, Air Intelligence Requirements Division. pp.15,19.
 Cagary, Alberta, Canada. p.2.
 Camp, Charles. p.79.
 Canada. pp.81,83.
 Cantril, Dr. Hadley. p.40.
 Carswell AFB, Tex. p.84.
 "Carter, Mr." p.6.
 Cascade, Montana. p.2.
 Central Intelligence Agency. pp.14-15,19,21,35,45,51,59-60,64,76,88,94-98,101.
 Cerny, Paul. p.67.
 Chadwell, Dr. H. Marshall. Asst. Director O/SI CIA. pp.19,22,49.
 Channing, Mr. Hayden. p.76.
 Charlestown, Ma. p.2.
 Chicago, Ill. p.99.
 Childlaw, General Benjamin. p.100.
 Chop, Al. Air Force Press Desk Chief. pp.11,77,85-86,89-90,97-98.
 Christchurch, New Zealand. pp.1,8.
 Civilian Saucer Investigators. pp.43,76,94.
 Clausse, Roger. p.74.
 Clark, Ralph. Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI CIA. p.49.
 Clerouin, Capt. (?) French UFO authority. p.99.
 Coanda, Henri. p.83.
 Colorado Springs, Colo. p.99.
 Columbus, S.C. p.77.

Columbia State. p.77.
Condon, Dr. E.U. pp.16,27-A.
Continental Divide, N.M. p.62.
Conway, S.C. pp.69,77.
Cooper, Jackie. p.98-A.
Cooper, Tex. p.7.
Corontalo, Indonesia. p.92.
Corona, Calif. p.67.
Craig, Mont. p.2.
Craig, Roy. p.4.
CROSSBOW, Operation. p.30.
Cullman, Ala. p.69.

D

Dallas, Tex. p.6.
Dallas Times-Herald. p.6.
Danish General Staff. p.6.
Dates:
1938. p.4
October 1938. p.54.
1943. pp.11,28,30,51.
1944. p.30.
1945. p.28.
1947. pp.27-A,52,82,93-A,
93-B,94.
September 1947. p.53.
1948. pp.27-A,47,82,93-A,
93-B,94.
1949. pp.15,27-A,82.
February 1949. p.15.
October 1949. p.39.
1950. p.27-A.
August 1950. pp.39,47.
1951. pp.15,27-A,47.
December 1951. p.15.
1952. pp.4,18,27-A,34,47,59,
77,95,97.
16 January 52. p.12.
10 February 52. p.93-C.
April 1952. pp.18,71.
July 1952. pp.4,36,53,90.
2 July 52. pp.23,47.
15 July 52. p.93-B.
25 July 52. p.93-A.
29 July 52. pp.4,63.
30 July 52. pp.71,81.
31 July 52. p.93-C.
1 August 52. p.93-B.
2 August 52. p.17.
10 August 52. pp.93-A,93-B.
15 August 52. p.23.
25 August 52. p.93-B.
15 October 52. p.93-C.
16 October 52. p.12.
23 October 52. pp.71,81.
24 October 52. p.4.

27 October 52. p.75.
November 1952. pp.13,91.
11 November 52. p.93-A.
12 November 52. p.93-A.
21 November 52. p.22.
December 1952. pp.1,53,98-A.
3 December 52. pp.19,93-A.
4 December 52. pp.1,14,21-22,
93-A.
6 December 52. pp.1,91.
10 December 52. p.93-A.
11 December 52. p.93-B.
13 December 52. p.10.
15 December 52. p.93-A.
17 December 52. p.93-B.
18 December 52. p.93-B.
23 December 52. p.13.
29 December 52. p.6.
January 1953. p.98-A.
1 January 53. pp.2,93-A,93-B.
3 January 53. pp.3,5.
4 January 53. p.5.
6 January 53. pp.6-7.
8 January 53. p.8.
9 January 53. pp.8,13-14,71.
10 January 53. pp.9-10,93-B.
11 January 53. p.93-C.
12 January 53. pp.10,20,52,94.
13 January 53. pp.11,52.
14 January 53. pp.12-13,47,49.
15 January 53. pp.11,24,93-A.
16 January 53. pp.12,20.
17 January 53. pp.20,45,47,60.
18 January 53. pp.20,61.
19 January 53. p.61.
20 January 53. pp.61,93-B.
21 January 53. p.61.
22 January 53. p.93-C.
23 January 53. pp.93-B,93-C.
25 January 53. pp.61,71.
26 January 53. pp.62,93-C.
27 January 53. pp.63-65.
28 January 53. pp.65-67.
29 January 53. pp.68-69,77, 85,
90-91.
30 January 53. p.70.
31 January 53. p.72.
February 1953. pp.98,98-A.
2 February 53. pp.72-73.
3 February 53. pp.72-74.
4 February 53. p.74.
5 February 53. p.74.
6 February 53. p.77.
9 February 53. pp.72,77-78.
10 February 53. pp.79-80.
11 February 53. pp.79-81.

12 February 53. p.80.
 13 February 53. pp.83-84.
 15 February 53. p.93-B.
 17 February 53. pp.86-87.
 18 February 53. pp.86-88.
 19 February 53. pp.51,77,88,
 90-91.
 20 February 53. p.91.
 22 February 53. pp.89,92-95.
 23 February 53. pp.92,93-C.
 25 February 53. pp.92-93.
 26 February 53. pp.93,96.
 27 February 53. p.93.
 28 February 53. pp.98-99.
 March 1953. p.101.
 15 March 53. p.93-C.
 25 May 53. p.89.
 July 1953. p.98.
 13 November 53. p.93-A.
 20 November 53. p.93-A.
 1954. p.4.
 May 1954. p.98.
 1955. pp.5,38,88.
 4 January 55. p.6.
 1956. pp.38,51.
 1958. p.60.
 14 February 58. p.60.
 1960. p.81.
 27 August 61. p.4.
 13 November 61. p.3.
 1965. p.57.
 1968. p.14.
 1969. p.27-A.
 1972. p.51.
 January 1975. p.51.
 1980. p.59.
 Daures, Philippe. p.99.
 Davenport, Iowa. p.65.
 Davidson, Dr. Leon. pp.71,81-82.
 Decker, Mr. (?) p.74.
 Dennis, A 1/C J.G. p.62.
 Derr, Harry. p.80.
 Disney, Walt. p.41.
 Districh, Idaho. p.74.
 "Division 5111." p.6.
 Dodge, Joseph. p.18.
 Dollfus, Audouin. p.74.
 Druffel, Ann. p.51.
 Du Barry, John. p.11.
 Du Four, A.P. p.75.
 Duperier, Col. (?) p.74.
 Durant, Frederick. pp.21-22,49,64.
 E
 EAST RIVER, project. p.16.

Eau Gallie, Fla. p.6.
 Edwards, T/Sgt. Carl Y. p.73.
 Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. p.87.
 Emeryville, Calif. p.84.
 Eng, Mr. (?) p.22.
 Everett, Richard. pp.9,71.

F

Farbstein, S/A Donald F. p.94.
 FBI. pp.6,10-11,94.
 Federal Civil Defense Administra-
 tion. p.42.
 Ferdinand, A 1/C (?) p.68.
 Field, Carisle. p.80.
 Finletter, Thomas. Air Force
 Secretary. p.14.
 Flues, Lt. Andy. p.75.
 Flying Saucers. pp.100-101.
 "Foo Fighters." pp.28-29.
 Fort, Charles. p.27.
 Fort Worth, Tex. p.84.
 Fournet, Maj. Dewey. pp.23,25-
 25-A,30-31,55,57-58,97-98.
 France Dimanche. p.75.
 Frankfurt/Main, Germany. p.66.
 Fremont, Tex. p.61.
 Friedman, Stanton. p.101.
 Frost, John M. p.83.

G

Gachignard "UFO landing." p.75.
 Gallows, Col. (?) French Air Force
 GHQ. p.75.
 Gamow, Dr. George. pp.16-18.
 Gardner, Robert C. p.100.
 Garland, Brig. General William
 M. Commanding General, ATIC.
 pp.24-25,49.
 Geiger AFB, Wash. p.8.
 Gelher, Felix. p.70.
 "Gittings, Mr." p.6.
 Giraud, Mr. (?) p.74.
 Glynso, Ga. p.90.
 Godfrey, Arthur. p.41.
 Goll, Miles E. pp.93-A,93-B,93-C.
 Goudsmit, Dr. Samuel. pp.31,46,49,
 51,57.
 Grampaix, Jean. p.75.
 Great Falls, Mont. pp.23,27,33,47,
 53,55.
 Green Bay, Wisc. p.94.
 "Green fireballs." pp.15,47.
 Griggs, David. T. p.28.
 Ground Observer Corps. pp.3,18.
 GRUDGE, project. pp.15,47.

Guatamala City, Guatamala. p.60.
Guieu, Jimmy. p.75.

H

Haifa, Palestine. p.5.
Hall, C.W. p.90.
Hall, Richard. p.59.
Haneda AFB, Japan. p.27.
Hanford, Calif. p.63.
Hardy, Rex. p.66.
Harvard University. pp.93-A,94,100-101.
Henry, Maj. Walter K. p.87.
Hess, Dr. Seymour. p.27-A.
Hicks, Clp. Hubert. p.92.
Hihacon Cove, Phillipines. p.72.
Hill, Dr. Albert G. p.15.
Hit. p.3.
Holloman AFB, N.M. p.47.
Homer, Roy. p.85.
Honolulu, Hawaii. p.12.
Humphrey, George. p.18.
Humrath, Karl. pp.5,10.
Hynek, J. Allen. pp.10,13,23,25,36-37,41,49,54,78-79,93-A,94-95,98,101.

I

Iceland. p.86.
India. p.1.
Intelligence Advisory Committee. p.88.
Invercargill, New Zealand. p.1.
Inverness, Scotland. p.84.
"Irma." pp.5,10.

J

Jam Handy Co. p.41.
Jerusalem Post. p.5.
Johnson, Robert. p.15.
Jones, Rev. Elwell. p.70.

K

Kaplan, Dr. Joseph. p.15.
Karori, New Zealand. p.8.
Kennedy, John F. p.101.
Kent, Jessie. p.80.
Keyhoe, Donald. pp.11,71,85-86,90,95-98.
Kihorny, Grover. p.70.
Killian, Dr. James R. President of M.I.T. p.15.

Kirtland AFB, N.M. pp.63,86.
Knowles, Rear Admiral Herbert B. p.4.

Koburn, New Zealand. p.8.
Kreh, Bill. p.3.
Kyeburn, New Zealand. p.1.

L

Ladd AFB, Alaska. p.87.
Lake Erie. pp.89,95.
La Paz, Dr. Lincoln. p.61.
Larson AFB, Wash. p.8.
Larsen, A 3/C R.B. p.62.
Latapie, Mr. (?) p.75.
Lauritson, Dr. Charles. p.15.
Le May, General Curtis. pp.15-16,18.

Les Ailes. p.75.

Lexow, W.E. Chief of Applied Science Division, CIA. p.83.
Life. p.71.

LINCOLN, project. pp.15-16,18-20,51,54.

Livermore, Calif. p.64.
"Lone Eagle" radar system. p.19.
Lorenzen, Coral. pp.94-95.
"Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association." p.39.

Los Alamos, N.M. pp.35,86.

Los Angeles, Calif. p.88.

"LOSK." p.83.

Loveless, Lt. Charles C. p.8.

Low, Col. Curtis R. p.61.

Lubbock, Tex. p.43.

Lundahl, Arthur C. Assitant Chief Engineer, U.S.N., P.I.L., Anacosta Md. p.59.

Lutter, Robert. p.65.

M

Mac Pherson, George. p.84.
Malang, Indonesia. p.92.
Malibu, Calif. p.66.
Manthelan, France. p.99.
March AFB, Calif. pp.63,67.
Mariana, Nicholas. pp.13-14.
Marquez, Lt. Peter. p.14.
Marquis, Don. p.41.
Mars. pp.2-3,40.
Marseille, France. p.75.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology. pp.14-16,18-19.
Mc Chord AFB, Wash. p.77.

Mc Clusky, Trop. p.3.
Mc Donald, Lt. (?) p.69.
Mc Donald, Dr. Jim. pp.27-A,101.
Mc Ginnis, Lucy. pp.5,10.
Mc Govern, Capt. F.H. p.93-A.
Melbourne, Australia. p.1.
Memphis, Tenn. p.100.
Menzel, Dr. Donald. pp.53,94,100-101.

Midget, Gerald. p.73.
Millinocket, Ma. pp.68,85.
Mitchell, Lt. Col. Max O. p.66.
Moana Luu. p.66.
Montana UFO film. pp.13-14,23,27,47,53,55-56,59-60.
MOOLAH, project. p.101.
Moore, Charles. p.27-A.
Moran, Michael. p.85.
Morgan, James. p.84.
Mosgiel, New Zealand. p.8.
Motts, Norman. p.87.
Mt. Camel, Palestine. p.5.
Muciek, Sgt. John. pp.91-92.
MUTUAL UFO NETWORK. p.67.
Myrtle Beach, N.C. p.90.

N

Na Sha' aum, Palestine. p.5.
Napier, New Zealand. p.7.
National Security Council. pp.14,18,52,88.
Naval Air Missile Training Center, Point Mugu, Calif. p.66.
Neasham, Lt. Robert S. pp.23,50,59.
Newhouse, Warrent Officer Delbert. pp.55-56,59,72,86,96.
Newport Beach, Calif. p.66.
New Zealand. p.1.
Nichelson, George. p.65.
North American Aviation Corp. p.76.

O

Oakland Tribune. p.64.
Oder, Lt. Col. Frederic. USAF Deputy Chief, Operations Staff OSI, CIA. pp.22,24,52.
Odom, A 2/C Darce R. p.87.
Oldtown, Ma. p.2.
Olsson, Lt. Bob. pp.6,98.
Oppenheimer, Dr. J. Robert pp.15,101.

Ouranos Study Group. pp.74-75.

P

Page, Dr. Thornton. pp.31,35-37,46,49,51,58.
Pak, Maj. (?) KMC. p.92.
Palmerson, New Zealand. p.1.
Palomar Gardens, Calif. pp.4,10.
Palomar Mountain, Calif. p.39.
Paparoa, New Zealand. p.7.
Paris, France. p.74.
Paris, Tex. p.7.
Parrish, Lt. Glen D. p.6.
Patton, Maj. Harvey. p.66.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. p.12.
Pearsall, Maj. David. p.66.
Perret, Dr. William R. p.6.
Peru. p.1.
Peterson, Fred. p.85.
"Pillow balloons." pp.34,43,48,78-79.
PINBALL, project. p.87.
Pinewood, S.C. p.61.
Plimmerton, New Zealand. p.1.
Point Mugu, Calif. pp.66-A,66-B.
Pope AFB, N.C. p.91.
Popular Science. p.3.
Possony, Stephan. Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I, USAF. pp.23,50,52.
POUNCE, project. (Kirtland AFB, N. M.) p.47.
Presque Isle, Ma. p.27.
Pugh, Rudy. p.85.
Purdy, Ken. p.11.

Q

Quimby, Shirley. p.19.

R

Raunig, Virginia. p.14.
Reber, James. Q. p.88.
Reid, William T. pp.89,93-A,93-B,93-C,94.
Republic Aircraft. p.15.
Rhodesia, South Africa. p.1.
Richmond, Va. p.79.
Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Richmond, Va. pp.79-80.
Riedel, Dr. Walter. p.76.
Riggs, Capt. Thomas. p.73.
Robert, Guy. p.74.

Robertson, Dr. H.P. pp.22-23,28-31,36,43,46,49,51,58.
"Robert Montgomery Presents." p. 98-A.
Robertson panel. pp.13-58,94-95, 101.
Roe, A.V. "saucer." pp.81,83.
Rogoway, Ray. p.85.
Rosalia, Wash. p.77.
Rosten, Leo. p.41.
Royal Canadian Air Force. p.61.
Ruppelt, Capt. E.J. pp.6,12-13, 15,18-20,23-25,27-A,42,50,52-56, 60,72,77,83,88,93-B,94,98-100.
Russia. pp.3,14-16,18,20,43,48,61, 81-83,87,91.
"Russian Research Center." Harvard University. p.101.

S

Saheki, Tsuneo. p.3.
Samarang, Indoneasia. p.74.
Samford, Major General John. p.4.
Sandia Corporation. p.6.
San Diego, Calif. p.44.
San Francisco, Calif. p.84.
San Francisco Examiner. p.85.
Santa Ana, Calif. p.8.
Sante Fe New Mexican. p.71.
Santa Fe, N.M. p.9.
Saunders, Dr. David. pp.14,20,58.
Seria, Borneo. p.93.
Stevenson, David B. Specialist, Weapon & Evaluations Divisions, OSI, CIA. pp.22,52,64.
SIGN, project. p.53.
Simmons, Mr. (?) p.6.
SIR! p.3.
SKYWATCH, Operation. p.18.
Smith, Col. (?) AFOIN-2. p.78.
Sonoma, Calif. p.9.
South Africa. p.1.
South Africa Defense HQ. p.2.
South Africa Royal Air Force. p. 2.
Spaulding, William. p.59.
Special Report #14. p.4.
Spokane, Wash. p.77.
Stacy, Dennis. p.58.
Steiner, Ralph. p.3.
STORK, project. pp.24,47.
Stratton, Dr. Julius. p.18.
Strentz, Herbert. p.71.

Strong, Phillip G. Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA. pp.22, 50.
Sturgeon Bay, Wisc. p.71.
Sullivan, Edward. p.71.
"Summer Study Group." p.16.
"Summer Study Report." p.19
Sweden. p.30.

T

Tauss, Edward. Chief, Weapons Division, P&E Division. p.65.
Teabert, Col. (?) AFOIN-2. p.77.
Te Kuiti, New Zealand. p.7.
The Espionage Establishment. p.20.
The Outer Limit. p.98-A.
The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. pp.20,57,60.
The Secret of the Saucers. p.88.
Thirouin, Marc. p.74.
Tombaugh, Dr. Clyde. p.27-A.
Toronto Star. p.81.
Tremonton, Utah, UFO film. pp.11,13, 23,27,31,33,42,47,53-60,71-72,78, 81,85,97.
Trindade Island(Brazil) UFO photos. pp.16,18.
Trowbridge, England. p.61.
True. p.11.
Turner, Al. p.84.
Twentieth Century Times. p.88.
TWINKLE, project. pp.24,36,47.

U

UFOs: A Scientific Debate. p.51.
U.S.A.F. Air Defense Command. pp. 12,15,18,29,35,43,99-100.
U.S.A.F. 46002 Air Intelligence Squadron. p.3.
U.S.A.F. 1127th Field Activities Group. p.3.
U.S.A.F. Meteorological Research Center, Cambridge, Mass. pp.24,47.
U.S.A.F. Office of Special Investigation. p.71.
U.S.A.F. Scientific Advisory Board. pp.16-17,43.
U.S.A.F. Strategic Air Command. p.18.
U.S.N. Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacosta, Md. pp.23, 31-32,56-57,78.
U.S.N. Special Devices Center,

Two additional notes:

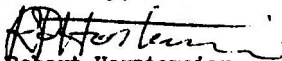
Below: In a letter to the author, Robert Horstemeier provides some interesting information on Stefan Possony.

Opposite page: A chart shows how real the Defense spending issue was in the early 1950s.

I am, by the way, very interested in the role of Stefan T. Possony in the Robertson Panel and in a later UFO developments. His article on "Microwaves and Mind Control", in the November-December 1979 Second Look, makes an intriguing reference to his "UFO investigations as an officer in Air Intelligence" from which he disengaged "some 25 years ago." He also provides interesting comments on foo fighters which suggest, to me, that he knew more about the ~~Griff~~/Griggs/Robertson/Alvarez foo investigation than we are able to know from reading the final report of the panel. Furthermore, he is the man that the CIA checked with at the Pentagon to ascertain the reaction there to Keyhoe's claims. (I may have garbled this last point.) And he appears in the 1980s along with Chris Bird and Berthold Schwarz in Mankind Research Unlimited, Inc, a sort of "mixological" think tank with a spooky reputation. If you have any additional information or sources on this guy, I'd really appreciate learning all that I can.

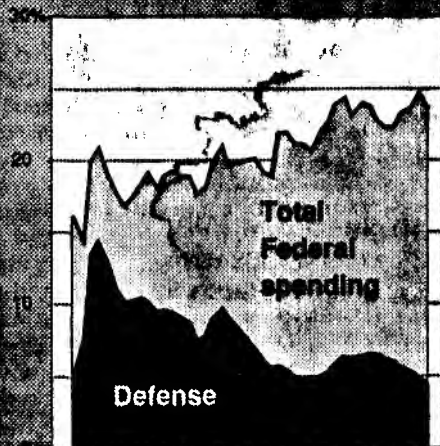
Finally, I am in contact with Leon Davidson and shall be attempting to learn more about the Los Alamos Astrophysical Association. You may be sure that I will keep you informed.

Cordially,


Robert Horstemeier

Defense's share

The chart shows total federal spending and defense spending as percentages of the gross national product.



Mysterious Aerial Objects Observed By Carrier Crews

**ABOARD CARRIER VALLEY
FORGE OFF KOREA, Feb. 16**
(Delayed) (AP) — Mysterious
aerial objects flashing green
and red lights have been soar-
ing over the United States car-
rier task force off Korea.

Lt. James R. Boulware, Coro-
nado, Cal., an officer in the
operations department and for-
mer Denver radio man, said
"two or three" of the strange
objects showed up on the radar-
scope and were seen with
glasses from the bridge of this
27,000-ton carrier "about the
middle of last May" off Korea
in the Sea of Japan.

RNSN J. W. Bashaw, Long
Beach, Cal., who saw them also
said "one or two" of the ob-
jects were visible.

"THEY WERE SIGHTED
first about 3 a.m. and still were
flashing in the sky at 3:45 a.m.
when I lost interest and went
to bed," said Boulware. "At first
they were at a fairly low alti-
tude. Then they zoomed up high
and seemed to stay stationary."

Neither Boulware nor Bashaw
could estimate the altitude
or speed of the objects.
Both said they watched them
on the radarscope and through
glasses from the bridge.

"One of them was about as
bright as the North star," said
Bashaw, "but it was no star."

