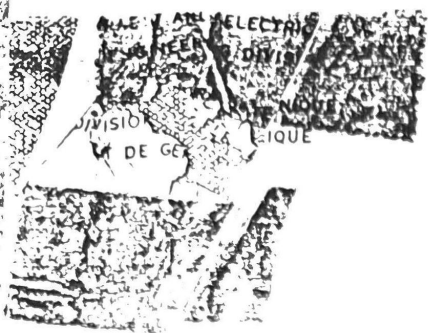




NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES
CANADA

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OTTAWA 2.

May 10, 1968

Section 19(1)

University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Condon:

Following your request by telephone a couple of days ago, I will summarize what I know of official action by the Canadian Government in the field of the investigation of unidentified flying objects.

In 1950 the Deputy Minister of our Department of Transport gave authority to Mr. W. B. Smith to conduct a spare time activity concerned with analyzing various reports of UFO's that had been received by the Government. Mr. Smith named this Project Magnet and produced a report on the project, a copy of which I enclose for your information and retention. As I have noted in a covering statement attached to this copy of the report, the conclusions are those of Mr. Smith himself and not of any Government department, nor of the Second Storey Committee. Mr. Smith later installed magnetometers and other instruments in a small building at Shirley Bay, Ontario, with the hope of detecting physical effects during the appearance of a "saucer". As far as I know, results were negative and no formal report was written.

Early in 1952, the Defence Research Board of the Department of National Defence in Canada held a meeting to survey the "flying saucer" situation, and formed a committee known as the Project Second Storey Committee. I was asked to serve as chairman of this Committee. This group included representatives from various Government departments and the Armed Forces, and was asked to advise DRB on the current situation, to keep a watching brief on new developments, and to determine whether the Government should undertake large-scale investigations of unexplained phenomena reported in the skies over Canada. In addition

May 10, 1968

to the organizing meeting, the Project Second Storey Committee had five formal meetings during the years 1952 to 1953. The Minutes of these meetings, originally classified 'confidential', have recently been declassified and I enclose copies for your information and retention, together with a final report made by the chairman. The two chief actions of the Committee were:

- a) the formation of an interviewing and filing system to use in connection with UFO reports,
- b) advice to the Government that the current situation did not warrant a large-scale investigation of these phenomena.

Since 1953, when the Second Storey Committee became inactive, official action has been restricted to the filing of UFO reports by our Department of National Defence, and the occasional field investigation of a particularly puzzling incident. Near the beginning of 1968, after some discussion between the Department of National Defence and the National Research Council, the latter Department of the Government assumed the responsibility for filing and cataloguing all UFO reports received by the Canadian Government. However, the National Research Council stipulated that it would only conduct field investigations in cases where it was felt there would be results of scientific interest.

A file of UFO reports and similar sightings is maintained in the Upper Atmosphere Research Section of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division of the National Research Council of Canada, and is unclassified and open for public inspection by those interested. We only require that the names of the persons involved in sightings be kept confidential by those using the file, unless they receive permission from such individuals for the release of their names. The files accumulated by the Department of National Defence over the past few years have been declassified and form part of the file at the National Research Council. The official name for this file is the Non-Meteoritic Sighting File, and it is maintained as an auxiliary to the Fireball Report File, another responsibility of the Upper Atmosphere Research Section.

I think the above summarizes briefly the information you require, and I will be very happy to amplify any point if you need more details. To assist you in visualizing our activities, I enclose copies of our standard fireball reporting form, instructions for its use, and a sample of our non-meteoritic sighting file card. Opinions by our staff concerning any specific sighting are not placed on this card.

May I issue a most cordial invitation to you, or any of your staff, to visit us if you wish at any time to discuss this subject further.

Very sincerely yours,

Peter M. Millman

Peter M. Millman
Head of Upper Atmosphere Research

PMM/wm
Encl.

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(gcameron@mira.cc.umanitoba.ca [130.179.16.8]) by
electra.cc.umanitoba.ca (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id TAA23129
r <gcameron@cc.umanitoba.ca>; Mon, 7 Jul 1997 19:09:18 -0500 (CDT)
Sender: gcameron@cc.UManitoba.CA
Message-ID: <33C1852B.13AB@cc.umanitoba.ca>
Date: Mon, 07 Jul 1997 19:09:15 -0500
X-UIDL: 868321070.000
From: Grant Robert Cameron <gcameron@cc.UManitoba.CA>
Organization: University of Manitoba
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Article 3 of 38

Subject: Re: COMMITTEE ON UFOS
From: UFO Joe Daniels <ufojoe@cron-2.mco.on.ca>
Date: 1997/06/04
Message-Id: <Pine.LNX.3.91.970604122651.2125B-100000@cron-2.mco.on.ca>
Newsgroups:
alt.ufo.reports,alt paranormal,alt paranet.ufo,alt.alien.visitors,alt.alien.research,
alt.fan.art-bell,alt.misc.forteana,alt paranet.psi,alt.sci.natural.phenomena.unusual,
alt.tv.x-files
[More Headers]

As some of you are already aware, I am going through thousands of Canadian Department of National Defence documents and creating an index for distribution. (If you'd like a copy, e-mail me)

Yesterday I came across this document (Record Group 24, Volume 17984, HQ 940-5, Part 1, Index Number 000140) that caught my eye, because I take a special interest in Wilbert B. Smith. I could not help but notice the reference to the "Committee on Unidentified Flying Objects", of which Wilbert was the chairman. Has anyone heard of this group
ef e? e government

Ontario
21 Nov 57

Mrs. [CENSORED]:
[CENSORED]
[CENSORED]
Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. and Mrs. [CENSORED]:

Your letters of the 10th and 11th of November have been read with great interest. Since this is one the few reports that has excited our analysts to any extent, we have forwarded it to Mr. W.B. Smith the Canadian Chairman of the Committee on unidentified Flying Objects. This Committee is International in its aspect and studies all reliable reports in Canada and the United States.

We wish to thank you very much for your report, and appreciate the trouble you have taken to send it to us.

Sincerely,

(Signed)
(J.C. Lovelace)
Squadron Leader
for Chief of the Air Staff

JC Lovelace/prb
le
ig.
Circ.

[From UFO Joe Daniels <http://cron-2.mco.net>
37122-769 Southdale Rd. London, ON N6E-3B3
An active member of CUFORN & MUFON Ontario]

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Let's go back for a moment and take a brief look at a few past examples of national security being threatened by unconventional aerial objects. From the start, UFOs were a top-secret matter; of this, there is no doubt. The following excerpt from a formerly classified FBI document dated January 31, 1949, and sent to then FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover states:

At a recent weekly Intelligence Conference of G2, ONI, OSI and FBI in the Fourth Army area, officers of G2, Fourth Army have discussed the matter of "unidentified aircraft" or "unidentified aerial phenomena," otherwise known as "flying discs," "flying saucers," and "balls of fire." *This matter is considered top secret by intelligence officers of both the Army and the Air Force [emphasis in original].*

This classification stemmed from the high number of sightings that were being reported in the vicinity of sensitive military and government installations, such as Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Another previously classified Air Force document that was sent to Brigadier General Joseph F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations, USAF, on May 25, 1950, stated that the observations of these phenomena over Los Alamos were made by "scientists, special agents of the Office of Special Investigations IG, USAF, airline pilots, military pilots, Los Alamos Security Inspectors, military personnel, and many other persons of various occupations." Once again, we see that the reliability of the observers is not in question. The Air Force was given real cause for concern by the continued appearance of unexplained aerial phenomena in the vicinity of sensitive installations.

The Assistant Director of Scientific Intelligence for the CIA sent an interesting memo in December 1952 to then CIA Director Walter B. Smith. The concern over UFOs is once more apparent. The memo says: "Sightings of unidentified objects at great altitudes and traveling at high speeds in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations are of such nature that they are not attributable to natural phenomena or known types of aerial vehicles." Attached to the CIA memo was a National Security Council memo and directive "establishing this matter as a priority project throughout the intelligence and the defense research and development communities." The memo to the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council also states: "It is my view that this situation has possible implications for our national security." What had been "cause for concern" two years before now had "implications for our national security." Furthermore, the directive calls for the CIA to "direct, formulate, and carry out a program of intelligence and research activities as required to solve the problem of instant, positive identification of unidentified flying objects."

Knowledge of the government's serious, top-level interest in UFOs even spread outside the United States. In a Canadian Department of Transport

memo dated November 21, 1950, Wilbert B. Smith, senior radio forwarded a proposal to the controller of telecommunications formal study of, among other things, using the Earth's magnetic possible energy source. The subject of flying saucers happened to be in the memo as follows:

I made discreet enquiries through the Canadian Embassy staff in Washington who were able to obtain for me the following information:

- a. The matter is the most highly classified subject in the United States Government, rating higher even than the H-bomb.
- b. Flying saucers exist.
- c. Their modus operandi is unknown but concentrated effort is being made by a small group headed by Doctor Vannevar Bush.
- d. The entire matter is considered by the United States authorities to be of tremendous significance.

The Smith memo itself was classified "Top Secret."

These documents clearly show that during the early years of the phenomenon, the government expressed considerable concern over the possible threat that UFOs might pose to our national security.

In recent years, the situation has not changed. This excerpt from October 20, 1969, Air Force document, which had suggested that the Air Force's UFO investigation Project Blue Book be terminated, reveals that the Blue Book never received those reports that affected national security reports of unidentified flying objects which could affect national security made in accordance with JANAP 146 or Air Force Manual 55-1. *are not part of the Blue Book system* [emphasis added]. Quoting the document again, "As already stated, reports of UFOs which could affect national security should continue to be handled through the standard Air Force procedure [emphasis added] designed for this purpose." The document was signed by Brigadier General C. H. Bolender, the Air Force's Director of Development. Sixteen attachments, that once accompanied the document, are no longer in Air Force files.

A NORAD document dated November 11, 1975, is probably the most significant modern examples of suspicious unknown air activity possibly affecting national security. It states that in October and early November of 1975, reliable military personnel at Loring AFB, Maine, Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan, Malmstrom AFB, Montana, Minot AFB, North Dakota, and the Canadian Air Force Station at Falconbridge, Ontario, had sighted suspicious objects. Once again, the reliability of the observers is not in question. From the start and, once again, the UFOs are reported in military areas. These are missile control facilities, aircraft alert areas, nuclear weapons storage areas where security is generally tight. In connection with one incident, a Loring AFB teletype stated that

I made discreet inquiries through the Canadian Embassy staff in Washington who were able to obtain for me the following information:

- a. The matter [of UFOs] is the most highly classified subject in the United States Government, rating higher even than the H-bomb.
- b. Flying saucers exist.
- c. Their *modus operandi* is unknown but a concentrated effort to discover the *modus operandi* is being made by a small group headed by Doctor Vannevar Bush.
- d. The entire matter is considered by the United States authorities to be of tremendous significance.⁹

Smith's report sharply contradicts the Project Grudge conclusions and lends weight to Keyhoe's argument about a cover-up. Unfortunately, the information was never passed on to Keyhoe.

Smith's memorandum also said:

I was further informed that the United States' authorities are investigating along quite a number of lines which might possibly be related to the saucers such as mental phenomena and I gather they are not doing too well since they indicated that if Canada is doing anything at all in geomagnetics they would welcome a discussion with suitably accredited Canadians . . . Mr. Wright, Defence Research Board liaison officer at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, was extremely anxious for me to get in touch with Dr. Solandt, Chairman of the [Canadian] Defence Research Board, to discuss with him future investigations along the line of geomagnetic release . . . Doctor Solandt agreed that work on geomagnetic energy should go forward as rapidly as possible . . .¹⁰

Not only does Smith's information appear to prove the existence of a cover-up, it also suggests the U.S. was actively investigating UFO phenomena along a number of different lines. Moreover, the involvement of Dr. Vannevar Bush speaks to the high priority given the subject. It is worth noting here that Bush is also cited in the Majestic Twelve documents as having been the scientist in charge of the analysis operation of the crashed disks.

Dr. Vannevar Bush was an electrical engineer. He developed the differential analyzer, the first electronic analog computer. He had taught at Tufts University and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the 1920s he devised the network analyzer to simulate the performance of electrical networks and in the 1930s his work at MIT foreshadowed the electronic computers developed after the Second World War. In 1940 Bush was appointed director of the U.S. National Defense Research Committee and in 1941 he became head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which co-ordinated all research and development for the war effort. After the war Bush was made chairman of the Joint Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment. He was also president of the Carnegie Institution. In the American vernacular, Bush was a "heavy hitter" who would not have been involved in an area of research considered frivolous.

Clearly, the matter of UFOs had not officially been judged to be nonsense. The ongoing investigations to ascertain the existence of flying saucers and their occupants, as well as to solve the mystery of their propulsion systems, were just what Scully had reported in his book.

The Smith memo further suggests that a number of Canadians were likely in the know, most notably Dr. Omond Solandt, chairman of the Canadian military's Defence Research Board and the Canadian equivalent to Bush. Solandt admitted to this author

1991 that he often spoke at length with his good friend Dr. Vannevar Bush on the subject of UFOs, but maintained that Bush never revealed anything about retrieved disks or alien bodies. Solandt said he and Bush would speculate at length as to what the UFO phenomenon was all about without ever finding a satisfactory answer. Unfortunately, my conversation with Solandt leaves unresolved the question, who provided Smith with his information?

In the early 1980s Canadian UFO researcher Arthur Bray, in sorting through Wilbert Smith's personal papers, found what are believed to be the original notes of Smith's discreet inquiries at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Smith had been in touch with Lieutenant Commander (Canadian Navy) James Stewart Bremner, the naval member of the Canadian Joint Staff Washington (CANAVUS). Bremner in turn had put Smith in contact with a leading American scientist.

Bremner had also been a member of the Defence Research Board, before retiring from the forces in 1954. His own background is somewhat obscure. It seems that in the forties he had worked at the National Research Council in Canada, before being posted to the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Working at the embassy, Bremner was seemingly able to identify American scientists involved in UFO matters — but how?

On July 6, 1951, Bremner advised the embassy staff in Washington that the United States would complete their prototype "atomic powered aircraft"¹¹ within the year. His source was Rear Admiral J. Tate (retired). Admiral Tate had been in charge of the Naval Air Station in Olathe, Kansas.

The idea of a nuclear-powered aircraft was suggested right after the war. At that time the USAF began a project called Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft, or NEPA. From the onset there was controversy over the potential hazard, and as the

difficulties and complexities became more evident, waned. Ten years later, when the hazards of nuclear were even more evident and the expense of development more obvious on a risk/benefit basis, the project was supposedly abandoned.

Bremner's reference appears to be the earliest foreign indication that the U.S. was developing an atomic-powered aircraft to the point of having a prototype ready, as opposed to merely investigating the possibility of nuclear power for aircraft propulsion. What type of aircraft was it? Could it have been related to the flying saucers? If so, perhaps Tate was the one who told Bremner about the scientists involved in UFO research.

The scientist who Bremner put Smith in touch with was Dr. Robert I. Sarbacher. At the time Sarbacher was, among other things, dean of Georgia Tech's postgraduate school and consultant with the American Research and Development Board. According to Smith's notes, dated September 15, 1950, Sarbacher was the one who made the revelations concerning the flying saucers:

Smith: I have read Scully's book on the saucers and would like to know how much of it is true.

Sarbacher: The facts reported in the book are substantially correct.

Smith: Then the saucers do exist?

Sarbacher: Yes, they exist.¹²

Smith asked Sarbacher whether the saucers worked on magnetic principles, since this was what Smith was working on and it was what Scully had reported. Sarbacher said the method of propulsion had not yet been figured out but that the whole subject was classified "two points higher than the H-bomb." When Smith asked how he could get more information, Sarbacher replied:

I suppose you could be cleared through your own Defense Department and I am pretty sure arrangements could be made to exchange information. If you have anything to contribute, we would be glad to talk it over, but I can't give you any more at the present time.¹⁴

This invitation by Sarbacher must be what led Smith to say in his memo to the Department of Transport's controller that the U.S. was willing to discuss geomagnetic propulsion research possibilities with accredited Canadians. It may also have been the impetus for Solandt to agree so readily to supporting a research effort led by Smith.

A logical question to ask at this point is why, if the matter was so highly classified, was Dr. Sarbacher saying anything at all about this work, and to a civilian rather than to Bremner or some other military person? It may be that Smith had already been checked out and cleared. With his high scientific profile, his work in geomagnetic propulsion theory, and the credibility he had established for himself in international scientific circles, he was seen as a good contact to whom some information could be revealed. If Sarbacher was sure an exchange of information could be established, that would indicate that the Canadian Department of National Defence was also in the picture, most likely through Bremner. And if Bremner knew, one can assume Solandt knew. Solandt would presumably have discussed the matter with Bush, his friend and the scientist in charge of the study of the crashed disks. In this way, Bush could have benefited from Smith's findings.

Was Smith's meeting with Sarbacher legitimate? According to William Steinman, author of *UFO Crash at Aztec*, it most certainly was. After researcher Arthur Bray released the Smith notes, Steinman was one of many to contact Sarbacher and query

him on the meeting he had had with Smith back in 1950. In December 1983 Steinman received a letter, dated November 29, from Sarbacher, in which he confirmed his meeting with Smith in 1950 and reaffirmed what he had told Smith about the existence of the retrieved saucers. Sarbacher again stated that Dr. Vannevar Bush was definitely involved in the subsequent scientific analysis of the saucers, with special emphasis on how they were constructed and functioned, and that John Von Neumann, another prominent scientist, was also likely involved. Sarbacher also indicated that there was more than one saucer and thought Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the man behind the atomic bomb, was also part of Bush's scientific team.

Unfortunately, Sarbacher said he personally had not taken part in any analysis, nor did he have any firsthand knowledge from seeing wreckage or bodies. He had been asked to participate in examining the saucers, but due to other commitments could not get involved.

In May 1985 Sarbacher was approached by Barry Greenwood, editor of a publication called *Just Cause*. In a telephone conversation with Greenwood, Sarbacher was again asked about the meeting with Smith. Sarbacher said his letter to Steinman was not a hoax and that the contents as far as he was concerned were true. He further stated that at the time of the saucer investigations, he was involved with the Research and Development Board (of which Bush was chairman), as chairman of the Guidance and Control Panel of the Guided Missile Committee. It was from others in the Research and Development Board that he had heard the stories of the crashed disks and the ongoing research in which he had been asked to take part. His colleagues had told him that the origin of all the information about the disks was at Wright Field at Wright-Patterson AFB.

Stanton Friedman spoke face to face with Sarbacher and

THE UFO FILES

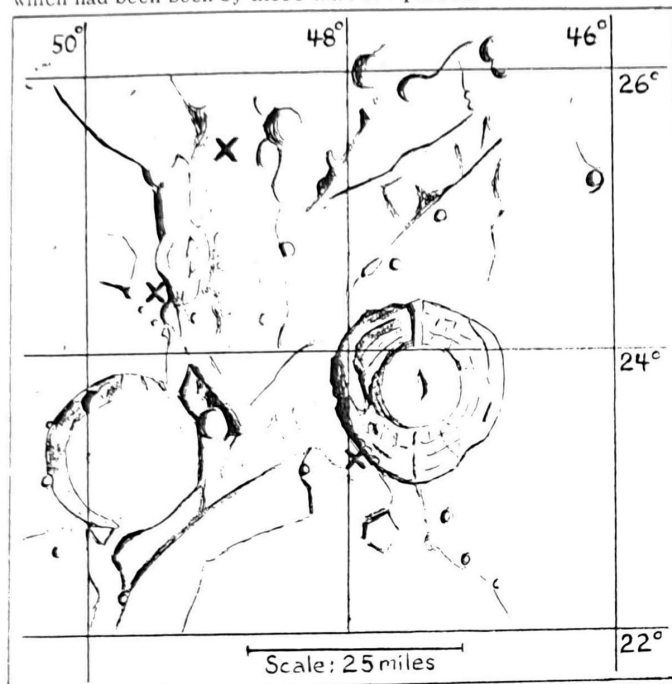
obtained similar information. In his book *Crash at Corona*, Friedman states that in 1985 Sarbacher told another researcher, Dr. Bruce Maccabee, that he had had an opportunity to go and see the recovered material. Sarbacher was unable to attend but colleagues who did go advised him that the alien bodies were insect-like or robot-like. It is most unfortunate that again Sarbacher had been unable to see the wreckage or bodies firsthand. Despite his impressive background, without firsthand corroboration his information, while startling, remains unsubstantiated. Also unfortunate is that no one seems to have asked which of his colleagues at the Research and Development Board were involved.

Sarbacher died in 1986, leaving all to wonder whether his whole story in 1950 was a concoction or his revelations were truthful. One thing is certain, Smith believed Sarbacher's claims completely, and whether Solandt believed them or not, he certainly urged Smith to move forward with his own research.

ACTIVITY NOTED ON MOON

Confirmation of temporary ruby-red markings on the surface of the Moon by two major observatories in Arizona has sent skeptical astronomers back to their telescopes for a very careful look at what they have long called a "dead" satellite.

Apparent eruptions were spotted on the nights of Oct. 29 and Nov. 27, 1963 by a team of astronomers headed by John S. Hall of Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz. On the second occasion, the nearby Perkins Observatory confirmed the strange spots of color which had first been seen by a Russian astronomer in 1958. The Russian observation was not widely recognized outside the Soviet Union, since there had not yet been any activity on the Moon which had been seen by more than one person.



Moon Map. Aristarchus is Large Terraced Crater on Right.
X's Mark Locations of Red Spots

The first of the recent observations was by James A. Greenacre and Edward Barr of the Air Force lunar mapping program at Lowell Observatory. At about 6:50 p.m. MST, Greenacre spotted two reddish-orange areas in the vicinity of the crater Aristarchus, and then an elongated pink streak on the inside rim of the crater, about five minutes later, none of which he had previously seen during 50 hours of mapping this area.

By 7 p.m. the spots had changed to a light ruby-red which hid the surface features underneath. The spots faded completely by 7:10, and the rim coloring by 7:15. One spot was estimated to be about 1-1/2 miles in diameter, the other spot about 1-1/2 by 5 miles, and the streak 1-1/2 by 11 miles.

Less than four weeks later, Lowell Observatory Director Hall and a team of astronomers sighted a 1-1/2 by 12-mile ruby-colored spot near Aristarchus, which lasted an hour and 15 minutes. Hall called Peter Boyce at Perkins Observatory, five miles away, and asked that the 69-inch telescope be trained on the general area, without saying why. The Boyce group quickly announced it had seen a spot of the same size and color in the same place.

There is little agreement on the cause of the spots, but some astronomers feel there may be some connection with surface heating causing a release of a form of carbon gas, since the markings have been seen shortly after sunlight has hit the area. In 1961, Soviet Astronomer N. A. Kozyrev claimed to have detected molecular hydrogen gas coming from the central part of the crater, and stated he felt it had escaped from the interior of the Moon.

Late in 1962, Drs. Bruce Murray and Robert Wildey, of the California Institute of Technology, announced the discovery of four "hot spots" on the Moon—two near craters and two by themselves. These areas did not cool nearly as fast as the rest of the surface, following lunar sunset.

Project Magnet Official

The U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office has confirmed the existence of Project Magnet, an "Airborne Geomagnetic Survey," as an unclassified project allegedly not related to UFO investigation. In the previous issue of the UFO Investigator (Vol. II No. 9), NICAP reported a link between this project and the Canadian government project of the same name which was an avowed attempt to obtain scientific data on UFOs. Personnel of one of the U.S. project aircraft, a specially equipped Constellation, had admitted to NICAP Adviser Robert C. Beck that the two projects were "closely related." Mr. Beck was told that they were searching out magnetic anomalies,—disruptions of the earth's magnetic field,—emanating from above the earth.

In a letter to a NICAP member dated 21 November 1963, Cmdr. P. B. Everson, U.S.N., gave the following information:

*Project Magnet was initiated in 1951.

*"Currently there are two aircraft employed in Project Magnet operations, one C-121 and one C-54 type aircraft." (The C-121 presumably is the one whose photograph was published in the last issue).

*The Project is under the technical control and direction of the Navy Oceanographic Office.

*The purpose is to gather data over ocean areas for charts showing magnetic intensities and variations.

*The project is authorized "on a permanent and continuing basis" by OPNAV (Navy Regulation) 3160.3B.

*The average budget for the past three years has been \$114,000 per fiscal year, including aircraft operation.

A brochure prepared by the Oceanographic Office makes no mention of UFOs, magnetic anomalies from above the earth, or the Canadian project. NICAP will continue to seek additional information about a possible tie-in with unpublicized UFO investigations by the Navy.

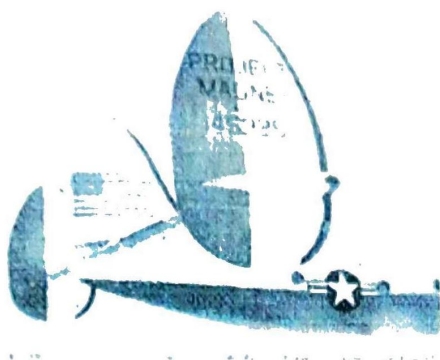
Members' Requests

In response to frequent queries, information is herewith provided on:

1. The Piri Reis map, an ancient chart discovered by Adm. Piri Reis, Turkish Navy, which shows that unknown cartographers long ago mapped various parts of the world, including Antarctica. The high degree of accuracy has led some authorities, including a former Navy Hydrographic Office expert, to consider the possibility of an aerial survey made thousands of years before recorded aircraft or space flights. The Piri Reis map was discussed some years ago on the Georgetown University radio forum, but the forum transcript is out of print. A photostat of the Piri Reis map, with much interesting background information, may be obtained from the Photo-duplication Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., at a cost between \$5 and \$6, depending on mailing charges involved.

2. The U.S. Department of Commerce translation of a Russian scientist's report on the so-called "Siberian meteorite" which in 1908 blasted a huge area in Siberia. The author and other scientists have suggested that the supposed gigantic meteorite actually was a nuclear-powered spaceship which crashed and exploded. According to the scientist-author, the large numbers of people who died after or during the "meteorite's" landing were victims of nuclear radiation. Copies of the U.S. translation may be obtained from the Office of Technical Services, Joint Publication Research Service, 1636 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. In ordering, ask for OTS No. 62-11-648, JPRS: 13480. Cost, 50¢ each.

The original observation by Kozyrev was acknowledged by many U.S. astronomers, since it was accompanied by photographs of the unusual spectrum. At that time, however, the view of such as Dr. D. H. Menzel of Harvard was that the cause was the escape of carbon dioxide or marsh gas, rather than volcano-like eruptions which would imply activity beneath the surface of the Moon. Just 2-1/2 weeks later, H. Percy Wilkins, the late British astronomer, described an intense reddish patch near the central peak of the crater Alphonsus like "some reddish substance has been spread over the area."



Each of the project Super Constellations is equipped with highly sensitive magnetometers to detect unusual magnetic variations, not only irregularities from the earth's magnetic field, but also magnetic forces from any sources above the earth. It was this later type of magnetic interference which Wilbert Smith and his associate engineers believed a result of sustained UFO operations over certain areas.

One important result from the U.S. program has been the discovery of peculiar magnetic forces from above the Key-West Caribbean area. Though no connection has been proved, this is the area where unexplained interference with aircraft compasses was reported by Navy flight leader shortly before his five-plane formation vanished.

This case is now familiar to most NICAP members. One day in late 1945, five Navy torpedo planes took off from Ft. Lauderdale Naval Air Station, for navigation practice over the Atlantic. The planes never returned. A large Coast-Guard flying boat searching for the missing aircraft also disappeared. No trace of the six planes was ever found, despite a long search by Navy carrier pilots and beach patrol.

During the fruitless navy investigation, it was brought out that radio conversation between the flight leader and another of the missing planes had been heard, indicating that the compasses of all five planes had ceased to function correctly. It was suggested that this strange interference might have kept the flight from finding its way back to Ft. Lauderdale, though this did not explain how the planes vanished.

Advisor Beck's report

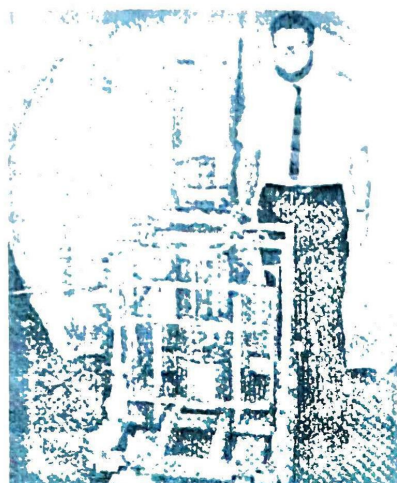
On August 22, 1963, Advisor Beck, attending a conference of electronic manufacturers at San Francisco, noted a Super Constellation on an auxiliary runway at the airport. Its tail bore the words "Project Magnet" with the identification number 145925. Using his Lockheed background. (he had tested Constellations) he managed to enter into a conversation with the plane's three pilots.

"Does 'Project Magnet' signify the same type of research by the Canadian Project

Magnet?" he asked.

"Yes, it is closely related," one pilot told him.

When he boarded the plane, Beck was introduced to a civilian scientist named Crow (first name not stated) who was in charge of the research equipment.



The Constellation, stated Engineer Crow, was one of a number equipped with highly sensitive magnetometers. Technical comparisons with World war 11 typed are omitted here, since even the WW11 equipment is still classified as secret. The Project magnet field, said Crow, was covering most of the globe, searching for magnetic "anomalies" -usually variations.

During the discussions, Beck reported, it was obvious that Crow and the pilots were aware that this project was part of the overall search for UFO information. Beck learned that Project magnet had a "cover story," like the famous U-2 spy-plane flights. (The U-2's, prior to being forced to land in Russia, were explained a high-altitude weather observation craft.) The Project Magnet planes were supposed to search for unknown errors in the earth's magnetic field, to correct navigational charts.

While this undoubtedly is a by-product, it can hardly explain such a large program. existing magnetic charts are generally accurate enough for safe navigation, and they are well supplemented by radio beacons, radar, Loran (long-range guidance) and other aids.

In addition, Engineer Crow, disclosed that several of our satellites are equipped with special magnetometers which, like the Project Magnet types, can detect interference from above the earth. (Such as might be caused by UFO operations.)

According to Engineer crow and the pilots, their Super Constellation operations

were arranged and paid for by the United States Navy. Whether all are Navy controlled, Beck did not learn; possibly NASA or the AF may also be involved.

If no other agency is concerned, it could mean that the Navy, barred by the AF from routine UFO evidence, has launched its own program to discover how UFOs are powered and controlled, and if they are able to interfere with earth-made aircraft. The project may also involve gravity research, since according to Einstein's Field Theory electricity, magnetism and gravity are all the same force, but in different forms.

The discovery by Advisor Beck raises the possibility of similar programs, projects created for behind-the-scenes UFO research while the AF automatically denies all UFO evidence. If any members have proof of such operations, or added Project Magnet facts, we would appreciate receiving the information as soon as possible.

Note: The equipment used in the flying Saucer observatory set up by Wilbert Smith in 1953 had according to one inner circle member, one piece of state-of-the-art equipment. A state-of-the-art magnetometer.

It should also be noted how many present day researchers point at the US Navy as a key player in the UFO game.

Project Magnet Official

The U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office has confirmed the existence of Project Magnet, an "Airborne Geomagnetic Survey," as an unclassified project allegedly not related to UFO investigation. In the previous edition of the UFO Investigator (Vol. 11 No.9) NICAP reported a link between this project and the Canadian government project of the same name, which was an avowed attempt to obtain scientific data on UFOs. Personnel of one of the U.S. project aircraft, a specially equipped Constellation, had admitted to Advisor Robert C. Beck that the two projects were "closely related." Mr. Beck was told that they were searching out magnetic anomalies, - disruptions of the earth's magnetic field, -emanating from above the earth.

In a letter to a NICAP member dated November 21, 1963, Cmdr. P.B. Everson, U.S.N., gave the following information:

- Project Magnet was initiated in 1951.
- Currently there are two aircraft employed in the Project Magnet operations, one C-121 and one C-54 type aircraft." (The C-121 presumably in the last issue).