

Cleaners, last night opened the way to the delivery of 4,000 laundry bundles and dry cleaning orders.

The men walked out last Monday to back demands for wage increases. The walkout meant the gradual layoff of 130 inside help.

The settlement raised the "front money"—a fixed sum exclusive of commissions—from \$4 to \$5 a week, with an additional \$2 Sept. 1, 1954. Commissions were raised by a half per cent to 11½ per cent of sales.

Increases are retroactive to Sept. 28, 1953, with an additional flat sum of \$25 paid to make up for retroactive pay prior to that date. The agreement runs to September, 1955.

cameramen and technicians concentrated at Ottawa during Friday and Saturday than have ever got together in Canada before.

For the first time, television cameras will be allowed to operate within the confines of parliament and every U.S. network, not to mention the Canadian, will be watching.

This is a third time a U.S. president has visited Canada, and coincidentally the third time that the present President has been here.

In 1946, the chief of staff of the U.S. Army, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, came to Ottawa, and in 1951, Dwight D. Eisenhower,

OTTAWA—Page 2

No Visitations

Saucer Spotting Station The Bunk, Says Solandt

By RALPH HYMAN

Quebec, Nov. 12 (Staff).—It was a good story while it lasted, but tonight truth caught up to rumor. Contrary to published reports, the Ottawa government has no intention of building a specially equipped plant at Shirley Bay, near Ottawa, to detect flying saucers.

One of Canada's top ranking scientists, Dr. O. M. Solandt, chairman of the Defense Research Board, said in an interview that there was not the slightest truth in the report that the government planned to build such a plant.

"We would be the first to know about it," Dr. Solandt said. "I can honestly say that we have found no information that we would accept as evidence of any extra-terrestrial visitations. I have said on previous occasions that I am keeping an open mind on the subject of flying saucers. This has been interpreted as meaning I have secret informa-

tion pointing to the existence of flying saucers. That is not true."

Dr. Solandt said that from the very beginning of the flying saucer rumors some years ago a careful check was kept by the government of all available information. Persons who claimed they had seen flying saucers were quietly interviewed and their stories checked and double checked.

"Nothing has occurred in all that investigation to create a belief in the existence of such phenomena," Dr. Solandt said.

"We are not saying they don't exist, but the onus is on those who say they do exist to bring forward the evidence. After all, one could dream up anything and say that no evidence exists to the contrary."

Incidentally, that flying saucer at the Avro plant in Malton is nothing of the sort. It is simply an unconventional type of aircraft.

Panmunjom, Nov. 12 (UP).—Staff advisers rejected their secret negotiation arrangements for the Korean conference today and turned talks back to the top-level talks.

Members of Arthur H. Hays Sulzberger's staff had said before the staff advisers took over negotiation Saturday that the U.S. envoy representing the UN would go if the advisers bogged down top-level negotiations did.

Kenneth Young, State Department Northeast Asia expert, said only that the six staff advisers "have been very helpful."

The advisers were assigned the task of drawing up an agenda for the current talks on arrangements for the political conference. Dean and Communist diplomats failed in 10 meetings to make progress.

Young said Dean and Kim Il-sung of North Korea and Huang I-chang of China would resume their talks tomorrow.

Dean and the Reds became locked at their first meeting Oct. 26—two days before the line for the start of the conference as set by the armistice agreement.

The Reds wanted first to discuss and settle their demand that the United Nations and Russia participate in the conference. Dean insisted that they first set the time and date for the conference and "exchange views" on its content.

Young said there would be no statement on what occurred in the closed meetings until tomorrow's plenary session.

Your Morning Sn

"Begging, eh? Well, ma'am, can help you. See that picture wood?"

"Yes, lady, I seen it."

"What grammar! You mean saw it."

"No, lady, you saw me, but you ain't seen me saw it."

excitement, but the overcast was down to 100 feet, and whatever was up there, and activating his instruments, could not be seen,

Later, while making an official statement, Smith was very careful in stating that the object "might" be a flying saucer, but was definitely not a plane. "It could have been a saucer -- and it also could have been a number of other things, including instrument failure. So we're checking," he reported.

During the next weeks the station staff will check and re-check all possible explanations. It will be a process of elimination, Smith said, in arriving at a conclusion. If it is proven that instrument failure cannot be blamed for the sharp deflection in the instrument, then the staff of the station will be faced with a question, an answer to which may give the first clues we have obtained in seven years.

But so far it hasn't been decided just what was in the sky over Ottawa causing such sudden and sharp unbalance in gravitational forces.

As I was writing this, a most interesting clipping arrived. One day after Smith made all those statements about the strange happenings at Shirley's Bay, he was interviewed by Irvin Shulman of the Montreal Star. Smith was talking about "misinformation" and declined to talk in terms of flying saucers.

"All we got was a wiggle on the machine," he said, and that the "something" in the sky or in the machine could have been "101 different things."

He still admitted that the "wiggle" was greater than that recorded by a passing plane. After reading this, one starts to wonder what caused this change in Smith's statements. One day previously he talked about saucers and related what happened in the station but the next day he hated the sound of the word "saucer." If the instruments, such as the gravimeter is registering "101 different things," then what is such an instrument good for, and why does the Canadian government spend all that money on a station which can record only one unimportant "wiggle" in ten months -- and a "wiggle" that can mean 101 different things?

Could it be that Smith was influenced, in regard to his second day's statements, by the same "higher authority" we so often hear about?

And getting back to the LaSanza story for a moment, we wonder about the RCAF investigator's statement about "classified information" with which the Italian immigrant's story didn't fit. Wonder just what "the information we have" could be?

CALLING SCIENCE FICTION FANS

To all readers who are also science fiction fans: If you belong to a fan club, please register the club with Orville W. Mosher, Dir., Project Fan Club, 1728 Mayfair, Emporia, Kansas. If you don't belong to such a club and would like to, Mr. Mosher may be able to give you information about a club near you.

NEW BRITISH SAUCER PUBLICATION

Markham House Press, Ltd., 31 Kings Road, London, S.W. 3, England, will publish an English counterpart of the French saucerzine, OURANUS. The new bi-monthly zine, titled URANUS, is available at \$1.50 for six issues. It will be edited by E. Biddle, 1513 High Road, London, N. 20, England.

THE SAUCERIAN also recommends another British publication, FLYING SAUCER NEWS, now the official publication of the British Flying Saucer Bureau. It is still edited by Richard Hughes, who is addressed at 42 Rothbury Rd., Hove 3, Sussex, England.

THE
WIL
RUM
COLUM

--By R. M.

This column as a catch-all for checked information arriving almost daily. Though most of are wild indeed, a good chance of them being true. Wild Rumor Column a place to print a reason or another.

In response pictured above, SFzine, an amateur kicked out of the uncited somewhat arms, legs and extra ARE grippers. Heos happen to be life support, insight, a mouth that floats

Now that you his column:

WILD RUMOR: tary--Top Secret, under guard.

WILD RUMOR: Tha Air Force to study M

WILD RUMOR: Tha shower us with cosmi

WILD RUMOR: Tha works in plain cloth of flying saucers af

COPIED FROM THE AMERICAN HERALD
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Establishment of a Canadian government observatory for flying saucers, the first in the world, has been announced.

"There is a very high degree of probability that flying saucers are real objects, and a 60% probability that they are alien vehicles," Wilbert B. Smith, scientist appointed to supervise the new saucer sighting station said.

He said that the federal transport department, in which he was in charge of the telecommunications broadcast and measurement section, receives constant reports of flying saucers.

"The optical illusion explanation is lovely," he said, "but in every sighting there is a factor that precludes this explanation. We have decided to try and learn exactly what they are."

Canada's sighting station is being located at Shirley Bay, on the Ottawa river ten miles west of Ottawa. Associated with Smith in the project, which is under the transport department and the defense research board will be a theoretical physicist and a specialist in gravitational studies.

A 24-hour watch will be kept for the saucers. Specially built equipment is wired to alarm bells. The equipment includes an ionospheric reactor, electronic devices for the measurement of sounds, a gamma ray detector, a gravimeter and other paraphernalia.

Jet planes may be sent up to investigate any saucer reported by the station, from the field near Ottawa.

Smith said that he does not rule out the possibility that the saucers may come from outer space.

- - - - -

Eugene Griffin in the Chicago Daily Tribune

Winnipeg Free Press
August 10, 1954

FLYING SAUCER STATION GETS A POSER

Ottawa (CP) Is Canada the first country in the world to record a flying saucer with instruments?

That question is being debated here today after the transport department's flying saucer sighting station reported that it had detected an unexplained object in the atmosphere over Ottawa Sunday.

Wilbur Smith, engineer in charge of broadcast and measurement section of the transport department, said that the saucer station gravimeter was tripped at 3:01 P.M.

" We are now trying to find out if there was a failure somewhere in the instrument," he said. " If it turns out that there was no failure then I don't know what it was that passed over."

excitement, but the overcast was down to 100 feet, and whatever was up there, and activating his instruments, could not be seen,

Later, while making an official statement, Smith was very careful in stating that the object "might" be a flying saucer, but was definitely not a plane. "It could have been a saucer -- and it also could have been a number of other things, including instrument failure. So we're checking," he reported.

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THE
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--By R. M.

This column as a catch-all for checked information arriving almost daily. Though most of them are wild indeed, a good chance of them being true. Wild Rumor Column a place to print a reason or another.

In response pictured above, SFanzine, an amateur kicked out of the unclassified somewhat arms, legs and ex ARE grippers. Heo happen to be life support, insight, a mouth that floa

Now that you his column:

WILD RUMOR: tary--Top Secret, under guard.

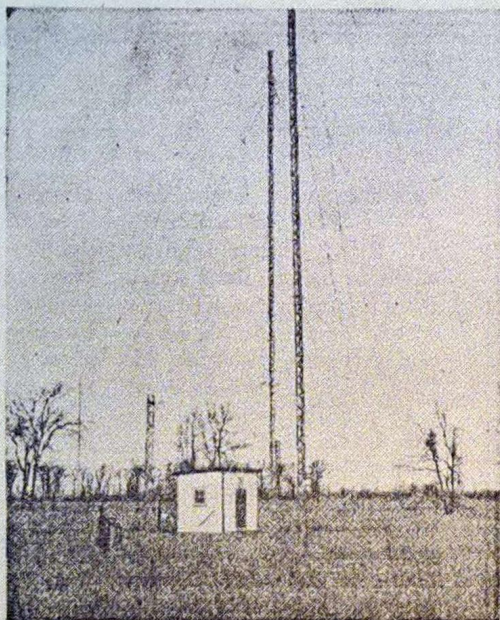
WILD RUMOR: The Air Force to study

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WILD RUMOR: The works in plain cloth of flying saucers a

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Aerials and supports at site of Canada's "Project Magnet" tower over small building housing complex electronic equipment. Devices can be used to detect possible magnetic propulsion of flying discs. Photo by Capital Press Service.



CANADA

HUNTS for SAUCERS

Dozens of flying saucer reports have resulted in the creation of a Canadian flying saucer observatory.

IN a tiny building only 12 feet square at Shirley's Bay, 10 miles north of Ottawa, is housed one of the most unusual collection of instruments ever crammed into so small a space. It is the world's first flying saucer observatory.

The sighting station went into operation with little fanfare. At first Canadian Government offi-

By John C. Ross

cials were inclined to dismiss the very existence of the station as a figment of the imagination. On the day before it opened, Dr. C. M. Solandt, chairman of the Defense Research Board, professed complete ignorance of the project. "Nothing to do with the Defense

Fate May 54.

SPECIAL SAUCER REPORT

Research Board," he said.

True enough, it turned out. The station was constructed by the National Research Council and officially announced by the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport. Mr. Chevrier did not explain the denial of the project by Dr. Solandt, who was quick to modify his statement, explaining only that his board was not involved in the project.

"However, we are continuing to study new reports (of flying saucers)," he admitted, "and are alert to the possibilities of discoveries of that nature."

Meanwhile, reports of new saucer sightings have been coming in from all over Canada.

In North Bay, Ont., the *Daily Nugget* has a file of 16 persons who have reported sighting orange-colored discs. The newspaper says that all the accounts check closely in size, color, speed and flying behavior.

One North Bay citizen late in October told of a dozen night sightings of a "funny orange globe" which came out of the northeastern skies, wandered back and forth across the horizon, then vanished.

In the fall of 1951, three persons reported a day-time sighting over Lake Nipissing. Each saw it from a different shore and did not know

of the other reports. And each reported a silver, round-shaped star going through strange maneuvers.

Orange-red discs have appeared over the Royal Canadian Air Force Jet Base on North Bay several times. Once such an object circled, dived and zig-zagged over the field for eight minutes. Another time a disc approached from the southwest, stopped, hovered over the field, reversed direction, and disappeared in a climbing turn.

It is dozens of such reports that have resulted in creation of Canada's flying saucer observatory—some call it a "dish watching" station. Management of the station is under the Canadian saucer project, called "Project Magnet." Project Magnet was given formal recognition three years ago by the Department of Transport on an understanding that it be confined to the broadcast and measurement section of the tele-communications division of the department and that no appropriation of public funds be required for its support. Actually, Project Magnet was created to investigate the possibility of discs powered by magnetic propulsion.

Tremendously complex and expensive equipment has gone into the tiny building at Shirley's Bay. The equipment is designed to de-

tect gamma rays, magnetic fluctuations, radio noises and gravity or mass changes in the atmosphere.

Installed in the little structure is an ionospheric reactor to determine the height, pattern and conduct of the ionized layer of gases several hundred miles in the atmosphere.

There is a new-type instrument called a gravometer, imported from Sweden, to measure the earth's gravity; a magnetometer, to record the variations in the earth's magnetic field; a radio set running full volume at 530 kilocycles to pick up any radio noises, and a counter to detect cosmic rays from the outer atmosphere.

Peter Dempson of the *Telegram* staff reports that all the instruments are connected with a control panel filled with lights, dials and other instruments which record the individual findings on paper.

The station is not manned, but is connected directly by an alarm bell system with the nearby ionosphere station at Shirley's Bay, where a staff of telecommunication experts are on 24-hour duty.

Eventually, relays will carry the information recorded by the instruments in the sighting station to the main building. Any unusual variation in the information they provide will trigger the ionosphere recorder — an instrument which transmits a radio signal 250 miles into the sky. The signal

FATE

bounces off the heavy layers in the ionosphere and is reflected back to be picked up by a radar-like instrument. Officials believe that it would record any flying saucer in the area.

"If anything should happen, the findings of this recorder would prove very valuable," one official said.

The effective range of the other instruments is limited to about 50 miles.

Wilbert B. Smith, engineer in charge of the project, believes that on a basis of past reports there is a 90 to 95 per cent probability that the sighted phenomena which the station is set up to observe actually do exist. Mr. Smith's official position is engineer in charge of the telecommunications division of the Canadian Department of Transport. He and members of his staff have conducted saucer investigations for five years as a hobby and Project Magnet now represents the Canadian Government's official seal of approval on their efforts. Smith himself believes that there is a 60 per cent probability that flying saucers are "alien vehicles."

Top Canadian scientists, including Dr. C. J. MacKenzie, former head of the National Research Council and the Canadian Atomic Energy Project, have consistently refused to ridicule saucer reports.

"My own opinion is that the re-

CANADA HUNTS FOR SAUCERS

ports are valid," Smith told Gerald Waring, Canadian news writer. "The optical illusion explanation is lovely, but in every sighting there is always some factor which rules it out. So we've decided to learn just what flying saucers are."

Because of the comparatively large number of saucer sightings in Canada, and despite the fact that most of his instruments have only a 50-mile range, Smith predicts that his instruments will report at least one saucer within a year.

He points out a fact which may or may not be significant — that saucer sightings increase when Planet Mars is nearest to Earth. These close approaches occur every 26 months. Next summer Mars will come within 40 million miles of Earth, and in 1956 it will come within 35 million miles.

Others aiding Engineer Smith include Dr. James Watt, theoretical physicist with the Research Board; John H. Thompson, technical information expert on telecommunications; Prof. J. T. Wilson of the University of Toronto, and Dr. G. D. Garland, gravity

specialist with the Dominion Observatory.

The Shirley's Bay observatory had its first major test in January, just two months after it was established. A ball of fire flashed across Ontario, Quebec, and New York state in the early dawn and may have fallen into Georgian Bay. Startled residents of Ontario and Quebec called police and radio stations for an explanation. From Parry Sound came reports of an explosion "like a bomb."

The observatory was able to report that it was a meteor. Director Smith said that the object was noted at the flying saucer station but failed to register on the delicate instruments, indicating that it definitely was not a saucer.

"Not a squiggle on our electronic devices," Smith said. "If it had been a saucer, our recorder would have shown it." Smith pointed out that his station's electronic devices would not detect meteors unless they were of "great mass" and passed very close.

This leaves no doubt whatever that the little building on Shirley's Bay is a flying saucer station only.

YOLK JACKPOT

MRS. H. L. THORNTON of Greenville, S. C., was surprised when she found that one of a dozen eggs which she had purchased at a supermarket had a double yolk. Then she found she had hit the jackpot — all 12 eggs had double yolks.

no scientific basis to believe they were optical illusions. He came to the following conclusion:

It appears then, that we are faced with a substantial probability of the real existence of extra-terrestrial vehicles, regardless of whether or not they fit into our scheme of things. Such vehicles of necessity must use technology considerably in advance of what we have . . .⁴

There appears to have been no immediate official reaction to Smith's Project Magnet report, either from his own Department of Transport or from Solandt at the Canadian Defence Research Board; the report was neither endorsed nor rejected. Evidence that it was indeed submitted to the DRB is contained in a memorandum dated September 15, 1969, which stated that those wishing to see a copy of the Magnet final report would have to make an appointment with Dr. Peter Millman of the Canadian National Research Council. How Millman obtained a copy and his involvement in the whole affair will be explored later. For now, suffice to say that Millman had been recruited by Solandt to assist in the study of the UFOs.

Although Solandt remained silent on Smith's report, he must have felt there was merit in what Smith was doing, for on November 12, 1953, the following telegram was issued to the world news services:

In a few weeks an observatory which, it is hoped, will elucidate the mystery of the flying saucers, will begin its work at Shirley's Bay, about twelve miles from Ottawa . . . directed by Mr. Wilbert Smith . . . Smith has made the following statement: "The odds are sixty to a hundred that they [flying saucers] are extra-terrestrial vehicles."⁵

Station

Solandt, through the DRB, had provided Smith with the building he was going to use for his research station. The leak of this news about the station violated Solandt's request for secrecy. Smith had talked to the press and to Keyhoe again about work which was to have remained quiet. At the time, when asked, Solandt denied any knowledge of the existence of the research station.

As a scientist, Smith was hoping to obtain hard data which would provide some insight into the mode of operation and propulsion of the saucers. He stocked his research station with equipment from another project which had been discontinued, as well as some instruments made up in his laboratory or borrowed from the University of Toronto. His plan was to measure for anomalous electrical, magnetic, or radioactive disturbances which might indicate the presence of an alien vehicle. But first, because of the contents of the press release, he was compelled to write a memorandum to his department's controller of telecommunications, explaining how the press had found out.

Smith wrote in his memo that with the exception of a few highly significant sightings which remained classified, the security classification in the United States had been downgraded considerably. He pointed out that his own theoretical work on the subject had been discussed openly in scientific circles and that the exchange with other scientists had been beneficial. Finally, he noted that the press had learned of the existence of his work through a book called *Flying Saucers from Outer Space* by Major Keyhoe, with whom he had discussed his research plans.

Smith added in his memo that he had been inundated by the press since the publication of Keyhoe's book, and felt it best to answer questions with the facts, to avoid any wild speculation. He told reporters that the project was using reclaimed equipment, with no significant amount of funding. He ended his memo by stating his belief that the public was aware of the high

Aug 8, 1954

Kegon Barnister wins miler mile 3:58.8

Aug 10, 1954

"Did We Trip a Flying Saucer?"
Aug 9. (CP)

Aug 10.

Is Canada the first country in the world to record a flying saucer with instruments?

That is the question that is being debated here today...

Mr. Smith said he is convinced the deflection on the gravimeter was not caused by an aircraft. It was either something scientists did not know or an instrument failure.

"We are now trying attempting to find out if there was a failure somewhere in the instrument. If it turns out that there was no failure, then I don't know what it was that passed overhead."

I dashed over to ~~the~~ ^{look at the} instrument. The deflection in the line (drawn by an electronically operated pen) was greater and more pronounced than we have seen even when a large aircraft has passed overhead.

MAZE OF INSTRUMENTS IN TINY SHACK HUNTS FOR SAUCERS--OTTAWA

By BRUCE MACDONALD
Star Staff Correspondent

Ottawa, Nov. 14—The world's first flying saucer sighting station, the unwanted, virtually disowned, child of the Canadian government, yesterday went into operation at Shirley's Bay, 10 miles northwest of here.

In a small, inconspicuous, white-framed shack, an elaborate maze of instruments was set in motion in an attempt to prove or disprove scientifically that reports of strange and weird flying saucers are true.

Officials Sheepish

Sheepish government officials, reluctant to confess that they regard stories of flying saucers as anything but utter nonsense, have been inclined to dismiss the very existence of the sighting station with a snort and a sweep of the hand.

Only yesterday, Dr. O. M. Solandt, chairman of the Defence Research board, was quoted as saying reports of the station's establishment were completely untrue. Later he claimed he actually had said such a station was not being operated by his department and he personally had no knowledge of its existence.

Hon. Lionel Chevrier, minister of transport, confessed his department had set up the saucer

(Continued on Page 39)

MAZE OF GADGETS WATCH FOR SAUCERS

(Continued from Page 21)
detection post, but disclaimed responsibility for conceiving it. "We are doing the work for the National Research council," he asserted.

"Project Magnet"

Regardless of who fathered "Project Magnet"—code name for the development of a flying disc powered by electromagnetic propulsion — the project did begin operation yesterday.

An official with the department of transport said the instruments had been assembled specifically for the detection of flying saucers and would serve no other scientific purpose.

Since the effective range of the instruments is limited to a radius of some 50 miles, their failure to detect the flight of a flying saucer would not prove they did not exist. Hence it follows that the station has been established on the theory that some phenomena might be occurring for which there is at present no rational explanation.

Wilbur B. Smith, an official with the telecommunications division of the department of transport and engineer in charge of the project, has concluded that on the basis of reports received in the past there is a 90 to 95 per cent. probability the sighted phenomena actually did exist.

Not Impressive Looking

The sighting station is ludicrously small and insignificant to be engaged in such a project, nor is the outward appearance of its equipment particularly impressive.

The instruments include a gravimeter imported from Sweden to measure the earth's gravity, a magnetometer to record variations in the earth's magnetic field, a radio set running full volume at 530 kilocycles to pick up any radio noises, and a counter to detect cosmic rays from the outer atmosphere.

All the instruments are connected with a control panel heavy with lights and dials and with another instrument which records their individual findings on paper. At present this graphic

record is checked at least once a day by the men operating the nearby ionosphere recording station.

Will "Fire" Recorder

Eventually, relays will carry the information recorded by the instruments in the sighting station to the main building, where ionospheric conditions are studied 24 hours a day. Any unusual variation in the information thus transmitted will automatically "fire" the ionosphere recorder, which will provide additional information about the possible existence of flying saucers.

The ionosphere recorder is an instrument which transmits a radio signal 250 miles into the sky. Bouncing off the heavy layers in the ionosphere, the signal returns to earth and is picked up on a radar-like instrument. Those in charge of the project believe that if a flying saucer was in the area it would upset their usual findings.

"If anything should happen, the findings of this recorder would prove very valuable," said one official.

TORONTO DAILY STAR

14 NOV. 1953

Ottawa Constructing Flying Saucer

From the Ottawa Bureau of
The Sudbury Daily Star

OTTAWA — Ottawa is planning to track down the truth of the flying saucer mystery — "just in case."

That's the substance of the transport department's announcement Wednesday that a flying saucer sighting station is to be built at the department's electronics establishment at Shirley Bay, 10 miles west from the capital on the Ottawa River. The transport department is to operate the new base in conjunction with the Defence Research Board.

Responsible for procurement and installation of equipment, some of it new in the field of electronics

is Wilbert B. Smith, engineer in charge of the broadcast and measurement section of the telecommunications division of the transport department.

Associated with him are Dr. James Watt, theoretical physicist of the Defence Research Board; Professor J. T. Wilson, of the University of Toronto; Dr. G. D. Garland, gravitational expert at the mines and technical survey department's and Dominion observatory; and other men prominent in the field of science and astrophysics.

The flying saucer sighting station has been equipped with an ionospheric recorder to measure the height, activity and change in the

ionized layer of gases 60 miles from the earth's surface. The ionospheric detector will also record gamma ray radiation.

Other equipment includes an electronic device to measure known and unknown radio-noises; a gamma ray detector and a gravimeter.

This gravimeter is a new device, built by the staff of the station with the assistance of Professor Wilson of the U of T.

It is a device new to electronics and will measure the acceleration and deceleration of gravity.

The equipment is wired to alarm bells in the nearby ionosphere station where a staff stands by on 24-hour duty.

The thing started as a hobby five years ago, but as Smith explained, the recurrent manifestation of unexplained celestial phenomena (flying saucers) has so interested men of science that the transport department has been assigned money, men and equipment to probe the mystery.

Some months ago, Defence Research Board Chairman Dr. O. J. Solandt and former National Research Council President Dean J. MacKenzie, in discussing flying saucers, refused to join the scoffers who contend there is nothing but imagination and/or optical illusion to the phenomena.

Both insisted they neither b

er Sighting Station—Just in Case

ved not disbelieved the actuality of the saucers.

Their position was they didn't know. They admitted there was certain "interesting" evidence, and the Defence Research Board for more than two years has been investigating it.

Assignment of the saucer station is given transport, by the board, because this department has the trained personnel — ship captains at sea and on the lakes, men in the meteorological stations from the equator to the pole, and agents in all parts of Canada — to make word and report saucer sightings. The station will be in operation within a few weeks, and ready

when summer brings another flurry of flying saucers.

Mr. Smith said the laboratory is 12 feet square and is located about 200 feet from the transport department's ionospheric observatory at Shirley's Bay.

"The building and equipment cost practically nothing," he said, "because we had most of it on hand from a previous project. All of the recording equipment is automatic and merely require servicing by officials of the ionospheric observatory."

Mr. Smith said the equipment is designed to detect gamma rays, magnet fluctuations, radio noises and gravity or mass changes in the

atmosphere. Later, he said, "We will attempt to detect high level ionization effects in the upper atmosphere."

NO REAL PROOF

Mr. Smith said scientists do not believe there is any real proof that flying saucers exist or are interplanetary. However, he said "There is a high degree of probability that they do exist and are interplanetary."

"If they are interplanetary they must work on some technology which has something in common with our own basic physics," he said. "If that is so our equipment will be able to detect them."

Mr. Smith said the experiment

was a "shot in the dark." It is possible, he added, "that we will obtain some clues which will help us to determine whether saucers exist."

OTTAWA, Ontario, August 10, 1954.

Dear Sir:

1. For the past three and a half years the Department of Transport has carried on an investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects. Considerable data was collected and analysed and many attempts were made to fit these data into some sort of pattern. However, it has not been possible to reach any definite conclusion, and since new data appear to be similar to data already studied, there seems to be little point in carrying the investigation any further on an official level.

2. It has therefore been decided that the Department of Transport will discontinue any further study of Unidentified Flying Objects and Project Magnet, which was set up for this purpose, will be dropped. However, Mr. W.B. Smith, P.O. Box 51, City View, Ontario will continue to receive and catalogue any future data on a purely unofficial basis.

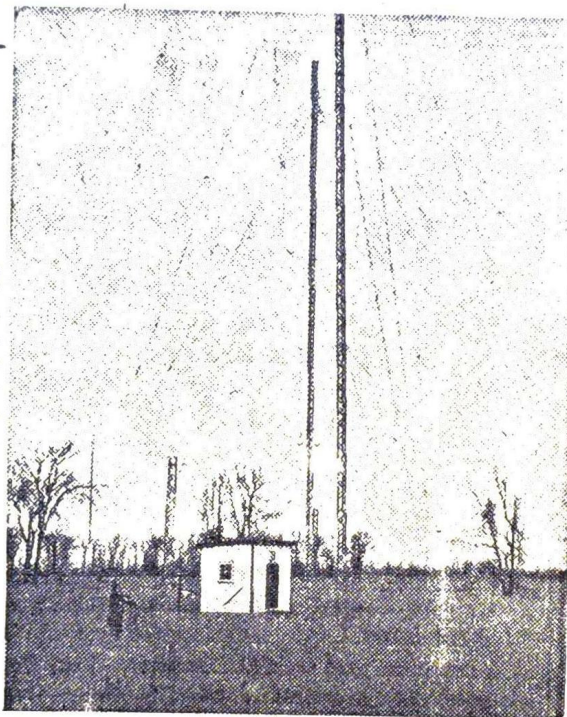
Yours very truly,

Controller of Telecommunications

Above to the mimeographed and sent to correspondents.
Would also serve as Press Release.

May 54.

Aerials and supports at site of Canada's "Project Magnet" tower over small building housing complex electronic equipment. Devices can be used to detect possible magnetic propulsion of flying discs. Photo by Capital Press Service.



CANADA HUNTS for SAUCERS

*Dozens of flying saucer reports have resulted
in the creation of a Canadian flying saucer observatory.*

IN a tiny building only 12 feet square at Shirley's Bay, 10 miles north of Ottawa, is housed one of the most unusual collection of instruments ever crammed into so small a space. It is the world's first flying saucer observatory.

The sighting station went into operation with little fanfare. At first Canadian Government offi-

cials were inclined to dismiss the very existence of the station as a figment of the imagination. On the day before it opened, Dr. C. M. Solandt, chairman of the Defense Research Board, professed complete ignorance of the project. "Nothing to do with the Defense

By John C. Ross

Research Board," he said.

True enough, it turned out. The station was constructed by the National Research Council and officially announced by the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport. Mr. Chevrier did not explain the denial of the project by Dr. Solandt, who was quick to modify his statement, explaining only that his board was not involved in the project.

"However, we are continuing to study new reports (of flying saucers)," he admitted, "and are alert to the possibilities of discoveries of that nature."

Meanwhile, reports of new saucer sightings have been coming in from all over Canada.

In North Bay, Ont., the *Daily Nugget* has a file of 16 persons who have reported sighting orange-colored discs. The newspaper says that all the accounts check closely in size, color, speed and flying behavior.

One North Bay citizen late in October told of a dozen night sightings of a "funny orange globe" which came out of the northeastern skies, wandered back and forth across the horizon, then vanished.

In the fall of 1951, three persons reported a day-time sighting over Lake Nipissing. Each saw it from a different shore and did not know

SPECIAL SAUCER REPORT

of the other reports. And each reported a silver, round-shaped star going through strange maneuvers.

Orange-red discs have appeared over the Royal Canadian Air Force Jet Base on North Bay several times. Once such an object circled, dived and zig-zagged over the field for eight minutes. Another time a disc approached from the southwest, stopped, hovered over the field, reversed direction, and disappeared in a climbing turn.

It is dozens of such reports that have resulted in creation of Canada's flying saucer observatory—some call it a "dish watching" station. Management of the station is under the Canadian saucer project, called "Project Magnet." Project Magnet was given formal recognition three years ago by the Department of Transport on an understanding that it be confined to the broadcast and measurement section of the telecommunications division of the department and that no appropriation of public funds be required for its support. Actually, Project Magnet was created to investigate the possibility of discs powered by magnetic propulsion.

Tremendously complex and expensive equipment has gone into the tiny building at Shirley's Bay. The equipment is designed to de-

fect gamma rays, magnetic fluctuations, radio noises and gravity or mass changes in the atmosphere.

Installed in the little structure is an ionospheric reactor to determine the height, pattern and conduct of the ionized layer of gases several hundred miles in the atmosphere.

There is a new-type instrument called a gravometer, imported from Sweden, to measure the earth's gravity; a magnetometer, to record the variations in the earth's magnetic field; a radio set running full volume at 530 kilocycles to pick up any radio noise, and a counter to detect cosmic rays from the outer atmosphere.

Peter Dempson of the *Telegraph* staff reports that all the instruments are connected with a control panel filled with lights, dials, and other instruments which record the individual findings on paper.

The station is not manned, but is connected directly by an alarm bell system with the nearby ionosphere station at Shirley's Bay, where a staff of telecommunication experts are on 24-hour duty.

Eventually, relays will carry the information recorded by the instruments in the sighting station to the main building. Any unusual variation in the information they provide will trigger the ionosphere recorder, an instrument which transmits a radio signal 250 miles into the sky. The signal

bounces off the heavy layers in the ionosphere and is reflected back to be picked up by a radar-like instrument. Officials believe that it would record any flying saucer in the area.

"If anything should happen, the findings of this recorder would prove very valuable," one official said.

The effective range of the other instruments is limited to about 50 miles.

Wilbert B. Smith, engineer in charge of the project, believes that on a basis of past reports there is a 90 to 95 per cent probability that the sighted phenomena which the station is set up to observe actually do exist. Mr. Smith's official position is engineer in charge of the telecommunications division of the Canadian Department of Transport. He and members of his staff have conducted saucer investigations for five years as a hobby and Project Magnet now represents the Canadian Government's official seal of approval on their efforts. Smith himself believes that there is a 60 per cent probability that flying saucers are "alien vehicles."

Top Canadian scientists, including Dr. C. J. MacKenzie, former head of the National Research Council and the Canadian Atomic Energy Project, have consistently refused to ridicule saucer reports.

"My own opinion is that the re-

ports are valid," Smith told Gerald Waring, Canadian news writer. "The optical illusion explanation is lovely, but in every sighting there is always some factor which rules it out. So we've decided to learn just what flying saucers are."

Because of the comparatively large number of saucer sightings in Canada, and despite the fact that most of his instruments have only a 50-mile range, Smith predicts that his instruments will report at least one saucer within a year.

He points out a fact which may or may not be significant — that saucer sightings increase when Planet Mars is nearest to Earth. These close approaches occur every 26 months. Next summer Mars will come within 40 million miles of Earth, and in 1956 it will come within 35 million miles.

Others aiding Engineer Smith include Dr. James Watt, theoretical physicist with the Research Board; John H. Thompson, technical information expert on telecommunications; Prof. J. T. Wilson of the University of Toronto, and Dr. C. D. Garland, gravity

specialist with the Dominion Observatory.

The Shirley's Bay observatory had its first major test in January, just two months after it was established. A ball of fire flashed across Ontario, Quebec, and New York state in the early dawn and may have fallen into Georgian Bay. Startled residents of Ontario and Quebec called police and radio stations for an explanation. From Parry Sound came reports of an explosion "like a bomb."

The observatory was able to report that it was a meteor. Director Smith said that the object was noted at the flying saucer station but failed to register on the delicate instruments, indicating that it definitely was not a saucer.

"Not a squiggle on our electronic devices," Smith said. "If it had been a saucer, our recorder would have shown it." Smith pointed out that his station's electronic devices would not detect meteors unless they were of "great mass" and passed very close.

This leaves no doubt whatever that the little building on Shirley's Bay is a flying saucer station only.



YOLK JACKPOT

MRS. H. L. THORNTON of Greenville, S. C., was surprised when she found that one of a dozen eggs which she had purchased at a supermarket had a double yolk. Then she found she had hit the jackpot — all 12 eggs had double yolks.

E

EARTH VERSUS THE FLYING SAUCERS

When his publisher sold his best-selling *Flying Saucers from Outer Space* (1953) to Clover Productions in Hollywood, **Donald E. Keyhoe** was assured that the result would be a documentary film which would accurately represent the UFO phenomenon. Instead, director Fred F. Sears created a black-and-white B science-fiction film, *Earth vs. the Flying Saucers* (1956), in which hostile aliens try to take over the world. Their scheme is foiled by a heroic scientist (played by Hugh Marlowe) who invents an antimagnetic weapon able to shoot down their spaceships. At the climax, in Washington, D.C., flying saucers crash into a variety of national monuments, to impressive effect given the movie's low budget.

To the extent that the movie bore any resemblance to what witnesses actually were reporting, it *was* accurate, but Keyhoe was not amused. In a letter to the UFO community, he complained, "I never heard the title until the picture was finished. I did not serve as a technical director, as some FS [flying saucer] magazines have stated. I did not go to Hollywood, never talked with the producer, director or anyone else out there, after [publisher Henry] Holt signed the contract. I did agree to make personal appearances if the film was, as I was told, documentary—a dramatized version of the 'search for the truth.' I have not seen the film and from what I've heard about it, I don't intend to" ("Keyhoe vs.," 1957; "Keyhoe-on," 1956). He tried without success to have his name removed from the opening credits.

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EDWARDS, FRANK ALLYN (1908-1967)

Frank Edwards, a famous radio broadcaster of the 1950s, was an early champion of flying saucers, a close friend of pioneering ufologist **Donald E. Keyhoe**, and a board member, from 1956 until his death, of the **National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena**. He also wrote one of the best-selling UFO books of all time, *Flying Saucers—Serious Business* (1966).

Edwards was born in Mattoon, Illinois, in 1908 to a railroad family. As a boy he developed an interest in radio. In 1923 he got his first job as an announcer, on KDKA radio in Pittsburgh, and two years later, at Louisville's tiny WLAP, he became one of the first newscasters. The station was so small that it could not afford a news service; on his way to work young Edwards would buy out-of-town newspapers and rewrite the stories for early-evening broadcast. His tenure there, as at KDKA, was short, though he returned for a few months in 1927 and again two years later.

He worked at an assortment of jobs during the 1930s and during World War II the U.S. Treasury Department sent him on a tour as toastmaster. He also began doing Sunday-afternoon broadcast commentary for the Mutual Broadcasting System from Louisville's WGRC. In 1944 he moved on to Indianapolis and WIBC and then to WISH in the same city. In November 1948, back at WIBC, Edwards became a nightly newscaster for Mutual and on January 2, 1950, began broadcasting commentary out of Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Labor (AFL).

Just before he left Indianapolis, he obtained an advance copy of Donald Keyhoe's "The Flying Saucers Are Real," scheduled to be published in the January issue of *True* and destined to be the single most influential magazine article ever written on the subject. Edwards was the first person to report the article's startling conclusions—that UFOs are extra-

terrestrial visitors, and the Air Force knows it but won't admit it—and his scoop made the press wires.

Over the next four years Edwards mentioned UFOs often on his broadcasts. Meanwhile, despite his considerable listenership, his superiors at the AFL grew ever more displeased with his freewheeling commentary. In late 1951 he was given an "assistant" who read all the scripts and approved them before they could be read on the air. By the spring of 1954, Edwards would write in his autobiography, "The AFL censor began pressing for more international malarkey in the broadcasts, including twelve such 'suggestions' in one program. More foreign news, more puff stories for a few AFL chieftains, less of the material that had made the program one of the nation's top radio news shows" (Edwards, 1956a). On August 7 Edwards sent George Meany of the AFL Executive Council a letter of resignation, effective at the end of the next 13-week broadcasting cycle. In response, on the eleventh, Meany fired him, effective immediately.

Edwards's attorney put out a statement to the press giving his client's reasons for the less-than-amicable parting: "Mr. Edwards finds Mr. Meany's demands totally unacceptable because they varied and violated the terms of his contract, and, in practice, amounted to a directive to slant the news to fit Meany's personal ambitions, animosities and prejudices" (*ibid.*) For its part the AFL complained that Edwards "failed to differentiate clearly between news and opinion." At a press conference, in an apparently off-the-cuff remark, Meany said he had fired Edwards because "he talked too much about flying saucers," but this evidently was not the real reason. Edwards would point out that "I broadcast only 17 such brief reports in eight and a half months of 1954" (Edwards, 1957).

He joined the staff of Hullinger Productions, a Washington-based company which had been formed to make news-oriented television movies. The pilot program consisted of a debate between Keyhoe and airline pilot/UFO witness William Nash on one side and debunkers Willy Ley (a popular science writer) and Jonathan Leonard (*Time's* science editor). Despite initial enthusiasm the production company was unable to sell the show to the networks. Edwards suspected that the Pentagon, never happy with his public charges of a UFO cover-up, had used its

influence to kill the show. Soon afterwards he felt his suspicions had been confirmed when he was invited to lunch by a "fellow who called himself General Gamble." Gamble offered him a high-level job with the Defense Department at \$18,500 a year starting salary, plus expenses. He would be his own boss and could fly free on military aircraft. Gamble would not tell him, however, what the job was. A captain who accompanied Gamble would say only that the job was an unusual one.

Edwards claimed to have recorded the conversation with a concealed tape recorder. He asked, "How do you fellows know that I have any special qualifications for this job you're talking about?" According to Edwards, the general replied, "You have shown a lot of interest in it.... You have often mentioned it in your broadcasts—that is why we have contacted you." The captain added that the job would take him to some out-of-the-way places where he would see things few people had seen. He would, of course, be sworn to secrecy. Edwards turned down the job offer (*ibid.*).

He returned to Indianapolis, where he would live for the rest of his life, working as a commentator on local radio and television stations. From 1959 to 1961 he resumed broadcasting for Mutual. He also kept himself busy writing on UFOs and other unexplained phenomena, contributing more than 40 articles to the pulp digest *Fate* between 1957 and 1963. He also wrote an autobiography, *My First 10,000,000 Sponsors* (1956), and the first of three books consisting of short chapters on various "true mysteries," *Strangest of All* (1956)—a format that would be widely imitated, most successfully by Brad Steiger, in the 1960s and 1970s.

In 1966, with public interest in UFOs fueled by an ongoing wave of sightings, his *Flying Saucers—Serious Business* hit the best-seller lists. Despite its popular success the book was criticized by ufologists for its many factual errors and careless reporting. Coral Lorenzen of the **Aerial Phenomena Research Organization** characterized it as "catastrophic to researchers who deal with facts" (Lorenzen, 1966). A follow-up book, *Flying Saucers—Here and Now!*, appeared the next year.

Edwards died on June 23, 1967.

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ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

In late July or early August 1948, in the wake of the July 25 **Chiles-Whitted sighting**, in which a cigar-shaped UFO with portholes and a flaming exhaust nearly collided with an Eastern Airlines DC-3 over Montgomery, Alabama, personnel at **Project Sign**, the U.S. Air Force's first known UFO project, drafted an intelligence report, an "estimate of the situation."

The estimate of the situation was, according to **Edward J. Ruppelt**, who headed the later **Project Blue Book**, a "rather thick document with a black cover ... printed on legal-sized paper. Stamped across the front were the words TOP SECRET" (Ruppelt, 1956). After reviewing reports from scientists, pilots, and other credible observers, it concluded that the best evidence indicated an extraterrestrial origin for UFOs.

The report made its way through channels until it got to Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, who rejected it on the grounds that its authors had not proven their case. Some months later it was declassified and all copies were ordered to be burned, though, Ruppelt noted, a "few copies, one of which I saw, were kept as mementos of the golden days of the UFOs." This turn of events caused proponents of interplanetary visitation to go out of official favor and to be reassigned. Officers who considered UFOs to be misinterpreted mundane phenomena rose to power in **Project Grudge**, which replaced Sign.

No copies of this near-legendary document have surfaced since, though its existence has been confirmed by Dewey J. Fournet, Jr., who as an Air Force major in the Pentagon served as liaison with the official UFO project headquartered at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio (Hall, 1964; "New Debunking Campaign," 1960/1961). Nonetheless for years the Air Force, which by the mid-1950s would be consistently hostile to claims that UFOs have an extraordinary origin, denied that there ever had been such an estimation of the situation (Hall, *op. cit.*). Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker, the Air Force's official UFO spokesman, would declare that such a document existed only in the imaginations of "avid saucer believers" (Tacker, 1960), even though the Air Force had cleared Ruppelt's book for publication ("Was Ruppelt Book Cleared?", 1957).

In the early 1980s, while attending one of a number of regularly scheduled meetings of intelligence officers, Kevin D. Randle, a U.S. Air Force Reserve captain who years later would investigate the Roswell incident (a reported UFO crash in New Mexico in July 1947; see **Crashes of UFOs**), met a colonel who said he had worked at the Air Technical Intelligence Center (which oversaw the Air Force UFO projects) in the late 1940s. The officer told Randle that the fabled estimate had been hand-delivered by courier to Vandenberg, who handed it back with instructions that two paragraphs be removed. The informant (since deceased) said these paragraphs referred to physical evidence recovered in New Mexico.

According to Randle's paraphrase of the account, Sign personnel "finished writing their report knowing that without the physical evidence, it was nearly

INTELLIGENCE - FLYING SAUCERS.

1. ISI advised Secretary JIC on 6th April 1950 that the Minister had requested CMD to seek the co-operation of the Services in reporting on the occurrences or alleged occurrences of Flying Saucers passing over Canada. He requested that this be discussed at the next meeting of the JIC.

2. This was discussed at the 220th meeting of the JIC which took place on 12th April 1950. Paras 19, 20 and 21 of the Minutes are as follows:-

19. Mr. Langley reported that the Minister of National Defence had requested that the Chairman of the Defence Research Board seek the co-operation of the Services in reporting on the occurrences or alleged occurrences of flying saucers passing over Canada.

A number of cases had been reported in various parts of Canada and it was suggested that the field intelligence officers of the three Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police might be instructed to investigate those incidents and report thereon to the Department of National Defence. Such reports could be dealt with ultimately either by the Directorate of Air Intelligence or the Directorate of Scientific Intelligence.

20. Colonel Todd suggested that the Director of Air Intelligence and the Director of Scientific Intelligence might be asked to collaborate in the preparation of a suitable questionnaire which could be circulated to the intelligence officers and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the field to assist them in their investigations.

21. The Committee, after further discussion, agreed that:

- (a) the Director of Air Intelligence and the Director of Scientific Intelligence collaborate in the preparation of a questionnaire suitable for investigating and reporting upon the occurrences or alleged occurrences of flying saucers passing over Canada;
- (b) these questionnaires be distributed to field intelligence officers of the three services and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to assist them in their investigations;
- (c) the Director of Air Intelligence co-ordinate the investigation arrangements in the field as between the three Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and
- (d) all the field reports on flying saucers be passed to the Director of Scientific Intelligence for final examination on behalf of the Department of National Defence.

...../2

3. DSI prepared a preliminary draft questionnaire and forwarded it to DAI, ref. letter DRBS 200-4-160 (DSI) dated 19th April 1950. Paras 4 and 5 of DSI's letter suggested that completed questionnaires are to be forwarded immediately to DAI and in the case of a Flying Saucer actually landing on Canadian territory that the nearest RCAF Command should be advised immediately.

4. DAI forwarded to DSI under cover of their memorandum S 21-1-9 (DAI) dated 30 August 1950 a revised questionnaire submitted for DSI's consideration. At that time DAI advised that if the questionnaire was approved, copies would be forwarded to the various Army, Navy and Air Force Commands for implementation. Necessary instructions to the Commands would be given as to the questions outlined in paras 4 and 5 of DSI's letter.

Sept. 15 - 1950

Notes on interview through P.C. Bremner with Dr Robert Sarbacher.

WBS: I am doing some work on the collapse of the earth's magnetic field as a source of energy, and I think our work may have a bearing on the flying saucers.

RIS: What do you want to know.

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

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

WBS: Then the saucers do exist?

RIS: Yes they exist.

WBS: Do they operate as Scully suggests on magnetic principles?

Wilbert Smith's notes from his September 1950 meeting with American scientist Dr. Robert Sarbacher, in which Sarbacher tells him that flying saucers are real. — Arthur Bray Collection



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

2
8-22

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 10, 1954.

YOUR FILE	SUBJECT	OUR FILE
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MEMORANDUM TO SUPERINTENDENT OF RADIO REGULATIONS

1. Pursuant to our conversation regarding the status of Project Magnet, may I bring the following to your attention.
2. I am satisfied that there is a sufficient probability for the real existence of some Unidentified Flying Objects as Alien Vehicles, to warrant carrying on with the investigations and if possible, expanding them to include a more intensive study of the physics of the problem.
3. Whether or not these studies continue within the purview of this Division, I certainly intend to carry on with them. I feel that there is much to be learned in this field and that I would be most remiss if I did not follow up the leads I have.
4. I realize that this subject can hardly be considered as a Telecommunications matter, and for this reason I would suggest one of the following courses of action:
 - (a) To re-establish Project Magnet within Transport but outside of the Telecommunications Division, as a separate project.
 - (b) To provide a nominal grant for the continuation of the project on a spare time basis
 - (c) To release the project entirely from this Department so that it may be carried on as a private effort.
5. I would point out that only the first two methods permit government control of the work, on the disposition of results, and for this reason it would appear desirable to work out something along these lines.

C.S. as you are aware I am not in agreement with para 2. Allegations by C. would seem preferable but it raises the issue of a civil servant + private publicity. In 4 memo of 28 March 54 refers. Kindly advise. C.S. 14.6.54

In a memorandum to his superiors, Smith reiterates his belief that UFOs are alien vehicles, his boss, Mr. C. M. Brant, disagrees in a handwritten note at bottom. — National Archives of Canada



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

2
4-22

OTTAWA, 25th June, 1954.

YOUR FILE	SUBJECT	OUR FILE
	Projects Magnet and Second Storey	22-2-33 Secret 22-12-29 " (CT)

MEMORANDUM TO SUPT. OF RADIO REGULATIONS

1. I am returning, herewith, your memorandum of April 27th, with attachments, also Mr. Smith's memorandum to you of the 10th instant.
2. You will recall that we had a preliminary discussion on these with the D.W.A., at which time it was decided that action should be deferred until the latter had had an opportunity to review the whole question with Dr. Solandt.
3. Mr. Baldwin has now informed me that he has discussed the matter with Dr. Solandt and has advised me as follows, -

Dr. Solandt stated that he has checked around and was of the opinion that no facts had emerged which would warrant making this a special government project. As far as he has been able to find out, both here and in the United States, as well as in the United Kingdom, no special research is going on. In the circumstances he agreed with the viewpoint I then expressed to him, namely, that Mr. Smith should be told that so far as official work is concerned, this project must not be carried on in Departmental time, and that what he wishes to do in his own free time is purely a matter for himself; also that, as heretofore, we will not refuse him access to use of equipment that we are not using for our own purposes, and which is available, but that any work done from here on will not be done under any official Departmental sponsorship. Dr. Solandt's own investigations with the D.R.B. personnel indicate that they do not, from their own knowledge of what is going on here and in Washington, consider it worthwhile putting any further top level people on the investigation in the sense that Mr. Smith had earlier wanted as desirable. That in the event of Mr. Smith's name being coupled officially with the Department in any publicity, that might eventually develop through his spare time investigation, the Department would have to take the position publicly that there was no official Departmental sponsorship of Mr. Smith's activities.

4. Will you kindly inform Mr. Smith accordingly.

CCWB:RWS

cc- Mr. van Allen.

(D.C.W. Browne)
Controller of Telecommunications

Recommendations are made to distance the Department of Transport and the Defence Research Board from Smith's UFO research. — National Archives of Canada

FOR EARLY WARNING IN DEFENCE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

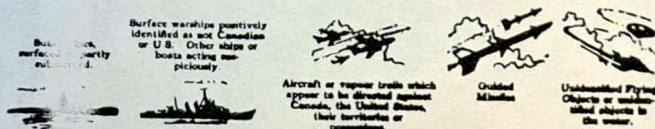
CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

1. MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION

- Reports made from airborne and land-based sources will be identified by CIRVIS (pronounced SUR-VEES) as the first word of the text.
- Reports made by waterborne sources will be identified by MERINT (pronounced MUR-ENT) as the first word of the text.

2. WHAT TO REPORT

Report immediately all airborne and waterborne objects which appear to be **HOSTILE**, are **UNIDENTIFIED** or are acting suspiciously.



3. SEND TO ANY

Canadian Military Establishment,
RCMP Post,
Department of Transport or Fisheries Representative,
Hudson's Bay Company Northern Radio-Equipped Store, or
The nearest open Canadian Telegraph Office. (By telephone if necessary.)
Use the quickest possible means to make your report.

4. SEND THIS KIND OF MESSAGE

- Begin your message with the word "CIRVIS" or "MERINT" as applicable.
- Give the identification of the observer, aircraft or vessel making the report.
- Describe briefly the objects sighted.
- Indicate where and when the objects were sighted.
- If objects are airborne, estimate altitude as "low", "medium", "high".
- Give direction of travel of sighted objects.
- Estimate and give speed of sighted objects.
- Give other significant information.

5. SEND IMMEDIATELY

DO NOT DELAY YOUR REPORT DUE TO INCOMPLETE INFORMATION

NOTE

There are no charges to the originator in the handling of CIRVIS or MERINT messages.

Authorized by Department of National Defence
Authorized for display in Post Offices by the Postmaster General

From this 1950s Department of National Defence poster there is no mistaking what is meant by a UFO. — National Archives of Canada

CONFIDENTIAL
C940-105 (Vol 4) DAI

MEMORANDUM

10 Dec 57

ACAS.

Unidentified Flying Objects

- Reference the request from the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs on behalf of the High Commissioner at London, dated 27 Nov 57.
- The RCAF has no official policy concerning the subject. There is no office within NDHQ commissioned to deal with the reports of these phenomena, although DAI seems to be the gathering place for them. There is a recorded instance in October 1950, where A/C Bryans, then AMAP, ordered that reports would be filed, but that investigations would be played down. There has never been a serious investigation of any report on file at AFHQ.
- The Chief of the Radio Division in the Department of Transport, Mr. W.B. Smith, (against the advice of his superiors) has had himself appointed chairman to the Canadian Committee of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, headquartered at Washington, DC. It would seem that External Affairs should be directed to Mr. W.B. Smith for the answers they seek.
- A memorandum to this effect for DM's signature is attached.

R.B. Ingalls
(R.B. Ingalls) G/C
Director of Air Intelligence

Att

The RCAF denies having interest in or a policy concerning UFOs. — National Archives of Canada

MINISTER
OF
INDUSTRY



MINISTRE
DE
L'INDUSTRIE

Ottawa 4, Ontario
February 16, 1968

The Honourable L. Cadieux
Minister of National Defence
125 Elgin Street
Ottawa 4, Ontario

My dear Colleague;

Subject to your concurrence, I can now confirm that the National Research Council has agreed to act as the repository of reports of unidentified flying objects.

Therefore, if you agree, your existing file of such reports, as well as any which may be received in the future by your Department, may be forwarded to the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division of NRC. Your Department should retain any reports which it is felt should be classified for reasons of military security.

Investigations by NRC, if any, of these reports will depend on the degree of scientific interest in each case. Officials of your Department and of NRC have collaborated in similar examinations in the past, and their continued cooperation would be most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

C. M. Drury

In 1968, the National Research Council agrees to take over the collection of UFO reports, but notes that DND should retain any reports that it feels "should be classified for reasons of military security." — National Archives of Canada



HEADQUARTERS QUARTIER GENERAL
CANADIAN FORCES FIGHTER GROUP CANADIAN NORAD REGION
GROUPE DE CHASSE DES FORCES CANADIENNES REGION CANADIENNE DU NORAD
HORNELL HEIGHTS, ONTARIO POB 1P0



C2075-5 (SSO PCAS)

27 September 1968

Commanding Officer
Radar Control Wing
Hornell Heights, Ont
POB 1P0

REPORTING ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA (UFO/METEOR)

1. The deletion of CFAO 71-1 has apparently caused some confusion about the procedures to be followed for the reporting of Atmospheric Phenomena. This letter is written to clarify any such uncertainties.
2. The National Defence Operations Centre (NDOC) Ottawa no longer chooses to receive UFO/METEOR reports hence the deletion of CFAO 71-1. However, these reports are still required by all other addressees previously listed in WING OI 2.110. These addressees are Air Command Operations Centre Winnipeg, NORAD Cheyenne Mtn Complex CO/J3Y, FCHQ North Bay/SSO Int, and NRC Ottawa for Meteor Centre or NRC Ottawa for Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics in the case of a UFO report.
3. The procedures previously adhered to were sufficient for the reporting of atmospheric phenomena. Therefore, with the exception of deleting NDOC Ottawa as an addressee from WING OI 2.110, all procedures outlined therein should remain unchanged.

Worso
for your action
4/10 D.

D.A. McEwan
D.A. McEwan
Lieutenant-Colonel
for Commander

It is clear that the Department of National Defence remains interested in receiving UFO reports. — National Archives of Canada

MEMORANDUM

Parliamentary Returns No. 2340
dated 21 Oct 63

OCT 23 1963

Parliamentary Returns Section

Reply to question No 1,416

The following information is submitted in response to question 1,416 raised by Mr. Jinhui

- (a) Para 1. Canada co-operates with the United States for the investigation of reports of unidentified flying objects. If a report warrants investigation, the investigation is conducted by Air Defence Command. In the normal course of events NORAD Headquarters would receive a copy of the report. Such investigations are not entitled "Project Magnet" and, in fact, no codename is applied to reports of unidentified flying objects.
- (b) Para 2. "Project Magnet" was the brain child of the late Wilbert B. Smith of the Department of Transport, a project which he carried on in his own time without Government financial support. Because the records of "Project Magnet" were never made available to the Department of National Defence, nothing is known about their equipment or personnel.
- (c) Para 3. Wilbert B. Smith was employed in the Radio Regulations Division of the Department of Transport, and was the host of a UFO research project which he conducted as a personal undertaking.
- (d) Para 4. Files and data compiled under "Project Magnet" - if any - are not controlled by Department of National Defence, therefore, availability of such data to the general public cannot be stated.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
(W. M. GARTON) G/C
A/CAS

(G.R. Dunlap)
Air Marshal
Chief of the Air Staff

The RCAF admits to co-operating in the investigation of UFOs but distances itself from Smith — despite his backing from the Defence Research Board.
— National Archives of Canada

Applicable to: Navy, Army, and Air Force

.6

REPORTING OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

GENERAL

1. Reports of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) are frequently received at Canadian Forces bases from various sources. CFHQ is responsible for processing any action required on these reports. Accordingly, UFO reports shall be transmitted to CFHQ in accordance with para 2.

REPORTING

2. Unclassified priority messages shall be addressed to CANFORCED and the first words in the text shall be "FOR CFCO. UFO REPORT". All reports shall include as much of the following information as is obtainable, using the identifying letter indicated:

- A Date and time of sighting (GMT).
- B Condition of sky (clear, cloudy, haze, etc).
- C Identification of observer.
- D Location of observer at time of sighting.
- E Identification of other persons also observing the UFO.
- F Description of sighting (shape, colour, altitude, movement, number of UFOs, etc).
- G Duration of observation.
- H Any other relevant information.

3. Fireball and meteorite observations shall be reported in accordance with with CFAO 71-1

S 1605-71-6
V 2000-4 (DOPS)

(C)

Issued 7 Oct 66

Indexing
Unidentified Flying Objects
Reports & Returns

AL 40/66

This Canadian Forces Administrative Order (CFAO 71-6) was issued in 1966 for the reporting of UFOs. Note the existence of a separate order (CFAO 71-1) for fireballs and meteorites. — National Archives of Canada

preparations were temporarily sidetracked—I got a lead on the facts behind a rumor. Normally we didn't pay attention to rumors, but this one was in a different class.

Ever since the Air Force had become interested in UFO reports, the comment of those who had been requested to look them over and give a professional opinion was that we lacked the type of data "you could get your teeth into." In even our best reports we had to rely upon what someone had seen. I'd been told many times that if we had even one piece of information that was substantiated by some kind of recorded proof—a set of cinetheodolite movies of a UFO, a spectrum photograph, or any other kind of instrumented data that one could sit down and study—we would have no difficulty getting almost any scientist in the world interested in actively helping us find the answer to the UFO riddle.

The rumor that caused me to temporarily halt our preparations for the high-level conference involved data that we might be able to get our teeth into.

This is the way it went.

In the fall of 1949, at some unspecified place in the United States, a group of scientists had set up equipment to measure background radiation, the small amount of harmless radiation that is always present in our atmosphere. This natural radiation varies to a certain degree, but will never increase by any appreciable amount unless there is a good reason.

According to the rumor, two of the scientists at the unnamed place were watching the equipment one day when, for no apparent reason, a sudden increase of radiation was indicated. The radiation remained high for a few seconds, then dropped back to normal. The increase over normal was not sufficient to be dangerous, but it definitely was unusual. All indications pointed to equipment malfunction as the most probable explanation. A quick check revealed no obvious trouble with the gear, and the two scientists were about to start a more detailed check when a third member of the radiation crew came rushing into the lab.

Before they could tell the newcomer about the unexplained radiation they had just picked up, he blurted out

a story of his own. He had driven to a nearby town, and on his return trip, as he approached the research lab, something in the sky suddenly caught his eye. High in the cloudless blue he saw three silvery objects moving in a V formation. They appeared to be spherical in shape, but he wasn't sure. The first fact that had hit him was that the objects were traveling too fast to be conventional aircraft. He jammed on the brakes, stopped his car, and shut off the engine. No sound. All he could hear was the quiet whir of a generator in the research lab. In a few seconds the objects had disappeared from sight.

After the first two scientists had briefed their excited colleague on the unusual radiation they had detected, the three men asked each other the \$64 question: Was there any connection between the two incidents? Had the UFO's caused the excessive radiation?

They checked the time. Knowing almost exactly when the instruments had registered the increased radiation, they checked on how long it took to drive to the lab from the point where the three silver objects had been seen. The times correlated within a minute or two. The three men proceeded to check their radiation equipment thoroughly. Nothing was wrong.

The rumor stopped here. Nothing that I or anyone else on Project Blue Book could find out shed any further light on the source of the story. People associated with projects similar to the research lab that was mentioned in the rumor were sought out and questioned. Many of them had heard the story, but no one could add any new details. The three unknown scientists, at the unnamed lab, in an unknown part of the United States, might as well never have existed. Maybe they hadn't.

Almost a year after I had first heard the UFO-radiation story I got a long-distance call from a friend on the west coast. I had seen him several months before, at which time I told him about this curious rumor and expressed my wish to find out how authentic it was. Now, on the phone, he told me he had just been in contact with two people he knew and they had the whole story. He said they would be in Los

Angeles the following night and would like very much to talk to me.

I hated to fly clear to the west coast on what might be a wild-goose chase, but I did. I couldn't afford to run the risk of losing an opportunity to turn that old recurrent rumor into fact.

Twenty hours later I met the two people at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel. We talked for several hours that night, and got the details on the rumor and a lot more that I hadn't bargained for. Both of my informants were physicists working for the Atomic Energy Commission, and were recognized in their fields. They wanted no publicity and I promised them that they would get none. One of the men knew all the details behind the rumor, and did most of the talking. To keep my promise of no publicity, I'll call him the "scientist."

The rumor version of the UFO-radiation story that had been kicking around in Air Force and scientific circles for so long had been correct in detail but it was by no means complete. The scientist said that after the initial sighting had taken place word was spread at the research lab that the next time the instruments registered abnormal amounts of radiation, some of the personnel were to go outside immediately and look for some object in the sky.

About three weeks after the first incident a repetition did occur. While excessive radiation was registering on the instruments in the lab, a lone dark object was seen streaking across the sky. Again the instruments were checked but, as before, no malfunction was found.

After this second sighting, according to the scientist, an investigation was started at the laboratory. The people who made the visual observations weren't sure that the object they had seen couldn't have been an airplane. Someone thought that perhaps some type of radar equipment in the airplane, if that's what the object was, might have affected the radiation-detection equipment. So arrangements were made to fly all types of aircraft over the area with their radar in operation. Nothing unusual happened. All possible types of airborne research equipment were traced during

similar flights in the hope that some special equipment not normally carried in aircraft would be found to have caused the jump in radiation. But nothing out of the ordinary occurred during these tests either.

It was tentatively concluded, the scientist continued, that the abnormally high radiation readings were "officially" due to some freakish equipment malfunction and that the objects sighted visually were birds or airplanes. A reports to this effect was made to military authorities, but since the conclusion stated that no flying saucers were involved, the report went into some unknown file. Project Blue Book never got it.

Shortly after the second UFO-radiation episode the research group finished its work. It was at this time that the scientist had first become aware of the incidents he related to me. A friend of his, one of the men involved in the sightings, had sent the details in a letter.

As the story of the sightings spread it was widely discussed in scientific circles, with the result that the conclusion, an equipment malfunction, began to be more seriously questioned. Among the scientists who felt that further investigation of such phenomena was in order, were the man to whom I was talking and some of the people who had made the original sightings.

About a year later the scientist and these original investigators were working together. They decided to make a few more tests, on their own time, but with radiation-detection equipment so designed that the possibility of malfunction would be almost nil. They formed a group of people who were interested in the project, and on evenings and weekends assembled and set up their equipment in an abandoned building on a small mountain peak. To insure privacy and to avoid arousing undue interest among people not in on the project, the scientist and his colleagues told everyone that they had formed a mineral club. The "mineral club" deception covered their weekend expeditions because "rock hounds" are notorious for their addiction to scrambling around on mountains in search for specimens.

The equipment that the group had installed in the aban-

done building was designed to be self-operating. Geiger tubes were arranged in a pattern so that some idea as to the direction of the radiation source could be obtained. During the original sightings the equipment-malfunction factor could not be definitely established or refuted because certain critical data had not been measured.

To get data on visual sightings, the "mineral club" had to rely on the flying saucer grapevine, which exists at every major scientific laboratory in the country.

By late summer of 1950 they were in business. For the next three months the scientist and his group kept their radiation equipment operating twenty-four hours a day, but the tapes showed nothing except the usual background activity. The saucer grapevine reported sightings in the general area of the tests, but none close to the instrumented mountaintop.

The trip to the instrument shack, which had to be made every two days to change tapes, began to get tiresome for the "rock hounds," and there was some talk of discontinuing the watch.

But persistence paid off. Early in December, about ten o'clock in the morning, the grapevine reported sightings of a silvery, circular-shaped object near the instrument shack. The UFO was seen by several people.

When the "rock hounds" checked the recording tapes in the shack they found that several of the Geiger tubes had been triggered at 10:17 A.M. The registered radiation increase was about 100 times greater than the normal background activity.

Three more times during the next two months the "mineral club's" equipment recorded abnormal radiation on occasions when the grapevine reported visual sightings of UFO's. One of the visual sightings was substantiated by radar.

After these incidents the "mineral club" kept its instruments in operation until June 1951, but nothing more was recorded. And, curiously enough, during this period while the radiation level remained normal, the visual sightings in the area dropped off too. The "mineral club" decided to con-

centrate on determining the significance of the data they had obtained.

Accordingly, the scientist and the group made a detailed study of their mountaintop findings. They had friends working on many research projects throughout the United States and managed to visit and confer with them while on business trips. They investigated the possibility of unusual sunspot activity, but sunspots had been normal during the brief periods of high radiation. To clinch the elimination of sunspots as a cause, their record tapes showed no bursts of radiation when sunspot activity had been abnormal.

The "rock hounds" checked every possible research project that might have produced some stray radiation for their instruments to pick up. They found nothing. They checked and rechecked their instruments, but could find no factor that might have induced false readings. They let other scientists in on their findings, hoping that these outsiders might be able to put their fingers on errors that had been overlooked.

Now, more than a year after the occurrence of the mysterious incidents that they had recorded, a year spent in analyzing their data, the "rock hounds" had no answer.

By the best scientific tests that they had been able to apply, the visual sightings and the high radiation had taken place more or less simultaneously.

Intriguing ideas are hard to kill, and this one had more than one life, possibly because of the element of mystery which surrounds the subject of flying saucers. But the scientific mind thrives on taking the mystery out of unexplained events, so it is not surprising that the investigation went on.

According to my friend the scientist, a few people outside the laboratory where the "rock hounds" worked were told about the activities of the "mineral club," and they started radiation-detection groups of their own.

For instance, two graduate astronomy students from a southwestern university started a similar watch, on a modest scale, using a modified standard Geiger counter as their detection unit. They did not build a recorder into their equip-

ment, however, and consequently were forced to man their equipment continuously, which naturally cut down the time they were in operation. On two occasions they reportedly detected a burst of high radiation.

Although the veracity of the two astronomers was not doubted, the scientist felt that the accuracy of their readings was poor because of the rather low quality of their equipment.

The scientist then told me about a far more impressive effort to verify or disprove the findings of the "mineral club." Word of the "rock hounds" and their work had also spread to a large laboratory in the East. An Air Force colonel, on duty at the lab, told the story to some of his friends, and they decided to look personally into the situation.

Fortunately these people were in a wonderful spot to make such an investigation. At their laboratory an extensive survey of the surrounding area was being made. An elaborate system of radiation-detection equipment had been set up for a radius of 100 miles around the lab. In addition, the defenses of the area included a radar net.

Thanks to the flashing of silver eagles, the colonel's group got permission to check the records of the radiation-survey station and to look over the logs of the radar stations. They found instances where, during the same period of time that radiation in the area had been much higher than normal, radar had had a UFO on the scope. These events had occurred during the period from January 1951 until about June 1951.

Upon learning of the tentative but encouraging findings that the colonel's group had dug out of their past records, people on both the radiation-survey crews and at the radar sites became interested in co-operating for further investigation. A tie-in with the local saucer grapevine established a three-way check.

One evening in July, just before sunset, two of the colonel's group were driving home from the laboratory. As they sped along the highway they noticed two cars stopped ahead of them. The occupants were standing beside the road, looking at something in the sky.

The two scientists stopped, got out of their car, and scanned the sky too. Low on the eastern horizon they saw a bright circular object moving slowly north. They watched it for a while, took a few notes, then drove back to the lab.

Some interesting news awaited them there. Radar had picked up an unidentified target near the spot where the scientists in the car had seen the UFO, and it had been traveling north. A fighter had been scrambled, but when it got into the proper area, the radar target was off the scope. The pilot glimpsed something that looked like the reported UFO, but before he could check further he had to turn into the sun to get on an interception course, and he lost the object.

Several days passed before the radiation reports from all stations could be collected. When the reports did come in they showed that stations east of the laboratory, on an approximate line with the radar track, had shown the highest increase in radiation. Stations west of the lab showed nothing.

The possible significance of this well-covered incident spurred the colonel's group to extend and refine their activities. Their idea was to build a radiation-detection instrument in an empty wing tank and hang the tank on an F-47. Then when a UFO was reported they would fly a search pattern in the area and try to establish whether or not a certain sector of the sky was more radioactive than other sectors. Also, they proposed to build a highly directional detector for the F-47 and attempt actually to track a UFO.

The design of such equipment was started, but many delays occurred. Before the colonel's group could get any of the equipment built, some of the members left the lab for other jobs, and the colonel, who sparked the operation, was himself transferred elsewhere. The entire effort collapsed.

The scientist was not surprised that I hadn't heard the story of the colonel's group. All the people involved, he said, had kept it quiet in order to avoid ridicule. The scientist added that he would be glad to give me all the data he had on the sightings of his "mineral club," and he told me where to get the information about the two astronomers and the colonel's group.

Armed with the scientist's notes and recorder tapes, I left for my office at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton.

With the blessings of my chief, I started to run down the rest of the radiation information. The data we had, especially that from the scientist's "mineral club," had been thoroughly analyzed, but we thought that since we now had access to more general data something new and more significant might be found.

First I contacted the government agency for which all of the people involved in these investigations had been working, the scientists who recorded the original incident, the scientist and his "mineral club," the colonel's group, and the rest.

The people in the agency were very co-operative but stressed the fact that the activities I was investigating were strictly the extracurricular affairs of the scientists involved, had no official sanction, and should not be tied in with the agency in any way, shape, or form. This closed-door reaction was typical of how the words "flying saucer" seem to scare some people.

They did help me locate the report on the original incident, however, and since it seemed to be the only existing copy, I arranged to borrow it.

About this same time we located the two graduate astronomy students in New Mexico. Both now had their Ph.D.'s and held responsible jobs on highly classified projects. They repeated their story, which I had first heard from the scientist, but had kept no record of their activities.

On one occasion, just before dawn on a Sunday morning, they were on the roof, making some meteorological observations. One of them was listening to the Geiger counter when he detected a definite increase in the clicking.

Just as the frequency of the clicks reached its highest peak—almost a steady buzz—a large fireball, described by them as "spectacular," flashed across the sky. Both of the observers had seen several of the green fireballs and said that this object was similar in all respects except that the color was a brilliant blue-white.

With the disappearance of the fireball, the counter once

more settled down to a steady click per second. They added that once before they had detected a similar increase in the frequency of the clicks but had seen nothing in the sky.

In telling their story, both astronomers stressed the point that their data were open to a great deal of criticism, mainly because of the limited instrumentation they had used. We agreed. Still their work tended to support the findings of the more elaborate and systematic radiation investigations.

The gods who watch over the UFO project were smiling about this time, because one morning I got a call from a colonel on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. He was going to be in our area that morning and planned to stop in to see me.

He arrived in a few minutes and turned out to be none other than the colonel who had headed the group which had investigated UFO's and radiation at the eastern laboratory. He repeated his story. It was the same as I had heard from the scientist, with a few insignificant changes. The colonel had no records of his group's operations, but knew who had them. He promised to get a wire off to the person immediately, which he did.

The answer was a bit disappointing. During the intervening months the data had been scattered out among the members of the colonel's group, and when the group broke up, so did its collection of records.

So all we had to fall back on was the colonel's word, but since he now was heading a top-priority project at Wright, it would be difficult not to believe him.

After obtaining the colonel's story, we collected all available data concerning known incidents in which there seemed to be a correlation between the visual sighting of UFO's and the presence of excess atomic radiation in the area of the sightings.

There was one last thing to do. I wanted to take the dates and times of all the reported radiation increases and check them against all sources of UFO reports. This project would take a lot of leg work and digging, but I felt that it would offer the most positive and complete evidence we could assemble as to whether or not a correlation existed.

Accordingly, we dug into our files, ADC radar logs, press wire service files, newspaper morgues in the sighting area, and the files of individuals who collect data on saucers. Whenever we found a visual report that correlated with a radiation peak we checked it against weather conditions, balloon tracks, astronomical reports, etc.

As soon as the data had all been assembled, I arranged for a group of Air Force consultants to look it over. I got the same old answer—the data still aren't good enough. The men were very much interested in the reports, but when it came time to putting their comments on paper they said, "Not enough conclusive evidence." If in some way the UFO's could have been photographed at the same time that the radiation detectors were going wild, it would have been a different story, they later told me, but with the data I had for them this was the only answer they could give. No one could explain the sudden bursts of radiation, but there was no proof that they were associated with UFO's.

The board's ruling wrote finish to this investigation. I informed the colonel, and he didn't like the decision. Later I passed through the city where the scientist was working. I stopped over a few hours to brief him on the board's decision. He shook his head in disbelief.

It is interesting to note that both the colonel and the scientist reacted in the same way. We're not fools—we were there—we saw it—they didn't. What do they want for proof?

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

The Hierarchy Ponders

By EARLY January 1953 the scientists who were to be members of our panel of experts had been contacted and had agreed to sit in judgment of the UFO. In turn, we agreed to give them every detail about the UFO. We had our best reports for them to read, and we were going to show them the two movies that some intelligence officers considered as the "positive proof"—the Tremonton Movie and the Montana Movie.

When this high court convened on the morning of January 12, the first thing it received was its orders; one of three verdicts would be acceptable:

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 UFO's are interplanetary spacecraft.

The written verdict, the group was told, would be given to the National Security Council, a council made up of the directors of all U.S. intelligence agencies, and thence it would go to the President of the United States—if they should decide that the UFO's were interplanetary spacecraft.

Because of military regulations, the names of the panel