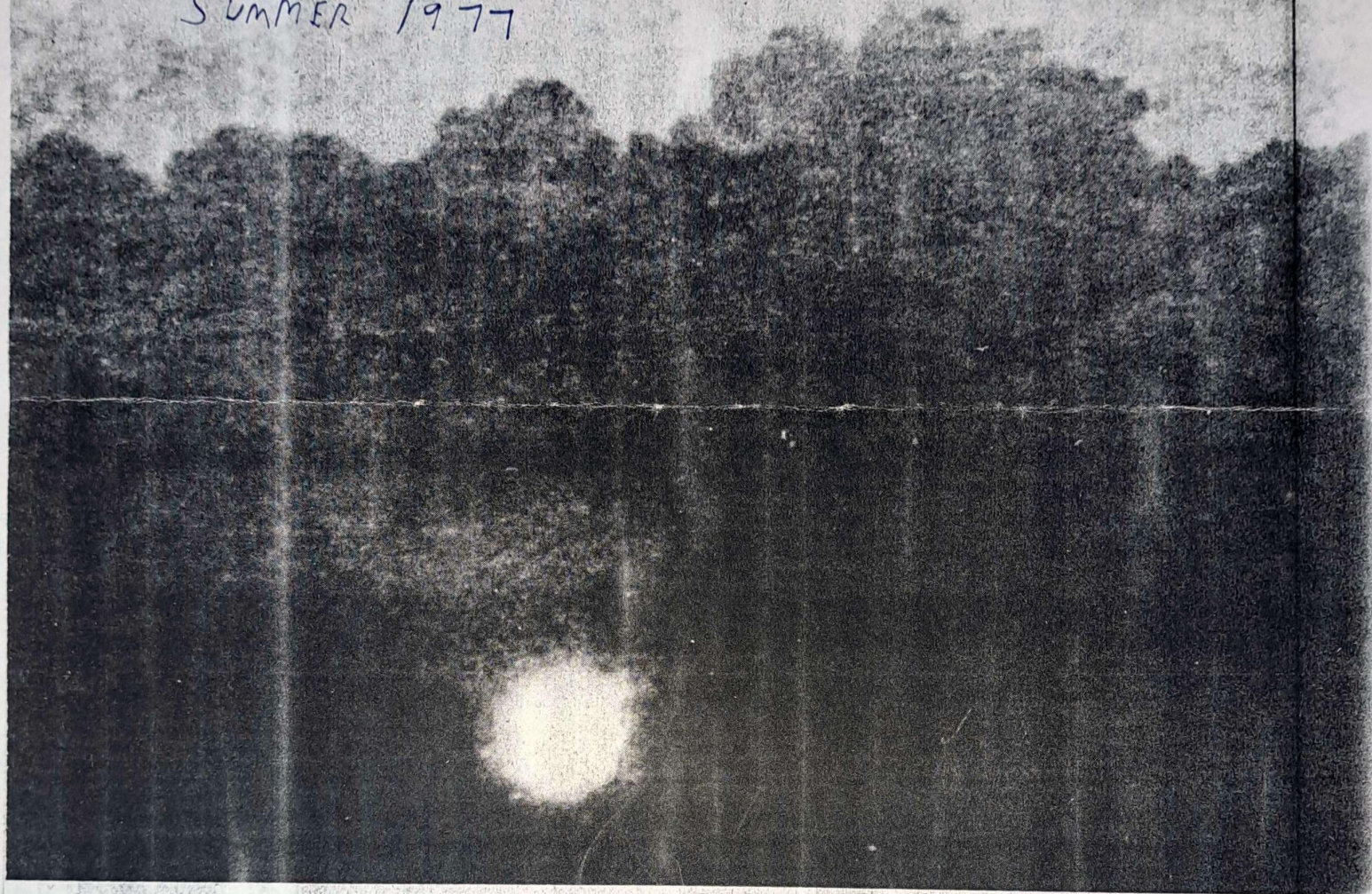


It was scenes like this, over the North American terrain, that led to investigations similar to the government's Robertson panel.

ISSUE NO. 6
SUMMER 1977

TRUE MAGAZINE'S
TRUE FLYING SAUCERS AND
VFOS QUARTERLY



Nitpicking the Robertson Panel Report

By Robert Barrow

Mystery Space X-Rays

Scientists, both here and in England, are trying to fathom the mystery of X-rays, shot out from earth and carrying enough power to pass completely through an orbiting space satellite. The tremendously powerful rays first appeared, unheralded, late last October and continued to split the skies with a series of rapid bursts until they finally disappeared on January First. Even though these rays penetrated orbiting NASA satellites, they did no apparent damage, according to scientists who examined the strange event. The *National Enquirer* quoted MIT physics professor Dr. Walter Lewin as saying: "I have no explanation for them. I find it intriguing—just one more thing we don't understand." A British scientist, Dr. Peter Willmore of Birmingham University, says "seven of the X-ray bursts were observed over the South Atlantic and South Pacific, but we've been unable to definitely say what they are."

**According to One
Well-Known Scientist
Who Ought to Know,
"Science Is Not Always
What Scientists Do," as
One Panel's Work Suggests**

the public that UFOs are not real, etc., etc. My interest is to dissect both the semantics and the finer points of this discouraging 1953 document, keeping in mind that certain parts are still being censored by the CIA. However, we have to start somewhere, and it can only be assumed that what has not been released is at least equally absurd to what has been offered so far.

The most striking and recurrent idea throughout the text is the role-reversal and "cool" semantic conflict between the scientists and the military's evidence and ideas. Whereas science is usually thought to be open-minded and the military hard-nosed and unchangeable, the positions here are in direct opposition. For example, during a Thursday afternoon meeting in 1953, Brig. Gen. William M. Garland joins the conference. He openly suggests there should be greater use made of USAF intelligence officers for follow-up investigations in the field, and they should be kept thoroughly informed. Gen. Garland adds that as many UFO reports as possible should be declassified, and that some increase in staffing for UFO report analysis was indicated (pps. 4-5).

Gen. Garland's opinions seem to support the Air Force's early position of open-mindedness, while, on the other hand, the Panel of scientists appear to ignore his suggestions almost in total.

The Panel's negative view which, again, is opposed by a fair military outlook, is also evidenced by a meeting where Maj. (ret.) Dewey J. Fournet—possessing considerable military experience as a Project Officer for the official UFO investigation—is interviewed. Mr. Fournet showed the panel, step by step, how he had eliminated various "known" and "probable" causes of sightings, which resulted in his belief that UFOs are of extra-terrestrial origin (pps. 10-11). I quote from the report:

"Fournet's background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence officer (Project Officer, BLUEBOOK, for 15 months) could not be slighted."

Then the Panel, having acknowledged Mr. Fournet's credentials, sets out to destroy his credence by following with a most inane, unscientific statement (*italics are mine*):

"However, the panel could not accept any of the cases sighted by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports."

The word "however" has always been a great preliminary as an image-annihilator and is appropriately used here. The comment that the Panel "could not accept any" obviously serves as a dressed-up way of saying it would not accept any reports. And why not? *Because* (another word that sounds like a reason in itself) they were *raw, unevaluated* reports. So why didn't somebody get them evaluated? That makes more sense than just rejecting the evidence at the snap of a finger. The Panel chose to dismiss Mr. Fournet with conjecture instead of investiga-

By this time, so many articles have been written about the rights and wrongs (mostly wrongs) of the report on UFOs issued in secrecy by the Robertson Panel over two decades ago, that one would tend to believe all has been said about it.

Not true. While examining all the apparent or supposed complexities of the CIA meeting in question, many researchers have neglected the simple things, the basic human inadequacies which graced the "study."

Take the panel scientists, for example. As Dr. J. Allen Hynek (former Air Force Chief UFO consultant and a non-participant at the Robertson meetings) said in his book, *The UFO Experience* (Regnery, 1972), "Science is not always what scientists do."

When the Robertson Panel convened by arrangement of the CIA in 1953, science *wasn't* what scientists did. And now that much of the Panel's report is available to private UFO research, we know for sure that what the panel did do was create a barrier that would prevent a sincere official investigation of the anomaly for years to come.

Of course, looking at the situation in retrospect is easier than confronting it at its inception. But since the CIA saw fit to keep the report classified until recently, we never had an alternative. A review of the matter is particularly relevant since the Panel believed APRO and similar organizations should be considered "subversive."

The main points of the report have been discussed in other publications—namely, the "education program," which provided for a crash training policy to "convince"

tion. What unscientific thinking, and how dangerous to the national security that the whole conference was supposed to deal with!

We see, therefore, that a most unfortunate error was committed when the Panel of scientists refused to consider some rather learned, detailed military opinions in 1953. Even more regrettable was the scientists' internal conflict over who-knows-more-about-what.

On page 8 we read that "Foo Fighters" are under discussion. And then the predicament emerges. To hell with the UFO phenomenon itself, and instead the who-knows-more syndrome takes over. Here, the report mentions two member scientists:

"Both Robertson and Alvares had been concerned in the investigation of these phenomena, but David T. Griggs (Professor of Geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles) is believed to have been the most knowledgeable person on this subject."

Because Mr. Griggs "is believed to" be the best informed on the phenomena, the concern of two apparently capable scientists is instantly negated. The CIA report conveniently seems to place a lot of emphasis on charging one or two scientists in several fields as experts and "the last word" in their respective areas. But the lack of detail given any of the points discussed is appalling.

A further example of who-knows-more is found later, where two unexplained cases are under review. Each involves the strange behavior of a cosmic ray counter during a UFO incident (the first involves simultaneous visual contact with UFOs). The second case was dismissed by Panel Member Dr. Alvares:

"Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and Dr. Alvares was able quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubtedly due to instrumental effects that would have been recognized as such by more experienced observers." (p. 19)

In this section, the Panel is apparently so impressed with Dr. Alvares' conclusions on the second case, that they dismiss both cases, including the first—which is alluded to in the text but *is not explained in any way* despite the mention of simultaneous visual-electronic contact. So, quite hastily:

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

The reference to radioactivity shows the Panel's concern with national security in the Atomic Age. But, in essence, the Panel is ignoring the sightings themselves.

Earlier, I mentioned the topsy-turvy attitude of science vs the military during the meeting (closed vs open mind). Rarely in all of UFO history since 1947 is this more obvious than in the analysis of the famous Tremonton, Utah film which shows a flight of several maneuvering "somethings."

Although the U.S. Navy Photo Interpretation Laboratory performed an exhaustive 1000 man-hours of study of some 1600 Kodachrome frames, the Navy's findings are dismissed as though they were the work of some elementary school science course.

The Navy technicians reported that the objects in the film "were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60° of arc and were, therefore, 'self-luminous.'" (p. 12)

Overwhelming evidence that something unusual was photographed escaped the panel's attention. Why? Notice:

"While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.

I. L. team, they could not accept the conclusions reached." (Italics are mine)

The Panel gave several reasons for this decision, few of which sound as if they received anywhere near the consideration that the Navy Lab had accredited the Utah film. The Panel admits there is a lack of data on the appearance of birds and balloons in sunlight, yet is perfectly willing to state "the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds," especially after viewing a movie of seagulls in bright sunlight. (p. 12)

Later in the report, the Panel concedes:

"In investigating significant cases (such as the Tremonton, Utah, sighting) controlled experiments might be required. An example would be the photographing of 'pillow balloons' at different distances under similar weather conditions at the site." (pps. 22-23)

The result of this action would be to supply the government with a library of balloon films with which to compare films of purported UFOs. The impact is obvious ("Sec?" the government could say. "The object on your film looks just like a balloon on ours." *So it must be a balloon.*).

In making reference to another famous film the Panel is possibly uncertain of its own opinion, yet is also headstrong on convincing the reader:

"Objects in the Great Falls case *were believed to have probably been aircraft . . .*" (Italics mine) (p. 13)

The combination of words is shaky enough to cause great doubt. "Believed to have" and "probably" just don't come across as a concrete, scientifically accurate finding!

The scientists also saw "no valid reason for the attempt (by the Navy Lab) to relate the objects in the Tremonton sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting." (p. 13). Well, why not? What was wrong with comparing them? Wouldn't a comparison of the films have added, rather than detracted, from scientific value?

Last, concerning the films, in section "j", the Panel uses a lack of knowledge about the Kodachrome film's sensitivity to light as a reason to reject the film out of hand.

At this point, we focus on a statement by Panel Member Dr. Thornton Page, a UFO skeptic of long standing:

"Dr. Page noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligent beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous." (p. 11)

The logic of this opinion is self-explanatory, and further comment would serve no purpose. I might take the liberty, however, of just reiterating the last two words in the above quote, as they do apply. "Quite preposterous."

As a sidelight, it is interesting to note that one Panel Member, Dr. Berkner, was present at only three of the eight meetings. Aside from any conjecture of how this lengthy absence could contribute positively to the Panel's work, imagine the final grade that one of the good Dr's students would get by attending only 37½% of his classes!

But, lest we forget, the eminence of the Robertson Report was supposed to be national security. And no matter how poorly the Panel came by its reasoning, UFOs did not exist. What did exist for them, as big as the universe itself, was a security problem, and on this matter they were vitally concerned. UFOs weren't real, but, much to their chagrin, UFO reports were all too real. The elimination of the latter was their goal.

One certain statement, out of the entire report, really caught my attention during my initial reading of the



Belgian sky phenomenon. Unidentified object pictured over Namur, Belgium, on June 5th, 1955 by Monsieur Francois Myldermans.

document. It is this statement that prompted me to write this paper.

In 1953, a Panel of thinking individuals was either incredibly aware of what it was doing or incredulously naive. A captivating statement was made, dealing specifically with national security:

"The Panel noted that the general absence of Russian propaganda based on a subject with so many obvious possibilities for exploitation might indicate a possible Russian official policy." (p. 20)

Did the Panel give the absence of an official Russian viewpoint much thought? Did they, 22 years ago, consider that the Soviets might be having as much intrigue with UFOs as we were? And as much investigation? And just what is meant by a Russian official policy? I am willing to believe that this subject received considerable scrutiny, much more than the report indicates. It's just too incredible to believe the Russian viewpoint, potential or confirmed, was passed over and ignored as completely as the UFO question itself.

If UFOs aren't some type of machinery produced on earth, as it would seem to date, maybe that is just as well.

If they *were*, no one would have known it in 1953, when enemy (equatable with "alien," unfortunately) hardware was judged real and existent *only* if it could be seen and touched.

"The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate any intelligence value," states the Panel (p. 14). With this opinion, the Panel gave official consent to quick, appallingly inaccurate, government UFO explanations for the years head. This effectively squelched almost any moves that might implement successful intelligence operations relating to UFOs.

One can only sigh and wonder what lies in the portions of the report still kept under wraps by the CIA. But we can all look ahead to a more responsible UFO investigation, conducted by the private researchers. Hopefully, in the interests of a meaningful UFO investigation, science will be what scientists do. Forever and without fail.

(The author, Robert Barrow a field investigator for the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization of Tucson, Arizona, has been a UFO researcher since 1963. He presently teaches a non-credit UFO course at Onondaga Community College, Syracuse, New York). ●

Life Probable Through Space, Says Panel

A far-reaching belief that living organisms exist in space, as well as on planets, was recently made public by prominent biologists at a symposium in Washington, D.C. In a panel discussion arranged by the Society for Industrial Microbiology, scientists agreed that some micro-organisms can survive in outer space in spite of intense radiation from the sun and other celestial bodies.

Such organisms, they said, may have produced similar forms of life (including our earth type) by their movement through space to various planets. One method of transportation, they added, could be by meteors, which might have carried — and may be still carrying — living organisms to the earth.

It has been proved, said the panel, that some spores survive long trips very high in our atmosphere, though radiation there is much higher than on the earth's surface. Spores from Mexico, it was said, have been discovered in Canada.

This theory, presented by the panel to the Association for Advancement of Science, should cause a new evaluation of the suggestion that earth life "was brought here." If living organisms can be carried from one planet to another, it would eliminate the frequent objection that no two races could possibly evolve similarly. If such organisms drifted, or were otherwise transported between two similar planets, then the chances of almost identical life developing on the "receiving planet" would probably be fairly good.

By no means does this panel's theory indicate that life throughout the universe would be the same. But it does present a reasonable explanation of how life like that on earth could exist elsewhere.

National Security Council Evades UFO Question

James H. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, has twice refused to tell NICAP whether the NSC has considered the UFO problem, though he denied that the Council was connected with any policy decisions on UFO information. Because of the vital importance of the problem, and the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency is closely involved, it seems logical that the National Security Council must play a leading role in shaping policy, also in summing up important developments for the White House.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS COMING

The 1959 NICAP membership cards will be sent with the next publication which goes by envelope mail. There has been a delay caused by the necessity to separate the names of paid members from the names of press and network representatives, etc., who receive NICAP publications but are not members.

RECENT SIGHTINGS

BULLETIN

A bright silver object arcing across the sky over the Republic of Panama on January 23rd was tracked by United States radar stations, according to a report in the New York Times. The object, which could not be identified, was also reported seen by scores of persons in the Canal Zone and elsewhere. A similar object was observed on January 8th in the same area.

As Mars reached opposition on Nov. 16, and during the weeks following, speedy, highly maneuverable UFOs were reported all across the country. The objects, usually elliptical, sometimes flew in formations of three or more. Two definite patterns were established during this period:

(1) glowing objects which separated into two or more maneuverable parts. (2) brilliantly lighted slower-moving objects which gave off sparks or colorful rays of light as they moved. As often reported in the past, the UFOs frequently departed upwards at high speed. A digest of selected reports follows:

Nov. 12: Dahlgren, Ill. Two men driving near Dahlgren at about 6:30 pm spotted three oval-shaped objects in V-formation. Don M. Gorey first noticed three brilliant lights hovering in the NE sky. Alerting his companion, Gorey rolled down the car window to make sure the lights were not reflections. As the men watched, the objects began moving steadily toward the WNW. In view for about 3 minutes, the objects showed a slight orange coloration as they moved out of sight in the distance. The three objects, brighter and many times larger than the brightest star, moved in a tight formation.

Nov. 17: Gainesville, Fla. An orange star-like UFO was reported in this area between 11:15 and 11:30 pm. Two men, Sid Robertson and Ray McKinney, told police the object moved straight up and disappeared.

Nov. 25: Old Saybrook, Conn. Some 40 oblong reddish objects were reported at about 9:00 pm by a hotel caretaker, Kenneth Loeffel. Moving from north to south, the objects were scattered over a wide area. They were brighter than stars and one appeared to be larger than the rest. After about 5 minutes the UFOs disappeared into a cloudbank.

Nov. 29: Santa Cruz, Calif. Several people reported sighting a silvery-white elliptical object moving steadily south-east. As others gathered to watch, the UFO climbed and separated into two distinct discs which moved at high speed. Finally one disc stopped, then shot straight up out of sight, while the other made a sharp turn and disappeared to the west.

Nov. 30: Cleveland, Ohio. A former Navy aircraft identification officer reported sighting six to eight unidentifiable objects moving in a crescent formation in the southwest sky at about 7:40 pm.

(continued on page 3)

Washington representative of the *Star Ledger*, was a move by a Senator on the Preparedness Committee to investigate the whole UFO situation — particularly the AF operations and the question of censorship. (Some of the material in the Lester articles was supplied by NICAP.)

As this bulletin goes to press, there are reports that Senator Lyndon Johnson, chairman of the Committee, may order open hearings. NICAP is prepared to go into any such hearings and prove the AF withholding policy.

Even though hearings may not develop immediately, we believe this subject will break into the open in coming months. We urge members to ask their Congressmen's support for such hearings.

SHIP'S MASTER SEES OVAL-SHAPED UFO

On Oct. 7, Joseph Gwooz, Master of the S.S. Nantucket, and several passengers spotted an oval-shaped UFO which first hovered over Nantucket Island, Mass., then sped away. The Nantucket Steamship Authority vessel was moving out of the harbor when the sighting occurred.

Mr. Gwooz, who had never before seen a UFO, quoted from the ship's log in his report to NICAP:

"Time 1455 (2:55 pm, EDT). Entrance Nantucket Channel. White out-bound from Nantucket for Martha's Vineyard, Woods Hole, and New Bedford, sighted unknown object hovering in the sky, estimated height 8,000 to 10,000 feet, at an angle of about 160°. Object remained stationary for a minute or more, then shot up and away to the N.E. and disappeared out of sight at a rapid rate of speed. Color of object grayish. Oval shape."

Included in his report was a sketch of the object showing that the ratio of the major axis to the minor axis was about 2 1/2:1 (or approximately the proportions of a football.) It hovered almost directly overhead before zooming away.

Other UFO sightings were reported from Pennsylvania and Connecticut on October 5-6.

We shall be glad to have you send us lists of interested friends. Or we can send you NICAP membership forms and literature to distribute to interested persons.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
case file			
1. Memo	Robert Amory, Jr. to S. Everett Gleason (1 page)	10/17/53	A
2. Telegram	(1 page)	10/15/53	A
3. Letter	from Richard L. Hall (1 page)	10/20/53	A
4. Memo	(1 page)	10/19/53	A
5. Memo	Richard L. Hall to James Lay (1 page)	10/15/53	A
6. Memo	James S. Lay, Jr. to Director of Central Intelligence (1 page) S120148, TB	10/6/53	A
7. Memo	S. Everett Gleason to Robert Amory, Jr. (1 page)	10/16/53	A
8. Memo	S. Everett Gleason to Robert Amory, Jr. (1 page) S120148, TB	9/11/53	A
9. Distribution list	(2 pages)	8/27/53	A (75)
10. Report	(4 pages)	8/27/53	A
<i>exempted</i>	<i>MR 90-439#1(2/91)</i>		
11. Regulation	(3 pages)	7/20/53	A
12. Memo	for James Lay (1 page with 2 page attachment)	7/27/53	A (75)
13. Letter	to Chairman, Government Patents Board (1 page)	7/8/53	A
14. Memo	(1 page)	5/25/53	A
case file			
15. Memo For the Files	(1 page)	5/21/53	A
16. Memo	Robert Amory, Jr. to Executive Secretary, NSC (1 page)	5/18/53	A

FILE LOCATION

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
National Security Council Staff
Papers, 1948-61

NSC Registry Series; box 3
Folder: CIA-5 (3)

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
17. Memo	(1 page)	4/16/53	A (TS)
18. Memo	for James S. Lay (1 page)	3/19/53	A (TS)
19. Paper	(2 pages)	3/16/53	A
20. Letter	Robert H. Johnson (1 page)	2/4/53	A
21. Memo	for James S. Lay (1 page with 2 page attachment)	1/21/53	A

FILE LOCATION

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March 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAY

It seems to me that the enclosed IAC report on flying saucers might be of interest to Mr. C. D. Jackson. Its recommendations in paragraphs 4-a and b concern psychological matters, but provide no assurance that anybody will do anything about them.

It is recommended that you request CIA to send a copy to Mr. Jackson and that you route this copy to Mr. Cutler with a note to the effect that a copy is being sent to Mr. Jackson.

Respectfully,

Hugh D. Farley
HUGH D. FARLEY



DECLASSIFIED

Authority 207 1824 ^{9/2/82} (CIA Rev 154)

DATE... NLE DATE ... 11/3/82

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

17478

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
Routing Slip

From:

Mr. Cutler

To

(3)

Initial

NR

Mr. Lay

(2)

guy

Mr. Gleason

(1)

guy

Mr. Farley

(4)

7

Mr. Coyne

Mr. Johnson

RA

Mr. Weber

B

Mr. Boggs

Miss Nicalo

Miss Holtzscheiter

Miss Chaffin

Miss Kempel (File)

Comments:

*C & A asked to consider
sending a copy to C.D.J.
copy subsequently sent *RA**



S E C R E T
Security Information

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS*

JAN 17 1953

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

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

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

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

3. The Panel further concludes:

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

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

17436

S E C R E T

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Authority SIA Review (0071824) 9/2/82

By DJA NLE DATE 11/3/82

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

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

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

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

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

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

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

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Thornton Page
Johns Hopkins University

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

EVIDENCE PRESENTED

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



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Security Information

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Security Information

TAB B

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



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Security Information

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

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

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

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

INTERVIEWEES

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

S E C R E T
Security Information

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INTERVIEWEE (cont'd)	ORGANIZATION	FIELD OF COMPETENCY
Mr. Philip G. Strong	Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Stephen T. Poszony	Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF	Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, ATIC, USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. J. Dewey Fournet, Jr.	The Ethyl Corporation	Aero Eng.
Lt. R. S. Neasham, USN	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Annapolis	Photo interpretation
Mr. Harry W.	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Annapolis	Photo interpretation



~~SECRET~~

Security Information

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

12 March 1953

Mr. James S. Lay
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
302-A Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lay:

Mr. Robert Amory, Jr., Assistant Deputy Director/Intelligence, has asked me to forward to you for your information the enclosed report "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects", dated January 17, 1953.

This report was prepared by a panel convened in January 1953 at the direction of the former Director of Central Intelligence, General Walter B. Smith, with the concurrence of the Intelligence Advisory Committee.

Copies are being transmitted to the Secretary of Defense; the Director, Federal Civil Defense Administration; and the Chairman, National Security Resources Board.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Drain

RICHARD D. DRAIN

Secretary

Intelligence Advisory Committee



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Security Information

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 0071824 C 9/2/82

By D.J.H. NLE DATE 11/3/82

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
Routing Slip

<u>From:</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Initial</u>
Mr. Souers	_____	_____
Mr. Lay	_____	_____
Mr. Gleason	_____	_____
Mr. Farley	_____	_____
Mr. Coyne	_____	_____
✓ Mr. Johnson <i>BJ</i>	_____	_____
Mr. Boggs	_____	_____
Miss Nicalo	_____	_____
Miss Holtzscheiter	_____	_____
Miss Chaffin	_____	_____
✓ Miss Kempel (File)	✓ _____	_____

Comments: Dick Drain advises that this is simply for our information. We of course already have a copy, but Mr. Amory asked him to send us one at the same time he asked for one for ~~S.D.~~ Jackson in response to your telephonic request to Mr. Amory. *This is simply for our information.*

RHJ

which has been circulated



11/11/11