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Subject: **Re: Oberg's "reply"**
Date: 11/02/1999
Author: [JamesOberg](#) <jamesoberg@aol.com>

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<<James are you the same James Oberg that wrote an article about Kecksberg that made the case for it to be the KOSMO 96 Russian Probe reentering? I was much impressed by the article at the time. I was wondering do you still feel that this is the answer to the Kecksberg thing?>>

I argued that the Kosmos-96 explanation was at least as plausible as an alien spaceship explanation, but both faded in comparison with the nothing but wild imaginations explanation. What was so delicious was to see all the ufologists clamoring that the Kosmos-96 explanation could NOT be accurate since the Air Force had TOLD us the probe landed somewhere ELSE, and you KNOW we have to TRUST the Air Force statements, don't we? Heh heh...

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Lyndon B. Johnson Library REQUEST FOR REPRODUCTION of Documents

Name
Phone
Address

November 18, 1966
Mail Researcher XXX (J. Wilso

COLLECTION: WHCF, OS

CONTAINER NUMBER:

COPY LIBRARY

Folder Title or File Symbol	Form of Doc.	Document Identification:	Date	Pages
Exec OS, 11/1/67 - 6/30/68, box 3	ltr	from: E. U. Condon to Cater w/ att ltr from Condon to Harold Brown	2 May 1968	4
Gen OS, 7/9/65 - , box 4	ltr	J.R. Jones to Robert Easley	6 Aug. 1968	3
"	referral	To: SecDef w/ att. ltr from Donald Keyhoe	3 May 1968	4
"	ltr	from: Mark Age/Charles B. Gentzel to: Mrs. Juanita Roberts	1 Jan. 1968	5
"	cable	from: Robert S. Bender to: The President	25 July 1967	1
"	referral	To: SecDef w/att. ltr from Dale F. Washia	25 Jan. 1967	3
"	ltr	from: Paul M. Popple to: Marvin Watson w/atts.	13 Oct. 1966	9
"	referral	To: Dept. of the Air Force w/att. ltr from Mr. Billie Alonzo	4 April, 1966	5
"	ltr	from Paul M. Popple to Mr. James W. Moseley	8 Aug. 1965	1
"	ltr	from Paul M. Popple to Mrs. Mary Conger w/ att.	18 Aug. 1965	3
Gen OS, 11/22/63 - 4/14/65, box 4	route slip	To SecDef / Califano from Mr. George D. Fawcett	19 March 1965	1

Total

Fee

39

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Grant,

16 JUL 1991

I am enclosing herewith chapters 2,3 on Wang. The last chapter is in the making, once finished, would be sent.

Cliford: I have tried a few times. He seems to be very busy. One piece of information from that era. Jackie Kennedy appointed LBJ, the vice-president, as the head of a UFO study group, 1960-61.

I am enclosing another piece of information, let me know what do you know about it. I am working on it.

I urgently need the addresses of the following firms;

EG & G
AT & T
Hughes Aerospace
Rockwell International.

I have already started the work on LaPaz.
Could you get anything out from Bill Stienman on Von Popen?

I am enclosing DIA's reply to my enquiry, based on Bill Moore's given information, in one his newsletters you sent me. As you see there is nothing to back his words. Either he is very gullible, swallowing any trash information, or he is again back to his games.

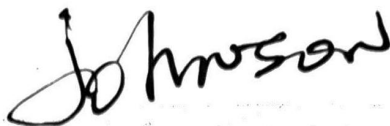
Bob Collin told me that the documents he showed Lear and Howe, were obtained from STF. STF has confirmed this. Howe, said that it was a black binder, with these papers, each one separately in a plastic cover. She added that they were mixed. From her comment I am certain that nothing revealing was shown that now we don't know. She has the Carter's briefing, but does not have the CIA memos. I am beginning to think, that all these hot-shot, big boys or girls, are easily taken for a ride, anytime a clever dick shows up. They made a mountain virtually out of pot of clay at that time. There were, of course guilty parties that new the facts, who stood by and watched these self claimed prophets dance with their tune. But, then again it is an old hat.

Keep me posted on the new development, and can you spare me a copy of the Canadian UFO report, as we talked about please?

Please check whether Cox received my fax.

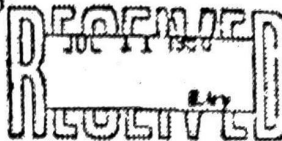
Sincerely,





d

July 6, 1960



Dear Major Keyhoe:

Thank you for your recent communication enclosing the Digest of Documented Evidence on Unidentified Flying Objects recently prepared by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena.

I have referred your interesting material to the staff of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee which, at my direction as you know, is keeping a close watch over new developments in this field with standing instructions to report to me any recent significant sightings of unidentified flying objects along with an analysis of the conduct and conclusions of the Air Force investigation of each such sighting.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness and consideration in forwarding this type of information to me from time to time as it becomes available.

Sincerely,


Lyndon B. Johnson
Chairman, Preparedness
Investigating Subcommittee

Major Donald E. Keyhoe
Executive Director of NICAP
1526 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

months before that he "didn't give a damn what was on the other side of the moon."

On November 4, Senator Henry Jackson, Dr. Dornberger and on November 8, Representative James Patterson of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, all voiced their apprehensions about the military and orbital bombardment capabilities which Sputnik 1 implied.

The Democratic Advisory Council issued a policy statement on November 11, which read in part:

Let us not fail to understand that control of outer space would be a military fact of the highest importance.

The air war of yesterday becomes the space war of tomorrow. We have fallen behind in these weapons of tomorrow. We must do more than merely catch up. We must become and stay so strong that the Communists will not start an atomic war or allow one to start.

The all-out effort of the Soviets to establish themselves as the masters of the space around us must be met by all-out efforts of our own.

This statement was signed by seventeen Democratic leaders, including former President Harry S Truman, Governor of New York W. Averell Harriman, Adlai Stevenson, Senator Hubert Humphrey, and Senator Herbert Lehman.

Dr. Von Braun noted the bombardment implications of satellites before the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee on December 14, and stated that the United States would be in "mortal danger" if the Russians first gained control of outer space.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson issued

*War & Space Robert Salkeld
Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs N.J. 1970.*

one of the strongest and most dramatic warnings on space in an important political speech on January 7, 1958:

First, it is obvious that the Soviet valuation on the significance of control of outer space has exceeded that of our officials.

The sputniks now orbiting around the earth are not military weapons, but have a military potential.

Control of space means control of the world, far more certainly, far more totally than any control that has ever or could ever be achieved by weapons, or by troops of occupation.

The race we are in—or which we must enter—is not the race to perfect long-range ballistic missiles. There is something more important than any ultimate weapon. That is the ultimate position—the position of total control over earth lies somewhere out in space.

This is the future, the distant future, though not so distant as we may have thought. Whoever gains that ultimate position gains control, total control, over the earth for purposes of tyranny or for the service of freedom.

Five days later, it became apparent that some of these warnings had begun to create apprehensions in President Eisenhower's mind, when he sent his historic letter of January 12 to Soviet Premier Bulganin:

I propose that we agree that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes. We face a decisive moment in history in relation to this matter. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are now using outer space for the testing of missiles designed for military purposes. The time to stop is now.

*from "Between Sputnik and the Shuttle: New Perspectives
on American Astronautics" Edited by Frederick C. Durant
American Astronautical Society Publication 1981*

Lyndon B. Johnson

No politician had a more sustained concern or official interest in American space affairs than Lyndon B. Johnson. It began when he viewed *Sputnik I* or its booster rocket in the first evening orbit in Texas skies over the banks of the Pedernales River adjoining his ranch. It ended when he left the White House in January 1969. He had announced in March 1968, that he would not run for a second elected term as President. Problems on Earth overwhelmed his daily life despite his genuine enthusiasm for man's conquest of outer space.

While Majority Leader of the Senate, Mr. Johnson was chairman of three committees concerned with space: the Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on the Armed Services (Truman's old committee); the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics (which shaped the Space Act); and the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences (the standing committee). As Vice President in the Kennedy administration he played a pivotal role in helping shape the initial commitment to accelerate the space program in response to the orbital flight of Yuri Gagarin. President Kennedy made him chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council in the White House and requested its policy recommendations, as we have seen.

Lyndon Johnson came from modest origins and was, by all accounts, of very high intellect only tempered to many by his accent and vocabulary. He read swiftly to discern pivotal points on staff papers, wrote little but listened to those who could inform him. He was perhaps a singular President in knowing when he moved into the White House much about what most pieces of the Federal establishment were supposed to be doing. He looked for help and support from the most informed or connected people available to advance his causes--the "little man," the Nation, Texas, and Lyndon Johnson. When he said "let us reason together," it often appeared to mean that he knew the problem, he had a solution, and he would twist an arm or there would be "some head knocking" to gain a consensus. As a politician and leader he was impatient and ruthless according to all of his associates that have written or have been interviewed about him. But his imperial residence was not the White House. It was his fiefdom on his ranch where he entertained astronauts, kings, prime ministers, scholars, and friends.

Lyndon Johnson's tragedy was his being a wartime President of the longest and most unsuccessful war in American history. But without doubt he was, however, an essential personage in the shaping of the American space

THE WASTELANDS



Joaquin De Alba in THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, July 30, 1965
(Courtesy of THE WASHINGTON STAR)

challenged the integrity of Apollo and NASA. Beyond the shock, it was NASA's lengthy explanations to the Congressional space committees that helped to restore confidence in NASA's revalidation of the Apollo spacecraft, which cost almost a year's delay in the flight schedule. Brevity here is permissible only because of available works.¹⁰

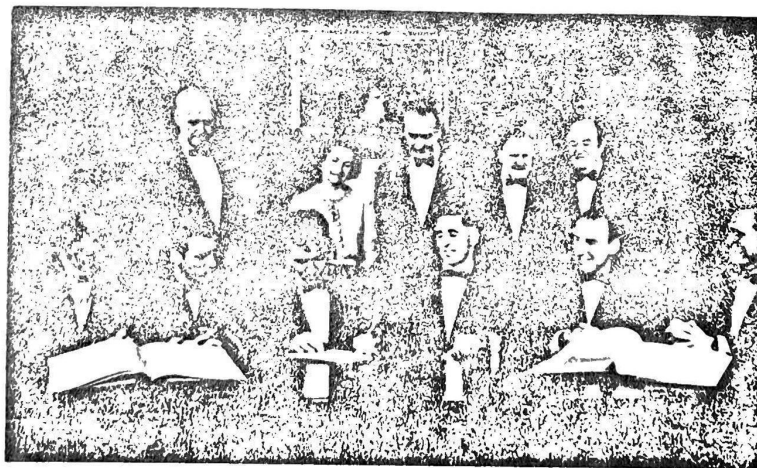
In a speech to an audience of educators in Nashville, Tennessee on March 15, 1967, President Johnson stated--and this had leaked out to the press--that the contribution of military space operations were equal to ten times everything else which had been spent on space, including Apollo.¹¹ It was first mention by any President that more precise information about military activities elsewhere in the world was a vital part of the national space program. But the costs and the pressures of Vietnam were to force him to cancel the Air Force MOL program.¹²

The eighteen-month hiatus in U.S. manned space flights was ended with *Apollo 7*, launched on a Saturn IB, in October 1968. While it restored integrity to Apollo, President Johnson had already announced that he was not going to stand for reelection. James E. Webb had just resigned from NASA, having been told earlier by the President that his "number one government agency was no longer NASA." Inroads on the NASA budget dictated, Mr. Webb

said, that "the United States is not pursuing for the time being at least, its goal of 'preeminence in space.'"¹³ NASA would succeed in virtually ending the "Space Race" with the circumlunar voyage by *Apollo 8* at Christmas time in 1968. Deputy Administrator Thomas O. Paine had become Administrator. But *Apollo 8* was to bring about the attainment of an age-old dream of Jules Verne before Lyndon B. Johnson left the White House.

Apollo 8 gave mankind the precious view of the Earth as the "blue marble" when seen from the vicinity of the moon. Yet Earth seemed inescapable in a year of riots and assassinations, with the belated release of the crew of the Pueblo, the continued conflict during the annual truce in South Vietnam, and the fourth explosion of a thermonuclear device in mainland China. Yet the man-rating flight of Saturn V carried men to the moon.

One tends to agree with Henry Kissinger that Lyndon B. Johnson was the chief casualty of the Vietnam War. He did not decide to be a war President. He later saw *Apollo 11* achieve John Kennedy's space goal, a symbol of what he had helped fashion, and which had helped to boost his trajectory into the White House. In his memoirs, Mr. Johnson ended on space with this basic thought: "The new adventures in space that lie ahead will bring with them excitement and new accomplishments as great as anything we have witnessed in the epic period just past, when we proved ourselves once more to be the sons of the pioneers who tamed a broad continent and built the mightiest nation in the history of the world."¹⁴ One of President Johnson's final tributes to space was a memorial honoring the crews of *Apollo 7* and *Apollo 8* in the White House. Lyndon B. Johnson soon left Washington for his ranch.



Signing of a memorial document to be hung in the Treaty Room of the White House on December 3, 1968. Signing the document are (left to right): *Apollo 7* Astronauts Walter Cunningham, Donn Eisele, Walter Schirra, and *Apollo 8* Astronauts William Anders, James Lovell, and Frank Borman. Standing are Charles A. Lindbergh (also a signer), Mrs. Johnson, the President, James E. Webb, and Vice President Humphrey. (NASA Photo No. 68-H-1300)

THE U.F.O. Investigator

FACTS ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS)

— Published by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena —

Vol. 1, No. 2

Washington, D.C.

August-September, 1957

Senator Goldwater Reveals Interest In UFO Problem

In a recent statement to the Director of NICAP, Senator Barry Goldwater, (Rep., Arizona) has disclosed his strong interest in the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects.



SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

Senator Goldwater's opinion has added value because of his long experience in military aviation. He is a colonel in the Air Force Reserve and is qualified to pilot jet interceptors, in addition to other types of aircraft.

The Senator's letter follows:

"I am an Air Force Reserve Officer and have been one for the past 27 years; consequently, I am indeed interested in unidentified flying objects.

"I frankly feel that there is a great deal to this and I have discussed it often with many Air Force Officers."

At least two other Senators and several Representatives have privately expressed serious interest in UFOs. NICAP will be glad to have the opinions of other legislators either privately or for publication. We believe this will eventually lead to a frank and open discussion of the entire UFO problem on Capitol Hill. ●

JET CHASE OF LARGE CIRCULAR OBJECT INVESTIGATED BY FAR EAST AIR FORCE

For eight months the Far East Air Force has been in possession of an Intelligence Report describing the jet chase of a strange round object larger than a B-29 bomber. According to this report, the UFO accelerated to a speed of about 2000 miles per hour when the jet tried to close in.

Intelligence Report Details Released to NICAP

Full details of the chase were revealed to NICAP on August 29 in an unclassified section of the Intelligence Report. This is the first detailed report of a jet-UFO chase released anywhere in the Air Force since 1953. Whether release of this important case indicates a change in Air Force policy or is an isolated incident, is yet to be determined.

The Air Force report sent to NICAP from a Far East Air Force office bears the following heading:

AF FORM 112
FAR EAST

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

(U) Unidentified Flying Object Report

FAR EAST

— February 1957

Captain _____ and

Captain _____

AFR 200-2

DI _____

— December 1956

B-2

Debriefing

"On — December 1956" the Air Force report begins, "two USAF jet pilots were practicing ground radar positioned intercepts on each other in the vicinity of _____."

During one run, the report says, the intercepting pilot picked up a strange radar blip from an unknown object in the sky. From the size of the blip—one-eighth inch high and three-eighths of an inch wide—the UFO was estimated as large as a B-29 four-engine bomber. Radar showed it to be 20 miles away and 30 degrees to the pilot's left.

"Pilot called the GCI site to ask if they had a target which would correspond to the unidentified blip. After receiving an _____ (Please turn to Column 1, Page 2)

Air Force Tells Congressman it Has Given NICAP "All UFO Information" Despite Written Refusal

Despite an official refusal on July 18 to release UFO cases to NICAP, the Air Force now publicly insists that it has given NICAP "all information in the hands of the United States Air Force."

This contradictory statement, sent on September 12 to Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr., (R., N. J.) was signed by Maj. Gen. Joe W. Kelly, USAF, Director of Legislative Liaison.

(See also special announcement on new Air Force claims, Page 3.)

On September 11 the same Air Force statement was sent to Vice Admiral John M. Hoskins, USN, Ret., now Director of Declassification Policy, Department of Defense. Admiral Hoskins had asked the Air Force for facts on NICAP and the release of UFO reports.

The identical statement sent to Admiral Hoskins and Rep. Frelinghuysen follows: "The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena is not a governmental

(Continued on Page 3)

NICAP ASKS PROOF OF CLAIM MAN DOOMED BY SAUCER RADIATION

The current issue of TRUE OR FALSE Magazine carries an anonymous article stating that the author is a walking dead man and will be the first man in the world to his knowledge to be killed by men from another world. He says that their "weapon" was a radioactive flying saucer.

The unnamed author claims that one of three saucers seen near Dallas on the night of December 7, 1957, blanked out his car ignition, lights and radio as it landed on the road ahead of him. He describes the object as a thick disc about 150 feet in diameter and about 30 feet high at the center. He said it emitted a pulsating glow and as he neared it, a wave of heat.

When it took off, he claims, the heat and shock of its jet blast overcame him but before this he had the impression of a telepathic message of regret for the radiation which has now doomed him.

The author states that doctors say he is dying from radiation poisoning, that his liver is severely affected, that his hair has turned white and he has cancer of the bone. The editors of TRUE OR FALSE say they checked the road, found a large scorched radioactive area and that doctors and scientists authenticated the story.

Because this story is widely accepted, could spread hysteria about UFOs, NICAP has asked the magazine for proof—on a confidential basis which would protect the author's identity.

NICAP believes the location of the scorched road area should be revealed,

and that confidential interviews should be permitted, either with the reported victim or doctors who examined him.

If this report can be proved, then the public should be officially warned—and immediately—against approaching UFOs which may land or hover near the ground.

If the magazine has been hoaxed, this deception should be exposed.

The story could be true. But it also is possible to concoct such a tale from known facts. Cases of UFO radiation and electrical interference effects have been reported by scores of reputable observers including scientists, airmen and police.

Even if the story is true, the title "The First Man Killed by a Flying Saucer" is badly chosen, since it implies actual hostility, which is not borne out by the story.

Several NICAP bulletins and letters to members have been returned by the Post Office Department. Please notify us of any change of address as soon as possible.

CANADIAN UFO REPORTS CLASSIFIED

On April 14, 1958, a Canadian defense official in Washington informed NICAP that UFO reports are still classified. This was confirmed on April 15 when the Director appeared on the Canadian TV network program Front Page Challenge originating at Toronto. A program official revealed that the Canadian Defence Research Board had refused to release any UFO reports or photographs in official files. However, it has been suggested that NICAP may be given these reports because of its serious aims. A formal request is being submitted.

McCLELLAN SUBCOMMITTEE UNDER PRESSURE FROM TWO SIDES

Numerous letters denouncing the Senate Subcommittee on Investigations are coming in to NICAP, most of them quoting replies from Chief Counsel Donald O'Donnell.

Mr. O'Donnell has admitted having staff interviews with NICAP's director but he states that no hearings on UFOs are planned at this time.

Official opposition—not from the McClellan committee—should be blamed for this decision. All the NICAP interviews with this committee have been on a courteous basis, with a serious interest in securing the facts.

As late as February 14, no decision against public hearings had been reached. But nationwide TV and press publicity on UFOs have now intensified the resistance of the official "silence group." The McClellan subcommittee is now under heavy pressure to reject public demands for a Congressional investigation.

Since these demands are increasing—through letters to individual Senators and Representatives—we believe the McClellan committee will eventually agree to hold hearings, in the best interests of the country.

If members in every state write their Senators and Representatives urging such hearings, the break may still come this year. Meantime NICAP will continue to furnish the subcommittee with all important new evidence that comes to our attention.

SPACE RACES LIKE OURS PROBABLE SAYS CLEVELAND ASTRONOMER

Probably a billion planets have conditions like the earth's, Dr. Jason J. Nassau, Professor of Astronomy at Case Institute of Technology, recently told the Cleveland Technical Societies Council. "We must get over the idea," he said, "that life as we know it is unique to our earth."

Mars, said Dr. Nassau, is the most likely planet in our solar system to support life like ours. He suggested using Mars' two moons to set up observatories for probing outer space. Because of their very low gravity, landings and takeoffs would be much simpler than on our own much larger moon.

SENATOR GOLDWATER STATES BELIEF FLYING SAUCERS ARE REAL

Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz) who is also a jet flying Air Force Reserve colonel has publicly revealed his opinion that "flying saucers, unidentified objects or whatever you call them—are real."

Senator Goldwater's statement was made on April 10, 1958, after several unexplained UFO sightings in Arizona. The Senator also disclosed that two "former flying buddies"—now airline captains—had told him of a UFO which flew alongside their aircraft.

Under these circumstances, it can now be revealed that over a year ago Senator Goldwater told NICAP's Director of his belief in several UFO reports from friends who were experienced pilots.

Most significant of all is Senator Goldwater's statement regarding official secrecy.

"The Air Force has a project to investigate these reports," he told the Arizona REPUBLIC, "but when you ask about them they clam up."

Because of his Air Force background—27 years in the Reserve, a distinguished active duty record—Senator Goldwater's opinions should help to offset Air Force official denials of secrecy.

The Senator's April 10 statement was triggered by a curious UFO case at Tucson reported by local papers on April 2, 1958.

On the day before, a score of witnesses had sighted five disc shaped objects—one larger than the rest—flying in formation.

At Davis-Monthan Air Force Base the officials promptly denied any knowledge of the objects.

"We hadn't launched any balloons," said a spokesman. "There was nothing in the area but some B-47 jets and they weren't chasing anything."

But next day, April 3, Davis-Monthan gave a different story to the Arizona DAILY STAR, suggesting that the UFOs had been "nothing more mysterious than F-102 fighters."

No proof that F-102's had been in the area was produced and queries as to radar reports went unanswered because "the radar station C. O. (Commanding Officer) was on leave." Why the station's second-in-command could not reply was not explained.

Though this was a relatively ordinary sighting, its effect on Senator Goldwater makes it highly important. NICAP hopes his candid appraisal will lead other well known citizens to voice beliefs now withheld because of positions they hold.

If 100 prominent Americans—or even fewer—were to join Senator Goldwater with equally outspoken statements, most of the press and the public would reject the official denials. It could happen soon, bringing a quick end to the censorship—even at the top levels.

what if Goldwater President

problem tracking them. We assume they are debris. We don't know how long they have been aloft, or their source, or their size."

A check with France and Britain and a re-examination of all the Soviet launchings revealed nothing that could account for the objects. Two of the things were in polar orbits. The third object, orbiting at an angle of about 35 degrees from the equator is officially catalogued as No. 2428, and it is about the size of Telstar according to official determination.

Please note that NORAD admits that this "unknown" was first discovered in orbit in March of 1966. Two months later, on CBS-TV on May 10th, it was asserted that no unknowns had ever been detected by our tracking gear.

Autumn of 1966 saw a couple of interesting actions other than the revelation by NORAD which we have just detailed. It was on September 19th that the Air Force issued a new order on UFO procedure, superseding its long-standing AFR 200-2.

That (AFR 200-2) was the order under which the Air Force established its own procedures for carrying out the investigative duties re UFOs which were assigned to it by JANAP 146, back in 1952. AFR 200-2 established the rules of procedure which had to be followed in dealing with the UFO problem. AFR 200-2 also reminded all Air Force personnel of the severe penalties awaiting anyone who violated its provisions by making public statements without approval.

AFR 200-2 was superseded on September 19, 1966, by AFR 80-17, which merely transferred the UFO probe from Intelligence to Research and Development. This was presumably a move to prepare a more nearly equal mental level between the Air Force UFO probers and the scientists

Johnson

in other agencies and outside the government, with whom they would be working.

You will note that this change was made in mid-September and the contract with the Condon group at the University of Colorado went into effect shortly thereafter.

There is nothing really new in AFR 80-17, but a couple of paragraphs are interesting. Under Paragraph 12, "Reporting Physical Evidence," Item No. 5 says: "RADAR. Forward two copies of each still camera photographic print. Title radarscope prints per AFR 95-7. Classify radarscope photographs per AFR 205-1."

This means that radar picks up UFOs and they are photographed from the radar screen. It also means that radar sightings of UFOs are *automatically classified and may not be discussed or revealed to the public.*

Then again, in that same Paragraph 12, Item b:

"Air Force echelons receiving suspected or *actual* UFO material will safeguard it to prevent any defacing or alterations which might reduce its value for Intelligence examination and analysis." (Italics mine.—F.E.)

This order preceded the beginning of operations with the Condon Committee. Immediately following that important step, AFR 80-17 was modified, on November 8th by the issuance of AFR 80-17A, which ordered that ALL UFO reports must be sent to the University of Colorado (Condon Committee) . . . with this interesting exception. . . . "Every effort will be made to keep all UFO reports unclassified. However, if it is necessary to classify a report because of a method of detection or other factors not related to the UFO, a separate report *including all possible information* will be sent to the University of Colorado." (Italics mine.—F.E.)

As a veteran newsman with many years of dealing with

Goldwater

Goldwater's request for
Wright- Patterson UFO
data

CUFON Computer UFO Network

Document #: 22
From: UFO INFO SERVICE
Date Sent: 07-12-1986
Subject: 1975 B.GOLDWATER,REQ-INFO

BARRY GOLDWATER Committees:
Arizona Aeronautical & Space Sci.
Armed Services
Preparedness Inv Subcommit
UNITED STATES SENATE Tactical Air Power Subcomm
Washington D.C. 20510 N. S. Naval Petroleum
Reserves Subcommittee
March 28, 1975

Mr. Shlomo Arnon
U.C.L.A. Experimental College
308 Westwood Plaza
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Mr. Arnon:

The subject of UFOs is one that has interested me for some time. About ten or twelve years ago I made an effort to find out what was in the building at Wright Patterson Air Force Base where the information is stored that has been collected by the Air Force, and I was understandably denied this request.

It is still classified above Top Secret. I have, however, heard that there is a plan under way to release some, if not all, of this material in the near future. I'm just as anxious to see this material as you are, and I hope we will not have to wait too much longer.

Sincerely.

Barry Goldwater

CUFON Computer UFO Network

Document #: 23

From: UFO INFO SERVICE

Date Sent: 07-12-1986

Subject: 1981 GOLDWATER, LETTER # 2

BARRY GOLDWATER Committees:

Intelligence Chairman

Armed Services

Tactical Warfare Chair

UNITED STATES SENATE Preparedness

Washington D.C. 20510 Strategic Nuclear Force

Communications Chairman

October 19, 1981 Aviation

Science Technology and

Space

Indian Affairs

Mr. Lee M. Graham:

526 West Maple

Monrovia, California 91016

Dear Mr. Graham:

First, let me tell you that I have long ago given up acquiring access to the so-called Blue Room at Wright-Patterson, as I have had one long string of denials from chief after chief, so I have given up.

In answer to your questions, "one is essentially correct." I don't know of anyone who has access to the "Blue Room," nor am I aware of its contents and I am not aware of anything having been relocated. I can't answer your question six, in fact, I can't find anyone who would answer it.

To tell you the truth, Mr Graham, "this thing has gotten so highly

classified," even though I will admit there is a lot of it that has been released, "it is just impossible to get anything on it."

I am returning your papers because I know they are of value to you.

Sincerely,

Barry Goldwater

CUFON Computer UFO Network

Document #: 24

From: UFO INFO SERVICE

Date Sent: 07-12-1986

Subject: 1983 GOLDWATER, LETTER # 3

BARRY GOLDWATER Committees:

Intelligence Chairman

Armed Services

Tactical Warfare Chair

UNITED STATES SENATE Preparedness

Strategic Nuclear Forces

C. S. Transportation

June 20, 1983 Washington D.C. 20510 Communications Chairman

Aviation

Science Technology and

Space

Indian Affairs

Mr. William S. Steinman

15043 Rosalita Drive

La Mirada, California 90638

Dear Mr. Steinman:

To answer your questions, I have never gained access to the so-called

"Blue Room" at Wright Patterson, so I have no idea what is in it. I have no idea of who controls the flow of "need-to-know" because, frankly, I was told in such an emphatic way that it was none of my business that I've never tried to make it my business since.

I wish you luck on your investigation. I'm one of those people who

believe that with some two billion planets scattered around our universe, there has to be a couple of more that can support life on it.

Sincerely,

Barry Goldwater

"Highly secret government investigations are going on that we don't know about."

"I certainly believe in aliens in space. They may not look like us, but I have very strong feelings that they have advanced beyond our mental capabilities." "I think some highly secret government UFO investigations are going on that we don't know about--and probably never will unless the Air Force discloses them."

In a letter written on March 28, 1975, Senator Barry Goldwater, former chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee and Air Force Reserve Brigadier General, stated...

"The subject of UFOs is one that has interested me for some long time. About 10 or 12 years ago I made an effort to find out what was in the building at Wright-Patterson Air Force Bas, where the information is stored and has been collected by the Air Force, and I was understandably denied this request. It is still classified above Top

Secret."

In 1979, Senator Goldwater wrote to researcher Lee Graham,

"This thing has gotten so classified....it is just impossible to get anything on it."

*Impressions of unidentified
saying objects
Heard before the Committee
on Science and Astronautics
U.S. House of Representatives, July 29, 1968*

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(II)

SYMPOSIUM ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1968

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 2318, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. J. Edward Roush (chairman of the symposium) presiding.

Mr. Roush. The committee will be in order.

Today the House Committee on Science and Astronautics conducts a very special session, a symposium on the subject of unidentified flying objects; the name of which is a reminder to us of our ignorance on this subject and a challenge to acquire more knowledge thereof.

We approach the question of unidentified flying objects as purely a scientific problem, one of unanswered questions. Certainly the rigid and exacting discipline of science should be marshaled to explore the nature of phenomena which reliable citizens continue to report.

A significant part of the problem has been that the sightings reported have not been accompanied by so-called hardware or materials that could be investigated and analyzed. So we are left with hypotheses about the nature of UFO's. These hypotheses range from the conclusion that they are purely psychological phenomena, that is, some kind of hallucinatory phenomena; to that of some kind of natural physical phenomena; to that of advanced technological machinery manned by some kind of intelligence, that is, the extraterrestrial hypotheses.

With the range in mind, then, we have invited six outstanding scientists to address us today, men who deal with the physical, the psychological, the sociological, and the technological data relevant to the issues involved. We welcome them and look forward to their remarks. Additionally we have requested several other scientists to make their presentations in the form of papers to be added to these when published by the committee.

We take no stand on these matters. Indeed, we are here today to listen to their assessment of the nature of the problem; to any tentative conclusions or suggestions they might offer, so that our judgments and our actions might be based on reliable and expert information. We are here to listen and to learn.

Events of the last half century certainly verify the American philosopher, John Dewey's conclusion that "Every great advance in science has issued from a new audacity of imagination." With an open and inquiring attitude, then, we now turn to our speakers for the day.

They will include: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, head of the Department of Astronomy, Northwestern University; Dr. James E. McDonald, senior physicist, the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, the University of Arizona; Dr. Carl Sagan, Department of Astronomy and Center for Radiophysics and Space Research, Cornell University; Dr. Robert L. Hall, head of the Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago; Dr. James A. Harder, associate professor of civil engineering, University of California at Berkeley, and Dr. Robert M. L. Baker, Jr., Computer Sciences Corp. and Department of Engineering, UCLA.

Gentlemen, we welcome your presentations. We ask you to speak first, Dr. Hynek, followed by Dr. McDonald, and then Dr. Sagan. This afternoon Dr. Hall will commence our session, followed by Dr. Harder and then Dr. Baker. The subject matter of the presentations determines the order in which you speak. We hope at the end of the day to allow the six of you to discuss the material presented among yourselves and with the committee in a kind of roundtable discussion.

Mr. Chairman—the chairman of our full committee, Mr. George Miller.

Chairman MILLER. I want to join in welcoming you here. I want to point out that your presence here is not a challenge to the work that is being done by the Air Force, a particular agency that has to deal with this subject.

Unfortunately there are those who are highly critical of the Air Force, saying that the Air Force has not approached this problem properly. I want you to know that we are in no way trying to go into the field that is theirs by law, and thus we are not critical of what the Air Force is doing.

We should look at the problem from every angle, and we are here in that respect. I just want to point out we are not here to criticize the actions of the Air Force.

Thank you.

Mr. ROUSH. I think it is only appropriate that Dr. Hynek be introduced by our colleague, Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to welcome all the members of this distinguished panel, and particularly to welcome Dr. Allen Hynek, who is a son of Illinois, and presently serves in the Department of Astronomy and Director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center. Dr. Hynek is a member of a number of scientific societies, and has served in the Government service as well as in the academic community. As his Congressman I am delighted he has been invited to appear on this panel, and we certainly look forward to his comments.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROUSH. Dr. Hynek, the floor is yours.

(The biography of Dr. Hynek is as follows:)

DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK

Born in Chicago, Ill., 1910. B.S. University of Chicago, 1931; Ph.D. (astrophysics) 1935.
Professor Astronomy, Chairman of the Department and Director of Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University, 1960 to present.
Chief of the Section, Upper Atmosphere Studies and Satellite Tracking and Associate Director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, 1956-60.

Professor, Astronomy, 1950-56, Ohio State University.

Instructor, Physics and Astronomy, Ohio State University, 1935-41; Asst. Prof. 1941-45; Associate Professor 1946-50.

Asst. Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, 1934.

Astronomer, Perkins Observatory, Ohio State, 1935-56.

Assistant Dean of the Graduate School 1950-53.

Supervisor of Technical Reports, Applied Physical Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, 1942-46.

Visiting Lecturer, Harvard University, 1956-60.

Civilian with U.S. Navy 1944.

Scientific Societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science; Astronomy Society (secretary).

Specialty: Astrophysics.

Fields of Interest: Stellar spectroscopy; F type stars; stellar scintillation.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK, HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

Dr. HYNEK. Thank you.

My name is J. Allen Hynek. I am professor of astronomy at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., where I serve as chairman of the department of astronomy and director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center. I have also served for many years, and still do, as scientific consultant to the U.S. Air Force on Unidentified Flying Objects, or UFO's. Today, however, I am speaking as a private citizen and scientist and not as a representative of the Air Force.

We are here today, I gather, to examine whether the UFO phenomenon is worthy of serious scientific attention. I hope my comments may contribute to your understanding of the problem and help lead to its eventual solution.

The UFO problem has been with us now for many years. It would be difficult to find another subject which has claimed as much attention in the world press, in the conversation of people of all walks of life, and which has captured the imagination of so many, over so long a period of time. The word UFO, or flying saucer, can be found in the languages and dictionaries of all civilized peoples, and if one were to collect all the words that have been printed in newspapers, magazines, and books in the past two decades, it would be a staggering assemblage. The bibliography of the subject recently compiled at the Library of Congress is a most impressive document, and illustrates that the UFO became a problem for the librarian even before it did for the scientist.

As we all know, the scientific world is a world of exact calculations, of quantitative data, of controlled laboratory experiments, and of seemingly well-understood laws and principles. The UFO phenomenon does not seem to fit into that world; it seems to flaunt itself before our present-day science.

The subject of UFO's has engendered an inordinate emotional reaction in certain quarters and has far more often called forth heated controversy rather than calm consideration. Most scientists have preferred to remain aloof from the fray entirely, thereby running the risk of "being down on what they were not up on," as the old adage goes.

It is unlikely that I would have become involved in the study of the UFO phenomenon had I not been officially asked to do so. I probably would have—and in fact did for a time—regarded the whole

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

January 22, 2001

Mr. Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in reply to your request of 17 November 2000, regarding references made by Senator Lyndon Johnson about U.F.O.'s. The letter was forwarded to us by Mr. Charles E. Schamel of the Archival Programs Branch and arrived on 19 January 2001.

Although you have already contacted the other agencies which are more likely to have such records, we will check our records for the requested comments. Unfortunately, you have stated a topic rather than describing specific documents.

If you can be more specific concerning the information you are seeking, we will gladly continue our search. For example, if you could provide us with a date when Sen. Johnson made such remarks, we will search the records in our custody. Limitations of time and staff preclude our reviewing the possible volume of records which pertain to your inquiry.

We regret that we can not be of more assistance with the matter at this time.

Sincerely,

M. A. GEDRA
Modern Military Records (NWCTM)
Textual Archives Services Division

NWCTM 21-03693

THE U.F.O. Investigator

FACTS ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS)

— Published by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena —

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TACKER REPLACED AS SPOKESMAN

Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker, spearhead of the Air Force's recently stepped-up debunking campaign, is being replaced as the official UFO spokesman and assigned to duty in Germany. Though no reason has been given, Tacker's removal is believed due to the flood of protests against his public UFO misstatements and his arrogance toward anyone who questioned the AF claims. In view of the strenuous AF drive to publicize Col. Tacker and his "official Air Force story," this seems the only logical explanation for replacing him with a relatively unknown officer. (The new spokesman is Maj. William Coleman.)

Dropping Col. Tacker as the UFO spokesman, however, does not alter the contradictions and evasions he put on record in his official assignment. NICAP has therefore asked the Secretary of the Air Force to have the entire Tacker record checked, to disavow publicly all misleading and erroneous statements, and to order them corrected.

Misleading official statements documented by NICAP are on record in: 1. Numerous AF letters Tacker signed. 2. The book, "Flying Saucers and the U.S. Air Force," signed by Tacker, and approved by AF HQ as "the official Air Force story." 3. Transcripts of Tacker's TV and radio interviews and his press statements.

Most of the public condemnation of Tacker followed his appearance with NICAP's director on the Garroway show, Dec. 5, 1960. (Details in Issue 11, from the taped 50-minute program.) Deriding NICAP's Board, Special Advisers and membership, Tacker constantly interrupted NICAP's director to block factual evidence. The resulting flood of protest mail to Garroway, the Air Force and NICAP labeled Tacker as "rude . . . overbearing . . . determined to keep the public from knowing the truth about UFOs . . ."

Apparently AF HQ realized it was wiser to replace Tacker than to wait for such a demand from Capitol Hill. But the situation requires far more. NICAP has requested that the AF Secretary not only correct all official misstatements, but also end the unwarranted UFO censorship. Such an order would cover the AF Office of Public Information (including Major Coleman) and the Office of Legislative Liaison which, through its Congressional Inquiry Division, has given misleading and evasive

(continued on page 2)

Hidden Reports Revealed To NICAP

Several dramatic AF reports, hidden for years, have now been disclosed to NICAP by the pilots and others involved. The cases include:

An attempted chase of a high-speed UFO by a B-29 bomber from MacDill AFB; simultaneous radar tracking of a strange flying object at 9,000 mph by Goose Bay AFB and the Royal Canadian Air Force; the daytime encounter of a Laredo AFB T-33 jet and a rocket-shaped UFO; maneuvers of mysterious objects off the South Carolina coast; and the sighting of a UFO by high Strategic Air Command officers, at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. (Details on page 4.)

PROBE ASSURED

Bulletin—NICAP has just been assured of an official UFO investigation including a thorough probe of Air Force secrecy. As now planned, this will come within two to three months, but increasing pressure will probably speed up action.

The official investigators will evaluate:

1. Verified UFO reports by experienced military pilots, airline captains, radar experts and other highly qualified observers.

2. Contradictory AF explanations of sightings and evasions about the Air Force conclusions.

3. NICAP-documented evidence that Congress, the press and the public have been deliberately misinformed, and the NICAP majority conclusions that the UFO secrecy is dangerous.

To reduce the chance of AF interference, the group involved will not be identified by NICAP until the official announcement is ready.

But since the time may be cut short, it is vitally important that NICAP members help us to be fully prepared for this break. We already have massive evidence that the UFOs are devices under intelligent control, superior to any known mechanisms. But we know that some authentic reports, confirming certain details, are still being withheld.

Any members who have kept silent about verified sightings are urged to send in the reports immediately, with

(see next column)

NEW CAPITOL HILL BACKING FOR NICAP

The rapidly increasing Congressional concern over the UFO problem -- despite all-out Air Force debunking efforts -- is the most significant UFO development in the last six months. Most of this serious interest is due to interviews and documented evidence presented to Senators and Congressmen by NICAP members and officials. The following letters are examples of the growing support of NICAP aims:

Senator William Proxmire, Wisc., to a NICAP member: "The very fact that so many inexplicable incidents have occurred is reason enough for a thorough investigation." In another letter, Sen. Proxmire stated: "It is very difficult even for a U.S. Senator to get information on this subject which does not come from the Air Force. . . My interest is only to see that somewhere and somehow the government of the United States is taking full cognizance of the problems which may be raised by UFOs."

Congressman Lester Johnson, Wisc., to a NICAP member: "I hope the organization (NICAP) will achieve their aim of open hearings in Congress so that the public will have all the facts." In another letter: "I feel that accurate information on the subject, along with responsible reporting of instances of UFOs, should be made available to our people."

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Wash., Armed Services and Government Operations Committees, to the NICAP director: "I appreciate your providing me with a copy of this report (Confidential UFO Report to Congress) which I will keep available for further consideration pending hearings before the Armed Services Committee."

(continued on page 2)

all available documentation. This also applies to any unrevealed proof of official secrecy.

Several of our key UFO cases have been given to us confidentially by scientists, well-known business men and other witnesses who wish to avoid publicity. In the crucial time ahead, these dramatic, factual reports, if released with the witnesses' names, would have a powerful impact on official investigators and the press.

Don't hold back important information. Give us your full support in this final drive!

The
UFO INVESTIGATOR

Published by
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1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

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magazines.

NICAP membership, including the UFO
Investigator, news bulletins if indicated,
and NICAP membership card, \$5 per year.
Donald E. Keyhoe, Director and Editor
Richard H. Hall, Secretary and Associate
Editor

I am deeply grateful to the members
who sent me their kind expressions of
sympathy after the recent loss of my
mother.

Donald E. Keyhoe

From the important news in this
issue, it should be plain that the UFO
secrecy fight is nearing a climax. But
to be ready for the final battle, we
urgently need your help. In January, we
asked your support in a crucial drive
for new members, to get funds for
printing a special report to Congress and
for badly needed clerical help. Only
a small per cent responded and instead
of pushing this drive we had to delay
publishing the UFO Investigator -- ex-
tending memberships to cover it.

It is an ironic contrast to see the
harvest reaped by those who cynically
seize on the public's interest in UFOs.
In one case, a well-known "contactee"
has taken in thousands of dollars to
build a "rejuvenation center," which
supposedly would use secrets imparted
by spacemen. Another promoter has
grossed hundreds of thousands with a
crude "flying saucer" which has never
been off the ground, but is supposed to
fly to the moon. This man is still taking
in large sums, despite his arrest for
stock-selling violations in one state.

In unhappy contrast, NICAP -- an
earnest, sincere organization -- has
never even paid its way. Memberships
have never been sufficient. Contributions
from a small group of members have
helped, but NICAP has been kept going
only because Mr. Hall, former associate
editor Lee Munsick, and the director
have diverted over 65% of their pay to
cover NICAP bills.

In 1957, the Board of Governors set
the Secretary and Associate Editor's pay
at \$6,000, the Director and Editor's at
\$7200. Since January, 1957, the director
has diverted over \$19,000, and Mr.
Hall, since 1958, over \$7500, to NICAP
bills. In '57, Mr. Munsick's diverted-
pay aid to NICAP was about \$1200. Since
'57, Miss E. A. Kendall, part-time
stenographer, has had over \$1000 di-
verted. But for these personal sacri-
fices, NICAP would have ended long ago.

In addition, the sum of \$930, royalties
now due the director on "Flying Saucers:
Top Secret," has gone to cover NICAP
debts.

(see next column)

Misleading Photo In Tacker Book

A cropped photograph of a comet,
taken from "Sky and Telescope" and
tilted from its original position, has
misled readers of "Flying Saucers and
the U.S. Air Force," the official AF
book by Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker.

As printed in the book, the tilted photo
shows a fiery object apparently streaking
above some tree-tops. Labeled a "fireball
meteor," it is used as an example of a
moderately frequent object which could
fool witnesses into thinking it was a
UFO. Actually, the object portrayed is
"Comet 1957-d" or the "Mrkos Comet,"
so-named for its discoverer. The original
photo appears in the October 1957 issue
of "Sky and Telescope," the Harvard Ob-
servatory magazine. Identification of the
misused picture was made by NICAP
member J.L. Black, of Cleveland.

Presumably, this rare picture was used
because it is more spectacular than most
meteor photos. But such tactics clearly
indicate that the purpose of the AF book
is to debunk UFOs by all available means,
rather than to present accurate scientific
evidence. On the December 1960 Garro-
way program, Tacker insisted that AF
scientists could measure the true size of
any UFO or celestial object with only one
angular measurement. Unless the distance
is known this is impossible. This and
similar errors, coupled with the misuse
of the comet picture, raise an important
question:

Do the unnamed AF scientists actually
approve of these untrue and unscientific
statements? It seems more likely that
their reported opinions are merely con-
trived to impress the public in the offi-
cial debunking campaign.

TACKER REPLACED AS AF UFO SPOKESMAN

from page

answers to many Members of Congress.
(Original letters or photo-copies in
NICAP possession.)

In 1957, former AF Secretary James
H. Douglas rejected a NICAP 8-point
offer of cooperation. In this new ap-
proach to the Air Force, NICAP offers
the present Secretary its full coopera-
tion, to help end the confusion about
UFOs and prepare the public for the
facts.

Most NICAP members have said they
want to be part of the fight for the truth
about UFOs, backing our efforts in
Congress, publicizing NICAP's evidence,
and helping to secure new members.

If you are in this majority, will you
seriously consider this question? Have
you done all you could to help? A few
have done far more than their share.
If the rest would immediately support
our efforts by getting us new members
our financial worries would be quickly
ended.

We are working hard to be ready for
the impending break. Will you do your
best to help us?

NEW BACKING FOR NICAP ON
CAPITOL HILL from page 1

Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Conn., mem-
ber of Senate Space Committee in a
newspaper interview and a telecast dis-
cussion with a NICAP member: "UFOs
have never been accurately explained. I
think there is as much reason to believe
there is something to them as there is
for believing that there is not. There is
reason for thinking we don't have all
the facts and certainly the Senate com-
mittee dealing with space should have
all the facts." (Sen. Dodd also stated
he would probably suggest UFO hearings
at the next meeting of the Senate Space
Committee.)

Senator Estes Kefauver, Tenn., Ap-
propriations and Judiciary Committees,
to a NICAP member: "Uncertainty over
UFOs certainly exists and I think it is
wise to keep an open mind about it. I
occasionally hear from Major Keyhoe,
who is with the National Investigations
Committee on Aerial Phenomena here in
Washington, and while I am not able to
evaluate the Committee's work, I think
it should be continued."

Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Utah, to
NICAP director: "UFOs deserve our
careful study and I hope that the Air
Force will not keep any essential facts
from the public."

Congressman John W. McCormack,
House Majority Leader and member of
Government Operations Committee, in an
interview with a NICAP member: "I
feel that the AF has not been giving out
all the information it has on Unidentified
Flying Objects. These UFOs (the sight-
ings that cannot be satisfactorily ex-
plained) much be in a very high state
of development. Whether they come from
some other planet we don't know. We
can't say they come from another planet
until we find life on another planet.
On the evidence we have you can't pin-
point their source."

"So many expert witnesses have seen
these objects that you can't disregard so
many unimpeachable sources. Among the
experts who insist that some of these
objects constitute something real, some-
thing unknown, are pilots, other persons
with special skills in this area, persons
of great responsibility, rational-minded
witnesses. This is not all imagination.
You can't rule out all these sightings
as imagination producing a mistake in
identity. You can't put it down to atmos-
pheric phenomena. It might be well for
the House committee on Science and
Astronautics to hold further hearings,
either executive sessions or open hear-
ings to bring the matter up to date."

The January UFO Investigator listed
the key points in a letter from Majority
Leader McCormack to NICAP's director:
That even as chairman of the House
Select Committee on Outer Space, he
was unable to get much UFO information
from the Air Force, even in closed
sessions; and that some of the committee
members were convinced UFOs were
real.

Congressman Carl Albert, Okla.,
Democratic Whip, to NICAP director,
after acknowledging receipt of NICAP's

(continued on page 3)

SENATOR BYRD GIVEN FALSE ANSWERS IN UFO CASE

In an attempted suppression of the facts, AF Headquarters has falsely answered two questions put to the Secretary of Defense by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

On April 13, 1961, replying to Senator Byrd's queries, the AF flatly denied it had ever ordered Capt. Raymond Ryan, American Airlines, to leave his assigned airway and chase an unidentified flying object. The official answer also denied previous AF admissions about a fatal UFO chase in 1953, when an F-89 jet carrying two officers disappeared after pursuing an unknown object over Lake Superior.

The AF letter was signed by Col. George M. Lockhart, Congressional Inquiry Division, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

Senator Byrd has since been informed, in a detailed NICAP report, of the misleading statements in the Air Force answer. For new NICAP members not aware of these two famous cases, here are the main points:

In the Ryan case, the AF "chase" order is on record. Capt. Ryan and his co-pilot, First Officer William Neff, have fully confirmed this in a taped interview. Tapes and transcript in NICAP possession. After Capt. Ryan first sighted the UFO, a brilliant fast-maneuvering device, he radioed a report to Griffiss Air Force Base. In a reply by radio, Griffiss AFB then commanded the plane.

The Convair was loaded with passengers. Deviating from the assigned airway was contrary to Civil Aeronautics Board policy. So was the use of airlines to chase UFOs, as CAB Vice Chairman Chan Gurney later wrote NICAP. Despite all this, Griffiss AFB

ordered Ryan to abandon his course to Syracuse, to follow the UFO and to help AF jets intercept it. Obeying the AF order--without informing his passengers--Ryan chased the strange object across New York state, to Lake Ontario. He finally turned back when the UFO, speeding up, headed toward Canada.

Senator Byrd, as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, should have been given all these facts. Instead, here is the AF reply he received:

"The Captain Ryan case is a matter of record in the ATIC (Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center) files, and the evaluation of this sighting is 'unexplained.' At the time of this sighting, several UFO groups stated that the Air Force had ordered the airlines pilot, Captain Ryan, to deviate from his prescribed course in order to chase the UFO. This is erroneous and can be verified with Capt. Ryan who resides in Buffalo, New York."

Ryan's address was omitted, but NICAP has reported this to Sen. Byrd, with an offer of the taped Ryan-Neff interview and other documented proof. It is expected that Capt. Ryan and First Officer Neff will be summoned before the Senate Armed Services Committee, and that the AF will be directed to explain the Griffiss AFB order and the false statements given Senator Byrd.

In the Kinross case, an F-89 jet from Kinross AFB was sent to identify an unknown object tracked over the Soo Locks by AF GCI (Ground Control Intercept) radar. The jet, piloted by Lt. Felix Moncla, Jr., with Lt. R.R. Wilson as radar officer, disappeared after a high speed chase over Lake Superior. No trace, even an oil slick, was ever found.

Next day, Kinross AFB announced that the F-89 had been tracked by radar "until it merged with an unidentified object 70 miles off Keweenaw Point."

This was also confirmed by Truax AFB. Later, Kinross said the object proved to be a Royal Canadian Air Force plane. But after an AF investigation, Capt. R.C. White, AF Press Desk officer at the Pentagon, specifically denied that the object 70 miles off Keweenaw Point

had ever been identified. The initial cause of the 'scramble,' he said, had proved to be a Canadian DC-3 airliner that accidentally strayed over the Soo Locks. But in spite of repeated requests, he was never able to identify any Canadian flight, the pilots, or even the airline. Though he insisted the unknown object, cited by Kinross and Truax as merging with the jet, had not actually collided with it he frankly admitted the AF did not know what the "unknown" was. Queried again in 1954, Capt. White stated that the F-89 crew had not reported intercepting a Canadian plane or any other aircraft, nor had they flashed a "Mayday" distress call before the jet disappeared.

In 1958, NICAP received letters from the mother and brother-in-law of one of the missing airmen. The officer's widow had been given conflicting answers by two AF representatives:

1. In trying to identify a low-flying airliner the pilot had banked underneath it, not paying proper attention to his altimeter, and had struck the water with his wing, causing a crash.

2. The F-89 had exploded at a high altitude and no other plane was involved.

The first is unbelievable. By standard and defense procedure, the interceptor pilot would spot the unknown craft with his powerful lights and contact it by radio. No jet pilot would ever try to bank underneath any plane so close to the water. Nor would he ever need to -- all aircraft have identifications painted on their sides or on top of their wings.

The second answer possibly was substituted because the first was seen to be ridiculous. Also, the high-altitude explosion answer could be said to explain why no bodies or wreckage fragments ever were found. In an ordinary crash, parts of life preservers, or parachute fragments usually would come to the surface. (Both pilots had Mae Wests; and inflatable life rafts)

In 1960, the AF UFO spokesman, Lt. Col. L.J. Tacker, wrote a NICAP member denying that this Kinross AFB UFO incident ever occurred. On June 1, 1960, ATIC also denied it had any record of the case. But this is the first time, to our knowledge, that AF HQ has misinformed a U.S. Senator about this tragic case. Here is the statement given Senator Byrd by the AF Congressional Inquiry Division:

"The Kinross Air Force Base incident of Nov. 23, 1953, was an unfortunate aircraft accident and did not involve a UFO since the pilot of the F-89 made a successful intercept and identified the object in question as a Canadian airliner. The USAF aircraft evidently developed trouble on the return trip to the Air Force base and crashed into Lake Superior."

To set the record straight, a full report of the Kinross case has been sent to Senator Byrd. Copies also are being sent to the Chairmen and all other members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

NEW BACKING from page 2

Confidential Report: "I appreciate receiving this information and assure you I will study it thoroughly."

Congressman Fred Marshall to a NICAP member: "There is complaint about the secrecy of these operations (the AF investigations) and more maybe heard in this Congress."

Besides these and many other Congressional letters, NICAP is receiving strong support from influential former Members of Congress. The following is an example:

Ex-Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont, after receiving the Confidential Report, wrote NICAP's director agreeing: That the evidence shows UFOs are real and under intelligent control, and that the existence of UFOs should be publicly confirmed to avoid the chance of a tragic error resulting in accidental war. The former Senator also stated: "Your letter aroused a keen interest in the UFO problem. . . In answering the questions affirmatively, I am moved by my confidence in you and Vice Admiral Hillenkoetter." (Member of the NICAP Board of Governors.)

We cannot overemphasize the value of NICAP-member help in securing Congressional opinions and support for hearings. We are grateful to those actively helping our small staff. But there are still many Congressmen, some on key committees whom we have not been able to reach. If you have not already done so, please write -- or phone -- your Senators and Congressmen, asking them to study NICAP's Confidential Report, also the opinions of the legislators quoted in this issue. The director will be glad to brief Senators and Congressmen, individually or in groups if desired, with NICAP's documented evidence and the opinions of Board members and special advisers.

AF DENIES OWN RECORDS IN HOLLYWOOD UFO MYSTERY

Thirteen months after the strange Hollywood sightings of Feb. 5-6, 1960, AF HQ has admitted, in a letter to Congressman Glenard P. Lipscomb, Calif., that the UFO reports have not been explained.

The Hollywood case is curious for the number of Air Force contradictions and evasive delays -- the latest involving the death of a high AF Intelligence official who was taking this UFO report to the Pentagon. This civilian official was T.J. Hieatt, Deputy Commander of Intelligence, ATIC (Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center) who died of a heart attack while on a train bound for Washington.

On March 14, 1961, a month after Congressman Lipscomb had asked the Air Force about this case, the Congressional Inquiry Division wrote him:

"We regret that the representative of that agency (ATIC) who was transporting the report to Washington passed away en route and we have not yet been able to recover the documents in his possession. These included the report of the sighting submitted by Mrs. Druffel." (Mrs. Ann Druffel is a member of the Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee. LANS investigated the case for weeks, interviewing police-officer witnesses and other observers.) "The report will be returned to your office as soon as the AF has again gained possession of it."

Then, in complete contradiction of prior statements, the Air Force denied ever hearing of the case before Congressman Lipscomb forwarded the documented LANS report. The Congressional Inquiry Division letter, signed by Col. Carl M. Nelson, stated:

"Mrs. Druffel mentioned the case of a red light which appeared mysteriously over Hollywood on Feb. 5 and 6, 1960. It is interesting to note that although she contends the object was observed by large numbers of people, no report of it had been received prior to her correspondence." (This was sent to the AF by Congressman Lipscomb on Feb. 14, 1961.)

Here are the documented facts:

On the nights of Feb. 5 and 6, 1960, a round flying object, plainly visible because of its red glow, appeared at a low altitude over Hollywood. On the second night, as groups in the streets watched, a flash of blue-white light, accompanied by a loud explosion, came from the hovering device. At the same time, a cloud of smoke formed and the red light disappeared. Then an aluminum-colored tubular object shot upward, vanishing at high speed.

The LANS investigation, headed by Vice-Chairman Idabel Epperson, established these points: The UFO appeared each night at about 11:15 p.m. It followed the same course, at times moving 1000 feet above observers. (Height found by triangulation.) Witnesses included L.A.

police officers Ray Lopez and Daniel Jaffee, an amateur astronomer, and other competent observers. In ruling out planes, helicopters, balloons, and natural phenomena, LANS checked with the AF, FAA, airports, the Weather Bureau, and other agencies. The sightings were reported to and discussed with Edwards AFB and the Los Angeles AF Office of Public Information. Both agencies said they had not heard of the case before. (By AF Reg. 200-2, both were obligated to relay the LANS reports to AF HQ and ATIC.)

On June 2, 1960, Maj. (now Lt. Col.) L.J. Tacker, UFO spokesman, wrote LANS in acknowledgment of the detailed Hollywood report. In spite of the earlier LANS discussions with OPI and Edwards AFB, Tacker insisted the AF had not heard of the case before.

Repeatedly, Tacker has stated that his office (under the Director of Public Information) is the only complete source for UFO facts, that it is fully coordinated with ATIC, Air Defense and other AF agencies. For this reason, UFO queries from members of Congress are first referred to the UFO spokesman, who provides the answers for signature by the Secretary or by the Director of Legislative liaison--directly, or through the Congressional Inquiry Division.

In the case of Congressman Lipscomb, one of two things occurred:

1. Tacker gave misleading information to Col. Nelson, though he knew it was for a U.S. Congressman. Or:

2. Col. Nelson gave Congressman Lipscomb an official AF answer he knew was untrue.

Using the alleged delay in reporting as an excuse, Col. Nelson then gave the AF an out, as follows:

"At this late date, we are unable to ascertain accurately the cause for this sighting. However, if prompt and accurate information had been received, I am sure this matter would have been resolved to your satisfaction . . . It is the belief of the Air Force that if detailed information were readily available, all sightings could be explained satisfactorily."

Joined with this plain evasion of the facts was a Congressional Inquiry statement to Rep. Lipscomb:

"The Air Force has no objection to such (open Congressional) hearings and, in fact, welcomes every opportunity to provide Congress and the public with information on this subject."

Since the AF answer is so completely at variance with the truth, NICAP has provided Congressman Lipscomb with a record of the facts.

For reasons explained in the editorial, we were unable to publish the February-March issue as scheduled. To make up for this, all memberships have been automatically extended to include an extra publication. If we receive the support outlined in the editorial, there will be no more delays.

Hidden Air Force Sightings

As stated on page 1, a number of important AF cases, withheld from the public for years, have now been revealed to NICAP. Sources and details follow:

Goose Bay AFB. Reported by Maj. Edwin A. Jerome, Command Pilot and Intelligence Officer, USAF, who recently retired. In 1948, in the presence of USAF and RCAF generals, AF radar at Goose Bay tracked an unknown object flying at approximately 9,000 mph. Identical tracking by the RCAF radar station, on the other side of the base, ruled out any equipment malfunctions or tracking errors. Major Jerome, ordered to make an urgent Intelligence report, found that a suggested "meteor" answer was impossible -- the unknown flying object had maintained a constant altitude of 60,000 feet. This case was never solved.

Offutt AFB, Japan and Sacramento, Calif. Four reports by Major Paul A. Duich, Master Navigator, USAF (retired in April, 1961.)

1. Aboard a B-29 over Japan, in WW II, Maj. Duich and crew sighted pulsating objects which approached the bomber, reversed, then zoomed away at high speed.

2. On Sept. 8, 1958, Maj. Duich and other Strategic Air Command personnel sighted a large rocket or cigar-shaped object near Offutt AFB, Nebraska. As the object hovered, witnesses saw small black objects moving around it. After these objects disappeared (perhaps taken aboard the large device), the rocket-shaped UFO tilted, moved out of sight. Observers included 20-30 AF officers up to the rank of colonel, airmen, Inglewood missile personnel, and control tower operators. Case unsolved.

3. Sacramento, Calif. Circular greenish object, with flashing red tail, sighted by Maj. Duich while driving away from airport. UFO came down on left side of car, passed in front and raced on over the horizon.

4. Night-time encounter with UFO by AF T-33 jet pilot at 35,000 feet, near Offutt AFB. Pilot (name in NICAP records) reported the encounter to Maj. Duich, stated he had been scared by the UFO.

Laredo AFB, Texas. Report by former AF jet pilot and West Point graduate, Lt. Edward B. Wilford. In April, 1953, over the base, Lt. Wilford sighted a projectile-shaped UFO heading toward his T-33 jet. Estimated speed, 1200 knots. Behind the UFO was an exhaust or contrail three times the object's length. After a sharp 90-degree turn, the UFO swiftly disappeared in the northwest. Official report filed. Case not explained.

Georgetown, S.C. Source: Former AF Capt. A. Mason Gibbs. In summer, 1959, strange lighted objects maneuvered off coast, were sighted by Gibbs, other witnesses, and a high state official. AF stated that its aircraft could not explain UFO. Unsolved.

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UFOs Continue Earth Observation

Sightings in the last few months show continuing UFO surveillance of the earth, with one fairly close approach and the reported filming of a strange flying object near Eglin AFB, Florida. Tight censorship kept most military encounters under wraps, and airline pilots' fear of ridicule reduced the number of public reports, though a few have given NICAP information confidentially.

Following is a cross-section of typical cases since early in 1961.

Ft. Walton, Fla. At 4:45 p.m., Jan. 22, according to a report from Harry Caslar, Ft. Walton store manager, a metallic-looking, revolving, cigar-shaped device flew from the Gulf of Mexico toward the beach at Eglin AFB. Caslar, who was photographing his son on the beach, caught the object on 8 mm movie film before it made a U turn and sped back over the gulf. Caslar states he was queried by the AF. A local newspaper reporter viewed the film, said the object at one point was like a camera reflection, but as it turned away it showed "an actual dimension of thickness" with a cigar shape. A NICAP member from Pensacola interviewed Caslar, reporting that the AF had tried to secure the film without success. NICAP has promised to safeguard and return the film if Mr. Caslar will permit an analysis. We hope to have a definite opinion on this case for the next publication.

Kansas City, Jan. 29. At 9:30 p.m., a bright, steadily moving UFO was sighted north of Beloit by Kansas highway patrolman Lee Dronberger, other policemen and various witnesses. In K.C., observers described the object as oval or circular.

Biddeford, Me. About 10:30 p.m., Feb. 7, Mr. H.D. Walley, president of a local advertising agency, sighted a bright red UFO, shaped like a half-moon,

hovering in the sky. Two minutes later, the object suddenly accelerated, disappearing swiftly in the east. From Feb. 5-7, many Maine citizens reported flashing aerial lights, also strange explosions. (Explained later as meteors, and aircraft.)

Chamberlain Lake, Me. At 9:30 p.m. Feb. 16, a large group of sportsmen saw a UFO hovering above the tree-tops, emitting two powerful light beams -- one red, one white.

Marysville, Wash. Two oval-shaped objects showing pulsating white lights, were sighted about 6:55 p.m. by NICAP member Carl Matthiesen. Moving northwest at high speed, the UFOs disappeared in 5 to 10 seconds.

Gettysburg, Pa. About 8 p.m., March 20, five objects in step (echelon) formation, were sighted by NICAP member Thomas F. Green and another witness. The UFOs gave off a pulsating amber-orange light, disappeared within three minutes.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., March 23. Several prominent citizens, including Editor Tom Cope, News Tribune, sighted a bright UFO maneuvering below the clouds. The Associated Press reported: "No convincing theories about its identity." (Later the AF claimed various jet and prop-driven planes caused the reports.)

We are sorry we are still far behind in answering mail. Unfortunately, our hopes for increased support, enough to add at least one stenographer, have not been realized. Also, growing public interest in UFOs and press requests for NICAP information have increased the mail, so that even inquiries from would-be members cannot always be answered promptly. We appreciate your patience and we are doing our best to answer letters despite the lack of clerical help.

New Advisers Appointed

Two former Air Force members and an aircraft company engineer have accepted appointments to the national NICAP Panel of Special Advisers. Major John F. McLeod, USAFR, a former Air Force pilot, and presently Operations Officer of the Civil Air Patrol at Jacksonville, Fla., will serve in the Aviation & Missiles section. George W. Earley, administrative engineer, Hamilton Standard Division, United Aircraft Corporation, E. Hartford, Conn., will serve in the same category. Leonard H. Stringfield, former member of Air Force intelligence and currently a public relations official in Cincinnati, Ohio, will serve in the News & Public Relations section. Mr. Stringfield is the past director of C.R.I.F.O., one of the early serious UFO organizations, and he has had many years investigation experience in UFO with the help of representatives in several countries. The addition of these qualified personnel rounds out a panel of experienced professionals capable of giving expert opinions in various fields related to UFO investigation.

FIRST STEP TO THE STARS

NICAP joins happily in acclaiming Commander Alan Shepard, United States Navy astronaut, and the scientists, engineers, members of the armed forces and all the others who played a part in our first manned space flight.

In our elation over this first success, we should not forget the ultimate reward of space travel -- not establishing ourselves on the moon, our planets, or even beyond, but the eventual knowledge of other worlds, of civilizations perhaps thousands of years ahead.

Sometime, somewhere, in our early voyaging into space -- if not before -- we shall, inevitably, learn all the answers to the long UFO mystery.

"Something Lived Up There"

New, physical evidence of outer-space life has been announced by three American scientists, after a laboratory analysis of a meteorite which fell in France nearly a century ago.

"Wherever this meteorite originated, something lived," agreed the three scientists -- Drs. Bartholomew Nagy and Douglas J. Hennessy of Fordham University and Dr. Warren G. Meinschein of Esso Research Laboratories, Linden, N.J.

The fragments analyzed in the chemical tests came from a meteorite which fell near Orgueil, France, on May 14, 1864. It was provided for the scientists' tests by the American Museum of Natural History. One hydrocarbon analyzed was found to contain a chemical compound related to a sex hormone and another contained a chemical "cousin" of cholesterol, a familiar earth substance believed to cause blocked arteries and some heart attacks.

Such materials, the three scientists stated, may well have been remnants of living beings on another planet.

Independent scientific studies, as well as official plans to detect extraterrestrial life, are rapidly increasing as we prepare to journey into space. Scientists speculation varies from belief in intelligent life similar to our own to denials of this possibility.

In a recent symposium on "Life in Other Worlds," a former White House science advisor, Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky of Harvard, said it is unlikely any space life is like ours in external shape.

"It would be still less probable to find intelligent beings about equal to ourselves if we just at random visit one or two planets," he added. He stated the chance of finding such an evolution in nearby space was very small, but could be expected elsewhere. "If we were to visit all the millions of so of planets similar to our own," he said, "it's most probable that we would find all stages of evolution here and there, including that of beings endowed with intelligent processes at least as good as ours."

HIDDEN AF SIGHTINGS

(continued from page 4)

MacDill AFB. Report by former AF Information Specialist Don Widener, Strategic Air Command, MacDill. One night in 1952, MacDill AFB radar tracked a UFO at 40,000 feet, radioed a nearby B-29 to intercept it. Visual contact made at 20,000 feet by the pilot (a USAF colonel), co-pilot and waist gunner. When the bomber turned to give chase, the UFO -- "a glowing object shaped like a football" -- swiftly reversed its course and disappeared at high speed. Investigated by AF Intelligence. Unsolved.

Other hidden reports recently revealed to NICAP include the sighting of thirteen saucer-shaped objects, in formation, above the Atomic Energy Commission base at Los Alamos; an airliner crew's report of being paced by a UFO, and the sighting of a brilliant, fast-maneuvering object, relayed by the President of the American Meteor Society.

SCIENTIST SAYS MARS MAY BE INHABITED

In a recent talk to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, former Presidential space adviser Dr. Fred Singer, University of Maryland physicist, says that Mars might be inhabited by strange beings who doubt that life exists on earth. His remarks were made in a discussion of the need for manned space exploration.

"If on Mars life made its appearance some billions of years ago," said Dr. Singer, it probably evolved there in a form capable of existing under conditions which would be absolutely deadly to a terrestrial organism which arrived there without the necessary protection."

Dr. Singer added that if thinking beings have evolved they could well believe that life does not exist on earth. These beings, he continued, might be so different from life on earth that they would be difficult to recognize as intelligent beings.

The Brookings Institution - NASA report mentioned elsewhere in this issue suggests, along with Dr. Singer's remarks, the possibly most difficult barrier to contact with spacemen, either here on earth or in space: The possibility that intelligent beings near enough to reach the earth (or to be reached by our astronauts) may have evolved so that we would have little in common with them physiologically or psychologically. Other scientists believe that intellectual communication would be possible regardless, assuming that some form of symbolic language would be necessary for any intelligent race.

Spacemen May Avoid Earthmen

The special report prepared for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by the Brookings Institution, mentioned in the previous issue of the UFO INVESTIGATOR, expresses the belief that visitors from space might avoid contact with earthmen.

In a five-page section dealing with the possibility of spacemen visiting the earth, the report states that the consequences of such a discovery are unpredictable but could be profound, and suggests the need for further study of the problem.

"It is possible," the NASA report says, "that if the intelligence of these creatures were sufficiently superior to ours, they would choose to have little if any contact with us. On the face of it, there is no reason to believe that we might learn a great deal from them, especially if their physiology and psychology were substantially different from ours."

Piri Reis Map Stirs Global Interest

The 16th Century Piri Reis map mentioned in "Flying Saucers: Top Secret" has drawn international interest according to the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office. As pointed out in the December 1958 UFO INVESTIGATOR, however, "(its) full significance will probably not be known until more archeological evidence is obtained." Some points of the Georgetown University Forum broadcast discussing the map remain controversial.

As confirmed by the Hydrographic Office, the map was compiled in 1513 by Turkish Admiral Piri Reis. According to the H.O., "the map is one of the earliest in existence which shows land areas of the Americas . . . particularly striking is its accuracy as regards distances between the Old and New Worlds; the position of the Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands; general delineation of coastline; and the marking of sites of importance."

As a result of the Georgetown University broadcast the Piri Reis map has been confused with other old maps mentioned in the same broadcast. The Piri Reis map "comprises only a section of what scholars believe was a large map of the world," states the H.O. It shows only part of the Antarctic coastline, South America, the east coast of North America, and parts of Africa and Europe.

The accuracy of the map of the Antarctic coastline, now under ice, has been confirmed to NICAP by Father Daniel Linehan, seismologist of Weston Observatory, who aided the U.S. Navy in the Antarctic.

The accurate mapping of the sub-glacial features of the Antarctic coastline also has been confirmed by Prof. Charles H. Hapgood, anthropologist at Keene Teachers College, N.H., who is completing an independent three-year study of the map.

"The implication is that people were around a very long time ago to map the coasts," says Prof. Hapgood. This Antarctic section of the map appears to be the most significant feature.

It is not known whether there is any connection between the map and possible exploration of extraterrestrials. An aerial survey, one suggestion, has not been proved. However, NICAP will continue to follow current studies of the map since it does imply a widespread and accurate mapping by unknown persons, unrecorded in historical records.

Interested members may obtain a copy of the map along with background material for a nominal price from the Library of Congress, Photo-Duplication Division, Washington 25, D.C. The Georgetown transcript is no longer available.

"Ultracom" Beam May Explain Lack of UFO Messages

Development of an "ultracom" space signal system by Westinghouse may explain why we do not hear messages between space vehicles, or from UFOs to earth.

"Information carried on the ultraviolet beam is almost impossible to intercept," states Dr. Patrick Conley, manager of Westinghouse Air Arms Division. Ultracom, which already has carried TV signals, has a short wavelength that is absorbed by the atmosphere, preventing direct contact between space vehicles and the earth.

"Manned space vehicles could use ultracom for intercommunication," says Dr. Conley. "And a deep-probe satellite with instruments for collecting scientific data could transmit information by ultracom to a relay satellite circling the earth. It would then be retransmitted to earth by conventional systems."

By ultracom, or a similar system, UFOs may be in constant communication with each other or with "mother ships," remote-control UFOs also may be relaying scientific data about the earth to far-off relay units -- all of this undetected by our receiving stations.

NICAP Adviser Hits Censorship

In a statement to NICAP, recently appointed Special Adviser Morton Gerla, Jamaica, N.Y., has taken issue with the official UFO investigation. Mr. Gerla is an aviation ordnance specialist, and an organizer and past president of the New York Section, American Rocket Society.

Stating that UFOs exist and are capable of performances beyond our technological ability, Mr. Gerla added: "Our knowledge, and perhaps understanding, of UFOs and the advanced scientific achievement they represent, may be increased by widespread, cooperative observation and reporting of their activities."

"Such observation and, particularly, reporting of same is discouraged by governmental policies of secrecy concerning its data and ridicule of those reporting to it. This shortsighted policy results in delaying the solution of the UFO mystery, leaving both military and civilian populations unprepared for whatever steps may eventually have to be taken, whether peaceful or hostile."

"In the event of action being forced upon our government or people by UFO initiative, public confidence in a government following a policy of secrecy prior to being forced into action would be shattered, perhaps with catastrophic results to morale."

SCIENTISTS URGE CHECK ON AF INVESTIGATION

The following joint statement by 21 American scientists has been released through NICAP:

On the basis of present information, it is difficult to determine whether the Air Force is conducting an adequate investigation of UFOs.

UFOs should be investigated openly--without secrecy--because the circumstantial evidence suggests the need for a more thorough investigation. An open investigation probably would clarify the the presently confused situation and might put an end to the controversy about UFOs. As in all other scientific problems, free discussion and analysis by maximum numbers of independent investigators will be indispensable in arriving at a solution.

As the government agency responsible for UFO investigation, the Air Force has concluded that UFOs are only misidentified conventional objects or other erroneous observations. Therefore, it should have a more straightforward information policy. Specifically, the Air Force should give out all the facts about major UFO sightings by reputable observers (except classified data on instruments and intercept procedures) so that all interested scientists may examine the reports and review the Air Force findings.

Withholding information on UFOs or any other subject not related to the

(see next column)

security of the country hampers true scientific investigation.

(signed)

Dr. Charles P. Olivier, emeritus professor of astronomy, University of Pennsylvania; President, American Meteor Society.

Dr. Leslie K. Kaeburn, biophysicist; Head, Bioelectronics Laboratory, University of Southern California.

Professor William Scott, Head, Department of Mathematics, University of Kansas.

Irwin H. Parrill, assistant professor of chemistry, Southern Illinois University.

Dr. Frederick P. Cranston, physicist, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, University of California.

Dr. Richard F. Baker, professor of microbiology, University of Southern California.

Prof. Charles A. Maney, Head, Department of Physics, Defiance College, Ohio.

Nathan B. Meltz, assistant professor of chemistry, Defiance College, Ohio.

Dr. H.E.H. Greenleaf, Head, Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, DePauw University.

N.N. Kohanowski, geochemist; associate professor of geology, University of North Dakota.

Arthur H. Kruse, assistant professor of mathematics, University of Kansas.
Frank Halstead, former curator, Darling Observatory, University of Minnesota.

Betty A. Behl, instructor of physics and chemistry, Milwaukee Downer College; former USAF weather and radar observer.

Dr. Robert L. Hall, social psychologist; associate professor of sociology, University of Minnesota.

Dr. Charles H. Otis, emeritus professor of biology, Bowling Green State University (approving paragraphs 1, 2, and 4.)

Frank G. Rawlinson, physicist, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Dr. Richard Turse, Analytical Chemist Director, Colgate-Palmolive Pharmaceutical Laboratories.

Frank J. Sgro, clinical psychologist, research associate in psychology, Interdisciplinary Research Center, Rutgers University.

Walter N. Webb, chief lecturer, Charles Hayden Planetarium, Museum of Science, Boston, Mass.

Bernard Haugen, chemist, Dept of Water Resources, Raleigh, N.C.

Seymour Becker, M.S.; science teacher, Port Jefferson Junior High School, N.Y.

Other signatures are pending; space is provided above for signatures of other member scientists who wish to add their support to the views stated.

AF Officers Oppose UFO Secrecy

In opposition to official UFO censorship, a growing number of Air Force members -- active, reserve and retired -- have gone on record as supporting NICAP policies. Included are AF pilots, Intelligence and operations officers, radar experts, etc., most of whom have joined NICAP in the hope of reducing the secrecy.

Some of the names and opinions follow:

Col. J. Bryan, III, USAFR. In a NICAP poll, he concluded that UFOs are interplanetary, and that the AF secrecy is wrong and dangerous:

Lt. Col. Jim McAshan, USAFR. Same conclusion.

Lt. Col. Seth Heywood, USAFR. Agrees that unexplained objects are in our skies, with at least an even chance they are 'extraterrestrial'. States his opinion the military services have played down the problem, though top echelons are actively studying UFOs.

Lt. Col. Richard T. Headrick, Senior Pilot, USAFR. Non-member. Indicated his opposition to secrecy by giving NICAP his report of UFO sightings at Dayton.

Maj. Paul A. Duich, SAC Navigator USAF, Ret. Recently retired from duty with Strategic Air Command, Maj. Duich agrees UFOs are interplanetary, AF secrecy is dangerous.

Maj. Edwin A. Jerome, USAF, Ret. Also recently retired and a Command Pilot, Maj. Jerome fully backs NICAP

in its struggle against "this inane veil of security classification." He also states: "I suggest we are several centuries behind the intellects of other planets The national policy should be to educate the public to the real possibility of the existence of the UFO." (See Maj. Jerome's separate report on an AF and RCAF radar tracking of a UFO at 9,000 mph.)

Maj. John F. McLeod, USAFR, Operations Officer, Civil Air Patrol Squadron, Jacksonville, Fla. "I do not believe in censorship, especially when it gets to be so dogmatic and ruthless as that imposed on dissemination of information about UFOs."

Former AF Maj. William D. Leet, with three sightings as a bomber pilot, 1944 to 1957. Agrees evidence indicates UFOs are interplanetary; also states AF secrecy wrong and dangerous.

Capt. Betty England, USAFR. States belief public should be given the facts.

Most of the other AF members of NICAP also oppose the secrecy, but some -- especially those on active duty -- ask that their names be withheld.

In addition, these NICAP officials are on record:

Major Dewey Fournet, USAFR, former Pentagon monitor of the UFO project, now a NICAP Board member: "The AF

has withheld and is still withholding UFO information, including UFO sighting reports."

Former AF Lt. Col., J.B. Hartranft, now President, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Ass'n., NICAP Board member: Same statement as Fournet.

Mr. Albert M. Chop, former AF information expert on UFOs, now a NICAP Adviser: "The UFOs are interplanetary devices."

Numerous members of other military services, who are also NICAP members, are similarly on record: That there is reliable evidence of unknown objects operating in our atmosphere, under intelligent control, and the facts should be made public, by Congressional investigations if necessary. Among those on record are Vice Adm. R.H. Hillenkoetter, former head of the CIA; R. Adm. D.S. Fahrney, former Navy missile chief; Capt. K.C. McIntosh and H.C. Dudley, USN, Ret.; Col. R.B. Emerson, US Army Reserve; Lt. Col. Samuel Freeman, Army Aviator, Active Reserve, and scores of others.

If funds become available, we hope to print a separate document showing all members' conclusions. If YOU are not on record with NICAP, please fill in and mail the poll shown in this issue. Your opinions will carry weight with Congress and the press.

International Panel of Advisers

A new NICAP International Panel of Advisers has been formed recently to assist the Committee in an evaluation of the world-wide UFO mystery. The Panel, which supplements the previously announced national Special Advisers, includes the noted French engineer and UFO author Aime Michel and seven others, representing seven countries in all.

Rene Hardy, engineer, Driveomatic Laboratories, Paris, France, and colleague of Michel, is the second French representative. Mr. Hardy is credited with creation of a "seeing-eye" missile head for the French government. Other members of the Panel are J. Escobar Faria, State Attorney in Sao Paulo, Brazil, poet, author, and government expert on documents; Dr. Askold Ladonko, psychologist, Caracas, Venezuela; Sven Schalin, aeronautical engineer, Linkoping, Sweden; Sgt. Harold Fulton, RNZAF, Director of Civilian Saucer Intelligence, New Zealand; David Wightman, editor of "Uranus," Hindley, Lancs., England. Wilbert Smith, electronics engineer, Ottawa, Canada, who was already an adviser, is now on the international panel.

In addition to the new Advisers, the Santiago, Chile, Subcommittee (investigative unit) and two Canadian Subcommittees, will insure wider coverage of UFO news internationally. The foreign advisers have agreed to submit periodical reports on UFO activity and official and scientific views in their respective countries. NICAP will print excerpts from the reports whenever possible.

In his acceptance letter, Adviser Sven Schalin, Sweden, reported: "UFOs very definitely have been sighted also in this country. A flap seemed to occur around January 1959, the whole period starting perhaps in July 1958 and ending about June 1959. Obviously the Swedish Intelligence Center in Stockholm knows what is going on but the usual debunking policy is strictly followed, including a standard set-up of balloons, reflections, meteors, and hallucinations, when explanations are required. The unexplained '2%' in U.S.A.' is a popular argument."

MEMBER POLL

1. Do you believe UFOs are real? ☐ Under intelligent control? ☐ Interplanetary? ☐ Secret US or USSR devices? ☐

2. Do you believe AF secrecy is wrong? ☐ Dangerous? ☐

3. Are you willing to let us release your opinions? ☐

Date:

Signature & Address:

AFFILIATE & SUBCOMMITTEE NEWS

NICAP Subcommittees (Investigative units) are now operative in seven states and two foreign countries, Canada and Chile. In the previous issue we inadvertently failed to mention some of the recently formed units. These include Subcommittees in Boston, Mass.; Seattle, Washington; and Vincennes and La Porte, Indiana. Personnel of these units include scientists, engineers, and other specialists, equipped to conduct field investigations.

NICAP New York City Affiliate held a general membership meeting April 28 at Academy Hall, Manhattan. The speaker was William Blades, Affiliate vice president, who also presented color movies. Affiliate membership is restricted to members of NICAP; NICAP NYC dues are \$2 per year. For information write: Miriam Brookman, 100 East 21st Street, Apt. 221, Brooklyn 26, N.Y. The next meeting is planned for May.

Two other recently formed Affiliates, in Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee, have also been active in public relations and educational work. NICAP members in these areas are eligible for Affiliate membership. Write: William D. Leet, 808 Security Trust Bldg., Lexington, Kentucky; and Charles Martin, 1130 Montview Drive, Knoxville, Tenn.

Note to Ham Operators

Several amateur radio operators have suggested forming a UFO reporting network, to funnel reports to NICAP. All hams who would like to join in this plan are requested to send us their call letters, with any suggestions, such as names of non-NICAP hams who will cooperate. We shall list the operators' names and call letters in an early issue.

"CONTACTEE" JAILED

Reinhold Schmidt, who in November 1957 claimed that he had been invited on board a "flying saucer" near Kearney, Nebraska, was jailed April 12 in Oakland, California, on charges of grand theft. Schmidt had persuaded several women to invest in Alaskan crystal and gold fields allegedly spotted from a saucer during a later flight. Three women claimed that Schmidt had taken a total of \$28,000 from them.

Mailing Error Corrected

We regret that because of a mailing-list error, a number of new NICAP members with last names from R to W did not receive No. 11 issue when it was first sent out. Since then, this new-member R-W group has been canvassed and copies have been sent to those who did not receive the publication. We are sorry for the unintentional delays.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Dr. Marcus Bach, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Rev. Albert Baller, Robbins Memorial Church, Greenfield, Mass. Dr. Earl Douglass, religious writer and columnist, Princeton, N. J. Frank Edwards, Radio-TV commentator, Indianapolis, Ind. Col. Robert B. Emerson, USAF, Baton Rouge, La. Maj. Dewey Fournet, USAFR, former AF HQ monitor for the Air Force UFO project, Mr. J. B. Hartranft, Jr., President, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, Washington, D. C. Vice-Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, USN, Ret., formerly Director, Central Intelligence Agency, New York, N. Y. Rear Adm. H. B. Knowles USN, Ret., Eliot, Maine. Prof. Charles A. Maney, Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.

Discount Book Sales

We hope later to resume discount sales of "Flying Saucers: Top Secret," the director's 1960 book, via the publisher, G.P. Putnam Sons. Meantime, by special arrangement for NICAP members only, copies may be secured from a California distributor, who is one of our members, at the discount price of \$2.65 each. (Regular price, \$3.95.) With each book, the distributor encloses a free copy of former Congressman Leonard Wolf's endorsement of NICAP in the Congressional Record. Members may order from: Paramount Books, 1437 North Alta Vista Blvd., Hollywood 46, Calif.

New "Contactee" Claim

The recent "spacemen contact" claim at Eagle River, Wisc., received so much publicity that it unfortunately may lead many to think the UFO mystery a joke. According to Joe Simonton, Eagle River plumber, a "flying saucer" landed in his yard April 18, and three spacemen gave him some pancakes in exchange for a jug of water.

In line with our policy, NICAP will evaluate this report for any real evidence of a contact. To date, no such claims have been proven; many are frauds or delusions. This sensational new story probably will be used by the AF for added ridicule of serious UFO reports. We urge our members to offset any such action by citing the massive documented evidence of UFO reality -- and putting unproven contact stories in the proper light.

NICAP has cancelled the membership of evangelist Dr. Frank E. Stranges, a "contactee" claimant who says he talked with a space man in the Pentagon, because of repeated misrepresentations of his relationship to NICAP. NICAP has never accepted his claims and Dr. Stranges has been warned to cease giving the impression that he is a NICAP spokesman. Despite this, he has continued to make unsupported statements in a context which implied NICAP endorsement during lectures on his alleged experiences.

UFO PHOTO CERTIFIED BY BRAZILIAN NAVY LABELED A HOAX BY USAF

In an unparalleled action involving a friendly foreign government, the U.S. Air Force has labeled as a hoax a UFO photograph released by the President of Brazil and certified as genuine by the Brazilian Navy Ministry.

The hoax claim was first stated by ATIC, on June 1. (See detailed ATIC interview.) Afterward, in answer to a NICAP query, the AF UFO spokesman, Lt. Col. L.J. Tacker, stated in writing that the Brazilian Trindade Isle sighting had been evaluated by the U.S. Navy and "determined to be a hoax."

To date, neither the Navy Photo Interpretation Center, Naval Intelligence nor the Navy Public Information office have unearthed any official record of the Brazilian photo evaluation, according to their statements to NICAP.

In previous official statements, Lt. Col. Tacker and other AF spokesmen have repeatedly said that the AF has sole jurisdiction in UFO investigations. Specifically, Tacker has insisted that no other Government agency has ever assisted the AF in UFO research or evaluations. Under the circumstances, the AF claim would seem to require not only Navy confirmation but an explanation of:

1. Why the AF felt it necessary to evaluate a photograph released by the head of a friendly nation.

2. Why this evaluation was not done by an AF photographic laboratory.

3. Why, and by what authority, the AF required the Navy to take on this ticklish job.

This AF attack, almost certain to cause resentment in Brazil's official circles, followed soon after a nationwide TV showing of the Brazilian photograph on the Dave Garroway program. Apparently the AF felt impelled to denounce this important evidence, even risking Latin American displeasure, to maintain its public claims that the UFOs are only illusions.

Since February, 1958, when the official Brazilian report was made public, the USAF has avoided a showdown on this photographic proof of UFO reality. Too many high Brazilian officials had certified, after careful laboratory tests, that the UFO photo was authentic. Among them were the Brazilian Navy Gen. Secretary, Adm. Gerson de Macedo Soares; the Navy Minister, Adm. Alves Camara; and Capt. Carlos Alberto Bacellar, the C.O. of the Navy Oceanographic Post at the Isle of Trindade, where this daytime UFO sighting took place.

(see next column)

ATIC (Cont.)

showed rotating lights, had been reported by an Air Force Colonel—a distinguished wing commander. ATIC 1953 explanation: The veteran pilot was misled by the planet Jupiter. (This ignored radar-tracking of the object, shown to be only a few miles distant.) Reversing on June 1, 1960, after its public implication that the wing commander was incompetent, ATIC admitted this sighting never had been solved. 5. A claim that the famous

1952 Washington UFO sightings on radar were only "weather" radar blips. On June 1, after "rechecking," ATIC admitted UFOs had been seen by pilots, airport tower operators. 6. A claim that the AF had returned a UFO movie to owner Ralph G. Mayher. (AF had previously denied ever having the Mayher film, though former UFO Project monitor, Maj. Dewey Fournet, has confirmed that it was received and sent to ATIC.)

7. A denial that the so-called "space ship" encountered by Eastern Airlines Capt. Chiles and co-pilot, 1948, had "rocked" the airliner as it swerved away. (AF official press report, April 27, 1949, confirmed the airliner had been rocked—tantamount to proof that the UFO was a material object moving at high speed.)

(see next column)

Brazil Picture (Cont.)

In addition, numerous eye-witness reports by Brazilian Navy officers and crewmen were on official record; scores aboard the survey ship Almirante Saldanha had watched the strange flying object maneuver over Trindade at noonday.

On June 1, 1960, sixteen days after the Garroway program displayed the UFO picture, the Brazilian photograph was called a hoax by officers at ATIC (Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center), at Dayton.

This incredible AF slur on responsible Brazilian officials—completely contrary to recorded facts—is now being repeated to anyone who inquires about the Brazilian picture—including members of Congress and the press. In the firm belief that this Air Force policy should be changed immediately, to avoid further affront to our friends

and allies, NICAP will present the documented facts on the case to Congress after a further check with the U.S. Navy to determine what role, if any, it played in releasing the hoax conclusion. Details will be covered in the next bulletin.

The Project Grudge Report

The Project Grudge report includes official AF Cases Nos. 1-244 and covers the AF investigation from 1947 to late in '49. On Dec. 30, 1949, a copy was temporarily declassified at the Pentagon—apparently an error during the excitement after True Magazine's story that the flying saucers were real, and interplanetary. This report was seen by several newsmen and writers, and copied by a few, including NICAP's present director, before it was withdrawn.

The following key points were made public at the time when the Project Grudge report was still available and unclassified:

1. The majority of sightings describe disc-shaped objects, apparently metallic, their diameters roughly ten times their thickness. Some reports describe the top as having a "turtle-back" (or dome—NICAP). The discs are capable of high speed, high acceleration and swift maneuvers. They are seen both singly and in formations. (NICAP note: This absolutely refutes the claim in the AF Special Blue Book Report released Oct. 25, 1955, which is still quoted as the AF "bible" on UFOs: It has been impossible to build a model of a flying saucer because none of the reports have agreed on details.)

2. The second most numerous reports describe cigar-shaped or rocket-shaped objects, similar to a V-2. They also are capable of high speed, acceleration, and fast maneuvers.

3. The third group covers lighted objects seen at night, sometimes singly, sometimes in formations. The lights appear to come from a high-intensity source. Same capability as to speeds, acceleration and maneuvers.

4. A concluding Project Grudge statement emphasizes that because of our nuclear bomb and space-rocket tests we are likely "at this time above all" to be observed by space visitors concerned over possible aggression by earth races.

Since the Project Grudge report could explode later AF claims, it has been hidden from Congress and the press since 1954, but this could not be proved. Now that ATIC has admitted the report is secret, the facts are being presented to appropriate Congressional committees. Every effort will be made to force this issue into the open before the August session is ended.

* * * * *

All NICAP members are urged to show this article and the Congressional evidence story to local newspaper editors and newscasters. Also, please write your Senators and Congressmen, enclosing this issue if you wish, asking their serious consideration of NICAP's plan to end the secrecy dangers.

T-H-I-U

I-S A-N E-M-E-R-G-E-N-C-Y !

We are very close to an important Congressional break, but we urgently need your help to put it over at this short August session.

Sen. Johnson's order for a close watch on UFOs, revealed by NICAP and confirmed in the corrected Aug. 5 UPI story, has caused a sudden new interest in Congress. In addition, there is increasing support among the 31 legislators who received NICAP's Confidential Digest of Documented UFO Evidence.

"I knew we weren't getting the full story," one Congressman stated, "but this confidential report startled me. Put that evidence in the hands of every Member of Congress and you'll jolt enough of them to get action. Even in this short session, you'll probably get a quick inquiry, enough to prove that important facts have been hidden."

Originally, we had planned to send the confidential report to all legislators. Also, some 500 copies (with the confidential items, including the "blueprint" of a possible Soviet trick, deleted) were to go to leading newspapers, radio and TV networks, selected commentators and columnists and influential citizens believed likely to support NICAP if they knew the hidden facts.

This crucial plan had to be dropped—because of the cost. Only 31 photo-copies of the 10-page digest reached Capitol Hill.

It is vitally important that we cover ALL of Congress—and at least the most influential news outlets. To do this we must have extra funds immediately.

The director has already borrowed to help NICAP, but it was hoped a large enough advance could be secured on his new book; however, this proved impossible because the lack of publicity has prevented any wide sales.

To help out in this crisis, two NICAP members have loaned funds to send the delayed July-August issue first class (instead of by slower mail) so members can learn quickly of this emergency.

"I had no idea NICAP had battled in the red these three years," one of the two men told us. "Probably most members think as I did, that with 4,000 members at \$5 a year you have no real problems."

Unfortunately, this picture is entirely wrong. In 1959, the total of renewals and new memberships was under 1800, and NICAP income failed to meet even sharply pared expenses. All original \$15 members (1956) and \$7.50 members (1957 and part of '58)

received long extensions when the fee was reduced to \$5. Also, ALL members have had automatic extensions to make up for fewer issues per year. So that even with some 4000 actual members, the necessary extensions reduce our income to an equivalent of about 1800 paid memberships per year.

In order to make the situation clear to all members, here are the main facts:

In 1957, when the present director was appointed, NICAP was seriously in debt. Gradually, we have paid most of these debts. Rent was cut \$75 by moving to a less desirable office, and other costs were reduced.

Here is the rundown for 1959: Rent, \$1275; printing, \$2760.97; postage, \$465.10; duplicating machine, \$119.80; Federal taxes—withholding and FICA—\$431.88; D.C. property tax and withholding taxes, \$28.94; copy-rights, \$12; space maps (used as membership-drive bonuses), \$60; card-file, \$60.58; D.C. Unemployment tax, \$30; telephone and telegrams, \$269.03; typewriter repairs, \$6.85; office supplies, \$84.51; water service, \$57.45; towel service, \$6; payments on Dictaphone, \$203.18; payments on typewriter, \$180.30; purchases of miscellaneous supplies, transportation to printers and appointments, \$40.25; mailman at Christmas, \$5; pay to Elizabeth Kendall, part-time stenographic and recording work at night, \$455; janitor, \$142; Richard Hall, Secretary and Associate Editor, \$2950; Donald E. Keyhoe, Director and Editor, \$2172.06. (Mr. Hall worked overtime, many nights and week-ends, and he has stuck with NICAP, despite offers of far better jobs. These payments to the secretary and the director are lower than those paid to typists and messengers in low-grade government jobs. Both have had to use up their own funds to enable NICAP to operate. The only other workers at NICAP are a few volunteers who occasionally help us in their spare time.)

Income in 1959 was \$11, 409.88, including contributions from a small number of members. Total bills, \$11, 895; deficit, \$485.12, plus more than \$1500 owed to the printer (on a pay-when-you-can basis), \$320 in deferred taxes, and the balance due on a typewriter, the dictaphone, and office supplies.

Three times since January 1957, NICAP was almost forced, because of finances, to suspend operations. Each time, it was saved by last-minute aid from a few members.

Sometimes, working under this financial pressure, we have wondered if enough members cared about NICAP's battle to justify the constant strain and worry. But we still believe most members joined NICAP to help end UFO secrecy and learn the facts—that they simply have not realized the often desperate need for support.

As we have stated before, all this could be ended quickly—with issues printed on time, vital projects pushed through—IF THE MAJORITY WOULD RECRUIT JUST ONE NEW MEMBER EACH. But less than 10% have ever responded. As a result:

1. The important plan to send NICAP publications to all Members of Congress, leading newspapers and broadcasters has been blocked.

2. Lack of clerical help has kept the director and Mr. Hall on routine but necessary work, delaying important contacts in Congress. For the same reason, crucial UFO case investigations have been delayed, also promotion work with editors, newscasters, etc. Frequent requests by radio stations for taped NICAP information are unfilled because we lack the necessary recorder and tapes. Similarly, special news stories requested by magazines, columnists, small town papers, are delayed or postponed—they would require the full-time work of the director or Mr. Hall.

3. Our membership drives have dwindled because of insufficient help and because postage requirements were too large.

4. Answers to hundreds of letters are delayed indefinitely for lack of office help, sometimes losing us members and good information sources.

All this could be reversed quickly if our financial worries were ended. But for this problem, we could long ago have reached our present advance in Congress. With quick action we can still force a break this year.

We dislike to print this long—and blunt—explanation of our problems. But the present emergency forced it.

PLEASE GIVE US YOUR BACKING QUICKLY—THROUGH RENEWALS OR A DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS—SO WE CAN FINISH NICAP'S JOB. At the very least, help us rush NICAP's documented evidence to every Member of Congress, to leading papers and broadcasting stations.

Don't let us lose this gain on Capitol Hill!

SIGHTINGS INCREASE AS MARS APPROACHES EARTH

As we go to press, UFO reports are pouring into NICAP headquarters, indicating a sharp increase of sightings in July. Beginning late in June, brightly lighted maneuvering UFOs, singly and in formations, have been reported over American cities and towns. The increase coincides with the beginning of the approach of Mars toward opposition with the earth in December.

The presently unevaluated reports include the sighting of a huge cigar-shaped UFO over the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, July 19; a series of sightings of glowing red UFOs in the area of St. Louis, Mo., July 19-21, reported by Illinois Unit #1 Subcommittee and St. Louis members; and a swarm of vari-colored UFOs July 31, around Los Angeles, California. On June 22, also in San Francisco, an elliptical UFO with a moving spot of intensely bright either on or near its surface, was seen about 8:15 a.m. by Jay Rees, a teacher. The UFO hovered in sight for about 7 seconds before vanishing suddenly.

Other recent sightings:

March 31; North Atlantic—A maneuvering UFO was observed by the Third Officer of the Swedish M.V. Avafors about 7:00 p.m. (EST) at longitude 63° 30' W. off New York City. The UFO was first seen bearing 270° (west of the ship, toward the city) at an altitude of 22°, magnitude -2. It moved horizontally in a southerly direction, curved upward toward the belt of the constellation Orion, then downward below the belt toward Sirius (the bright star roughly aligned with the belt), and finally disappeared bearing 220° (SSW) altitude 15°. The UFO moved very slowly, decreasing in brilliance, and was visible for three minutes.

Note: Further investigation by NICAP has disclosed that the UFO seen April 1 in Raleigh, N.C. (See May NICAP Special Bulletin) probably was a giant Space Agency balloon launched from the Wallops Island research center. The time, direction, and general appearance coincide with the balloon launched that date at 6:55 p.m. (EST).

April 6; Loogootee, Indiana—A large yellow-red UFO which crossed the highway from north to south ahead of his car was reported by John V. Hand, a civilian employee (GS-11) of the Navy. Mr. Hand, an engineering technician, said the UFO travelled slowly, leaving no exhaust and making no audible sound. The UFO was elongated horizontally and roughly elliptical in shape. It was seen in a clear sky between dusk and nightfall, and remained visible for 10-15 seconds. The Naval Station reported the sighting to the Air Force.

(see next column)

May 4; Bedford, Mass.—A dark red spherical UFO was observed in the eastern sky about 9:15 p.m. (EDT) by Charles S. Oates, chief technician at Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston, and his wife. The sphere was sighted shortly after Oates saw two bright white lines appear and disappear quickly, one after the other, in the same area of the sky. The UFO appeared at an elevation of about 50° in the east, near the constellation Bootes. It pulsed from red to white to red. While Oates tried to call other members of the Planetarium staff, his wife watched the object, which vanished suddenly after about five minutes.

May 7; Ovando, Montana—Gerald Kincel, a former naval air gunner, and his uncle sighted a large orange spherical UFO hovering just above the highway while driving on Route 20. After about 30 seconds, the object suddenly took off and sped out of sight in about two seconds.

Astronomers Sight UFO; Foreign Reports Increase

A strange white, triangular UFO was observed for two minutes May 22 by astronomers at Palma Observatory on the Spanish Mediterranean Island of Majorca. First seen at 9:33 a.m., the UFO was about one-fourth the size of the full moon and spun on its own axis while holding a steady course. The observatory said it was not a satellite, aircraft or balloon. A TWX message on the sighting was sent to Washington. The Majorca sighting was one of several from foreign sources in recent weeks.

Two days later, near Ocumare del Tuy, Venezuela, May 24, a large group of people including a doctor, a topographer, and a policeman, saw a UFO land, according to a report in the newspaper El Universal (Caracas) May 25. Three UFOs—one large oval object preceded by two smaller ones—were seen descending in formation. The large UFO landed on the slope of a hill. Investigators later found that tall weeds had been flattened and scorched in a diamond-shaped pattern at the landing site. (It was not reported whether anyone saw the UFO take off again.)

June 8; New York City—A luminous bluish elliptical UFO moving at high speed was seen from mid-town Manhattan by Lee Ball, a biochemist, about 3:45 a.m. The UFO, which "seemed to be enveloped in a bluish nebulous mist through which dark, vertical parallel markings were visible," appeared to be about 4° in length (about 8 times the diameter of the full moon). It appeared about 10° below and to the east of Polaris (the North Star) and moved in a westerly direction, travelling about 15° before disappearing from view.

(see next column)

June 24; Atlantic Ocean—Two UFO sightings between 7:15 and 7:30 p.m. (EST) were reported to the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office by ships at sea. The first report, about 7:20 p.m., came from the Finnish M.V. Korsholma in longitude 50° 35' W, off Cape Hatteras, N.C. The "clearly visible" UFO was surrounded by a sharp halo, and at intervals directed a sharp ray of light straight downward. The UFO maintained a steady altitude of 60° and moved from SW to due south, visible about 5 minutes.

The second report, about 7:30 p.m., was made by the Master of the American S.S. Santa Sofia, in long. 63° 24' W, near the Virgin Isles in the West Indies. The UFO was described as "a fast moving bright object... similar to a star... surrounded by bright white smoke and glare." Visible for two minutes, the UFO appeared stationary at first, bearing 340° (NNW) at an altitude of 75°, then curved eastward at high speed. The line of sight in both cases passes near Florida; however, no major U.S. space launchings were made on that date according to Space Agency listings.

June 25; Akron, Ohio—Jack B. Davis, a former member of Army Intelligence, reported watching a bright, star-like UFO flash overhead about 12:25 a.m. and drop out of sight over the horizon. That night, in Tucson, Arizona, a bright red object moving slowly across the face of the moon was reported by numerous people about an hour after sunset.

July 2; Maiquetia, Venezuela—The crew of a Venezuelan airline Super Constellation which arrived in the morning from Spain, announced that their plane had been followed for twenty minutes by a strange lighted UFO. The UFO was first noted at 3:00 a.m. while the plane was at 10,000 feet, a few hours away from the airport. After paralleling the plane on an apparent intercept course for twenty minutes, the UFO suddenly shot away at terrific speed, the pilot told newsmen.

July 22; Kennebunkport, Maine—The editor of the Weekly Star, John N. Cole, after receiving a report that a UFO was hovering over the city, went outdoors with another observer and saw the object, clearly visible in the SE sky at night. The report came from Miss Barbara Storer, who had been studying the UFO through binoculars for twenty minutes. "It is a round object," she said, "and looks black... There is light shining from inside it, looking as if it comes from cross-shaped openings." Light also came from the top and bottom of the UFO, she said, as it moved slowly NE. Cole said the UFO appeared to be brighter than any star, and its white light waxed and waned in intensity.

STRANGE HOLLYWOOD SIGHTING PROBED BY LOS ANGELES SUBCOMMITTEE

On the nights of Feb. 5 and 6, 1960, a round flying object, plainly visible because of its red glow, appeared at a low altitude over Hollywood, Calif. On the second night, as groups in the streets watched, a flash of blue-white light, accompanied by a loud explosion, came from the hovering device.

At the same time, a cloud of smoke formed and the red light disappeared. Then an aluminum-colored, tubular object shot upward, disappearing at high speed.

Though these two sightings were fully substantiated by police and other observers, the Air Force denied receiving any reports. During a four month's careful investigation by the Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee (LANS), no conventional answer could be found.

The Subcommittee investigation was headed by its Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Idabel Epperson. Dozens of witnesses, including police officers and an amateur astronomer, were located through a newspaper notice and by canvassing the sighting area, block by block. In addition, LANS checked with the U.S. Weather Bureau, airports, aircraft companies and other agencies, systematically ruling out balloons, planes, helicopters and familiar natural phenomena.

In its detailed report, LANS established these facts: The UFO, showing a distinct round shape, appeared on both nights at about 11:15 p.m. Visible until after midnight, it followed approximately the same course both times, sometimes hovering about 1000 feet above the observers (established by triangulation.) After the explosive sound and appearance of the tubular device on Feb. 6, the red-lighted UFO reappeared at a higher altitude. This was confirmed by L.A. police officers Ray Lopez and Daniel Jaffee, who saw the flash of light and smoke after hearing the explosion.

Though most of the witnesses were awed or excited, there was no panic. However, some were worried about possible radioactivity, after seeing the mushroom-like smoke cloud. Despite this, and the safety question involved in such a low-altitude incident, there is no record of action by the FAA, the Civil Aeronautics Board, or any local officials. Whether they actually assumed a conventional answer because of constant AF debunking of UFOs is not known. It is more probable they kept silent at AF request, since it would be difficult to explain away this well-witnessed sighting.

NICAP is indebted to Mrs. Epperson and the other Subcommittee members for their initiative and perseverance

(See next column)

New Astronomy Adviser Urges Tracking of UFOs

A former member of the Smithsonian satellite tracking program, in accepting a position as NICAP Adviser, has urged a "long overdue" examination of UFOs by scientists and an attempt to gather scientific data through instrumentation. Walter N. Webb, lecturer in astronomy at the Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston, also endorsed the need for NICAP to challenge the official policy and point up the serious nature of UFOs. His statement follows:

"After eight years of carefully and objectively studying the UFO problem, I have reached but one conclusion as to the nature of the phenomenon. Based on the observations of trained observers, my investigations of sighting reports, and finally on my own personal sightings, it is my belief that UFOs are not only real and solid objects but also spacecraft manned and operated by a highly advanced civilization from another planet.

"Official U.S. Air Force policy seems to be to explain away good UFO sightings or keep silent about them. This policy has resulted in some preposterous explanations such as the "ball lightning" answer for the Levelland, Texas, case in 1957, which was an outright disregard of the known facts. I feel the public is not being given the straight story on UFOs.

"I believe the UFO problem must win scientific acceptance. A sincere effort to examine and evaluate the matter by our men of science is certainly demanded and long overdue. We need precise measurements of the elusive objects, measurements which could be obtained by tracking devices, special cameras, and radiation detection equipment.

"Until our scientists do adopt a more positive approach toward UFOs, it will be up to civilian groups like NICAP to continue their own studies and to boldly challenge the Air Force's questionable UFO policies. I have become an Adviser to NICAP because I think it is in the best position of any group to make the importance of the UFO problem known, and I welcome the opportunity to assist NICAP in its research and investigations."

LOS ANGELES SUBCOMMITTEE (Cont.)

during this long investigation. Their success proves the value of the Subcommittee network for uncovering and documenting vital information which otherwise would be buried or forgotten. A report of this case will be added to the evidence sent to Congress.

"HIDDEN" UFO REPORTS GIVEN NICAP

Dozens of earlier UFO reports, withheld by witnesses or unpublicized for other reasons, have now been released to NICAP, mainly as a result of our appeal published in the June issue of Argosy Magazine. Among the sightings reported by trained observers was a case certified by former AF Maj. Ronald A. Veeder; a low altitude UFO operation seen by pilots and Ground Observer Corps observers; and a report by a member of the British Astronomical Association.

The report from Mr. Veeder was obtained for NICAP by Walter N. Webb, lecturer in astronomy for the Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston. (Mr. Webb has recently become a NICAP special adviser. See separate story.)

The sighting, as reported to Otis AFB, occurred on Oct. 12, 1957. Witnesses included three members of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution—Ronald A. Veeder, Capt. Scott Bray of the fishing-boat Atlantic and Capt. Eugene Mysona of the Bear. With these three were two fliers from Charleston, S.C., one an AF jet pilot. All five men were aboard Veeder's boat, the Sport Fisherman, near Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The sky was clear, wind north, 5 m.p.h.

At 3:20 p.m., a strange round object, bearing southeast, approached the boat at high speed. As seen by Veeder and the others, through binoculars, the UFO appeared to be a sphere with sensing elements or spikes protruding from it. The tips of the "spikes" were red.

The unknown object hovered for about two minutes, then took off to the southwest. Because the witnesses had no way of evaluating the size or distance of the UFO, they could not determine its velocity. But the five men, all excellent observers, agreed on the object's reality.

"We do know," Veeder reported, "that it came at an exceptionally fast rate of speed and went at a speed greater than any object we had ever seen. This was a case in which an individual is embarrassed as it seems so improbable...however, we do know that this was real and was reported to the AF without hesitation."

(In the following weeks, hundreds of UFOs were reported by other trained observers. Among them was one seen on Nov. 7 at Cathedral City, Calif., similarly described as a "sphere with fins surrounding it.")

The low-altitude UFO operation, occurring in 1956 at El Centro, Calif., was observed by Navy pilots and ground crews. During night-flying exercises, a bright, round glowing object shot in above the field, approaching over the Pacific Ocean. Coming in at about 1500 feet, it stopped abruptly over the air station, then descended to

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"Hidden" Sightings (Cont)

about 300 feet. After hovering briefly, it rose and raced away to the southwest. All the Navy observers were ordered to make individual reports, to be sent to Washington. No official opinions, no explanations of the sighting ever were given to the witnesses.

On May 13, 1957, two egg-shaped UFOs were seen by telescope at Birmingham, England. The report was recently sent in by F.R. Heathcote, a NICAP member:

"At about 9:45 p.m., I was in the garden with my three-inch telescope. (I am a member of the British Astronomical Association.) I suddenly looked up and saw two objects, reddish in colour, moving one after the other.

"I swung my telescope round and caught a glimpse of them through it. They were egg-shaped, the larger end forward. While I was watching them, the second one caught up with the first.

"They then started emitting a vapour trail and disappeared in the brighter sky in the west. They were viewed for approximately 30 seconds. Through the telescope (using 30X eye piece) they were about five seconds of arc long."

Other earlier reports released to NICAP included the following sightings:

1943; Persian Gulf—Seaman Matthew Mingle, from the bow of his ship sighted a huge disc beneath the surface of the water. The object, glowing with a soft greenish light, paced the ship at about 12 knots before speeding up and moving out of sight. (Similar reports are on record.)

1945; Phoenix, Arizona—Mrs. Ruth N. Dickinson and a group of people at a picnic watched a round black object speed overhead. The UFO was flat on the bottom and rounded on the top, and seemed to be rotating slightly. The witnesses had to turn their heads quickly in order to follow its rapid flight.

October, 1950; Iran—Charles Short, a maritime radio officer, saw an odd hour-glass shaped UFO from the deck of a tanker on the Euphrates River. The UFO was aluminum colored and spun rapidly around its central axis. After about 30 seconds the UFO took off at high speed in a straight line and shot out of sight.

November, 1953; Donelson, Tenn.—NICAP member Paul Norman, trained in hydro-electric and steam-electric power, and his ten-year-old son saw a bright bluish-white UFO moving slowly over Center Hill Powerhouse and Dam on the Caney Fork River. It was about 7:00 p.m. The UFO pulsed in brightness at intervals of about one second, as it moved slowly SE, hovering twice. After about four minutes, the UFO suddenly sped away.

(see next column)

1954 or 1955; Coos Bay, Oregon—District Judge Marvin Skipworth sighted a disc-shaped UFO which made a sharp maneuver and then sped away. While he was looking at two irregular clouds, Judge Skipworth said, what seemed to be "a huge aluminum discus appeared, coming on a decline from above and beyond the cloud to my left...when it appeared to be about midway between and beyond the clouds, and about even with the bottom of each cloud, it suddenly turned a little to the left (my right) and soared upward and backward at a terrific speed." (A sketch shows the disc flipping on edge and making a V-turn.)

"The object was remarkably clear and well defined—no fuzzy edges or vapor streaks," the Judge continued, "and it appeared to have ridged or terraced sides. An ordinary track and field discus describes it perfectly as to shape, as I saw it. I am not capable of judging how far away nor how high it was, but as I remember, it appeared to be about two-thirds or three-fourths the area of the usual appearance of a full moon."

January, 1955; Willmington, Cal.—A dome-shaped UFO similar in form to a World War I helmet was sighted at about 11:00 p.m. by Astor Loback. The UFO, which first resembled a meteor, approached at low altitude and hovered in plain sight. A green-lighted projection like a mast then became visible on the top, and a greenish light shone from what looked like portholes. A metallic clanking noise and a whining noise like a generator were heard for a few seconds, then the lights went out and the UFO began moving slowly, losing altitude, one edge tilted down in the direction of motion. Before the UFO moved off, it passed at an estimated distance of less than 700 feet and appeared to be metallic.

April 29, 1957; Virginia, Minn.—Robert Lerdahl and Alex Ellison saw about 36 UFOs which passed overhead in groups of 6 and 8 during a forty minute period beginning at 10:15 p.m. The UFOs, giving off a greenish light, travelled from east to west at a steady speed, taking about 8 seconds to go from horizon to horizon. Through 16X50 binoculars, the objects appeared to be flattened or disc-like, and they moved in crescent formation.

Early 1957; Palm Springs, Calif.—Arnold Frykman and two others sighted a formation of five UFOs while unloading tile from a semi-trailer near the east city limits. The UFOs, presenting an oval outline, held a perfect formation as they passed directly overhead and flew out of sight over Mt. Jacinto in about 8 seconds. The time was about 11:00 a.m. and the day was very clear.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS

A Washington, D.C., Subcommittee report on UFOs which affected electrical circuits, including automobile motors and headlights, has been sent to members of Congress, scientists and newsmen as one part of the NICAP "Case For Congress." The 25-page report includes an Air Force letter stating that "the number of cases involving car stallings is negligible," but admitting the AF has not conducted a special study of electrical influences attributed to UFOs. Ninety cases of electro-magnetic effects (E-M) in 11 countries are documented in the report, which refutes the Air Force contention and illustrates a widespread phenomenon whose existence must be known to the Air Force.

Cases of electro-magnetic interference were first brought to prominence during the November 1957 "flap" of UFO sightings here and abroad. During that month, as the report shows, 21 E-M cases were reported in the United States alone, as the Air Force hastily tried to explain away the sightings. In one well-known series of reports around Levelland, Texas, the Air Force attributed the car-stallings to "ball lightning," an alleged phenomenon whose existence is not even accepted by science. In spite of far-fetched explanations offered at the time, the quick AF action in debunking the key sightings succeeded in covering up the consistency of the reports and preventing a probe by Congress. Most of the public soon forgot these sightings as the story was buried.

The Subcommittee report ties the November 1957 cases in with other E-M reports which occurred before and after the "flap." Maps show the distribution of E-M cases in the U.S., France, and South America from 1947 to 1960. Forty-nine cases are listed in which automobiles were affected as UFOs maneuvered nearby. Other effects reported were radio and television interference and dimming or extinguishing of building lights. In a few cases, effects were noted on aircraft in flight. Physiological effects, notably in the case of automobile passengers, were reported by some witnesses. These included oppressive heat, shock and/or temporary paralysis. None of the automobile passengers suffered any serious after-effects.

The Subcommittee concludes that the evidence of electrical effects associated with UFOs "is sufficient to warrant a more thorough investigation of UFOs, and an attempt to learn more about the E-M phenomenon through deliberate instrumentation for that purpose."

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FALSE CLAIMS BY SELF-STYLED NICAP AGENTS

In recent weeks, we have learned of false impressions made by several individuals claiming to be special agents of NICAP, with authority to speak for the Committee.

In one case, the person involved falsely implied that NICAP had proof of spaceman contacts and messages. He also claimed a long-standing friendship with the director (who has never met him) and stated he frequently received "inside information" from NICAP headquarters.

Self-styled NICAP agents have also publicly released fantastic stories including reports of mystic-religious links with UFOs. In one instance, the claimant, a paid-up NICAP member, used his regular membership status to create the impression that he was a special representative. He has been instructed to retract the claims or have his membership revoked.

As is well known, NICAP welcomes the cooperation of all its members, who provide an important information network by transmitting reports to us for evaluation. However, members who use their cards for introductory purposes while obtaining information should not claim to be special agents of any kind, or to have authority to speak for NICAP. The flagrant misuse of the NICAP card cited above is harmful to the Committee and to all serious members, and we shall appreciate reports of such false claims.

The only official NICAP investigators are Subcommittee members (approved by NICAP and carrying credentials) and officials of NICAP Affiliates (chartered by NICAP.) The national Panel of Special Advisers assists the Committee in evaluations. The only official NICAP spokesmen are the Board members and the executive staff. All who join NICAP as Associate members, at the \$5.00 annual rate, receive membership identification cards. The only special NICAP cards are those issued to the Subcommittee investigators.

E-M Report (Cont.)

Funds for the printing of the report were donated by NICAP members and supporters in the Cleveland-Akron, Ohio, area. NICAP is particularly grateful to Mr. C.W. Fitch and other members of the Cleveland UFOlogy Project, and the UFO Research Committee of Akron.

Since a limited number of copies was printed especially for members of Congress, scientists, and newsmen, no extra copies are available to NICAP members or members of other UFO organizations. No funds were available for a general printing; however, we will consider printing a second edition for general distribution on the basis of advance orders if enough interest is shown.

FLYING SAUCERS: TOP SECRET (First Installment of Digest)

As announced previously, the director's new book, "Flying Saucers: Top Secret," will be summarized in the UFO Investigator (and bulletins, if space permits.) Serialization, at first considered, was found impractical; it would take more than two years, and meantime important developments would be slighted. The digest is expected to run through only four issues giving members the main points in the book.

"Flying Saucers: Top Secret" is the documented narrative of NICAP's search for the facts and its battle against censorship, from early '57 to February 1960.

Chapter I — Encounter Above the Atlantic. One night in '56, as a U.S. Navy Super-Constellation transport was crossing the Atlantic, a strange cluster of lights was observed on the surface or hovering just above it. As the transport commander banked to investigate, the lights dimmed, changing to rings of several colors as the unknown objects separated.

Apparently the Navy crew had chanced upon a secret rendezvous of huge UFOs. As the odd "rings" spread out, one streaked up toward the Constellation. It quickly took shape as a giant flying disc, the glow coming from its rim. Its diameter was three to four times the transport's wingspan, and it was about 30 feet thick at the center.

As the huge disc approached, head-on, a collision seemed inevitable. Then it whipped to one side, reversing its course to pace the Navy plane. To the Navy pilots and flight crew, it appeared metallic. After a few moments, the disc tilted upward and disappeared at incredible speed. The Navy commander, though he had seen no sign of life, later said he was sure they were being closely observed.

After the landing at Gander, Newfoundland, AF Intelligence officers carefully questioned the Navy men. (In addition to the operating crew, the Constellation was ferrying home two extra flight crews, most of whom had seen the giant UFO.) Later, at Patuxent Naval Air Station, the Navy men again were interrogated. After this, a scientist from a "sensitive Government agency" (believed to be the CIA) showed the plane commander a folder of secret UFO photos. One of the objects pictured closely resembled the huge UFO encountered above the Atlantic. But the scientist refused to answer any questions, as had AF Intelligence at Gander.

(see next column)

Besides full details of the Navy encounter, this first chapter includes a warning by a majority of the NICAP Board against secrecy dangers; documented AF denials of censorship; the Coast Guard Commandant's letter proving official secrecy, and side-lights on the fight for Congressional hearings in discussions with Rear Adm. D.S. Fahrney and Lou Corbin, news director of WFBR in Baltimore.

Chapter II — The Killian Case. The fully detailed inside story of the AF silencing of Capt. Peter Killian, American Airlines, in March 1959. This followed the Feb. 24 sighting of a three-UFO formation by Killian, his co-pilot, and crews of five other airliners, while Killian was piloting a DC-6 from Newark to Detroit. After Capt. Killian gave the story to the press, by American Airlines orders, the AF attempted to debunk the report with two different answers, and by ridiculing Killian. When this failed, Capt. Killian was muzzled.

Chapter III — Round One. After indicating the need for a national, private organization to investigate UFOs, this chapter shows, through a tight review of the period 1944-56, how the truth had been officially obscured. It then shows how NICAP was organized, covers the widely published "opening gun" statement made in 1957 by Adm. Fahrney (then chairman of the Board) and the flood of information that followed. This included: The dramatic daytime sighting of a large, maneuvering disc by former Navy pilot John C. Williams and other witnesses; the night approach to a darkened National Airlines plane by a UFO, and its sudden flight as the pilot switched on the lights; and a reliable report that a UFO had been seen nearby by AF Major M.M. Stenvers, before something struck the tail of his C-131-D, throwing it into a near-fatal dive. (After first admitting "something evidently hit the tail from above," the AF said that "metal fatigue" had crumpled the tail surfaces.)

(To be continued)

A brochure entitled "What Is This UFO?" showing a questionable UFO photograph and quoting from NICAP literature has been circulated to a number of people giving the impression that it originated at NICAP. This is not an official NICAP publication. Its author has been notified and has agreed to clear up the false impression.

Because of a vacation period at Putnam's, publishers of the director's new book "Flying Saucers: Top Secret," some orders by members have unfortunately been delayed. However, 50 copies have arrived for mailing, and the approximate 30 remaining orders will be filled as soon as possible. Copies, priced at \$3.95, are sold to members at \$2.65, postpaid.