

The June, 1947, Maury Island (Tacoma, Washington) sighting did not become widely known until after the Secret Grudge Report was released in 1949. (Released only to the military and the AEC; it was not and is not yet available to the public.) The Maury Island incident was referred to by the Rand Corporation in its chapter of the Grudge Report. The Maury Island affair is fully described in the book by Kenneth Arnold and Ray Palmer, and thus Palmer is associated with the earliest stages of the flying saucer story.

During 1950 Allen Dulles became actively involved with the CIA work on saucers, and saw the psychological impact which they had. He started a plan to build them up as a psychological warfare weapon. Ruppelt's book clearly shows the steps the CIA took. Project Bluebook was warmed up in 1950-51, Ruppelt was selected by a screening process and groomed for the job of public relations cats-paw (without his knowledge), and a series of "incidents" was planned and carried out involving regular military units, which led to cases considered as authentic evidence of saucers. See my article in the March-April 1960 "Flying Saucer Review" of England. See also Page 127 of Ruppelt's book (hard-cover first edition), regarding the Sept. 10, 1951, Ft. Monmouth radar sighting. By this time, there was no need to fly "real aircraft" any more; the "Flying Flapjack" and the skyhook balloons had done their job, the public had been inoculated, and since that time there has been no need to postulate the existence of "secret new aircraft" to explain the eyewitness reports.

The CIA scheduled a big upsurge of publicity for saucers in the Spring and Summer of 1952. The public kick-off was the Life article of April 1952, "Have We Visitors from Space?". This article had been under preparation for a year, with help from the Government, according to Ruppelt. The "green lights" or artificial meteors used earlier in New Mexico were developed into a new technique, the "Blue Flash," and this was first tried over Seattle, Wash., in May 1952. (See front page of N.Y. Times for May 12, 1952.) It was then used for the outstanding "blue meteor" of Sept. 12, 1952, over Washington, D. C., and simultaneously over four adjacent states, including Maryland and West Virginia. This incident occurred simultaneously with the Flatwoods, W. Va. "monster" sighting, and in fact, the "meteor" was seen to land near the spot where the "monster" was discovered. This incident, described by Gray Barker in his book "They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers," was investigated by Barker personally, and publicized by him, and marks his early connection with the CIA-sponsored program of hoodwinking the public.

By Fall of 1952, the CIA had laid out its plans for the "landing" and "contact" stories. The warmup for this had been the fabricated and planted stories about "little green men," such as the famous lecture at the University of Denver in March 1950, described in Souly's book "Behind the Flying Saucers," (page 5). This was a psychological test, and showed that about 50% of college-level people would believe a well-presented story. The Desverges (Florida scoutmaster) landing story in 1952, and the Mayor Linke landing story from Germany in the summer of 1952, were part of the same pattern. These were all planted by the CIA. No actual human contacts were yet reported.

The Fremonton films, made in the summer of 1952, served to convince me that saucers were real, and I suspect that they were shown privately to others besides myself, whom the CIA wanted to convince of the reality of saucers. These films are a clever job of faking. The major sightings of the 1952 "flap" are well known to all saucer researchers. The Nash-Portenberry sighting over Norfolk, Va., and the Coast Guard photos over Salem, Mass., received much publicity, but the newspaper clippings of that period show hundreds of cases. The editorial pages and editorial cartoons (even the book reviews) of the major newspapers bristled with the subject of flying saucers.

In January 1953 the CIA convened a panel of five top-notch scientists to "study the situation." The result was "pre-conditioned" by the CIA, according to Ruppelt's book and according to detailed letters from Ruppelt in my files. The upshot of this panel's report was to lend credence to the validity and "respectability" of saucers in official government circles (outside the CIA), although the report was kept secret from the public. Major Keyhoe, during this period, was carefully fed reports (by his "friends" in the Government), to bolster his case that the saucers are interplanetary. His books were best sellers. Likewise, George Adamski, who had been duped into cooperation and participation in late 1949 (to take pictures of saucers "near the moon") was hoaxed into going to a desert "contact" with a "spaceman" on Nov. 20, 1952. He was then given strong backing by the CIA (he calls them "Space Brothers") in writing and publishing his book "Flying Saucers Have Landed." During the next year he was given the "space flight" hoax, as described in my article in "Flying Saucer Review" (England), Jan.-Feb. 1960 issue.

Jim Moseley introduced himself to me in 1954 and we became good friends. He was typical of the young, single, unattached men of mysterious antecedents who became active as saucer publishers during this period. The saucer magazines and saucer clubs spread the stories of the contactees, and publicized their books. Surprisingly enough, even Moseley, who purported to espouse the "Earth Theory," gave most publicity to the contactee side of the picture.

Dan Fry's experience, although dated back in 1950, was not actually published until 1954. The sequence of the "contact story" buildup seems to have been planned by the CIA as follows:

- (1) "Little Green Men" stories - 1949-1950. No witnesses. (To "soften up" the public and start discussion of "space visitors.")
- (2) Contact by voice radio. Dan Fry, 1950. Also radio contact by Leimon Streeter with Williamson's and McCoy's group in 1952.
- (3) Contact with a human being "from space" Adamski, desert, 1952.
- (4) Contact with English-speaking humans "from space" and flights into "space." Adamski, 1953, at Camp Irwin, California.
- (5) Visits to "other planets." Angelucci, Nelson. (1952, 1954.)
- (6) Publicity for "midgits" contacting the general public, not restricting contacts to the "chosen few" contactees. 1955.
- (7) Publicity for full-size "human space people" contacting earth people. (Howard Menger, the Planetary Center, the California contact clubs, etc.) (1956-1957.)
- (8) Anti-Atom-Bomb propaganda disseminated by saucer clubs, all over the world. (1957.) (This led to the cessation of bomb tests in 1958.)
- (9) Current status of contactee cults: Most of the "saucer club" activity these days is oriented to the belief that "space people" are here on earth; that they are identical to human beings; and that either the human race originally came from other planets or the other planets were originally colonized from Earth; etc., etc. You pay your money and take your choice. But the fraction of "saucer research" activity that is connected with technical subjects, such as propulsion, etc., is very small or almost nil, these days, and the whole subject of "saucers" now really means "space people" (1958-1962).

.....Although in 1952-1957, after seeing the Fremonton films in a private showing at the Pentagon (which I now realize was arranged by the CIA,