

\$1.00



Hal Crawford 8-31-69

THE

INTRUDERS

HAL CRAWFORD,
HAYDEN & KIETHA HEWES

"Man fears what he does not understand"

International UFO Bureau

In Conjunction With Canadian UFO Report Magazine

P. O. Box 1281

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73103

THE INTRUDERS

The Alien intruders have been observed, photographed, studied and compared. Enough data has been accumulated from reported cases to permit the categorization and illustration of the basic UFO types.

Edited by: James Maney

Copyright International UFO Bureau 1971

All rights reserved.

Queries regarding rights and permission to reproduce should be addressed to the International UFO Bureau, P. O. Box 1281, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101.

First printing: September 1, 1971

INTRODUCTION

The INTERNATIONAL UFO BUREAU is proud to present this, our second in a series of special projects designed to bring the truth about UFO's before the public.

Since publication of **The Aliens**, in March 1970, millions of persons all over the world have read of the alien classification. Featured by **The National Enquirer** in January 1971, **The National Tattler** in April 1971, and in the August 1971 issue of **Destiny** magazine, United Press International carries **The Aliens** on a world release.

Supporting evidence was released by Ted Phillips at the June 12, 1971 Midwest UFO Network UFO Conference held in St. Louis, Missouri.

During a twenty-month period Mr. Phillips investigated 257 UFO reports in which landing traces were found. His findings indicated that the average size of the landing area was 15'-20' in diameter, the UFO was disc-shaped and occupants were observed in 22% of the cases with the witness being 100' - 500' away. One occupant was reported in 34% of the landings; two in 29%; three in 16%; and four in 5%. The occupant was subnormal in size in 69%; normal in 21%; and large in 10%. In cases where subnormal occupants were reported, 21% described enlarged heads.

UFO's observed at the site occurred at night in 65% of the cases, while 35% occurred during the day.

From the statistical data compiled by Mr. Phillips, it indicated that most sightings occurred in September and October, around 8:00 p.m. and were observed by one witness.

Copies of **The Aliens** are available at \$1.00 each from the Bureau.

Now **The Intruders** takes up where **The Aliens** left off. Part I, *Various UFO Patterns*, written and illustrated by the noted UFO artist, Hal Crawford, delineates the form taken by the UFO's: a complete breakdown of the most commonly reported objects, which the Bureau has

researched over the past years. As with **The Aliens**, enough data has been accumulated from reported cases to permit the categorization and illustration of the basic types, except for an occasional oddity that makes such efforts less than 100% comprehensive.

The Aliens showed the world the basic four occupant types:

1. The large-headed humanoid,
2. The almost-human,
3. The hairy biped, and
4. The non-human.

Now we offer a look at their spaceships, or what some would call "the alien intruders" and their "earth excursion modules."

Part II, is a comparison of Type II aliens. It covers a first-hand investigation by Hayden Hewes of the 1966 Temple, Oklahoma landing observed by "Eddie" Laxson and the encounter Dr. Eula Page had while crossing the Red River into Oklahoma from Texas, less than 70 miles away, 30 days later.

That unforgettable August documents the true full story on the famous unexplained Tulsa, Oklahoma UFO photograph obtained during the summer of 1965.

We have, in the past, endeavored to make the International UFO Bureau one of the finest organizations in existence dealing with the UFO phenomena on a world-wide scale. We have formed one of the largest networks of international investigation offices anywhere and strive to continue this growth. The Bureau is dedicated to three things: research, investigation and analysis. To this we should add "and factual reporting." The results of our investigations are released at UFO lectures over the United States and through our columns "**International Dateline**" published in **Canadian UFO Report**, Box 758, Duncan, B. C. Canada; "**UFO Report**," published in **Destiny** magazine, P. O. Box 1203, Marietta, Georgia 30060; and **The National Tattler**, 2717 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Illinois.

Anyone who has observed a UFO, or an occupant, is encouraged to contact the Bureau. The Bureau treats all reports with the utmost confidence and your name will not be released without your permission. The data you report will be documented, compared, and turned over to our Analysis Department.

The ultimate standard of the Bureau, is the TRUTH—let us continue to seek it for "there is nothing," says Plato, "so delightful as the hearing or speaking of truth." For this reason, is there no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray and speaks without any intention to deceive? For it is easier to preceive error than to find truth, for the former lies on the surface and is easily seen, while the latter lies in the depth, where few are willing to search for it.

PART I

VARIOUS UFO PATTERNS

One of the most troublesome aspects of ufology is the seemingly infinite variety of reported objects. It is, in fact, something of a stumbling-block to proponents of the physical reality of UFO's, in that with too much of a good thing, most theories become cluttered with assumptions and "logical entities" that involve motive, origin, propulsion, composition, etc., that are insupportable by the facts (i.e., the UFO reports themselves).

An adherent of the extra-terrestrial hypothesis questioned on this problem usually cites extremely general patterns, yet ignores the fact that separate reports describing *identical* objects are the exception, not the rule. Even when witness fallibility is invoked as an excuse for disregarding certain types of nonconforming UFO's, they persist in being dissimilar in detail, no two *exactly* alike. Often, the ET theorist suggests the idea of a "staging area": base(s) on or near earth, used by more than one extra-terrestrial culture, to provide logistic support for a massive fleet of starships. (The EEM, "earth excursion module," concept of Stanton Friedman being one variation on the theme; M. K. Jessup's inhabited gravitational neutral-zones being another.) Note the assumptions: Near-earth spaceports, numerous space-traveling alien cultures, motives to come here from God-knows-where to do God-knows-what. Assumptions, although based on facts, are not themselves facts. They are unproven and unprovable.

The UFO's uninvited visitors keep on coming to a troubled earth. A proponent of the "paraphysical" theory, confronted by this plethora of "aeroforms" asserts that instantaneous transference of 'energy'—from another, parallel space-time continuum—is the culprit: Energy that

is manipulated (psychokinetically) to temporarily simulate matter in the form of UFO's, among other things. Perhaps, according to our parapsychical specialist, no UFO types exist at all, because UFO's have no physical existence in the sense that this paper does: Three-dimensional projection holographs with solidity—not machines at all. This theory, too, suggests a local source for UFO's, or rather the source of the stimulus that makes us see UFO's; i.e., a parallel space-time continuum inhabited by a superintellect, separated from us along some hyperdimensional route or by a change in energy level, yet coexisting all around us. In other words, UFO's do not come from anywhere because they are always here.

This theory, too, is riddled with unprovable assumptions, despite its support by such distinguished persons as Damon Knight, John Keel, Ivan Sanderson, and others. It can be said also, however, that the parapsychical theory covers certain ground not touched by the ET theory and is somewhat more broadly based. It should be kept in mind, that these theories are only hypothetical constructions, products of men's minds, and to paraphrase Charles Fort, they should not be the subject of belief.

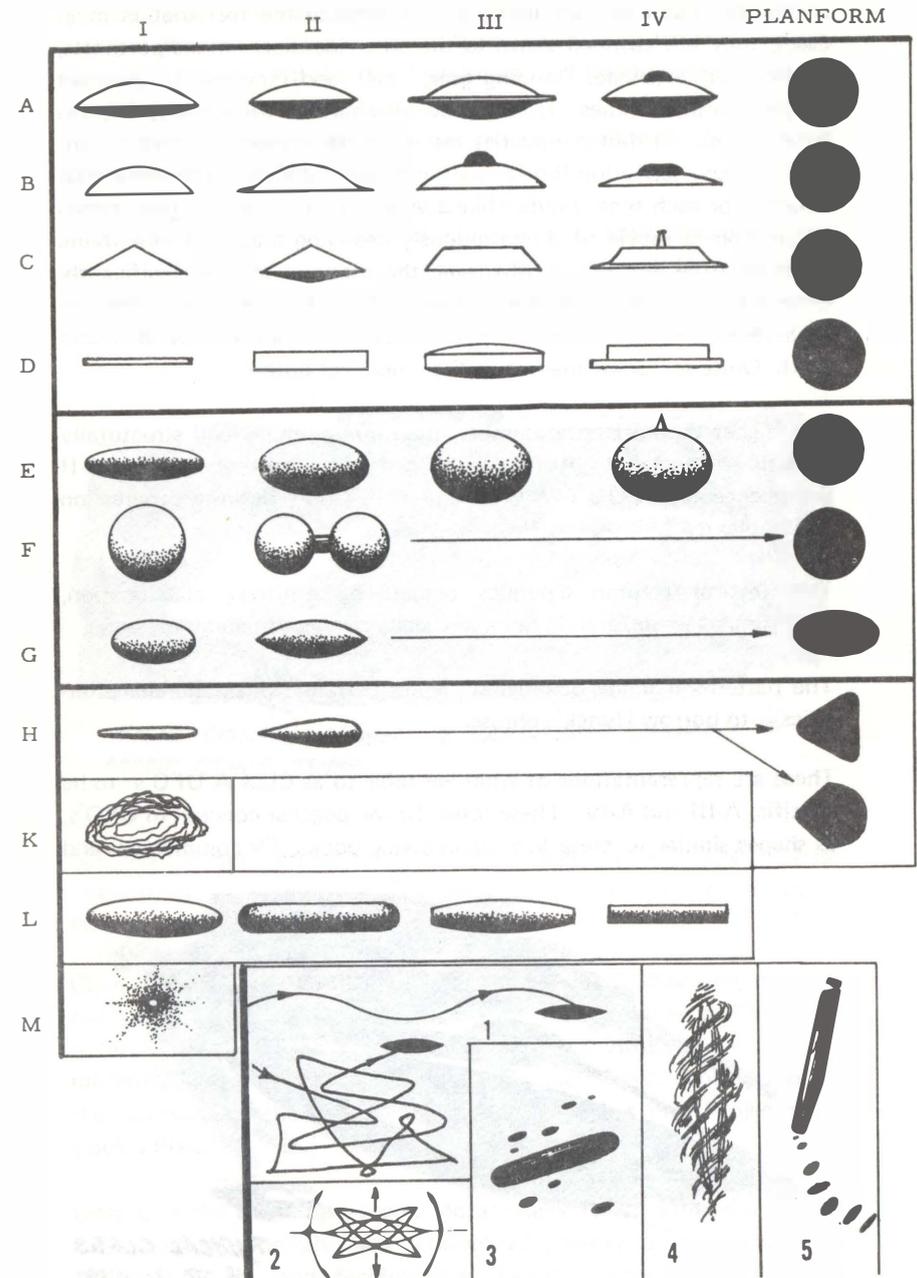
There are other theories too—temperature inversions, misidentification of known objects, etc. They are interesting enough, but not comprehensive enough, not adequately explaining the data by any stretch of unbiased judgement. These persons who advocate such limited theories, especially those of the shall we say self-assertive variety, have yet to learn the difference between empiricism and stubbornness.

Bear this in mind. All we have are the UFO reports and the witnesses who have suffered physiological effects (and in circumstantial traces—burned areas, "landing gear" marks, etc.). No more, no less. All else is intellectual exercise.

Any theory, no matter who puts it forth, must be backed by all the data. Exclusions of data are no less than scientific sin.

People look for patterns in their lives. Ufologists are no exception, except that they try to organize the unfathomable. This is the latest effort in that direction. From collections of reports, documents, books that become as tedious as seed-catalogs, these patterns have emerged. Hypothetical simulacra, these are intended to approach

UFO TYPES MOST COMMONLY REPORTED



reality (in this case, art imitates life), despite the fact that in most cases, they are stripped down to the bare essentials—minus portholes, projections, antennae, "landing gear," etc.—and may not be in exact proportion at all times. Unlike previous charts of this variety, this one is taxonomic in that it classifies the reported aeroforms in two dimensions: shape derivation (horizontal) and class (vertical). The horizontal column for each type is rather like a sequence of motion-picture frames taken from a movie of a continuously changing shape. A new frame is taken from the movie whenever the shape change is significantly different from the previous frame. This implies that there are 'hybrids'—objects that are similar to both categories, say B-II and B-III. Quite so. Some may be neither class, yet both.

The higher the horizontal number, the more complex and structurally specialized the UFO. Although the difference between A-I and A-II are negligible, UFO's like C-III and C-IV show definite progression in complexity.

The vertical column separates objects by arbitrary classification, according to shape, and do not specifically connect them in any way.

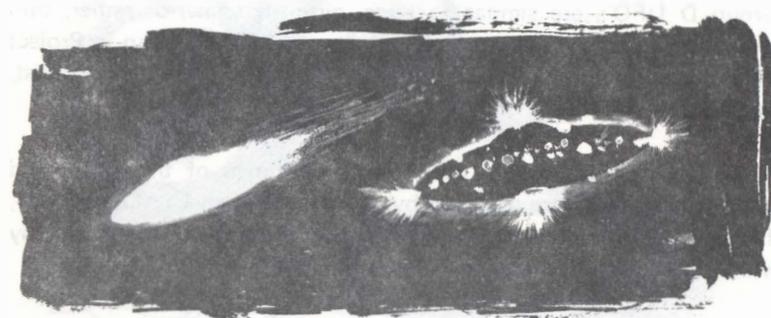
The patterns like the box below depict certain "kinematic characteristics"—to borrow Hynek's phrase.

These are representations of what we refer to as Class A UFO's—to be specific, A-III and A-IV. These forms fit the popular concept of UFO's, as shapes similar to these turn up in comic books, TV commercials and



in newspaper or magazine cartoons. The disc that descended upon a farm in Bengough, Saskatchewan, however, was no laughing matter. The A-IV maneuvered about the landscape, terrified the lone housewife and sent the cattle into a state of bovine panic. After about twenty minutes of near-ground meanderings, the UFO departed. No, this was definitely not a laughing matter.

The discoidal variety as well as all others seem capable of assuming two alternate nocturnal configurations. Although the UFO is generally nonluminous by day, by night the UFO takes on either an all-over glow, or a "christmas tree" appearance—being a dark body studded with

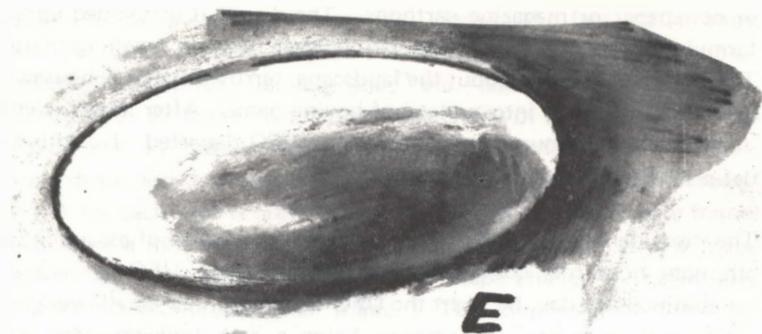


NIGHT CONFIGURATION : 2 VARIATIONS COMMON TO MOST OTHER TYPES .

numerous lights. Vallee refers to this as *light phase* and *dark phase* respectively, although the "christmas tree" configuration is rarely lacking in brilliance.

Class B is separated from A in that the former is characterized by a flat or concave lower surface. In April 1953, Lockheed T33 pilots observed, pursued and photographed an "aeroform" fitting the B-I pattern north of Palmdale, California. As usual, the UFO out-distanced the aircraft and the motion-picture footage went into Project Blue Book's files.

Class C is the conic disc group, occasionally referred to as a "coolie hat," and is unusually well represented photographically, with the Arthur Strauch, and McMinnville (Trent) photos being the best examples.

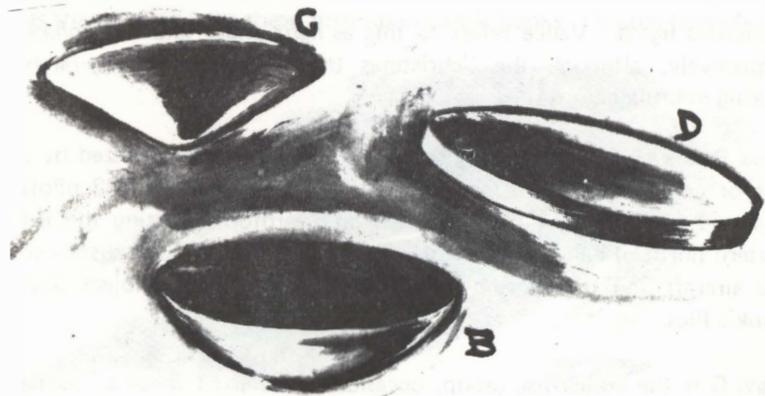


OBULATE SPHEROID

Group D UFO's are similar to huge, airborne coins; or rather, thin cross-sections of cylinders. Two reports of D-II ended up in Project Blue Book Report No. 14, and Ivan T. Sanderson, noted biologist, caught a D-I "in the act" on October 2, 1958.

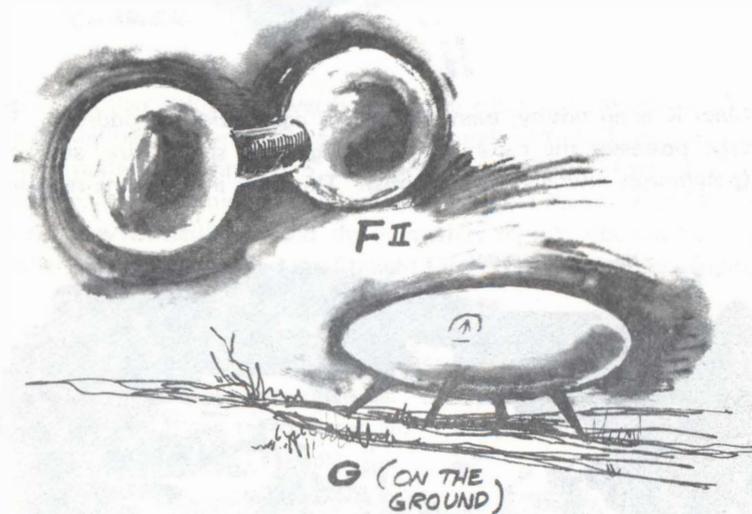
The D-IV deserves special notice, as a specimen of this form, and several occupants were observed by the Rev. William Gill (June 26-27, 1959) and photographed by Rex Heflin (August 2, 1965) and by witnesses in Clus, Romania on August 18, 1968.

The oblate spheroid is usually described as a "squashed balloon or flattened sphere." This case has an apparent link with Class A-D, as



Class E becomes discoidal when flattened to an extreme. On rare occasions, Class E has a hole through the center, appearing as an aerial donut. This form of UFO engaged in a 'dogfight' with pilot George Gorman on October 10, 1948.

Class F UFO's are spherical. On occasion, two or more link up (F-II). A number of reports showing this configuration were gathered and discussed by IUFOB's former Director, Robert Stiff, in KMR publication's UFO's 1968.



The illustration for class G needs no introduction, as the Socorro case is familiar to every ufologist worthy of the name. It is a fine example of the football shaped (egg-shaped, or prolate spheroidal shaped) class.

The triangular UFO, although quite rare compared with others, is none the less a specific class unto itself. A couple of reports currently under investigation indicate that triangles sometimes link up to form rectangular or square UFO's. The leading edge is occasionally convex, forming a teardrop-shaped "aeroform." In his original report (xerox on file, IUFOB) Kenneth Arnold described the objects he saw as having a curved leading edge, with a pointed trailing edge. In other words, when seen in plane form, they were triangular, not "saucers." This shows how publicity can distort UFO data over the years.

→  ←
 POSSIBLE
 LINKAGE TO
 FORM
 RECTANGLE-
 CONFIG-
 URATION



H

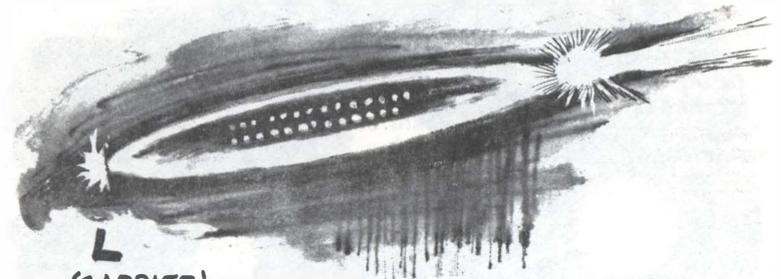
Class K is an oddity, even among this aggregation of oddities. This type possesses the capability of changing its shape, size, and color (polymorph—literally, many forms). This class includes the reports of

K: POLYMORPH



anomalous clouds (so well documented in Jessup's Case For The UFO, that appear out of a cloudless sky, make odd, uncloud-like noises, move against the wind and expel all sorts of junk).

The large, cylindrical types are usually seen at high altitudes, although a few good reports exist from ground level. The overused, overdramatic



L
 'CARRIER'

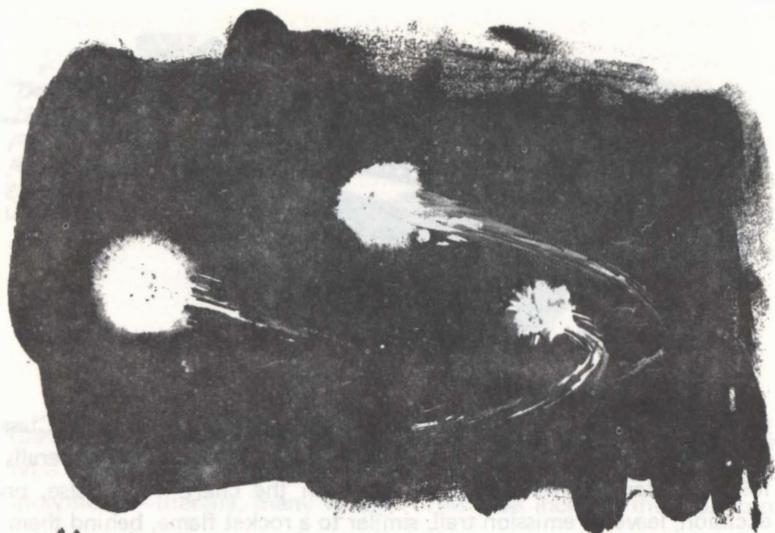
term, "mother ship," is nevertheless quite descriptive of one of Class L's capabilities—the analog of an earthly aircraft carrier. They generally follow patterns 3 through 5 as listed on the chart. They also, on occasion, leave an emission trail, similar to a rocket flame, behind them. The Chiles-Whitted case and the numerous reports documented by Michel's Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery are fine examples.

There is a certain ambiguity between classes L-I, A-I, and D-II when seen at certain angles and at a distance; a "cigar" shape resembles a lenticular shape when seen on edge. L-I's and G-I's form is similar, however G-I follows the patterns No. 1 and 2. L-I's size is usually much larger than the G-I as well.

The "nocturnal meandering lights" are the most common type of night-time UFO reports, and are also the hardest to evaluate without having all aircraft and astronomical data on flight routes and times, meteor shower cycles, etc. In other words, a NML has a high potential for being an IFO, not a UFO, when considered *en masse*. As a result, they have acquired the name "damnable lights" because of their lack of detail and strangeness content. This class also includes the small sized, roughly spherial "ghost lights" documented by Loftin that are localized in specific geographic areas (unlike Class F-I).

In more precise terms, Class M at a distance could be any type if viewed more closely.

Studying the UFO's themselves, we find 14 interesting points concerning motion, color and sound.



M : NOCTURNAL, MEANDERING 'LIGHTS'

MOTION:

1. UFO's gyrate and wobble in flight, sometimes in the erratic manner of a yo-yo.
2. In the ascent/descent mode, an oscillation or "falling leaf" pattern is commonly observed.
3. The cylindrical (cigar) configuration often exhibits an 'escort' of satellites.
4. Maneuvering in a vertical orientation, the "cloud" cover.
5. The input/output of smaller discs or spheres are significant behavior patterns in reports of relatively rare "aeroforms." (The above are illustrated on the UFO Chart.)
6. The 'cigar' aeroforms at times emit a rocket-like contrail or exhaust while in motion.
7. Velocity can vary from a "hover" mode or slow crawl up to speeds faster than can be implemented by today's aerospace technology.
8. Acceleration/deceleration rates are enormous. Observations indicate that UFO's can execute ninety degree turns and instantaneous stops/starts so rapidly that they seem to vanish under certain conditions of viewing.

COLOR:

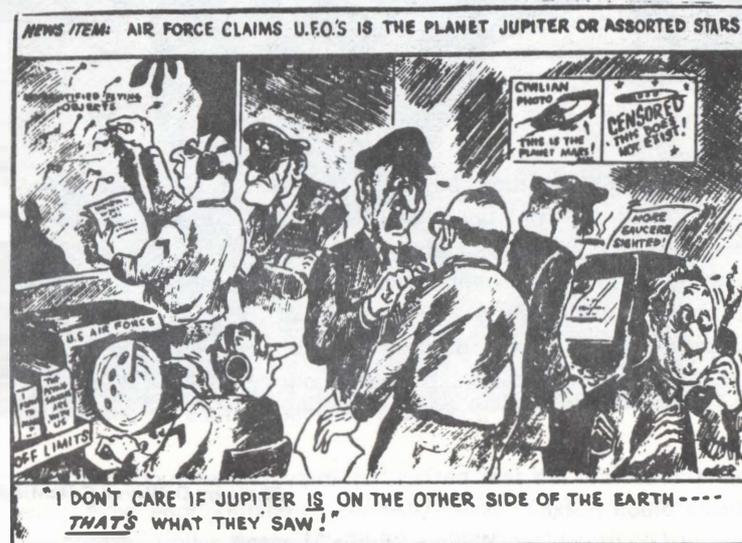
9. UFO's exhibit an extremely wide range of colors when observed

in darkness, varying from an overall glow to the effects of multiple 'portholes' or flashing/rotating searchlights attached to a non-luminous aeroform. Color changes sometimes accompany acceleration and deceleration.

10. In daylight, UFO's usually appear white, dull gray or metallic.
11. Certain rare reports indicate that some UFO's not only change color, but apparent solidity as well. Some UFO's seem to 'fade in and out' of the human range of perception by becoming tenuous and transparent or even vanishing.

SOUND:

12. On close approach, sound has been heard which varies from effects "like an electric motor or drill," "a swarm of bees," "a vacuum cleaner," or "a crackling, like splintering wood."
13. When seen from a distance, UFO's rarely produce sound, but when they do, they do so with a vengeance: "thunderous detonation," "like a low flying jet," have been used to describe the more energetic efforts of certain UFO's.
14. UFO's rarely produce sonic boom, but events known as "skyquakes" have occurred with no supersonic aircraft or atmospheric conditions capable of producing such thunderous detonations in the vicinity of the skyquake blast.



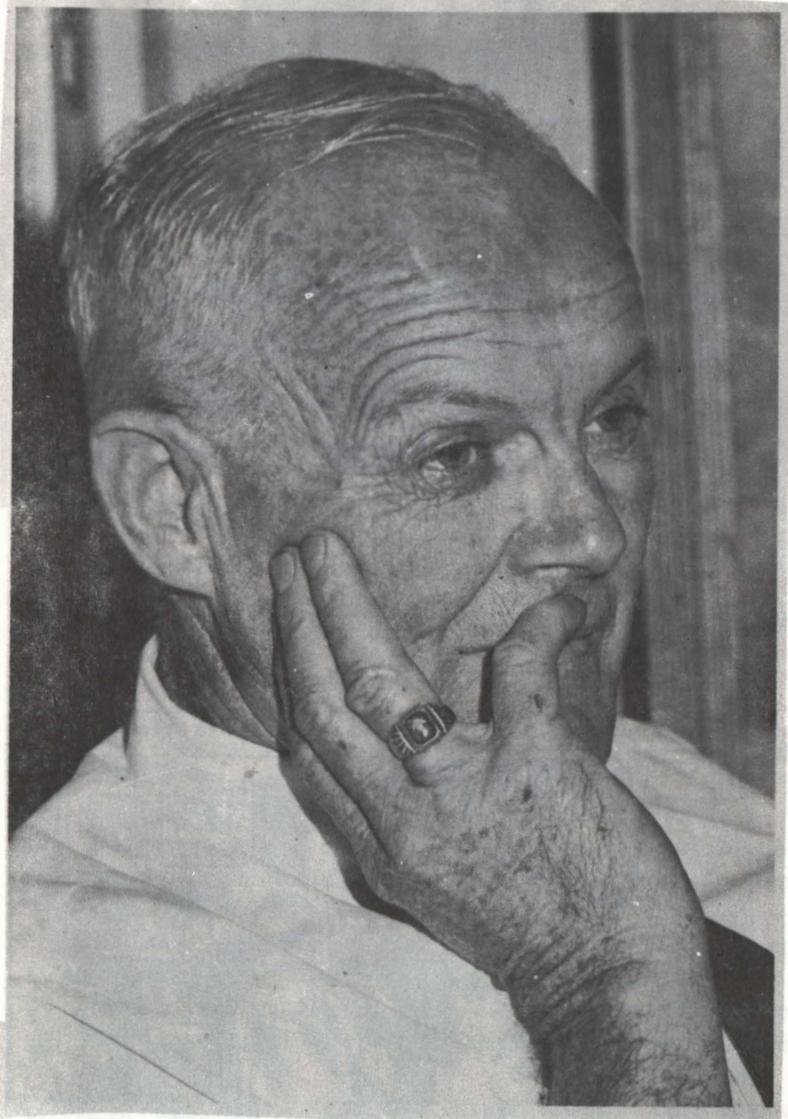


Photo by DeWayne Critchfield

William "Eddie" Laxson

PART II

THE INTRUDERS: A COMPARISON OF TYPE II ALIENS

William "Eddie" Laxson has become one of the most sought-after men in the state of Oklahoma since he observed an unidentified flying object on the ground on March 23, 1966.

College professors have called him from all over the United States, talking about the "object" for thirty minutes to an hour.

Laxson (misspelled Laxton in several national articles) observed the UFO at close range as it was parked across a U. S. highway near his home town of Temple, Oklahoma. For the past twelve years Eddie Laxson has driven from the small southwestern Oklahoma town of Temple to work at Sheppard Air Force Base near Wichita Falls, Texas. Since 1951, Laxson has been employed at Sheppard and is located in the electric power production division.

On the morning of March 23, 1966, Laxson left for work in his 1951 Chevrolet. Approximately seven miles south of Temple he noticed a "bright light" off to his right. Knowing that the highway curved he thought that a large truck had stopped. Little did Laxson realize what was in store for him just around the corner.

Although still dark, the air was cool and fresh, and the wind was blowing. Laxson stopped at a stop sign, and turned onto U. S. 70. After traveling only a few hundred yards, Laxson saw a huge "perch-shaped" object blocking his path across the highway at a 45-degree angle. After pulling onto the shoulder of the road, Laxson came to a rest some eighty yards from the strange craft. Laxson jumped excitedly out of the car, slammed the door, and started running toward the object, leaving the car headlights on the object.

After going about twenty yards he realized that this was no ordinary object. Now approximately sixty yards away, Laxson could clearly see a "human" under the craft. "I stopped and decided to go back and get my camera," Laxson said. By the time he reached his car the craft

had lifted off the ground and was about fifty feet in the air. "It turned about ten degrees and flew off over the flat countryside in a southeast direction."

The "perch-shaped" craft was between seventy and eighty feet long and over twelve feet high from the belly to the top, Laxson estimated.

"There were four very brilliant lights on my side. It was bright enough that a man could read a newspaper by the light a mile away," Laxson continued.

"The craft had one porthole about 2' in diameter which was divided equally into four pieces. Below the porthole was a door, which was approximately 4-4½ feet tall and about 2½ feet wide. I saw only one support, but I am sure it had three others."

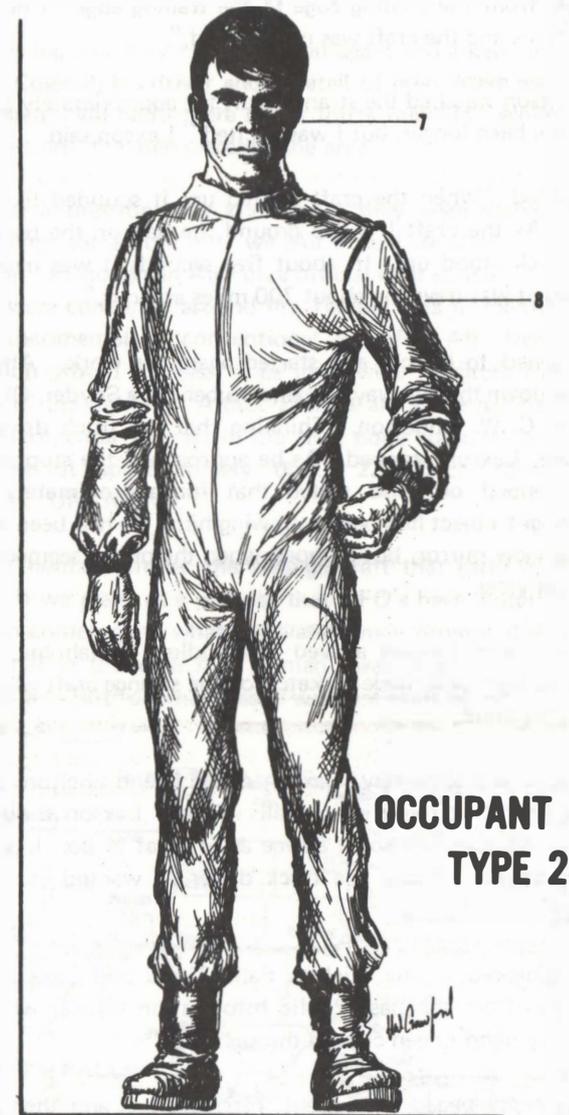
While Laxson was running toward the craft he noticed that a "human" was on one knee under the object. "He must have heard my car door slam, because he crawled up the ladder in a big hurry. When the door shut it sounded like metal hitting metal. Almost at the same instant the craft lifted off and went up about 50 feet. It didn't seem like he had time to get strapped in," Laxson said.

The "human appeared to be about 5 feet, 9 inches tall and weighed approximately 180 pounds. He had a fair complexion and was wearing a mechanic's cap with the bill turned up." Laxson said he got the idea he had "three stripes in an arch shape on his shoulder, something like a master sergeant."

"I got the impression that he was between 30-35 years old due to his stooped shoulders. He was wearing either coveralls or a two-piece suit that looked like green covered fatigues. I would know him if I saw him in Oklahoma City tomorrow, and I bet he would know me too," Laxson said.

"The craft was lit up inside and had a 'plastic bubble' in front which was about 3' in diameter, and you could see light through it.

Describing the craft further, Laxson recalled the lettering on the side—the letter "T" over the letter "L." "I believe they refer to test laboratory." (It was Laxson's belief that the craft was an experimental



Alien Type II as appeared in THE ALIENS.

research craft from a near-by base.) "The numbers 4768 or 4168 were below the letters. The tail had horizontal stabilizers about 2½ feet from the fuselage, from the leading edge to the trailing edge. I noticed no rivets or sections and the craft was not painted."

All in all, Laxson watched the strange craft for approximately a minute. "It could have been longer, but I was excited," Laxson said.

Laxson recalled, "When the craft started up, it sounded like a high-speed drill. As the craft left the ground the hair on the back of my hands and neck stood up. In about five seconds it was over a mile away. I guess it was traveling about 700 miles an hour."

Laxson returned to his car and started again for work. About two miles further down the highway he came up behind a Snyder, Oklahoma truck driver, C. W. Anderson. Thinking that the truck driver might be in trouble, Laxson stopped. As he approached the stopped truck, Anderson stepped out and stated that for approximately twenty minutes a bright object had been following him. He had been watching it in his rear-view mirror, but stopped when the object seemed to stop, to get a better view."

Twelve miles later Laxson arrived in Randlett, Oklahoma, stopped under a street light and made a sketch of the strange craft while it was still fresh in his mind.

Around 8 a.m. the same day, Laxson called Glenn Shelton, a college friend who works at the Wichita Falls Times. Laxson thought that maybe he could give him some advice as to what to do. Laxson said that if they couldn't locate the truck driver he wanted "to drop the whole thing."

The story appeared in the Wichita Falls Times and Laxson said he received a call from the base Public Information Officer who asked, "why the story hadn't been cleared through him."

Then things really began to happen! First one call and then another. "First, local calls. Then they started coming from all over the U. S."

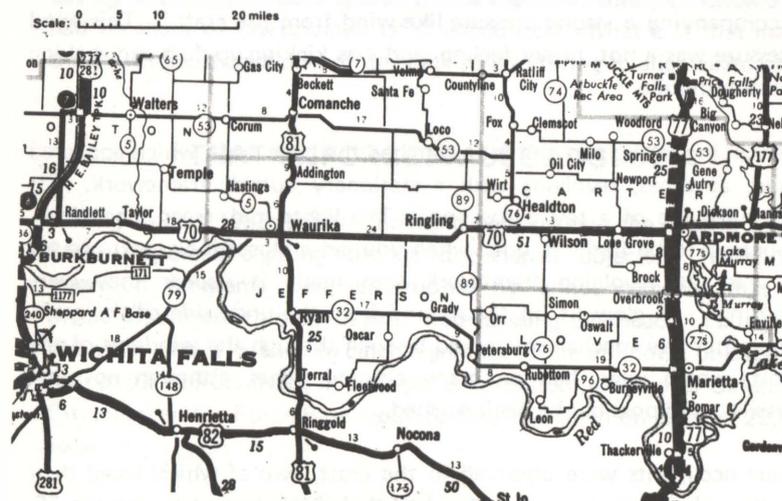
After the calls, came the interviews. First "there were Generals, Majors, Captains, Sergeants, secretaries and stenographers. They had me make

drawings of the object and had me tell them all I knew about it. It was all one sided—they asked, I answered," Laxson said.

The following day they called Laxson again and asked more questions. "Then a Colonel, his driver and a detail of men drove me back to the landing area. We were there about thirty minutes. While I answered more questions, the men searched the area."

"I got the impression they knew what they were doing. I was told that if things got a little hot, 'we (Air Force) are almost sure you saw a helicopter.'" Although an Air Force official later stated: "Various organizations were contacted around the Temple area to identify a possible (new) experimental or conventional aircraft. All attempts at such explanation proved fruitless since there were no aircraft in the area at the time of the sighting. Although there are numerous helicopters and other experimental aircraft in the area, none could be put in the area of Temple at approximately 0500, 23 March 1966." Official conclusion: UNKNOWN.

Was the "human" under the strange craft that early morning really human? If we grant as a premise that UFO's have material reality, we must then contemplate what motivation may prompt their actions. It appears that in this case the "human" was only repairing his craft in some manner. But for what reason was that craft here?



Oklahoma map showing location of two incidents.

THE RED RIVER INCIDENT

On April 22, 1966, just thirty days after the Eddie Laxson case, and only seventy miles away, at 2 a.m. CST, Mrs. Eula Page, her two children, Kenneth and Vickie, and her friend, Ruby Gardenhire, were returning to Oklahoma City from Galveston, Texas on Interstate 35. As she approached the Oklahoma-Texas border (the Red River) she noticed an extremely bright object over the highway several miles ahead of her. "It was darting back and forth across the highway," Mrs. Page stated. At first she thought it was the highway curving back and forth, but the "object was too bright and low to be a star."

Before too long the Red River Bridge came into sight and the "large star" appeared to be hovering over the bridge. As she approached the object it got bigger and bigger, and at one point she almost ran off the bridge, due to the fact that she was watching it through her windshield.

As soon as the car was off the bridge, she pulled over on the shoulder of the highway (approximately 300 yards from the border). Mrs. Page could see the huge craft, some six to eight times the size of her 1965 Rambler station wagon, almost touching the ground as the four looked out and up. Mrs. Page starting to get out of the car, put one foot on the ground and left the other one inside. "I noticed a strong, unusual 'electrical-like' odor, like nothing I had ever sensed before, which was accompanying a strong pressure-like wind from the craft." This wind pressure was a hot, heavy feeling, and was kicking up dust and shaking the automobile.

Remaining in the car, the four watched the huge craft, which appeared solid, at times, revolving with a stationary outside framework. "It reminded me of a toy gyroscope." The lights—red, green, and blue—appeared to be flashing, but "when you get a closer look, you can see it was the revolving framework that made it appear they were flashing." A glow lit up the ground from the underside of the craft. Computer-like mechanisms could be seen through the windows of the craft, which were flashing many colored lights, although no close details could possibly be distinguished.

Four occupants were observed in the craft, two of which faced their earthly observers; the other two had their back turned during the 15-minute observation. The occupants "looked like they were working

something. They would walk around, but one just watched us watch them." Mrs. Page, who holds a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Oklahoma, stated that the intruders made no sign to them.

About all that could be noted was the fact that they were dressed in silvery or grayish jump suits and could only be observed from the waist up. Faces could be seen which appeared like humans, but no details or features could be distinguished. There was no elaborate headgear.

"There we were confronted in the middle of nowhere. I got the feeling that somehow, they wanted us. After about fifteen minutes a car approached us (heading south), the craft moved over the treetops and appeared to land in the Red River bed. The on-coming car almost ran off the road. I guess they were watching the thing, too."

The moon was in the western sky, the stars were visible, the humid night air was hot. When Mrs. Page looked back as she continued on to Oklahoma City, she could see the terrain along the river bed lit up by the object. As for a camera, "I usually carry a camera in the car, but this night it was packed away."

Just what did Eddie Laxson and Mrs. Eula Page observe in Oklahoma during 1966, thirty days apart. One thing is for sure. Oklahoma has had its share of unexplained UFO encounters. What is it that makes the South-Southwest part of the state so interesting to alien visitors?

THAT UNFORGETTABLE AUGUST

During August 1965, several thousand persons over the central United States reported sighting strange disc-shaped objects. Radio and television programs were interrupted by announcements that the mysterious multi-colored objects were passing overhead. Young and old alike rushed outside to catch a glimpse of the unknown objects. As four of the objects flying in a diamond formation passed over Oklahoma City, Tinker Air Force Base reported they had them on radar at 22,000 feet.

I received a call from one of the local TV stations advising me that the OHP (Oklahoma Highway Patrol) had received 20-30 reports of the

objects within an hour's time. As I drove to the Patrol Tower, I found myself looking up through the windshield hoping to see if I could sight one of the objects. The UFO reports were coming in from all over Oklahoma and many were being reported by the Highway Patrol Units. Then the sightings started coming in from Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas. All in all, nine states reported something strange in the sky, and basically the reports were the same. Viewed through high-powered glasses, the objects were reported as egg- or turtle-shaped, flying in formations, making sharp maneuvers and changing colors. Many were reported on a 45-degree angle.

Several days later the Air Force, in an announcement in Washington, said initial study of the flood of sightings indicated they were "astronomical" in nature. "The objects observed may have been the planet Jupiter or the stars—Rigel, Capella, Betelgeuse, or Aldebaran—which were visible." The statement continued: "At the time of the reported sightings, the azimuth and elevation of the reported sightings supports this preliminary conclusion." It was also pointed out that temperature distribution and variant wind speeds were favorable to "scintillation," which is a natural phenomenon in which stars appear to twinkle or distant objects appear to dance when seen through layers of the atmosphere. It was also possible that the observers were seeing a meteor shower.

As soon as I received the Air Force statement, I called Major Hector Quintanilla, head of Project Blue Book, and told him that the people of Oklahoma did not go along with the Air Force statement.

Oklahoma City Kirkpatrick Planetarium Director, Captain Robert Risser, USN (Ret), told me, "That's as far from the truth as you can get. Someone has made a mistake. These stars are on the opposite side of the earth from Oklahoma at this time of the year."

Major Quintanilla stated that he did not know about the UFO sightings in Oklahoma and said, "At the time of the Air Force release we had no knowledge of the reports from Oklahoma. Whoever made the mistake assumed that this release covered all the sightings throughout the Midwest. The Air Force made a mistake in not specifically stating that the reports were from Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado."

The revision did not silence Risser. "What's the difference? Those stars are no more visible from there, than from Oklahoma City."

Several days later I received a very interesting letter from Mr. Ray C. Hall, Public Information Officer of the Oklahoma Civil Defense Agency, postmarked August 4, 1965. "I thought perhaps you might be interested in my personal account of a UFO I saw between Moore and Norman, Oklahoma, on the evening of Monday, August 2, 1965 from 10:30 p.m. until 11 p.m.

I was driving from Oklahoma City on Interstate 35 enroute to Norman. I changed my radio to KNOR when I stopped at a stoplight at Moore. The Norman radio station was talking about twenty people who were gathered in a parking lot to see a strange craft. They had a 40-power and 160-power telescope on it. Being an educated and realistic person, I have tended not to think of UFO's except as delusions or else explainable by normal means. Anyway, the radio reported that the object was traveling from south to the northeast. I looked up in that direction (my convertible top was down) and there east of me I saw what I'll now describe.

The craft was in the northeastern area of Norman. There was a quarter-plus moon and the comparative size of the craft was almost as big as the moon would have been were it full. I saw four or six lights that were blinking regularly in rhythm. There was never any variance in the rhythm. I did not bother to count the lights because I was so startled; but half of them were red and half of them were either blue, green, or bluegreen. The colors were alternated and were arranged in a circle that in my view looked oval shaped. The red lights would blink simultaneously. All this time the lights were traveling in a counter-clockwise motion on the craft. I could determine no shape and could only see the lights. The lights were of the brilliance of five or six times the stars that were clearly visible on that cloudless clear night. An airplane flew over and easterly beyond these lights and the lights of the UFO were several times more brilliant.

The astounding thing to me was that the lights traveled to a point east of Moore, or northeast of Norman. Then it emitted a short brilliant white or yellowish flash and suddenly changed its direction and began to travel to the southwest towards Norman. When it reached a point southwest of Norman it again emitted that white or yellowish flash and once again began traveling towards the northeast of Norman. It was traveling much slower than an airplane in the distance. Each trip took about 12-15 minutes and I observed this seeming phenomenon for a



Rare Saucer Photograph

The picture above is believed to be the first night color photograph of an unidentified flying object, commonly called a flying saucer. The picture, showing a clearly-defined yellow, blue and whitish egg-shaped object in the sky, was shot by Alan Smith, 14-year-old Tulsa boy, Aug. 2 when a rash of flying objects were reported over Oklahoma skies. Alan, his father, sister and neighbor pal were watching the object when Alan shot the one exposure on an official Boy Scout camera (620) with Kodacolor X high speed film. (Copyright 1965 by The Oklahoma Journal Publishing Co.)

PHOTOGRAPHS ASSOCIATED WITH UFO REPORTS DURING 1965

INCIDENT	DATE	LOCATION	PHOTOGRAPHER	TYPE	ANALYSIS	EVALUATION
1. 41	1/30	Mecca, Calif	Bates	C.S.	NO	ORIGINAL NOT SUBMITTED
2. 52	2/02	Spring Lake, N.J.	Hallgarth		NO	ORIGINAL NOT SUBMITTED
3. 99	3/15	Laos	Pomeroy		TDD	PART OF A/C
4. 103	3/20	Sloan, Nevada	Pierce		DPA,DPP	DEVELOPER SMEAR
5. 124	APR	Montana	Keller		NO	NEGATIVE NOT SUBMITTED
6. 197	5/30	N.Y. Worlds Fair	Lorentzen	C.S.	DPA,DPP	PROCESSING DEFECT
7. 217	6/24	Washington Is, Wisc	Weisner			NO IMAGE
8. 269	7/12	Athens, Ohio	Stewart			UPPER AIR BALLOON
9. 295	7/17	Burbank, California	Conroy		DPP	REFLECTION
10. 341	7/26	Cumberland, Md	Diehl		DPA,DPP	POOR PHOTO PROCESS
11. 354	7/28	Aquada, Puerto Rico	Hernandez		DPP	NO IMAGE ON FILM
12. 396	8/03	Santa Ana, Calif	Heflin		DPA	HOAX
13. 434	8/05	San Antonio, Texas	Frost		DPA	NO IMAGE ON FILM
14. 450	8/05	Sioux City, Iowa	Perrin		NO	NOT SUBMITTED
15. 462	8/07	San Pablo, Calif	Cardoso (18mm M.P.)		DPA,DPP	MAN, DOUBLE EXPOSURE
16. 555	8/18	Traverse City, Mich	Heller		LOCAL	BLACKED OUT, NO IMAGE
17. 570	8/21	Cape Kennedy, Fla	Peek		LOCAL	EMULSION FLAWS
18. 598	8/26	France	Greenbaum		EW (UFO)	CLOUDS
19. 368	8/29	Houston, Texas	Moore		NO	NOT SUBMITTED
20. 632	SEPT	Payetteville, Ark	Higgins		NO	NOT SUBMITTED
21. 637	9/01	Manistee, Michigan	Modjeski		NO	NOT SUBMITTED
22. 674	9/06	Northport, N.Y.	McCabe		DPA,DPP	PROCESSING DEFECT
23. 728	9/27	Swan Lake, N.Y.	Cooper			FENDING
24. 736	OCT	Northern Hemisphere	Schuetz		EW(UFO)	COMET IKEYA-SEKI
25. 778	10/20	Oregon	Air Force		DPA	PROBABLY STAR (CAPELLA)
26. 781	10/21	New Ulm, Minnesota	Strauch		DPA	ORIGINAL NOT SUBMITTED
27. 804	10/31	Erland, N.C.	Stubblefield Movie		DPA	STAR (CAPELLA)
28. 808	Mid Nov	Mexico	Zimmerman		Slide	OTHER (REFLECTION)
29. 824	11/05	Bellingham, Mass	Davidson		NO	NOT SUBMITTED
30. 872	12.09	Pontiac, Mich	Champine		EW (UFO)	METEOR TRAIL

THE FOLLOWING PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN AND APPEARED IN VARIOUS UFO LITERATURE OR NEWS MEDIA BUT WERE NOT SUBMITTED TO THE AIR FORCE FOR EVALUATION.

DATE	LOCATION	PHOTOGRAPHER	SOURCE	COMMENT
17 Mar	Australia	Jacobs	UFO Literature	
30 June	Hershey, Pennsylvania	Noll	News Media	(REQUEST DECLINED)
03 July	Antarctic	Chilean Station	News Media	
15 July	Bahia Blanca, Argentina	Palma	News Media	(UFO LIT)
18 July	Argentina	News Photo	News Media	(REQUESTED)
03 Aug	Sherman, Texas	Campbell	News Media	(REQUEST DECLINED)
08 Aug	Brighton, Pa	Lucci	News Media	(REQUEST DECLINED)
29 Aug	Warminster, Wiltshire, Eng	Faulkner	News Media	(UFO LIT)
28 Sep	Norvick, Connecticut	Skinner	UFO LIT	
08 Oct	South Bay, Calif	Gillis	News Media	

total of 40 minutes until I approached my home in Norman and lost sight due to the trees along my street which blocked my view. I got my mother, sister, niece and nephew, but when we went outside I could no longer see the object.

I was traveling alone in my car with no one to verify this, but there were two cars ahead of me who were watching the same as I saw the people stick their heads out of the car windows in order to get a better view. I know that KNOR radio can verify this and they had broadcasts from the announcer who was watching from a telescope the dome-shape of the craft and estimated the size as being 40'-50' in diameter.

This I cannot attest to. However, above is what I saw without exaggeration or comment and interpretation. I will further say that this object was too clear, too rhythmical and too complex to be an illusion or a scintillation."

It appears that this craft was the same one that allegedly burned by accident a little six year old girl as it passed over the northeast section of Oklahoma City approximately thirty minutes later.

After passing over the outskirts of Oklahoma City, this strange, multi-colored craft was observed as it approached Tulsa, Oklahoma and one of the most important UFO photographs was obtained to prove once and for all that UFO's exist.

The unexplained was observed by a young Tulsa, Oklahoma school boy, Alan Smith, 14, at approximately 1:45 a.m. on August 2, 1965, as he was standing in his small backyard. The same backyard he had been standing in the night before when he and his father observed a flashing object in the sky. The only difference, tonight he was prepared and had his small camera. As the object passed overhead, Alan pointed the camera toward the strange object and clicked the shutter.

I learned of the photograph about ten days later when a friend of the Smiths' called and asked if I was interested in seeing "an unusual photograph that Alan got about two weeks ago."

I went to Tulsa with a photographer for the **Oklahoma Journal**, and interviewed Alan and his family. Alan stated: "The first night it came fairly low, but so fast that it just looked like a bright light, about 25 times the size of a star, moving from the north to south."

Alan said the second night he and his family were ready. He had his Boy Scout camera loaded with 620 Kodacolor-X high speed film. "This time it moved from west to east." (Tulsa is located northeast of Oklahoma City.) Alan estimated the object to be about "the size of a basketball or soccer ball. It again appeared as a ball of light, but moved slower than it did the first night. It was changing color from white to red to bluegreen. It's light pulsed with a high whinning sound emitting from it." Alan said that "As the sound grew louder, the light was brighter."

Observing the strange craft with Alan were his father, A. L. Smith, 43, a turbine engine inspector for American Airlines in Tulsa; his pretty sister, Sherly Holt, 18, her husband, Ron, 18, and the next door neighbor, Daryl Swimmer.

All five persons basically gave the same description of the light in the sky but pointed out that "it did not appear the same as it does in Alan's color picture."

Sherly said, "It was just a blob of light." Alan stated he obtained the photo when it was almost directly overhead (about 11 o'clock high). "I only took one shot because I couldn't see to wind the camera again."

Alan's father working around aircraft estimated the object to be "between 5,000 to 8,000 feet in altitude and between 40'-60' in diameter."

Mrs. Smith was in the house and did not get to see the object. It was only visible for about five minutes. "We waited about a week before sending in the film to be processed," Mrs. Smith stated. "We got the film back from the camera store that did the commercial processing. We were all disappointed. There was nothing in Alan's prints of the flying object. Then we started looking at the negatives and noticed that the film company had not printed two of the negatives. One had a streak of light and the other had an object in one of the corners that appeared to be three or four colors."

The next day the negatives were taken back and enlargements were made. "The camera had gotten distinct lines of an object, which our eyes only saw as a large circle of light," Mr. Smith said.

"The object first appeared as a bright white star, turning red as it came closer, gyrating, turning blue, then green, then cream white," Alan said. "I walked about 25 feet to the house, picked up my camera, returned outside and waited until it was almost overhead before taking the picture."

All five witnesses stated that they heard a "whine" increase as the object speeded up, as well as the intensity of the light. "All the dogs in the neighborhood started howling as the object passed overhead."

Two of **Oklahoma Journal's** photographers, both experienced and highly skilled professionals, shot color pictures of airplanes, stars, etc., in an effort to duplicate the image in some way, using Alan's camera as well as highly intricate equipment, standing in Alan's back yard—in the same place, at approximately the same time. This was done to eliminate the possibility that the camera lens had a flaw in it or a light reflection was being bounced off some earthly object nearby.

All tests to date have proven fruitless. The airplane pictures look like airplanes. There was no flaw in the camera that could be detected.

The camera used was the official Boy Scout of America camera, using 620 film. It has a fixed focus lens with a shutter speed of 1/50th of a second and a relative aperture of F:11. The film used was Kodacolor-X having a speed of ASA 64. Approximate focal length of the camera lens is 60 mm. Photo analysis by the Journal indicated that the object was 50' in diameter and less than a mile from the camera.

Measuring the density of the image on the film, the brightness of the object would be relatively twice that of the full moon. After it was unanimously agreed that the photo was genuine after months of careful investigation, the photo was published on the front page of the October 5, 1965, **Oklahoma Journal**.

I supplied **Life** magazine with a copy of my investigations into the case and a photo print. As a result it was published in the April 1, 1966 UFO special issue. On April 23, 1966, **Match**, the best known pictorial magazine of France, published the photo. Since that time, the photo has been published in many foreign countries—Japan, South America—has appeared on national television, and has been carried in many national U. S. magazines and UFO books.

A copy negative and my report were forwarded to Project Blue Book headquarters on November 5, 1965 for an Air Force evaluation. The photograph and report was returned with the following comments in part: "The pictures which you forwarded are quite interesting. However, as you know, analysis of copies are meaningless. The original negative depict so much more that is not visible on enlargements or copies of the original. The absence of any reference point or star trail makes it extremely unlikely that the photographs represent an object in flight. This, of course, is my personal opinion and is not based on photo analysis techniques."

Information and photo copies were forwarded to the Eastman Kodak Company. Their acknowledgement in part reads as follows: "It is extremely difficult to come to any definite conclusions on the basis of the print alone without reference to the negative. Obviously, something was photographed and the picture is surprisingly clear and sharp for an exposure probably made with very little preparation."

Following the March 1966 sightings, the House Armed Services Committee held a Hearing on April 5, 1966. During the Hearings, Chairman Mendell Rivers of the Armed Services Committee urged Secretary of the Air Force to obtain the "alleged UFO photographs (which appeared in the **Life** article) for analysis."

Under Congressional pressure, the original negative was sent to the Air Force on April 27, 1966 for an official evaluation.

The analysis was made by the photo processing and photo analysis division of the Air Force. The photo analysis made by William R. Kinney, Intelligence Research Specialist and approved by Richard L. Chance, Captain, USAF, Chief, Photo Analysis Division, and Wilber Price, Jr., Director, Photo Exploration Directorate. Although dated June 9, 1966 the one page report was not realized until July 1, 1966. The report said it could neither "confirm nor deny" that a young boy's photograph of an object in the sky was a flying saucer. It said the picture showed "an object," they could not identify. "The somewhat oval-shaped, tri-colored object shown in the photograph is believed to be an object. . .it is quite clear with rather well-defined edges and clarity detail. Measurement of image size on the negative resulted in 2.5 mm. Using the 2.5 mm. image size and the camera range data quoted in the article (**Oklahoma Journal**), the object becomes approximately 30' in diameter—at a range of less than one mile."

PHOTO ANALYSIS REPORT		NR 66-21	PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES
			DATE OF REPORT 9 June 1966
SUBJECT UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT			
LOCATION TULSA, OKLAHOMA, USA		DATE 2 August 1965	
PHOTOGRAPHY			
AF	IR	QUALITY Good	
PHRS One Kodacolor negative and one 8" x 10" color print			
News article "The Oklahoma Journal" 5 October 1965			

1. PURPOSE: This report answers Work Order Number 66-43 submitted by Major H. Quintanilla, Jr. TDC/4070, requesting a photo analysis of an alleged unidentified flying object photographed at Tulsa, Oklahoma on 2 August 1965.

2. ANALYSIS: The following analysis represents a joint effort of the Photo Processing (DPP) and Photo Analysis (DPA) Divisions. Based upon the information furnished, we can neither confirm or deny the identification of an unidentified flying object. The somewhat oval-shaped, tri-colored object shown in the photograph is believed to be an object; however, the following comments are furnished as discussion. The object is quite clear with rather well-defined edges and clarity of detail. Measurement of image size on the negative resulted in a 2.5 mm size rather than the 4.5 mm stated in the news article. Using the 2.5 image size and the camera/range data quoted in the article, the object becomes approximately 30 feet in diameter - or some 40% smaller than quoted in the article - at a range of less than one mile. Some question arises however as to the accuracy of the range determination (camera to subject) at the time of day (0145) and under the conditions stated in the news article. Range is very difficult to determine at night and cannot usually be determined accurately even by experienced pilots. A further question is posed as to why some tonal difference in the sky was not recorded on the film in that atmospheric conditions on the night of 2 August 1965 were described as a dull moon with a clear sky and stars. Some tonal variations in a sky background are usually observed even on night photography. The only variation observed in this case was a line caused by a scratch on the film. Photo processing personnel noted that the image bears a resemblance, although doesn't appear identical, to the effect they have observed obtained by photographing a multi-colored revolving filter flood light of the type used to illuminate and color aluminum trees during the Christmas season.

PHOTO ANALYSIS BY:

Larry L. Denson
for WILLIAM R. KIRNEY
Intelligence Research Specialist

APPROVED BY:

Frank E. McPeak
RICHARD L. CHANCE
Captain, USAF
Chief, Photo Analysis Division

Wilber Price, Jr.
WILBER PRICE, JR.
Director, Photo Exploitation Directorate

At long last the Air Force admitted that there was a UFO photograph that they could not explain. At last tangible evidence was obtained and admitted.

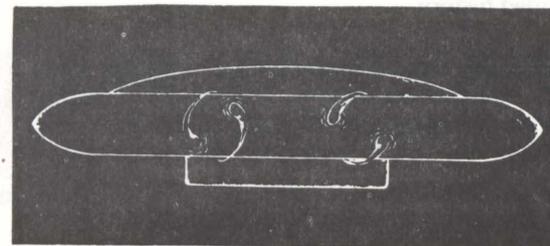
The report went on to say that it is difficult to determine accuracy of range determination (camera to subject) at the time the picture was shot. "Range is very difficult to determine at night and cannot be determined accurately even by experienced pilots."

The analysis pointed out that there were no tonal differences in the sky recorded on the film. "Some tonal variations in the sky background are usually observed even on night photography." The additional test film shot with Alan's camera also did not record tonal differences.

The report continued: "The only variation observed in this case was a line caused by a scratch on the film."

After 20 years of identifying all UFO photographs as frauds, fakes, or natural objects, insulting observers and denying the existence of UFO's, it is refreshing to note that the Air Force admits that Alan photographed an "object" and not a glowing ball of marsh gas. Although, it was noted that the image bore a resemblance to a revolving filter flood light used to illuminate color aluminum trees during the Christmas season.

One of the main questions asked about the Air Force and UFO's is, "is there a cover up of important information?" Yes, without question the Air Force is for some unknown reason withholding details. The Tulsa photo, as well as the UFO sights over the Midwest during August, 1965, is a perfect example. The explanation that the objects were stars, satisfied most of the average disbelievers, radar sightings were denied, and the Tulsa photo? "What photo?" According to the Air Force, 1965 Official Records show that the photograph was never taken.



Conclusions

The International UFO Bureau was organized in 1957 for the scientific investigation of unidentified flying object reports. Fourteen years later the following conclusions are presented as a result of the research work of the Bureau.

1. Unknown flying craft have been observed as long as man has recorded his history on this planet.
2. Unidentified Flying Objects, commonly called and known the world over as "flying saucers," **do exist.**
3. Available evidence indicates that there is an **intelligence behind their control.**
4. Their tremendous speed, intricate maneuvers, unique shapes, and other outstanding features prove that they **are not earthmade** and that they are interplanetary in origin.
5. Evidence indicates that the purpose of the UFO's on earth is that of a peaceful **reconnaissance.**
6. Research indicates that the UFO's are manned by four different types of alien beings.
 - a. A large-headed humanoid,
 - b. An almost human being,
 - c. A hairy biped, and
 - d. The non-human.
7. Research indicates that there are approximately thirty different types of reported craft.
8. In view of the Bureau findings, it is believed that the term "Earth Excursion Module" should be used instead of the misused term "flying saucer."

If our planet is being visited by UFO's manned by intelligent aliens from another world, as many people suspect and as evidence indicates, it is the most momentous development in human history—if not before man's recorded history.

If immature minds on a mediocre planet of a third rate sun insist they are the sole lords of the cosmos, it will only bring up a serious new doubt. Is there intelligent life on earth?

As the New York **Times** stated, "Men are not masters of this planet, but its guests."

The people of this planet have proven their ability to take incredible things. We have survived the stunning impact of the atomic age. We should be able to take the interplanetary age without fear of the unknown. But as it is, "Man fears what he does not understand."

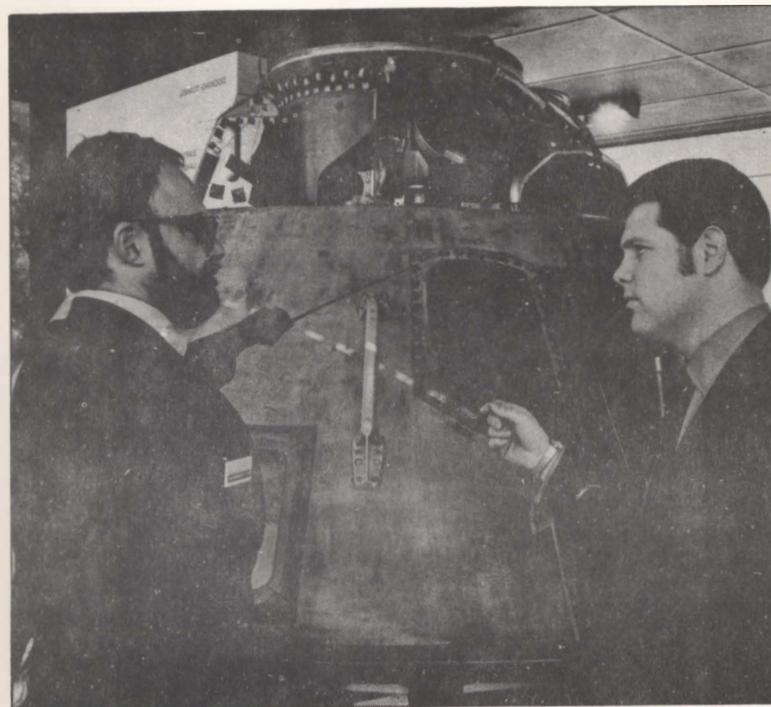


Photo by George R. Wilson

Author and Bureau Director, Hayden C. Hewes, discussing a "lunar excursion module" with eminent nuclear physicist, Stanton T. Friedman, in between sessions of the Bureau's 1971 UFO Symposium held in Oklahoma City, which was attended by over 1,200 persons.