

FLYING SAUCERS

UFO REPORTS

No. 2
50¢

DELL
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- **SEEING IS PRICKLES, PRESSURE AND BELIEF**
Wanaque sighting by former skeptic
- **POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED...ALMOST**
How reliable are the Air Force UFO Reports?
- **"BEST I'VE EVER SEEN"**
Michigan's Believable "hamburger"



PHOTOS—PHOTOS—PHOTOS
Some That Have Been Identified
Some That Baffle The Experts

1967

No. 2

FLYING SAUCERS

DELL PUBLICATIONS

FLYING SAUCERS

America's only Fact Magazine with complete coverage of the famous UFO.

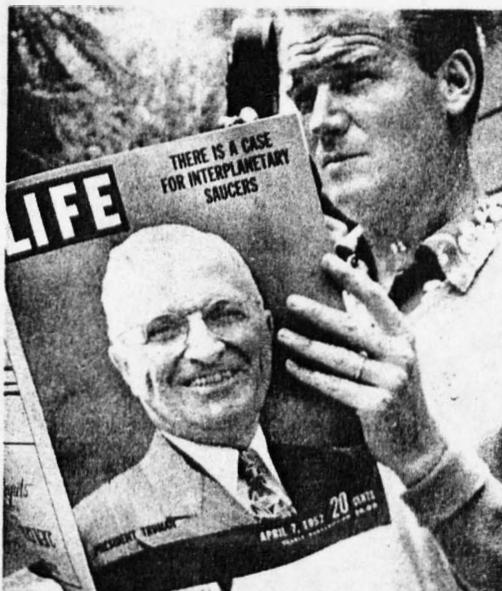
Flying saucers are a fact. A national poll has proved that one American in every four is aware of the truth of that statement. In spite of this, FLYING SAUCERS magazine is the only publication devoted to presenting all the facts and all the latest news concerning unidentified flying objects. It is the only magazine wherein the public can pierce the fog in which official sources have shrouded a matter of vital and general public concern. Here is a magazine you can depend on to keep you up to the minute on every development. More than 5000 sightings have been reported to the editors, and new sightings come in daily. Hundreds of these are from reputable people, airline pilots, scientific experts, even clergymen. FLYING SAUCERS has a staff of experts who evaluate every sighting, subject every photo to exhaustive tests, analyze every theory presented, and who meticulously report the truth as they see it. Today Man is aiming his sights at the stars. He intends to fly to other planets. But are the inhabitants of other worlds already visiting us? It may be so, but even if not, this magazine is writing the daily history of the new space age!



IS THIS A REAL FLYING SAUCER?

No, say the experts of the staff of FLYING SAUCERS, it is not! But it's good enough to fool you, isn't it! Faced with photographic evidence like this, how would you judge? FLYING SAUCERS, dedicated to giving you the truth about the mysterious U.F.O., pulls no punches. When it presents the evidence to its readers, it gives only the facts. You can be sure you won't be hoodwinked by a hoaxer! But at the same time, it guarantees that you will not be denied the facts to which you have a right! There is no censorship in FLYING SAUCERS, no classified information. Just the truth!

FLYING SAUCERS has been placed on sale everywhere — but already it has become difficult to obtain, due to the demand. If you cannot find it at your newsstand, the coupon below is for your convenience in subscribing. Also, it is a sure way to get the issues you have missed!



This is a scene from the movie "Unidentified Flying Objects".

What do prominent people think about flying saucers? Here are a few published opinions: "I frankly feel that there is a great deal to this, and I have discussed it often with many Air Force Officers." — Senator Barry Goldwater (Rep., Arizona). "It is not at all out of the question that the phenomena . . . may be related to the question of space travel." — Dr. Clyde Tombaugh, discoverer of the planet Pluto. "Flying saucers may come from another world." — Dr. Hideo Itokawa, Japanese scientist. "It is ridiculous to believe that in the entire universe life exists only on one planet." — Gloria Swanson. "Reliable reports indicate that unknown objects are coming into our atmosphere at very high speeds under intelligent control." — Rear Admiral Delmer S. Fahrney. "I have seen signed reports dated April 22 and May 18, 1957, describing the radar tracking of four UFOs at speeds up to 3600 miles per hour." — Rev. Albert Baller, Robbins Memorial Church, Greenfield, Mass. "There obviously is something to flying saucers." — General P. A. Del Valle. "The possibility of escape from the earth's gravitational pull . . . (has been) established. The Lord God Who has placed in the heart of man an insatiable thirst for knowledge did not intend to limit his efforts at conquest when he said to him: Subdue the earth." — Pope Pius XII. "I believe in Unidentified Flying Objects for the same reason that I believe in atomic bombs: I have seen pictures of them and I have many sane and credible friends who have seen them." — Frank Edwards, noted news analyst.

(Continued on reverse side)

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Be Our Guests

The premise that Earth's peoples are but a segment of a much broader intelligence is not a new one. This has been firmly expressed in legend, mythology and folklore, and explored and defined for centuries by scientists and astronomers and scholars. Why, then, has the appearance of unidentified flying objects touched off such a nationwide excitement? Is it because our own experiments in space have alerted us to the thrilling prospect of knowing worlds other than our own? Is it because visitors from other planets have selected this period in Time to announce themselves? Is it because we like to be titillated by fantasy? Entertained by pranksters? Or is it because only now are we intellectually and emotionally geared to accept and explore such an exciting potential? The full story has as many facets as a tooled diamond. *FLYING SAUCERS, UFO REPORTS* brings it all to you every three months in a single package. The progress in research; scientific opinions; current sightings; personal encounters; incredible experiences and photos, photos, photos.

Hello again to the thousands of friends we made with our first issue and welcome to the new ones.

The opinions expressed by contributors to *Flying Saucers, UFO Reports* do not reflect, necessarily, those of the editor and publisher of this magazine. Our purpose is to introduce you to the variety of theories, beliefs, speculations, doubts and, sometimes, nonsense that attach to the fascinating subject of extraterrestrial craft and what is behind them... around them... in them.

FLYING SAUCERS

UFO REPORTS



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LETTERS

The editors of Flying Saucers, UFO Reports welcome correspondence from its readers. We would like to be informed of any sightings you have made, related experiences you have had, phenomena you have witnessed, **photos you have taken**. All photos should be accompanied by detailed information on time, place, date, conditions under which the photograph was taken, and a description of what was sighted. If requested, these photos will be returned. We prefer to publish the names of those persons submitting letters and/or photographs, but we will honor any request not to reveal your identity. Address all material to Flying Saucers, UFO Reports, Dell Publishing Co., 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

MORE COMING

I have just bought one of your newest magazines entitled "Flying Saucers, UFO Reports." This is fabulous and great. I have long been an enthusiast on UFOs and life in other parts of our solar system. I would like to know if you will publish any more of these magazines, if so, when? I hope you keep up with your publication of UFOs.

Frank Chetelat
Baltimore, Md.

I wish to commend you on your magazine "Flying Saucers, UFO Reports." It contains some of the best accounts of the more famous cases that I have seen. Could you please tell me if this publication is monthly, bi-monthly or just experimental?

Dave Egarian
Totowa Boro, N.J.

I am inquiring about a recent magazine I bought called "Flying Saucers, UFO Reports." I would like to know how often it is published. I would appreciate a subscription form to this magazine.

William Pfaff, Jr.
Swarthmore, Pa.

... would like a yearly subscription to the magazine. Kindly send me a price list and subscription blank.

June M. Christenberry
Knoxville, Tenn.

To the many readers who gave the first issue of Flying Saucers, UFO Reports such a handsome reception, this will be a quarterly publication, on sale at your newsstand. No subscriptions are being accepted at present. The next issue will be available early in July.

WE ACCEPT WITH PLEASURE

We find the magazine to be excellent. Please call on us to help with the next one.

L. J. Lorenzen (Director)
Coral Lorenzen (Secretary)
AARO (Aerial Phenomena
Research Organization)
Tucson, Ariz.

... I found it most enjoyable and very informative. I hope it is read by all interested persons ... it is about the best

magazine I have ever read on the subject. If at any time CAPIC can be of some assistance, please do not hesitate to write us.

Allan K. Vezina
Chairman: CAPIC
(Canadian Aerial Phenomena
Investigations Committee)
Scarboro, Ontario, Canada

OURS WAS A SPUFO

... you include an article entitled "If You Can't Sight 'Em—Coin 'em" describing how photographer Charles Trainor manufactured several UFO photos. The photo depicting the UFO near an antenna was especially interesting, not only for its realistic appearance, but also because I had seen it before in the December '66 issue of *Real*, an issue featuring "Flying Saucer Photos," with the caption "Unidentified Flying Object Caught by Camera of Charles Trainor, Flies Near T.V. Antenna." What is the reason for this "apparent contradictory representation" of this photo?

E. G. Bissonnette
Ludlow, Vt.

The photos we used were part of a set taken by Mr. Trainor for the entertainment of readers of the Miami News by whom he is employed. They were correctly identified by him as garbage can lids and dinner plates, hoisted from his own saucerport with the aid of his son and later with the assistance of a photographer friend. They were released to us only with the understanding that they be properly identified as products of the gentle spoof for which they were intended and to show readers how easy it is for a trained photographer to fake UFOs. We know nothing of the history of the "apparent contradiction" you saw elsewhere.

READING TIME . . . 300

I have read your issue about 300 times. I would like to know whether those messages are written in Chinese. I thought that I saw one or two letters in Chinese that looked like a word. Will you please send me free photos about UFOs. I'm making a scrap book about them. Also tell me, was there a UFO in New York during the big blackout? I got a telescope and every night I look through it to see whether I can see one.

Sammy Davis
Smyrna, Tenn.

If you read Flying Saucers, UFO Reports 301 times, you will see a reference to UFOs in New York State during the time of the big blackout, on page 45 of issue No. 1. By the way, Sammy, we're looking for someone to supply us with free photos of UFOs.

WHAT'S WITH APRIL 24th?

... noticed that several UFO reports happened on the date of April 24. The Zamora sighting at Socorro on April 24, 1964; the white UFO over Philadelphia, April 24, 1962; the South American report on April 24, 1959; the sighting by Enrique Muller on the Balearic Islands, 1950; the engineers who observed a high-flying UFO at White Sands, N.M., on April 24, 1949. Why should a UFO appear on the particular date of April 24?

Los Angeles, Calif.
Kenneth Larson

Certain years have proved more rewarding in terms of sightings and certain months appear to stand out on occasion, although both may be attributed to excitement and interest generated by a single sighting that alerts other people to pay more attention to the skies, or to news media that ignore sightings during certain periods and emphasize them in others. We have nothing to

indicate that there is meaning in a specific date. Perhaps the editor just happened to make selections that occurred on April 24 without realizing that the choice was providing a false impression of importance.

HUZZAS AZZATO

I would like to compliment you on the best Saucer publication I have seen to date. I also must say your art editor, Mr. Enrico Azzato, did a bang up job. His pictures were fine. The Saucers are real. A minister friend and myself were camping in the Arizona desert in 1964 and we saw them, so we know they are real. We saw them not just once but several different times in the three weeks we were on vacation. Other guests at the motel saw them, too. We all watched together so we weren't all "seeing things." Give the public the truth in a magazine like this and it will be appreciated by all.

J. Edwin Morris
Indianapolis, Ind.

WHERE CREDIT'S DUE

Congratulations to Dell for its newly published magazine . . . did an excellent job of editing and . . . selection of material on a very controversial subject was extremely good. I sincerely hope that this is the first of many such magazines because the public needs a source of information where they can learn just what kind of evidence there is on the subject of UFOs and then decide for themselves whether it is legitimate or not. I was glad to see that NICAP and APRO were given credit for their work in this field having been a member of these two organizations for several years I think it is about time they received due credit for their efforts to collect and disseminate information on UFO sightings.

Leonard Hummel
Freeport, Ill.

ADDRESS KNOWN

I have just recently been reading your new magazine and I have decided to do a theme for school on this topic of UFOs. I need as much information on this topic as I can get. I would appreciate it if you would please send me the addresses of the Government Agencies which are doing research on the subject of UFOs, as soon as possible.

George Chomyk
Wilmington, Del.

The fastest way, George, is to look on pages 62-63-64 of the copy you are reading. Listed there are the addresses for Project Blue Book, the Air Force clearing house for UFO reports, and for the two privately run organizations, APRO and NICAP.

IF YOU WRITE A WRONG

. . . its contents have given me some ideas I would like to pass on to you. The first is the markings on the craft mentioned in the Zamora case. It would seem that markings such as these could easily be for identification or registration purposes. If so the formation of 'saucers' could have a communicational purpose. The 'saucers' could indeed be remote controlled as indicated in *Hello, Out There*. I'm not saying that all are, but try a sequence of formations, of course in chronological order. Maybe, just maybe, it will have some relation to the markings on the Zamora saucer. The second is the supposed message on pages 16-17. Most makers of paper have an identifiable watermark. One of the messages, in my opinion, couldn't be anything but a fake. We couldn't even translate some earth language without a "Rosetta stone" of some kind. It would be highly improbable that any written language would have letters translatable to

English letters in such a way as to make a comprehensible message. The third is a method the recorders of sightings could use to dispense with a lot of crackpots and practical jokers, and even establish the probable reliability of the observers. I recently read a book on graphology, the study of handwriting. A person's personality can be shown in how he writes. All that would have to be done is to have each person who fills out a report write in his own handwriting his account of the sighting. With a few charts, even an amateur could tell who the practical jokers, hoaxers or fanatics were among them . . .

Delbert Leon Hitt
Baltimore, Md.

Anyone know of an enterprising amateur graphologist who'd like to run through 11,000 handwritten reports?

AND THANK YOU

I would like to congratulate the Dell Publishing Company for the fabulous job you've done with the magazine *Flying Saucers, UFO Reports*. It's rare that a concise and lucid factual report on this subject can be found. In my opinion, the magazine will do much as far as enlightening the public's mind. Up to this time, the subject received such undesirable ridicule that the truth was more often than not distorted. Thank you very much.

Karen Hill, member
NICAP Youth Council
New Jersey Representative
Cream Ridge, N.J.

. . . ABOUT TIME

The quality is just fantastic, the stories and photos are great. I hope this magazine will be published monthly, and it's about time someone came out with a giant saucer magazine such as yours. It's about time the public can read up-to-date reports on the saucer mystery many times overlooked by the newspapers. I'm sure this will be a favorite family magazine. It is already mine.

Howard Kaufman
North Hollywood, Cal.

WHO'S KIDDING WHOM?

Concerning "Like The Flight of a Bat," Pg. 18. The UFO (if there was one) was only sighted by two people. The photographer and a friend. They were both civilians. No one else saw the UFO. The photographer was alone when he developed the film (or the negatives). It was several days before the prints were examined (after the ship returned). He could have re-touched the films. (IMPORTANT) Barauna had a camera and film in which he could have put the saucer image on the film before boarding the ship. May I remind you, he is a professional and an expert at trick photography. Concerning picture on page 20: Article said boat was crowded. In this picture he would have had to be on his knees to get the armrail in the picture. Page 21, line 6, 7, 8. After investigation by USAF, no one sighted anything earlier, at the time or later. May I add, I believe in flying saucers. I have been in one and have flown around the world and talked to these people. I don't expect you to believe this. I have just sent in the report to NICAP. The reason I wrote you is because how can we convince people that they exist if some people keep playing hoaxes like this guy? The people will think every report is a hoax.

Jerry Blitz
Owensville, Mo.

Hey, man, your sources are better than ours. Drop us a card the next time you're up. And if you have a camera with you, keep us in mind.

Zanesville's Conversation Piece

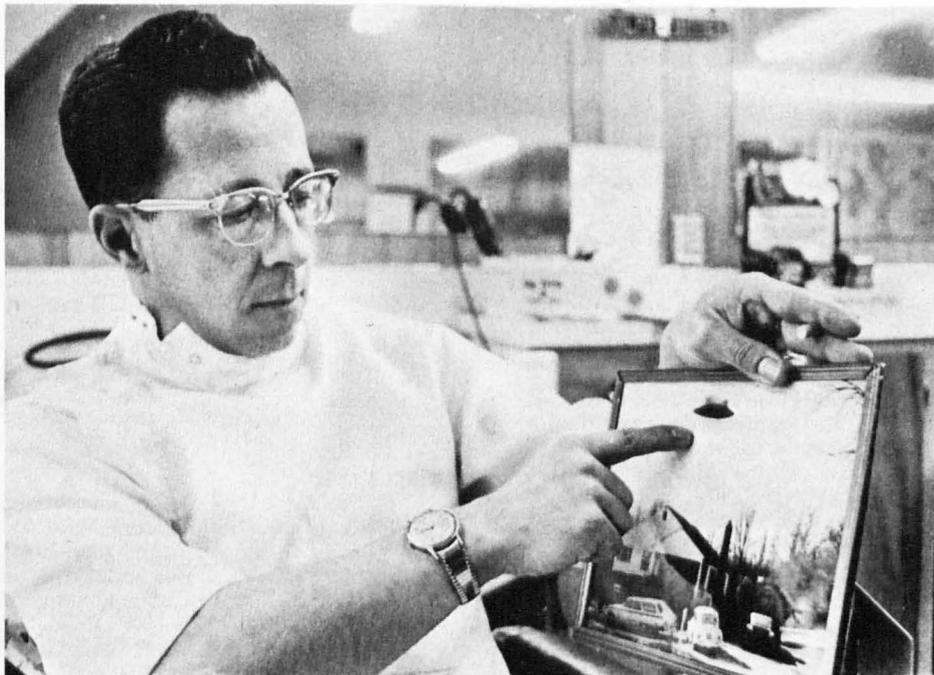


Photo that hung in Ralph Ditter's barber shop was one of several he displayed to entertain customers. It took on added meaning when UFO investigator informed news media of its existence.

■ For three months this photograph of "something" hung on the wall of Ralph Ditter's barber shop in Zanesville, Ohio. The 40-year-old barber had taken the picture with a Polaroid camera on November 13 when the metallic object, moving slowly through the sky, caught his attention on a sunny day while he was on his way to his cousin's home to photograph some furniture.

The object, which he described as noiseless and about 20 feet in diameter, hovered about 47 feet above ground, rotating counter clockwise on a vertical axis. He took three photos at 125/16 (one with a filter, which was underexposed). After about a minute and a half the object drifted lazily toward the west and disappeared over the brow of a hill. But Ditter, thinking it might return, rushed inside for his motion picture equipment and waited almost two hours for a reappearance. There was none.

An amateur astronomer, Ditter, convinced he'd seen something from a solar system other than our own, placed the photo on the wall of his shop along with a photo of the Moon he had taken through a telescope, and a chart of the solar system. The display attracted much comment and Ditter had no intention of exhibiting it for more than a conversation piece among his customers. He was well aware of the unpleasant publicity that frequently attaches to sightings of UFOs, and he also did not want his place overrun with the curious.

But word of the unusual photo reached Dr. Benjamin

Gilliotte, Zanesville physician, former Air Corps officer and a member of NICAP. Dr. Gilliotte reported the sighting and photo to NICAP and also informed news media of its existence. The story and photo were used in newspapers of February 6.

Asked why he had not informed the Air Force of his sighting, Mr. Ditter explained that he was "disgusted by their fool explanations of UFOs." He stated flatly that he knows satellites, meteorites and planets when he sees them and he didn't want to be told it was something like that "or else marsh gas."

Ditter has no doubt about what he saw and mentioned to us when we spoke to him on the phone that a school teacher in Roseville had seen a strange light over the cemetery 24 hours after he photographed the object near his home. He made no link up between the two unusual occurrences.

Four days after the news story appeared in the papers, Constable Gary Butler, of Perkins Township, near Sandusky, reported that he had seen a UFO hovering near the NASA research center. He watched it for approximately four minutes at 3:42 A.M. during which time it hovered about 40 feet above the ground. He described it as disc shaped, bright blue and roughly 20 feet in diameter. When he drew close, the object disappeared behind trees.

None of the workers at the Plum Brook research center sighted a UFO.



Object hovered for minute and a half while Ditter got off three photos on Polaroid camera (one was underexposed). Then object disappeared over brow of hill. An amateur astronomer, Ditter is certain he saw something from a solar system other than ours. His description was not unlike reports of other UFOs sighted in various parts of the country; disc shaped, 20 feet in diameter, metallic but not shiny. He waited with movie equipment to get more shots if object returned, but there was no second visit.





Author who saw but failed to film the "thing" at Wanaque was given this photo by cameraman who had better luck.

Seeing is Prickles, Pressure And Belief

By JOSEPH GOODAVAGE

Former skeptic records his own chilling experience on the spooky perimeter of Wanaque reservoir

■ I shook a little with excitement, but kept the lens of the camera fixed on that disc-shaped phenomenon flashing red in the cold night sky of northern New Jersey. I could understand now why I'd never seen any indisputably clear photos of "flying saucers".

Until a few hours before I'd discounted most such pictures as blatant hoaxes. In fact I'd duplicated some of them myself (just toss a lid into the air and snap pictures of it—out of focus, of course). Some of these pictures are remarkably believable—often more so than genuine photos of UFOs.

But I'd never seen anything quite like *this!* It's hard to describe the sheer tension of (maybe) getting really close—close enough to look inside if the thing landed. I was determined to try at the slightest opportunity. With the wild hope that it would settle to earth I moved in as close as conditions would allow. I suppose we could have driven even closer, but this was my second chance at a UFO that day and I didn't want to chance losing it by driving around the mountainous reservoir.

It still hadn't occurred to me that any danger could be involved. This was demonstrated (rather forcibly) later on. My fingers were numb and the shutter clunked dully in the cold as I sighted on the aerial object; its reflection stretched weirdly across the ice of the largest watershed in the state to where I was standing. "Come on," I prayed, "come in closer . . ."

It was about 10 P.M. on Thursday, January 13, 1966. Joe Cisco, a solid local cop, had driven me pell-mell up the

winding road to the perimeter of Wanaque Reservoir as soon as he'd received a radio call that the UFO had returned. It was probably the same one that had stirred the entire mountain community into a hotbed of excitement the day before—and then appeared *again* only a few hours before I arrived.

At the time, nobody could have guessed that this UFO (or several others like it) would, within three hours, cause the mysterious disappearance of a car with its occupants before the astounded eyes of other motorists on a bridge spanning Wanaque reservoir.

Officer Cisco remained in the car. He and other cops who'd seen the thing, had been through the usual meat-grinder of publicity hounds, newsmen, crackpots and curiosity-seekers earlier in the evening, all through the previous night—and on several other occasions. And it was cold outside, about 12 degrees with a 15-20 mph wind that was numbing.

I envied him the warmth of the squad car which stood about 70 to 80 feet from me on the perimeter road, its headlights boring twin holes in the darkness. I waved and he doused the lights so I could get a better view—and maybe some pictures of that mysterious *something* hanging in the sky, its light flashing bright and dim in rapid sequence. It first moved with a lazy pendulum-like action, then spurted at breath-taking speeds for short distances. Every few seconds it made completely "impossible" angular turns. Once, it shot vertically upward, came to an incredible dead stop, then spiraled downward until it came to rest—seemingly on top of some trees between two small mountains. I estimated its distance at about two miles.

For about 20 minutes the object was pasted motionless against the sky. Then it fluttered-wobbled slowly off toward the west. I followed this apparently aimless movement, trying to get a decent picture and cursing silently at the tantalizing game it seemed to be playing.

With a watershed area of about 95 square miles to cover, we knew it would be futile to give chase, considering what we had seen the object do. All during this time I consciously "recorded" every impression, dimly aware of the biting cold, the pain in hands, feet and ears.

As a fair-to-middling amateur astronomer with some knowledge of current aircraft and other aerial phenomena, I was stumped. This was unlike anything I'd ever seen outside of stuff I'd read in science fiction magazines. The object was about a quarter the size of the full Moon—and to me looked totally alien. My subjective reaction was that it was purposefully, albeit mysteriously, guided. Yet it barely registered in my viewfinder. I took shot after shot of the thing moving about in the freezing night sky, but expected no reward for my efforts.

Approximately five minutes later, when I had decided to call it quits, something completely unexpected and almost unbelievable happened:

I was looking at a point about one subjective inch above and to the left of the UFO in order to see its surface features more clearly (*I could have sworn the lights were port-holes!*) when suddenly it was no longer there!

You know how fast a room gets dark when you switch off the light. That's how it was. There seemed to be a streak

or afterimage, but this could have been caused by a slight movement of my eyes. Before I could budge, three things happened almost simultaneously: (a) I felt a strange prickling sensation all over my body; the hair on my arms, chest, legs and head was involuntarily rising. (b) At the same time, something I can only describe as a rapid increase in barometric pressure, like being underwater, pressed against me.

Post hoc ergo propter hoc. The natural reaction was to associate these phenomena with the sudden disappearance of the UFO. Alarmed, I started back for the squad car which to me seemed discouragingly far away—with me moving in slow motion. I hadn't taken more than two steps when (c) a crackle and a whining sound like an electric motor whirring surrounded me; it seemed to be coming from overhead. I forced myself to look up and felt the "pressure" (or whatever it was) against my face, but there was nothing there.

'My God,' I thought in a thrill of danger. 'I have to get back in the car fast.' The pressure lessened and the bristling of hair subsided and the whirr faded into a deep silence. I stopped and listened. Whatever had happened—whatever it was—had gone. I had a subjective, but overwhelming sense of relief that something big had just left the vicinity.

According to my notebook—and to the best of my recollection—this is the only possible description I can put down about what happened. Later, I talked with several people who knew a lot more about such phenomena. One UFO expert was a deliberative, pipe-smoking executive of the American Management Association who seemed certain about what had taken place: "That was a direct effect on your brain by a powerful electromagnetic, gravitational field. The sound you heard was *not* through your ears, but *inside your head.*"

He added that a study had been made by the Rand Corporation of Santa Monica a few years ago which indicated that hundreds of people had reported similar physical effects. "It is almost certainly a magnetic field which causes the bristling or prickling sensation," he said.

I doubted it. Once, to check out an article on biomagnetics, I had been subjected to a magnetic field 7,400 times as strong as that of the Earth—*on several occasions!* My UFO experience had nothing in common with exposure of a field of 3700 Gauss.

I later learned that many people had experienced far stranger physical effects. Mine was unnerving enough. So much so that when I gratefully climbed into the squad car I became aware of breathing hard and of sweating!

Joe Cisco looked pretty good at that moment. He pushed up the peak of his service cap and grinned. "Pretty cold out there," he remarked noncommittally.

'He must be kidding,' I thought *I was absolutely certain then that he'd gone through exactly the same experience as I had.* "Yeah, sure is." I tried to sound casual, but my mind was racing around exploring the possibilities. 'How could he not have heard the damned thing?' I wondered. I'd never moved more than 85 or 90 feet away. Yet the en-

continued on next page

tire incident—from the time the light winked out until I got back in the car—couldn't have taken more than two minutes. I didn't want to suggest anything. I was hoping he'd take the lead and give me some excuse to sound him out.

Instead, he turned the police car around and headed back the way we came. "Got any pictures?" He asked.

"I don't know," I said, planting the camera on the seat between us and fishing around in my coat pocket for a cigar. "I doubt it."

"It was a helluva lot brighter last night," he offered.

'Sure,' I thought. 'I'll bet it was.' As it turned out, he was right. Everybody who'd seen it both times agreed it had been either brighter or closer on the previous day.

I lit up, taking pleasure in the warmth and smell of tobacco. There was no way around it. I had to ask him flat out: "Didn't you notice anything peculiar—anything strange?" I watched him carefully for any give-away expressions.

"Strange enough," he said with complete sincerity. "That thing made no noise at all." He piloted the car expertly downhill and around hairpin curves, the aerial whipping noisily against bare, low-hanging branches. "It was flashing red and green," he added.

I had seen only red and white. Other people I'd been standing next to during the previous sighting also saw green, but not me. I pondered this as we lost altitude and headed back to the reservoir's radio room.

Except for some highly remarkable facts uncovered in my follow-up, this might have been just another in a series of fascinating but unexplainable incidents. I wasn't alone with my strange experience.

The night before, a friend called me about radio reports of a UFO scaring hell out of people up in Wanaque and adjoining mountain communities in Northern New Jersey. Something weird was going on, so I called Newark's WJRZ and learned that a newsman named Bob Leader actually had seen the thing.

Leader returned my call next day and told me a story no reporter could possibly resist. "I drove up there," he said, "when I heard this thing had skipped across the surface of the reservoir flashing a very wide, bright beam of light on the ice below. When I arrived there was a perfectly circular hole in the ice about 60 feet in diameter and maybe 40 or 50 feet from the nearest wall."

"How thick is the ice?" I asked, wondering how a circular hole could have been cut leaving no trace of anything.

"About an inch or two. I saw other holes all the way across to the nearest embankment."

It was colder the day he phoned me than it had been the day before, so the ice should be there, and the indentation should be visible, even if it had frozen over again. I promised him a feedback if anything new developed, and glanced at my watch. Almost 3 P.M., just enough time to gas up, load my camera and drive almost 50 miles to take pictures of these "flying saucer tracks" before the sun went down.

Wanaque (pronounced Wah-nah-key) Reservoir is

manned by a force of 12 men; three officers, a sergeant, and eight patrolmen, most of them, including Chief John Casazza, reluctant to talk. They were up to here in TV cameras, carloads of teen-agers, news agencies and photographers. I was lucky.

It happens that I genuinely admire people who put themselves out for others. Whenever a serviceman, a fireman or a cop dons his uniform, he puts his life on the line. As an old police reporter, I was soon getting information nobody else could obtain. UFOs were common in the area, for instance. A reservoir sergeant and patrolman had chased one two nights running during Christmas week, for example. The police introduced me to a local UFOlogist who steered me to a truckdriver who'd reported the sudden appearance ("out of nowhere") of a UFO directly over his truck about a month before.

"We clock a total of 6200 miles a night patrolling this reservoir," a toughened veteran named Thompson told me. "The perimeter encloses 2,310 acres of water surface."

This area is constantly patrolled for accidents, stolen or abandoned cars and other assorted goings-on. The surrounding landmarks have imaginative names such as "Dead Man's Curve, Board Mountain, Lilly Hill, Blue Mine, Windbeam Meadow," and "Miller's Flats." The largest reservoir in the state, Wanaque was finished in 1927 after seven years of construction, then it took 24 long months to fill it with water.

To unaccustomed eyes, it is a strange, even eerie place on a winter night.

Chief Casazza had arranged for an enclosed jeep to drive me up the road to the top for pictures of the holes in the ice just as the sun was going down.

Afterward, I wandered around town talking to people who'd seen the UFO the night before. I was at the home of Civil Defense Director Bentley Spencer at 6 P.M. to his account of the sighting. I believed what he told he'd seen, but was frankly skeptical of his

Nothing man-made or even of natural origin could performed the way he described the thing. On the night, with reservoir maintenance man Fred Stienes Richard Vrooman of Wanaque, Spencer had climbed the top of the freezing watershed and watched the display for as long as he could take the cold. "I've around here for 36 years and never thought I'd see like that," he said. "I saw it with my own eyes," he "instead of just hearing about it. All the time I watched maneuvering, it was absolutely

A police radio with a long antenna filled the living with a cacaphony of disjointed calls. I didn't pay much attention to it until exactly 6:35, when a rigidly voice came over loud and

"Would you believe it?" asked the voice with ill-concealed wonder. Spencer's wife and son came in from kitchen and we all looked at each other, almost what would come

"It's back again," another voice replied. I it as belonging to officer Joe Cisco, a policeman to I'd just talked. We heard a rapid flurry of calls and con-

firmations of the new sighting. It seemed unreal—like Orson Wells' famous broadcast of "War of the Worlds" in 1938.

"I can see it from here!" It was Spencer's wife calling excitedly from the kitchen. I hadn't noticed she was gone.

We all scattered into the back yard which afforded a good view of the skies over the reservoir. We were joined by Spencer's son, who brought out a small spotting telescope.

In a northwesterly direction, a large, weirdly pulsating red light hung suspended between two steep hills. It's hard to describe how you react—what your thoughts are. For all I knew, aliens from some remote planetary system could have been inside the vehicle we were seeing. It was a vehicle, all right. A solid thing, even if it did shimmer with a strange glow. It was now 6:45 and the skies were completely dark. I tried for pictures, but the red light coming from the thing was shimmering diffusively. I'm no photographer and hadn't expected actually to see anything like this. It seemed to be many times as bright as Mars in perigee. Howard Ball, then editor of the *Patterson Evening News* and Harold Gunther, Chief Engineer of the New Jersey District Water Supply Commission, reported it as up to 17 times as bright as Mars when closest to the Earth (*perigee*).

After watching it for about seven minutes, I was forced to rule out planets, stars, balloons, meteors, helicopters (there was absolute silence), and space satellites. The movements were totally mystifying, but there was something deliberate about them. Young Spencer's telescope was virtually useless. All I could see through the tube were several flashing glimpses of a solid red object of indeterminate shape and size. None of us could agree on its distance, speed or color.

We decided to get in closer. Spencer and I jumped into our cars and sped off in different directions—with me heading the wrong way, as luck would have it. When I finally reached the reservoir, the thing had simply disappeared. I was sure I'd seen it hanging in the same position when I arrived, but it was gone by the time I managed to reach the top road.

The telephone rang constantly in the radio room, keeping Patrolman Theodora and Sergeant Thompson busy. Checking over my notes in the warmth of the office it occurred to me that if I hadn't stayed around to talk to Bentley Spencer, I'd never have seen the thing at all. Maybe it wouldn't hurt to wait around a couple of hours more.

It turned out to be a mighty interesting couple of hours!

I realized for the first time that I was hungry and I stopped at a nearby bar and grill where I ordered a beer and munched some pretzels while waiting for a hamburger. The chief topic of conversation was the UFO and I listened carefully for any worthwhile leads. Almost everyone had seen *something* during the past six months. One old man across the bar loudly proclaimed that a "white light turned night into day and shook my whole house . . ."

It sounded unlikely. I asked the man sitting quietly next to me about it. Without looking at me, he asked:

"You a reporter?"

I knew what was coming. I admitted that I was.

"That's what he figures, too. Wants his name in the papers."

I said thanks and signaled the barmaid to fill his glass, but she already had two beers ready to set in front of us. "On the house," she said. "What paper you with?"

"*Daily News*, but I'm doing a magazine piece."

She drifted off to quench someone else's thirst and the man next to me chuckled. "Plenty newspapermen around today," he explained. It turned out he was with the N.J. Central Power and Light Co. and definitely wasn't anxious to get his name in the papers. He seemed convinced that the UFOs had an affinity for electrical power stations and large bodies of water, but refused to commit himself beyond that. "That thing last night looked round to me," he said, "with a flashing red and green light. It appeared from the Northwest and disappeared in the Southeast toward Blue Mine. He'd seen many other strange lights and heard "queer whining noises" on several occasions, but wouldn't say what he thought they were. I had to respect that. Many self-styled "authorities" who'd never seen or heard anything were convinced they were "space ships from Mars" or . . . the other extreme, "weather balloons", depending on their bias.

Another employee of the Central Power and Light Co. had "a strong impression of something pressing down on my head and back." His car had stalled for no discernible reason near Meadowbrook Bridge on the night of December 28, 1965. "I thought the battery had gone dead because the lights went out." He didn't feel anything pressing against him until he stepped out of the car to look under the hood, he told me. "Then I heard something like the whine of a high-powered deep freeze unit, except that it was much

continued on next page



Joe Cisco was a solid cop. He kept his composure, but admitted he'd seen something "strange enough."

louder." It scared hell out of him, but when it was gone, "my car started right up again."

He guessed the time at about 9:15 P.M., but did not see anything in the sky at the time.

Fifteen minutes earlier on the same night, according to reservoir patrolman Charles Theodora and Sergeant Thompson, while driving in the vicinity of Lilly Hill, they saw a brilliant light high up between Board Mountain and Lilly Hill (also on the *previous* night).

"We stopped on Dead Man's Curve to watch it," said Theodora. "We were on routine patrol when about 9 P.M. there was this extremely bright light, like a spotlight, above Lilly Hill near Westbrook Road. It seemed to be about 650 feet in the air and shining right at us. All you could see was the brightness." He paused, remembering something. "Come to think of it, it was *flickering!*" We thought somebody was signaling, so I signaled back with our car light."

They drove in closer, he said, and then the light just "winked out".

Sergeant Thompson independently confirmed the story. "We saw it again as we patrolled the area around Board Mountain. It was about 1000 feet high and laying right on top of the trees at the peak of the mount. It definitely flickered, but I thought it was a spotlight or the headlights of a big truck. We couldn't figure how the hell it had gotten up there. When we went up to check, the light disappeared."

The stories and reports I heard began to suggest that UFOs do not really "fly" in the aerodynamic sense, and that they are actually capable of *instantaneously* moving from one place to another—in short, *teleportation* of matter.

Although this occurred to me, it didn't jell until I talked with the UFO afficianado from the American Management Association. According to Gordon Evans, "I've never heard of any high altitude radar observations of UFOs. They *could* be relayed instantly, like a TV picture, into our atmosphere from outer space."

This struck me as being about as 'far out' as one could safely go with a theory—maybe farther. But he claimed to know Allen Dulles, ex-head of CIA, and that "Mr. Dulles told me he had set up an investigating unit for UFOs."

What happened later . . . during the early morning hours of January 14 . . . makes this theory seem commonplace. I had already started driving back to New York when the incident occurred, so I didn't learn of it until later.

Three UFOs reportedly attacked a car!

Basil Wallach of Ringwood, N.J. was driving home from his job at Bendix Corp. after working the 3:30 to 12:00 shift, and was approaching the entrance to Westbrook Road Bridge spanning Wanaque reservoir in the area of Dead Man's Curve when "a huge ball of light appeared," he said. Wallach got out to investigate when three of the lights (described by more than a dozen witnesses as bright blue) began a weaving, bobbing formation some distance across the reservoir. When they began to head toward him, Wallach jumped into his car and sped off toward the bridge. About then a Volkswagen came at him from the opposite direction, Skyline Lake. Wallach tooted his horn and blinked his lights in warning. The car behind Wallach was

also trying to elude the "bluish lights". It was driven by Roy Noble of Paterson, N.J., who was with his girl friend, and both corroborated Wallach's report:

—the Volkswagen seemed to "stall out" as it headed toward the lights. Its headlights dimmed and then went black. Wallach and Noble continued a short distance, then stopped to compare notes. Another car driven by a man named "Berliner," a staff member of the National Investigating Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), stopped and suggested that somebody check on the VW while somebody else call the police. Wallach drove back, found no trace of the car or its occupants, then raced home to call the Pompton Lakes police.

"We get reports like this four nights out of five," a police spokesman said, "especially from the vicinity of Wayne Township."

Nevertheless, several patrol cars were dispatched to the scene of the UFO trio. The police reported blue lights across the reservoir, too far away for one officer who had a camera with a telephoto lens.

Before he arrived home, Wallach's wife said she had "seen them from my parlor window . . . bluish-white lights. They had a very erratic motion this time."

Everyone in the community had been seeing and hearing these things in the skies a long time before they electrified the imagination of radio, TV and newspapers. One incident (possibly the same one reported by the reservoir police) that took place on the 28th of December was seen by scores of people. Some heard "strange, whining sounds about 9:30 or 10 P.M."

"They made no sound at all," Mrs. Wallach said, "but they were so bright it frightened most of the people around here."

"They go through all kinds of crazy motions in the sky," said another Ringwood resident, "and then remain perfectly stationary for hours at a time."

Howard Ball, with the *Paterson News*, told me he saw a UFO at about 6:20 P.M. on January 13 while driving south of the reservoir. He estimated that it was 16 or 17 times brighter than a bright planet, moving fast and heading toward the reservoir.

What is the thing (or things) haunting the communities of Northern New Jersey? Is there any precedent for their odd new behavior? Apparently so, according to a series of reports by United Press International:

"Something from the sky has been 'attacking' residents of a small town in England." At Crockertown, on the morning of May 26, 1965, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Davies, who own a fish and chips shop in nearby Warminster, were having breakfast when their windows began to rattle and shake.

"There was," said Mr. Davies, "the sound as of thousands of birds all flapping their wings at once. We ran outside to see—*nothing*. Not even a trace of wind stirred."

On the previous Christmas morning, Mrs. Madge Bye was walking to church when "suddenly there was a weird crackling above my head, accompanied by a high-pitched whine." Mrs. Bye was thrown forcibly against the churchyard wall. "I was," she reported, "pinned there as though by invisible fingers of sound."

Fantastic? No more so than the happenings at Wanaque in New Jersey.

Postmaster Roger Rump and his wife heard a terrific clattering and thumping on their roof within minutes of Mrs. Bye's terrifying experience at about 6:15 A.M. that Christmas morning. They were rudely jolted from sleep "as though thousands of tiles on our roof were being rattled by some terrific force . . . there was a frantic scrambling as if the tiles were being rapidly replaced. What struck us throughout the whole episode was the fact that the noise lasted barely a minute—and the queer rasping or crackling had a strange droning tone behind it."

That same Christmas morning an art teacher and eight of his pupils were out sketching when they saw "a noiseless, circular, gun-metal grey object" in pursuit of an ordinary airplane. Several other Warminster residents reported the same UFO in different places. At 6:12 A.M. a 9-year-old girl went out to see what was frightening her dog, which was barking and whimpering in the garden.

She comforted the dog and started back to the house when she was battered to the ground by a "weird, crackling high whine. I felt what I thought was an ice cold sponge on the back of my neck," she said later. "My shoulders ached and my head was jerked forward and down. I struggled and screamed and finally I managed to stumble back into the

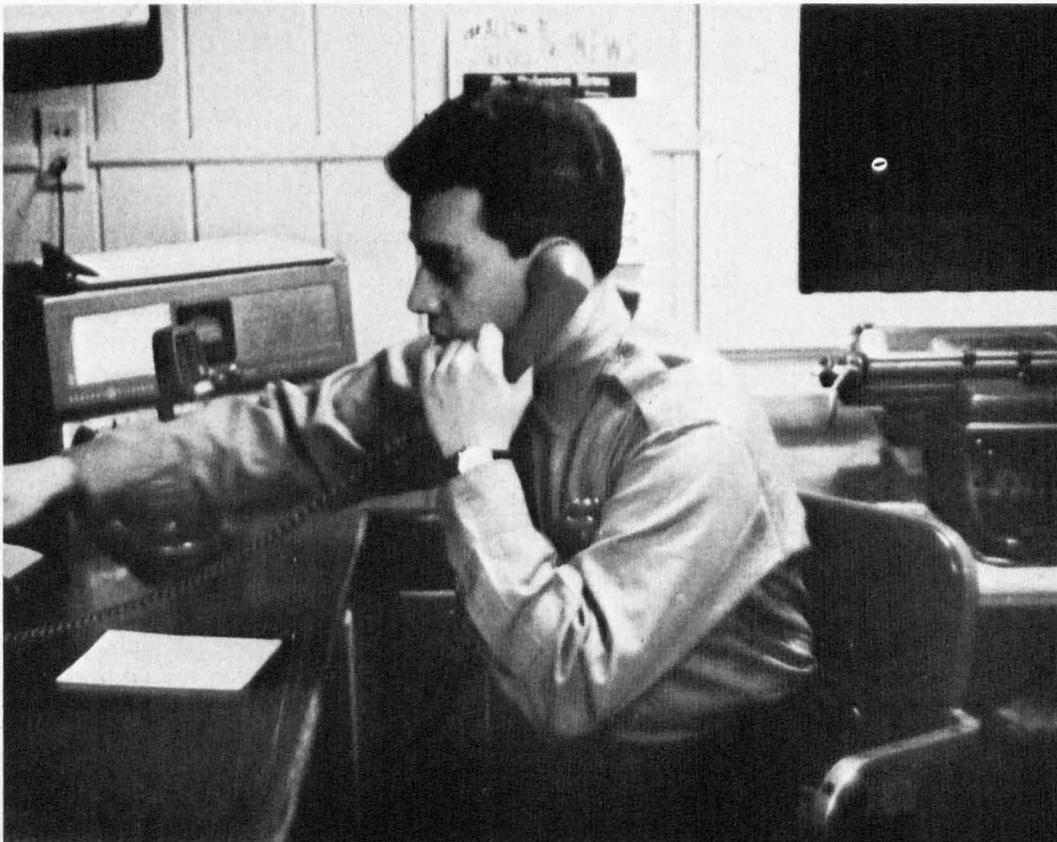
house. That stopped its hold on me."

Stopped *what's* hold?

Scores of people were "attacked" in pretty much the same way. British communities banded together and called in experts who still haven't figured out what is going on.

The same pattern now seems to have begun in Northern New Jersey. Dozens of residents of Wanaque and surrounding areas are experiencing something both visible and invisible. Communities are banding together in fear of being next on the list of victims. Authorities are being sought to help find out what is going on. Some will talk about it, others won't.

Take truckdriver Tom Hendrickson. "I was driving along Westbrook Road Bridge at about 5:30 in the morning on December 4, (1965)" he said, "when I was blinded by a bright light that lit everything up. I hit the brakes because I couldn't see a thing. Then I got out of the cab and looked around. Directly overhead there was a solid metallic looking thing—circular, it was—just hanging there like a helicopter except there was no sound of a motor or anything like that. I got a good look at it. There was no searchlight or beam at all . . . it was definitely made of some kind of glowing metal that brightened and dimmed. I was looking right at it when it made a funny kind of loud crackling sound and just disappeared. I got the hell out of there . . ."



A routine trip for Reservoir Patrolman Charles Theodora provided him with a unique experience as his car rounded Dead Man's Curve near Lilly Hill.

There were several leads on even stranger occurrences, but the people refused to talk about it—except to their close friends.

Saturday Review's John G. Fuller has concentrated on a similar (single) incident that happened on September 3, 1965 in Exeter, N.H. More and more, those who haven't seen UFOs are prepared to accept their existence; the sightings are becoming more frequent, both nationally and world-wide.

One of the outstanding features of Fuller's "*Outer Space Ghost Story*" is the photograph showing the full Moon and a brilliant oval light with a long column descending from it. Significantly, I think, this column was *not* visible to the photographer or anyone else who saw the UFO.

My own senses tell me there was *no beam of light* descending from the pulsating red disc (or discs) I observed at Wanaque Reservoir. But I had some odd physical reactions. There just might be a connection. Some people did report seeing a "beam of light" stab into the darkness beneath the Wanaque UFO. This is what attracted newsman Bob Leader and brought me to a dead run when he told me about holes in the ice.

The point is simply this: Can a camera (or the eyes of some people) detect certain wavelengths of energy that most of us can't see? If "beams" of some kind are emitted by UFOs, it is entirely possible that they operate by some yet unknown propulsive force. Major Donald E. Keyhoe claims this force is *antigravity* (see Jan., 1966 TRUE) and presents some interesting reasons for thinking so. Anti-gravity research is underway at a special installation in Huntsville, Ala., to discover unknown fields of force "which can be used to accelerate material objects in a way similar to the force of gravity," he wrote.

What we need now is to learn what gravity is.

Considering reports of the "wobbly," "erratic" and "crazy motions" of UFOs seen close up and moving slowly, as compared with those that streak smoothly through the skies at well-nigh incredible speeds compares with the high and low speed of almost any vehicle you can name. Imagine a huge jet trying to land at 60 mph!

One of the most diligent UFO researchers of the Wanaque phenomena told me "This area for the last couple years has been lush in sightings of UFOs; yet few have been reported. People are coming to take them almost for granted."

Until I witnessed the thing(s) myself, I was very biased against all such reports. Like everyone else who sneered at "flying saucers," I wanted to know why they never landed . . . why they didn't appear over large American cities or come down on Capital Lawn say, in Washington, D.C., or in Times Square. Why do they always "choose" remote, sparsely populated areas?

After a lot of serious research and thinking, I've developed a theory: I think that UFOs have demonstrated satisfactorily that they are intelligently directed, but not by entities like ourselves. This rules out a (perhaps) unknown kind of terrestrial life or undiscovered atmospheric phenomenon such as St. Elmo's Fire. It seems that huge electrical power grids, particularly the outlets in large urban areas have some effect on their motive power—possibly adverse.

The power is either *antigrav*, as Major Keyhoe states, or something far more sophisticated and exotic than we can yet imagine.

Although strange vessels have been seen by all civilized peoples for thousands of years, the current increase in sightings cannot be ascribed to larger numbers of people. It almost seems as though the UFOs *want* to be seen—and that they deliberately choose the time and place to appear.

One more thing: I don't think that they "fly" at all in the ordinarily accepted aerodynamic sense. They wobble and flutter clumsily at slow speeds, moving about as if on many invisible "legs" or stilts.

I think they deliberately appear for the purpose of demonstration. I can't hold with the idea of "extraterrestrial exploration parties." Considering the length of time such objects or vehicles have been around, and assuming them to be intelligently directed, they don't *have* to explore; they know all about us and our history by now.

The educated guess of a writer who cut his eye-teeth on science-fiction is that the UFO's manipulators *want* us to ponder the significance of super-civilizations which could be thousands (perhaps millions) of times older than our own. Their increased appearances are most likely to be gentle reminders of Super Beings from Somewhere.

This is not as far-fetched as it might sound. Dr. Carl Sagan, an eminent American astronomer, recently said that the statistics we now have on the Universe "suggest that the Earth had been visited by representatives from various galactic civilizations many times." Sagan is one of the top experts on *exobiology*, the new study of life forms beyond the Earth-Moon system. He is a Harvard astronomer and works at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass.

One of the researchers at the Rand Corporation, Stephen H. Dole, concludes that there are probably "650 billion planets like our Earth scattered throughout the Milky Way Galaxy."

And there are tens of billions of other galaxies!

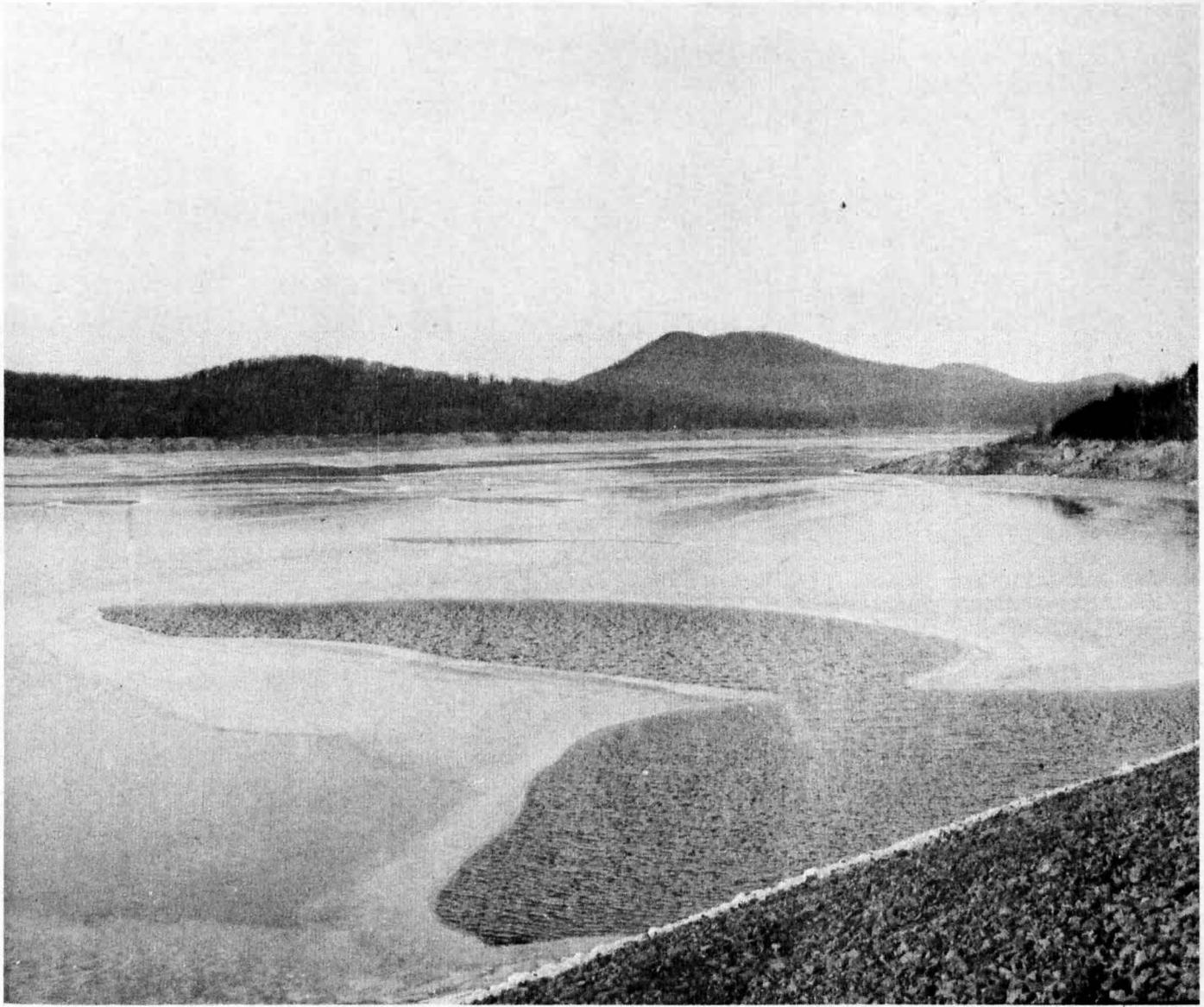
There are *erratics* in archeology—totally unexplainable artifacts found embedded in the Pleistocene, the Cretaceous or Tertiary epochs of pre-history—some of them (like the iron nail found in a block of stone at Kingoodie Quarry in England) more than *sixty million years old!*

A gold thread, woven and crafted either by machines or hands was found in rock that dated back to the Cenozoic epoch, also 60,000,000 years old!

In Utah, a copper "axe" weighing over 300 pounds was excavated from an "Indian" burial mound. It was *manufactured* and tempered to the hardness of steel. Machine-tooled objects are fairly common finds throughout the American continent as well as in most of the rest of the world; some of these extraordinary finds pre-date the appearance of man on this planet by tens of millions of years.

What have we to deal with? Super Beings who have no more interest in us than our own scientists would have in a virus culture? We don't like to think so, but that's a possibility. Listen to Dr. Fred Hoyle:

... My speculation is that an interchange of mes-



Holes where holes shouldn't be, in 2 inches of ice over reservoir where UFO swooped and hovered.

sages has existed for billions of years in the Milky Way Galaxy . . . on a vast scale, all the time, and that we are as unaware of it as a pygmy in the African forests is unaware of the radio messages that flash at the speed of light around the Earth. My guess is that there might be a million or more subscribers to the Galactic (telephone) directory. Our problem is to get our name listed in it."

Perhaps. But first, I think, we'd better spend some time considering that the impossible stunts of UFOs are simply demonstrations that such things *can* be done. I've carefully observed an unidentified "flying" object go right splat out of existence before my eyes. This is one factor that really

gave me pause. How fast must something travel to do a thing like that?

"The speed of light *cubed*, maybe? Or . . . instant transmission to some unimaginably remote Alien world—perhaps in another galaxy we can't even see?

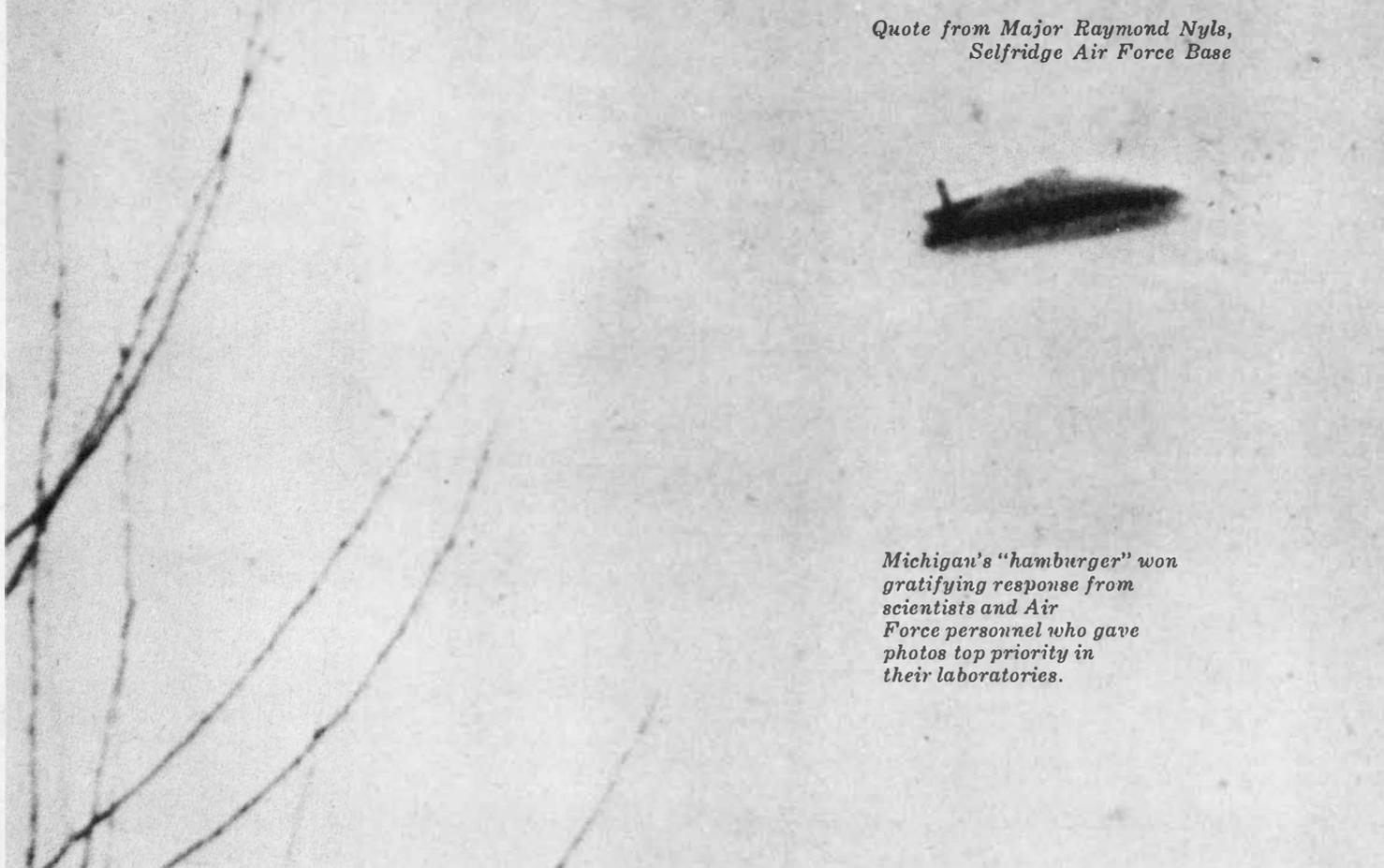
Whichever it is—wherever the UFOs come from—I sincerely believe that terrestrial beings are faced with a real problem. We're being offered a challenge or an opportunity—or both.

Aristotle said it first: "Truth is agreement between the mind and reality."

I think we have a problem.

"... Best I've Ever Seen"

Quote from Major Raymond Nyls,
Selfridge Air Force Base



Michigan's "hamburger" won gratifying response from scientists and Air Force personnel who gave photos top priority in their laboratories.

■ As the photographs were spread out before the senior officers at Selfridge Air Force base in Michigan, there was an audible gasp.

"I wasn't excited about this report until I saw these pictures," one of the officers said. "They're the first clear ones I've seen."

The photos were enlargements, supplied by *The Detroit News*, of a UFO seen and photographed with a Polaroid Swinger by the Jaroslaw brothers, Dan and Grant, on the afternoon of January 9, 1967, while they were out behind their home on Lake St. Clair looking for a dye marker that had been placed in their septic tank the previous Friday to locate a leak. The boys had the camera to photograph the dye in the event it showed up in the water. But while they were looking, Dan saw a mysterious object hovering over the ice about a quarter of a mile off-shore, near open water, disc-shaped and silent.

"Take a picture of it, Grant," Dan suggested to his younger brother.

During the next ten minutes, while the "hamburger-shaped" object remained in position, Grant took four shots. Then, at roughly 2:30 P.M., the strange craft sped off to the southeast and disappeared in the clouds . . . "faster

than any jets we see from the base," Dan said. And he's seen plenty since the family has lived only two miles from Selfridge for the past 14 years.

In describing the sighting to reporters in a copyrighted interview with the *Detroit News*, Dan said a helicopter appeared in the area about five minutes later and they also photographed that. There was a discrepancy between this statement and the numbers that appeared on the backs of the photos. Shots 1 and 2 showed the UFO, shot 3 was the helicopter and shots 4 and 5 were of the object. The boys explained that they were so excited at the time that they were not certain whether the helicopter was in the area at the same time as the object or later. The Air Force confirmed that a helicopter was in the area at approximately 2:30 and that no report was received from it that a foreign object was there, but it was acknowledged by an Air Force spokesman that it is possible not to see an object at another altitude in another portion of the sky even though both objects can be seen from the ground at the same time.

Had the object been seen on the radar screens at Selfridge? No. But again officers at Selfridge pointed out that if something had been in the sky it might have been too low to be detected on radar.



Major Raymond Nyls, base operations officer and an amateur astronomer, who was dispatched to investigate the incident, pronounced the photos "the best I've ever seen," and remarked that in most such photos all that can be seen is a wisp of smoke or something so small that nothing can be determined. "But on these you even can make out what resembles an antenna on the back."

He was especially pleased that the photos were framed between a bush on the left and a metal pipe on the right (not shown in our photo) that had served as a swing stand. These reference objects enabled investigators, knowing the focal length and type of lens used, to establish the distance from camera to reference objects, thus opening the possibility for photo experts to determine the distance to the UFO and its size.

Asked to describe what they had seen, the brothers said the object was disc-shaped, slightly domed at the top, with what appeared to be a slender mast in the rear. It was dark gray in color with a darker strip around the middle. They could see no windows or other identifiable details. When it took off with amazing speed, it left no vapor trail.

There was nothing in the histories or personalities of the boys to suggest they had contrived the shots and there were several factors to indicate they had not. (1) All four of the exposures showed the object in approximately the same position (a neat trick had the object been thrown in front of the camera). (2) The UFO was exceptionally clear. A thrown object would have blurred. (3) The type of camera used precludes the possibility of darkroom tricks and minimizes the opportunity for tampering with the photos.

The excitement generated by the photos at Selfridge was echoed at Project Blue Book, the Air Force clearing house for UFO reports at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, where the experts rarely lose their cool. Their consulting scientist, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, astrophysicist at Northwestern University, provided with a set of wire photos of the "hamburger-shaped" object, said "I have no knowledge yet whether the pictures are authentic; in all honesty, at this moment, I cannot call them a hoax."

Dan (L.) and Grant were pleased with the photographs, but not interested in the hoopla that followed on heels of report.

After two weeks of careful scrutiny of photos, hoax seemed unlikely to Dr. Hynek, but was not dismissed as a possibility.



An associate of Hynek's, after examining the wire photos, thought he could detect a transparent canopy on the object, but neither he nor any of the other photo experts at Project Blue Book were making any pronouncements until the full panoply of special photo equipment with power to determine many things had been turned loose on the negatives taken of the original Polaroid prints by the *Detroit News* and rushed to Wright-Patterson.

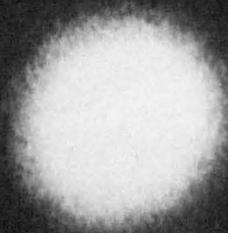
The youthful sighters, overwhelmed by the unexpected glare of publicity, refused to be interviewed for television, were reluctant to pose for newspaper pictures, and, as the days passed and more and more attention was focused on them, became nearly impossible to reach.

Speculation on what the object was skyrocketed. One theory, that it was a secret government air craft, was scotched by the Air Force with quick denial.

On January 22, after two weeks of thorough examination of the negatives, Dr. Hynek announced that the possibility of a hoax seemed less and less likely, though such a possibility had not been eliminated entirely.

The State that had had to bear the sting of "marsh gas" explanation for one of its most perplexing "sightings" was waiting to see if perhaps this time two of its teen age residents had come up with photos that were to win a stamp of approval as authentic UFOs.

Positively Identified—



■ Can we believe what the Air Force tells us about UFOs?

It says that only a very small percentage of all UFO sightings are unexplained, and if it had "more data", it would be able to explain these few "unknowns" also.

Or possibly we are dealing with a case of outright debunking, scientific ineptness . . . or both!

Let's examine a few of the cases at hand and see what the Air Force had to say about each one. It might prove revealing.

Back on September 29, 1958, Nike missile men reported the landing and takeoff of a glowing UFO near their base. As an A.F. Public Information Officer, Major Lookadoo (now Lieutenant Colonel) issued a press statement that power company workers had been repairing a transmission line, and the Nike men had seen the welding torches "reflecting eerily" from the orange-colored tops of the workmen's trucks.

When the power company denied any workmen were in the area, the A.F. discarded Lookadoo's answer, and said the glow came from a 200 watt bulb on a farmer's barn.

The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), had investigators check with the Nike witnesses and photograph the area. The only structure in sight was a deserted shed . . . not even wired for electricity!

This double explanation by the Air Force is not an isolated case, in fact it seems to be the rule rather than the exception. It appears that the Air Force will offer any explanation that may seem logical to a gullible public. If the explanation is challenged, a second one is all ready, and sometimes even a third.

The summer of 1965, saw one of the biggest waves of UFO sightings in history. Thousands of people in the mid-west saw them. They were picked up on radar. They were photographed. They were even chased by Air Force jets. They were seen to hover and to speed away at fantastic speeds. They zig-zagged and changed colors. They flew singly and in formation. Indeed, it seemed as though they were intentionally putting on a show for the population.

At first, the U.S. Air Force explained the mid-west sight-

Almost

**How reliable are
the statements
of the Air Force on
UFO reports ?**

N.Y. News Photographer James Mooney photographed this bright object over Patchogue L. I., early on Oct. 22, 1966. For details see closing paragraphs of article.

ings as follows: "The observations were astronomical in nature. The objects may have been the planet Jupiter or the stars Rigel, Capella, Betelgeuse or Aldebaran, all of which (according to the Air Force) were visible." The Air Force said its "conclusion" was supported by the time, the azimuth and elevation of the reported sightings. (To the average layman, this sounds very impressive and was probably accepted by most people.)

However, Robert Risser, director of the Oklahoma City planetarium knows about these matters and he's not a man to let an apparent inaccuracy go unanswered.

"That's as far from the truth as you can get", Risser said. "Somebody has made a mistake. These stars and planets are on the opposite side of the earth from Oklahoma City at this time of the year."

A spokesman for "Project Bluebook" at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base revised his story: "We didn't mean the Oklahoma sightings were those stars, we meant that the Montana state reports were stars."

The revision failed to soothe astronomer Risser. "What's

the difference?" he asked, "Those stars are no more visible from Montana than from Oklahoma City."

Is this outright debunking, scientific ineptness . . . or both? Let's examine another case.

On April 8, 1964, the first unmanned Gemini spacecraft was sent into orbit as a test to determine its ability to take men into space. As scientists and technicians tracked the Gemini into orbit, they were amazed to see four objects of unknown origin join the Gemini, and take up positions near it. Two were above it, one behind it, and one below it. This report was based on statements by scientists who were present at the time. These objects maintained their positions for one complete orbit, then they raced away and out into space.

When news of this was made public in a national magazine, the Air Force was deluged with inquiries, some from members of Congress. As usual, the Air Force was up to the task with a seemingly plausible explanation.

"No unidentified objects were observed accompanying or pursuing the GT-1 spacecraft launched into orbit on a Titan 2 booster on April 8, 1964. Objects observed, which were detected on radar, have been identified as minor structural pieces which routinely break free from the expendable booster portion, in the spacecraft and booster separation process. There is no indication of the presence of any material which was not originally part of the launched vehicle."

The Air Force explanation was obviously designed to give the impression that the admittedly observed objects were parts of the rocket which broke loose upon the separation of the capsule and the second stage (booster rocket). But, perhaps the Air Force failed to do its homework before giving out an explanation.

From a NASA official the following facts were discovered: "The second stage of the booster and the spacecraft *did not separate* because the flight was a test of only the launch vehicle and guidance system, and the structural integrity and compatibility of the spacecraft and the launch vehicle. In Gemini I, both the booster and the Spacecraft re-entered the atmosphere as a *single unit*."

Such seeming contradictions would have been avoided had the Air Force adopted the "silent approach" it used when Major Gordon Cooper reported seeing a greenish object with a red tail over Perth, Australia. Major Cooper radioed down to the tracking station that the strange object was moving east to west, in the opposite direction that man-made satellites move. The object also was seen on the tracking equipment by more than a hundred technicians and some newsmen. The report was immediately broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company. Later, when Cooper held his news conference, the newsmen were informed that they could not question him about this incident, that any statement on it would have to come from NASA. No such statement ever came.

Astronauts Ed White and James McDivitt also saw a strange object during their flight two years later. As they were passing over the Hawaiian Islands on June 4, 1965,

continued on next page



Long-tailed object photographed over Hawaii by Astronaut McDivitt was never identified.

McDivitt spotted a weird object with projections coming from it, "like arms". White was asleep at the time. McDivitt took pictures of the object with a movie camera. Several minutes later, both astronauts saw two more such objects, this time over the Caribbean. (See photo opposite page)

The Air Force promptly announced that the men had seen our Pegasus satellite. However, the space detection and tracking system revealed that Pegasus was actually 1,200 miles from the Gemini capsule at the time of the sighting. Embarrassing to say the least!

The North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) tried to salvage this explanation by announcing that it *might* have been Pegasus after all, since a "re-check" of the calculations indicated that Pegasus "*might have been*" ten or twelve miles from the Gemini as it passed over the United States.

This indefinite statement from an organization which repeatedly has asserted that its functions are so precise that it can *pinpoint at any time, the location of anything in orbit around our planet, down to the size of a needle!*

After the films which McDivitt took had been examined, a spokesman for NASA made this statement: "Careful study

of the pictures taken by McDivitt of the object seen from the capsule shows nothing that looks like a satellite."

A case of outright debunking? Scientific ineptness? Or both?

On April 30, 1962, America's ace test pilot, Major Joe Walker was behind the controls of the famed X-15. He was flying in excess of 2,000 miles per hour in the earth's upper atmosphere. After the flight, the film from his rear-view movie camera revealed that he had been followed by a group of five disc-shaped or cylindrical objects. Most of the time they were flying in echelon formation.

Major Walker mentioned this strange incident on an NBC broadcast from Seattle and the films were shown at a news conference there. However, no prints were released and Walker has not made any further public statements on the case. The official explanation which followed the broadcast was that the objects which had followed the X-15 at 2,000 M.P.H. and flew in formation were . . . (are you ready) . . . "ice flakes".

Anyone obtaining the Air Force "Project Bluebook" report will find the following two sentences on page four: "Persons submitting a UFO report to the Air Force are free to discuss any aspect of the report with anyone. The Air Force does not seek to limit discussion on such reports and does not withhold or censor any information pertaining to this unclassified program."

NICAP has continually maintained that the above statements are untrue. Its critics have protested mightily that while the Air Force investigations of UFOs is sadly lacking, it is honest in all of its UFO statements, it does not withhold any UFO information and has never silenced anyone. An examination of some specific cases will help you to form your own opinion.

On June 14, 1962, radio station WMOU in Berlin, N.H., had just broadcast news of a UFO sighting which occurred the evening before. A telephone call to the station followed immediately. It was from the Pease Air Force Base in Portsmouth, N.H., asking that the station not broadcast that UFO sighting again until the Air Force arrived. Immediately, investigators from Pease Air Force were sent to the station. Witnesses to the UFO sighting, Michael Saunders and Lillian M. Jeskey, (both on the staff of the radio station) were questioned extensively about the sighting. *No further information on the case has ever been broadcast.*

Another case of apparent silencing, described in a signed report to NICAP, involved a frightening, close encounter with a UFO by an officer of a Federal law enforcement agency. On the night of January 12, 1965, as he was driving his official car toward Blaine Air Force Base, in northwest Washington State, a flying disc 30 feet in diameter hurtled down at his machine. At the last moment, the disc arced up steeply, avoiding collision. The officer stopped his car quickly and jumped out. He could see the UFO hovering overhead. After a minute it began to move, then it shot up into the clouds at terrific speed.

That night, citizens near Blaine reported a UFO "touch

landing". The witnesses were quickly silenced by the Air Force, as was the Federal officer. In his signed report, he said *the Air Force told him not to talk with anyone*. He resented the order and was convinced that the public should know the facts, so he asked his headquarters to approve a report to NICAP. Since the Air Force had no legal authority over him, his superiors agreed, provided NICAP would keep his name and the agency's confidential. The signed reports are in NICAP's files.

The reason usually given by the Air Force for trying to convince people to remain silent is . . . fear of mass hysteria. It also has told people that nobody would believe them anyway and if they did talk they would be subject to ridicule. Some people, unsure of their rights, have been frightened into silence. In one case reported to NICAP, witnesses were said to be "more afraid of A.F. retaliation than any danger the UFO might represent." But wait, you haven't heard anything yet.

At the height of the November, 1957 wave of UFO sightings, Mr. Olden Moore, a resident of Montville, Ohio, had a closeup look at a grounded UFO. (The story is reported in detail in NICAP's, "*UFO Evidence*") Mr. Moore stated that not only was he interrogated by representatives of the Federal Government, but also was taken to Washington, D.C. and questioned repeatedly over a three day period. At the conclusion, *he was sworn to secrecy*.

After more than three years' observance of this, he decided the need for revealing his story superceded the need for secrecy, so he told his story to newspaper reporter Don Berliner on January 21, 1961.

Moore stated that, within two weeks of the sighting, he was taken to Youngstown (Ohio) A.F. base by car, then to Wright-Patterson A.F. base by helicopter, and from there to an air base within 20-30 minutes drive of Washington, D.C. (probably Andrews AFB) in a small Air Force transport plane. At all times he was accompanied by two government representatives.

During his stay in Washington, he was quartered in a hotel-like room with one of the government men, who impressed Moore as being there for the purpose of keeping an eye on him. Questioning and interviewing took place in the basement of the building in which he stayed. (The U.S. Court House fits the description. Upstairs are hotel-like jury rooms; in the basement are many offices, including those of U.S. Marshals.)

The interrogation, according to Moore, was not so much a question and answer session, as a corroboration by him of details of his experience, i.e. "was the thing you saw a such-and-such?" His answer, in almost every instance, was affirmative. This led him to conclude that his questioners were less interested in learning what he had seen than in finding out how much he had detected. He said he got the impression that those asking the questions were quite familiar with what he had seen.

At the end of the third day of questions, Moore was re-
continued on next page



First said to be the "Pegasus" satellite, the movie film was later said by NASA to show no satellite.

quired to sign a statement *promising never to tell of his trip to Washington*. Upon returning home, all he would tell the newspapers was that he had talked with some officials at home and others elsewhere. There was a report he was taken to Washington but Moore did not confirm this at the time.

Don Berliner, who interviewed Moore in 1961, was highly impressed by his sincerity, lack of sensationalism and his awareness of the seriousness of revealing information he had promised to keep secret. This material was not published by Mr. Berliner at the time because of its sensitive nature. However, Mr. Moore did offer to tell his story to any committee or subcommittee of Congress which might be interested.

The Air Force has stated time and time again, that nothing about UFOs is withheld from the public. The implication of Moore's story is that considerable information has been withheld. A Congressional inquiry into this matter would appear to be fully justified.

Occasionally, when people are faced with the reality that the Air Force *is* withholding UFO information and *is* silencing witnesses, they ask, "well why couldn't they be a secret U.S. or Russian weapon?"

To answer this question, let's go back to the days of World War II, when by official records, UFOs paced, circled and outmaneuvered our fastest planes . . . and the enemy's. Observers included hundreds of pilots, bomber crewmen, air-base and carrier personnel, radar-operators, and other members of our armed forces. Signed, verified reports in NICAP files show UFO speeds of 3,000 m.p.h. or more. Nothing used by the warring nations even remotely approached such fantastic speeds and maneuvers.

After the war, long before the first primitive space experiments, official, verified UFO reports kept piling up. At White Sands Proving Ground, Navy scientists and technicians saw and tracked a UFO at 18,000 m.p.h., *in 1948!* In 1952, Air Force pilots, navigators and crewmen aboard a B-29 bomber saw and tracked formations of UFOs flying at 5,240 m.p.h., and also tracked a gigantic craft (apparently a carrier ship) at over 9,000 m.p.h. (This is from an official Air Force Intelligence report.) There have been hundreds of such reports, many of them before the first tiny Russian Sputnik.

Today, these same UFO operations continue, in our atmosphere, at such terrific speeds that any conventional aircraft or rocket would burn up from air friction. Massive verified evidence proves that some revolutionary force is involved in UFO propulsion and control . . . something we have not to date been able to duplicate.

If any of the warring nations had had such tremendously advanced devices in 1942-45, whoever possessed them could have ended the war summarily and controlled the world. If the U.S. or Russia had had such revolutionary craft after World War II, the possessor long ago would have been operating in space . . . not with tiny "capsules" but with huge UFO-type spacecraft. Neither we nor the Russians would have kept on spending billions on outmoded aircraft and rockets. The very idea is ridiculous . . . and

no such gigantic development could have been kept secret all these years.

Occasionally, an Echo satellite, a rocket launching or re-entry has caused mistaken UFO reports. So, occasionally, have balloons or meteors. This does not alter the basic facts: *no* earthmade device possibly can explain the UFO's speed or maneuverability in our atmosphere. This was true in World War II and it still is true today.

If UFOs had *not* been reported by pilots of scheduled airliners and military pilots in operation all over the globe, there might be some justification in writing off reports of ground observers as mistaken observations. For, if unknown objects are maneuvering in our skies, pilots would be among the most likely to see them. (Others whose professions cause them to spend many hours watching the skies, such as General Mills Corp. balloon trackers, also have reported numerous UFOs.)

Airline and military pilots are among the most experienced observers of the sky. Their profession requires them to spend hundreds of hours per year in the air. Few, if any, occupations require more practical knowledge of weather, other aircraft, and unusual sky activity. Undoubtedly, few groups of observers have seen more meteors or watched planets under a wider variety of sky conditions. In addition, professional pilots normally are trained in rapid identification of anything which may endanger a flight. Therefore, it is significant that airline and military pilots have reported a large number of totally unexplained UFO sightings.

Any group doing a scientific investigation of UFOs (such as the Condon group at the University of Colorado) could look to our pilots as a good, reliable source of UFO data. This data would be invaluable to such a study, but in recent years, this valuable source of UFO information is drying up. Both the Air Force and the airline companies have been discouraging pilots from making UFO reports. They have been ridiculed and made to seem incompetent . . . and sometimes they have been *ordered not to talk*. Little wonder, then, that they have stopped making UFO reports.

An example of an airline pilot being silenced is the case of Captain Peter Killian, an American Airline pilot. Captain Killian was one of several pilots who reported observing three UFOs above Pennsylvania on the night of February 24, 1959. (See "*The UFO Evidence*" for details of the sighting.) While traveling westward across the state, Captain Killian and the other pilots saw the UFOs flying a parallel course to the south. The Air Force later stated that the pilots had seen Air Force bombers refueling from a tanker aircraft. Several aspects of the Air Force handling of this case suggest a desire to explain it away, including issuance of typical counter-to-fact explanations.

Before any representative of the Air Force contacted Captain Killian to obtain his report, the Air Force first suggested he had been fooled by the belt of the constellation Orion seen through breaks in the overcast. (There was no overcast). This statement was issued from ATIC (Air Technical Intelligence Center) three days after the sighting. An

anonymous spokesman for the Air Force implied that UFO witnesses often proved to be drunks. (*N.Y. Herald-Tribune*; March 1, 1959) Here is an example of the ridicule to which pilots have been subjected for reporting UFOs.

On March 20th (more than three weeks after the sighting) the Air Force issued a statement from Washington alleging that the airline pilots had seen a refueling mission. (It would seem that it took the Air Force three weeks to locate some of its own planes).

When contacted by the press about the tanker explanation, Captain Killian gave a strong rebuttal: "If the Air Force wants to believe that, it can", Captain Killian said. "But I know what a B-47 looks like and I know what a KC-97 tanker looks like, and I know what they look like in operation at night. And that's not what I saw."

Later, the Air Force began circulating a copy of a statement (unsigned) which it alleges was obtained from Captain Killian by American Airlines. Part of this statement is as follows:

"The only possible explanation other than flying saucers could be a jet tanker fueling operation.

Never having witnessed refueling operation at night, I am not aware of the lighting of the jet tanker."

This statement is completely contrary to the previous statement, given to the press, wherein he stated: "I know what a KC-97 tanker looks like, and I know what they look like in operation at night."

It seems extremely unlikely that American Airlines would have gone to the trouble of having the statement drawn up and *not* have Captain Killian sign it.

In attempting to resolve the contradictions, NICAP telephoned Captain Killian. The NICAP Director was told Captain Killian had been instructed not to say any more about the sighting. The spokesman indicated that *Captain Killian was displeased about being silenced*, and felt his rights were being denied.

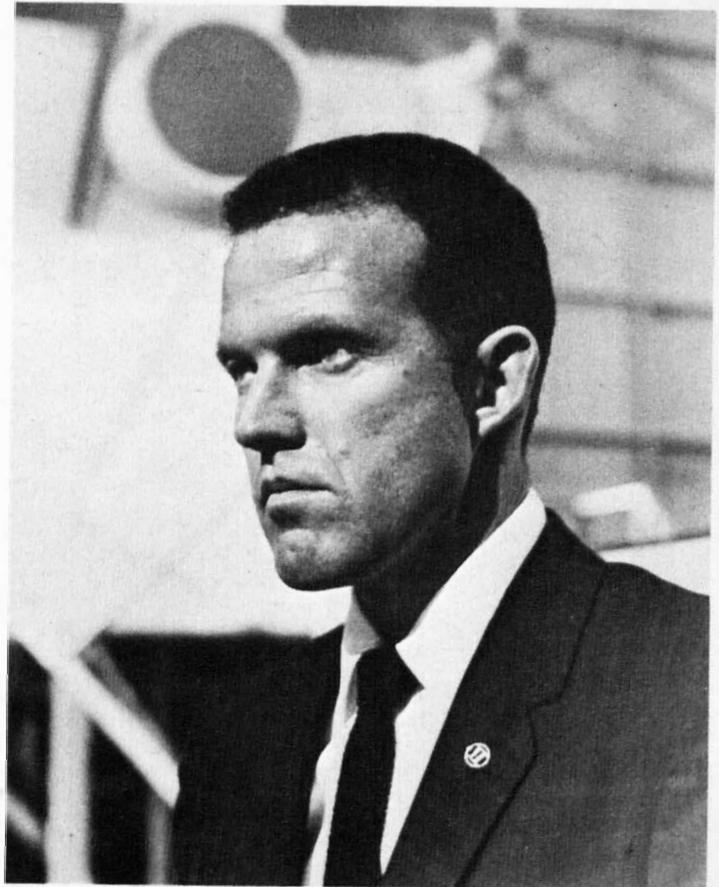
These "explanations" by the Air Force continue unabated. During a big wave of UFO sightings over Long Island, in New York State, a photographer for the *N.Y. Daily News*, and five Suffolk County policemen stood together and watched a multicolored light "far brighter than any star" moving slowly through the night sky. The light was first observed by Patrolman James Tate at 1:10 A.M., as he walked his beat in Patchogue, L.I. In glancing about he noticed "an extremely bright light beyond the tree tops."

"It was just to the left of a street lamp", he said, "and it was as bright as the street lamp." The light was not moving at the time and appeared to be far away. He said, "it was like no star I ever saw" and immediately summoned other policemen, who responded and confirmed Patrolman Tate's observations.

The photographer, James Mooney, was summoned and took a series of photographs. (See opening page photo)

A fifth witness, Detective Eugene Kliechlien said, "I thought it was funny at first and kidded Tate, but then I saw it on the way home."

He said that he had roused his wife and they had watched



Newsmen were instructed not to question Astronaut Cooper about greenish object seen over Australia.

through the picture window of their home in Patchogue for 90 minutes, until 3:30 A.M. "Then, I swear to God, it was joined by two other lights," he said.

This sighting occurred during the early morning hours of October 22, 1966. On November 1, 1966, the *N.Y. Times* quoted an Air Force spokesman at the Suffolk County Air Force Base, as knowing what the light in the sky actually was. The light which had darted back and forth, changed colors, and was, "as bright as a street light", has, said the Air Force man, "been *positively identified* as the star Sirius."

Later, when this writer asked the Air Force for its official evaluation of the photographs taken by the *Daily News* photographer, the Air Force replied, "the *News* photographer never submitted the negatives to the Air Force for evaluation, therefore no evaluation is possible." A further query, asking how then, could the object be "positively identified" as the star Sirius, has not been answered.

And so it is with the Air Force's statements on UFOs. Can we believe them? I'll let you make up your own mind, I've already made up mine.

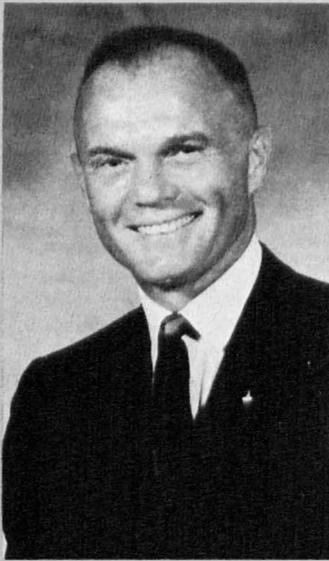
From The Astronauts

"During Col. John Glenn's visit to the Barbary Room he mentioned his feeling that certain reports of flying saucers are legitimate."

(Leonard Lyons column, The New York Post, Feb. 1, 1967)

Fireflies, Ice Crystals, and UFOs

By RALPH RANKOW



John H. Glenn



Malcolm S. Carpenter



James A. Lovell, Jr.



Frank Borman

■ On February 20, 1962, John Glenn became the first man from the United States to go into orbit around the Earth. It was a short flight, as space flights go, just three orbits.

Except for the "beautiful view" described by the jubilant astronaut from orbit, nothing out of the ordinary was expected to be seen. However, John Glenn returned from his flight with a story of seeing particles in space, which he called "fireflies." In the March 9, 1962 issue of *LIFE* Magazine, John Glenn was quoted as follows:

"The strangest sight of all came with the very first ray of sunrise as I was crossing the Pacific toward the U.S. I was checking the instrument panel and when I looked back out the window, I thought for a minute that I must have tumbled up-side-down and was looking at a new field of stars. I checked my instruments to make sure I was right-side-up. Then I looked again. There, spread out as far as I could see, were literally *thousands* of tiny luminous objects that glowed in the black sky like fireflies. I was riding slowly through them, and the sensation was like walking backwards through a pasture where someone had waved a wand and made all the fireflies stop right where they were and glow steadily. They were *greenish yellow* in color, and they appeared to be about six to ten feet apart. I seemed to be passing through them at a speed of from three to five miles an hour. They were all around me, and those nearest the capsule would occasionally move across the windows as if I had slightly interrupted their flow. On the next pass I turned the capsule around so that I was looking right into the flow, and though I could see far fewer of them in the light of the rising sun, they were still there. Watching them come toward me, *I felt certain* they were not caused by anything emanating from the capsule. I thought perhaps I'd stumbled into the lost patch of needles the Air Force had tried to set up in orbit for communications purposes. But I could think of no reason why needles should glow like fireflies, nor did they look like needles. As far as I know, the true identity of these particles is still a mystery."

Three months after John Glenn's flight in his "Friendship 7," the United States sent up Astronaut M. Scott Carpenter in a capsule he named, "Aurora 7." This also was a short, 3 orbit flight. While in orbit, Carpenter radioed that he "sees John Glenn's fireflies." What was more, Carpenter took some photographs of them. (See photo pg. 23)

Carpenter called them ice crystals, coming from the spacecraft. NASA stated that he knocked on the side of the

spacecraft and these small particles *flew off*, apparently ice that formed on the outside.

John Glenn was asked about this explanation, but he steadfastly stuck to his statement that they were not caused by anything emanating from the capsule. He pointed out that he saw them coming *towards him* as he traveled through them. There are other arguments which would tend to support Glenn's statement and dispute Carpenter's "ice crystal" explanation.

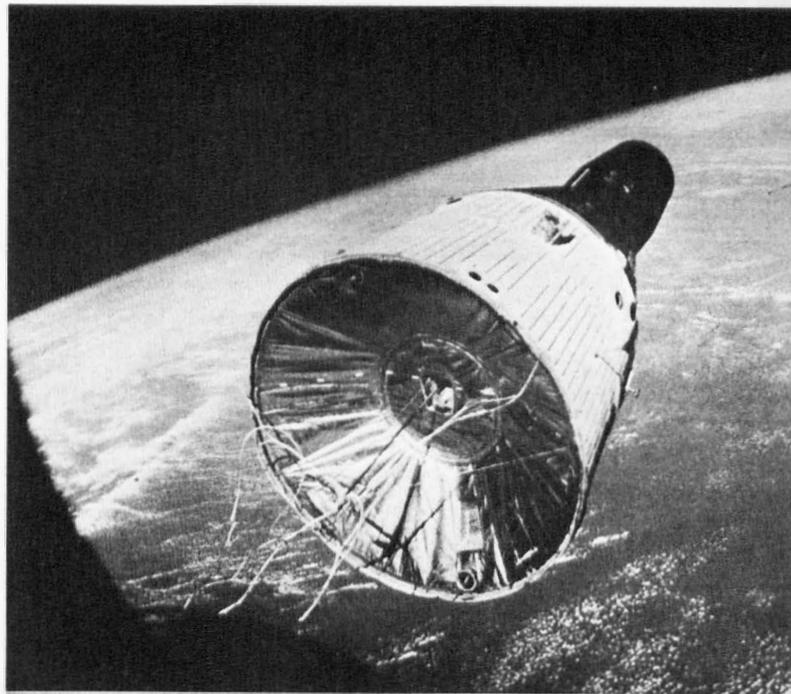
If ice were somehow able to form on the outside of the spacecraft (and it is difficult to imagine how this would happen in the vacuum of space), then it would be reasonable to assume that it would form on all of the space vehicles that this country has put into orbit.

Having examined many photographs of space vehicles *in orbit*, which show the outer surface in great detail, it is interesting to note that none show anything on the surface which looks like frost, ice *or anything else*. Furthermore, none of the astronauts who have gone outside the spacecraft on "space-walks," has ever reported ice, frost or any other type of particle clinging to outer surface.

In view of this, we may well wonder what caused NASA, Carpenter, or both, to decide that these particles were ice or were even emanating from the space vehicle at all. John Glenn described them as greenish yellow in color. This certainly doesn't sound like ice particles. Glenn also pointed out that he was looking right into the flow of the particles, watching them come *towards him*. This doesn't sound as though they had their origin with the space craft. Glenn stated unequivocally, "I felt certain they were not caused by anything emanating from the capsule."

Until NASA can *prove* that these objects are ice crystals, John Glenn's positive statements must stand. For whatever its reasons, it would seem that NASA is not interested in public discussions over unknown particles in space.

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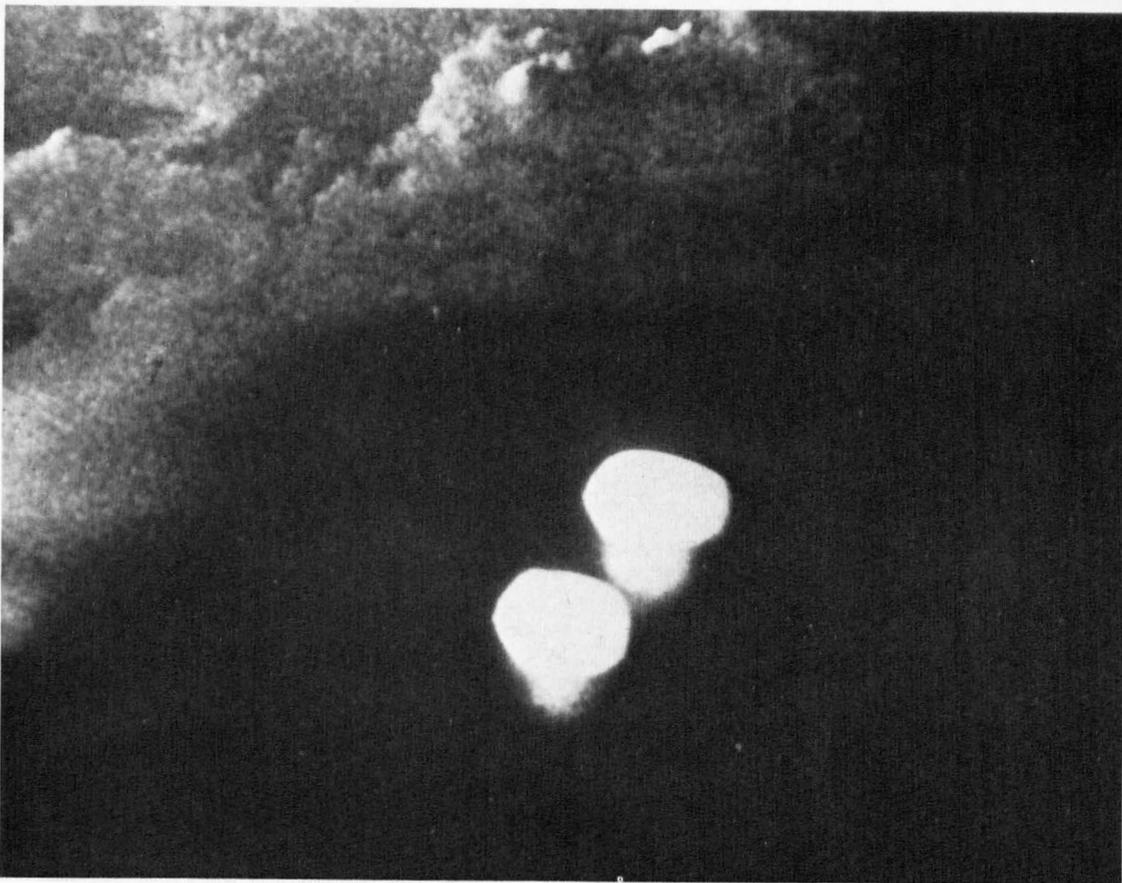
No sign of ice on space photo of Gemini 7 supports Glenn's belief that objects weren't from craft.

Called "fireflies" by Glenn, "ice crystals," by Carpenter, the phenomenon that accompanied both astronauts on their space trips show up clearly in this photo from Aurora 7, released by NASA

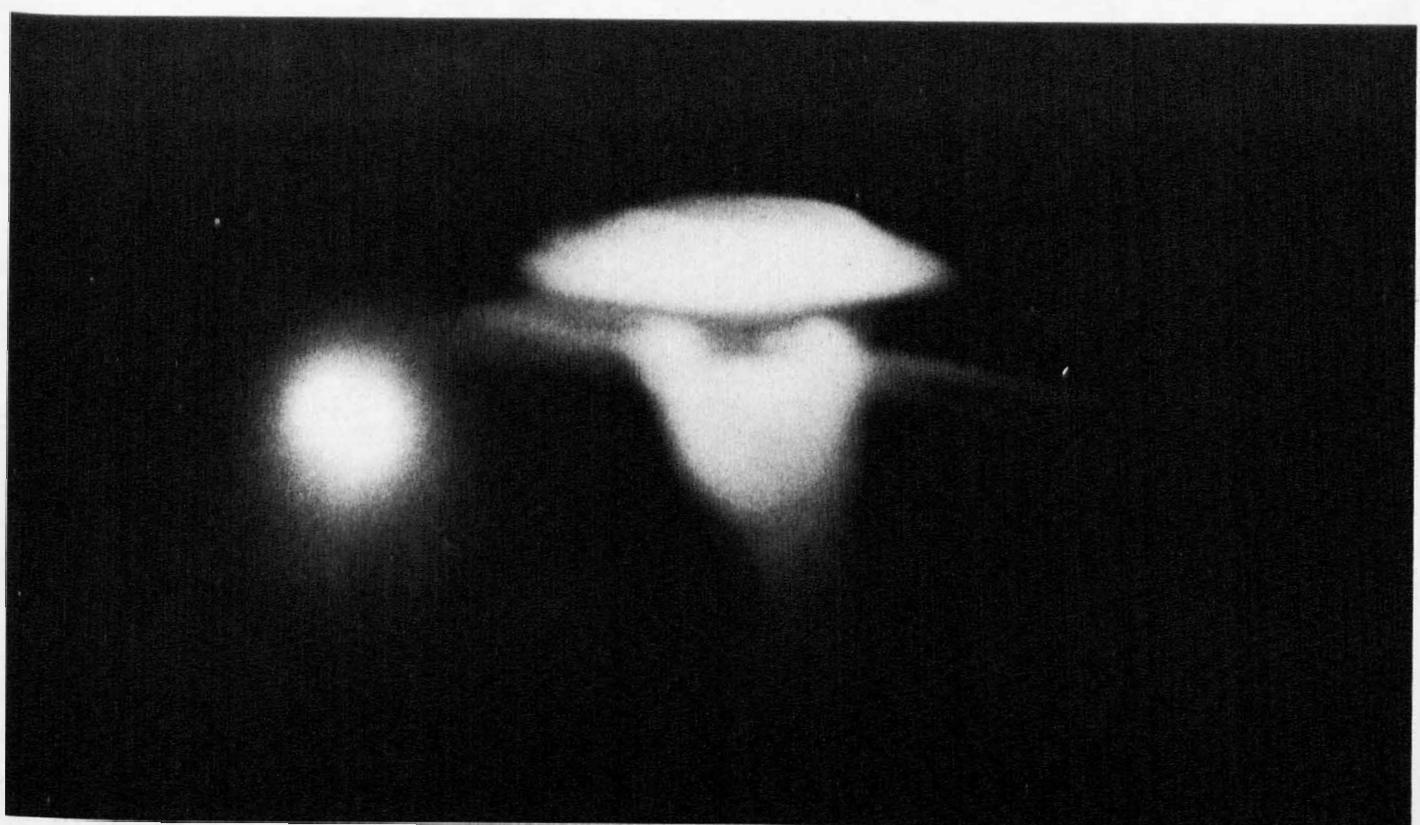




*Photograph of Earth
taken by Astronauts
Borman and Lovell
on Gemini 7 Flight
was released by NASA
with no mention of
twin ovals with
glowing undersides.*



Enlargement of the brilliant ovals emphasizes glowing area which, on the color film, was blue in color. Note similarity to photo of UFO taken by Pennsylvania youth in 1965 (Below.)



Considered by NICAP investigator to be one of the most valid UFO photos on record, this elliptical object, with tail, was bright white, brighter than the Moon (at far left).

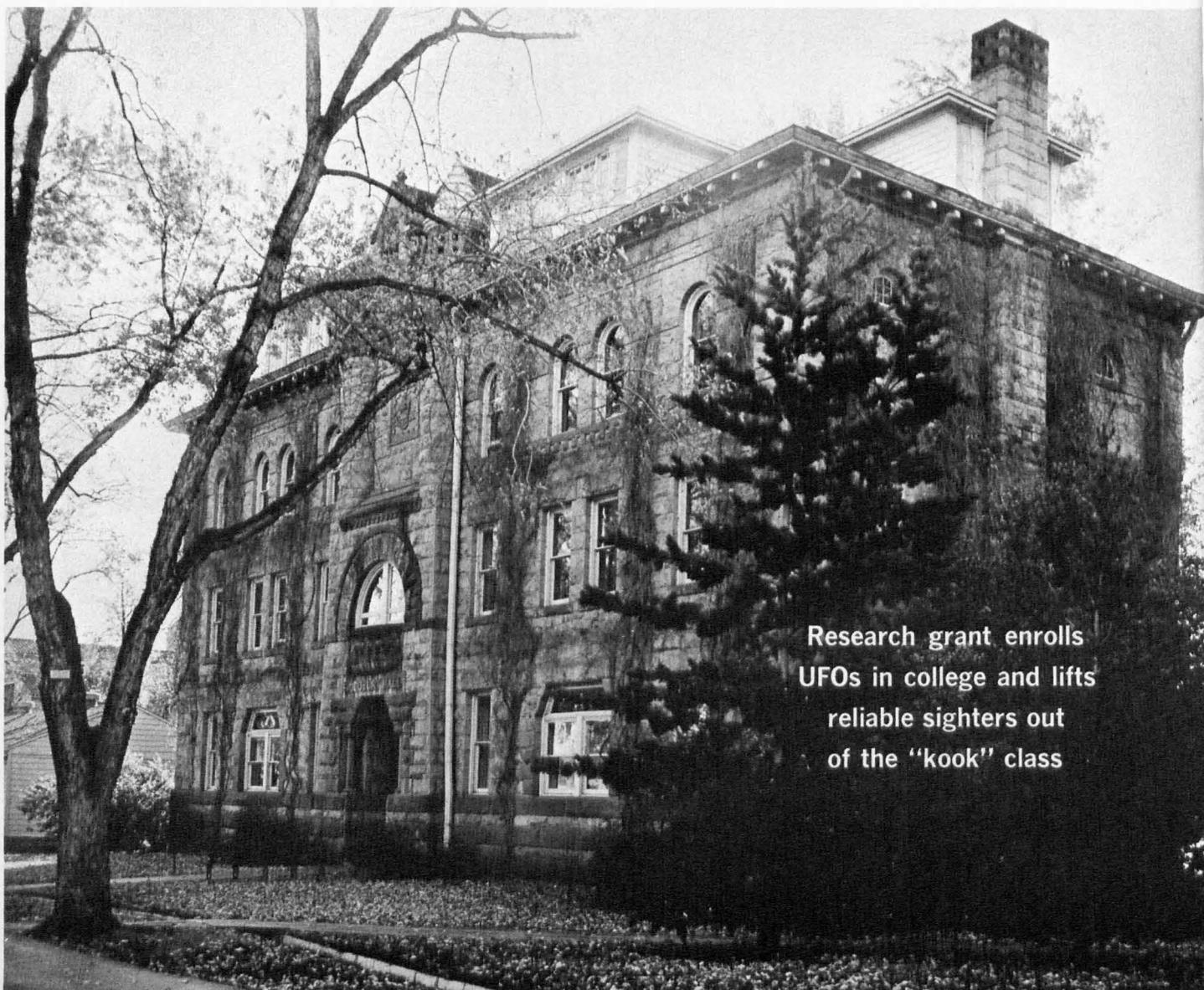
A Cloak Of Respectability: \$313,000

By LUKE FROST

■ In the past, anyone who reported a UFO ran the risk of being tagged a "kook." Today, with the recent launching of the government subsidized research center at the University of Colorado, such a report is considered a major scientific endeavor. But this transition from kook to contributor has not developed quickly or easily.

It has consumed almost 20 years and a total of approximately 11,000 reported sightings of UFOs. In addition, it has taken public interest and a clamor so noisy that it couldn't be ignored in the halls of Congress.

The UFO "problem"—or "question"—first was recognized officially in the late 1940s, almost two decades ago. At that time the U. S. Air Force, bending to public pressure, established what later became Project Blue Book at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.



Research grant enrolls
UFOs in college and lifts
reliable sighters out
of the "kook" class

Ironically, CU's oldest building quarters one of its most advanced scientific projects.

For a branch of the American Armed Forces noted for its flamboyancy, the Air Force devoted precious little attention to the UFO investigation. The Project Blue Book staff at Wright-Patterson, for instance, consisted only of a major, a lieutenant and a secretary—none of whom had any particular interest or training in the UFO field.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, the distinguished scientist picked to head the new UFO investigation from Boulder, said of the Project Blue Book probe:

"For one reason or another, (it) was not in great depth."

Hired early in the Project Blue Book study as scientific consultant and special UFO investigator for the Air Force, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center and chairman of the department of astronomy at Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., became increasingly critical of the Project Blue Book operation.

UFO investigations by the Air Force, he said recently, were inadequate. And the whole project simply wasn't equal to the UFO problem.

Dr. Hynek, however, had something interesting to say about the approximate 11,000 UFO sightings reported to Project Blue Book. Most of the UFO sightings, he said, were understandable—"usual things seen under unusual or surprising circumstances." But about 5 per cent of the UFO sightings were "different."

These were the sightings that were neither understandable nor easily explainable.

It was this "different" 5 per cent—1 of every 20 reported UFO sightings—that tantalized Americans. Complaints poured in, both from respected scientists and from persons who knew nothing about UFOs.

They wanted to know whether these objects scooting across the skies really *were* unexplainable, or whether the Air Force was keeping secrets.

By 1965, the Air Force director of information, Major General E. B. Lebailly, had a bellyful of UFOs. He asked for help.

Apparently for two reasons, he recommended that a private unit, divorced from the Air Force, be set up to investigate UFO sightings. The reasons:

—He wanted to eliminate criticism of the Air Force stemming from growing allegations that the service was hiding information about UFOs.

—He wanted to stop rumors that the Air Force was engaged in super-secret development of strange spaceships designed for air-to-air combat in outer space.

As General Lebailly was pressing for aid, there were other developments in Washington. Most spectacular of these was an open denouncement of the Air Force in the House of Representatives by Gerald Ford, Republican Congressman from Michigan.

Ford was joined in his Air Force denouncement by Democrats and fellow Republicans. The result was a hearing, in April of 1966, of the House of Representatives' Armed Services Committee. The subject of the hearing: UFO investigative procedures used by the Air Force.

Putting everything together, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board recommended—to the Air Force—that an independent UFO investigation unit be established. The

board said it didn't for a moment believe that UFOs represented visitations from other worlds, or that UFOs constituted a threat to America's security. But an independent investigation would take the UFO monkey off the back of the Air Force, relieving it of responsibility and criticism.

There was one other thing:

The independent probe should be conducted by scientists—not by someone off the street looking for work.

The Air Force swung its radar across the country, seeking a university with sufficient stature to guarantee public confidence. Finally, after contacting several universities, it settled on the University of Colorado.

And the scientist picked to head the investigation was Dr. Condon, the internationally-known theoretical physicist who helped develop the atomic bomb, who later—from 1945 to 1951—was director of the National Bureau of Standards, and who at the time he was selected was a professor of physics and astrophysics at CU and a fellow of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics.

Disclosure of the new UFO probe and the fact that it would be handled out of CU was made in a copyrighted story in *The Denver Post* of Thursday, October 6, 1966. The official announcement of the contract-signing wasn't made, however, until the following day—Friday, October 7. Announcing the contract in Washington, Air Force Secretary Harold Brown said:

"We are more than pleased to be able to place this grant with respected individuals in a university of such high standing in the scientific community."

The no-strings-attached contract called for a 15-month UFO probe by CU. The cost was set at \$313,000. Under the agreement, CU agreed to investigate and analyze phenomena associated with UFO sightings and to make recommendations on the Air Force's methods of investigating and evaluating UFO reports. There would be no censorship, and the CU findings probably would be reviewed by no less a distinguished body than the National Academy of Science.

Dr. Condon, 64, a friendly, squat one-time newspaperman, was delighted with the project. He couldn't devote all his time to the UFO probe, but he would be the project's "scientific director."

Named full-time "project coordinator" was Robert J. Low, the thin, lantern-jawed assistant dean of the CU Graduate School.

Low and the UFO staff would work out of venerable Woodbury Hall, while Dr. Condon maintained his office in the nearby JILA building.

Secretary Brown pointed out in his contract announcement that CU was located in Boulder, at the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains, along with the famous National Center for Atmospheric Research and the research headquarters of the Environmental Science Services.

"These organizations specialize in research on the properties of man's natural environment, including, in particular, the physical characteristics of the atmosphere and near-space mediums," Brown said.

Those organizations should, the Air Force secretary said, be of tremendous help to the UFO investigators.

continued on next page

UFO skeptics—and there are some—snickered at the entry of an institution of higher learning into the UFO field.

"The next thing you know, they'll be giving degrees at CU in flying saucer chasing," a bartender quipped to a patron after Brown's announcement.

But there also were persons happy about the CU contract.

Generally, the scientific world was elated about the entrance of university scientists into the UFO world. Between 300 and 400 letters—many of them from members of the nation's academic community, and many of them from persons wanting jobs or to assist the program in some way, poured into Dr. Condon's office. Speaking of these letters, Dr. Condon said:

"The important thing is that a lot of people in both the physical and psychological sciences in other universities are interested. There is no tendency to ridicule the project at that level."

Dr. Hynek, who came to Boulder to confer with the Condon-Low team, said launching of the probe by a university showed that "a very definite scientific respectability" had at last been given the UFO riddle. He couldn't be happier.

Dr. Condon and Low immediately began to assess the manpower needs of their investigation. One thing was certain: Anyone who worked in the probe would have to be *interested* in UFOs, and would have to want to solve the mystery regardless of what the solution might turn out to be.



Dr. Edward U. Condon, scientific director of new project, wants an informed public.

It was pointed out that the CU investigation wasn't replacing Project Blue Book. Instead, the CU probe would supplement the Air Force program. Its scope would be wider and in greater depth, but it wouldn't kill off Project Blue Book.

Air Force UFO files would be available to the CU team. Also—and even though the Air Force was to maintain a strict "hands off" policy in shaping the independent investigation—Air Force personnel could be utilized in the CU probe.

Initially, because of this availability of Air Force personnel, plans called for investigative teams to be stationed at various Air Force bases around the U. S. These teams would be on constant alert, ready to move in immediately on any reported UFO sighting in their area. The information they gathered then would be relayed to Boulder for analysis.

These plans were to undergo drastic change.

After studying Project Blue Book reports, Dr. Condon agreed with the Air Force findings that 95 per cent of the reported UFO sightings could be laid to manifestations of natural phenomena. He felt, though, that these should be explained—in detail and in public.

"What can be learned from the UFO project can make valuable contributions to knowledge of atmospheric effects and of people's behavior when observing them under unusual conditions," he said.

"The fact that 95 per cent of the UFO reports are relatively easily identified as having been caused by well-known natural phenomena clearly indicates an appalling lack of public understanding of such phenomena. This calls for correction by improved teaching about these things.

"In earlier times whole populations were terrified by the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses. Now that we fully understand them, we enjoy seeing them.

"It is still true that most of us have an unpleasant reaction to natural phenomena that we do not understand, which ranges in individual cases from mild emotional discomfort to that of abject fright and terror. Records of past UFO reports give many examples of this.

"Therefore, we will be doing a great public service if we can, by teaching, improve public understanding to the point where many of the things now seen and reported as UFOs become as fully understood as eclipses and as fully enjoyed by witnesses as eclipses are.

"By so doing we might reduce by 95 per cent the number of such reports needing attention, and thus free the available effort to concentrate on the 1 in 20 reports that are more difficult to explain."

Dr. Condon also pounded at the need for UFO reports from qualified observers, particularly airline pilots who, by the nature of their work, are professionally adept at making air-to-air estimates of speed and other factors important in the investigation of UFOs.

"It's quite clear from conversations I've had," he said, "that an awful lot of people did not report it (a UFO) because they did not want to get put down as a little bit off."

Speaking of pilots, Dr. Condon said that in past years, if they reported a UFO, they were "subjected to real ridicule and scorn" and were "put down as persons of doubtful emotional stability."

He made it plain that he wanted this "kook" image, built up over the years of UFO reporters, to end.

Dr. Condon also rebuffed Air Force critics: "If the Air Force is out to delude us, perhaps they can do it. But I don't think their intention is to set out to deceive us."

As the weeks zipped by, the CU investigative staff was set up from Woodbury Hall. At this writing, there are 13 persons in the UFO unit, including eight investigators. Besides Dr. Condon and Low, these investigators are:

Dr. Stuart W. Cook, chairman of the CU psychology department; Dr. David Saunders, a CU psychology professor; Dr. Michael Wertheimer, also a CU psychology professor; Dr. Franklin Roach, an astrophysicist on leave from the Environmental Science Services; Dr. William Blumen, a visiting assistant professor of astrogeophysics at CU, and Dr. Joseph H. Rush of the High Altitude Observatory of the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

The UFO staff also includes three graduate CU students, two in psychology, one in English, and two secretaries.

In the process of being hired is an editor. Filling this job will bring the staff to a total of 14.

To date, a primary problem of the scientists has been determining what to look for in checking a reported UFO sighting. Much of the information, naturally, will come from the person or persons reporting the UFO. So the interviewing of the UFO viewers is considered of prime importance.

Also, there must be a pattern of sameness established in the interviews so that differences, and similarities, in separate UFO sightings won't be missed.

Heavy emphasis will be placed on psychological studies of the UFO reporter to determine behavioral factors that might produce unwarranted UFO reports.

If one person comes up with several UFO sightings, for instance, he'll undergo a thorough psychological grilling.

It was in generating the UFO interview forms and the lines of questioning to be followed that the CU scientists decided to change the method of UFO investigation.

Instead of working through teams stationed around the U. S., Low said, the scientists will operate "pretty much" from CU—flying via commercial airlines from Denver's Stapleton International Airport to the scenes of UFO sightings.

There, the scientists will make their own on-the-spot investigations.

The reason for this switch, Low said, is that it "took so much time" to set the investigative standards. Training other persons around the country to look for what CU wants would require additional time—and the CU scientists believe now they can do the job faster by doing it themselves.

One problem faced by the investigators is slicing the time gap between the sighting of the UFO and being told about it. Low already has conferred with officials of the *Associated Press* and *The Denver Post* to see if this time



Formerly assistant dean of CU's Graduate School, Robert J. Low is program's coordinator.

gap can be reduced, thus speeding the investigation.

Another problem is telling the public what they are doing, and any results of their investigations. Under consideration now is a monthly press conference. This would keep the public informed and at the same time would relieve Dr. Condon and Low from an almost constant barrage of questions from newspaper, television, radio and magazine reporters.

The CU investigators are receiving 25 to 30 letters a week now involving their UFO work. About half of these are from students from across the country, requesting information for school papers.

"We thought we would be receiving a lot of phone calls from citizens," one aide said, "but we haven't. We're surprised about that."

Letters received run the gamut from serious reports and questions to the occult. In the latter category, one writer told Dr. Condon and his investigators that a saucer from another planet was going to land in the U. S., and pinpointed the time and place.

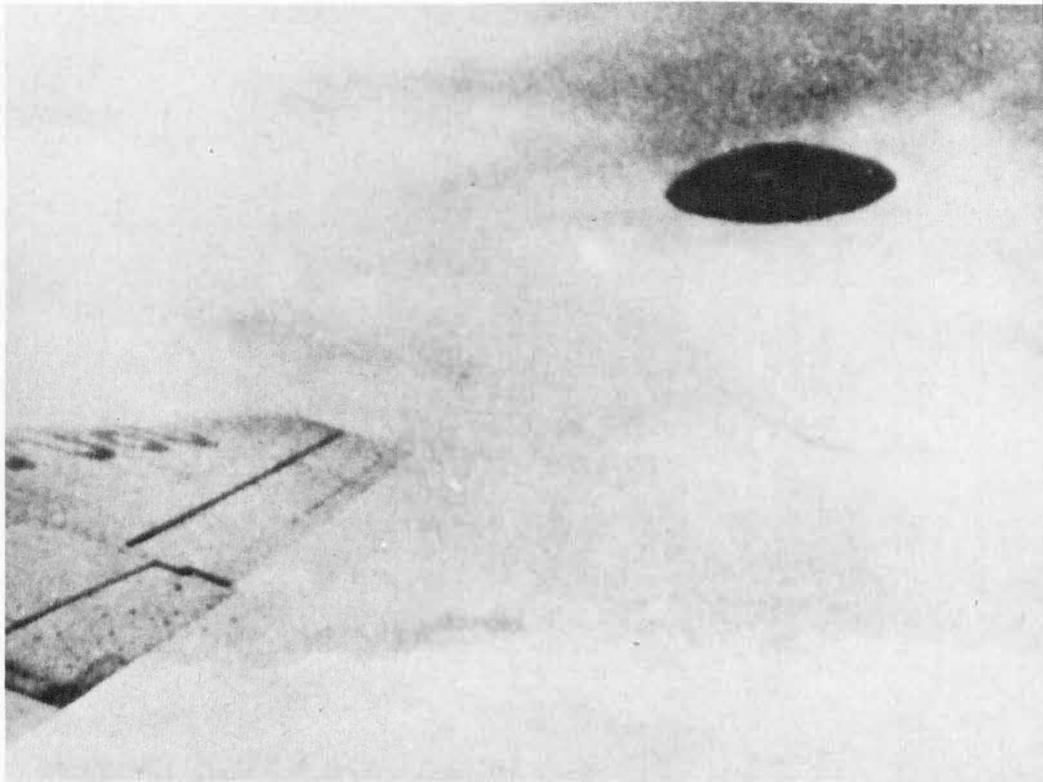
The letter was answered, and the date of the "landing" marked on the calendar.

So far, the CU investigators have made two flights to check UFO reports. No results have been announced at this writing.

Dr. Condon admits that the mystery of the UFOs may still be unsolved after the CU probe is finished.

"But it'll be unexplained after some very sincere efforts," he says.

Object photographed from window of commercial airliner by reputable businessman on trip over northern Mexico, December, 1965. Afraid he would be called a nut and might lose his job, he released the photos to magazine Mexico This Month on condition his name would not be used. Rash of similar sightings later in Mexico reduced chances of ridicule. (Photo from APRO)



■ The flurry of excitement that accompanied several recent UFO sightings has developed into a storm that has swept up avid camera buffs and resulted in a mish-mash of photographs some of which look disturbingly authentic and some of which may be attributed to "iris image" or wishful thinking. One of the most interesting and thought provoking of these appears at top of this page.

Unaware until he developed negative that he had snapped a UFO, an Ellwood City, Pa., math teacher, trying for shot of milk cans at Lawrence County Farm show grounds, rejects suggestion that hexagonal object is result of "iris image" from faulty lens.



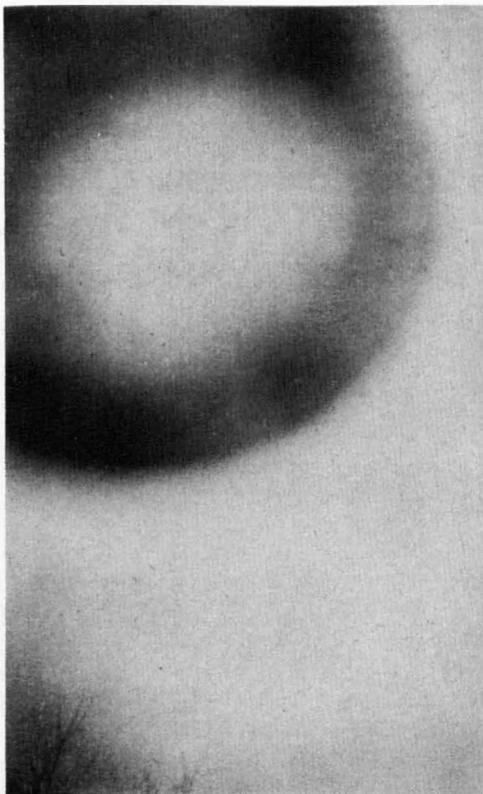
AS WE SAW IT



This flaming object was seen by hundreds in the Northeast on night of April 26, 1966, and was caught on film by a 14-year-old youth in backyard of his home in Utica, N. Y.



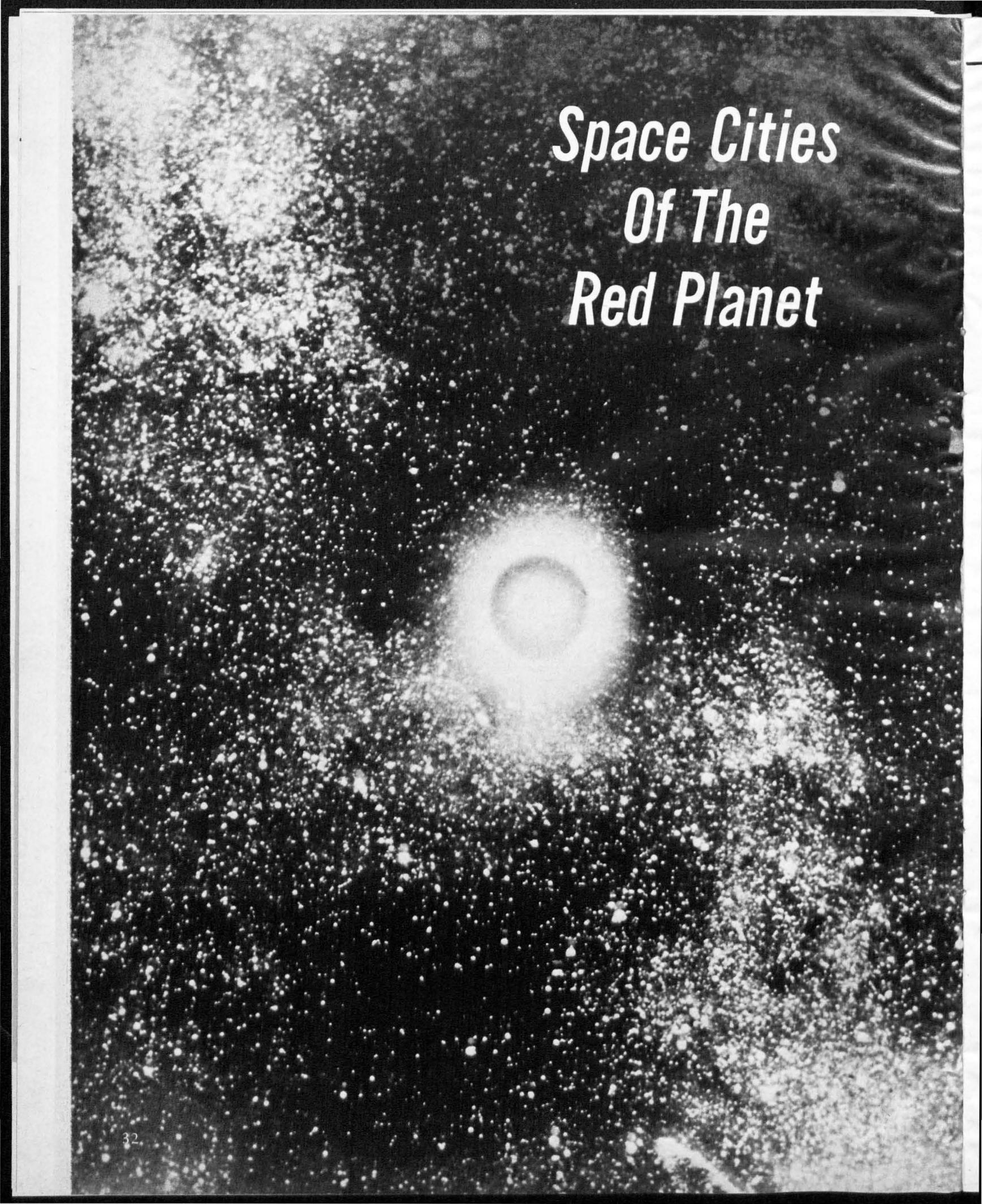
Canadian-Pacific Air line crew with sketch of UFO that paced them for 2 minutes on Lima-Mexico City flight. "Foreign to pilots . . . maneuvering at speeds beyond capabilities of the human body."



"Noiseless, 25 feet wide, black and white with shiny coil around top" was description given by two 14-year-old boys who claim they took this photo of object hovering 100 ft. above trees in North Westminster, Vt., area.



Photo taken several years ago in West New York, N.J., by Bert Bula, using old-fashioned folding camera. (Photo from files of August Roberts who says it could be faked with modern camera, but would be difficult to do with camera used by Bula.)



*Space Cities
Of The
Red Planet*

DO THE "TIN" MOONS OF MARS HOUSE LIFE?

■ Before Project Apollo got off the ground five Terrans were killed in two almost predictable tragedies. Everyone seemed to know it would happen—eventually. But the chilling fact is that nobody thought our astronauts would die on the ground.

Still . . . we're heading for the Moon, the first step in *Genus Terran's* exploration of space (and speculating on contact with otherworld life and intelligence). After the first few lunar landings NASA will be at the crossroads of a major decision. "Where do we go from there—Mars, Venus—the moons of Jupiter or Saturn?"

At the moment it seems thumbs up for Mars. *It's virtually certain that Mars, Saturn and probably Venus are inhabited!*

Top NASA officials hope to put about one hundred million dollars into a post-Apollo instrumented soft landing on the Red Planet. Yet in this one geographical area of the planet Earth which we call America, voices of protest already are being raised: Is it worth it? How many billions of dollars will it cost? How many human lives will it require?

Regardless of how you look at it, the expense seems prohibitive, even for a wealthy nation such as the United States. The only logical solution will be a global space effort; eventually we will land on the planets as *Terrans*—Americans, Russians, British, Chinese, Africans, et al. It is the only conceivable way to get about it.

Mars once had, and may still have, a greatly advanced technological society—with space travel and mighty engines to explore the solar system. This, when Earthmen still were running around wearing animal skins! The evidence for this comes from what some might consider unorthodox sources. Yet the primary source is Nature herself.

Anything that can happen, anything that is possible, necessarily conforms to the Laws of the Universe—whether we understand or have discovered those laws or not. In other words, anything that exists is permitted to exist by certain Universal Laws. Billions of life forms exist on this Earth—including man—and human subjective consciousness. Is it not folly to presume that life and consciousness is not duplicated throughout the Galaxy—the whole Universe?

This is perfectly logical, and logic is a perfectly valid method of seeking truth. It isn't, however, *evidence*. The reason why Mars, Saturn and probably Venus support life is based upon solid, material evidence. The evidence is as follows:

Quietly, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as well as the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the American National Academy of Sciences, and a large number of world-renowned astronomers and astrophysicists are convinced (though not just satisfied) that *Life exists on Mars!* They are further convinced that huge, city-size

space platforms have been orbiting the Red Planet for many thousands of years! The Martians had mastered space travel long before anything like real civilization ever appeared on Earth.

The "space cities" of Mars are its so-called "moons": Phobos and Deimos. An exotic mystery has shrouded these two satellites since they were discovered by American astronomer Asaph Hall in 1877.

Over one hundred and fifty years *before* their discovery, the moons of Mars were described in exact detail (and given the names Hall subsequently gave them); their precise speeds, distances from Mars and motion were reported by the Dean of St. Patricks, better known as Jonathan Swift, the author of "*Gulliver's Travels*"—in 1726.

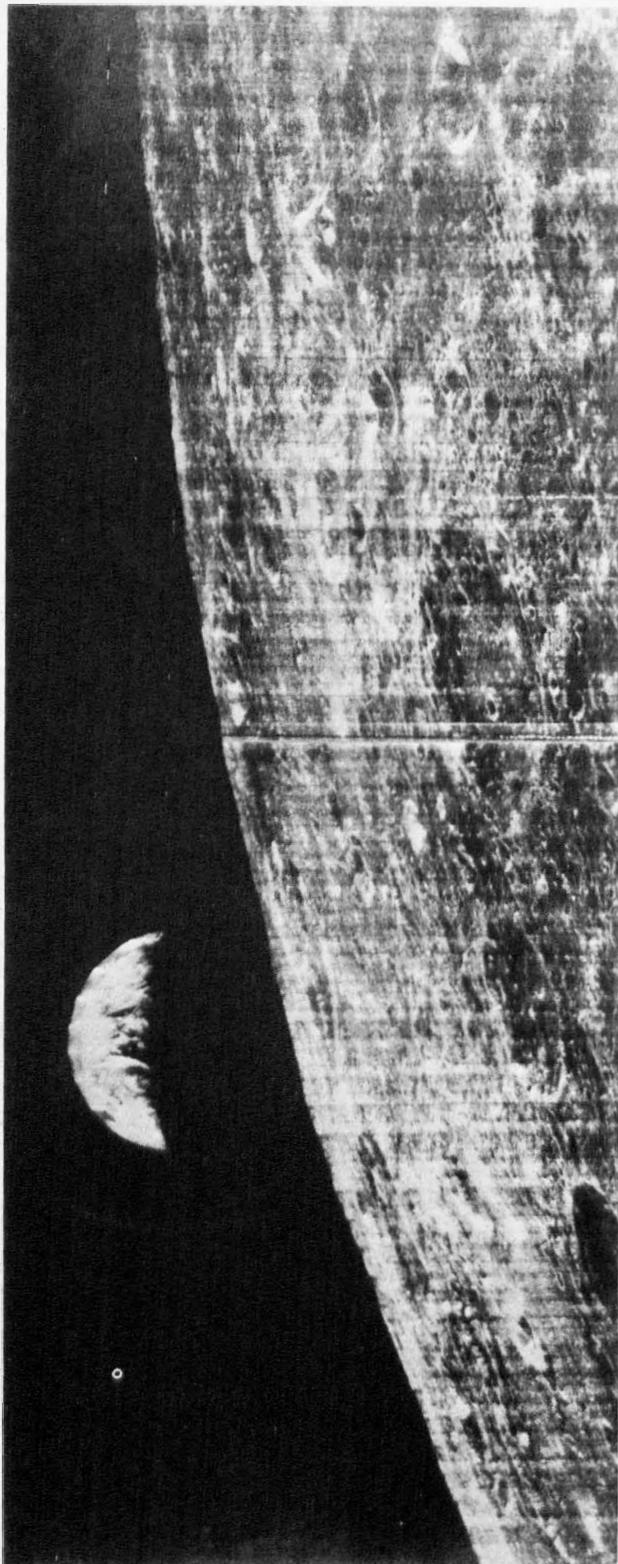
In "*An Account of Four Voyages Into Several Remote Regions of the World*," Swift wrote: ". . . certain astronomers . . . spend the greatest part of their lives in observing the celestial bodies, which they do by the assistance of glasses, far excelling ours in goodness. For, although their largest telescopes do not exceed three feet, they magnify much more than those of a hundred with us, and shew the stars with greater clearness. This advantage hath enabled them to extend their discoveries much farther than our astronomers in Europe. They have made a catalogue of ten thousand fixed stars, whereas the largest of ours do not contain above one third part of that number." (*Now here is the uncanny prediction*) "They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or Satellites, which revolve about Mars; whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half; so that the squares of their periodical times, are very near in the same proportion with the cubes of their distance from the center of Mars; which evidently shews them to be governed by the same Law of Gravitation that influences the other heavenly bodies . . ."

How could Dean Jonathan Swift have guessed at the existence of these trabants? How could he have known that their orbital periods were measured in *hours* instead of months or years? This was considered utterly incredible a century and a half before the discovery of Phobos and Deimos; the latter orbits Mars in *less than a third* of the time it takes for Mars to rotate *once* on its axis. According to all the known laws of astrophysics, such a thing is flatly impossible! Inasmuch as the material composing natural satellites was once formed from the parent planet it *cannot* spin faster than its primary, yet this is exactly what Deimos does. How could Swift have known this?

He said his information came from ancient astrological texts which apparently were no longer in existence by the time Asaph Hall discovered Phobos and Deimos. Is it possible that knowledge of the Martian satellites was standard among astronomers thousands of years ago?

Another amazing fact is that ancient astronomical calendars giving the exact speeds and positions of the known planets were woven into brilliantly colored, time-resistant pictographs by the ancient Amerindians, notably the Az-

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Visible crescent of Earth (L) taken by *Lunar 1* when 745 miles above Moon, shows us as cloud covered and seemingly impenetrable as Venus.

tees. These "ephemerides" as they are called by astronomers, were buried as long ago as 1050 B.C. in tombs and temples. Many of them clearly showed an astronomer gazing through a long tubular or cylindrical device. It hardly seems possible that the object could have been anything but a telescope, however rudimentary it may have been. Similar reports of astounding archeological "imponderables" are forever being discovered all over the world. For example, on Easter Sunday morning in 1900 a naked Greek sponge diver slipped into the Mediterranean with iron weights in both hands; the weights being tied to oarlocks with long ropes for later recovery.

Under sixty feet of clear blue water he caught a glimpse of something unnatural—metallic—maybe brass or copper. It took two more dives to dislodge the object, but the third time he broke the surface, the Greek was clutching a rusted but still recognizable gear-driven, high-precision model of the solar system—an object of such mystery that it was destined to gather sixty years of dust in the British Museum. This, because experts of the day simply figured it was some kind of sextant or armillary that had dropped off a sailing ship not long before the Greek diver had found it.

The tacit agreement of the authorities was that it *had* to be of recent origin because everybody after the Greeks of Socrates' time had forgotten that the Earth was a spheroid moving in a westward orbit around the Sun—just as Greek shepherds forgot who built the once-great temples.

But then Dr. Derek J. Price of Cambridge University came along and undertook a very careful study of this "wonder of the 19th Century" in 1959. The tests he conducted were announced as conclusive evidence that the mechanical solar system model was *thousands* of years old!

"Finding a thing like this," he exclaimed, "is like finding a supersonic jet passenger plane in King Tut's tomb!"

Some experts flatly refused to believe that any ancient people, however advanced, could have deduced the motions of the solar system, much less built a working mechanical model, driven by an intricate set of precisely intermeshing gears that moved tiny planets around the central Sun with such fantastic accuracy.

If the Aztec astronomers had telescopes, it is a fair assumption that the more advanced Egyptian, Chaldean and Sumerians had similar instruments.

Even if the theory advanced in Immanuel Velikovsky's "*Worlds In Collision*" is accurate—that Mars swung into a fantastically elongated perigee (closest Earth approach) twenty seven centuries ago—and was close enough for Mars to cover the sky with its terrifying blood-red countenance, the two "moons" of Mars *still* could not have been seen with the unaided eye; telescopes would have been necessary to detect an object five or ten miles in diameter at that distance because Mars could not have come within the area described by the Law of Roche's Limit (2.44 times the radius of the planet) and survive a fatal breakup.

But Mars does exist today, gutted and crater-marked just as Velikovsky predicted it was back in the 1940s before

the Mariner pictures proved him correct. And since Mars exists, it obviously survived the interplanetary holocaust which a growing number of planetary physicists agree could indeed have happened.

Velikovsky states that Homer and Virgil knew that Phobos and Deimos existed, and that their knowledge of this fact was derived from ancient astrological records and reports. Anything as small as five miles in diameter would have come in much closer than our Moon in order to be visible—even with good rudimentary telescopes—from the Earth. If this actually did happen, then Mars and its two satellites must have come many times closer to the Earth than the Moon is today!

According to the Law of Roche's Limit, Mars could well have approached to within 10,000 miles of the Earth! But it would have raised enormous tides in the seas and the atmosphere—volcanic eruptions beyond anything we know today, earthquakes of unprecedented violence, an exchange of interplanetary electrical charges that would have fried entire ancient cities alive!

According to legend and what is left of the records, this is exactly what did happen. It would not, however, have broken up the Earth or Mars. The Law of Roche's Limit states that one planetary body cannot approach to within 2.44 times the radius of another without breaking into tiny pieces by the immense magnetic pull. The rings of Saturn are within Roche's Limit; Saturn's moons are outside Roche's Limit. The diameter of Mars is 4,213 miles; its radius is half that; 2.44 times the radius of Mars is about 5,000 miles and since the radius of Earth is about double that of Mars, the two planets could once have approached to within ten thousand miles and survived the near-collision!

Velikovsky reports that Venus was previously ejected from the gaseous atmosphere of Jupiter, orbited the solar system for a few centuries as a brilliant comet, then headed off the collision of Mars as the Red Planet came into its super-perigee.

He accurately predicted the temperature of Venus to be about 800° Centigrade instead of being a cold world as astronomers had believed always. The Mariner Venus probe proved him out on that one, too. Venus was always thought to be totally invisible underneath an all-covering blanket of clouds. However, this is exactly how the Earth looked in pictures taken from the vicinity of the Moon by Lunar Orbiter. (See photo). Other photographs taken by the Applications Technology Satellite from a height of 22,000 miles show that Earth looks just as cloudy and impenetrable as Venus appears through telescopes.

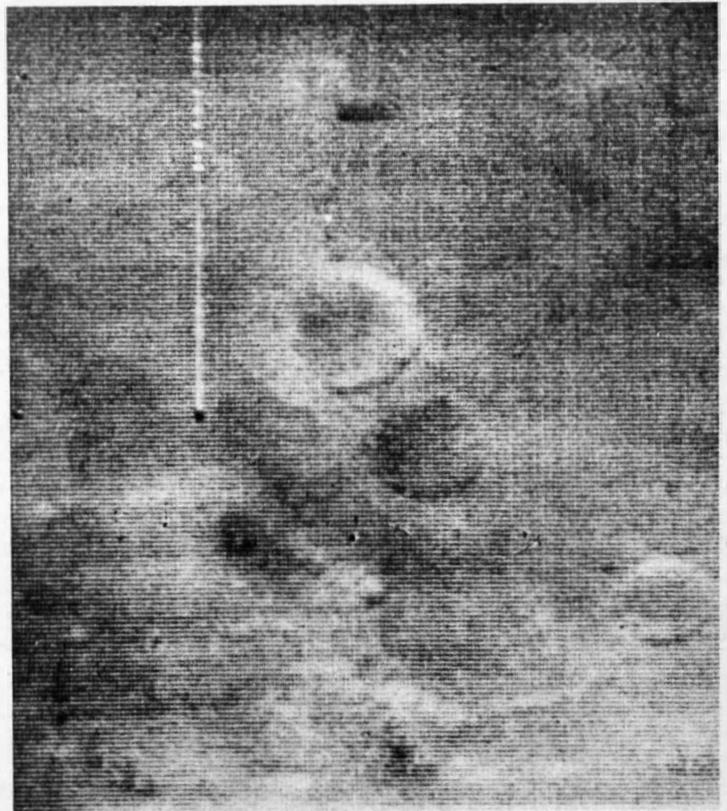
Both Venus and Earth produce a halo effect caused by ice crystals in the atmospheres. Venus appears to have as much or more atmospheric moisture than was previously believed, according to a recent discovery of Brian T. O'Leary of Kitt Peak National Observatory.

Doctor Velikovsky assumed that there would have been an exchange of huge meteors as Mars and Earth were cushioned in each other's magnetic field, and that the sur-

face of Mars would therefore be more Moonlike than Earthlike. He was right. He predicted that Venus contained life—teeming *insect* life—originally derived from the methane and ammonia atmosphere of Jupiter. He reported (accurately) that the lands and seas of the Earth had been rent asunder by the close passage of Mars and Venus—and that entire continents had been drowned and new mountains raised. This is reflected in the records he researched from all ancient peoples on the planet.

Sennacherib's astrologers told him to finish off his enemy before the catastrophe overtook all mankind. But he ignored his prognosticators and was himself destroyed. Isais, the Hebrew prophet and astrologer, also foresaw the tremendous devastation as Mars made its super-perigee approach. He advised King Hezekiah to muster his strength against Sennacherib, who subsequently lost 180,000 fight-

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Mariner 4 photo, 8300 miles above Mars shows moon-like craters that may be 2-5 billion years old. Area shown is 140 mi. E-W; 170 mi. N-S. (N is top)

President examines No. 2 in series of Mars photos. Will the Red Planet be the next area for exploration after the Moon?



ing men—not from battle, but from natural disasters.

This closest of all possible approaches between two surviving celestial bodies was recorded by every civilized state of ancient times. Each claimed that Mars destroyed most of the world. "His body fills the heavens with the color of blood," wrote the ancient Peruvians. "Nergal (Mars) causes the Earth to shudder," said the Babylonians. "The heaven he makes dark, he moves the Earth off its hinges," wrote the ancient Indians.

Mars did come terribly close to the Earth in those days—close enough for living men to have seen the "two steeds of Mars"—its mysterious satellites!

Among the modern scientists and planetary physicists who are convinced that Mars is or was inhabited by intelligent beings are Dr. Fred S. Singer and England's Dr. Fred Hoyle, who is the world's leading astrophysicist. In Russia, the Soviet Academy of Sciences has accepted the proof of planetary physicist I. S. Shklovsky that Phobos and Deimos are artificial satellites!

If they are indeed artificial, then their age is almost too shattering for space officials to contemplate. NASA's Chief of Applied Mathematics, Raymond E. Wilson, said as far back as 1963 that "Space probes are now being planned to determine if Phobos is actually a huge orbiting space base." Sixty million dollars have been earmarked for this post-Apollo project alone. It is rapidly developing belief that we will visit Mars immediately after landing on the Moon.

Back in 1959, Dr. Shklovsky, Russia's most brilliant planetary physicist, announced formally to the Soviet Academy of Sciences that Phobos was really a space vehicle, an artificial satellite constructed largely of magnesium or aluminum. "We simply have to assume from the evi-

dence," he announced, "that Phobos is hollow inside—something like a tin can from which the contents have been removed. It is an artificial satellite of Mars."

The respected Russian planetary physicist said his evidence is based upon five peculiar characteristics of Phobos. The evidence supporting his contentions has been investigated by other scientists throughout the world; their conclusions closely follow Shklovsky's:

1. Phobos orbits the Red Planet at three times the speed of Mars' rotation. No other natural satellite does anything like this. A natural satellite cannot move faster than the planet around which it orbits because both the planet and the satellite "were originally made from the same materials, traveling at the same speed."
2. It has been proven by spectroscopic prism analysis of the light coming from Phobos and Deimos that they contain aluminum. Aluminum does not exist anywhere in the universe in a "natural" state. A highly advanced metallurgical science and technology is absolutely necessary to produce aluminum.
3. No other planet in the system is known to have natural satellites as small as those of Mars.
4. Phobos is only 5,000 miles from the surface of Mars (just as Jonathan Swift said); Deimos is also much too close.
5. Phobos, like all orbiting Russian, American and British space vehicles, is slowing down and falling toward Mars.

Dr. H. M. Sinton, an astronomer at Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin, told the American National Academy of Sciences: "Phobos may be a huge orbiting city filled with men, women and children. The other moon, Deimos, might be one, too."

Astrophysicist and mathematician Dr. Fred Hoyle, who dominates the New Cosmology, agrees with Singer and Sinton: "This is the only theory I have heard that covers the mystery of these two moons," he announced.

Dr. Clyde W. Tombaugh, an associate Professor of Earth Sciences at the Research Center of New Mexico University flatly disagrees with Fred Hoyle. "Putting up such satellites would strain the abilities even of a world rich in natural resources. The extreme poverty of mineral resources on Mars would have deprived the Martians of the necessary materials."

"That," replied Dr. Fred Singer, "is like saying the Egyptians couldn't possibly have built the pyramids!"

The fact is that the two trabant of Mars are *there*; the fact is that they *do* contain aluminum that had to be industrially produced; the fact is that Phobos is too small and moving too fast to be a natural satellite.

Faced with a disarming array of facts, Dr. E. C. Slipper of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, came up with this theory: "It would be physically impossible to orbit such a huge satellite," he said.

Dr. Slipper neglected to consider (a) the engineering art of prefabrication, and (b) the fact that NASA's post-Apollo plans call for building huge space stations as jumping-off and refueling ports in orbit around the Earth.

The evidence compels the conclusion that Phobos and Deimos are indeed space stations on Mars. Assuming that they are extremely ancient and highly sophisticated the question arises: *why* were they put into orbit by the Martians?

"Their purpose naturally would be to sweep up the radiation belts around Mars to enable Martians to operate in space without radiation hazards," claims Dr. Fred S. Singer.

He could be right. It happens that Mars has no trapped areas of deadly radiation such as the Van Allen Belt; no astronaut or cosmonaut can invade this belt without lethal effect. Terran scientists have yet to devise any way of shielding future space crews from interplanetary radiation. Even sunspots and solar flares will kill spacemen if they are caught outside a planetary atmosphere when they occur.

It is entirely possible—even probable—that the Martians long ago solved the radiation problem—just as Dr. Singer says they have. The Mars "moons" represent only a fraction of the number of moons or planetary satellites in the solar system.

Until very recently this number was thirty one; it was lately raised to thirty-two, and it looks as though this thirty-second satellite, the tenth moon of Saturn, may be another candidate as a "space city" put into orbit by the Saturnians. Here's the story:

Back in 1904, Dr. William H. Pickering of Harvard was probably the foremost planetary observer of his time. He cautiously observed and photographed an exciting new anomaly connected with Saturn—and couldn't believe the evidence of his own senses!

He had discovered the outermost known moon of Saturn. It was going in the "wrong" direction! Few people were

conscious of life on other worlds in those days, so it was unthinkable that this newly discovered body might be an artificial satellite of Saturn. Everything about the Universe—particularly the solar system—seemed wonderfully reliable and orderly. No anomalies existed. Everything—the Earth, all other planets and all the natural satellites—whirled in counterclockwise direction. That supercolossal roaring inferno, the Sun, turns in counterclockwise motion. Even the entire Milky Way Galaxy with its billions of stars whirls in a ponderous counterclockwise motion!

But not Phoebe.

The best time to see the moons of Saturn are when the Earth passes through the plane of Saturn's rings. During such a time, Dr. Pickering was astounded to discover the "tenth moon" of the ringed planet; Phoebe was the ninth. He named this tenth moon *Themis* and placed its mean distance from the parent body as 908,000 miles. A few other astronomers observed it and took photographs, but as unexpectedly as it was discovered, the satellite disappeared from view and remained invisible for 63 years.

Then on October 29 and again on December 17, 1966, Dr. Audoin Dollfus at Meudon Observatory on the outskirts of Paris once more discovered a tenth moon of Saturn! Excitement in astronomical circles ran high. The big telescope of the U.S. Naval Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, was turned on Saturn. Dr. Kai Strand announced in Washington late in January, 1967, that the new "moon" is genuinely there, but at an orbit of 51,900 miles from Saturn's surface—just outside Roche's Limit, the region near a large planetary body where the gravity of the planet is so strong that it would break up any object near it. Saturn's rings are *inside* the devastating area of Roche's Limit. All of Saturn's moons orbit *outside* the area discovered by E. Roche of France.

What about this newly discovered "moon"? Is it the same body Dr. Pickering called *Themis* in 1904? If so, we have to account for the shift in its position. The only logical explanation for a body as large as this new moon to shift in orbit is that the satellite is controlled by *unnatural* forces! Yet some astronomers are insisting that the newly discovered satellite and *Themis* are one and the same. (The new satellite since has been named *Janus*.)

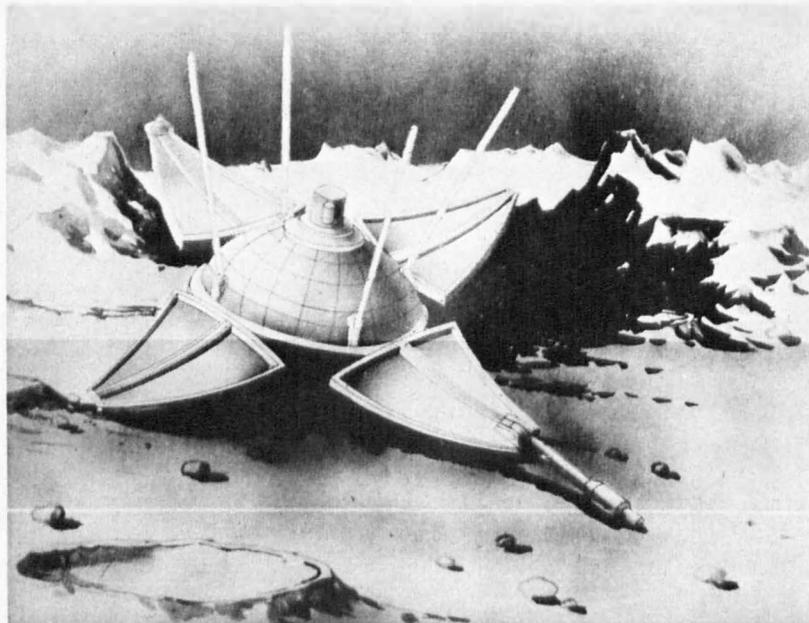
There is little doubt that moons like huge Titan of Saturn, and Ganymede of Jupiter (both of which support heavy atmospheres) are planetlike worlds in their own right. But what about the backward spinning satellites?

Wherever we find anomalies in planetary or satellite movements—things that obviously disregard the known laws of the Universe—we almost have to assume that something or someone has been tampering with the setup. NASA scientists are now restudying the 32 known satellites of the solar system.

When spacemen put up telescopes on the surface of the moon and restudy all the satellites in the system, many more could be discovered.

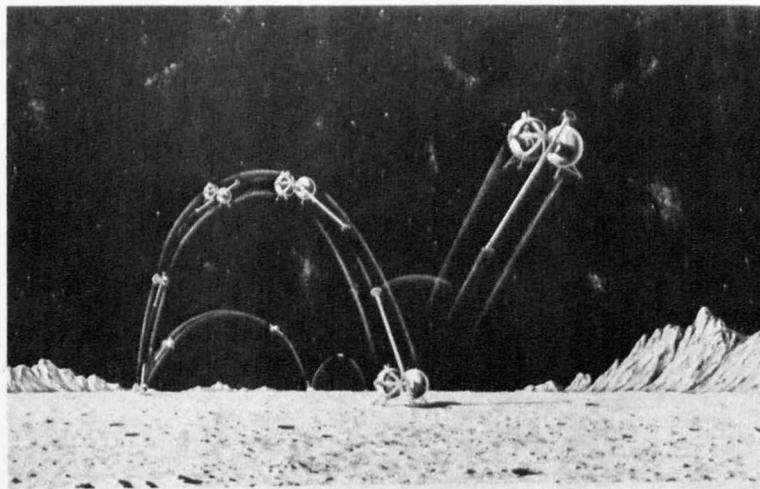
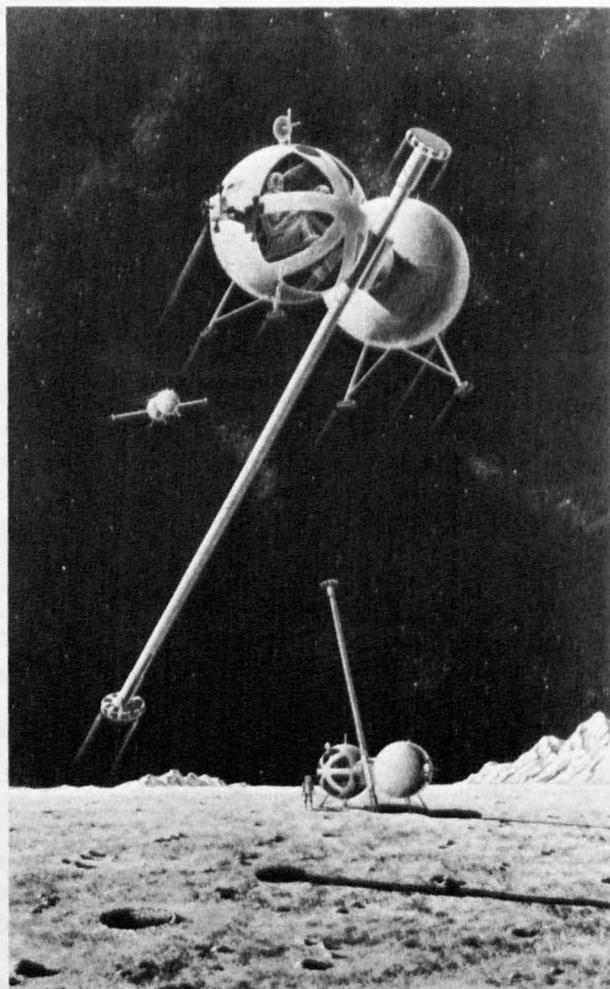
And there well could be some astounding revelations about some of them. We may have to revise everything we think we know about our local star and its retinue of mysterious worlds.

This official Russian drawing of their Moon probe, Luna-9 was released last year to illustrate the device they had sent out to examine the Moon's surface.

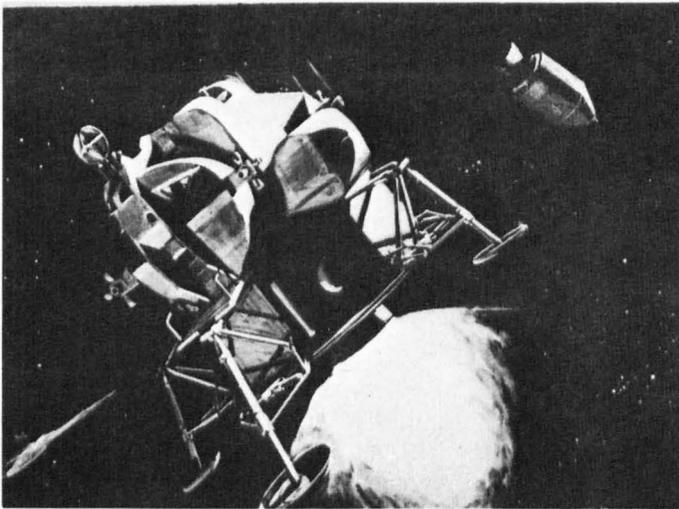


Flying Objects From Our Own Drawing Board

■ As our space program expands we are close to realizing a manned Moon landing, to be followed perhaps by a closer examination of Mars. The prospect is one that thrills the adventuresome and awes the land-locked. How will our pioneers maneuver on these strange surfaces? What do they expect to find and how will they go about looking for it? If the visits are brief, and early ones certainly will be, can they cover enough area to make it worthwhile? One of the experts who has devoted his attention to this engineering aspect of a Moon probe is Dr. Howard Seifert of the United Technology Center in California. His concept of a transport built on the pogo-stick principal (lower two photos) is reminiscent of science-fiction illustrations, but under serious consideration as a solidly functional means of getting about on the face of the Moon.



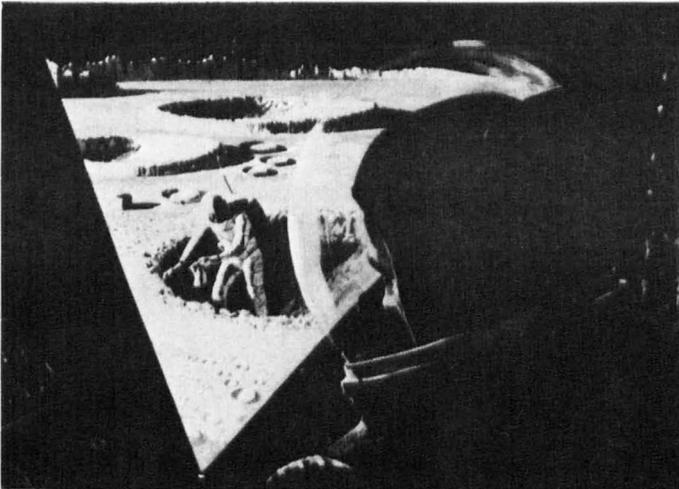
Artist's conception of lunar leaper developed by Dr. Howard Seifert. Space cabin rides up pole powered by gas compressed by piston during landing. In pogo-stick leaps, rider covers 400 feet at a time, using computer and bomb sight device to select suitable touchdown sites for close scrutiny.



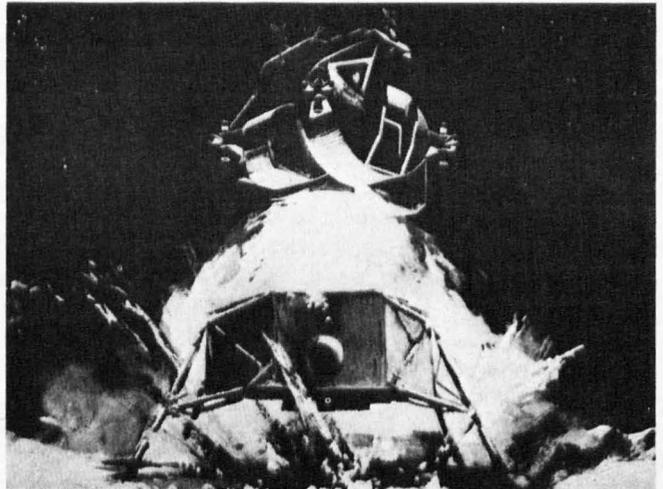
NASA released photos of potential moonships on projected voyage. (1) Lunar Module engine fires while Command Service Module remains in orbit.



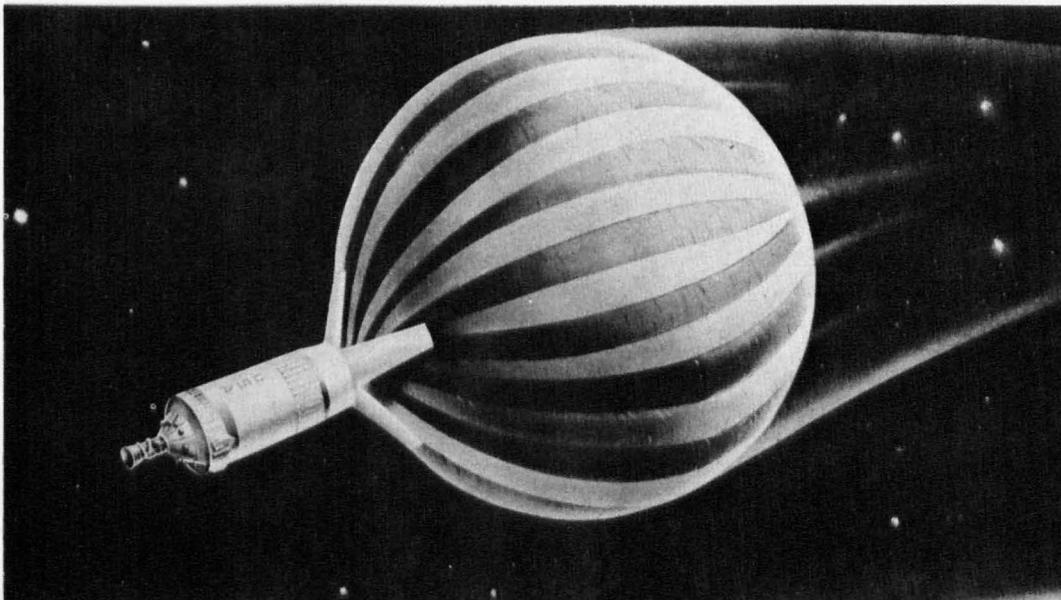
Two astronauts guide Lunar Modules to landing on Moon's surface (2) where they will run through a series of previously arranged lunar examinations.



Among which will be (3) gathering soil samples from the lunar surface. Sketch is not unlike activity said to have been witnessed here of UFO occupants.



Engine fires to let Lunar Module ascend from Moon (4), and into orbit. The Module's stand remains on the Moon, silent reminder of our visit.



What becomes of all the clutter left in space by spent satellites and used rocket casings? A projected vacuum cleaner to sweep the sky of junk has been designed by AVCOS Space Systems Division for this purpose.

■ Across the length and breadth of our country, and around the globe, unidentified flying objects continue to come and go as they please, defying the authority of all human governments. Disdainful of such puny obstacles as national borders, flying saucers flit from point to point and country to country, even penetrating the Iron Curtain with the ease of a dart through a spider web. So far as is known to date, no country on earth has been able to do anything effective about it. Of course, one has to concede that few countries admit to having *tried* to do anything about it. This may be due partly to a natural reluctance to confess to failure, or an even stronger resistance to acknowledging that saucers are real.

Today, the picture is changing, and there's a chance that a fold or two of the curtain of mystery will be pulled aside in the near future. The reason for this is simple; for the *first time* in the modern UFO period, some of the instruments and methods in the arsenal of science and technology may be brought to bear on a flying saucer. It startles newcomers to UFO study to learn that in the twenty years since Kenneth Arnold's first UFO report, no one has analyzed the light from a saucer with a spectroscope, measured its electromagnetic field, recorded the sound it makes, or even taken any really good, close-up, highly detailed pictures. Even if we accept the stories of saucer landings as true, the fact remains that not so much as a single hair or nail paring from a humanoid of the crew has been obtained for study under the microscope.

The new hope for an attack on the saucer enigma arises from the Air Force contract award to the University of Colorado, for an independent investigation of selected saucer sightings (See pg. 26). The reasons for this contract are quite simple; far more so than the execution of it is likely to be. The year 1965 produced not only a large number of sightings, but several of such a spectacular nature that whole new areas of the general public were drawn, albeit unwillingly, into the category of flying saucer "believers". Regardless of what you've read or been told, if *you* see a large, reddish-yellow glowing object floating in the air a hundred feet or so away, and somebody *else* drives up and also sees it, you're inclined to believe there's something there. You're also inclined to resent being told that the star Sirius, or a puff of luminous marsh gas, is what you actually saw.

A spate of books and magazine articles appeared during 1966, recounting the juicier 1965 cases for a nationwide audience, and they were accompanied by a continuing series of UFO sightings in several areas. Public clamor rose as it had many times in the preceding twenty years. This time it hit pay dirt. Dr. E. U. Condon, the man in charge of the University of Colorado team, is an energetic, outspoken theoretical physicist, highly respected in both scientific and governmental circles. If his past performance is any indication, it is most unlikely that there will be any whitewashing or glossing over of the results of the investigation. As a further assurance, the National Academy of Sciences will review the results of the study.

Indeed, the one weak aspect of the new investigation appears to be the budget, which is reported as \$313,000 for the entire 15-month period of the study. This possibly

may be enough to permit careful review and analysis of the mass of data already collected and still being received by Project Blue Book, which continues to function. It may even suffice to cover costs of running a computer analysis on the accumulated data, to look for correlations with such things as weather patterns, planetary positions, sunspots and other solar phenomena. But it may prove inadequate if an opportunity comes to place a team of trained scientists equipped with instruments in the field in surface vehicles and/or aircraft to actually chase and analyze UFOs on the hoof, as it were. And yet, that is exactly what may have to be done in the end, if the balling puzzle of the flying saucers is to be resolved.

Let's take a hardheaded look at the three most common types of UFOs reported, and consider what type of scientific data we might be able to get from them, if our technology is equal to the task. The fuzzy orange-yellow light, changing in brightness and color, sometimes with an internal pattern of smaller lights, seems to be the most commonly reported object. Most sightings of this kind come at night. The next most common sighting appears to come in the shape of an inverted plate, with a domed-shaped protrusion on top. These have been reported in a variety of sizes, with many estimated as from 30 to 50 feet in diameter, and always with a metallic appearance. The cigar-shaped metallic objects have been reported less often, and

Science vs Saucers

By L. JEROME STANTON

**What can we learn if we turn
our most advanced equipment
loose on the perplexing UFOs?**

Could the still hush-hush SR-71 hold its own in maneuvers with a climbing UFO and record enough information to provide some answers?

are usually described as being very large, as much as 700 feet long, often with a glowing bluish nimbus at the stern.

In the past, when efforts were made to come to grips with any of these reported objects, using military aircraft, it has proved impossible. The UFOs have either run away from our best interceptors, or have shot up to altitudes that our aircraft could not reach. Consider this typical case history. At 9:40 p.m. of August 29, 1952, an Air Defense Command radar station in central Michigan picked up a strong target coming south across Saginaw Bay of Lake Huron, at about 600 knots. No flight plan for such an aircraft was on file. Three F-94 jet aircraft were flying a practice mission to the northeast of the radar station, so one of these was assigned to intercept the unknown. The F-94 pilot turned to an intercepting course and climbed to 20,000 feet, when the ground controller at the radar directed him to turn right toward the target. As he turned, both he and the radar operator saw that they were turning toward a bright, bluish-white light, many times larger than a star, that quickly took on a reddish tinge, and began to grow smaller. At this point the radar controller reported the object had suddenly reversed its course in a turn much too tight for a jet aircraft. The F-94 pilot cut in the afterburner, poured on all the coal, and gave chase to the north. The radar operator in the plane got a lock on the object, at a range of about four miles, a range that grew slowly smaller. For 30 seconds

they continued to gain; then the light brightened abruptly, and pulled away as if its speed had suddenly doubled. For ten minutes this pattern of slow overtake and abrupt target acceleration was repeated, all moves being witnessed by the radar controller as well. Low on fuel, the F-94 broke off and headed for base, whereupon the UFO relapsed to a nominal 200 to 300 knot speed.

A respectable number of sightings of this sort are in the Project Blue Book files. Since our interceptor aircraft invariably were outrun at will, or left gasping for air at a mere 40,000 feet, during the '50s, people understandably came to a rather simple set of conclusions. Our planes could not catch UFOs, therefore UFOs must have been designed and built by intelligent beings far superior to us. This may or may not be true, but it is far from proven. First, assuming that UFOs, such as the one described above, are devices constructed by intelligent beings, it would be wrong to assume that technical superiority in one area of applied science necessarily proves overall superiority. Second, it is still possible that such blobs of light may turn out to be a kind of atmospheric phenomenon similar to the legendary ball lightning. Such a bubble of electrified gas has a charge, and has very little mass or inertia. Conceivably, it could be repelled by the charge built up on an aircraft by air friction and precipitation static, so that as the aircraft approached, the plasma bubble ap-

continued on next page



peared to turn and run. This is farfetched, but so is the idea of an invading intelligent race from Outside. It is in resolving this kind of question that scientific methods and instruments can help.

One important point seems to get lost in the shuffle when we make comparisons between our own technology and the supposedly far-superior applied science of our hypothetical visitors. As regards the orange-yellow lighted objects, they seem to have changed little in the last 20 years, if they have changed at all. On the other hand, our own technology and science are moving ahead at a remarkable pace. Consider these facts; in 1947, supersonic flight, the transistor, tunnel diode, laser, and maser were unknown, color TV was a dream, no manmade satellites were circling the earth, the idea of a man actually setting foot on the surface of the moon was a science-fiction fantasy of the distant future, radar barely had touched the moon, and man's deepest descent into the world's oceans was scarcely more than half a mile. If we *are* unwitting hosts to Outside visitors, the chances are that we are closing any overall gap between our technology and theirs, rather than falling behind. If I were a visiting Sagittarian observing the human scene, this would worry me if I had plans for conquest.

Another aspect of our rapid progress is less obvious, but perhaps even more important. We have learned to build large, exceedingly complex computing machines that can accept, analyze, and act upon huge quantities of information in amazingly short periods of time. Through the use of such machines we are able to construct and operate large, complex systems of communication, and sensing devices (such as radars) to detect the approach of objects that may be hostile. This is important, for not only is it a great improvement in our ability to protect ourselves, but it should illustrate to any Outside societies studying us that we are capable of intellectual sophistication, and that we learn fast.

For a starter in considering a scientific attack on the UFO riddle, let's take a look at what is surely the most elaborate and sophisticated defense system ever assembled on this planet. It's called NORAD, which is a rather poor acronym for the North American Air Defense Command. This is the mighty complex of men and hardware upon which we rely to protect us from surprise ICBM or bomber attack. NORAD is a joint command in which Army, Navy, and Air Force participate, together with their Canadian opposite numbers. It also works closely with nonmilitary agencies such as NASA and FAA. The part of NORAD that figures in UFO study consists of several large networks of radar stations, including the DEW line, PINE TREE (or mid-Canada line), BMEWS (ballistic missile early warning system), NAVSPACUR (the Navy's space surveillance system), STADAN (satellite tracking and data acquisition network), and a large number of coastal and picket ship and aircraft radars. All of these stations, plus many optical tracking and detection installations, are interconnected by an elaborate and reliable communication system. In addition, at every step of the way, sophisticated computers and data processing equipment analyze and evaluate the data, which also is displayed for the watchful eyes of human monitors.

Dr. Condon's group already has been in touch with NORAD headquarters, to establish liaison for possible radar detection of UFOs, or confirmation of visual sightings. (The writer was told by the NORAD Public Information Officer that there was no NORAD radar confirmation of the orange-yellow lights seen over the Michigan University campus near Ypsilanti, February 17.)

In addition to the far-flung NORAD detection system, we have some much improved aircraft that can be used to chase a saucer, if a good opportunity presents itself. First, there's the X-15A. This rocket-propelled experimental airplane has flown more than 4,000 miles per hour and some hundreds of miles high. Unfortunately, it has to be given a lift to 30,000 feet or so by another aircraft, and has only a few minutes flight endurance at best, making it impractical for saucer-chasing. The best bet is the SR-71, also called the A-11 and the YF-12A. Still pretty hush-hush, though it's been flying since 1961, this is the successor of the type of U-2 piloted by Francis Gary Powers on his ill-fated flight over Russia in May, 1960. Official figures are deliberately vague, but the aircraft has been reported at altitudes well above 100,000 feet and at speeds in the neighborhood of 2500 knots. It is also said to have a flight endurance of 5000 miles. Best of all, it can and does carry a fancy collection of radar and other electronic gear, plus infrared and optical devices, all of which are meant for surveillance work.

Of course, no aircraft operating on standard aerodynamic principles is going to make the right-angle turns and course reversals ascribed to some saucer sightings. But the SR-71 should have a fighting chance to get close enough for pictures and other data that would remove some of the mystery from the reported saucer-shaped or cigar-like objects. And of course, in the remote possibility of any hostilities with a saucer, the SR-71 carries an AIM-47A missile that can be armed with a nuclear or conventional warhead. Let's hope that no such tragic situation as hostilities with saucer-people ever arises!

Admittedly, the prospect of getting the use of an SR-71 for a rather low-priority purpose (comparatively speaking) such as UFO research is not bright at the moment. But situations have a way of changing, and another flap over the Capitol at an internationally ticklish time could reverse matters in a hurry.

Then too, the SR-71 is large enough to haul aloft almost any selection of the other devices in our scientific arsenal, such as the laser rangefinder (described later). Whether or not a low-power laser beam would damage a UFO of the more common types is uncertain, but the rangefinding performance is accurate for both distance and direction. As a supplement to airborne radar, the laser rangefinder could play an important role. If all else fails, the SR-71 could be used to carry a specially equipped missile designed to "home" on a UFO near enough to release into the chase. Such a pilotless missile can be designed to accelerate and make turns far too tight for a human pilot to endure. But instruments such as cameras, radars (and most of the other devices to be described later), can be built to withstand such forces. We can picture how this scheme would work. Alerted by a NORAD report of a UFO worth study, the

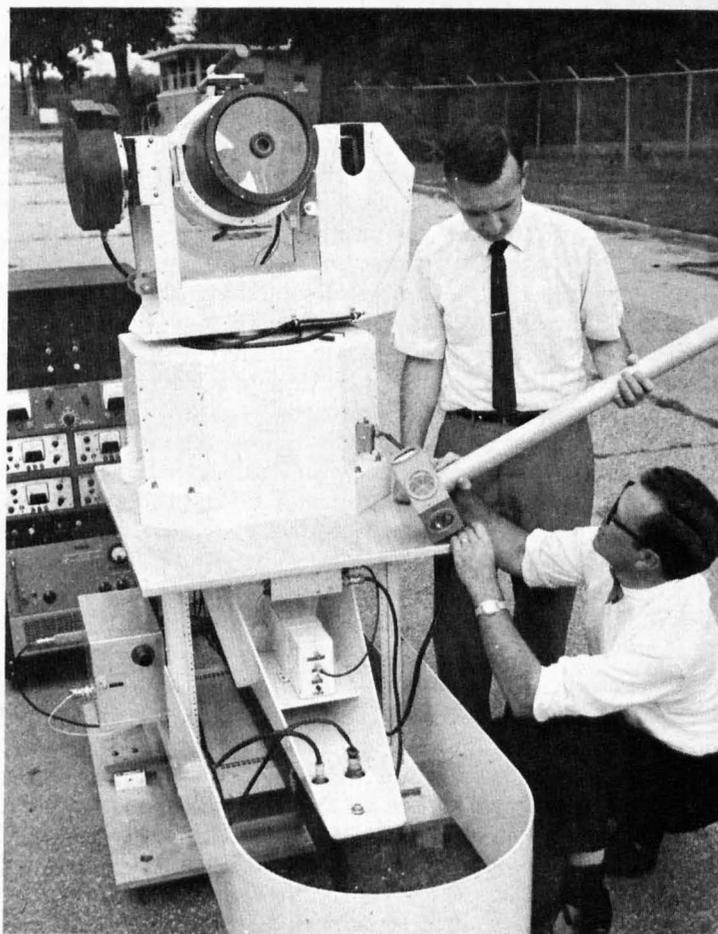
SR-71 climbs swiftly, vectored by radio commands to a course that will intercept the saucer track. When the SR-71 radar operator picks up the unknown, our craft tries to overhaul to get pictures and instrument readings. If we succeed, well and good. If the UFO proves too fast or maneuverable, we launch the hot-flying instrumented missile, which is programmed to make a pass near enough for pictures and readings. When a successful pass has been made, the missile is commanded by radio to head back over the base, where power is cut off and the recovery parachute is deployed. Presto! The first really close-up, measurable data on a UFO.

And, if *this* doesn't work, or if a hatch opens in the UFO, and a long metallic arm flashes out and drags the pursuing missile inside, we all retire to the depths of Mammoth Cave to think it over, *fast*.

This seems to be a good line of approach to high-flying UFOs of the saucer or cigar shapes especially, since close-up pictures in flight ought to show some structural details, or perhaps a humanoid or two watching through portholes. But it's worthwhile also to see what some of the other instruments and methods can tell us about the UFOs seen on or relatively near the ground, particularly those of the orange-yellow glowing type.

Consider this situation. In a particular area, such as the vicinity of Wanaque Reservoir in northern New Jersey, local residents and police report orange-yellow UFOs several times at intervals of a day or so (See pg. 6). The lights seem to hover or drift slowly at relatively low altitudes, and remain in sight for as much as an hour at a time. Ordinary color photographs show only a featureless blob of orange-yellow light, of the sort any respectable photographer could fake. The scientific team with its equipment is flown to the area. The team stakes out at the spot considered most favorable for a sighting. The men and equipment could move on the ground in private cars, or perhaps in a van or military 6 x 6 covered truck. Ready for an all-night vigil, they set up the instruments, covered against the dew, and wait. If a UFO appears, fine. Everybody goes into action, shooting spectrograms, testing electromagnetic effects, checking for audible or ultrasonic noise, measuring range, altitude, and direction by radar; in short, the works. No airborne crew comes into the picture the first night, for fear of driving the object away before any good readings are obtained. When the UFO gives up for the night, the scientific team follows suit, ready to go into action the following night.

Meanwhile, back at the lab, technicians process the film and study other recorded data. If all went well, the next night a plane, capable of low-level night flying, is on standby at the nearest airfield, equipped to observe UFOs from the air. If a UFO appears, the ground crew takes more observations for cross check, and the plane crew attempts to get more close-in readings. Of course if nothing shows up, some money and time will go down the drain. But it's worth remembering that during 20 years of no progress, a lot of money and manhours *already* has gone down the drain; several passenger airliners have had near brushes with disaster due to unscheduled orange lights on near-collision courses, and the end is not yet. In fact, since even back in



A smaller version of this experimental model of infra-red aimed laser radar might prove invaluable.

the days of Captain Ruppelt as Project Blue Book boss it cost about \$2000 per hour to keep an interceptor in the air, any reasonable expenditure that gives promise of solving the problem seems justified. The problem shows no tendency to go away by itself.

Among the most reliable and informative instruments in the scientific laboratory is the spectrograph, or actually we should say the *family* of radiation-analyzing instruments. Sir Isaac Newton apparently started the whole thing when he allowed a narrow beam of sunlight to pass through a wedge-shaped piece of glass and then fall on a sheet of white paper. He correctly deduced that the rainbow of colors that appeared actually were all present in the "white" light of the sunbeam. Others added greatly to our knowledge, until now information obtained through spectrum analysis is one of the cornerstones of our understanding of the universe. Any substance, when sufficiently heated, will radiate light, and the various colors of the light emitted depend exactly on the chemical elements that make up the hot substance. This is true whether the material is heated in a lab here on earth, or in the atmosphere of a distant star. As a result, by passing light emitted by anything (such as a UFO) through the spectrogram, we can learn the elements of which it is made, something about the relative amounts of these elements in the emitting body, and also get a good idea of its temperature. If, as many people sus-

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pect, a UFO supports and propels itself by means of a very powerful electromagnetic field, so powerful that it ionizes the air in the immediate vicinity, then the spectrograph should show us that the light we see is being radiated by hot atoms of the gasses of our atmosphere, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapor, and so on. It might also show us something about the metal electrodes of the UFO that produced the field, if the electrodes became very hot. This could be a step toward not only identifying the elements that go into a UFO, but also something about the technology that produced it. One thing we *shouldn't* expect to see is a spectrum for one of the "unknown" metals of fantastic strength and hardness, so dear to science fiction writers. If we can trust the knowledge spectrum analysis already has given us, we now know all of the elements there are in the universe. That doesn't mean that a more advanced technology than ours can't make harder, stronger metallic alloys. We already know that, in theory, most metals should be somewhere near a thousand times as strong as they are. But practical ways to attain this ultimate strength are not yet clear to us. Maybe the UFO-people will show us how.

Oddly enough, another device that can provide a lot more information about flying saucers is (excuse it, please) radar. The peculiar thing here is that practically everybody (except radar-men) think that radar is, well, *radar*, and that's all there is to it. Actually, there are dozens and dozens of different types of radar sets, ranging from small devices that a single soldier can carry, to gigantic installations that can bounce signals off the Sun, or the planet Jupiter. Most of the radar equipment that has figured in UFO investigation has been air base or weather bureau sets, with a few airborne sets of rather obsolete design thrown in. What a radar can tell us about the targets it detects depends on such factors as its wave length, pulse length and repetition rate, peak and average power, the antenna beam pattern, receiver noise figure, types of display, possible operating modes, and the various little extra circuit additions that can be hung on, such as moving target indicators, pulse-to-pulse frequency shift, chirp, and last but not least, what signal analyzing and processing accessories are thrown in. Airport and weather radars are relatively simple, providing an ordinary map-type (plan position indicator) display, with either a crude target altitude indication, or none at all. A really sophisticated radar, not too big to be transported in a single six-by-six van, could pick up and track a target the size of a Mallard duck out to ranges of 200 miles or so, and could give slant range, height over the terrain, ground position, course, and speed. Not only that, it could single out individual targets that are traveling as close as 15 or 20 feet together, show moving targets within heavy clutter from fixed targets on the ground, distinguish between most "weather" targets and solid targets, and resist many kinds of jamming. Radar sets incorporating most of these features in a single unit already are in use for military purposes, and surely one unit could be spared for a limited time to give us some really meaningful figures on UFO speed, acceleration, turning ability, and other characteristics.

Another device that apparently never has been tried in UFO research is an ordinary radio field strength meter. Time and time again reports on UFOs seen near the ground

have mentioned some effect on the electrical and ignition systems of automobiles. If this is due to a powerful alternating electromagnetic field, as some scientists suspect, it could be tuned in and analyzed with a field strength meter. This might provide us with a clue to the use of such a field to sustain or propel a vehicle. To date, we know only that radio reception in cars near UFOs often has been reported as "jammed", or "full of static", which tells us very little quantitatively.

Still another effect reported with significant frequency is the wild excitement exhibited by farm animals when a UFO shows up near the ground. The Exeter case is only one of many in which this effect has figured. This suggests strongly that UFOs radiate some ultrasonic "sound", that is, sound vibrations in the air that are too high-pitched for human ears, but are picked up by dogs and horses. (Wonder how UFOs affect bats!) Microphones and receivers to cover this part of the sound spectrum are readily available, and should be part of the field equipment for UFO-chasing.

Then there is the magnetometer, frequently used by oil companies looking for magnetic anomalies that may indicate oil beneath the earth's surface. Such a device is so sensitive that it must be towed at a distance behind the aircraft making the survey. This instrument could tell us whether or not a UFO has a steady magnetic field and, perhaps, whether or not it contained much iron.

There are also detectors of infrared and ultraviolet radiation, and film to record radiation in these parts of the spectrum. They apparently haven't been tried, although personal accounts of heat radiated from UFOs are not uncommon. Infrared equipment in particular has become very sophisticated the past few years, and there's little doubt that some of the IR equipment now serving the armed forces would fit right into UFO study.

Lastly, there are the hard radiation detectors; Geiger counters, scintillometers, solid-state X- and gamma-ray detectors, and the like. Many UFO reports have described effects that strongly suggest some radioactivity around them, but again, no real measurements have been made. Such radioactivity might be the temporary result of arriving through the Van Allen radiation belts surrounding our planet, or could be due to cosmic radiation. It might also be connected with a UFO's propulsion, guidance, or communication system, assuming that the UFO was in fact the construction of some intelligent species. Thanks to our own atomic energy program, great strides have been made in developing sensitive, reliable, accurate instruments. But here again it appears that really up-to-date equipment hasn't been tried on UFOs, or the areas in which they have been said to have landed.

Which brings us to the big question: Will the new research center in Colorado have the time and the funds necessary to apply some of these, or similar, instruments in an in-depth effort to dispel the mystery of the flying saucers? Make no mistake about it, the task is difficult. Staking out an area in which UFOs have been reported will consume a great deal of time and effort. And it may be accompanied by the foolish feeling that you are chasing a mirage.

Foolish or not, the prospects are good that something of this nature will have to be done if we are finally to get to the bottom of the UFO mystery. Let's hope that the new project in Colorado is only the beginning of an effort that eventually will provide the answer to the UFO puzzle.

SPIDERS, GHOSTS, AND "STINKY DEW"

YOU MAY BE FOOLED

YOU MAY BE TEASED YOU MAY BE RIGHT



Communal spider webs, often mistaken for residue left by flight of UFO, referred to as "angel hair." Photo taken by Dr. E. S. Ross, California Academy of Science, in Ranchi Bihar, India, 1962

■ It fell from the sky, a cobwebby material in strands as much as 40 feet in length, and in such quantity that when some of it settled on the boat of two fishermen off the coast of northern California, the small craft looked "a million years old." Great swatches of it were draped over trees and fences and a sample of it was submitted to test in a biology laboratory where reports came back ruling out mold growth or animal product, but suggesting plant life or plastic material.

The shower of mysterious substance was witnessed by many along the northwestern coast in November, 1958, and though it was not labeled "angel hair," the descriptions were startlingly similar to those that accompany many UFO reports of a cottony cloud that falls from the wake of unidentified space craft and that has, in this country, been given the name "angel hair."

One such report came from France in October, 1952. Witnesses there had seen

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a long, skinny object moving slowly through the sky, trailed by more than 20 smoke-puff like objects that zig-zagged crazily and left a wide white ribbon behind. Strands of the ribbon, some ten yards in length, drifted down onto house tops, trees and telephone wires. Examined by the more curious, the material became gelatinous when rolled into balls, burned like cellophane when set afire, and disappeared altogether after a short time.

Descriptions of similar falls have come from Paradise, Cal., in 1950; the San Fernando Valley in 1953; Marysville, Ohio in 1954, and Mt. Hale, Australia in 1961, each time preceded by a UFO sighting, sometimes cigar-shaped and alone, sometimes in flotilla.

Explanations have been provided in some instances (1) Chemicals used for cloud seeding; (2) Air borne waste matter, such as wool and nylon fibers not properly filtered by equipment at certain textile centers (3) Foil dropped by planes conducting radar tests (5), and perhaps the most common explanation, the gossamer spinnings of migrating spiders.

Since the time of Darwin, who saw quantities of these spider balloons 60 miles from land near the mouth of the La Plata River in 1832, these sky-falls of silk have been attributed largely to spiders whose webs, inflated by air have been carried on rising air currents as high as 14,000 feet and as far as 200 miles from land. When these drift back to land, sometimes web on web to a thickness of several inches, they can cover the ground like a white blanket.

"The association of angel hair with UFO sightings is completely natural. The drifting patches of gossamer reflect the sun brilliantly. A whole armada of saucers can appear overhead and then vanish as the gossamer cascades to earth." *The World Of Flying Saucers*, Menzel. (Doubleday).

But Charles Fort in his *Book Of The Damned* (Holt, Rinehart & Winston) had other thoughts. Why, he ponders, if the substance came down in such vast quantities as to attract widespread attention, was it not observed "going up?" And, if he is answered that the gossamer was gathered from many different land bases hundreds and hundreds of miles from where it was deposited, why did it shower for a period of over twelve hours on one tiny, triangular area as it did in England in 1741? But the problem that vexed him most was the total absence of spiders in many of the gossamer showers. He mentions in particular a rain of strong textured white substance that fell in Wisconsin in 1881, drawing interested comment from people throughout Milwaukee and surrounding towns, none of whom found a single spider in the lot.

Fort was not alone in his puzzlement. All serious students of space curiosa have wondered at the total lack of spiders in the enormous blankets of used webs that have settled to earth. In the *UFO Evidence* (NICAP) it is reported that no spiders were found in the 40 feet of "stuff" draped over tree tops in California, and in a more detailed account of "a sky full of cobwebs" submitted to NICAP by a trained biologist, one learns of a phenomenon the biologist and two others witnessed off the coast of Miami while on a specimen-collecting trip in 1957.

For two hours on that clear and nearly windless day, the three men watched strands of fine cobwebs, some two feet long, drift down from the sky. Certain that they were seeing strands from the webs of a species of spider, the biologist explained these mass hatching and migrating habits to the other men and all of them gathered samples of the material from strands that had caught in the rigging. No spiders! Somewhat surprised, the biologist bottled several samples to take back to his laboratory where, under a high powered microscope, he thought he would be able to detect the small droplets that adhere to a spider's web, thus confirming his original identification. He was even more surprised when he uncapped the bottle on his return and found it completely empty, not a shred of web was left. Familiar with the biology of spiders and their webs, and particularly with one species whose web is strong enough to "support pebbles" and "has actually been woven into cloth by natives of the tropics," the biologist in a letter to NICAP, wrote: "This phenomenon is to me still unexplained, and I have seen nothing comparable to it before or since . . . I would say that it is possible that the strands we saw were something other than spider web, and I have no explanation for the apparent disappearance of the collected material in the Mason jar."

It is this rapid dissipation of angel hair that has made it so difficult to analyze, and in those few instances in which enough has been captured to allow examination, no particular pattern has been established and the mystery substance has had to be practically dismissed as physical evidence, although several analysts are agreed now that spiders cannot account for what has come to be termed "true" angel hair.

In the NICAP files are listed 43 reports of angel hair, 23 of which were attended by UFO sightings. In seven of these latter cases, the substance dissipated quickly.

Those strips of angel hair to which no more adequate name can be given or any analysis define, that have drifted to earth in the wake of UFO sightings have added to the store of baffling residue that has fallen from the sky down through the centuries, alerting the curious, puzzling the scientists and giving rise to an abundance of theories among which is the tantalizing proposal that there's more up there than meets the eye.

In 1832, an amber colored resin, tenacious as cotton, elastic as India rubber, covered the grounds to the depth of two inches over an area of 600 square feet in Russia. Before that, in the 17th Century, the counties of Limerick and Tipperary in Ireland recorded showers of a buttery substance that fell in lumps the size of one's finger. Animals grazed from the fields on which it had fallen with no ill-effect and people, thinking it might be of medicinal value, gathered it up in vessels. A similar fall, lasting a good part of the Spring, in Munster and Leinster, drew the attention of the Bishop of Cloyne who, offended by the evil smell, labeled it "stinking dew." Though the phenomenon was remarked upon widely at the time, little was done to determine its source. It remained to Charles Fort in his *Book of The Damned*, to point out that a series of showers of such duration suggested a "stationary region" overhead and to tease the reader even further

with: "If there be, plying back and forth from Jupiter and Mars and Venus, super-constructions that are sometimes wrecked, we think of fuel as well as cargoes."

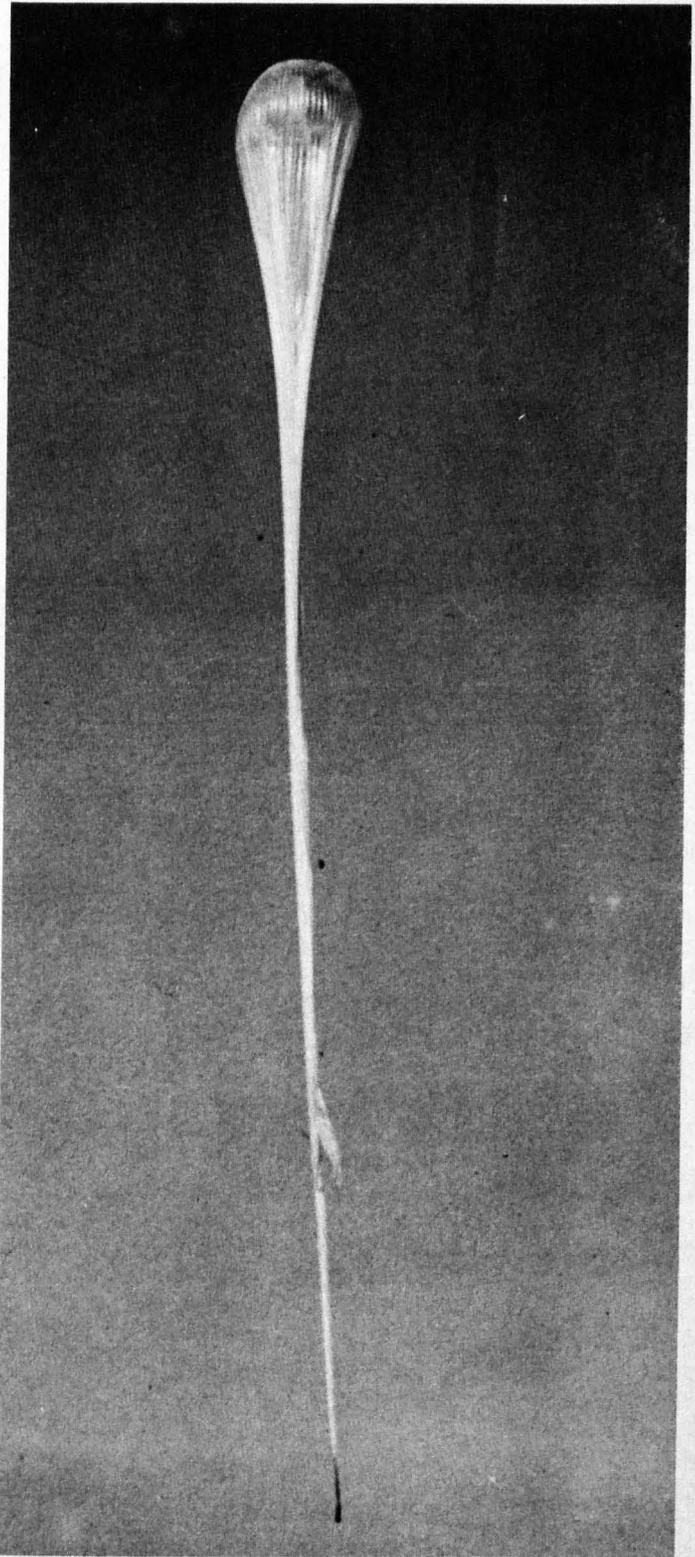
Such falls are not peculiar only to the late 17th, 18th and early 19th Centuries. In 1954, a California housewife heard a loud thump in her backyard and went out to find a 15 inch slab of "buttery, waxlike substance." In Europe, at this very moment, spreads of little colored balls are being found along the roadside and in gardens. They have been noticed since last Spring and more than 100 were found in a single garden in France. Editors of *The Flying Saucer Review*, published in England, have drawn attention to this recent phenomenon and have requested observers to report similar findings and to submit samples.

There have been unexplained falls of even more curious dimension. Fish-shaped objects were rained on Allahabad, India. Scooped from a pond by a whirlwind, perhaps. But they could not be identified as any local species, were long dead and dry as crackers. Heated in a pan, they turned to blood. Fort was inclined to think that they were of the same substance as that which was found in a covered, bowl-shaped object that fell in the yard of a professor in Amherst, Mass., in 1819. The strange, nap-covered object was found by the professor the morning after a lighted shape had been seen falling from the sky followed by the sound of an explosion. The material was tentatively established to be gelatinous fungus. But when, in 1876, there was a shower of "beef" that drifted down in flakes of many shapes, one the size of an envelope, there were several explanations. One: No more than nostoc (a blue-green alga). This one just *happened* to be flesh colored. Another: lung tissue. A third: dried spawn of a reptile. One scientist volunteered no theory, but accepted the local belief: a flight of over-stuffed buzzards, flying too high to be seen, had disgorged over Bath County. You may take your pick of the explanations. You may also be interested in a theory proposed by the late M. K. Jessup, explorer and astrophysicist, in his *The Expanding Case For The UFO* (Citadel). He presents the possibility that, since these showers always were localized, covering small, narrow, elongated strips of ground, they may be "dumpings from tanks in which space-craft transport, and perhaps grow, food for their own consumption." He points out that reported showers of fish and frogs came not in actual rain, but in masses of water such as to suggest "the emptying of huge tanks in vast contraptions flying overhead." And as for the white frogs that once fell in Birmingham, England: "Would not frogs, grown in tanks, away from sunlight, lose their pigment?"

Too far out, you say. Is it any more far out than the explanation offered for the great piles of eels that fell in the streets of Coalburg, Ala., in 1892? Brought by a whirlwind, was the answer. Yet the eels were of a species known only in the Pacific Ocean. Some blow!

Yes, these are teasers, these are bafflers, these are among the items that disturb a certain segment of society and amuse others. But for those of you who would rather pursue and probe the perplexing than dismiss it, such phenomena offer a challenge.

continued on next page



Weather balloons and cosmic ray equipment have tantalized many observers, led to reports of UFOs that were later identified by experts.

You may find even more of a challenge in the objects that have "fallen from the sky," and that have not been classified as tornado-buffeted-fish or gelatinous fungus; objects that scientists have catalogued as fragments from meteorites, though admitting to certain puzzling aspects. Objects that the less easily satisfied suspect may be more than "meets the eye."

One such object fell in Cashel, in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1865. The stone was pyramidal in shape, but the feature that gave temporary pause to examining scientists were the sharp, ruler-like markings on the stone's black crust. "Some peculiar tension in the cooling," was the ultimate summation written up in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy according to the report in Fort's, *Book Of The Damned*, although there was no precedent on which to base the identification. Was the object, Fort tempts us, another Rosetta Stone? Under deep and dedicated study, might those lines be translatable into a known language? Fort goes even farther than this, since the belief that other worlds are trying to communicate with us is not a new one. He speculates that such communication already has been achieved . . . achieved centuries ago. He tosses a real chiller into the hopper . . . the possibility that a secret society exists whose members follow up reports of all fallen "thunderstones." Could such tablets be "a message from home?"

Fort provides a nugget of equally fascinating proportion with his mention of a small disc that fell in Tarbes, France in 1887. The stone had been worked; cut and shaped manually by some intelligence. There was no denial of this by the experts who examined the stone. Obviously the explanation of a fragment from a meteorite would not do in this case. Hence it was recorded as a stone that had been lifted up from Earth by a whirlwind, then later dropped. Curiously, the stone was covered with ice. No whirlwinds had been reported in the area and no other debris fell at the time. The "little handworked meteorite" as Jessup referred to it, has continued to plague those who want in-depth examination of all phenomena that seem to defy the stereotyped explanations. It is the plea expressed by all serious students of UFOs.

But the ufologist has his responsibilities, too. He can not set himself up simply as the identification expert on all mysterious craft, unexplained debris from the sky, eerie images on film or wobbling lights in the heavens. He must be prepared to acknowledge those explanations in which the weight of supporting evidence bears out the expert, whether that expert is a photo analyst, an astronomer, a biologist or a member of the Air Force investigative group. To dismiss all scientific evidence as the disinterested utterings of hard-core skeptics will be as crippling to honest investigation as it is to blind oneself to the growing body of evidence that UFOs do exist.

There is, for instance, the new, long range weather forecasting effort that is being tested on a worldwide scale, using GHOST (for Global Horizontal Sounding Technique) balloons. These durable, "superpressure" balloons already have circled the Earth in some instances 17 times at altitudes as high as 72,000 feet. They can remain aloft for as long as six months, as opposed to the two-week periods of more con-

ventional weather balloons. But as meteorologists plan a simultaneous launching of thousands of these Ghosts, newspaper editors throughout the world are bracing themselves for a spate of UFO sighting reports. Weather balloons have been the source of many such reports. On June 15, 1952, UFO reports came in from four different towns in Virginia, over a period of four and a half hours from 3:40 P.M. until 8:05 P.M., describing shiny objects, silver spheres, Jet interceptions. Interest mounted when it was established that no Skyhooks had been released in the East that day and no balloons from nearby weather stations were in the vicinity.

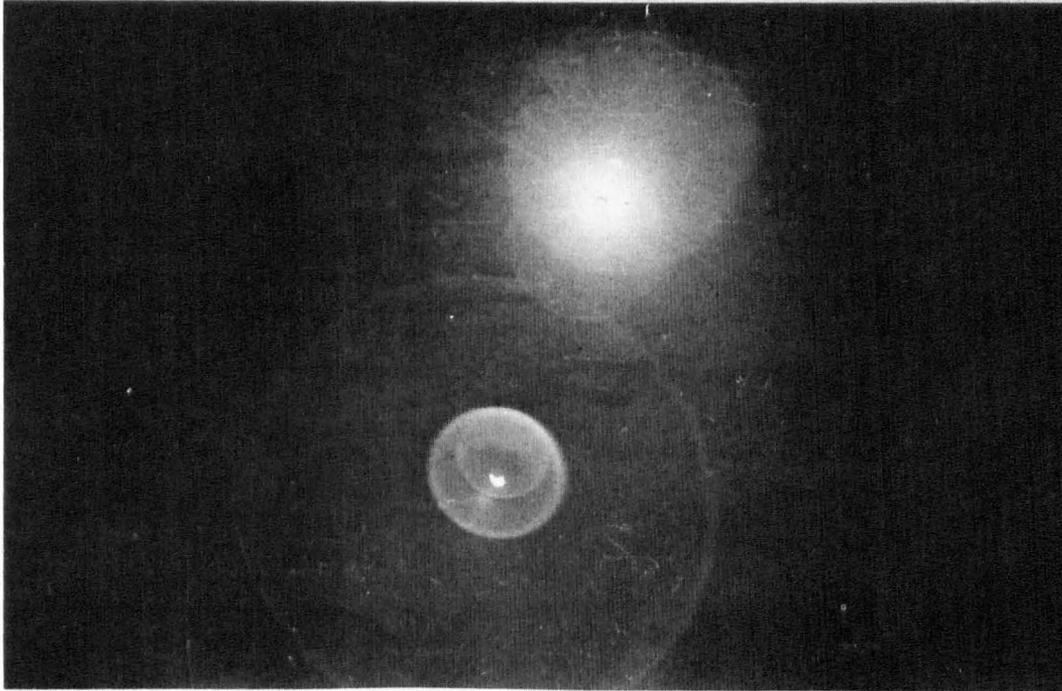
It was not until a weather man in Pittsburgh, Pa., volunteered to plot the probable course of a radiosonde that had, as a result of a slow leak, leveled off at 60,000 feet and been lost some 60 miles southeast of the Pennsylvania station that afternoon, that an acceptable explanation was revealed. An existing strong current of air southeast of Pittsburgh feeding into a strong southerly stream flowing parallel to the Atlantic coast could have carried the balloon along so that its arrival time over Virginia corresponded almost to the minute with the UFO sightings in the several towns. "The unknown was thus clearly identified as the lost radiosonde," reports Donald Menzel in his account of the errant object in *The World of Flying Saucers*. The identification is not absolutely established, but the weight of supporting evidence is strong enough to discourage quibbling.

There was no quibbling at NICAP when scientific opinion contributed intelligently to the identification of a fine set of UFO photographs and a well documented report as "weather balloon." The account is given in detail in *The UFO Evidence*. The witness took 12 photographs of the object which appeared brightly luminous despite a thin overlay of clouds and had a node of light brighter than its main body. The object was moving west into a wind from the west, which seemed to preclude a weather balloon, and its motion ruled out an astronomical explanation. He watched the object for nearly an hour, during which time it covered roughly 45 degrees of the sky.

The witness considered the possibility of a weather balloon, but in submitting his report, listed six arguments against such a possibility.

1. The light was too bright for an opaque plastic balloon and suggested emitted rather than reflected light.
2. Newspaper weather reports announced a westerly wind, but the object was moving west.
3. The object vanished near the sun. No report of a balloon landing was received.
4. There was no elongation of the object, no instrument package, no visible lines or external apparatus.
5. The object appeared to be rotating around its vertical axis, but the position of the node did not change.
6. The node was in constant orientation toward the west.

NICAP analyzed the photos, checked weather records and balloon records. Venus was ruled out, low-altitude weather balloons were ruled out, Skyhooks were ruled out. The one possibility that remained was high-altitude research balloons.



APRO provided and identified this fine sample of lens flare, often passed off as UFO. Photo is of solar eclipse (Sun is in center of bright area). Don't fool or be fooled.

The photos and attendant data was submitted for analysis to General Mills scientists. It was learned that launching records were destroyed 72 hours after the launching; that as a rule after a balloon releases its payload it shoots up rapidly and explodes or fragments, although in exceptional cases one might stay aloft for several days; that the balloons seen in low altitudes have a tear drop shape, but become nearly spherical in high altitudes.

Four of the six scientists and technicians who examined the photos and the report leaned to the belief that the witness had seen a research balloon, possibly at 100,000 feet. They were all agreed that there was nothing in the observed maneuvers of the object to rule out a balloon. NICAP accepted the conclusions: A plastic balloon at 60,000 feet or better; an anomalous case in which the balloon did not explode after releasing its instruments. The "node," a partial, rupture, not sufficient to have caused fragmentation. Here was an instance of careful, impartial scrutiny of excellent data; an instance in which investigators were willing to accept the explanation of experts because it held up and did not appear to be haphazard guessing.

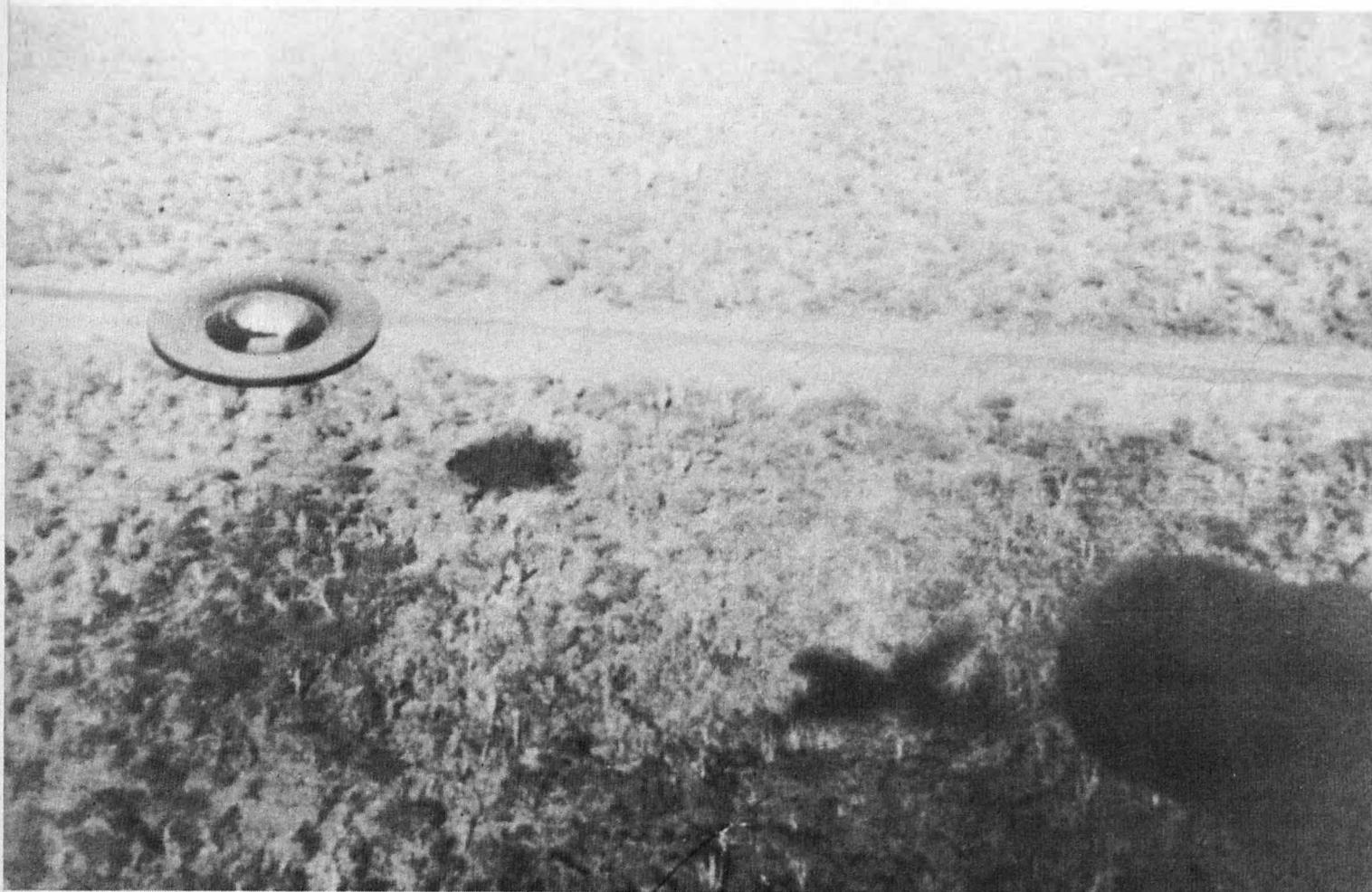
It is the contradictions, the confusions, the misplacing of astral bodies, the insulting implications that pilots who sight UFOs have been "hitting the bottle," the unlikely explanation that "marsh gas" can account for the phenomena witnessed by hundreds of persons, many of whom are sufficiently familiar with that will-o-the-wisp of the swamps to know it on sight, that aggravates the serious investigator of UFOs and leads him to think he may be getting the run around.

The majority of persons who sight mysterious objects or photograph strange shapes may be thrilled at the prospect that they have recorded an unknown, but few of them are devastated to learn they have been watching a weather balloon or filming the reflection of an ordinary object. Is it not more comforting to know you have seen Venus, than to suspect you have witnessed the arrival of a vast craft, manned by unknowns? On the other hand, is it not frustrating and disturbing to know that you *have* observed something truly out of the ordinary, only to have it dismissed as "swamp gas?"

The serious ufologist is not out to hoodwink. Nor does he want to be hoodwinked. If the image he has caught on camera is a lens flare, he would rather an expert identified it as such than for him to go on suspecting he's caught the granddaddy of all Flying Saucers on film. Lens flares are tricky. They crop up on prints when the photographer has been totally unaware of what he was recording. The prankster submits them as "Look'ut my UFO!" The photo analyst identifies them for what they are: lens flares caused almost without exception when a bright light source is being photographed.

The sober investigator seeking evidence to support the proposal that extraterrestrial craft exist, would like to rid the field of hoaxsters, but he would like to swell the ranks of those who wonder why there are no spiders in gossamer blankets; why so many "weather balloons" course against the wind and who cut and shaped the little meteorite that fell in Tarbes, France?

3 From Venezuela



One of the most complete dossiers on UFO sightings in Venezuela is that of Horacio Gonzales-Ganteaume who joined the ranks of believers in 1950 when, employed as a technical translator for General Motors, he saw a silvery disc-like object flying over the mountains near the assembly plant. He promptly expanded his interest in and study of astronomy and selenography and since has become a popular radio and television speaker on space flight and flying saucers, and a frequent lecturer on astronomical and Lunar phenomena at the Humboldt Planetarium in Caracas.

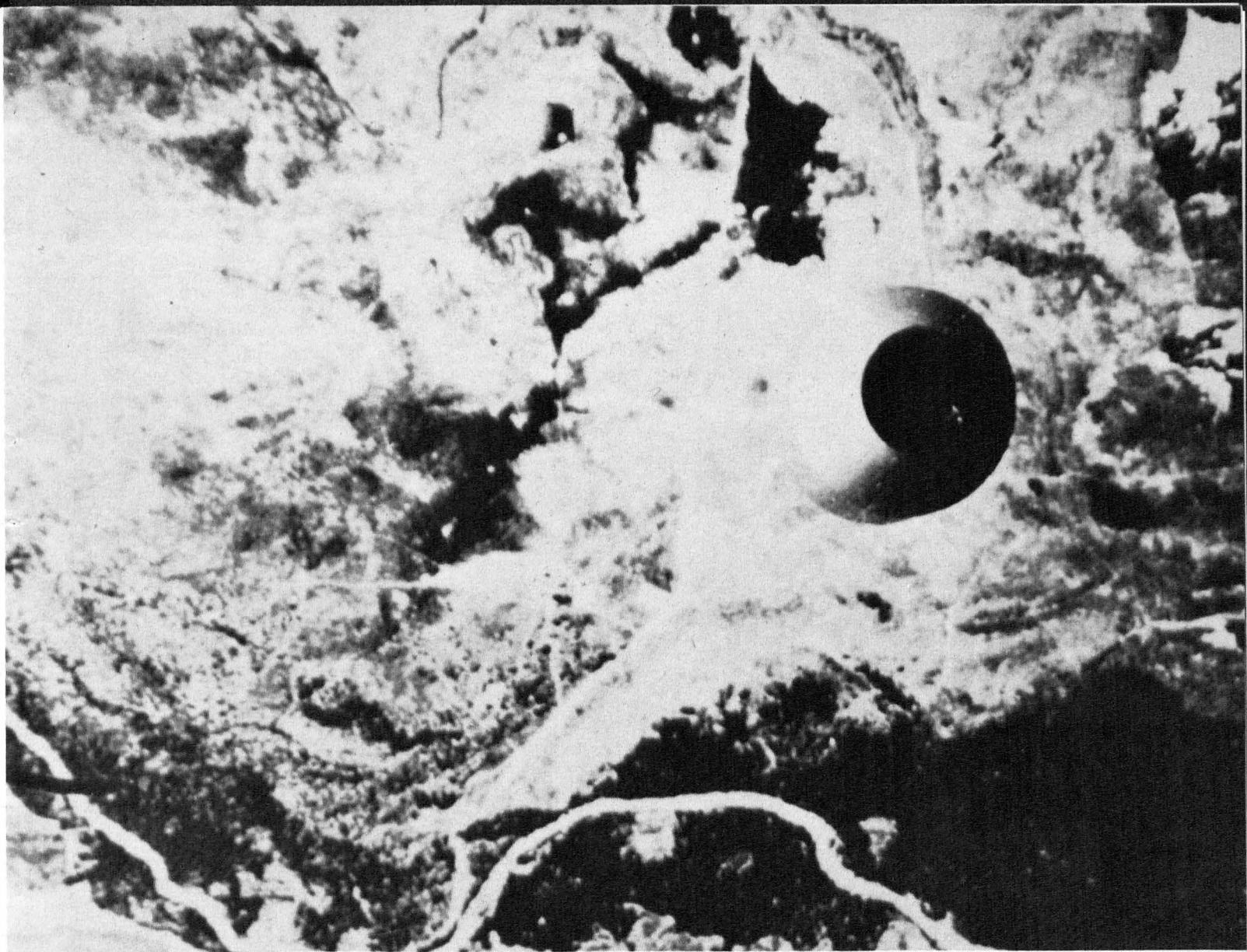
He has been an enthusiastic member of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization in Tucson, Ariz., for many years and supplied the photos on this and the following two pages for Coral Lorenzen's soon to be released book *Flying Saucer Occupants* (Signet).

Gonzales-Ganteaume, who feels that public acceptance of the reality of the extraterrestrial nature of the "flying saucer" is not a matter for any governmental agency to decide, but rather a scientific phenomenon that must come under the attention of scientists throughout the world, is presently at work compiling a book principally concerned with South American sightings and related ramifications.

■ This UFO was photographed in 1963 by a pilot employed by AVENA Airlines while flying between the city of Barcelona and the international Maiquetia Airport. The authenticity of it was questioned by one commercial pilot on the basis that the dark line around the disc, which he supposes is shadow, does not coincide with the shadows cast by the plane and the disc. He believes the object to be nothing more than "the button which locks the window to the crew compartment." This identification fails to account for the large shadow cast by the object (half the size of the plane.)

A study of the position of the shadows was made by Fernando de Calvet, professional topographer and geometrician, who demonstrated mathematically that all of the objects and details in the photograph bear absolutely exact relation with each other. His findings were substantiated by Konrad Honeck, electronics engineer, and Miguel Sapowsky, engineer in charge of the technical department of a Caracas TV station.

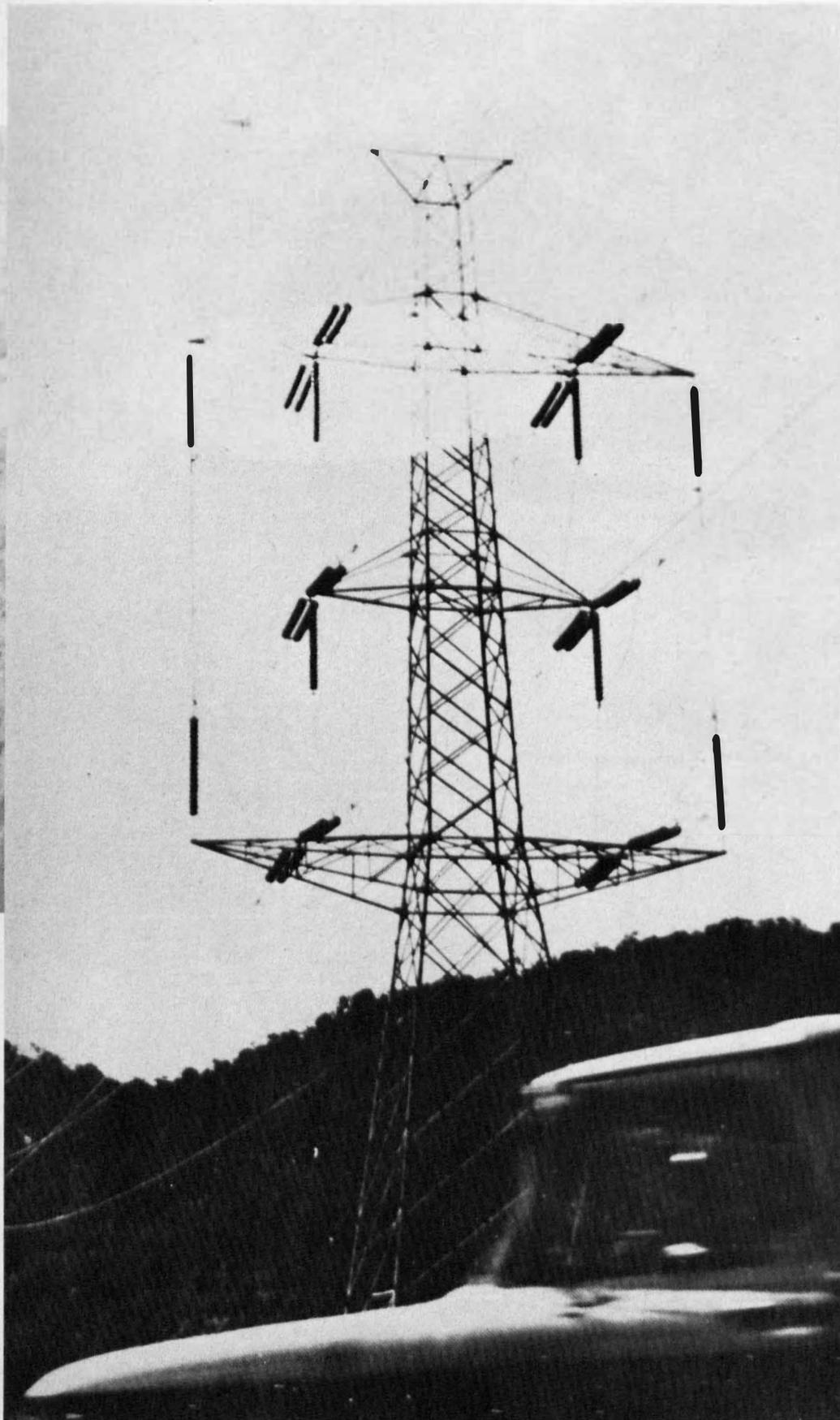
The pilot who took the photos no longer desires to discuss them because he has been made the object of ridicule by fellow pilots and friends in the USAF.



■ The strangest of the three objects is what appears to be a huge can or metal container photographed on the morning of February 13, 1966 by Inake Osés while employed as one of the professional specialists on an aerial survey flight to take photographs of a region in the southern part of the state of Guárico for geoglyphic studies connected with a highly confidential mining enterprise.

The plane was at 8000 feet when Mr. Osés' attention was attracted to this brilliant yellow incandescent object flying erratically at high speed below the plane. The pilot attempted to follow the object while Mr. Osés took pictures of it. He reported that it would stop briefly in midair, then rush off in a different direction. This photo was taken as the UFO hovered for a moment over a site called Paso del Caballo, where mining operations were in progress. It then accelerated at tremendous speed and disappeared from sight. In his report to *El Universal*, Mr. Osés wrote: "The object which we saw . . . due to its shape and performance in space appears to be a flying machine of some sort completely different than those we know about . . ."

The editorial staff of the newspaper accepted the authenticity of the negative and the good faith and integrity of Inake Osés.



■ Considered one of the most important in his collection, this photo was identified by Gonzales as one taken at 9 o'clock on the morning of October 12, 1966, by Francisco Arrieta while driving toward the coast en route to Barcelona, in Venezuela. The high tension cables paralleling the road connect the towns of El Guapo and Barcelona, some 300 kilometers apart.

Arrieta, experimenting with a new camera and accessories (35 mm Kodak, using Plus X pan film) had been photographing a number of objects when his attention was caught by an insistent humming sound that seemed to be increasing in intensity. Looking around, he spotted this well-defined oval object, somewhat diffused at the borders. It seemed to be pulsating and moving along the cables as if they were rails. Although the strange sight was unnerving, Arrieta focused his camera, and took this photo. At the same time a pick-up truck approaching the tower suddenly stalled and the driver was unable to restart the engine until the pulsating object had moved on along the cables, headed toward Barcelona.

When Arrieta reached Barcelona he learned that many people there had reported strange lights during the previous two nights and that there had been repeated power failures there and in a neighboring city, that had been attributed to over-loaded transmission lines.

Photographers on *El Universal* were skeptical of Arrieta's photos, maintaining that the white object was the result of a "bubble of air produced when passing the film to the fixer or setter." The trapped air, they believed, caused over development in the region of the "bubble." This explanation fails to account for (1) the humming sound produced by the object (2) the precise movement over the cables (3) the stalling of the pick up truck.

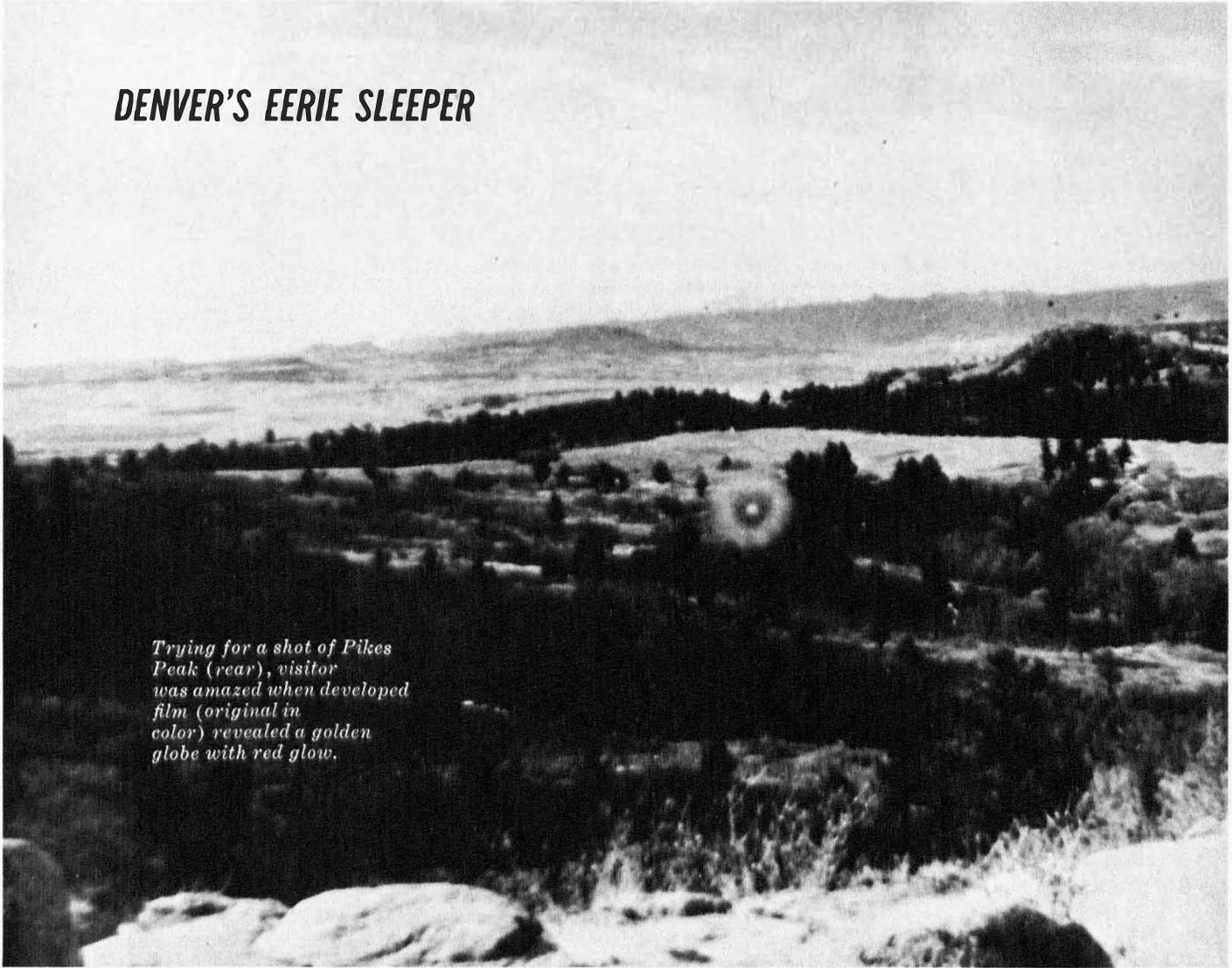
Even more important, the photographic laboratory that made these reproductions for Mr. Gonzales pronounced the negatives perfect in every sense of the word with no evidence of any air bubbles.

The Silent Witness

Evidence caught by the camera that was missed by the eye.

(Photo from FLYING SAUCER OCCUPANTS, *Signet*)

DENVER'S EERIE SLEEPER



Trying for a shot of Pikes Peak (rear), visitor was amazed when developed film (original in color) revealed a golden globe with red glow.

■ They sat in the stone shelter, six of them gathered around a fire that was to take the chill from that April 7 evening on the outskirts of Littleton, Colo., in 1966. They had arrived at Daniels Park at 6:30 P.M., three boys and three girls, all 17 years old, all students in the Denver schools, equipped for a picnic. Their car, a 1954 Ford, was parked a city block away at the top of a small incline and they were about to douse the fire and start for home when they heard what sounded like footsteps on the top of the shelter. The roof could be reached easily from the slanting hillside.

Two of the boys grabbed up a flashlight and went out to

investigate. When they saw nothing close at hand they pushed through the underbrush toward the road, thinking that someone might be tampering with their car.

When they reached the car they became aware of a weird buzzing noise that came from no specific source but seemed to surround them and, off in a field, roughly 25 feet from the car, they saw two red lights, parallel to each other, about 20 feet apart, two feet off the ground and a foot in diameter. Each one was centered with a white light.

Their first thought was that they were seeing two parked cars. They crouched in a ditch to see what was going on.

But after about three minutes they moved in toward their own car again. They saw nothing and returned to the shelter.

The four teen-agers who had remained in the shelter, greeted the returning youths with a single statement: "Let's get out of here." They had heard the same footsteps again while the two boys were away and had seen what looked like a tall man, who might have been wearing a raincoat, dart by.

They put out the fire, assembled their picnic equipment and set off again for the car. One of the youths turned back and saw a "real bright flash behind the hill over the shelter. It lit up the whole area."

Then the buzzing, a sound that was foreign to all of them, started up again and, as they neared the car, all six of them witnessed the same thing: Two blue lights, low in the sky about three quarters of a mile away. The lights didn't move but they went from bright to dim and then were joined by a white light that seemed to rise and fall between the two blue lights and that illuminated the whole area.

The teen-agers climbed up on the car hood to watch the strange pageant. Twenty minutes later another set of lights, blue with red centers, appeared off to the left, a good block away, and hovered near the ground. The youths thought they could make out a football shape between this latest set of lights. The blue lights were at the ends, with an orange light on top, like a bubble and a red one at the bottom. The beam was strong enough to cast light on the ground.

After observing the phenomenon for another ten minutes, the group piled into the car and started out of the park. "You'll think we're nuts," the driver said later, "but my car didn't work right. I'd get it up to 30 miles an hour and then it would cut out, like someone turned the ignition off. Then it would start up again."

As they made their way, with aggravating slowness, out of the area, three of the young people noticed a large oval of light following them. It was large enough to cover the whole road and lasted for roughly three seconds.

"Huge and glowing," one of the girls described it later, "and it came right up to the back of the car, then went out."

Their first stop was a service station where they phoned the Arapahoe County sheriff's office to report the incident, then drove on into Littleton, to the offices of Police Chief John C. MacIvor. "A couple of them were real shook up," MacIvor was to tell reporters later. He was impressed by the sincerity of the six teen-agers and by the fact that none of them claimed to have seen exactly the same thing at the same time. There seemed no reason to suspect that the six people had fabricated a story and there seemed even less reason to suspect any skulduggery when additional reports of sightings began to come in from residents in the northwest suburban areas of Denver.

One woman said she and her three daughters had seen a football-shaped object on Friday night, just south of Look-out Mountain. The object, which remained motionless for

nearly three-quarters of an hour, emitted red and green flashes and disappeared gradually at 10:15 P.M.

Another woman reported that she, her two sons and a friend had observed some strange red, blue and white lights blinking on and off in the direction of Boulder on Wednesday night. And a report came in from a woman who said she and her two sons had seen some lights east of their home on Thursday night that would "shoot around and stop, and shoot around again and stop."

From Delta, Colo., came the report that Police Chief D. C. Morgan, Patrolman Earnest Markley and Reporter Don Prather had watched a bright green glowing object for almost two hours before it rose straight up and disappeared from view.

The operations officer at Lowry Air Force Base was advised of the Daniels Park observation Friday, apparently by the Arapahoe sheriff's office, although the sheriff, John Hammond, was inclined to discount the teen-agers' story.

His opinion that "It's all a dream," failed to dampen local enthusiasm. On Saturday there were approximately 50 cars in the park area, the occupants prowling the grounds with Geiger counters, tape recorders, telescopes and binoculars. Among them was the chairman of the local subcommittee of NICAP, a Boeing 727 flight training coordinator with a commercial airline in Denver. He combed the area with a Geiger counter, but confessed he was hard put to come up with any answers.

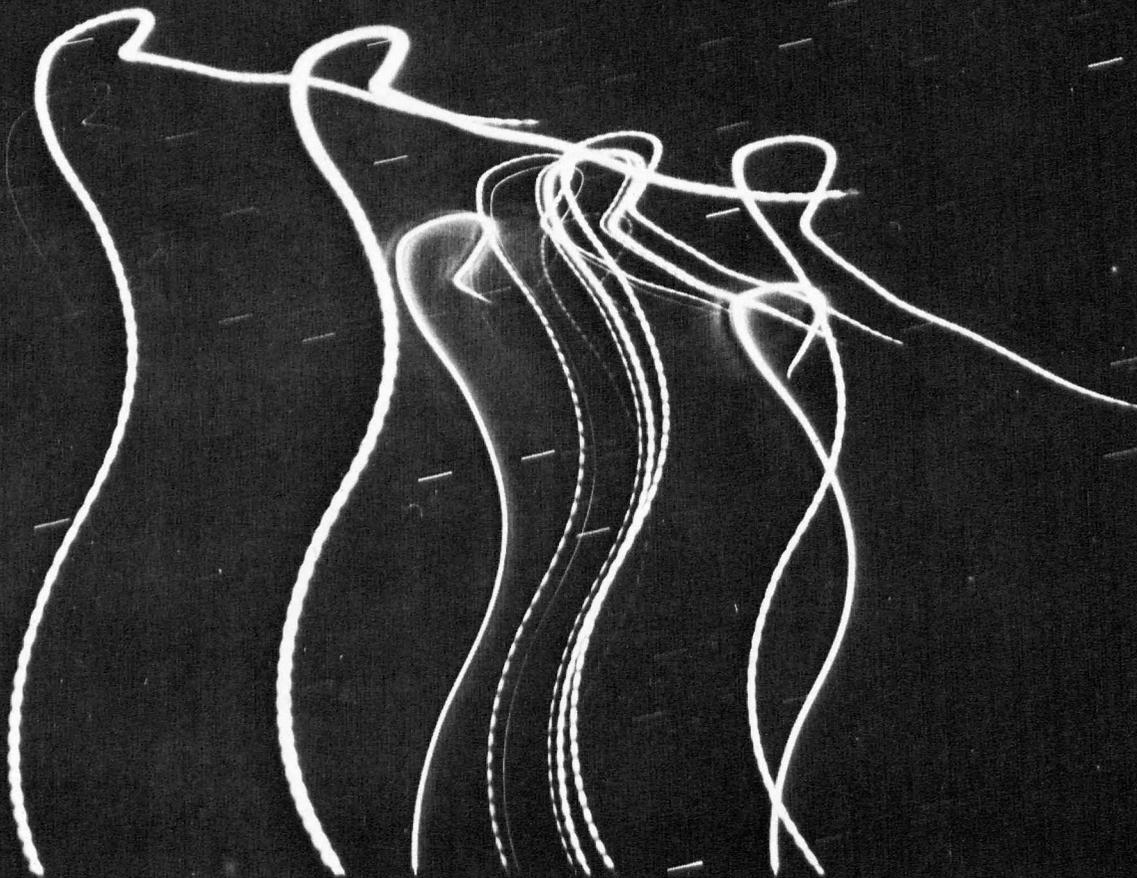
That same Saturday, a Denver visitor from Tucson, Ariz., provided one of the most startling twists in the chain of unexplained lights over the area. She produced a color photograph, taken in Daniels Park on March 31, a week before the series of UFO sightings. The photo was a vista shot with Pikes Peak in the background, taken at 9:30 A.M. with a small box camera. The woman had intended only to get a photo of the Peak and saw nothing unusual in the viewfinder when she took the picture.

But when the photo was developed a golden colored globe with surrounding red glow was plain on the photograph. A representative from the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) pursued the investigation as far as it could be taken, learned that the Kodak Company which processed the film had said the phenomenon was not a flaw in the film or in the developing, but had to acknowledge that this was as far as the search for answers in this particular series of sightings could be carried.

It was suggested that the sun had reflected on a metal roof or metal object of some nature, but there was nothing in the area to substantiate such a theory.

A dream? A landing? A hoax? The Denver incident remains in the growing file of unexplained phenomena . . . with the curious ball of light that came up on the photograph to add an extra fillip of intrigue. Was it a reflection from something bright on the ground? Was it a "sleeper", missed by the eye, but seen by the silent witness, the camera?

DANCERS WITH NO AUDIENCE



Unexplained choreography in the sky turned up unexpectedly on photos taken by John Hopf during Geminid meteor shower.

(Photo from APRO)

■ On the night of December 13, 1966, John T. Hopf, photoanalyst for APRO and a man who has won awards for telescopes he has built himself, was in his roof-top observatory in Newport, R.I., with four cameras set up to record the Geminid meteor shower. During the hours from midnight until 4 A.M. he picked up only three meteors, but in a letter to *Sky and Telescope* magazine, he submitted this photograph and a full account of the stranger he picked up without his knowledge.

"... one of the Kodak Medalists (f3.5, 4 inch focal length, lens wide open) recorded the enclosed unusual trails during the period between 3 and 3:10 A.M. approximately. This camera was aimed to the South and up at a 45 degree angle. Jupiter appears at the top right of the print. The trails rise into the camera's field from the bottom. At the time this was recorded I was changing the film in two of the other cameras and had my back turned to the

South and did not see anything. Of course, I don't understand how anything this bright did not attract my attention, but apparently the object or objects were silent. I have checked every possibility that could have caused these trails and can find none that fits the facts.

"Due to the blinking effect of some of the trails, I of course, thought they were aircraft lights, but examination of several negatives on hand taken with the same cameras in the past show an entirely different effect. The main trails here are fully as bright as the Jupiter image which gives a good comparison. I have been observing and photographing the sky for over 20 years and have never caught anything like this before."

Mr. Hopf was using 120 roll film (2¼ x 3¼ size.)

A complete account of the occurrence, with photo, supplied to use by APRO, appears in *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin*, November-December, 1966. Again, the silent witness.



Farmer hurdles mystery crater that was presumed left by UFO craft in England. Investigation indicated meteorite fell there.

Occupants: Yes or No?

■ The appearance of occupied UFOs is the most difficult aspect of this controversial subject to win consideration, much less acceptance. The slow but noticeable development of opinion that extraterrestrial craft may exist has stubbornly and scornfully refused to embrace the far more incredible concept that such craft also may be occupied and controlled from within.

But the solid wall of skepticism fails to stem the flow of accounts of obviously manned craft and of occasional physical encounters. The stories crop up in magazines, newspapers and on TV; reported often by persons of sober mind and direction; persons of good repute holding positions of responsibility in their communities.

Many have been proved victims of elaborate hoaxes. Others have admitted to inventive trickery in a hungry quest for publicity or dollars. A few have been trapped in a snarl of emotional turbulence that made them prey to fantasy.

Exposures, the attendant ridicule and the general knowledge that deliberate frauds can only slow and dis-

credit a scientific investigation that deserves serious recognition has not lessened the tide of reports. This, in itself, if all such reports were to be proved fraudulent, would be significant as a psychological by-product of the spreading interest in UFOs. But we believe it would be a mistake to ignore this particular area of activity despite the knowledge that it is one so inviting to hoaxsters and so vulnerable to ridicule.

Are We Being Watched?

For this reason we bring you a selection of current reports of occupied UFOs.

The first of these accounts has been taken from the files, of APRO the privately operated research organization that has taken the commendable stand that if one is going to

explore the possibility of extraterrestrial craft, explore it thoroughly.

This account has been given more than passing interest for several reasons:

- (1) The witness is a 14-year-old boy, judged to be reliable and honest, with a consuming interest in aircraft that has familiarized him with all designs and models and lessened the possibility that he was fooled by one of our own aircraft.
- (2) He is not interested in publicity; refused to reveal his name for publication and has made no effort to commercialize on his experience.
- (3) He is not a UFO enthusiast; has never read anything about them and has no desire to after his experience.

The youth and his nephew were playing in the front yard of the nephew's home in Pinellas Park, Fla., at 9:20 on the evening of November 10, 1966 when they saw a cigar-shaped object come out of a cloud and move toward them much too fast for a cloud. They ran inside the house, the younger boy to hide in a closet, the older youth to phone his mother to report to her what he was seeing.

He described the object as red when it sped in, changing to bluish-white as it slowed and glowing with the intensity of mercury vapor light, though it did not appear

Seven of these objects came from the east and entered the "mother ship" on the east. Three objects came from the north and entered on the west side. The large craft remained in a horizontal position, north to south, for the loading except on one occasion when it went into a vertical position and one of the smaller craft entered from the top. "The Captain," the sighter suggested.

Questioned about this, the youth explained that this UFO was the last to enter and his suggestion was pure speculation, of course, but he had seen what looked like clear portholes on the craft and when the hatches opened there was evidence of fluorescent light from inside. "Boy, I'd like to have seen inside of that," he commented.

The APRO investigator questioned the youth closely about his personal reaction. There was no doubt in his mind but that the UFOs were occupied. He definitely had the feeling that he was being watched and that he should not be watching the maneuver. When his mother suggested he go next door if he were frightened, he expressed the fear that he might not be safe outside.

The youth's mother estimated the duration of the sighting at about seven minutes, basing this on a television show the woman was watching when her son's call came.

Neither the youth or his mother had discussed the experience at any length at the time because the boy had been firm in his pronouncement: "I want to forget it." But he had complained that his head itched. He had been sick shortly before the incident and his mother thought the itching may have been a result of his illness.

"What do you think it was?" the investigator asked him.

"What *could* it be?" he replied. "I'm glad I saw it but I never want to see another."

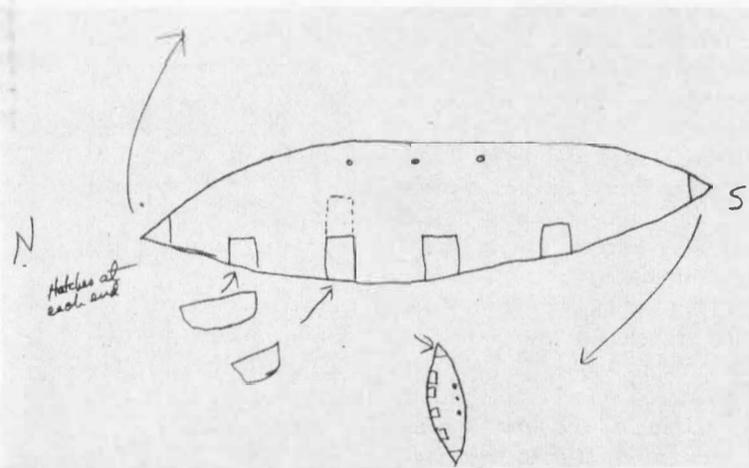
Fake or Fact?

By John A. Keel

■ Strange little men with piercing eyes, accompanied by gigantic circular flying craft and eerie multi-colored lights in the sky reportedly visited the picturesque Shenandoah Valley early in 1965. Over 200 individual UFO sightings were reported throughout Virginia that January and more than 50 detailed flying saucer stories appeared in the local newspapers as UFO hysteria gripped dozens of communities. Yet, unlike the comparatively minor UFO incidents that took place in Michigan the following year, the Virginia flap received no national publicity.

The first of a long series of baffling events occurred on December 21, 1964, when Mr. Horace Burns, a gunsmith from Grottoes, Va., told of seeing a huge object about 125 feet in diameter land near Highway 250. His car engine stalled, he said, as the great metallic thing which looked like "an old fashioned bee hive" settled in a field near the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center outside of Fishersville, Va. It had a bluish glow around its base, he reported, and remained on the ground for about 90 seconds.

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"... a bunch of hatches opened like remote-controlled garage doors," and the small craft entered big one.

to have individual lights on the outside. It hovered in a horizontal position over his sister's home and at the same time, several smaller objects moved in from the north and east, each about 10x20 feet, a fifth the size of the larger craft. These smaller UFOs looked white from a distance, but turned light blue as they neared the "mother ship."

Suddenly a "bunch of hatches opened like remote-controlled garage doors" on the large object and the smaller objects, flying in a straight line, revolving slightly, would enter the hatches one at a time, edge first, right side up. As one entered, that hatch would close and a second would open to receive another object.



Police have "little green man" made of boxes and a bottle in custody, but don't know what to feed it.*

After it had flown off again, he was able to restart his car.

Later, Professor Ernest G. Gehman of the Eastern Mennonite College visited the site with a Geiger counter and found that the whole area was highly radioactive.

"There is no question about it," Gehman concluded after his investigation. "This man saw that remarkable machine."

Several weeks later, however, a sergeant from the U.S. Air Force visited the same field and in an official report to *Project Bluebook* he declared that he had been unable to find "evidence that a vehicle had landed in the field."

The U.S. Navy got into the act shortly afterwards when, on December 29, 1964, the radar installation at the Patuxent Naval Air Station, Md., reportedly picked up two unidentified objects flying over the mouth of the Rappahannock River which flows down from northern Virginia into Chesapeake Bay. According to the estimate of the Naval technicians, these objects were traveling at 4,800 miles an hour and one of them performed a 180-degree

**Genuine sightings of unexplained phenomena have suffered from pranksters who attempt to discredit a serious investigation by ringing in fakes after the fact. Note description provided by teenagers of three "things", 3½ feet tall, who outran them. And description of prankster: 36 years old, 5 feet 10, weighing 180 pounds. Are we sure this is what the teenagers saw?*

turn in the space of five miles . . . an incredible maneuver for anything traveling at that speed. The Navy passed their detailed report on to the Air Force for analysis, and in late January, 1965, the incident was explained as "false radar returns."

A rash of peculiar lights in the sky began to appear from one end of the state to the other in January. A number of witnesses even reported seeing round or circular metal objects, and flying cylinders as well. Widespread rumors of "little men" also flourished. It wasn't long before newsmen had tracked one of these stories down and it has become a classic of its kind.

At about 5:40 P.M. on the chilly evening of January 19, 1965, the witness (who has insisted that his name not be used) was energetically chopping wood in the open fields behind the Augusta Archer's archery range at Brand Flats, Va.—on Highway 250 only three miles from Fishersville—when, according to his story, he was suddenly startled to see two large circular objects on the ground some distance away from him. He did not see them land—they simply appeared. One was about 20 yards in diameter, he said, and the other was about 80 yards across. They were "shiny looking," as if they were made of highly polished metal or glass. He said that he could not see any lights on either object but, later when they took off they seemed to glow from inside.

While he stared in amazement at the two things, three tiny beings came out of the smaller one and slowly walked toward him, he reported. He estimated that these creatures were from 35 to 37 inches tall. They were shaped like human beings and were dressed in uniforms which had the same shiny, metallic appearance of the saucers. Their skin was dark, he noted, and one of them seemed to have very long fingers. But it was their eyes that stunned him into immobility.

"They seemed to look through you," he declared. He stood transfixed, his ax motionless in his hands, as they advanced to about 12 yards from him. Then they stopped and uttered some totally unintelligible sounds, as if they were trying to tell him something. Unable to move . . . "I was frozen stiff to the spot," he said later . . . he, in turn, tried to tell them that he couldn't understand. This inane conversation supposedly went on for several minutes while they stood facing each other hopelessly. Finally, the little creatures gave up, turned, walked back to the saucer and climbed aboard. A door closed behind them, he observed, "and it seemed to mold itself to the ship—there was no sign of a door after it had closed."

When the two objects had disappeared into the darkening sky, the stunned witness was able to move again and later he sat down and wrote a letter outlining the whole experience, which he mailed to himself, "to be opened only if someone else reported a similar experience."

That night scores of people in the nearby cities of Staunton and Waynesboro reported seeing whirling colored lights and other unusual phenomena in the skies and the man decided to reveal the incident.

"I'm sure I didn't have an hallucination," he told reporters. "I didn't used to believe in these things. This made me a believer."

Today he refuses to discuss it at all. A local newspaper reporter told me that he had heard that the witness had been contacted "by someone from the government" who had warned him not to talk about it.

Scientists who have studied reports of UFO landings around the world have noted at least one strange "coincidence." The majority of such reports come from areas where sharp natural magnetic deviations have been found. An aeromagnetic map of Staunton, Waynesboro, and vicinity, issued by the U.S. Geological Survey, shows that Waynesboro lies directly in the middle of a large magnetic pattern, and that Fishersville is the very heart of such a deviation. Many UFO researchers believe that the flying saucers are propelled by some magnetic device and that they may, somehow, take advantage of such natural deviations. This is all speculative, of course.

On January 25, 1965, several witnesses reported seeing an odd "something" on a mountain near Marion in the southern part of Virginia. One of them, Richard Darnell, the son of a Marion police officer, described it this way: "Well, it was a reddish orange color and it was glowing bright and it was just setting up on the mountain. And sparks were flying from it. And then it did that for a long time, and then it started getting brighter and brighter and then it exploded and made a cracking sound. And just a few seconds after that something rose up from the explosion and headed off for town."

The next night, January 26, the strangest story of all unfolded. The little men turned up again in Brand Flats. Or did they? Seven excited teen-agers claimed they had seen the creatures and had even taken pictures. But now, two years later, the whole story is clouded with charges of hoaxes and misrepresentation.

About 8 P.M. that night the seven teenagers were driving along Highway 250 outside of Brand Flats, not far from the spot where the woodchopper had claimed his startling experience two weeks before, when they saw a figure of "what looked like a man," according to Steven Houffer, 16. He sat down by the road "and seemed to study the cars passing by." Since the UFO hysteria was then nearing its peak, the youngsters decided to investigate. They got out of their car and started to approach the figure, who quickly jumped up and ran across the fields with the boys in pursuit.

"He was about 3½ feet tall," Houffer said later, "and was wearing a one-piece skin-tight garment that was silver in color."

As they chased this being they said that two other little men appeared and joined the first. All three of them dashed away at such speed that the boys were unable to follow. Strangest of all, Houffer noted, although the ground was very muddy, the little fellows did not leave any footprints.

The winded teenagers returned to their car and sped

to a nearby store where they called the Staunton police. Within an hour four officers had driven to the scene, along with a photographer named Charles Weaver. They searched the area but could find no sign of the tiny creatures or a flying saucer.

Later, however, Weaver and Houffer went back and resumed the search. And this time they claimed success.

They said that they found a "glowing aluminum barn" and Weaver entered it cautiously. Houffer followed him and found the photographer sprawled on the floor.

"The whole left side of his face was blood red and his eyes had a peculiar red glow," Houffer told reporters later. Weaver said that something had hit him on the side of the head when he had entered the "barn."

Deciding that it might be prudent to end their investigation, the two young men ran out of the structure. Weaver paused briefly outside, turned, and took a picture with his camera. "When the flash bulb went off," Houffer explained, "we could see a little man standing by the 'barn'." The duo didn't try to talk to the creature, but fled.

Later investigators could not locate that "aluminum barn." As for the pictures, if they were developed they were never produced for publication . . . even though the Roanoke (Va.) *Times* offered to buy the roll of film. Newspapers in the area printed a rumor that "a government car" appeared at Weaver's home in Staunton the next day and whisked both the photographer and his film off to Washington.

These stories turned Brand Flats into a three ringed circus. During the days that followed, hundreds of armed men over-ran the area on a massive Martian hunt, prompting John E. Kent, Sheriff of Augusta County, to issue a strong statement to the press declaring that it was "dangerous as well as ridiculous for grown men to search for 'creatures' who come at night and disappear when followed."

In Fredericksburg, Va., State Attorney General Robert Y. Button announced that there was no law on the books making it a crime to shoot "little green men." This led the *World-News*, Roanoke, Va., to comment: "Attention all you little green men in outer space: don't land in Virginia, you might get shot—legally."

A sharp young reporter for the Roanoke *Times*, Lee Butcher, found that the saga of Brand Flats was not yet over when, a few days after Houffer and Weaver's story appeared, he received a mysterious phone call which promised to provide a solution to the affair. He was asked to rendezvous with a group of strangers on a back road at midnight and he accepted. He drove to the appointed spot where he was met by another car containing two men. They checked his press credentials and took him to a lonely farm house where they introduced him to a man who claimed that "it was all a joke."

The man, Donald Cash, 36, was 5' 10" tall and weighed 180 pounds. He said that he had intended to play a joke on a friend by dressing up "like a Martian" in blue coveralls and a leather cap and lying in wait

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alongside the road. The seven teenagers had come along, he admitted, and he had taken off. "It shook me up. I didn't know what they might do if they got their hands on me," he observed wryly.

How had an overweight 36-year old man managed to outrun a group of healthy teenagers? "I hid behind a bush," Cash explained. As for the reported absence of footprints, Cash couldn't understand that. "I was in mud up to my knees," he told Butcher.

Cash posed for pictures in his "Martian costume" and they later were published in the *Roanoke Times*. Sheriff Kent later said that he agreed that the whole thing was just a big practical joke.

Unfortunately, during my recent visit to Virginia I was unable to locate Donald Cash nor could I determine his whereabouts.

Virginia newspapers continued to publish extensive UFO accounts into February but the momentum of the flap was spent. On February 1, 1965, a motorist in Salem, Va. called the police and breathlessly told of seeing "a little green man" on the outskirts of town. Four heavily armed policemen rushed to the scene and were taken aback when they saw a tiny glowing figure in a field. Approaching it cautiously, they surrounded it and arrested it at gunpoint, hauling it off triumphantly to the city jail. This little man turned out to be a collection of cardboard boxes covered with green cloth, with a half-gallon plastic jug for a head. A flashlight was mounted inside the jug to produce a glow. This "creature" is still standing in a cell in the city jail. "We don't know what to feed it," a policeman told me with a smile as he showed me their prize catch. Who said cops don't have a sense of humor?

Why Would They Come?

By Irving A. Greenfield

■ If we accept the reality of UFOs, then we must consider the three possible reasons for their presence—namely, to explore our planet as we soon will explore the surface of the Moon; to make extensive reconnaissance of the Earth in order to gain knowledge of inhabitants and their capabilities from a technological standpoint and, lastly, to find a method by which they can conquer this planet. These possibilities suggest themselves in the light of our own limited ability to understand what the reported sightings appear to indicate.

Within the realm of conquest exists another possibility, suggested by the growing number of reports of contacts between human beings and UFOs. These encounters, fact or fancy, advance the incredible proposition that the visitors are aware of us as physical entities and are cognizant of the way we reproduce our kind.

If, for the sake of examination, we assume conquest is

their ultimate goal, then this reported sexual awareness presents some startling possibilities. A brief look at the history of the world will show that one of the most significant ways to conquer a people is to merge with them.

Alexander was aware of this and his famed legions did in fact marry women in the lands which they took by force of arms. Rome, too, absorbed its conquered nations the way a sponge absorbs water and in turn was absorbed by them so that with the passage of time it would have been difficult to tell which was which or, to put it another way, where the conquerer ended and the conquered began. China is another case in point. Her teeming millions and her vast land area were always too formidable for an army to subjugate. The country, like a living organism, simply absorbed its would-be conquerers.

The process of duplication is inherent in the concept of intermarriage between the troops of the conquerer and the conquered. Therefore, it seems possible that if an extraterrestrial type of life is seriously considering an invasion of Earth, the would-be invader would recognize the value of placing in our midst a type of life that resembles man but would not be a man.

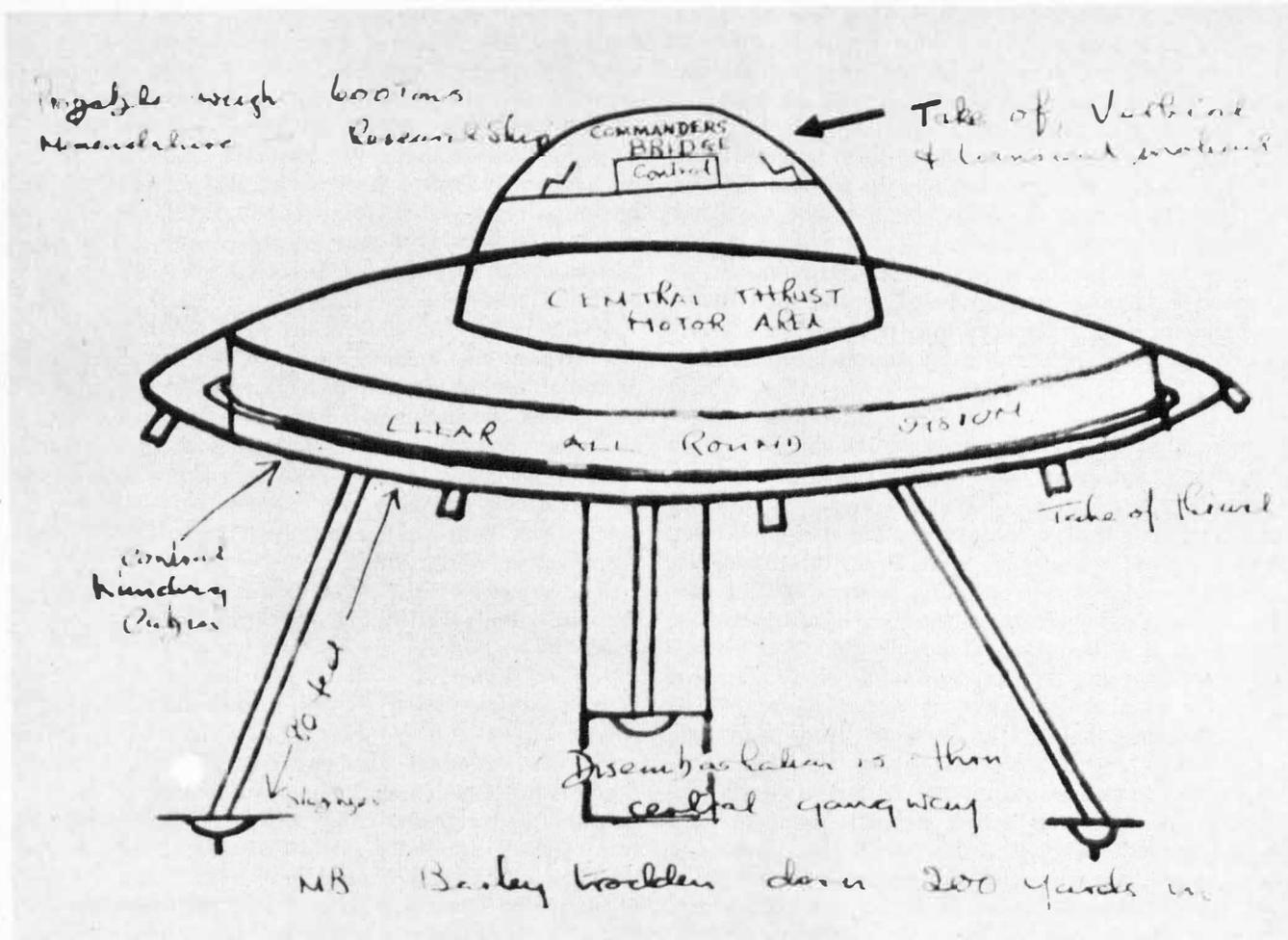
From the theories evolving about UFOs, we must hazard a guess that they come from a civilization that is technologically ahead of us. This is an educated guess. There are no definitive facts with which to back it up. We know that our technology is still unable to duplicate a UFO. The guess also is predicated on the mathematical probability that, given the many millions of stars in the universe, there would be a number that are much like our own sun and that some of these suns might, indeed, have solar systems such as our own. So far as we know, Earth is the only planet that sustains life. But there is the probability that there are many Earth-type planets out in space, a number of which might conceivably be older than our planet, supporting older and more advanced civilizations.

Dr. Allen J. Hynek made a statement similar to this in the December 17, 1966 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, in which he stated that there really is no scientific reason to assume that we are unique.

If the reality of UFOs is accepted, then two logical questions arise: namely, where do they come from and what are they doing here? The answer to the first was simply stated in 1948 by Air Force Technical Intelligence Center in a report made to a higher headquarters, affirming that *they are extraterrestrial*.

The answer to the second question is first beginning to suggest itself. Many experts such as Coral E. Lorenzen, author of *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax* and co-founder of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization; and Dr. Olavo Fontes of Brazil, use the material at hand, which at best hints at the possibility of conquest, to suggest that world domination is the final goal of our extraterrestrial visitors.

Those of us who lived through World War II remember how effective the Fifth Column was to the German Army in Europe, and how the local Japanese gardener in the Philippines or Singapore aided the Japanese conquest



Descriptions of occupied craft, whether fact or fantasy, bear striking resemblance to each other, come from many parts of world. This from England.

of Southeast Asia. This suggests a theory.

Consider the possibility of an extraterrestrial group planting a Fifth Column on earth? How could it be done? Why should it be done if they are technologically superior to us and logically could produce more devastating weapons than we can?

To answer the second question first: Perhaps their own experience has shown them that there is a more superior way of waging war than outright destruction. If they have learned this then they are indeed far superior to us. It is one thing to loose an atomic holocaust on a city and have nothing left of life and property when the fireball has run its course, but it is quite another to take possession of a city, a country or a world and have all of its wealth at your disposal. It may be possible that our extraterrestrial visitors have an intimate acquaintance with the results of

warfare when it is waged with weapons and are attempting to avoid that course of action.

Historical records indicate that UFOs are not strangers to the earth. They have been seen at various times and in various places for almost as long as man has recorded his history in written form. The following interesting passages are quoted from the King James version of the Bible: Genesis, Chapter VI, Verses 2 and 4:

"That the sons of God saw the daughters of men and that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose."

"There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown."

In terms of biblical symbolism, the language suggests

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the possibility of an alien type coming to earth. The words of these two verses were set down by scribes many thousands of years after the event occurred.

Though precise meaning of each word as we read it has been altered as it was translated from Aramaic to Greek and then to Latin and finally rendered into English, the suggestion still remains that an alien type of man attempted to mate with the women of the earth.

That this type of man was extraterrestrial appears to be suggested from the verses themselves in the words "*the sons of God.*" For even then the abode of the Godhead was in the sky above the earth.

Though this Judaeo-Christian myth leaves much to speculation, it is quoted here in order to show that man's past is pregnant with references to a probable sexual union between earth types and those beings alien to this planet.

This interesting possibility was explored by Dr. Carl Sagan and I. S. Shklovsky in their book *Intelligent Life in the Universe*. Dr. Sagan and Shklovsky are world famous astronomers. Their book deals with the Sumerians and the myths of these ancient people. The two doctors found direct references to visitors from outer space who, the Sumerians claim, gave them the arts of civilization. Oddly enough, this particular group of people did develop civilization at a faster rate than those around them. They are the earliest known civilization in Mesopotamia.

It is interesting that in the accounts from men and women reporting encounters, there is this frequent mention of interest in our sexual type of reproduction. What, one ponders, could be the reason for such interest? Two possibilities suggest themselves. One: to produce a mutant between one of their types and one of ours, which would indicate an ultimate desire to infiltrate our society for whatever purpose they chose. Two: an attempt to achieve control of the Earth by affecting the normal process of human conception. There is, of course, the possibility that if there are extraterrestrial beings they do not reproduce sexually, but have found a more eugenically sound method to assure continuance of their kind.

In pursuit of this theory it is revealing to note the references that have been made to implied or overt sexual characteristics by persons who have had real or imagined encounters with humanoids.

The account of Barney and Betty Hill's disturbing experience reported in John G. Fuller's book *Interrupted Journey*, in which both husband and wife told essentially the same incredible story while under hypnosis to a well known psychiatrist, exposes several elements pertinent to our thesis. Chief among these are the reports of both Betty and Barney Hill that they were subjected to medical examinations.

In both cases the Hills told the psychiatrist while under hypnosis that their examiners were particularly interested in taking the scrapings from their skin, bits of finger nail; that their hair, mouths, and teeth were examined. Except for two other aspects of the examination, the hu-

manoids seemed mainly interested in those things which made up the outward appearances of the Hills.

Betty Hill reported under hypnosis that during the examination a long needle was thrust into her navel. When she asked why this was done, her captors told her they were performing a pregnancy test. Real or imagined, the reported experience gives rise to some interesting questions, particularly in view of other reported encounters.

In the same manner, her husband related, while under hypnosis, that some sort of device was attached to his inner thigh close to his groin. Although this procedure was recalled by Mr. Hill only under hypnosis, the area in which it was said to have occurred later broke out in a circle of small red blotches.

If the Hill's experience is based on anything more than a temporary emotional disturbance the described physical examinations suggest two interesting possibilities. The first is that the humanoids wanted samplings of skin; hair and other features in order to enable them to reproduce these appurtenances, so to speak, and apply them to robot-like creatures. Secondly, the examination could have provided them with vital information regarding the human reproductive equipment.

The reference to a pregnancy test would suggest that they did know something about the way we reproduce our own.

Still, if a needle is placed into the navel of a normal woman, where will it go—into what organ? Most probably *it will go into the stomach cavity*. For what purpose?

To our rationale, the medical examination given to Betty Hill seemed to lack purpose, at least so far as she was able to recall under hypnosis. The same seems to be true of the examination given to Barney Hill. The device attached to his body would be too far from his genital organs to be connected in any way with investigation of them. If blood was not taken, what then was accomplished? The answer, or a guess at a rational answer, is elusive mainly because there seem to be some very important missing factors which were not recalled by the Hills and therefore cannot be considered part of their reported experience.

Earlier I had mentioned that our outer space visitors might know about sexual reproduction but do not use the process to reproduce their own. Some of you readers may remember the experiments with pathogenesis from your college biology. A frog's egg was pricked with a fine needle and this immediately started the mitotic division in the egg which never grew beyond the tadpole stage. But there is no reason to doubt that with the right chemicals fed to the egg a fully developed creature would evolve. If this could be accomplished with a lower form of life, why couldn't a more advanced civilization achieve the same ends with the most complex form of animal life—man?

The other area of the Hills' reported experience that has significance is the description of their captors given under hypnosis and the drawings they made of these captors when they were not under hypnosis.

Barney recalled that the men had pear-shaped heads with the bulbous portion on top. Their slanted eyes appeared to give them greater lateral vision than we have. Their lips lacked the muscles that we have and they did not possess a bony prominence for a nose; instead they had two slits for nostrils. They were hairless and their skin had a grayish metallic cast.

This is almost a classic comic-book description of men from outer space. All that is lacking is the green skin and long antennae spouting from the foreheads. One wonders if the Hills could have been influenced by science fiction. In fact the description tends to make one suspicious of the entire story except for the remarkable fact that an almost identical description of a humanoid was given by a man named Antonio Villas Boas, a semi-literate farmer from a remote section of Brazil.

Boas' reported experience took place in 1957; he was 23 at the time. Boas' sources of information are clearly limited and even his examiners doubted that the young man possessed sufficient intelligence or imagination to develop the story and to provide such bizarre detail.

Boas' reported contact with the humanoids took place on October 15, 1957. He had seen a UFO on two previous occasions, October 5th and October 14th. But on the 15th Boas was taken prisoner. He described his pursuer as a little man, reaching only to the height of Boas' shoulder and wearing "strange clothes." He said that he attempted to free himself by knocking the humanoid off balance but quickly found himself in the grip of three other "little men."

Boas told the various people who questioned him that he was half dragged and half carried to the UFO, which he described with startling clarity. He said that his captors made a grunting sound which he could not duplicate. He reported that he was stripped of his clothing and then washed with a liquid that was colorless and odorless, like water but more viscous.

At this point Boas described the humanoids. There were five of them, all dressed in tight fitting suits of gray material. They wore helmets over heads that seemed to be smaller than those of humans. There were other details of their dress which do not concern us but which have been corroborated with sightings made in other parts of the world.

Boas said he was put into a small room. His body was then bled by some sort of suction device.

Four months later Boas' body clearly showed the hyperchromic spots or scars that result from a superficial lesion and subcutaneous bleeding. This condition was verified by Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, professor of clinical medicine at the National School of Medicine and the First Vice President of the Brazilian Society of Gastroenterology and Nutrition.

The room in which Boas said he was placed contained a single piece of furniture, something that resembled a bed but without a headboard. In a short time a gas was vented into the room through an opening shaped and per-

forated like shower heads. The gas, Boas explained, made him nauseous and he vomited. After he disgorged the contents of his stomach, the gas no longer had effect on him.

Sometime later a door opened and a nude woman entered the room. Boas gave the following description of her: She was shorter than he, about four and a half feet tall. She had blonde hair, which he said was smooth but not thick. It was parted in the middle. Her eyes were blue and "slanted outwards . . . as though they were slit." She had a straight nose. Because of high cheekbones the shape of her face appeared to be very wide at the top and narrowed to a pointed chin. She had scarcely any lips.

This description bears startling similarity to the physiognomy of the humanoids reported by the Hills.

Boas was, by his own admission, captivated by the sight of the woman and he described her in great detail.

According to Boas' account, he was seduced twice by this woman. Not once did the woman kiss him but she did bite him on the chin. When she left she pointed to her stomach, according to Boas, and toward the sky. Shortly afterward he was freed and the UFO took off.

Several days later Boas experienced a loss of appetite which was followed by several functions that are usually symptomatic of over-exposure to radiation.

Boas underwent long periods of questioning by newspapermen, doctors, and a host of others who found his story impossible to believe.

His experience is just one of fifty or more well-documented such encounters in which a man or woman from earth has reported physical contact with a humanoid in which either or both a physical examination and sexual relations are involved. There appears to be a high degree of correlation between these various episodes though they have occurred in widely separated geographic areas and at different times.

Boas' experience is unique in that it suggests that our extraterrestrial visitors may be aware of the female egg cycle and that was why they wanted the male element.

There are some UFOlogists who suggest that the mutant form of humanoid is a definite possibility. There are others who speculate that the humanoids are developing a method by which they could, over a long period of time, sterilize the human animal and thus gain control of the earth. And there is, of course, the theory that they want to reproduce us in robot form.

Other theories may develop, of even more substance. The correct answer may be revealed in time. But of one thing we can be sure: If UFO occupants are here, they are not here as tourists. They are here for a reason. We must possess something which they need. If we knew what that something is we would be in a better position to understand them. But at this juncture we are confronted only with the increasing number of reports that not only are UFO occupants here for purposes of observation and exploration, but for actual physical contact, and perhaps sexual congress.

APRO: The Year Ahead

First in a series of interviews with pioneers in the field of UFO investigation.



L. J. Lorenzen and his wife, Coral E., direct and operate the activities of Aerial Phenomena Research Organization from their headquarters in Tucson, Ariz., where Mr. Lorenzen is employed as senior technical associate with a local observatory. Their new book, *Flying Saucer Occupants*, to be released in July by Signet, is representative of the thoroughness with which they have researched their subject and the willingness with which they have pursued a frequently ridiculed facet of the problem in an honest search for answers.

Q. What is your appraisal of *Project Blue Book*?

A. Well, for one thing, it is the victim of much misunderstanding and misrepresentation. The public was informed only recently that *Blue Book* has been under-staffed, having usually only three or four people assigned to it. What hasn't been pointed out is that, for these three or four people *Blue Book* has been only a sideline. A major portion of their time has been required on other assignments.

Q. How does your percentage of "unidentifieds" compare with theirs?

A. Our percentage of unidentifieds (although we don't use that term) is usually about five times greater, but in all fairness it should be considered that we are dealing with different catalogs of reports. Theirs is largely a combination, those cases which have received attention in the press and those which are referred to them from the Air Defense Command and the other branches of the defense community through the Department of Defense. AFR 200-2 specifies that reports will be turned over to A.T.I.C. (*Blue Book*) after all attempts to identify have been exhausted. This may help to explain why many "good" cases never reach *Blue Book*.

Q. What happens to such cases?

A. I can't give you a positive answer on that, but I think a good clue is the manner in which *Blue Book* in its present form came into being. The policies of *Blue Book* are based largely on a recommendation of the Robertson committee which convened in January 1953 under the sponsorship of the C.I.A. Ostensibly the purpose of the Robertson panel was to determine whether or not the U.F.O. constituted a threat to national defense. When we consider that the C.I.A. maintains in its staff many of the most skilled and experienced intelligence and counter-intelligence experts in the world, it simply is not acceptable that they suddenly should decide to rely on the judgment of five college professors with no experience in that area.

Consider two other facts. The Robertson study was based entirely on fifteen pre-screened cases. Their recommendation to expand and improve *Blue Book* facilities was ignored while their recommendation to debunk the U.F.O. publicity became a basic tenet of subsequent *Blue Book* PR policy. The picture becomes more clear. The Robertson panel was the C.I.A.'s patsy. It was maneuvered into voicing a recommendation to be used as the basis of a counter-intelligence "cover" program.

Q. What do you mean here by counter-intelligence?

A. When our defense establishment is confronted by surreptitious penetration of our air space by what are, apparently, intelligently controlled vehicles of alien origin, it has no alternative but to operate on the premise that it is dealing with an unknown enemy. Once this assumption is made certain other procedures follow automatically. Public information must be controlled-for it is not possible to give the public a running account of what is known about the "enemy" without giving the "enemy" the same knowledge.

Now, to answer your question as to what happens to the "good" cases which do not reach *Blue Book*. It is my opinion that they are incorporated into a classified study under C.I.A. direction, with emphasis on national security.

Q. Now let me ask you about the Air Force Study Contract being carried out under the direction of Edward Condon at the University of Colorado. Do you feel this is a "managed" project?

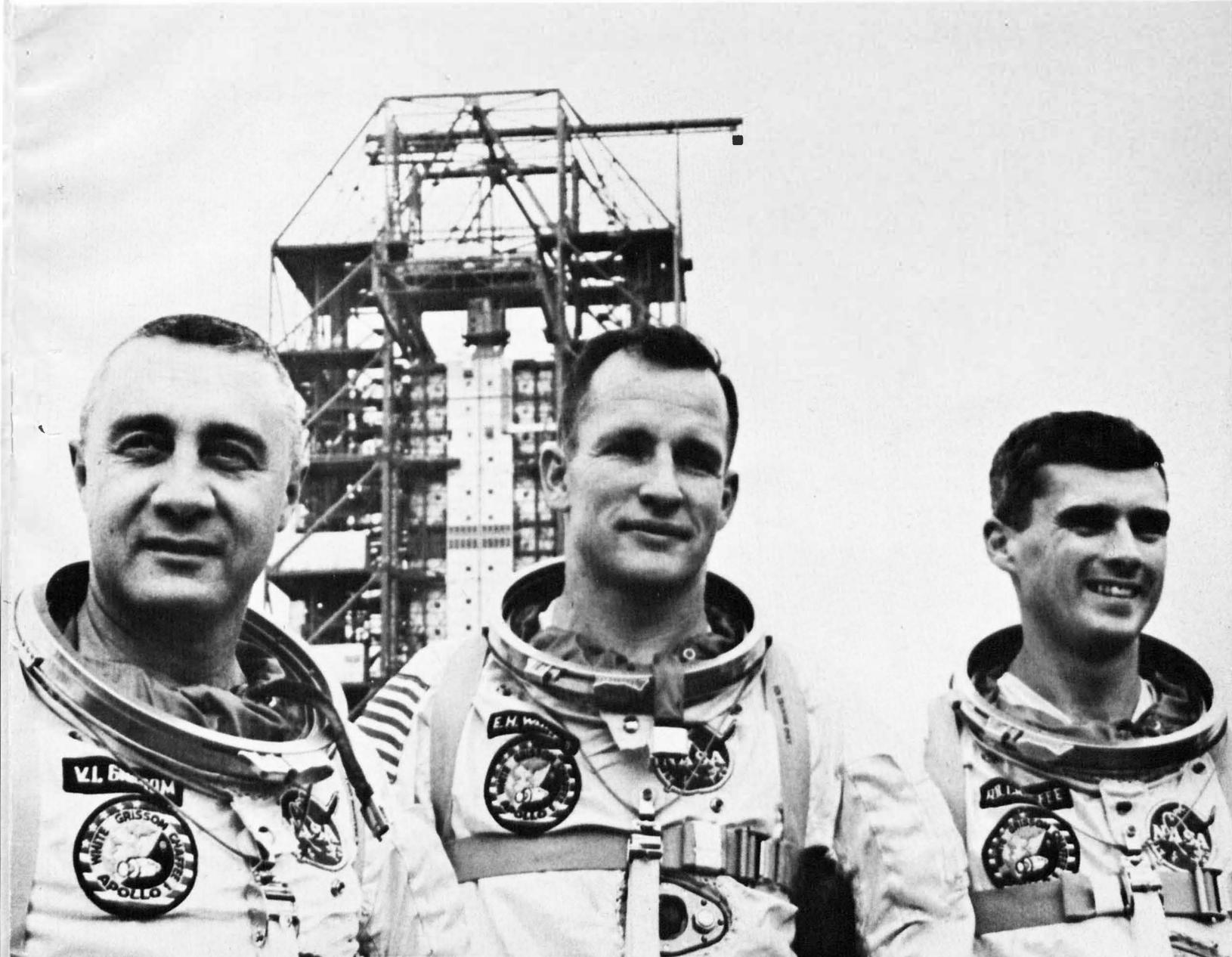
A. I don't think so, mainly because I don't think Ed Condon would go along with any sort of hanky-panky. Moreover Condon has the option of controlling his own in-put, *i.e.*, he is free to develop his own sources of reports, etc. Also, I recall reading recently a press statement attributed to Air Force Secretary Brown in which he acknowledged that Condon would not only be welcome to *Blue Book* files but "all other U.F.O. information" which the Air Force has. To me this is quite reassuring.

Q. Do you endorse the University of Colorado effort?

A. I wholeheartedly endorse it. It's the sort of program that we have attempted to implement within the membership of A.P.R.O. Our main obstacle was lack of funds.

Q. Well now that the University of Colorado project is a reality, what will the role of A.P.R.O. be? Will you relax?

A. On the contrary, our prospects are for the most productive year of our history. Public curiosity is at an all-time high and, if present indications continue, we face the most active U.F.O. year yet. Our individual members filing reports from around the world will continue to be the mainstay of our research, however, plans already are activated to support three new phases of research which we hope will be very productive. They are: (1) an instrumented van which can be moved under its own power into areas where U.F.O. activity is occurring. (2) a nation-wide reporting network using telephones and the facilities of astronnet to track on an instantaneous response basis. (3) a numerical analysis study using punched cards and computers.



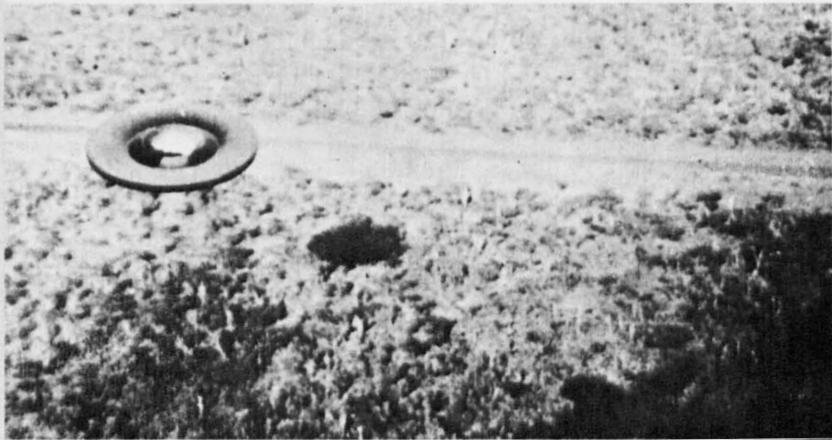
...WORTH THE RISK

The tragic accident that snuffed out the lives of three of our pioneers in space just weeks before they were to make the most advanced exploratory trip in the lunar program was a grievous loss in lives and a stunning setback in the progress of our designs for probing the new frontier.

The loss prompted some to urge a halt in the race to place a man on the Moon, pointing out that mechanical devices could perform the same tasks without jeopardizing human lives. Such a plea has validity if our examination

of outer space is no more than a schoolboy competition with the Soviet Union. But is there no broader concept than an international Olympics played out in the skies? Is not the exploration of other worlds sufficient challenge for Earth's people to unite in the effort?

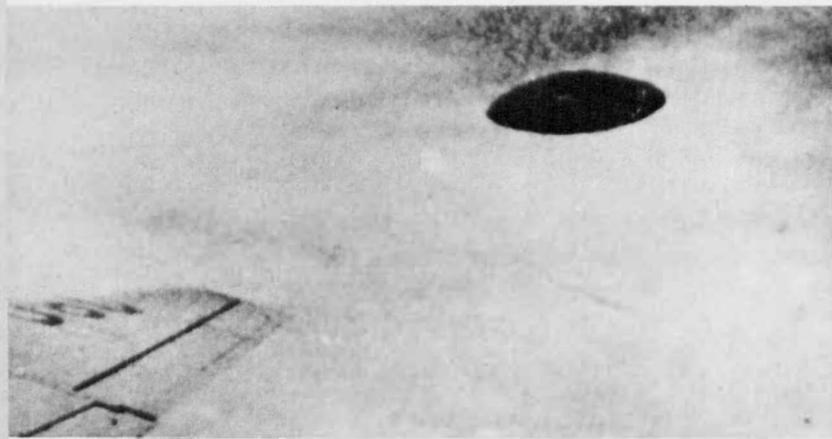
One takes heart in the space treaty, signed by 60 nations on the same day as the Cape Kennedy tragedy. The treaty calls for peaceful exploration of outer space and prohibits national territorial claims on celestial bodies. Here is acknowledgment of the possibility for a grand endeavor... an endeavor that would serve as a fitting tribute to the three men who gave their lives in its pursuit: Lieutenant Colonels Virgil Grissom and Edward White, and Lieutenant Commander Roger Chaffee.



From Venezuela: Olha O Disco!



Camera steady—Something moving



As seen from plane

Can You Name Them?

*Fantasy, fraud or real?
The photos of UFOs are
coming in from all over.
From Michigan, a
"hamburger"; from
Mexico, "something from
a plane window"; from
Ohio, a conversation
piece; from South
America, "a can
that shouldn't be there."*

Examine them yourself.
See if you can give
a name to the UFOs
that are baffling
the experts.