

Jan 1958

FROM THE PRESS

Worcester, Mass., "TELEGRAM":

It is probably presumptuous to assume that the human race on our own planet is the only possible race of beings anywhere in the universe which could possess the intelligence to conquer interstellar space. But the human mind is limited in its concepts, even as the minds of some lesser breeds of creatures are limited.

If there is a race of intelligent beings in some other part of the celestial domain and if that race has pushed ahead of us in technical matters, the other race may have moved ahead of us in finding answers to other problems, too. If some of them would be willing to land on our planet and advise us on certain matters which seem, to our feeble brains, incapable of solution, we ought to be ready to welcome them. It is hard to understand why anyone would not want to believe in flying saucers even when the evidence is still rather slim.

Allentown, Pennsylvania.

CALL - CHRONICLE:

"One of the greatest mysteries of the post-war period!"

This is the way Dr. Ralph N. Van Arnam, assistant professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lehigh University, described the flying saucer phenomena.

Van Arnam says he is keeping an open mind on the matter... He added that scientists cannot fathom an intelligence from another planet in our own solar system directing such objects but "we just don't know."

The consensus is that there's something behind flying saucer reports, he added.

(Story by staff writer Ann Kovalenko)

Rocky Mount, N. C., TELEGRAM

Numerically the odds favor the existence of life on other planets and therefore the possibility of outer space visitors. We know that our own sun is one of the more insignificant stars among the millions in a galaxy which itself is speeding through space out on the edge of vast numbers of other galaxies with their billions of stars and planets. We would be presumptuous indeed to assume that earth alone in the vast universe supports life and a form of higher intelligence. If flying saucers are directed by beings from another world, the purpose of their reconnaissance of our planet remains, of course, unknown. Whether they are friendly or hostile awaits some dramatic future development.

Should our out-of-this-world visitors prove to be hostile and bent on destruction and conquest, we imagine that differences now existing between nations would soon be reconciled. Even contemplating such

CAPT. ORVILLE HINTS CENSORSHIP OF UNKNOWN SATELLITES STORY

Capt. Howard T. Orville, USAF, Ret., head of the President's Weather Control Commission, says that he holds the same ideas on unknown satellites orbiting the earth as he expressed in 1954.

Interviewed by Lou Corbin on WFBR on October 24, 1957, Captain Orville was questioned about the views he stated three years ago. A tape of the 1954 WFBR broadcast contains the following:

Mr. Corbin: Do you know of any condition under which two such objects could enter the earth's atmosphere and pick up orbits 400 and 600 miles out?

Capt. Orville: No, not that I know of. Your doubts are well justified.

Mr. Corbin: If there are two bodies circling, then they would be unnatural or not natural?

Capt. Orville: If that should be true, military security would prevent discussion.

Mr. Corbin: Then it is not impossible that the two bodies, if they are there, might well be space stations?

Capt. Orville: Well, that is an interesting thought. I don't know of any set of circumstances that would account for two bodies orbiting around the earth.

Mr. Corbin: But we still have the puzzle of something circling the earth.

Capt. Orville: Yes.

During the broadcast on October 24, 1957, when asked if there was any new information about the unknown satellites, Captain Orville said it appeared that the military might have kept the matter from publication.

"From the American people?" asked Mr. Corbin.

In reply Captain Orville said he did not wish to call it a deliberate cover-up. Then he added:

"But we didn't hear any more about it, did we?"

a possibility underlines the folly of humanity divided against itself.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Why do men want to venture into the forbidding regions between the stars?"

In answering the question, the Christian Science Monitor quoted this fitting statement by the great explorer Fridtjof Hansen:

"The history of the human race is a continual struggle from darkness toward light. It is, therefore, of no purpose to discuss the use of knowledge. Man wants to know and when he ceases to do so he is no longer man."

MEMBERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The National Investigations Committee now has members in fourteen foreign countries, as follows:

Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, England, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

NICAP's United States membership covers 47 states. (South Dakota is the only state not yet represented.) We also have regular members in the United States Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

Although the Committee needs a larger membership for financial support of its operations, it is gratifying to have a membership network of such national and international scope, since it serves both as a source of UFO information and for the investigation of sighting reports here.

Anonymous Claim Regarding Admiral Fahmney

In the September issue of "The Ufologer" published in Washington, D. C., it was stated that Rear Admiral Delmer S. Fahmney, who was formerly chairman of NICAP's Board of Governors, had listened to tape recordings of alleged messages from Venus received through a medium.

The "Ufologer" editors printed the item in good faith, but the individual relaying the statement had absolutely no basis for this claim. Admiral Fahmney did not attend the Pentagon meeting where the tapes were played, nor has he heard any of these tapes at any time.

ORDERS FOR REPRINTS OF ISSUE ONE

Requests continue to come in for copies of the first issue of the UFO INVESTIGATOR. As stated in our last number, the first issue is out of print. If we receive enough definite orders, however, we shall run off another edition.

This also would enable NICAP to grant requests of new members that we begin their membership with the first issue.

The cost of single issues remains at \$1, including postage. This is necessary because of the heavy cost of printing.

If you definitely wish a copy of Issue #1 please send us your order by postal card. Do NOT send any money until you are notified, through the magazine or directly, that copies are available.

We shall need at least five hundred orders to justify a re-run and the special mailing involved.

Meantime, take care of your Issue #1 for it is already a collector's item.



From: "David Rudiak" <DRudiak@earthlink.net>
To: "Grant Cameron" <presidentialufo@presidency.com>
Cc:
Subject: Alsop, Cutler story
Date: Tue, 8 Jul 2003 23:08:40 -0700

Grant,

Remember the Joseph Alsop/Robert Cutler story we were trying to find, where Donald Keyhoe said Alsop wrote a column about the orbiting satellites in early 1955 and Cutler blew his cork? Guess what? I finally found it while searching through the New York Herald-Tribune today at the UC Davis library.

I haven't had time to completely go through it yet (just got back). But basically it goes like this. Alsop had been writing various columns about how we were in danger of falling behind the Russians in H-bomb development, missiles, bombers, etc., because the Eisenhower administration had been cutting back military spending since 1953. I already sent you one 1955 Alsop column about plans to launch an artificial satellite. He wrote another one on May 25, 1955 (called "Debate on the Satellite"), and said we couldn't afford to fall behind the Russians in that either, even though most of our experts thought they had no military value, at least not initially. Inside that column, he happened to mention the 1954 orbiting satellites story, in the context of why we should take a Soviet satellite program seriously:

"First, the possibility that the Soviets will launch a satellite is taken so seriously that a satellite-detection project has been established at White Sands, New Mexico, and at Mount Wilson, Calif. A tremendous flap was caused not long ago in the Pentagon when the project identified not one, but two satellites. It turned out that both were natural satellites, never before detected.

"Second, the Russians in April announced with a flourish the creation of a 'permanent interdepartmental commission for interplanetary communication.' Russia's greatest scientist, Peter Kapitsa, was appointed to the commission. Its first task was announced as the 'organization of an automatic laboratory of scientific research in cosmic space ... which would, over a long period, revolve around the earth as a satellite, beyond the limits of the atmosphere..."

That was it. Two weeks go by, then Joseph and Steward Alsop wrote a joint column on June 8 titled "Censorship Warning." It's about how the Eisenhower administration was heavily pressuring and intimidating reporters to slant the news the way they wanted it (sound familiar?). Then they relate what had recently happened to Joseph Alsop right after coming back from a six month tour of Asia. (Most of the horrible "sky is

falling"

Also columns I slogged through at the beginning of 1955 were about this trip -- why couldn't Keyhoe be more specific with dates?)

Turns out two of his oldest friends were going to get together with him to welcome him back. He calls them only "Mssrs. A and B." At the last minute they cancel the party. The Alsops write, "...both hold high posts in the same government agency. They had been bluntly told that their official positions would be compromised if the party were held as planned."

Then they relate that this all happened the same week as the satellite story, which they felt was all public domain stuff (about the Russians planning to build one). But they write, "This view was not held by the National Security Council. That Thursday's [the May 25 column was Wednesday] NSC's meeting turned, apparently, into a prolonged outburst of righteous indignation. Here, once again, the American people were being told facts of the utmost national importance -- but facts which the NSC wanted to cover up."

May 26, 1955

They point out that the story was not based on classified information nor had anything been communicated by the wo friends. Yet, "The chief of the agency that employs Mssrs. A and B had been at the NSC meeting. Without further ado, he returned to his office and issued the edict that led, in turn, to the embarrassed telephoned call already noted."

This, probably, was Robert Cutler, but the Alsops do not name him in this column (but suggest it was him in one a few days later). He is referred to as "one of the finest men in Washington" and they say his anger wasn't over any "improper disclosures" to the Alsops from "Mssrs. A and B," but rather he

"greatly feared the attack that would develop on his agency if it became known that important subordinates of his dared to continue an old friendship with persons who dared to write about facts of the highest national importance."

Then followed 4 successive columns on June 10, 12, 13, and 15 attacking the censorship policy of the Eisenhower administration, stating the Russians already knew stuff that the Eisenhower people were trying to keep secret from the American people, such as the dangers of fallout from the H-bomb.

The June 13 column was "How the Censorship Works," and discusses how any reporter that raises what the administration considers to be an embarrassing national security issue that they don't want the public to think or know about gets the third degree from the national security state. They become the target of a security investigation. The Alsops accuse the government of tapping phones, planting bugs in their homes, dropping hints of arrest and prosecution, and that the reporter's "official acquaintances and friends are subjected to the most shameless harrassment." They state that James Reston of the NY Times, Chalmers Roberts of the Washington Post, and others had "experienced the same charming attentions from their government."

This column ends with the statement, "And so these reporters have issued to their readers a censorship warning, meaning that the news from Washington is now seriously slanted by the Administration's effort to conceal life-and-death facts."

Now, I want to emphasize that the Alsops are saying this all has to do with raising issues of any kind that the Eisenhower administration would prefer not be raised. In the Alsop's case, they seem to be saying it had been their criticisms of defense spending and how we were falling behind the Russians. The orbiting satellites story almost seems to be peripheral to this.

The final column in the series on June 15 dealt with statements specifically by Robert Cutler, titled "'Security' Vs. Democracy."

"The Eisenhower administration is actively seeking to install a peacetime censorship in America. ... the thinking behind the censorship was unblushingly confessed a few weeks ago. The confession was made by the former Secretary of the National Security Council, Robert Cutler. ...The Cutler views on the measure of truth that ought to be told the people have been specially commended to the White House staff by the President himself."

"...In a morass of somewhat self-satisfied verbiage, Cutler makes two central points. First, he declares that the people should be told no fact included in any document classified confidential or above, and should be especially kept from knowing any facts about thermonuclear or other weapons; the status of our own defense effort; intelligence from the rest of the world..." etc., etc.

"In short, all facts of real significance--'all the vast paraphernalia that goes into executive decision-making'--are to be kept from the American people. This is because of Cutler's second point. 'Theirs is not to reasons why,' he in effect says of the American people. According to Cutler, national decisions should be made, not by the people, but by the President alone." (God does this sound familiar!)

Anyway, I think part of the reason for this final column was to let smarter people know that Cutler was the NSC official who intimidated Joseph Alsop's close friends the day after his Russian satellite column.

I'll scan these columns tomorrow and e-mail them to you.

David

Print

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MATTER OF FACT

By STEWART ALSOP

Debate on the Satellite

WASHINGTON.

With a determined but not very expensive effort, it should be possible to launch an artificial satellite into space about this time next year. This, at least, is the contention of leading technicians in the missile field, who have submitted to the Pentagon plans for launching a man-made heavenly body in about twelve months.

Until recently, it was thought that it would take at least two years to put a satellite into space. But recent technological breakthroughs in the missile art have made it possible—at least in the opinion of some qualified technicians—to halve this estimate.

If the Pentagon approves the project, the object to be shot into space so soon will not be much to look at. The plans call for an object only about nine inches in diameter, of the simplest and lightest possible construction. To save weight and bulk—which is, of course, all important—the little thing will contain no instruments at all, other than a radar-response device to permit it to be tracked by radar on its journeyings around the globe.

The purists in such matters insist that the object will not be a true earth satellite, but rather an "orbital vehicle." The purists are right, in the sense that such an object will not remain forever in space, like the moon. Instead, it will spiral very gradually back toward earth, after some weeks or months of circling the globe, and when it reaches the denser atmosphere close to earth, it will disintegrate.

Obviously, the tiny thing will have no immediate military application whatever. For this reason, a debate has been going on in the Defense Department about whether or not it is worth going ahead with the satellite project. Aside from the prejudices against "frills" held by the supposedly hard-headed business men who now run the Pentagon, there are serious arguments against going ahead all-out with the satellite project.

Although some of the specialists in the art believe that a simple satellite or orbital vehicle can be launched into space for as little as \$20,000,000, others strongly disagree. The more skeptical technicians point out that there are many unknown factors remaining, and they have estimated the cost as high as half a billion dollars or even more, and the time in several years.

The most serious argument against the satellite project is that it might divert funds, facilities and talents from other missiles—above all from the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, the grand prize of the missile race. The technicians who favor the satellite project

argue on the contrary that the satellite can be achieved without any sacrifice of time in the missile race; that the satellite is, in fact, a kind of free dividend of the efforts to create an I. B. M.

But the most cogent pro-satellite argument can best be understood in terms of a couple of headlines: Soviets Claim Successful Launching of Earth Satellite, and U. S. Radar Confirms Existence of Soviet Satellite.

Two facts suggest that these headlines are not as fanciful as may be supposed.

First, the possibility that the Soviets will launch a satellite is taken so seriously that a satellite-detection project has been established at White Sands, New Mexico, and at Mount Wilson, Calif. A tremendous flap was caused not long ago in the Pentagon when the project identified not one, but two satellites. It turned out that both were natural satellites, never before detected.

Second, the Russians in April announced with a flourish the creation of a "permanent interdepartmental commission for interplanetary communication." Russia's greatest scientist, Peter Kapitsa, was appointed to the commission. Its first task was announced as "the organization of an automatic laboratory of scientific research in cosmic space . . . which would, over a long period, revolve around the earth as a satellite, beyond the limits of the atmosphere . . ."

This bland announcement also caused much dismay, at least among the more sensible men in the Pentagon. For this kind of before-the-fact boasting by the Soviets must be taken very seriously indeed, as the Pentagon has learned to its sorrow, conspicuously in the case of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. Those who oppose the satellite project argue that it would not matter very much if the Russians did get the first satellite into space—it would presumably be as militarily valueless as the proposed American device.

But, as one pro-satellite official put it—"we wouldn't really know it was harmless—all we'd really know is that it was up there." The first satellite will certainly be the forerunner of satellites with enormous military value in reconnaissance, missile guidance and other fields. Moreover, it does not require much imagination to foresee the impression that a successful Soviet satellite-launching would make on the world. To knowledgeable men in every foreign office and military establishment, it would mean just one thing—that the Soviet military technicians had gained a commanding lead over their American opposite numbers, in the race for the ultimate weapon.

MATTER OF FACT

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

Censorship Warning

WASHINGTON.

For a great many years, American correspondents in Moscow have wisely warned that their own despatches are slanted, because of the Soviet censorship. In the opinion of these reporters, it is now time for Washington correspondents to send out a similar warning.

This being peace-time, the Eisenhower administration is not yet using the conventional blue pencils. Yet this Administration is practicing a widespread censorship, which is no less effective in slanting the news because it is insidiously indirect.

The censor's pressure is felt by every Washington reporter who still bothers to wear out his shoe leather to do his real job—which is to transmit facts of vital national meaning to the American public.

Facts of really vital meaning are precisely the facts that are now under interdict. And the stage has now been reached where honest reporters really have a duty to confess this novel pressure.

As an example of the sort of thing that is now a matter of course, consider the curious episode that led these reporters to the rather grave decision to give a censorship warning. It happened not very long ago, when one of us had just returned from a six months trip in Asia.

After this long absence, two of these reporters' best and oldest friends in Washington proposed a happy family reunion. The ladies of the three families laid agreeable plans. The logistics of the party, although somewhat elaborate, were smoothly completed. And then, on the very eve of the reunion, there was a somewhat embarrassed telephone call.

Messrs. A and B, as we may call our two old friends, both hold high posts in the same government agency. They had been bluntly told that their official positions would be compromised if the party were held as planned.

Behind this extraordinary episode, there was another no less extraordinary. During that week, we had published a report on the problem of an American satellite. The Soviets have already announced their intention to build an earth-satellite, and have placed their leading physicist, Peter Kapitza, in charge of the project. For this and other obvious reasons, the satellite problem seemed to us reasonably fateful, and therefore we felt it was in the public domain.

This view was not held, however, by the National Security Council. That Thursday's N. S. C.'s meeting turned, apparently, into a prolonged outburst of righteous indignation. Here, once again, the American people were being told facts of the utmost national importance—but facts which the N. S. C. wanted to cover up.

It did not matter, of course, that these reporters had had no

access whatever to classified information. That point was not even tested. The chief of the agency that employs Messrs. A and B had been at the N. S. C. meeting. Without further ado, he returned to his office and issued the edict that led, in turn, to the embarrassed telephoned call already noted. He did this, moreover, with a full understanding of the rules that have always governed our friendship with Messrs. A and B.

We have never talked to these friends of ours about their work in their agency, or indeed about any "sensitive" matters. This has always been understood between us. In present day Washington, which is more zoo than metropolis, wise men keep business and friendship strictly separated. If any official is your friend, and you feel you must discuss public questions with him, you ask formally for an appointment, and you go formally to his office.

You do not talk business at family reunions. And you do not talk business, either, with very old and valued friends whose official duties are genuinely not in the public domain.

The agency chief knew of these rules. He told Messrs. A and B, and he later told these reporters, that he was confident the rules had always been and would always be most strictly enforced. He did not fear any improper disclosure. But he greatly feared the attack that would develop on his agency, if it became known that important subordinates of his dared to continue an old friendship with persons who dared to write about facts of the highest national importance.

No doubt he was right. He had observed the scene at the N. S. C. meeting. He is one of the finest men in Washington. He and Messrs. A and B had no course open to them, in the circumstances, except to put the welfare of their agency first.

What is not right, however, is the mephitic, the almost psychotic atmosphere that forces this kind of invasion of private life, to carry out reprisals against reporters who are doing what they conceive to be their public duty. What is not right, either, is this indirect censorship by reprisal which is now being carried so far that reporters who still do their jobs must expect any kind of harassment, from old-fashioned security investigations to separation from their oldest friends and quite probably wire-tapping and bug-planting.

What is involved here, in fact, is a radical change in the American political system, and very nearly an amendment to the American Constitution, that is being shoved through behind the backs of the American people. And this is so serious a matter that it will be the subject of several subsequent reports.

MATTER OF FACT

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

When Censorship Falls

WASHINGTON.

Consider the following moral problem: A widow lady is told by her trustees that she has a sizeable oil well down in Texas. Then competing interests prove a more valid lease, so she does not have an oil well after all. Do the trustees warn the widow lady that maybe she had better not buy that yacht, or do they spare her feelings by suppressing the bad news?

The little problem has important current meaning. It bears very directly, in fact, on the much larger moral problem of the Eisenhower administration's attempt to enforce peace-time censorship, by more and more stringent security rules, by more and more flagrant harassment of working reporters and by other methods new to the American system.

Here, for instance, is the bizarre and rather frightening inside story of the Administration's handling of a recent piece of news of the very highest national importance:

For two years, the Eisenhower administration has based both its world strategy and its defense programs on America's assumed air superiority over the Soviet Union. For two years, the country has been told that we were unchallengeably stronger than the Russians in the air. At one point, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson even assured the American public that the Soviet air program was purely "defensive in character"—no threat to us, in short, and shaped entirely by our threat to them. These assurances were pleasing, and the country believed them.

Then, just before and after May 1, the Soviets showed their true air power. Planes equal to ours in all categories, from heavy bombers to supersonic fighters, were ostentatiously displayed in the famous Moscow overflights.

In some vital categories, it was made clear that the Soviets were far ahead of us; in others, it was proved that they were rapidly catching up. Secretary Wilson's "defensive" theory of Soviet air power was shown to be mere wishful drivel.

After this, of course, the American public was in the exact position of the widow lady after she lost her oil well. But public trustees, evidently, are permitted to do things which would be regarded as very shocking if done by private trustees.

There was a determined effort to suppress the news in Washington which was street-corner talk in Moscow. Secretary of Defense Wilson, particularly, fought long and hard against the slightest hint to the American public about the Moscow overflights and their revolutionary meaning.

In the end, Wilson had to give ground a little because word was received that an announcement

about the overflights would be made on May 13 in Britain. A brief, colorless announcement was approved by the President, saying only that the overflights had occurred and had shown certain Russian technical progress. It was like the trustees telling the lady not that she had lost her oil well but that maybe production had dropped a bit.

It was enough, however, to break the story. Under the usual threat of reprisal by security investigation and in other ways, one of these reporters obtained and published a large part of the relevant facts. Shortly thereafter, the complete, ugly truth was printed by "Aviation Week" in a brilliant and detailed article.

At this point, on May 24, Secretary Wilson held one of his inimitable press conferences. He made the laughable phony suggestion that the Russians, not having G. M. production know-how, of course, were just hand-making all these new airplanes. With his usual endearing complacency, he further insisted that he saw no need for any step-up in our own air production effort. Curiously enough, it is authoritatively reported that the Secretary of Defense really meant every thing he said on this occasion.

Meanwhile, however, the dreary old democratic process which had been suspended while the censorship still worked had now been set in motion by the failure of the censorship. Sens. Symington and Jackson pointed out the shocking danger of letting Soviet air power surpass American air power. Large segments of the press took up the theme. The widow lady, having heard the whole of the bad news at last, became extremely peevish; and that made the trustees a bit nervous.

There was another sharp debate inside the Administration. It briefly appeared that Secretary Wilson might be supported in his desire to stand pat. But in the end, Secretary of the Air Force Harold Talbott declared he could no longer defend a failure to do what should have been done long before; and Talbott's arguments won the day.

Therefore Congress has just been asked to authorize expenditure of \$356,000,000 extra to step up production of our B-52 heavy bombers. Production of our P-100 fighters is probably to be increased, too. These moves are the direct result of the failure of censorship. It took just about six weeks, and a barrage of public criticism, to force the obviously necessary action. Even now, what is being done looks too little and too late. But what would have happened if the censorship had worked?

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1955

MATTER OF FACT

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

Censorship Syndrome

In the language of the psychiatrists, the Eisenhower administration is now suffering from a severe censorship syndrome. The worst sufferer seems to be the President himself. The resulting loss of contact with democratic reality is only too easy to prove. Not long ago, for instance, the President complained long and loudly at a National Security Council meeting because the Defense Department had published pictures of launching sites of the Nike guided missile. Yet any kid with a Brownie camera can go out to Arlington and take the same pictures.



Joseph Alsop Stewart Alsop

Again, the President has told the able Assistant Secretary of Air, Trevor Gardner, to go and stand in a corner because of a speech about the Air Force's Falcon missile. Yet the speech contained no fact that had not been previously published, and it had even been given the most elaborate clearance by the new American chief censor, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson.

Or again, the Civil Defense Agency was shockingly obstructed and the American people were kept in dangerous ignorance for more than a year by Adm. Lewis E. Strauss' suppression of the facts concerning radioactive fall-out from the H-bomb. Yet all these facts were fully known to the Soviets even before they were learned by Adm. Strauss.

In a remarkable piece for the New York Herald Tribune, Walter Kerr has tried hard to explain this seemingly inexplicable urge to keep from the American people even those facts that the enemy quite surely knows.

Explanations were sought from Defense Department information chief Herschel Schooley; from United States Information Service chief Theodore Streibert, and from R. C. Honaman, the new Assistant Secretary of Defense, who has the special task of hiding the life-and-death facts of their national situation from the American people. The official rationalization of the President's desire to keep the people in the dark was summarized as follows by Kerr:

"The President recognizes (that) many items of military information . . . become known to the military tacticians of other countries—of Russia, for example. He believes, however, that these technicians are unable to influence their country's top officials. (Their information) is buried in a report and forgotten. . . ."

"Then, the reasoning goes, this same information . . . is released to the American press. It is widely published. It is commented on at length . . . Soon the item which was originally technical is no longer technical. It has political significance. It comes to the attention of political leaders. Then, and perhaps only then, the Soviet leader . . . translates into action a technical proposal that had been safely buried."

According to those who have worked intimately with the President on the censorship problem, these interesting statements genuinely represent the Eisenhower viewpoint. As a description of Soviet planning methods, they are of course inaccurate to

the point of being downright alarming. They are directly refuted, in fact, by the whole history of Soviet military technology from the T-34 tank to the new heavy bomber.

In the last twenty years all-out development of all the brilliantly successful new Soviet weapons produced in this period was quite certainly started before the readers of the American press, or any other press, had heard about such weapons. The fact is proved by the speed of development, unless you prefer to assume that Soviet engineers are ten times quicker than American engineers.

On the other hand, the President's theory of Soviet behavior is highly applicable to the behavior of his own Administration. As so often happens when syndromes are serious, there has been a transference of symptoms. The Eisenhower administration, not the Soviet government, has the habit of ignoring technicians' warnings until they cease to be technical, and become political, because of publicity.

That was most recently proven by the true story of the Moscow overflights, previously told in this space. Long before the overflights, the technicians had been warning that we were lagging behind the Soviets in air development. But the warnings were ignored until the overflights occurred, the attempted censorship failed, and the facts become known. After that, our lag in air development was a political issue, and corrective action was taken.

Such incidents in turn reveal the roots of the censorship syndrome. It is rooted, obviously, in the Administration's eagerness to cut taxes, balance the budget, and do other popular things.

The people are not to be told the life-and-death facts because the facts would stir up the people to demand necessary Defense Department spending, which would in turn make the Treasury Department program harder to carry out.

Unfortunately, however, the diagnosis of the disease does not make the symptoms more attractive or the disease less dangerous.

MATTER OF FACT

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

How the Censorship Works

WASHINGTON. In free societies, great political changes at least deserve to be publicly debated. But the Eisenhower administration has been trying to introduce a strict peace-time censorship in America by methods that are neither forthright nor above ground.

The thing hardly came into the open at all, in fact, until Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's extraordinary "batten all hatches" order at the Pentagon. But long before Secretary Wilson told his generals and admirals they must never give the American people any uncomfortable life-and-death facts, the effort to keep those facts from the people was already in full swing.

The reason why the effort has got and is getting so little notice is extremely simple. Reporters are rightly taught not to write about themselves. And the main point of impact of this novel American censorship is in the sensitive area of the relations between newspaper men and government officials.

How the thing works is simple enough. A reporter obtains and publishes nationally significant information about, say, the grave lag of the American air program behind the Soviet air program. He has seen no secret papers. He has written nothing which was not already fully known to the Soviet intelligence. He has merely posed a major public issue, with a vital bearing on the nation's future.

Nowadays, however, even the most trivial information has been classified by some one or other, in some dim Pentagon corner or other. Furthermore, the reporter has given no pleasure whatever in high quarters, by posing this major public issue which the leaders of the Administration had been hoping to keep under the rug. So a "security investigation" is ordered.

The fact that a reporter is the subject of one of these security investigations does not mean for one moment that he has broken the law. Even less does it mean there is the slightest danger of prosecution. Attorney General Herbert Brownell has sometimes had the crude gall to hint of prosecutions at cocktail parties, but he has far too much worldly sense to carry out his threats. The security investigation, in truth, is nothing but a kind of indirect reprisal against the reporter who shows inconvenient curiosity about facts of national interest.

The reprisal takes three forms. First, while the investigation goes on the reporter must assume that his telephones are tapped and that listening devices may be planted in his house and office. The Federal flat-foot deny that they indulge in these Gestapo-like practices, but the denials are singularly unconvincing.

Second, the reporter's official

acquaintances and friends are subjected to the most shameless harassment. It does not matter whether there is a little of evidence that they are the sources of the reporter's information. It does not even matter if it is well known that they have never discussed the subject in question with the offending reporter. The real object is not to locate the reporter's source, but simply to strike at the reporter through the men he knows in government.

Then third and finally, the word is passed in government that the offending reporter lies under the grave displeasure of the powers that be; and that it is therefore a risky thing to see him. Thus the attempt is made to prevent the reporter from doing his job as a reporter thereafter.

The attempt has never yet been absolutely successful. These reporters have had at least five, and it may now be six of these security investigations. But we think we still get our fair share of the news. So do James Reston, of "The New York Times," Chalmers Roberts, of "The Washington Post & Times-Herald," and the other well known Washington correspondents who have experienced the same charming attentions from their government.

But while individual reporters can still barely manage to do their jobs in Washington, the new censorship is already successful in the larger sense. There are good reasons to believe, for example, that Secretary Wilson's 1953 defense cuts actually crippled the development of our more advanced aircraft models; and so these cuts left the United States with no adequate answer to the new planes the Soviets have just shown.

But whether this is true or not is an inordinately complicated question involving many different factors. The fate of America may perhaps depend upon the truth. It is quite possible that a real crash program is now needed to repair the 1953 mistakes; and such a program will certainly not be ordered without public pressure. And since the question is so complicated, and the whole present aim of the Administration is to cover up the facts, the full facts that are needed to convince the public may be all but impossible to obtain.

Then again, no sensible reporter enjoys the highly unpleasant experience of having the local Gestapo on his trail. He thinks twice, he hesitates and sometimes he decides not to publish, when he knows the publication of a piece of news will anger the powers that be. And so these reporters have issued to their readers a censorship warning, meaning that the news from Washington is now seriously slanted by the Administration's effort to conceal life-and-death facts.

MATTER OF FACT

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

"Security" Vs. Democracy

WASHINGTON. Until very recently the American people's right to know the basic facts of their national situation was never questioned for an instant. The people's right to know was properly regarded as the mainspring of our democracy.

Now, however, no one seems to doubt the American government's right to bamboozle people by the concealing of the life-and-death facts. The Eisenhower administration is actively seeking to install a peacetime censorship in America. The censorship has as yet aroused very little opposition and there was no word of protest, or even comment, when the thinking behind that censorship was unblushingly confessed a few weeks ago.

The confession was made by the former Secretary of the National Security Council, Robert Cutler, in a speech to the Associated Harvard Clubs. The Cutler views on the measure of truth that ought to be told the people have been specially commended to the White House staff by the President himself. This incredible speech, then, can be taken as accurately reflecting the official White House line.

In a morass of somewhat self-satisfied verbiage, Cutler makes two central points. First, he declares that the people should be told no fact included in any document classified confidential or above, and should be especially kept from knowing any facts about thermonuclear or other weapons; the status of our own defense effort; intelligence from the rest of the world, which of course includes the status of the enemy defense effort and enemy intentions, and the reasons for our national security policies and character of our current diplomacy.

In short, all facts of real significance—"all the vast paraphernalia that goes into executive decision-making"—are to be kept from the American people. This is because of Cutler's second point. "Their is not to reason why," he in effect says of the American people. According to Cutler, national decisions should be made, not by the people, but by the President alone. At best, the nation is to have a sort of pale privilege of post-audit on the President's decisions.

"The people," Cutler generously says, "may always call him to an accounting for his acts and omissions to act."

The italics are Cutler's, and if you read his speech, you will wonder why he did not also capitalize the words "him" and "his." He has need to believe that the President possesses divine attributes: for none but a president-detty could accommodate the Cutler system and the American system.

Our system, although Cutler forgets it, happens to be a democracy. In a democracy, the people are the masters; and even such high officials as the Secretary of the Security Council and the

President himself are the people's servants. And any democratic government will surely fall if its masters, the people, are successfully kept in the dark about the national situation.

The facts that Cutler would withhold from the people, on the ground that they are classified, are almost all the facts which define the national situation of this Republic. Such problems as the relative status of our own defense effort and the Soviet defense effort now have as much bearing on our national situation as the existence of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and maybe they have more bearing. And if the Cutler recipe is followed in a free society—and the Administration is going to any lengths to follow that system—three things automatically happen:

First, the society is automatically crippled because the people do not know the challenges that confront them, and therefore do not rise to meet those challenges.

Second, the society is crippled in another way too. The official leadership starts whining that the "people won't stand for" doing the necessary things, whose necessity they themselves have hidden from the people.

Third, the temptation to cover up failures, instead of correcting them, becomes altogether irresistible to the leaders. For it is ridiculous to talk of the people "holding the President accountable for his acts and omissions to act" when the people are being thoroughly and continuously bamboozled, and bamboozlement is established high policy.

All three of these results of the Cutler system are already beginning to appear in America. They must inevitably add up, in the end, to a kind of creeping national paralysis in the face of the deadly dangers of our times. And for what purpose, one asks, are we risking national paralysis by withholding the truth from our people?

For no purpose whatever, is the ironical answer. For even Cutler has not dared to suggest that we sacrifice the outward trappings of a free society. Our budget is still public. The locations of our war plants, the patterns of our urban centers, all our new starts in industry, are not yet hidden matters. A great flood of technical publications will tell any subscriber who wishes to purchase them the current state of our military-industrial progress. And from these and other public sources, the Soviet intelligence is able to deduce with ease all those facts Cutler and others like him would hide from our people.

In short, the Cutler system, which is also the Eisenhower administration system, is not merely anti-democratic. Worse still, it is plain silly, unless its real purpose is to prevent those political embarrassments which officials of all governments have always wished to avoid.

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From: "David Rudiak" <DRudiak@earthlink.net>
To: "Grant Cameron" <presidentialufo@presidency.com>
Cc:
Subject: Alsop on Zwicky, Goldwater article
Date: Wed, 9 Jul 2003 10:40:56 -0700

Here are two more items from the Herald Tribune. The first is a Joseph Alsop column right after the Satellites/censorship series in which Alsop talks about the harrassment of foreign scientists such as Fritz Zwicky and others, and calls it idiotic.

Zwicky had his fingers in a lot of defense pies. In 1946 and 1947 there were some articles in the NY Times and other newspapers about how he was involved with a project at White Sands to use explosives to launch projectiles into orbit or to the moon. (One of these articles came out a few days after the Roswell incident.) Then nothing more was said about it, and I would guess the project went black. Keyhoe wrote rather hysterically about it in one of his books, fearing that the projectiles might hit aliens on the moon.

Keyhoe also had the following item about Zwicky in "Flying Saucers from Outer Space," 1953. In 1951, Zwicky wrote an article in the Journal of the American Rocket Society, suggesting that ionization currents in the ionosphere might be used for flight. "If we can tap this electric force, it might prove better than atomic energy for propulsion." This sounds possibly related to flying saucer research and Wilbert Smith.

(Zwicky in the 1930s had also done a photographic survey of distant galaxies, and was the first to prove the existence of supernovae by photographing several of them in these galaxies.)

The second article, from January 1955, is about Goldwater asking LeMay about bombers, saying how great LeMay was, and includes a little background on Goldwater. Not much, but perhaps a little interesting in light of what Goldwater was later to say about trying to get LeMay to show him the Blue Room at Wright-Patterson.

David

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[Alsop_6_26_55_Zwicky.gif](#)

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Asks S. A. C. Briefing for Congress

Goldwater Wants Factson Bombers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., urged today that every member of Congress be "given a complete briefing" on just what the Strategic Air Command—carrier of the atom bomb—is able to do.

"I'm certain we would be much encouraged about our future peace if every member of Congress knew the facts," he said in an interview. He noted that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge jr., chief American delegate to the U. N., got such a briefing last week from Gen. Curtis LeMay at S. A. C. headquarters in Omaha.

Sen. Goldwater, a World War II pilot who has qualified since to fly jet planes, visited S. A. C. headquarters for several days just ahead of Messrs. Dulles and Lodge and said he had written Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, urging that all Congressmen be familiarized with S. A. C. functions and capabilities.

In Air Reserve

"If we can't fly them out to Omaha in small groups, then we should bring the top operations officers in here for the briefing," Sen. Goldwater said.

S. A. C., with its big, long-range bombers, would play a major part in dealing out "massive retaliation" in case of attack.

Sen. Goldwater, as an Air Reserve officer, said he has visited many of S. A. C.'s bases and hopes to see all of them.

"They are operating on a round-the-clock, twenty-four-hour basis," he said. "The crews have a great esprit de corps."

"Some day Congress and the nation will be thankful that men like Gen. LeMay and his officers came along to organize the Strategic Air Command."

Backs a Pay Raise

Sen. Goldwater said he is confident that if Congress learns just what S. A. C. is doing, it will go along with President Eisenhower's defense recommendations.

"I know we must do things to make a career in the Air Force and the other regular services more attractive," he said.

Sen. Goldwater backed Gen. Eisenhower's proposals for higher pay for selected technicians and more fringe benefits, such as medical care for dependents, better housing and "more stability in tours of duty."

After World War II flying duty Sen. Goldwater organized the Arizona Air National Guard and served as its chief of staff. Election as a Senator forced him to transfer to the Air Reserve, but he still flies regularly to keep in training.

MATTER OF FACT

By JOSEPH ALSOP

The Zwicky Case

The Department of Defense has now suspended the security clearance of Dr. Fritz Zwicky, professor of astrophysics at the California Institute of Technology.

The security of the United States has been triumphantly safeguarded by depriving the United States of the services of one of the world leaders in the vital fields of astrophysics and rocket propulsion. Thus Dr. Zwicky's suspension again raises the question whether the so-called security program is not really an insecurity program.

This is not a new question, of course; but it is a much more acute question than most people suppose. To name one other really lurid example, the eager flatfeet came within a hairsbreadth of lifting the security clearance of the President's personal scientific adviser, the great president of Caltech, Dr. Lee DuBridge. The decision to deprive Dr. DuBridge of clearance was, in fact, tentatively made in the Pentagon some months ago.

The charges against Dr. DuBridge were the usual insubstantial, unsupported, poison-pen letter stuff. But the flatfeet might have had their way if the Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of research and development, Donald Quarles, had not grimly warned that every other scientist would automatically leave the government service along with Dr. DuBridge.

The idiotic harassment of Dr. DuBridge, the shocking injustice done to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the suspension of Dr. Zwicky, form what the flatfeet like to call a pattern.

In the case of Dr. Zwicky, his Swiss citizenship seems to be the main charge against him. In giving notice of the suspension of Dr. Zwicky's clearance, the Defense Department flatfeet indicated that the case would be instantly reopened if the astrophysicist would just take out his American first papers. Dr. Zwicky, meanwhile, has an extremely cogent reason for not requesting American citizenship, which he expressed to this reporter with some vigor by telephons from the West Coast.



Joseph Alsop

"I would apply for American citizenship tomorrow," he said. "If you did not now have two classes of citizens. If you are a naturalized citizen, you are a second-class citizen. My friend, Professor Herman Weyl, the great mathematician, became an American citizen without studying the class rules. So his citizenship was taken away because he went to Zurich to lecture, and stayed abroad too long. If I am more free as a Swiss than as an American, I stay Swiss."

Such, then, is the nature of the deadlock between the American government and Dr. Zwicky. From the viewpoint of the national interest, this deadlock is a rather serious matter.

A deadly, unseen race is now going on between this country and the Soviet Union to get there first with the best guided missiles. In winning this race, and especially in the development of the crucial missiles of intercontinental range, no fields of knowledge are more important than astrophysics and rocket propulsion. And Dr. Zwicky is not only one of the tiny group of world leaders in these abstruse fields; he has also proved his value to the government by im-

portant services already rendered.

His contributions to defense projects began in 1943, when he organized the research department of the Aerojet Corp., the largest American company exclusively engaged in rocket development and manufacture. Most rocket projects are still classified, so that no results of Dr. Zwicky's work can be pointed to except the jet-assisted take-off device that was so important to our carrier aviation in the last war.

But Aerojet officials state that Dr. Zwicky's contributions have been "very great," and he was formally classified as an "essential" scientist until his clearance was suspended.

But, of course, Adm. Lewis W. Strauss established the rule in the Oppenheimer case that neither past services nor present usefulness are to be considered in weighing the "security" of our public servants.

Of course, the dangerous old American habit of welcoming men of learning to these shores has been properly abandoned. Of course, Gen. Leslie Groves and the other leaders of the Manhattan District project, who used scores of foreign scientists to make the atomic bomb, were nothing but a lot of pinkos who were definitely soft on the great security issue.

To be sure, as Gen. Groves has testified, America would never have been first with the atomic bomb if Dr. Niels Bohr and all the other foreigners had not joined the project. To be sure, the research and development chiefs of the Defense Department are now engaged in a rather desperate effort to recruit foreign scientists for work in this country.

But practical considerations must be forgotten, and America's proudest traditions must naturally be trampled upon when the thing at stake is this wonderful new security of ours.

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The Alsop column also appears in the Herald Tribune Monday, Wednesday and Friday.



From: "David Rudiak" <DRudiak@earthlink.net>
To: "Grant Cameron" <presidentialufo@presidency.com>
Cc:
Subject: Re: Your Cutler Alsop Material, Eisenhower press conference
Date: Wed, 9 Jul 2003 21:32:36 -0700

----- Original Message -----

From: "Grant Cameron" <presidentialufo@presidency.com>

To: <DRudiak@earthlink.net>

Sent: Wednesday, July 09, 2003 7:13 PM
 Subject: Your Cutler Alsop Material

> David

>

> I sent your fine work on Cutler- Alsop to many people including my archivist at the Eisenhower library.

>

> He is on holidays for two weeks, but I am hoping he will search out some items that might add to your articles. I did not request he do anything, but it will help him know this is more than a wacko hobby.

>

> Will let you know.

>

> Grant

Here's another item that I got from the New York Times index. Eisenhower had a press conference the same day as the Alsops' first column of June 8 and was asked about the charges that two of Joseph Alsop's close friends on the NSC had been leaned on. Eisenhower evaded the question and passed the buck to his press secretary, saying if there were complaints, that's who they should be lodged with. Transcript of the press conference from the June 9 NY Times:

ROBERT ROTH of The Philadelphia Bulletin -- Mrs. President, it was said today in a piece by the Alsop brothers that their purely social relationships with old personal friends --

EISENHOWER -- I didn't understand. That what?

ROTH: That their purely social relationship with old personal friends who are employees of the National Security Council are being interfered with by orders from above. They see in this an indirect imposition of censorship.

Would you comment, sir, on whether you regard this as a Government intrusion into the private affairs and the proper functioning of reporters? (Laughter.)

EISENHOWER: I have a press secretary, some of you may know

http://mail01.mail.com/scripts/mail/mesg.mail?folder=INBOX&msg_uid=1057832166&pr... 7/10/2003

(laughter) and if there are any complaints, I think they should be lodged there first, so I can find out something about it.

The Times index does not indicate that there was ever any follow-up, so Eisenhower's stall may have worked.

David

[Print](#)

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From: "Dwight Strandberg" <dwight.strandberg@eisenhower.nara.gov>
Date: Thu, 02 Nov 2000 17:50:51 -0500
To: <sqquishy@altavista.com>
Subject: Re: Satellite Study

Grant:

I have not been able to come up with the report but I did locate one piece of correspondence that may be of interest to you. On October 24, 1957 President Eisenhower sent a letter to Dr. D. W. Bronk, President of the National Academy of Sciences, with two enclosures. The enclosures were a letter to the President dated 10/10/57 with Report on Present Status of the Satellite Program by A. V. Grosse, dated August 25, 1953.

I checked for the report in some of our Killian and Bronk files but could not by any means do a thorough search of our holdings. You may want to take up the matter when you come back next March.

There is also one other letter in our files from Dr. Grosse. Grosse sent a list of Ph.D.'s trained by Dr. Leo Brewer which was to be an appendix to the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on High Temperature Research to the National Science Foundation.

Let me know if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

Dwight
Eisenhower Library

>>> <sqquishy@altavista.com> 10/29 10:24 PM >>>
Dwight:

From a NASA publication, the following item:

"Sometime in 1952, President Truman discussed the satellite issue with his personal physician, Brigadier General Wallace Graham. Graham persuaded Truman to commission a study from Aristid Grosse, a chemical engineer who had worked on some military projects. Grosse conducted extensive discussions with Wernher von Braun. He delivered his rather slim report not to Truman, but to the Eisenhower administration."

Do you have this report, or any correspondence with Grosse?

Thanks

Grant Cameron

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Prof. Maney Says NICAP is Opportunity for Honest Answers

Statement By

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. MANEY

The Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio
Member, NICAP Board of Governors

NICAP, a strictly non-profit organization, dedicated to the enterprise of searching out the truth in regard to UFO's, is absolutely free from Governmental censorship. It offers to the American public, and to free people throughout the world, the opportunity to find answers to the many intriguing questions arising in regard to the strange aerial phenomena now being observed in the skies about this planet.



Prof. Charles Maney

NICAP approaches this problem with an open mind and seeks the cooperation of all who have something to contribute in the way of experience and reason. The aims and purposes of NICAP are to serve honestly and sincerely the public interest in searching out the facts pro and con, believing that knowledge of the truth, whatever it might be, serves to benefit humanity far more than the suppression of information.

NICAP is sponsored by patriotic citizens whose sole interest is to work to the end that information concerning aerial phenomena to which citizens in a free democracy are entitled, be made available to them without restriction, except where it is

NEW AIR FORCE RADAR CAN TRACK UFOS 3000 MILES AWAY

A new type of radar which can track objects 3000 miles distant has just been announced by Gen. Thomas D. White, the Air Force Chief of Staff.

As applied to the UFO problem, the newly developed system offers for the first time a method of simultaneous, worldwide tracking of UFOs, orbiting satellites, or spaceships.

General White's statement, made before the Defense Orientation Association at the Pentagon, stressed the new radar's ability to track intercontinental missiles launched by an enemy nation. But its application to UFOs is obvious, since the new detection system can pick up any aerial object within 3000 miles—even meteors before they enter our atmosphere.

This point also has been emphasized in a recent public statement by Col. Harvey W. Shelton, USAF, a missile systems expert at the Air University. Colonel Shelton pointed out the danger that a meteor picked up by an ultrasonic radar device

plainly obvious that the release of such information would jeopardize the national defense.

Professor Charles A. Maney, one of the first members, NICAP Board of Governors, has been physics professor at The Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, for the past eleven years. Defiance is a liberal arts college, headed by Kevin McCann, until recently the principal speech-writing assistant to President Eisenhower.

A native of Minnesota, Professor Maney was graduated by the University of Minnesota with a bachelor's degree in 1913. In 1915, he received his masters degree from the University of Chicago, after major study in astrophysics. His subsequent graduate study has been at the University of Michigan and the University of Kentucky.

Before joining the Defiance faculty, Prof. Maney taught at Alma College, Mich., Lawrence College, Kansas, and Transylvania College, Ky. He also held a research post with the State government of Kentucky.

For the past seven years, Professor Maney has made a serious study of unidentified flying objects, and has lectured and written widely on this subject.

might be mistaken for an enemy long-range missile, setting off a two-way missile war.

How far the new detection system has progressed was not revealed, but it should not take long to install the equipment at existing radar stations, thus providing a network which will serve both for missile detection and for tracking of satellites and UFOs.

Several such stations, separated by thousands of miles but linked by radio, cable or telephone, could track UFOs at tremendous altitudes across seas and continents. With such a network there would be time to signal areas toward which UFOs were headed, giving their exact courses, speeds and changes of altitude. In this way Defense forces, the Ground Observer Corps, the CAA and other agencies could be prepared for detailed observations from the ground or from planes at various altitudes. At present the relatively small warning time does not permit such preparations.

The new radar will probably be tied into the Project Vanguard satellite tracking net. This project now uses Minitrack observation stations located around the globe to enable 24 hour tracking of the U. S. Satellites when launched.

With the new system it would be possible, for example, to pick up a UFO 2000 miles from the Atlantic coast, flying hundreds of miles above the earth. If the unidentified object descended toward the United States units already prepared could photograph it from a dozen angles—if necessary, illuminating the UFO by the use of powerful aerial flash bombs. By triangulation, using radar and visual instruments, its speed and maneuvers could be precisely determined.

Since these records also would show the UFO's exact distance from a camera at the time photographs were taken, the precise size of the object could be computed; also its shape and perhaps some details of construction.

Combined with the accurate tracking records, such photographs would be final, irrefutable proof that the UFOs are real, as hundreds of trained observers have said for the past ten years.

CORRECTIONS

We regret that several typographical errors were overlooked in the July issue of the UFO INVESTIGATOR.

On Page 1 Colonel Robert Emerson's home city of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was accidentally given as Baton Rouge, Iowa.

On Page 18 the Project Vanguard "Moonwatch" program was mistakenly labeled "Moonlight" in the headline.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

ANSWER — The George Adamski claimed contact with a Venusian took place near Desert Center, Calif. and not "outside Phoenix." For one thing, we have recommended Desmond Leslie's and George Adamski's book, as interesting and informative reading, but we have not endorsed it nor Mr. Adamski's account therein. In having dealt with such rumors in the past, we can assure you, with little reservation, that the rumor is not true.

(On the right-hand side of this page is a photograph taken by Mr. Adamski on December 1st, 1951 at 1:30 P.M. through his six-inch telescope. Note heat radiation near dome. We are printing this picture as it was not one of those reproduced in "FLYING SAUCERS HAVE LANDED.")



FLYING SAUCER SHOWING HEAT RADIATION
PHOTOGRAPHED AND COPYRIGHTED
1:30 P.M. 12-1-1951
BY PEEK O. BERNSTEIN

QUESTION — The following is copied from DAILY NEWS of Los Angeles of Monday, September 6, 1954, page 8:

"WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY — Welcome sign out for new satellites — News that the earth has somehow picked up a couple of new satellites will doubtless be greeted with approbation by a majority of its inhabitants. The moon, of course, has been doing a satisfactory job for centuries, and no one would dream of replacing it. But a little help is always welcome, and even though the two new satellites are only tiny meteors which will make no difference at all in the evening scenery, it's the thought that counts. At first there was some fear that the new satellites were man-made rather than natural, raising the possibility that some one had beaten the United States to establishing space-platforms. This has now been dispelled by the announcement that the satellites are perfectly natural, and will continue to circle at respective distances of 400 miles and 600 miles from the earth with no intent to injure anyone." —New York Herald-Tribune

Could SAUCERS tell us about these satellites? Are these platforms our space friends are said to have established? Who gave out this news, and who has determined that they are meteorites? Are the astronomers in on this? We would like to know if the scientific people were able to find out anything about Mars when it was so near — as to signs of its being inhabited, etc.? (L. H., Los Angeles)

ANSWER — Technically, the name for such a satellite would be neither 'meteor' nor 'meteorite,' but rather 'meteoroid.' AVIATION WEEK Magazine is the source of the story, which it reported late last August. Dr. Lincoln La Paz (Director of the Institute of Meteoritics, University of New Mexico) (Cont.)

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

IS THE PURPORTED DISCOVERER, according to most newspaper accounts, and the one who determined that they were natural meteoroids and not man-made satellites or, more commonly, space stations. However, Dr. La Paz immediately denied the story, declaring: "It is indeed unfortunate that a search of the scientific and military importance of the hunt for nearby satellites of the earth should be misrepresented in this fashion."

EXCLUSIVE: We had our Director of Investigation, John Otto, contact AVIATION WEEK to get the full story. He reported as follows:

"Contacted Aviation and learned that Dave Anderton, staffer, wrote the story. The whole thing was a mix-up. Anderton reports that he merely quoted the Air Force and if one reads his article, it will be noted that he merely states that La Paz was on the investigation team and that he, Anderton, made no statements regarding anything that was purported to have been quoted of La Paz . . . Anderton was concerned because of being somewhat in the middle of it all. I told him that perhaps I could see how the erroneous idea that he had reported something confusing could be cleared up. (The Air Force no doubt worded the release with the idea that it would cause the very confusion it did) . . . I took the liberty to ask Anderton for a quote on saucers in general and he permitted me this for reprint: 'I do not know and don't particularly care one way or the other about saucer discussions. However, if I happen to see one, I would naturally look and observe closely.'"

AS FOR MARS, one would think that, with all of the hullabaloo about the 'Mars Project,' something would have been determined by now. And perhaps it has.

Life on Mars, Astronomer Declares

Plant Life Keeps Down Red Dust

Dr. E. C. Slipher has been studying the mysterious "Red Planet" for 50 years and recently took 20,000 color photographs of Mars from the astronomical observatory at Bloemfontein, South Africa. Last October 23rd, The National Geographic Society quoted the following statements Slipher made regarding his study:

"Mars is alive. It has to be . . . If things did not grow there, changing with the seasons, dust from the red deserts of Mars would have settled long ago over its entire face. The planet would be all one color . . . There seems less than scant possibility that any animal life similar to Earth's could exist under Martian conditions."

That is about all the news we have so far on the 'Mars Project.' More news of greater detail is expected. As for the now famous canals purportedly discovered on Mars (of which astronomers have had their doubts about), Associated Press said, of this phase of the National Geographic report, simply: "Photographs . . . pick out two new canals, surface lines over which astronomers have debated for years."

Success ✓ 2#4 Dec 54

*Proceedings Vol 18 April - May 67. # 3
of the College of Unusual
Wisdom*

UNKNOWN SATELLITES

Verification of information we printed in the "Proceedings" years ago continues to be presented.

In the "San Francisco Chronicle" of Tuesday, November 1, 1966, the headline reads "Unknown Satellites". The article states, "Three satellites are in orbit about the Earth." It goes on to report that they were discovered in May and June by radar tracking, and have not been identified "with any launching or country of origin."

It is the first time the official catalogue "Satellite Situation Report" has listed "unknowns" among the many rocket bodies, satellites, and space debris, tracked by the United States. "Military officials argued against listing them in the 'Satellite Report' for fear flying saucer enthusiasts would seize upon the term 'unknown', and claim the three objects were evidence that the Earth had visitors from other worlds." Now why would the military officials think of anything like that?

The objections of the military officials (unnamed) were overcome, however, and the three "unknowns" were listed in the September 30th and October 15th report. The report is published by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Md. There was no report on the size or weight of the objects.

In the "Proceedings" issue of March, 1955, on page 15, we printed a message from the space people received on August 14th, of 1953. In part it says "Our three sub-stations, now orbiting around your planet, are giving some of your scientists cause to wonder."

Following the printing of this information in the "Proceedings" of 1955, a team of La Paz and Tombough, two well known men in meteorology and astronomy, were sent out to find anything they could about anything orbiting the Earth. Later in the press it was reported that they had discovered three, what they called, "moonlets" in orbit around the Earth. It would appear that in our security between branches of our science that N.A.S.A. only rediscovered the same "moonlets" or "unknowns" that we knew about in 1953, and were called

Substations for resupply & repair

V.I.P. STATEMENTS

Air Chief Marshal, Lord Dowding, of the Royal Air Force in England said, "I believe there are people on other planets who are operating through flying saucers to help our world in its present crisis."

General Curtis E. LeMay said, "We expect ultimately to be capable of developing a system that will enable us to examine and determine whether or not Unknowns in Space are a threat to us."

Star wars.

Frol R. Kozlov, First Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R., Council of Ministers, while in San Francisco, California in 1959, stated: "Let's have an American-Soviet alliance against the Martians!"

Dr. Alexandar Kasantzev, a Soviet science writer said, "Highly advanced creatures from Mars have visited the earth many times until today."

William Lear, President of Lear, Inc., said, "I have seen it in the daytime. I believe flying saucers are operated by super intelligent beings from outer space."

Barry Goldwater, U.S. Senator from Arizona and Republican candidate for President said, "Flying Saucers- Unidentified flying objects - or whatever you call them are real."

Albert M. Chop, former press official handling U.F.O. information at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. said, "One thing is absolutely certain. We're being watched by beings from outer space."

Dr. Clyde W. Tombaugh, discoverer of the planet Pluto said, "I have seen three objects during the past seven years, which cannot be explained away as Venus, nor optical phenomena of the atmosphere, nor meteors, nor aircraft. I am an expert of astronomical observations and I have sighted eight green fireballs moving in a quite different way from the usual green fireballs. It is unscientific scientists who deny the possibilities of the existence of human beings in the universe outside the Earth."

General L.M. Chassin, General Air Defense Coordinator of the Allied Air Force in Europe (NATO) says, "U.F.O.s use a power beyond our comprehension. Could

anyone reached

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1954

February - **Eisenhower rumored to have gone to Edwards Air Force Base**

The **Canadian government attempts to land a UFO at a Top Secret Defense Site**

February 15, 1954 Columnist **Dorothy Kilgallen** writes the following "**Flying saucers are regarded as of such vital importance they will be the subject of a special hush-hush meeting of world military leaders next summer.**"

March - **Harold Talbott Eisenhower's Secretary of the Air Force and his crew have a UFO sighting**

Talbott then makes a speech where he states "The dreamers, and the planners, the Wrights of our own day, keep drumming into my ears constantly, "You ain't seen nothing yet."

April 1954 is the date of the "Majestic-12 Group Special Operations manual."

General Nathan Twinning, Chief of the Air Force, departs from his prepared text in a May 15th speech to say "**The best brains in the Air Force are working on the problem of Unidentified Flying Objects, trying to solve this riddle.**" *Country*

if they are from Mars and there is a people in a world that far ahead of us, I don't think we even have to worry about it.

In May / June numerous massive objects are sighted along the east coast - **May 5, 6, 13** and June **12 and 14** over Washington DC that put the east coast on full alert according to Keyhoe

May 1954 Daniel Fry - a scientist who became a very prominent contactee makes his announcement to the Washington Post of his contact with Allen the alien. Washington Post prints the story

At the same time as the circus with the two satellites was going on a high ranking Air Force **Intelligence officer Col. W.C. Odell** entitled "**Planet earth - Host to extraterrestrial Life**". It is cleared by AF Security and review. It is published

Granted that superintelligences in another solar systems are looking for a suitable planet for a second home, why would Earth be singled out.

*aliens from dying planet are surveying our planet as new home
Odell not to be identified if*

Cutler/Twining Memo July 14, 1954

Add to this **July 2, 1954 Mars at its closest point 40 million miles**

Satellites

- May 5, 6, and 13 – Washington Objects.
- June 12 and 14 –more Washington Objects.
- General Twinning Amarillo statement. *See SHEET*
- July 16,54 - MJ-12 SSP briefing. *(Edwards) CIA. Rep Command Intelligence at AFIC in John O'Mara 1000 scientists*
- Cutler/Twinning.

*Special
Studies
Project*

Mars Factor

look at implications
of the ideas of the
day

- Added to panic situation.
- July 2, 54 – closest approach to Earth.
- Singer advising Eisenhower.
- Mars Committee makes headlines.
- April 54 Readers Digest runs Mars piece.
- AFI Col. W.C. Odell cleared article. *

TERRY HANSEN

Government Interest

- June 1954 – Dep. Commander of Intelligence Col. John O’Mara confirms satellite tracking.
- Nat. Advisory Committee for Aero. Gets signal.
- November 1954 – Meier case – Chicago.
- December 1954- Charles Wilson denies “space ship studies.”
- Steward Alsop announces ^{PH}Wilson search.
- Government looks to Mrs. Francis Swan.

— awakens Robert
Cutler.

Mrs. Frances Swan

- FBI
- Navy Intelligence
- CIA
- White House
- Air Force *(FRIEND COLEMAN)*
- AFOSI
- Secret Service
- Canadian Government

Smith Satellite Connection

- Asked amateur astronomer in Vancouver Canada to look for objects.
- Asked fellow Wilson Observatory to find information.
- Was in on Swan contacts.

Frances Swan

- Story starts in fall 1953.
- Late April 1954 starts receiving messages.
- Who and where of messages.
- Goes to see Vice-Admiral Knowles.
- Knowles contacts Navy intelligence, Smith, and President Eisenhower.

White House Letter



- Transfer sheet found at Eisenhower Library in 2000.
- Written May 9, 1954.
- Transferred out to Secret Service June 10, 1954.
- Date coincides with meeting in Oval Office.

Captain Howard Orville

- Mentioned by Major Keyhoe.
- President's Weather Control Commission.
- Interviewed in 1954 and 1957 on satellites.
- May have had connection to US Navy Project Magnet.
- Eisenhower Library does Orville search.

Howard T.
Capt O'Neill

June 10, 1954

11:15 am

Douglas & Qualls

Also met Lewis W. Douglas, Alan Watkins

June 10 Oval Office Meeting

- Orville
- Alan Waterman (NSF)
- Donald Quarles (R&D-USAF) /developed long range radar
- NSA briefing
- Knowles/Swan/Satellite document moved
- AFFA 2:00 p.m. meeting

~~TOP SECRET~~

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

7 October 1957

*To Comandante, Hoffmann,
Hickory, O'Donnell, Parsons,
Hagerty, Hartley, Taylor,
Gandy, Carter, Hagan,
8:50 AM 10/16/57*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Earth Satellite



The first serious discussion of an earth satellite as a scientific experiment to be incorporated in the program for the International Geophysical Year took place at a meeting of the International Council of Scientific Unions in Rome, Italy, in October 1954. At this meeting which Russian scientists attended, a resolution was adopted recommending-- "In view of the advanced state of present rocket technology, . . . that thought be given to the launching of small satellite vehicles " We assumed at that time that the Russian scientists were innocently concurring in this resolution. It now seems likely that it was part of a deliberate plan.

We in Defense were concerned at that time about international reactions to a reconnaissance satellite that the Air Force was giving serious study to. It was felt that scientific satellites which would be clearly non-military and clearly non-offensive might help to establish the principle that outer space is international space. Thus, reconnaissance satellites traveling in it could not be objected to by the countries over-flown because the space is free and the satellite itself is non-offensive in character.

DECLASSIFIED
EO 13526, SEC. 1.9
M D O

alta vista: EMAIL

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From: DRudiak@aol.com

Date: Sat, 6 May 2000 17:27:46 EDT

To: squishy@altavista.com

Subject: Re: 1950s Contactees

[Save Address](#)[Print View](#)[Show Headers](#)[Report Junk Mail](#)

In a message dated 00-04-30 14:35:46 EDT, you write:

> Now the questions. How have you viewed the contactee situation of the 50s? Do you have any

> references to files that would indicate study or involvement by the authorities? Are there

> any government documents on Maier other than CIA? Have you seen much written on Sigma

> or any discussions about the Government trying to contact aliens by any means?

Grant,

Good to hear from you again. Glad to see that you are putting the Wilbert Smith materials together. Smith was certainly one of the more interesting people in early Ufology. If nothing else, Smith's papers clearly indicate the existence of some high level UFO study group under Vannevar Bush and the involvement of the Research and Development Board.

I came across your "UFOs, MJ-12, and the Government" in a local used book store and promptly snapped it up. The Smith letters reproduced in there are most interesting, most not found in other UFO books. His letters regarding Keyhoe trying to get clearance for an article through Bush and the RDB were revelations to me.

I have never looked into the contactee situation, but I do have a few comments on the Government trying to contact ETs.

I did try to look into the Eisenhower at Edwards AFB story when I visited Edwards last year. The base historian was a pompous jackass. He did bring out base daily logs for me to look through, but it soon became clear that the logs were not going to have anything incriminating recorded in them. There was absolutely no mention, e.g., of well-documented UFO incidents at Edwards on the dates in question. The base newspaper ("Desert Wings") was also completely useless.

With regards to CIA personnel impersonating A.F. officers, there was an admission by the CIA 2 or 3 years ago to that effect regarding their Corona spy satellite film retrievals in foreign countries. (I could look up

specific references to this if needed.)

Regarding mysterious radio messages from space and possible attempts at contact, there are interesting incidents from 1954 and 1957. The sequence of events in 1954 seems to be connected to the Maier sisters story of early 1955. The 1957 radio signals may be connected with Wilbert Smith.

According to Keyhoe in "Aliens from Space", testing of a new long-range radar in Dec. 1953 revealed an enormous object orbiting the equator 600 miles up. Soon it is joined by another huge object, 400 miles out. Astronomer Clyde Tombaugh was then called in to set up a satellite search program at White Sands. [According to Frank Edwards, ("Flying Saucers, Serious Business," p. 129) this really happened in 1952.] Tombaugh then revealed publicly that he was to locate and study the 2 strange satellites that had been detected several times. [In Hynek's June, 1952 astronomer survey, Tombaugh stated his telescopes were at the A.F.'s disposal for taking photos of UFOs, if he was properly alerted.]

In Feb., 1954, a paper by Dr. Lincoln LaPaz in the Astronomical Society of the Pacific Journal described Tombaugh's satellite search for "natural objects."

On Feb. 15, 1954, columnist Dorothy Kilgallen wrote: "Flying saucers are regarded as of such vital importance they will be the subject of a special hush-hush meeting of world military heads next summer."

Feb. 20 was supposed to be the date of Eisenhower's secret visit to Edwards AFB to see saucers and alien bodies stored there.

April 1954 is the date of the "Majestic-12 Group Special Operations Manual."

On April 16, Meade Layne received a letter from Gerald Light, saying he'd just visited Edwards AFB with journalist Franklin Allen, financier Edwin Nourse, and Bishop James McIntyre, and seen military scientists studying five separate and distinct alien aircraft ["otherplane aeroforms"] with the assistance and permission of the aliens ["The Etherians"]. Light describes the shock and confusion of the scientists at what they were seeing, including dematerialization of solid objects, mentioned Eisenhower's earlier visit to Edwards, and said a public announcement was to be made next month. [Letter in "Above Top Secret"]

According to Keyhoe, on May 5, 6, 13, several enormous objects were tracked by radar, and sometimes visually, high over Washington D.C.

On May 15, according to Frank Edwards ["Flying Saucers, Here and Now," p. 49] at a speech in Amarillo, Tex. AF Chief Gen. Twining departed from his prepared text to say, "The best brains in the Air Force are working on this problem of Unidentified Flying Objects, trying to solve this riddle."

Again according to Keyhoe, on June 12 and June 14, a giant UFO again was detected over Washington and Baltimore, and the coast went on full alert.

This leads to the July 14, alleged MJ-12 Cutler/Twining memo from Robert Cutler, special assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, to Gen. Twining stating, "Subject: NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project: The President has decided that the MJ-12/SSP briefing should take place during the already scheduled White House meeting of July 16 rather than following it as previously intended ..."

Then on August 23, the huge orbiting objects story involving Tombaugh and La Paz broke wide open in Aviation Week. According to AW, there were two

objects orbiting Earth 400 and 600 miles out, which caused great consternation in the Air Force during the summer, until the objects were identified by Dr. Lincoln LaPaz as "natural" (captured meteors) and not artificial objects.

need
I also have newspaper stories from the NY Times and S.F. Chronicle from August 24 mentioning the AW story. The Times had several follow-up stories as well with the following interesting additions.

need
LaPaz denied that he was involved, though not specifically denying the truth of the story, stating that the article "was false in every particular, in so far as reference to me is concerned." [S.F. Chronicle, 8/24 and NYTimes, 10/10]

Col. Walker Holler, C/O of the Army Office of Ordnance Research, said the story was false. OOR was looking for such objects, with the aid of famed astronomer Clyde Tombaugh, but none had been discovered. An unidentified source close to the OOR, however, told the Times the story was true and LaPaz was indeed involved. [N.Y. Times, 8/29].

search
According to Ruppelt ("Report on UFOs"), the green fireballs put in a reappearance on Sept. 18 and La Paz was called back into investigate.

x
And to finish off this bizarre set of stories from 1954, Keyhoe reported that in October, NACA stated that it has picked up strange signals from an unknown orbiting object. Soon afterwards, a French astronomer told the same story. According to the reports, no message could be recognized.

I'm wondering if this story of strange signals from space is related to the Maier sisters story and the investigation in March 1955? All I can say is that there were plenty of stories of unknown orbiting objects and the search for them leading up to this.

Another set of mysterious radio signals from space appeared during the great UFO flap of November 1957. The Levelland car stoppage cases started on Nov. 2, just hours before the launch on Sputnik II.

search
Then on Nov. 5, stories began to appear about the signals from space. According to NY Times and Washington Post stories of Nov. 6, the FCC reported detecting a mystery radio signal, broadcasting in the microwave band with a "strange tonal pattern" near the frequency of but not caused by the just launched Sputnik II. [Post, p. A6]. The signal was also picked up by RCA receivers at Long Island, ham radio operators, and various military stations for several days. The RCA directional antennae found the source had moved 15 degrees east in less than 5 minutes. [N.Y. Times, p. 12]

According to the Lorenzens, on Nov. 9 an observatory near the Hague, Belgium, reported a UFO and also a mysterious radio signal that appeared while Sputnik II was being observed, but was not coming from the satellite. ["UFO, The Whole Story," p. 83]

According to Timothy Good in "Above Top Secret", in Jan. 1958, in an article by Wilbert Smith, he stated that governments had been in contact with aliens and that he himself had acquired a great deal of information in investigating these contacts. "But it soon became apparent that there was a very real and quite large gap between this alien science and the science in which I had been trained. Certain crucial experiments were suggested and carried out, and in each case the results confirmed the validity of alien science. Beyond this point the alien science just seemed to be incomprehensible."

That's about all I have. Hope it's been helpful.

Satellites

- Objects were reportedly leaving orbits.
- AW&ST – “Pentagon Scare.”
- NYT - “Threw AF into a flap.”
- Why are objects so big?

How would military
react?

Satellites

see
1954
↓
Princeton

- Fall 1953 – USAF Radar picks up objects.
- Three Tracking stations set up.
- March 3 - White Sands press release.
- August 23, 54 – Story breaks in AW&ST.
- August 24, 54 NYT runs major story.
- Dorothy Kilgallen Feb. 15, 54 story. *

400 P.
600
- SAC

WILSON LATER

Feb 20, EISENHOWER / Edwards
CANADIANS
PRINCE PHILIP

" I've often wondered...what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer - a power from outer space, from another planet. Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any differences between us at all, we were all human beings, citizens of the world, and wouldn't we come together to fight that particular threat."

Flying saucers are regarded as of such vital importance they will be the subject of a special hush-hush meeting of world military leaders this summer.