

From: DRudiak@aol.com
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 23:07:32 EDT
To: squishy@altavista.com
Subject: Re: Thanks again

In a message dated 00-05-24 16:50:27 EDT, you write:

> Thanks again for your knowledge and help. I am scanning
> your dates closely
> and it sure help make sense.
>
> I will mail out the Eisenhower stuff tomorrow and
> I think you will find it
> interesting.

One thing I left out of my chronology the other day
(because I thought it
wasn't related) was Truman appointing Eisenhower the
first NATO Supreme
Commander on Dec. 18, 1950. This was in the same
time frame as the UFO alert
of Dec. 6 and the radiation cases at Los Alamos and
Oak Ridge in December.
But again, I don't see any clear connection.

This did bring Eisenhower out of military retirement.
(He retired in 1948
and had been President of Columbia University.) So
conceivably that would
put him back into the high command "UFO loop."
>
> I will be going to the Eisenhower Library so if
> there is anything you want
> me to seek out let me know.

Here's some items if you have the time:

1. Anything on Eisenhower's July 30, 1947 visit to
Elmendorf Field, Anchorage,
Alaska. This followed soon after a major July 9,
1947 UFO incident at
Elmendorf where a flying disk followed a C-47. This
was the last best case
studied by the Schulgen air intelligence group in
July, which also started
July 9, and concluded July 30 that "something is really
flying around."

2. Eisenhower's movements between June 24 and July
30, 1947, particularly
between July 2 and July 9 (Roswell incident). Are
there any papers at all of
where he is being briefed about the UFO situation?

3. Did Eisenhower issue any orders on July 7 or 9
to debunk the saucers?
(probably not -- would probably be done at a lower
level or other agency, but
might be worth a stab)

4. Moving forward, can you find anything new about
President-Elect

Eisenhower's military briefing at the Pentagon on Nov. 18, 1952? Note this is the same date as the MJ-12 Eisenhower briefing papers. (Truman and his cabinet also gave Eisenhower a briefing that day before his Pentagon one.) Allegedly Eisenhower was being briefed about the Korean War situation (no doubt true), but maybe some other military matters (UFOs) was slipped in as well. I've included more of my 1952/1953 chronology, right after the great UFO wave of 1952, when the CIA obviously became much more deeply involved. The Robinson CIA debunking panel followed quickly on the heels of all this in Jan. 1953.

Note that Friedman found that Eisenhower also received briefings from CIA director Smith (allegedly replaced Hillenkoetter on MJ-12) on 11/28/52 and 12/19/52. This was right in the middle of the flurry of CIA memos on the urgency of the UFO question.

I have included more of my chronology from late 1952 and early 1953 below which should help put things in context.

As you will see from Moore article there were a few angles
> checked there,
> at the Eisenhower library,
> which indicate that the Dentist story was a cover.
>
> My theory on Smith is that his contacts in the US where at a higher level
> than the USAF.
> Project second Storey documents point out that a liaison was set up with
the
> USAF
> but never went anywhere. Smith's contacts were I believe Navy (which
leads
> to the
> oft told story that the AF was a cover for the Navy who actually pulled
the
> strings) and
> Research and Development board people...eg sarbacher.
(Solandt told me
> prior to his death
> that Smith "probably met with Bush to discuss his theories).
>
> The Navy angle is another that I am always looking for. Moore's Falcon
said
> the Navy ran things, Lazar
> was paid for his brief period of work by the Navy.
Doty told Linda Howe
Navy

> was involved. Dr. Walker
> was Navy, so was Bush. The Navy controlled almost
all R&D funds after
WW11.
> The USAF and CIA
> didn't start till 1947, and as you know
> most services will fight to keep what they started
regardless if it fits
the
> role of their mission.
> (This was a key reason given by Dr. walker for
leaving Washington in
1951...
> he was unable to pull
> any projects away from the services once they had
them. Each service for
> example had a unit to test parachutes)
> Smith's inner circle told me Smith Washington contacts
were Navy. I know a
> few but no one yet with
> a lot of power.
>
> The archivist at the Truman Archives told me an
interesting story related
to
> the Navy and it's
> power. As you know Truman had always wanted an
integration of the armed
> forces right back to the
> time of WW1. When he became President he began
to force the idea and the
> Navy was a key opponent
> to the idea. Forrestal (a Navy man) was made first
Secretary of Defense
as
> one of the concessions...which if true
> would back up the story that in 1949 the Navy still
held a great deal of
> power, and conceivably could
> have retained control of the UFO problem despite
the creation of the
USAF,
> NSA, and CIA.

Some Naval items here:

1. According to Keyhoe in "Aliens from Space", in
April 1952, Sec. of the
Navy Dan Kimball. while flying to Hawaii, saw two
disc-shaped craft circle
his plane and fly off at 1500-2000 mph. Reporting
the case to the AF, Kimball
was later stonewalled when he asked them what action
has been taken. They
also refused to answer questions about other Naval
reports. A furious
Kimball ordered the Office of Naval Research to conduct
its own UFO
investigations of Navy/Marine cases. Keyhoe said
that Kimball's rebellion
created great anxiety in the A.F. and CIA, which was
relieved when Eisenhower
won the Presidency and Kimball was out as Naval Secretary.
2. July 2, 1952. Tremonton, Utah. Naval photographer
made a color movie of

12-14 pan-shaped UFOs maneuvering at high speed (often pairing off and circling each other). The photographer, when later interviewed by Ruppelt, stated that before he grabbed his camera the objects were much closer, clearly disc-shaped, and not birds. According to Keyhoe, Sec. Kimball ordered the film kept out of A.F. hands, giving them only a copy. (Ruppelt, however, says the A.F. analyzed the film first). Naval labs analyzed the film for over 600 hours, ruled out birds, balloons, and aircraft, and concluded they were "Unknown objects under intelligent control." The evaluation was delivered to the A.F. in the fall of 1952. ATIC labs also extensively analyzed the film and were unable to identify the objects, but the A.F. refused to classify it as an unknown. In private, however, Ruppelt and others associated with Blue Book felt the Tremonton film was the proof they had been waiting for. [Keyhoe, "Aliens From Space," Ruppelt, "Report on UFOs"] The Tremonton film, which Ruppelt and Blue Book had been counting on, was of course debunked by the CIA's Robertson Panel a few months later.

July 29, 1952 - An FBI MEMO described a briefing by a Cmdr. Boyd of the Current Intelligence Branch, Air Intelligence, regarding the status of research into the matter. Boyd "advised that the objects sighted may possibly be from another planet ... [but] at the present time there is nothing to substantiate this theory... Air intelligence is fairly certain that these objects are not ships or missiles from another nation in this world ... the Air Force is attempting ... to send up jet interceptor planes in order to obtain a better view of these objects. However recent attempts ... indicated that when the ... jet approaches, the object invariably fades from view." ["Above Top Secret"; "The UFO Cover-up"]

Note: this is the same day as Gen. Samford's and Ramey's Washington press conference debunking the UFO nationals. Cmdr. Boyd appears to have been with Naval intelligence, yet was working with Air Intelligence.

Continuation of chronology

1952

10/2 - SECRET memo to Director CIA [DCI] from H. Marshall Chadwell, Asst.
Director O/SI: "ATIC is the only group devoting appreciable

effort to the study of UFOs. Flying Saucers pose two elements of danger to the United States. The first involves mass psychological considerations and the second concerns vulnerability of the U.S. to air attack.

Recommend that the DCI discuss this subject with the Psychological Strategy Board. ("Above Top Secret")

[1952] Undated memo from CIA director Walter B. Smith to the Psychological Strategy Board. Suggests discussion on the possible offensive/defensive utilization of the flying saucer phenomena for psychological warfare purposes and intelligence operations. ["Above Top Secret;"]

10/27 - Air Intelligence MEMO (FBI files): "Air Intelligence still feels flying saucers are optical illusions or atmospherical phenomena but some Military officials are seriously considering the possibility of interplanetary ships." [Fawcett & Greenwood, "The UFO Cover-up"]

11/4 - The supersecret National Security Agency (NSA) is established, dealing with the gathering of electronic intelligence. Secretly signed into law on Oct. 24 by Truman by executive order, avoiding Congressional review or mandate. [James Bamford, "The Puzzle Palace"; in 1974 ex-CIA agent Marchetti claiming the NSA was communicating with aliens.]

11/18 - Pres.-Elect Eisenhower is briefed by Truman, Pres. Asst. Harriman, Sec. of Treasury Snyder, Sec. of Defense Lovett, and Sec. of State Acheson on various domestic and foreign policy issues. Truman said Eisenhower had a strange "frozen grimness" during the briefing which he didn't understand. Immediately afterward, Eisenhower left with Sec. Lovett for a military briefing on Korea with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. [Truman, "Memoirs"]

Eisenhower's Pentagon briefing was in a vault. No record of this briefing has yet been found. Mention of other still-classified briefings have been found in OSD [Office of the Sec'y of Defense] files. Eisenhower definitely met with Twining at one of these briefings. [Friedman, "Top Secret/Majic". Unfortunately means little, since Twining was also A.F. Chief and would be expected to brief Eisenhower about basic defense matters.]

11/18 - Date of the controversial Majestic-12 papers,

allegedly briefing
Eisenhower about the MJ-12 group, 1947 Roswell and
1950 Mexican saucer
crashes; allegedly prepared by ex-CIA chief, Hillenkoetter,
Mr. "MJ-1."

[Eisenhower had been "out of the loop" since retiring
from the military in
May, 1948 until Dec., 1950, when appointed Supreme
Commander of NATO.] It
also notes a large upsurge in surveillance by UFOs
starting in May, 1952,
that was still occurring, their intentions were unknown,
new developments
might be imminent, and a continuation of strict secrecy
was recommended.

[Again, the MJ-12 papers adhere to historical events.
Eisenhower was briefed
this date, but nobody knows if UFOs/crashed saucers
were involved.]

11/25 - (cont'd briefing from 8/20/52): MEMO for Director
CIA: "Another
meeting by A-2 [A.F. intelligence] and ATIC personnel
was held on this date.
UFOs must have immediate attention. UFOs have been
sighted at great
altitudes and at high speeds in the vicinity of major
U.S. defense
installations and can not be attributed to natural
phenomena or known types
of aerial vehicles. O/SI is proceeding to establish
an immediate priority
research and development on UFOs under the aegis of
CANIS. Signed: H.
Marshall Chadwell."

11/28 - Eisenhower is briefed by CIA director Smith,
subject matter unknown.
[FOIA requests by Friedman over a 5 year period have
met with denials by the
CIA of having any further information on these briefings.
See "Top Secret
Majic"]

12/2 - Chadwell to CIA director: "The reports of
(UFO) incidents convince us
that there is something going on that must have immediate
attention..."
Again mentions that UFOs have been seen travelling
at high speeds and
altitudes over defense installations. ("Above Top
Secret")

Chadwell and the CIA organize the Robertson Panel.
Scientists were carefully
screened for their known skepticism. Ruppelt, however,
thought he was going
to get an objective, high-level, scientific review
of the AF's very best
cases. The CIA was concerned, however, about the
recent UFO flap, the Naval
revolt over the AF's handling of UFO cases, and believers,
such as Ruppelt,
within the AF itself. [Keyhoe; Ruppelt; see 1/14/53]

12/7 - Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding, Commander-in-Chief of RAF Fighter Command during the Battle of Britain, tells the London Sunday Dispatch of 10,000 UFO sightings, most of which lack a conventional explanation, that UFOs have been tracked on radar at speeds up to 9000 mph, and that he is "convinced that these objects do exist and that they are not manufactured by any nation on earth. I can therefore see no alternative to accepting the theory that they must come from some extraterrestrial source." ["Above Top Secret"]. In August, 1954 he was quoted by Reuters News Service: "Of course the flying saucers are real--and they are interplanetary." [Edwards, "Flying Saucers Serious Business"]

12/19 - Another Eisenhower briefing by the CIA director, contents unknown.
(Friedman, "Top Secret/Majic")

1953

1/3 - The 4602d Air Intelligence Squadron (AISS) is created by Air Defense Command regulation 24-4

The Battelle Memorial Institute, a prestigious scientific research group, is contracted to do a detailed study of all A.F. UFO reports through the end of 1952. The study was conducted in intense secrecy, so secret that even the Robertson Panel (below) didn't know about it. The Battelle people, in fact, tried to head off the Panel, not understanding why it would meet BEFORE their far more exhaustive year-long study was completed. [Randles/Warrington, "Science and the UFOs"]

1/14 - The secret Robertson Panel convenes, headed by Prof. H.P. Robertson, renowned nuclear physicist, and an elite group of physicists, astronomers, and A.F. personnel, including Capt. Ruppelt, Dr. Allen Hynek, Prof. Sam Goudsmit, Prof. Luis Alvarez, Dr. Lloyd Berkner and Prof. Thornton Page. Ruppelt told the panel that 27% of the UFOs were truly unidentified. Further, the sightings were not randomly distributed, but were concentrated around "technically interesting places, like atomic energy installations, harbors, and critical manufacturing areas..." [Ruppelt, "Report...", p.261] Major Dewey Fournet of Blue Book, an engineer, carefully analyzed the unconventional flight characteristics of the unknowns, and concluded that they described craft with intelligent control and advanced design, i.e.

alien. Nevertheless, the panel only briefly reviewed selected A.F. UFO cases, including the well-analyzed Tremonton movie, dismissed them all as constituting no threat to national security or showing any evidence of alien intelligence, and recommended various ways to discourage citizens from seeing, reporting, or believing in flying saucers, partly fearing civil disruption and exploitation by a foreign enemy, particularly the Russians. The panel recommended that: 1) The Air Force embark on a "debunking" campaign using celebrities to convince the public of the unrealities of UFOs, 2) police agencies should monitor civilian UFO research groups "because of their potentially great influence on mass thinking ... The apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups for subversive purposes should be kept in mind."

Following the Robertson Panel, Ed Ruppelt and others at Blue Book claimed they were ordered to debunk sightings and ridicule witnesses. Officers with Blue Book had been counting on the Tremonton film and the Naval Labs report to break the UFO coverup, but the CIA used the Robertson Panel to suppress the whole thing. Several key people associated with Blue Book, including Ruppelt, soon quit in disgust. [according to Keyhoe]

1/22 - Santa Fe, N.M. Assoc. Press. Dr. LaPaz says that the green fireballs may be a Soviet missile scouting the U.S and other parts of the world. [Loftin, "Identified Flying Saucers"]

1/26 - New Mexico. Very bright, reddish-white UFO observed and tracked on radar. [Loftin]

June - Gen. Vandenberg resigns. Twining becomes A.F. Chief of Staff.

8/10 - Wilbert Smith files another Project Magnet report: "It appears, then, that we are faced with a substantial probability of the real existence of extraterrestrial vehicles, regardless of whether they fit into our scheme of things. Such vehicles of necessity must use a technology considerably in advance of what we have." ["Above Top Secret"]

8/12 - Gen. Twining signs A.F. Regulation 200-2, which concludes under the heading "Release of Facts": "...It is permissible to inform news media representatives ... when the object is positively identified as a familiar

object. For those objects which are not explainable, only the fact that ATIC will analyze the data is worthy of release due to the many unknowns involved." [Blum, "Out There"]

AFR 200-2 ordered that "A.F. activities must reduce the percentage of unidentifieds to the minimum." This was to be accomplished by classifying nearly everything as conventional objects despite any evidence to the contrary. Public reportings of all A.F. UFO sightings were also forbidden. A.F. personnel could be imprisoned for up to 10 years and fined \$10,000 for unauthorized release of UFO information to the public. [See 2/17/54, JANAP 146, applying these same restrictions to civilian pilots.]

8/13 - Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City, South Dakota - A UFO seen on the ground and on radar is chased by two separate F-84 interceptors, who also saw it visually and on radar. Every time they attempted to close, the UFO dashed away. Many witnesses. According to Ruppelt, one of their very best cases. Convinced even some hard-nosed skeptics.

8/26 - AFR 200-2 sets up the 4602d at Fort Belvoir, Virginia as the primary UFO investigative group. All UFO reports within the U.S. were now to be sent to the 4602d, which determined whether they were to be forwarded to Project Blue Book. According to Randle & Schmitt's interpretation, AFR 200-2 essentially stripped Blue Book of any serious UFO investigative function, all the "hot cases" [as Alan Hynke later referred to them] being intercepted by the AISS and kept away from public scrutiny. Blue Book remained as a public relations device until 1969, designed to identify objects and convince the public that something was being done. The 4602d later became the 1127th USAF Activities Group in April 1963, identified as Proj. UFO in Nov. 1963 in conjunction with Proj. MOON DUST (foreign space object crash retrieval) and Proj. BLUE FLY (military logistic support).

8 The description of Eisenhower's recording system and reconstruction of his recording procedure is derived from the recordings themselves (located in 1996 and restored by the Dictaphone Corporation in 1997); a 1991 Ann Whitman OH at the DDEL; 1996 author interviews with Dictaphone technical director Don Joyner, who supervised the transfer; DDEL archivists James Leyerzapf, Mack Teasley, and David Haight; and *Time's* Hugh Sidey, who wrote of the recordings in the September 6, 1982 international edition of *Time*. From listening to the recordings, Joyner concluded that the microphone was concealed on or in the desk. This is likely, since the microphone picks up loudly and sharply the sounds of Eisenhower scribbling on papers. Mrs. Whitman described a "button" on Ike's desk as the trigger of the signal to turn it on, but she said her memory of the system was "perfectly foggy." Contemporaneous Dictaphone technical literature for the A2TC, supported by Dictaphone's Joyner, indicated that a toggle switch was the standard device (although technicians could have rigged up a button for Ike instead). Additional details were obtained from "President Ike Liked a Mike," *Time*, November 5, 1979, p. 33; and Ron Ostroff, "Secret Tapes Provide a Glimpse at Life in Two Administrations," *Kansas City Times*, September 13, 1982, p. 1; and Francis L. Lowenheim, "Eisenhower had own secret tapes," *Houston Chronicle*, October 21, 1979, p. 1.

An archivist at the Eisenhower Library has speculated that the actual number of recorded meetings might exceed one hundred, based on the format and content of other memos in the Ann Whitman Diary Series File. An inspection of the file supports this, as at least one hundred additional memos contain verbatim dialogue in a format identical to the original twenty-seven memos, though there is no explicit reference to a recording.

The Eisenhower Dictabelts recovered in 1996 were found inside White House envelopes with notations indicating five 1955 Oval Office meetings, three of which correspond with dates and people listed on the original list of twenty-seven meetings believed to have been recorded by Eisenhower: Congresswoman Frances Bolton, January 19, 1955; industrialist Paul Hoffman, March 5, 1955; and journalist Roy Howard, February 24, 1955. Two of the meetings were not on the original list: the meeting with Senator George, and a January 4, 1955, recording of the president with Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks. One of the envelopes had the notation "file in safe" in Eisenhower's own hand. The discovery of the Dictabelts was reported by George Lardner, Jr., "Eisenhower Secretly Recorded Oval Office Sessions," *WP*, March 15, 1997, p. 6.

69 Bricker Amendment background: Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change*, pp. 277-85.

69 "complex and devious"; "Not shackled to a one-track-mind": Richard Nixon, *Six Crises* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1962), p. 172.

69 "If it's true that when you die": Stephen E. Ambrose, *Eisenhower: The President* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1984), pp. 154, 155.

69 Notations of recordings: AWDSF, DDEL. For example:

"October 21, 1953: Large portions of the tape were completely garbled. The noise of the machine itself is so great that the words, while loud enough, cannot be understood. acw"

"November 7, 1953: 9:00 appointment with secretary of commerce. First time any adequate use of 'gadget' for recording conversations made. It is now fine and a complete verbatim report of the conversation could be made—but the work! Anyhow here are the highlights of this conversation (apparently the president did not turn his switch until conversation was underway)."

"April 28, 1954: Interview with Senator Dirksen and Joseph T. Meek, Republican candidate for Senate from Illinois. The interview had been underway approximately 5-10 minutes before monitoring took place. Tape on conversation is filed."

"December 9, 1959: Attached is as much substance as could be gained from tape recording of conversation with the president and Queen Frederika on December 9."

70 "Absolutely a lie": "Ike's Secretary Denies Extensive Use of Tapes," *Washington Star*, October 24, 1979.

70 Whitman on recorder: Ann C. Whitman OH, DDEL, pp. 4, 5.

70 "You know, boys, it's a good thing": Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, p. 203.

70 Whitman monitored Eisenhower's telephone conversations; Dulles had phone conversations monitored and transcribed routinely; Dulles File contains 13,000 telephone memos: letter from DDEL archivist David J. Haight to LBJL archivist John Powers, May 11, 1995, courtesy John Powers. By early 1954 the practice of "dead key" phone transcriptions was so widespread that the White House circulated a warning throughout the executive branch that the practice not be abused and that the other party should be informed ("Monitoring of Telephone Calls" memo July 16, 1954, AWDSF, DDEL).

71 He installed an "automatic recording system"; "a complete wiring of my war room with dictaphones"; "I made it a habit to inform visitors of the system"; "saved me hours of work": Dwight Eisenhower, *Crusade in Europe* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1948), p. 38.

The Dictaphone was invented around the turn of the century, and by the 1920s it had become the leading brand of office recording equipment for government and industry. Thousands of Dictaphones were used during World War II by the U.S. government and military, for dictation, radio intercept work, and interrogation of prisoners. General Patton used a Dictaphone throughout the European campaign. In the late 1940s, wax Dictaphone cylinders were replaced by much sturdier plastic Dictabelts, the kind Ike used in the Oval Office.

71 Hugh Sidey's account of Dictaphone technician John Raynor; Eisenhower's wiring of Columbia and NATO offices: Hugh Sidey, "Ike's Beautiful, Bugged Desk," *Time* international edition, September 6, 1982. No Eisenhower recordings from this or any other pre-presidential period have been found.

72 Physical description of Eisenhower: "Eisenhower: Man in Motion," *Time*, January 18, 1954, p. 21.

- "No man on earth knows": December 17, 1954, memo, "President with Field Marshal Montgomery, November 24, 1954," AWDSF, DDEL.
- "He has the power of drawing the hearts of men": Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, p. 17.
- Graduated first in his class: Fred I. Greenstein, *The Hidden-Hand Presidency: Eisenhower as Leader* (New York: Basic Books, 1982), p. 11.
- "I'm just a farm boy from Kansas"; "I'm just a simple soldier": Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, pp. 18, 19.
- "From his West Point graduation": Greenstein, *The Hidden-Hand Presidency*, p. 101.
- "I have been in politics": Michael R. Beschloss, *Eisenhower: A Centennial Life* (New York: HarperCollins, 1990), p. 30.
- Eisenhower's travels and relationships: Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, pp. 18, 19.
- Suffered through MacArthur's screaming fits; "I wouldn't trade one Marshall for fifty MacArthurs": Chester J. Pach, Jr., and Elmo Richardson, *The Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1991), pp. 5, 6, 7.
- "I will make smarter political decisions": memorandum of recorded conversation with journalist Merriman Smith, November 23, 1954, AWDSF, DDEL.
- Federal budget figures: William Manchester, *The Glory and the Dream* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1974), p. 649.
- Description of Eisenhower's Oval Office: Robert J. Donovan, *Eisenhower: The Inside Story* (New York: Harper, 1956), p. 206; Virgil Pinkley with James F. Scheer, *Eisenhower Declassified* (Old Tappan, NJ: Revell, 1979), p. 275; Charles J.V. Murphy, "Eisenhower's White House," *Fortune*, July 1953, p. 75.
- "GENTLY IN MANNER" plaque on Eisenhower's desk: Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change*, p. 148.
- "I am not one of the desk-pounding type": Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, p. 623.
- "because of his military experience": Nixon, *Six Crises*, p. 169.
- "an Eisenhower characteristic was": *ibid.*, p. 172.
- "Eisenhower displayed two personas": Andrew Goodpaster, interview by author, July 3, 1996.
- "showed his intellectual ascendancy": Andrew Goodpaster OH, p. 118.
- Strategies "that enabled him to exercise power": Greenstein, *The Hidden-Hand Presidency*, pp. 57, 58.
- "Whatever his defects as a public leader": Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Cycles of American History* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1986), p. 390.
- Eisenhower Oval Office activity after the meeting with Senator George on January 7, 1955, is a continuation of the Dictabelt recording, the machine simply kept running. Mary Jane McCaffree Monroe, who entered the Oval Office during this recording, provided background for the meeting in an interview with the author, March 8, 1997. Like most Eisenhower officials, she hadn't the faintest idea that Ike stashed a microphone in the Oval Office.
- "It only took a six-page directive": "How Ike Runs His Jobs," *USNWR*, August 20, 1954, p. 39.
- "If a proposition can't be stated in one page": *Fortune*, July 1953, p. 77.

- 80 "He had flashes of anger of great intensity": Andrew Goodpaster, interview by author, July 3, 1996.
- 80 "taken apart a strip at a time": Oral History with the Eisenhower White House, DDEL, pp. 57, 58.
- 80 "I'd go out with a bigger agenda": *ibid.*
- 80 "What the hell is this?": Pach and Richardson, *The Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower*, p. 44.
- 81 "Dammit, Bobby, bring us issues and options": Oral History with the Eisenhower White House, DDEL, p. 16.
- 81 "If I had had a staff like this during the war": Ann Whitman memo to file, May 10, 1955, AWDSF, DDEL.
- 81 "The next time you see one of those squirrels": Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, p. 75.
- 81 Eisenhower routine: Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, pp. 26-28, 72; William Hopkins OH, JFKL, p. 11; *Fortune*, July 1953, p. 176; Andrew Goodpaster OH, p. 78; Greenstein, *The Hidden-Hand Presidency*, p. 35; James Hagerty OH, p. 225.
- 81 "My first full day at the President's Desk": Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change*, p. 112.
- 81 "a very intense give and take": Kenneth Thompson, ed., *The Eisenhower Presidency: Eleven Intimate Perspectives of Dwight D. Eisenhower* (University of Virginia: The Miller Center, 1984), p. 73.
- 81 "He seldom exchanged written memoranda": Sherman Adams, *Firsthand Report: The Story of the Eisenhower Administration* (New York: Harper, 1961), p. 70.
- 82 "Either you know how to manage or you don't": Andrew Goodpaster OH, p. 42.
- 82 "Organization cannot make a genius": Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change*, p. 114.
- 82 "simplify, clarify": Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Waging Peace, 1956-1961: The White House Years* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1965), p. 630.
- 82 "The mere fact that such a fight can begin": Chief of Staff Diary, December 9, 1933, Pre-Presidential Papers, DDEL.
- 82 "Truman didn't know any more about government": Ferrell, *Truman: A Life*, p. 391.
- 82 "For years I had been in frequent contact": Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change*, p. 87.
- 82 "With my training in problems involving organization": *ibid.*
- 83 Commodore Hotel meetings: Greenstein, *The Hidden-Hand Presidency*, p. 105.
- 83 "In organizing teams, personality is equally important with ability": *ibid.*, p. 119.
- 83 "I hope that before we have gone very long": Ambrose, *Eisenhower*, p. 37.
- 83 "There is no use to try to conceal an error"; "advertise your blunders": *ibid.*, p. 45.
- 83 "The marks of a good executive": "Memorandum for Governor Adams," September 29, 1953, AWDSF, DDEL.

October 5, 1954. 1:15 a.m. 11 meters. Voice.

"Greetings to you. We are on a higher plane. When your people reach a higher stage of evolution the other wonders of the universe will be open to you. We have a very complete knowledge of the other planets in your solar system. We are aware of your government's plans to test, and continue to await verification of the contact with the man and hope for truth to conquer. We can impress your minds with our thought. We will tell you of the next contact. Your people are not yet prepared for our coming. Listen to your lecturers; they will have much to tell you about us. Continue to work together. Continue with light-ray equipment. Our plans are sufficient. Do not despair; as yet no personal contact permissible with your group. We know your minds; perhaps in the future one can be arranged. To answer your (mental) question, Dick, "Yes, we are on the red planet. We will speak with you again. Adonai."

Following the message, we noticed with excitement that the sky was alive with saucers, clearly visible against an extremely overcast sky where not a star could be seen. There were approximately twelve craft arranged in groups of three. As we watched, the clouds lifted and the saucers then seemed to blend in with the stars, except for one which continued to glow brightly for another fifteen minutes. Then suddenly it started moving at a tremendous speed and disappeared from our sight. It was a deeply moving experience, and we were all strangely quieted with thoughts of these significant happenings.

Later, in reviewing the message, we came to the following conclusions: The first few sentences are self explanatory. I found out that the phrase concerning the government's plan to test referred to an atomic test which our government was shortly to conduct. Verification of contact with "the man", I believe, referred to the story of a space ship that was reported to have landed at Edwards Air Force Base in California, and to the talk which President Eisenhower is said to have had with its pilot. This occurred in the early part of 1954 during the President's golfing trip at Palm Springs, California. The account is that the President was urgently summoned to Edwards Air Force Base for the purpose of speaking to the ship's pilot.

This story is believed to be true, as about that time Edwards Air Force Base was suddenly restricted so that no one could enter or leave for a three day period. Evidently the Space People were confirming this story by the statements contained in their message to us.

We learned also that the word "Adonai", from the Solex Mal tongue, was an expression of farewell.

Their answer to my mental question about the "red planet" referred to Mars. This incident further indicates that the Space People have some device capable of picking up our thoughts. The impact of this idea is tremendous! Imagine! Our earth governments have no secrets from the Space People!! The ramifications of this thought fire the imagination! What must governments be like on other planets where deceit and subterfuge are impossible? What a staggering thought that honest government might also be attainable on the planet Earth!

To Be Continued.

AFSCA WORLD REPORT

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AMALGAMATED FLYING SAUCER CLUBS OF AMERICA, Inc.
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Dedicated to

The Physical, Spiritual, and Economic Emancipation of Man

Cover by Lawrence Blazey

GABRIEL GREEN, Editor-Publisher

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GIANT ROCK

May 14/57
Riverside
Zulespost

Space Chief to Seek Presidency

YUCCA VALLEY, May 13. — Climaxing the fourth Annual Interplanetary Spacecraft Convention yesterday at Giant Rock Airport north of Yucca Valley, George Van Tassel announced to a crowd of more than 4,000 he will be a candidate in the 1960 U.S. presidential race.

He is the originator and founder of the IS convention, and operator of the Giant Rock Airport.

Van Tassel said he had made many contacts with space people. They have trained him and only recently informed him that he is to be a candidate for President of the United States, he said.

Space people have indicated he may lose the race, he added. However, he said, they hint he would fill the presidential post when the person who is holding the position dies.

"There will be changes made in Washington when I get there," he said.

The IS conventions each spring since 1954 have tended to draw fewer and fewer persons. Each group seems more fervent though smaller, according to a reporter who has covered most of the conventions.

On May 1, 1956, Van Tassel played a tape recording he said was made by a person from Arcturas. The space person, speaking slowly with a rather monotonous sounding voice urged the conventioners to oppose war, work for peace, and unlimited happiness and prosperity would be theirs.

The Arcturian warned:

"The people of the Earth have not chosen wisely. In their religions, governments. . . they have been subject to custom and class distinction. . ."

Right in line with that theme was a large sign inviting volunteers for "Peace, Plenty and Prosperity, With Prior Choice. Join the Economic Security Party. A New Economic System

of a New Age. Help Prepare Our World for the Interplanetary Era."

Last year a table was set up where a sign invited people to become petitioners "To End Destructive Nuclear Explosions." Copies were to be sent to the President of the U.S., president of the U.N. and the U.S. secretary of state, the sign added.

Civilian Saucer Intelligence; Secretary-Treasurer: Marilyn Feifer, 1239 Mace Ave., Bronx, New York

The Fortean Society; Secretary: Tiffany Thayer, P.O. Box 192, Grand Central Annex, New York, N.Y. - a periodical magazine called "Doubt" is issued by the Society. (Note: This group is interested in all unusual phenomena, not only saucers).

Flying Saucer Researchers; Director: Eliot Rockmore; monthly publication "Flying Saucer Review" is edited by Rockmore; mailing address: GPC Box 853, Brooklyn 1, New York

Flying Saucers International; Director: Max B. Miller, 1420 South Ridgley Drive, Los Angeles, California; quarterly publication "Saucers" edited by Miller.

The Cup and Saucer Club; monthly publication "The Roundhouse" edited by Neal Kearney, R.R. #3, Maquoketa, Iowa

"The Little Listening Post" - a bi-monthly publication edited by Mrs. W.C. John, 4811 Illinois Ave. N.W., Washington D.C.

Flying Saucer Researchers (no relation to group above with the same name) - a lecture group headed by John Otto, 7710 Sheridan Road, Chicago 26, Illinois

Borderland Sciences Research Associates; publishes "Clips, Quotes, and Comments"; "Round Robin", and other occult literature; Director: Meade Layne, 3524 Adams Ave., San Diego, California

GOSSIP COLUMN

The rumor persists that several saucers from Space landed at March Air Base, California, last spring, and that Eisenhower had a conference with one of the saucer occupants. Ike was told: "It is the policy of the other planets not to interfere with the internal affairs of any planet except when their actions are liable to disturb the other members of the Solar System. Then we (the Space Visitors) are permitted to step in and stop it. We are now worried about your dangerous playthings, because you do not know what you are doing, and if you start an atomic war, we will stop it quickly.".....John Otto, flying saucer lecturer from Chicago, recently began a series of eastern lectures. The first, on September 2nd, was in Pythian Hall, New York, and was well received by an audience of about 300.....Several bits of information, too "hot" even for publication in NEXUS, have been received by us during the past few weeks. As a result, we see more clearly than ever just how gullible and easily misled some saucer researchers can be!.....Worthwhile new saucer magazine from England: URANUS, published bi-monthly by Markham House Press Ltd., 31 Kings Road, London S.W.3.....The Communist Party has planted an agent in every civilian saucer club in the United States. It seems that the Communists share the general public's anxiety to solve the flying saucer mystery.....A whole flock of new saucer books will come off the presses next spring.....Civilian Saucer Intelligence is trying to reorganize for the fall season. They will be without the service of their former president, Eliot Rockmore, who may give up his saucer work completely in the near future.....A recent saucer convention at Valley Center, California, was conducted by George Adamski and Desmond Leslie, co-authors of "Flying Saucers Have Landed". The convention was quite a success, in spite of the fact that the scientists at world-famous Mount Palomar Observatory, a few miles away, refused to participate. According to a current rumor, the Mount Palomar scientists could have added quite a bit of drama to the gathering if they had chosen to, by showing some

Spacecraft Convention Echoes II

We reproduce below the answer to our telegram sent to the President from the Spacecraft Convention on April 4th, 1954. (See Proceedings, Vol. 1, No. 13, pg 6)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

30 APR 1954

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Van Tassel:

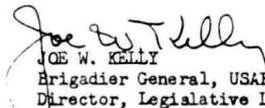
Your recent telegram to The President of the United States concerning the Unidentified Flying Object Program has been referred to the Department of the Air Force for reply.

The Air Force, by virtue of its assigned mission, is vitally interested in unidentified flying objects. Our interest concerns itself not only with the possible threat to the security of the United States but also to the technical aspects involved. Regardless of independent action by other agencies of the Government, the Air Force feels an obligation to continue its own investigation.

We are making every effort to arrive at a solution to this problem and have an active program for reporting, investigating, and analyzing all reported sightings. A subordinate unit of the Air Force has as its sole purpose the consideration of all possible aspects of the problem. In addition, we are engaging the services of prominent scientists throughout the country on a consultant basis and have from time to time submitted reports to leading laboratories for further analysis. The Air Force would like to state that no evidence has been received which would tend to indicate that the United States is being observed by machines from outer space or a foreign government.

In order to keep the public informed in this matter, we have prepared an "Air Force Summary of Events and Information Concerning the Unidentified Flying Object Program." This summary compiles all the known facts proved in our investigation and will be revised as new facts are determined in our analysis. I am attaching a copy of the summary for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,


JOE W. KELLY
Brigadier General, USAF
Director, Legislative Liaison

Inclosure

Mr. G. W. Van Tassel
Box 419
Yucca Valley, California

CONQUEST OF GRAVITY IS AIM OF TOP U.S. SCIENTISTS

The article below is condensed from a series of three front-page articles that ran in the New York Herald-Tribune, from Nov. 20th to Nov. 22nd, 1955.

The initial steps of an almost incredible program to solve the secret of gravity and universal gravitation are being taken today in America's top scientific laboratories and research centers. A number of major, long-established companies in the United States also are involved in gravity research. Scientists bracket gravity with life itself as the greatest unsolved mystery in the universe. But there are increasing numbers of scientists who feel that there must be a physical mechanism for its propagation, which can be discovered and controlled.

Should this mystery be solved it would bring about a greater revolution in power, transportation, and other fields of living, than even the discovery of atomic power. The influence of such a discovery would be of tremendous import in the field of aircraft design - where the problem of fighting gravity's effects has been basic. One almost fantastic possibility is that if gravity can be fully understood scientifically and negated or neutralized in some relatively inexpensive manner, it will be possible to build aircraft, earth satellites and even space ships that will move swiftly into outer space, without strain, beyond the pull of the earth's gravity field. They would not have to tear themselves away through the brute force of powerful rockets and through the expenditure of expensive chemical fuels.

Centers where pure research on gravity is now in progress in some form include the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.; Princeton University; the University of Indiana's School of Advanced Mathematical Studies; and the Purdue University Research Foundation. Aircraft firms now participating or actively interested in gravity include the Glen L. Martin Co. of Baltimore; Convair of San Diego; Bell Aircraft of Buffalo; Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft; Lear, Inc. of Santa Monica, Calif; Clarke Electronics of Palm Springs, Calif; and the Sperry Gyroscope Division of Sperry-Rand Corporation, of Great Neck, Long Island. Scientists working on the problem of gravity include: Dr. Edward Teller of the University of California, who received prime credit for developing the hydrogen bomb; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; Dr. Freeman J. Dyson of the Institute; Dr. John A. Wheeler of Princeton University; and Dr. Vaclav Hlavaty of the University of Indiana.

This experimentation and research could result in amazing flying machines, which will not depend on the air for lift. Space ships capable of accelerating in a few seconds to speeds of many thousands of miles per hour and making sudden changes of course at these speeds without subjecting their passengers to the so-called "G-forces" caused by gravity's pull, are also envisioned.

William P. Lear, chairman of the board of Lear, Inc., one of the nation's largest electronic firms specializing in aviation, for months has been going over new developments and theories relating to gravity with his chief scientists and engineers. Lear told the Herald-Tribune's correspondent that he is convinced it is possible to create artificial electro-magnetic fields whose polarity can be controlled to cancel out gravity. Said he: "All the 'mass', materials, and human beings within these fields will be part of them. The fields will be adjustable so as to increase or decrease the weight of any object in its surroundings. They won't be affected by the earth's gravity or that of any celestial body. This means that if any person was in an anti-gravitational airplane or space ship that carried along its own gravi-

tational field - no matter how fast you accelerated or changed course - your body wouldn't any more feel it than it now feels the speed of the earth."

One of America's most brilliant young experimental designers, Eugene M. Gluhareff, president of Gluhareff Helicopter and Aircraft Corp. of Manhattan Beach, Calif., has made several theoretical design studies of round or saucer shaped vehicles for travel into outer space, having atomic generators or electric power as their basic engines. Mr. Gluhareff envisions that propulsion would be obtained by the acceleration of electrons to a very high velocity and expelling them into space in the same manner that hot gases are expelled from jet engines. Such an arrangement would not pollute the atmosphere with radio-active vapors. Control can be obtained by a slight deflection of the deflection of electronic beams in either direction; the beams would act in the same way as an orthodox airplane's ailerons and elevator.

Another leading scientist, when asked how long it will take to get such vehicles into the air, replied as follows: "I know that if Washington decides it will be vital to our national survival to go where we want to and to do what we want to without having to worry about gravity, we'd find the answer rapidly."

Comments by Justin Case on the Herald-Tribune's Gravity Series

These articles were written for the general public, and as usual in such cases, they give the wrong impression that gravity research is going full blast and that neutralization of gravity is just around the corner. But what is behind this increased interest in gravity research?

We may assume that flying saucers maneuver so rapidly because they are very light in weight (and perhaps small too) or they have enormous power for flight or that they can neutralize gravity. All this should be of great interest to airplane manufacturers and related industries, and several of such are listed in the Tribune articles.

In the case of Lear, Inc., leading manufacturers of automatic pilots for airplanes, we know that their president Mr. Lear said in February 1955 that he believes flying saucers exist, that they come from outer space, possibly from some planet outside the range of observation from our Earth; and that they are piloted by beings of superior intelligence. This explains Mr. Lear's interest in flying saucers and in gravity research.

Other organizations may or may not believe in flying saucers but they have two other reasons for gravity research. In the case of the G. L. Martin Co., aircraft manufacturers, gravity is but one of the many fields in which they plan research to obtain basic scientific knowledge that they hope might be of use to them 50 years from now. Their laboratory exists at present on paper only; they have no equipment or building, and they are only starting to build up their staff of scientists. We can safely assume that other aircraft manufacturers have similar plans.

Another reason for gravity research is purely scientific and is related to Einstein's theories. Einstein assumed that gravitational force is propagated with the speed of light. No one knows if this assumption is correct, and scientists would like to find out. They also would like to find a possible connection between magnetic and gravitational fields to test Einstein's Unified Field Theory.

The Gravity Research Foundation in New Boston, N. H., was created to collect all written material pertaining to gravity and to stimulate gravity research. From 1949 to 1955 they have awarded \$11,000 in prizes for 39 essays on gravity. These essays show that there has been very little gravity research in the past, that there are enormous scientific difficulties

THE U.F.O. Investigator

FACTS ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS)

- Published by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena -

Vol. 1, No. 4

JUNE 1958

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CITE TECHNICAL OBSTACLES TO COMMUNICATION WITH "UNKNOWN AERIAL OBJECTS"

No successful method of communicating with UFOs has been developed, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have informed NICAP. The official statement dated May 5, 1958, was signed by Colonel James C. Sherrill, USAF, Executive to the JCS Chairman, General Nathan F. Twining.

"No effective means," stated Colonel Sherrill, "have been developed for the establishment of communications by radio or otherwise with unknown aerial objects. The technical obstacles involved in such an endeavor, I am sure, are quite obvious to you."

NICAP's inquiry to General Twining included two other important questions:

● IS JANAP 146 in force, so that airline pilots and any others reporting UFOs under this Joint Chiefs of Staff communications plan are forbidden to reveal the contents of any such reports?

The JCS answer: "In answer to your question, JANAP 146 is still in force. Its purpose is to provide uniform communications instructions for the reporting by airborne and waterborne sources of information which in the opinion of the observer is vital to the security of this country and requires prompt action by the U. S. Armed Forces."

● Since the Joint Chiefs of Staff undoubtedly are aware of the UFO problem, have they ordered any JCS investigation or evaluation of unsolved and fully verified cases?

The JCS answer by Colonel Sherrill: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff are, of course, aware of the instances of UFOs; however, a 'JCS investigation' is not considered necessary since all reports of UFOs are thoroughly investigated and evaluated by the Air Force."

A NICAP request for an appointment with General Twining — to discuss the UFO problem — was scheduled on a crowded schedule and Colonel Sherrill stated, "It is felt that officials of the Air Force are in the best position to assist you in furthering the aims to which you referred."

(The aims mentioned were described to General Twining as follows: "We believe that a frank and open approach will soon end the confusion, misunderstanding and frequent ridicule attached to the UFO investigation, and will quickly bring about a helpful cooperation by most of the American public and the press.")

NICAP Comment: Despite the refusal of an interview with General Twining, this JCS letter is an important addition to official statements on UFOs. The answer to the communication question seems especially significant.

Instead of following the usual Air Force policy, since that UFOs do not exist, the JCS letter cites technical obstacles to

communication with such objects. This does not definitely state that such an endeavor is not possible, but it does state that the Air Force is not prepared to attempt it.

The JCS answer by the Air Force had said that to attempt such an endeavor would be an official admission that they believed the UFOs to be real.

The JCS answer regarding JANAP 146 plainly indicates that the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider the UFOs as a serious problem, vital to the security of the United States. The phrase "requiring prompt action by the U. S. Armed Forces" will undoubtedly be interpreted by some as a hint of UFO hostility, but the preface "in the opinion of the observer" should be carefully considered here.

The statement that the Joint Chiefs are "aware of the instances of UFOs" is peculiar, since the intended meaning of "instances" is not clear. The JCS Chairman General Twining stated in 1954 that the Air Force had the "best brains in the country" working on this problem. Though

(continued on page 3)

UNEXPLAINED SIGNALS FROM JUPITER EQUAL H-BOMB IN FORCE

Powerful radio emanations from the planet Jupiter — coming from an energy source equivalent to an H-bomb, are being received here on earth — the National Bureau of Standards has revealed. The location of the source has been accurately determined as to longitude, but its true nature and that of the signals remain unexplained.

The signals, says an NBS scientist, are received on two frequencies — one at about 18 megacycles, the other at about 20 megacycles. One odd discovery made by the NBS laboratory at Boulder, Colorado, is that the signals are never received simultaneously but come in distinctly separate periods.

Details of Jupiter's radio emanations were disclosed by Roger M. Gallet, an NBS scientist associated with the Radio Propagation Physics Division at Boulder. The signals, he said, come in bursts of a few seconds duration. Usually there is a series lasting several minutes, followed by a period of complete silence.

Gallet stressed the fact that most of the radiation is within a narrow band width of about two megacycles. This indicates, he said, that it may be produced by resonances in the planet's atmosphere caused by shock waves. If this is the answer, waves would have intensities as high as those of the great San Francisco earthquake. In a more modern comparison, he said that the sources must have energies as high as that of a hydrogen bomb — about 5 million tons of TNT.

The NBS observation of these signals for almost eight years shows the sources are fixed longitudinally. The observations are so precise that they have been used for accurate determination of Jupiter's rotation. The rotation rate shows that Jupiter's day is 9 hours, 55 minutes, 29.5 seconds long, by earth time measurements.

The Bureau of Standards research, said Gallet, also indicates that Jupiter is a solid hydrogen ball about 93,000 miles in diameter, surrounded by an atmosphere of

(continued on page 3)

CIA EVADES, THEN DENIES CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED UFO CENSORSHIP

Air Force Releases Central Intelligence Agency Report Suppressed For Five Years

The Central Intelligence Agency, after first evading a NICAP query, has officially denied attempting to silence Special Adviser Ralph Mayher.

On March 13, 1958, NICAP asked an explanation from CIA Director Allen Dulles, when Mr. Mayher, newsreel cameraman at the Cleveland reported that two CIA agents had tried to muzzle him. The agents, said Mr. Mayher, warned him not to reveal that they had taken over a UFO picture he had filmed earlier.

The CIA also evaded comment on its classified UFO report drawn up on January 17, 1953. But NICAP's request for the official report caused the hurried Air Force release of a statement— withheld for five years—by five leading scientists who had secretly investigated the UFO problem by CIA arrangement.

On April 4 the CIA Executive Officer, Mr. J. S. Earman, sidestepped NICAP's questions in his official answer:

"Since this subject is of primary concern to the Department of the Air Force, we have referred your letter to that Department for a reply."

On April 10 a similarly evasive letter was received from the Air Force signed by Major Lawrence J. Tacker, a Public Information Officer in the Secretary's office. Ignoring NICAP's query on the CIA attempt to silence Mayher, Major Tacker enclosed a brief summary entitled "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, 17 January 1953."

NO REASON GIVEN FOR SUPPRESSION

No reason was given for suppressing the report for five years, nor was it identified as a CIA study. (The CIA connection had been reported to NICAP by the chief investigator of the McClellan subcommittee in an interview with NICAP's Director on February 14, 1958. At that time the investigator said the CIA report was classified. —Editor)

Existence of this UFO report—which Air Force censors have frequently denied—was revealed in 1956 by Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF, former chief of the Air Force UFO Project Blue Book. In his book, "Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" Captain Ruppelt stated that this scientific panel recommended quadrupling the AF project, which included setting up special observation stations, and revealing all official information to the public.

Such a revelation would have had to include the 1947 ATIC conclusion that the flying saucers were real and the 1948 ATIC Estimate of the Situation that the objects were spaceships. These recommended steps never were taken.

Ruppelt's book with these disclosures was cleared by Air Force Security and Review Dec. 5, 1955. In sharp contrast to his revelations, here is what the Air Force now says in its summary of the CIA investigation:

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
17 JANUARY 1953.

1) The undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met at the request of the Government to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Un-

identified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers") and to make recommendation. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant Governmental agencies, primarily the United States Air Force, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2) As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes: That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security. We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3) In the light of this conclusion, the Panel recommends: That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired. We suggest that this aim may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena.

(The above 3-point document was signed by the following authorities)

- /S/ Lloyd V. Berkner,
Associated Universities, Inc.
- /S/ S. A. Goudsmit,
Brookhaven National Laboratories.
- /S/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman,
California Institute of Technology.
- /S/ Luis W. Alvarez,
University of California.
- /S/ Thornton Page,
Johns Hopkins University.

Prior to receipt of the Air Force letter NICAP again wrote the CIA concerning its evasion of the censorship charge. On April 17, 1958, Executive Officer Earman answered as follows:

"I have had the records of this Agency checked and find nothing therein reflecting that any CIA employee at any time ordered any witness to an unidentified flying object to remain silent concerning said witness's observation of said UFO."

Despite this denial, NICAP's investigation indicates that Mr. Mayher's report is correct in every detail.

The combined CIA and AF statements leave other important questions unanswered:

Why was the censorship charge first evaded by the CIA? Why weren't the records searched and a denial made at once?

Why did the CIA—and later the AF—evade any mention of the CIA link with UFO investigations? Was it because the CIA is the agency or part of a high level group imposing UFO censorship? Is the Air Force investigation actually under CIA control?

Why were the 1953 panel's recommendations—as requested by the Government—completely ignored?

If the UFOs could have been stripped of their "aura of mystery" by the suggested program, why wasn't this done at once to end public confusion and suspicion?

NICAP COMMENT:

○ The 1953 panel did not deny the reality of UFOs.

○ The most vital conclusion as stated was that no "inimical forces" were involved.

○ Not even the McClellan subcommittee was able to secure the complete CIA report.

○ The panel's investigation covered days and was a study of secret documents and intelligence reports.

○ Without the full report, no honest evaluation can be made of the brief Air Force summary.

○ It seems obvious from the CIA evasion that important facts about this long hidden study are being kept from the public.

Deadline Note: Mr. Mayher has just approved our naming of CIA Agent John Hazen, the investigator who took Mayher's UFO film and forwarded it to the Air Force in November, 1957.

"I am convinced," said Mayher, "that the CIA has no authority to enforce silence on private citizens who sight and wish to report UFOs."

dressed completely in white, seemed startled to see Zamora watching. By the time the officer had driven within 100 feet, the men were no longer visible. As he stepped out of his car to get a better look, he suddenly heard a loud roar. Zamora feared an imminent explosion and ran for cover behind his car. Turning to look back, his arms covering his face for protection, he

looked up, and I saw the object going away from me, in a southwest direction. When the roar stopped, [I] heard a sharp tone whine from high tone to low tone. . . . The whine lasted maybe a second. Then there was complete silence about the object. . . . It appeared to go in a straight line and at [the] same height — possibly 10 to 15 feet from ground. . . . Object was traveling very fast. It seemed to rise up, and take off immediately across country.

As with most of the increasing numbers of such strange sightings, the aftermath was as complex, contradictory, and strangely compelling as what Zamora originally reported. After radioing for a backup officer, the shaken officer noticed charred greasewood brushes and four indentations (or “pod marks,” as they would later be called in the press), indicating the spot where the *thing* had landed and apparently scooped up some dirt. When Sergeant Sam Chavez arrived on the scene, he found his colleague pale and sweating. Before Zamora would allow his report to be released to authorities, he insisted on seeing a priest.

That the strange craft was no experimental lunar module was confirmed through contact with NASA, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), and fifteen industrial firms with military connections. From this point on, myriad conjectures began to appear, but even more important, began to be publicized, fostering the familiar aura of contentious ambiguity that had come to characterize the periods following major UFO sightings.

A local gas station attendant reported having been told by a motorist that he had seen a strange craft in the same area at about the same time. When the motorist and his companion were finally located and interviewed separately fourteen years after the fact, their reports corroborated Zamora’s report on some details and departed from it on others. Debunkers claimed this effectively maintained Zamora as the only witness; proponents responded that the variations between their

testimony and Zamora’s was simply a measure of the amount of time that had passed before they were found.

The insignia on the craft described by Zamora (and by one of the other witnesses) became a focal point of the controversy. Astrophysicist and computer scientist Jacques Vallee pointed out that the insignia was the same as a medieval Arabic sign for Venus, proving to some (but not to Vallee) that the craft was from Venus, and causing others (including Vallee) to wonder why extraterrestrials would adopt a Middle Eastern logo for their vehicular decal. As if to save the day, a debunker showed up to offer the most imaginative hypothesis of all.

An engineer named Leon Davidson attempted to show that by maneuvering the lines of the insignia, the initials CIA and AD can be formed. Davidson theorized that the latter represented the initials of Central Intelligence Agency director Allen Dulles. Pressed to explain why the CIA — a top-secret organization that doesn’t even list its phone number — would place its initials on a crude saucer hoax, Davidson insisted that “Dulles had enough ‘chutzpah’ to order such a stunt.” (As if to cover himself, Davidson offered an alternative hypothesis: A rival agency — perhaps the FBI in concert with the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) — staged the event in order to downgrade the CIA’s public image. In this scenario, the speeding driver was but a decoy to lead Zamora to the landing sight.)

Soon Philip Klass arrived in town. After first considering the event as yet another instance of rogue plasma, Klass settled on a hoax explanation quite different from Davidson’s: one perpetrated by Zamora himself. In examining the Socorro case, Klass brought an investigatory style that would bedevil pro-UFO researchers for many years to come: a fine-toothed attention to selected details pressed in support of subtle theories implicitly offered as “obvious facts.” Klass began his attempted demolition of Zamora’s credibility by raising several apparently relevant questions:

Why had Zamora specifically requested that Sergeant Sam Chavez, rather than a local police officer or someone from the sheriff’s office, be sent to the scene? Since a Mr. and Mrs. Phillips lived only 1,000 feet from the site, why had they not heard the loud roar reported by Zamora? Why were the pod marks different from each other? Why was it so easy to create new indentations with a shovel that were indistinguishable from the original ones? What credibility should be attached

Hopkins's overall case was not helped by the lurid milieu surrounding abduction claims, fostered not only by supermarket tabloids, but, ironically, by the sensationalistic passage that appeared on the paperback cover of his own book, *Missing Time*: "DOCUMENTED STORIES OF PEOPLE KIDNAPPED BY UFOs AND THEN RETURNED WITH THEIR MEMORIES ERASED . . . IT MAY HAVE HAPPENED TO YOU!"

Even so, Hopkins showed no sign of modifying his claims. To the contrary: At the 1981 conference of the Mutual UFO Network in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Hopkins concluded his presentation with these words: "If one wants to be truly jarred, consider this proposition: There may be as many abductions as there are UFO reports." (By this recursive logic, Hopkins — a witness to a silvery disk in the sky in 1964 — himself might be a closet abductee, as might anyone who feels an emotional reaction of any kind when reading abduction accounts. But he insisted that he shows "none of the warning signs" — anxiety attacks, flashbacks, and so on — of harboring a hidden abduction experience.)

No matter what was "really" happening in the experience called alien abduction, the continuing elaboration of unconfirmable speculation about its origins and prevalence was like a high-dose vitamin shot to the emerging abduction *mythology*. This development had two effects. Debunkers (and honest skeptics) continued to have a field day by simply noting the logical leaps required for taking abductions at face value, as Hopkins insisted they must be. At the same time, a third group of observers — an emerging middle ground — began to investigate abductions apart from the all-or-nothing mentality that seemed to have "abducted" the reports themselves.

For instance, Jacques Vallee, pressing parallels between modern alien abductions and thefts of children in fairy lore and folkloric accounts of visits from the "Sky People," continued to urge that abductions be seen as real manifestations of a larger intelligence enacting its latest mythic drama for the purpose of sustaining human belief. "Abductions practically *beg* to be read symbolically," Vallee argued, even as he admitted that the popular extraterrestrial visitation hypothesis had become an article of religious faith for many, if not most, mainstream UFO researchers.

Thus the plot thickened on this most controversial aspect of UFO research. With each new rendition, the "abduction sonata," as it might

be called, like a piece of contrapuntal music in which a basic "plain-song" is accompanied by other melodies set over or against the original theme, was becoming more complex, and ever more interesting.

IN 1982, a Los Angeles television producer, Jaime Shandera, joined forces with William Moore in the continuing effort to crack the Roswell case. (Fellow crashed-saucer tracker Stanton Friedman remained involved — although less so, temporarily — from his new home in Canada.) In December 1984, Shandera received a package in the mail, wrapped in plain brown paper, taped with brown tape along all seams, with a neatly typed address label and no return address. Inside the envelope was a second package, similarly sealed, containing yet another envelope, this one white, enclosing a canister that held a roll of unprocessed 35 mm film.

Shandera knew immediately, even before the film was developed, that what he held in his hands would be of interest to his colleague Bill Moore. When the film was processed, Moore and Shandera found themselves in possession of prints of a nine-page document stamped TOP/SECRET/MAJIC/EYES ONLY and titled as follows: BRIEFING DOCUMENT: OPERATION MAJESTIC 12/PREPARED FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: (EYES ONLY) / 18 NOVEMBER, 1952. The briefing officer was identified as "Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter (MJ-1)." Hillenkoetter had served as the first director of the Central Intelligence Agency between 1947 and 1950. Page two of the document stated:

OPERATION MAJESTIC-12 is a TOP SECRET Research and Development/Intelligence operation responsible directly and only to the President of the United States. Operations of the project are carried out under control of the Majestic-12 (Majic-12) Group which was established by special classified executive order of President Truman on 24 September, 1947, upon recommendation by Dr. Vannebar Bush and Secretary [of Defense] James Forrestal.

The twelve members of MJ-12 were listed as including the secretary of defense, the air force chief of staff and vice chief of staff, the head of MIT's aeronautics department, the director of Central Intelligence (precursor to the CIA), and several other distinguished military and civilian luminaries, including Donald Menzel, the famous Harvard astronomer who wrote or cowrote three books debunking UFOs.

The document made explicit reference to the saucer crash at Roswell:

On 07 July, 1947, a secret operation was begun to assure recovery of the wreckage. . . . During the course of this operation, aerial reconnaissance discovered that four small humanoid-like beings had apparently ejected from the crash at some point before it exploded. These had fallen to earth about two miles east of the wreckage site. All four were dead and badly decomposed due to action by predators and exposure to the elements during the approximately one week time period which had elapsed before their recovery.

A preliminary "covert analytical report" authorized by President Truman concluded that the crashed saucer was most likely a "short range reconnaissance craft." Dr. Detlov Bronk, a specialist in aviation physiology, arranged autopsies on the alien remains. Consequently Bronk surmised that "the biological and evolutionary processes responsible for their development has [sic] apparently been quite different from those observed or postulated for homo-sapiens." Bronk's team suggested that the term "'Extraterrestrial Biological Entities,' or 'EBEs,' be adopted as the standard term of reference for these creatures. . . ."

Admiral Hillenkoetter informed President-elect Eisenhower that efforts to decipher a form of writing found in the wreckage, and to determine the craft's method of propulsion or power transmission dynamics, had remained largely unsuccessful. Another TOP SECRET EYES ONLY document on White House letterhead ("Attachment A"), purported to be written and signed by President Harry Truman, authorized Admiral Hillenkoetter "to proceed with all due speed and caution upon your undertaking," understood to be the maintenance of a tight embargo on all facts pertaining to the Roswell incident.

Were these documents authentic, or part of a well-orchestrated hoax? Moore says he and Shandera set out to answer this question first, rather than rushing to release the document. The two received unexpected help when two postcards, mailed from New Zealand, arrived bearing cryptic messages directing them to the National Archives at Washington, D.C. Moore had already been informed by his colleague Stan Friedman that more than 100 boxes of once top-secret United States Air Force intelligence documents, dating from 1946 to 1952, were being considered for declassification. Look closely through these documents, the postcards said.

So they did. In July 1985, Moore and Shandera reported find amid hundreds of boxes of declassified documents, a memo from President Eisenhower's assistant, General Robert Cutler, referring to "MJ-12 SSP [Special Studies Project] briefing" to "take place during the already scheduled White House meeting of July 16. . . ." The exact nature of MJ-12 was not disclosed, but this memo was the first *apparent* legitimate document to mention independently the existence of a project by the name MJ-12.

The obvious next question: was this document real or might it, to be a fake planted in the National Archives? Perhaps tricksters in the American intelligence community, eager for sport, had placed bets with one another about whether they could entice a couple of credulous UFO zealots to leap through a series of hoops. In previous years, Jacques Vallee had speculated that there might be a covert group somewhere in the world interested for political reasons in fostering and maintaining faith in "the plurality of inhabited worlds." Were Moore, Shandera and Friedman caught in a disinformation loop vaster than they imagined — vaster than they even *could* imagine? Or were some or members of this ufological trio themselves running a scam on the market of ufology?

Moore and Shandera said they hoped to keep what came to be known as the Cutler memo secret while they questioned its authenticity, but then they got word that a British ufologist, Timothy Good, author of *Above Top Secret: The Worldwide UFO Coverup*, had received his own copy of the MJ-12 briefing papers and was on the verge of making them public. Not wanting to be scooped in what might be the greatest story of the millennium — and perhaps robbed of a place in history books next to Darwin and Galileo — Moore quickly mailed copies to reporters and ufologists, but not before taking a fateful step that would seriously diminish his credibility on the MJ-12 matter from that point on.

Moore blacked out classification designations and even some of the text, an act that convinced many open-minded observers that, far from being interested in disclosing all relevant facts, William Moore was a man with a covert agenda of his own. Chief among the skeptics was longtime debunker Philip Klass, who, as a professional journalist specializing in matters relating to aviation, space, and military technology, had been busily training his sights on a target with Bill Moore's claim as the bull's-eye. Now Klass was ready to begin shooting.

Like Moore and Shandera, Klass was skeptical about the authenticity of the MJ-12 briefing papers. But it was the claims of these two researchers that raised his gravest doubts. Why, for instance, had the undeveloped film been sent to Shandera, who was not known as a UFO researcher, as opposed to Moore, coauthor of a well-known book about Roswell, or his sidekick Friedman, a popular UFO lecturer sometimes billed as “The Flying Saucer Physicist”? How would the sender of the film even know that Moore and Shandera were friends, or that the film would find its way to Moore?

And why, Klass continued, would Shandera automatically assume — as he said he did — that his receipt of an undeveloped roll of film sent in an unmarked wrapper would obviously be of interest to Moore — so much so that Moore chose to be present as the film was developed? Moore was on record as saying that the sender of the film must have photocopied the entire set of MJ-12 documents in two duplicate sequences to ensure at least one clear copy of each page. Klass wondered why the sender would not have simply developed the film and sent prints, removing any doubt about their legibility?

It was curious, Klass thought, that Admiral Hillenkoetter, the briefing officer named in the documents, would be entrusted to manage a cover-up of unprecedented complexity and sophistication, when he was on active duty as a naval commander outside the United States during the year prior to the alleged briefing. And why, Klass continued, would President-elect Eisenhower not have been briefed by the chairman of MJ-12, who surely would have remained closest to the committee's activities? (Since Dr. Vannebar Bush, president of the Carnegie Foundation, was listed as “MJ-1,” Klass logically assumed he was the chairman.)

But it was certain anomalies in the document's format that most raised Klass's eyebrows. “Whoever typed the Hillenkoetter briefing document used a peculiar style for writing dates — an erroneous mixture of civil and military format,” Klass noted. The standard military format, he said, was as follows: 18 November 1952. But the Hillenkoetter document used a highly unusual (for a military format) extra comma: “18 November, 1952.” This was no one-time error, but constant all through the document: each date uses the “erroneous extra comma.” Listen to what Klass said next: “By a curious coincidence, this is precisely the same style used by William L. Moore in *all* of his letters to me since 1982, when our correspondence began.”

Equally strange, to Klass's way of thinking, is the Hillenkoetter document's use of a “zero” preceding a single-digit date, a practice that came into limited use *long after* 1952, when the briefing document was allegedly written. This, Klass said, was the standard format for CIA documents from the 1950s through the 1970s: “1 August 1950.” By contrast the Hillenkoetter document contains “01 August, 1950” and “07 July 1947,” and “06 December, 1950.” Then Klass made another point of reference to William Moore's own writing format: “My files of correspondence from Moore show that he used a single digit *without* a zero until the fall of 1983 — roughly a year before the Hillenkoetter document film was reportedly sent to Shandera — when he then switched to the same style used in the Hillenkoetter briefing document.”

As for Truman's signature, there is no question of its authenticity, Klass admitted. “But thanks to the invention of the Xerox machine it is easy to substitute bogus text on a photocopy of an authentic original obtained, for example, from the Truman Library, in Independence, Missouri, which both Moore and Friedman visited prior to late 1982. Klass found many other instances of what struck him as highly unlikely discrepancies — including the fact that the keys of the typewriter used for the MJ-12 documents appeared not to have been recently cleaned and the ribbon seemed oddly worn, both “in contrast to the more elegant typeface, fresh-ribbon appearance of authentic Truman memoranda written at about the same time.”

Klass then looked to Moore's own statements about Roswell with suspicion, noting that two years prior to learning of Vannebar Bush's involvement in MJ-12, Moore told a Canadian UFO conference that Bush would be “the logical choice for an assignment to set up a top-secret project dealing with a crashed UFO.” Klass praised Moore's “remarkable psychic abilities” in predicting the MJ-12 document's content so far in advance. Quoting Moore's statement that “if I was going to pick a panel at that time, capable of dealing with a crashed UFO, I would certainly want to consider [those on] that list,” Klass took it to mean that “the members of MJ-12 were persons whom Moore himself would probably have selected for such a committee.”

Turning his attention to the Cutler memo reportedly found in the National Archives, Klass noted, with characteristic sarcasm, that “Luck smiled, allowing Moore and Shandera to discover a sorely needed sheet of paper that could authenticate the MJ-12 documents on