

UFO SUCCESS—SERIOUS BUSINESS

... legs projecting from it, diagonally. On top of the dome was a dome which the witnesses estimated to be about eight and about twenty feet in diameter. There appeared to be a sort of deck on top of this structure . . . on that deck several small manlike creatures could be seen. There were never more than four of these figures at any one time. They seemed to be leaning on the railing. Although the light was not good enough for the witnesses or his companions to actually see the railing, occasionally, from time to time, one of the figures would appear to be manipulating something on the deck. At intervals of about thirty seconds, a narrow shaft of white light would be projected skyward for a period of approximately five seconds, as though signal-

... The same Gill told authorities that he felt impelled to wave his hand at the creatures. He said: "When I saw them leaning over the rail or whatever it was, and when I was looking down on us, I waved one of my hands and the figure did the same, as though a person on a wharf waving to someone on a wharf. The figure waved his arms over his head and two figures waved their arms over their heads. Then both of us waved both of our hands and all four of the figures did the same thing. We were all delighted. The boys [students] were shouting. Some of them called out to the figures but we heard no response. One of the boys took out a flashlight [torch, as Gill also called it] and shined the beam on the object. It hovered—and did not move toward the ground. We thought it was going to land, but it did not. We were all very disappointed. . . . The object, or a similar object, appeared over that par-

Who's Driving?

ticular school several times in the ensuing days and nights, but never again did it come close enough for the watchers to see the little humanoid figures they observed that first night.

Reverend Gill's report filled eleven single-spaced typewritten pages which were signed by all the witnesses. It is one of the most detailed and remarkable cases of its kind and one of the few cases where credible witnesses have reported what might have been intelligent responses to their efforts to communicate.

Paradoxically, the interesting response to their signals reported by Reverend Gill and his co-witnesses is the direct opposite to the results reportedly obtained by the U.S. Air Force. Admiral R. N. Hillenkoetter, first Chairman of the Board of NICAP, asked his friend Air Force General Nathan Twining some questions about UFO's, including whether our government had ever been able to communicate with them. General Twining's aide, replying in the General's name, stated that the Air Force had been unable to communicate, presumably for physical reasons. The same source declined to explain what was meant by "physical reasons."

However, if the little guys on deck who waved at Reverend Gill and his crowd were the same ones who had visited Kelly, Kentucky, I think their reluctance to land is understandable.

On October 28, 1962, a high school teacher, Mrs. E. D. Sylvester, who lives in Norwood, a suburb of Adelaide, Australia, and her three children aged 10, 8, and 6 years, had a strange experience.

According to the HOBART MERCURY of Hobart, Tasmania, Mrs. Sylvester was driving on the Salisbury-Elizabeth road. It was about 7:30 p.m. She and the children

...FALLING CAUSERS—SERIOUS BUSINESS

...considered in a substance known as Lintz Basalt. For everything he found that it generated more heat than did ... and, later, that it refused to accelerate in free ... described by the accepted "laws" of gravitation. It ... defy gravitation—neither did it conform. Dr. ... could not explain it; but he could, and did, report it. ... Furthermore, Dr. Bush listed several other substances which showed varying degrees of allergy to falling as they had been expected to fall. The scientist's report was regarded by his contemporaries in 1926 as interesting but not necessarily important. He had pointed a path which he thought worthy of further exploration, but nobody was interested. His works were filed and forgotten—for thirty years.

J. E. Surrat, Jr., Vice President of the Society of Aeronautical Weight Engineers, said in April of 1957, that five major American companies were engaged in anti-gravity research projects which were government-financed. At that same time there was already in existence at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio (center of the Defense Department UFO investigations, then and now), a multi-million-dollar installation designed and equipped for research and study of counter-gravity and anti-gravity forces.

A tantalizing tidbit indicative of the vast expenditure of time and money going into this field will be found in the magazine ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING in the issue for November, 1953. The headline over this brief item reads: GOVERNMENT SPONSORED MAGNETICS RESEARCH. The article contains that the Indiana Steel Products Company had just ... a three-pronged contract for exploring magnetics, ... new magnetic alloys, magnetic characteristics, and ... of magnetic phenomena—also, please note, ... research, design and application, and "An advi-

Does Science Follow the Saucers?

sory committee will be formed to coordinate the research with existing projects in the same field." [Italics mine.—

F.E.] This was the confirmation that this particular gravity-electro-magnetics project was merely part of a much more extensive program. By early 1958 Inland Steel, Sperry-Rand, General Electric, Lear Instruments, Hughes Aircraft, and United States Steel were also participating in the all-out effort to penetrate the secrets of gravity. TRUE magazine for January, 1966, said that forty-six military-sponsored gravity research projects are in being now.

All this costly and time-consuming interest in gravity had blossomed *after the arrival of the UFO's* and after their silent, gravity-defying performance had led to the suspicion that they were not really *defying* gravity, but *utilizing* it.

Coincidence again?

The scientific hegira to the Antarctic which followed the acquisition of photographic evidence of intensive UFO activity there also produced an interesting side effect—the suspicion that there might be a good reason for so much activity at the Poles—and so little above our equator. Was there some reason why the UFO's might *prefer* the Poles?

The subject resolved itself into two apparent probabilities: One was the likelihood that the frigid temperatures might be more to their liking. The other suggested that there might be something in space beyond our equator which made entry there undesirable. Since the UFO's used both polar regions at the same time, the temperature theory did not appear to be a transcendent consideration. Since they entered our atmosphere at the Poles and were tracked in Pole-to-Pole movement thereafter, the study of space above the equator was instituted as soon as we were

able to contrive rockets capable of reaching extreme altitudes bearing the necessary instruments. Early in this century a few scientists had cautiously theorized that such study would vindicate their suspicions, if it ever became possible.

On March 2, 1958, it was announced that two of our Explorer satellites had definitely confirmed the existence of a belt of intense radiation girdling Earth at an altitude of about 600 miles above the equator. This zone is now known as the Van Allen Belt, in honor of one of its proponents. There is nothing comparable to it above either of our polar regions and its true nature was a major surprise, even to those who anticipated and predicted its existence; for the NEW YORK TIMES quotes these scientists as saying that the radiation was a thousand times more powerful than they had estimated. It was a deadly ring of radiation through which man may not venture—and which the UFO's seemed to avoid.

When it appeared that these objects preferred to enter our atmosphere only at the Poles, science made haste to examine outer space above our equator—and found a great belt of deadly radiation.

Coincidence again?

Elsewhere in this volume we have discussed at length the multi-million program of building giant devices for the detection of radio signals from space—and for the tracking of unknown satellites traversing our part of the solar system. Famed astronomer Dr. Clyde Tombaugh revealed in 1952 that he was in charge of a government [Army] program to locate and study two strange satellites which had been detected several times. This was five years
before the first manmade satellite was sent into orbit by

Does Science Follow the Saucers?

the Soviets. As we shall see when we turn our attention to our space program, there were several of these strange objects near Earth at various times during the first decade of the UFO phenomena; and their detection was followed by the creation of huge devices capable of locating and tracking them—popularly known as radio telescopes.

Again we note the interesting chronological sequence which has been identified with so many scientific projects paid for by the military in recent years—the appearance of strange satellites around or near Earth—and the development of a project which seems to be directly concerned with the objects.

Coincidence?

Perhaps.

Upon many occasions, some of them dating back to the closing years of the preceding century, officers and crewmen of numerous vessels reported watching disc-shaped craft entering and emerging from the sea. One such incident occurred in 1955 when the crew of a Gulf Oil tanker reported to authorities that a huge circular, double-convex object trailing smoke dived into the Gulf of Mexico only a few hundred yards from their vessel in full daylight. A coastal vessel in the Mediterranean only a few miles off southern Italy, carrying a load of passengers, reported seeing a disc shaped thing rising from the water in 1953.

As the years went by, and as more and more of these strange spectacles were recorded, an interesting corollary developed. Man began experimenting with disc-shaped underwater craft for the first time. You will find an interesting article on this radically different submarine craft in the *Journal of American Magazine* for April, 1960. Its creator is none other than world famous underwater expert

THE AIR FORCE—SERIOUS BUSINESS

... as being nothing. The release said that it was virtually a thing of the past and, to back up this statement, it added that in the first four months of 1954, the Air Force had received a total of only eighty-seven reports.

I went to Dayton to check with Air Technical Inspector General (ATIC) at Dayton, the clearing house for all military reports; and I got a statement from Colonel John O'Mara, the officer in charge of the ATIC. I read the two statements in sequence on the radio.

The Air Force in the Pentagon said only 87 cases had been reported in four months. The report of Colonel John O'Mara of ATIC at Dayton said: "This is the biggest year yet! We are receiving 700 reports per week."

I was fired in August of 1954. On the night of August 10, I had ten million sponsors and ten million listeners. Twenty-four hours later I had neither.

When George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor, was asked by newsmen what had brought about my abrupt dismissal from such a popular program, he said:

"I was fired for talking too much about flying saucers!" I concluded that he had chosen that remark because it appeared that my work had been unsatisfactory. It seems to be contradicted by a laudatory article in the AFL's own house organ at the same time that I was fired. I felt that there must have been some other reason. Legend Mr. Meany's personal dislike of me several years before I was finally told what had happened was the principal reason why the AFL

Muzzles for Americans?

would scuttle a multimillion dollar investment in public relations which was, by their own admission, succeeding beyond expectations.

My informants were two members of the AFL high command who had been close friends of mine. They were so situated that they would have had to know what took place. They told me this:

My frequent mention of Unidentified Flying Objects was irritating to the Defense Department. When I continued to make these reports, the Defense Department complained to the Network, which declined to censor me, and then to the sponsors, who finally instituted censorship in the form of a so-called editor. This editor was a henpecked misfit who had been eased out of the AFL publications ranks and was moved over to ride herd on me.

The final straw was my broadcast which contrasted Lieutenant Colonel O'Mara's statement with that of the Air Force. From that point forward the fat defense contracts showed up with increasing frequency in the hands of non-union contractors. This was hitting the sponsor where it hurt—right in the pocketbook. Something had to be done—and it was.

So when George Meany told newsmen that I "talked too much about flying saucers" there was probably more truth to what he said than I realized. I do not believe that was the major reason for my being ousted—but it certainly provided a convenient peg on which to hang my scalp.

The individuals in the AFL who were jealous of my growing popularity with the members of that organization—and the censorship group in government—had found the excuse to silence me which they had been seeking for some time.