

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

36th PRESIDENT

Born—Aug. 27, 1908
 Birthplace—Near Stonewall, Tex.
 College attended—Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos
 Date of graduation—Aug. 19, 1930, B.S. degree
 Religion—Disciples of Christ (International Convention of Christian Churches)
 Ancestry—British
 Occupation—Senator, rancher
 Date and place of marriage—Nov. 17, 1934, San Antonio, Tex.
 Age at marriage—26 years, 82 days
 Political party—Democratic
 State represented—Texas
 Term of office—Nov. 22, 1963—
 (Johnson succeeded to the presidency on the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.)
 Administration—44th, 45th
 Congresses—88th, 89th, 90th
 Age at inauguration—55 years, 87 days

PARENTS

Father—Sam Ealy Johnson, Jr.
 Born—Oct. 11, 1877, Buda, Tex.
 Married—Aug. 20, 1907, Fredericksburg, Tex.
 Occupation—State legislator, school teacher, rancher
 Died—Oct. 22, 1937, Austin, Tex.
 Age at death—60 years, 11 days
 Mother—Rebekah Baines Johnson
 Born—June 26, 1881, McKinney, Tex.
 Died—Sept. 12, 1958, Austin, Tex.
 Age at death—77 years, 78 days

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Lyndon Baines Johnson was the oldest of five children, two boys and three girls.

Children of Sam Ealy Johnson, Jr., and Rebekah Baines Johnson

Lyndon Baines Johnson, b. Aug. 27, 1908

Josefa Hermine Johnson, b. May 16, 1912, d. Dec. 25, 1961
 Sam Houston Johnson, b. Jan. 31, 1914
 Lucia Huffman Johnson, b. June 20, 1916

CHILDREN

Lynda Bird Johnson, b. Mar. 19, 1944, Washington, D.C.
 Luci (originally Lucy) Baines Johnson, b. July 2, 1947, Washington, D.C.; m. Patrick John Nugent, Aug. 6, 1966, Washington, D.C.

MRS. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Name—Claudia Alta (Lady Bird) Taylor Johnson
 Date of birth—Dec. 22, 1912
 Birthplace—Karnack, Tex.
 Age at marriage—21 years, 330 days
 Children—2 daughters
 Mother—Minnie Lee Pattillo Taylor
 Father—Thomas Jefferson Taylor
 His occupation—Planter, merchant
 Years younger than the President—4 years, 107 days

THE ELECTION OF 1964

NOMINATIONS FOR TERM 1965-1969

Democratic Party Convention (34th)
 Aug. 24-27, 1964, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N.J.
 Nominated for President—Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex.
 Nominated for Vice President—Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minn.

Johnson was nominated unanimously on the first ballot. Humphrey was nominated unanimously for the vice presidency on the first ballot.

Republican Party Convention (28th)

July 13-July 16, 1964, Grand National Livestock Pavilion (Cow Palace), San Francisco, Calif.

Nominated for President—Barry Morris Gold-

Nominated for Vice President—William Edward Miller, N.Y.

Goldwater was nominated on the first ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received:

Barry Morris Goldwater, Ariz., 883
 William Warren Scranton, Pa., 214
 Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, N.Y., 114
 George Wilcken Romney, Mich., 41
 Margaret Chase Smith, Me., 27
 Walter Henry Judd, Minn., 22
 Hiram Leong Fong, Hawaii, 5
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass., 2
 Total number of votes: 1,308

Number necessary for nomination: 655
 Nomination made unanimous

Liberal Party of New York State

Nominated for President—Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex.

Nominated for Vice President—Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minn.

The nominations were made Sept. 1, 1964, by the State Committee meeting in New York City.

Socialist Labor Party Convention

May 2-3, 1964, Henry Hudson Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Nominated for President—Eric Hass, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Henning A. Blomen, Mass.

Prohibition Party Convention

Aug. 26-27, 1964, Chicago, Ill.

Nominated for President—Earle Harold Munn, Mich.

Nominated for Vice President—Mark Shaw, Mass.

Socialist Workers Party Convention

Dec. 28, 1963, New York, N.Y.

Nominated for President—Clifton De Berry, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Edward Shaw, N.Y.

National States' Rights Party Convention

Mar. 2, 1964, Louisville, Ky.

Nominated for President—John Kasper, Tenn.

Nominated for Vice President—J. B. Stoner, Ga.

Constitution Party Convention

Nominated for Vice President—Theodore C. Billings, Colo.

Independent States' Rights Party Convention

Oct. 15, 1964, Richmond, Va.

Nominated for President—Thomas Coleman Andrews, Va.

Nominated for Vice President—Thomas H. Werdell, Calif.

Theocratic Party Convention

May 21, 1964, Fulton, Mo.

Nominated for President—Homer Aubrey Tomlinson, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—William R. Rogers, Mo.

Universal Party Convention

Aug. 8, 1964, Oakland, Calif.

Nominated for President—Kirby James Hensley, Calif.

Nominated for Vice President—John O. Hopkins, Iowa

ELECTION RESULTS, NOV. 3, 1964—PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Democratic Party (42,825,463 votes)

Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minn.

Republican Party (27,175,770 votes)

Barry Morris Goldwater, Ariz.

William Edward Miller, N.Y.

Liberal Party of New York State (342,432 votes)

Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minn.

Socialist Labor Party (42,642 votes)

Eric Hass, N.Y.

Henning A. Blomen, Mass.

Prohibition Party (23,267 votes)

ELECTION RESULTS, NOV. 3, 1964—PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—Continued

Socialist Workers Party (22,249 votes)

Clifton De Berry, N.Y.

Edward Shaw, N.Y.

National States' Rights Party (6,957 votes)

John Kasper, Tenn.

J. B. Stoner, Ga.

Additional votes

Blank and void, 199,675

Others, 20,692

Scattering, 9,696

ELECTORAL VOTES (538—50 states and District of Columbia)

Johnson received 90.34 per cent (486 votes—44 states and D.C.) as follows: Alaska 3; Ark. 6; Calif. 40; Colo. 6; Conn. 8; Del. 3; D.C. 3; Fla. 14; Hawaii 4; Idaho 4; Ill. 26; Ind. 13; Iowa 9; Kan. 7; Ky. 9; Me. 4; Md. 10; Mass. 14; Mich. 21; Minn. 10; Mo. 12; Mont. 4; Neb. 5; Nev. 3; N.H. 4; N.J. 17; N.M. 4; N.Y. 43; N.C. 13; N.D. 4; Ohio 26; Okla. 8; Ore. 6; Pa. 29; R.I. 4; S.D. 4; Tenn. 11; Tex. 25; Utah 4; Vt. 3; Va. 12; Wash. 9; W.Va. 7; Wis. 12; Wyo. 3.

Goldwater received 9.66 per cent (52 votes—6 states) as follows: Ala. 10; Ariz. 5; Ga. 12; La. 10; Miss. 7; S.C. 8

FIRST TERM

CABINET

November 22, 1963-January 20, 1965

State—(David) Dean Rusk, N.Y., continued from preceding administration

Treasury—C. (Clarence) Douglas Dillon, N.J., continued from preceding administration

Defense—Robert Strange McNamara, Mich., continued from preceding administration

Attorney General—Robert Francis Kennedy, Mass., continued from preceding administration

Postmaster General—John A. Gronouski, Wis., continued from preceding administration

Interior—Stewart Lee Udall, Ariz., continued from preceding administration

Agriculture—Orville Lothrop Freeman, Minn.,

Labor—W. (William) Willard Wirtz, Ill., continued from preceding administration

Health, Education, and Welfare—Anthony Joseph Celebrezze, Ohio, continued from preceding administration

SECOND TERM

CABINET

January 20, 1965-

State—(David) Dean Rusk, N.Y., continued from preceding administration

Treasury—C. (Clarence) Douglas Dillon, N.J., continued from preceding administration; Henry Hamill Fowler, Va., Apr. 1, 1965

Defense—Robert Strange McNamara, Mich., continued from preceding administration

Attorney General—Robert Francis Kennedy, Mass., continued from preceding administration; Nicholas deBelleville Katzenbach, D.C., Feb. 13, 1965; William Ramsey Clark, Tex., Mar. 10, 1967

Postmaster General—John A. Gronouski, Wis., continued from preceding administration; Lawrence Francis O'Brien, Mass., Nov. 3, 1965

Interior—Stewart Lee Udall, Ariz., continued from preceding administration

Agriculture—Orville Lothrop Freeman, Minn., continued from preceding administration

Commerce—Luther Hartwell Hodges, N.C., continued from preceding administration; John Thomas Connor, N.J., Jan. 18, 1965; Alexander B. Trowbridge, N.J., May 23, 1967

Labor—W. (William) Willard Wirtz, Ill., continued from preceding administration

Health, Education, and Welfare—Anthony Joseph Celebrezze, Ohio, continued from preceding administration; John William Gardner, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1965

Housing and Urban Development—Robert Clifton Weaver, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1966

Transportation—Alan Stephenson Boyd, Fla., Jan. 16, 1967

SECOND TERM

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

January 3, 1965-January 3, 1967

First session—Jan. 4, 1965-Oct. 23, 1965 (293 days)

Second session—Jan. 10, 1966-Oct. 22, 1966 (286 days) (The House was in recess Apr. 7-Apr. 18; June 30-July 11. The Senate was in recess Apr. 7-Apr. 13; June 30-July 11)

President pro tempore of the Senate—Carl Hayden, Ariz.

Secretaries of the Senate—Felton McLellan Johnston, Miss.; Francis R. Valeo, N.Y., elected Oct. 1, 1966

Speaker of the House—John William McCormack, Mass.

Clerk of the House—Ralph R. Roberts, Ind.

NINETIETH CONGRESS

January 3, 1967-January 3, 1969

First session—Jan. 10, 1967-Dec. 15, 1967

VICE PRESIDENT—Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minn.

President pro tempore of the Senate—Carl Hayden, Ariz.

Secretary of the Senate—Francis R. Valeo, N.Y.

Speaker of the House—John William McCormack, Mass.

Clerk of the House—William Pat Jennings, Va.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE SUPREME COURT

Associate Justices

Abe Fortas, Tex., Oct. 4, 1965

Thurgood Marshall, Md., Oct. 1, 1967

ADMINISTRATION — IMPORTANT DATES

Nov. 25-26, 1963, President Johnson conferred with President de Gaulle of France and other heads of state following funeral of President Kennedy

Nov. 27, 1963, President, in address to Congress, pledged to continue President Kennedy's policies and urged action on civil rights and tax cuts

Nov. 29, 1963, President appointed seven-man commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate assassination of President Kennedy

Dec. 2, 1963, President presented the Enrico Fermi Award to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, nuclear physicist

Dec. 5, 1963, President announced terms of an agreement with Speaker of the House John William McCormack on temporary succession to the presidency

Dec. 6, 1963, thirty-three Presidential Medals of Freedom awarded

Dec. 12, 1963, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced plans to discontinue or curtail activities at thirty-three military installations as an economy measure

Dec. 16, 1963, President signed a bill setting up a \$1.2 billion construction program for college classrooms, laboratories, and libraries

Dec. 17, 1963, in address before the UN General Assembly, President stressed continuity of U.S. policy and called for an end to the cold war

Dec. 28-29, 1963, President conferred with Chancellor Erhard of West Germany at Texas ranch

Dec. 30, 1963, Congress enacted \$3 billion foreign aid bill allowing President discretion on credit to Communist nations

Jan. 8, 1964, President, in State of the Union message to Congress, announced reduction of the federal budget and urged action against poverty and racial discrimination

Jan. 9-10, 1964, riots in Canal Zone brought on by dispute over flying of American flag; Panama demanded revision of Canal Zone treaty and suspended relations with United States

Jan. 11, 1964, U.S. Public Health Service issued report on cigarette smoking and cancer

Jan. 22, 1964, Columbia River power and flood control agreement signed by United States and Canada

Jan. 23, 1964, ratification of Twenty-fourth Amendment to Constitution, banning poll taxes in federal elections

Jan. 23, 1964, President signed bill authorizing federal participation in construction of John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Feb. 12, 1964, British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home conferred with President in Washington

Feb. 17, 1964, Supreme Court ruled that congressional districts should be equal in population

Feb. 21, 1964, President conferred with Mexican President López Mateos in Los Angeles

Feb. 21, 1964, arrival of first shipment of U.S. wheat sold to Soviet Union

Feb. 22, 1964, U.S.-U.S.S.R. two-year cultural agreement signed

Mar. 13, 1964, President flew over Ohio Valley flood area, promising aid

Mar. 16, 1964, President sent antipoverty program to Congress

Mar. 27, 1964, severe earthquake in Alaska

Apr. 3, 1964, U.S.-Panama relations restored

Apr. 23, 1964, New York City World's Fair opened

Apr. 24, 1964, President toured five states in poverty areas

ADMINISTRATION — IMPORTANT DATES
—Continued

May 18, 1964, President asked Congress for \$125 million additional aid to South Vietnam

June 1, 1964, U.S.-Rumanian trade agreement reached

June 15, 1964, Supreme Court ruled that state legislatures must have districts substantially equal in population in both houses

June 28, 1964, President declared United States would risk war to preserve peace in Southeast Asia

July 2, 1964, President signed Civil Rights Act

July 18-21, 1964, racial violence in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant sections of New York City; outbreaks in Rochester, N.Y. (July 24-26)

July 31, 1964, Ranger 7, U.S. spacecraft, relayed close-up pictures of the moon

Aug. 7, 1964, Congressional resolution gave advance approval to President Johnson for any actions in Southeast Asia following U.S. raids on North Vietnamese bases in retaliation for attacks on U.S. destroyers in Gulf of Tonkin

Aug. 20, 1964, \$974.5 million antipoverty bill signed by President

Sept. 27, 1964, release of Warren Commission report on Kennedy assassination, with conclusion that Oswald was sole assassin

Oct. 3, 1964, hurricane killed 36 in Louisiana

Nov. 3, 1964, President defeated Barry Goldwater in landslide presidential election

Jan. 4, 1965, "Great Society" program proposed by President in State of the Union message

Feb. 7, 1965, U.S. planes bombed North Vietnamese bases after Vietcong attack on U.S. base

Feb. 17, 1965, Ranger 8 launched; crashed onto moon Feb. 20 after televising 7,000 photographs

Feb. 27, 1965, U.S. accused North Vietnam of increasing aggression against South Vietnam and reaffirmed support of South Vietnam

Mar. 3, 1965, Congress enacted \$1.1 billion Appalachia aid bill

Mar. 8-9, 1965, U.S. marines landed in South Vietnam (first American combat troops there)

Mar. 20, 1965, Alabama National Guard called out to protect Selma-Montgomery Freedom March

Mar. 23, 1965, Major Virgil I. Grissom and Lieutenant Commander John W. Young in first U.S. two-man space flight (Gemini 3)

Apr. 6, 1965, Early Bird, world's first commercial satellite, launched

Apr. 7, 1965, President announced readiness to begin Vietnamese peace discussions and pro-

Apr. 11, 1965, President signed \$1.3 billion elementary and secondary school aid bill

Apr. 13, 1965, North Vietnam offered four-point peace plan

Apr. 28, 1965, U.S. Marines landed in Dominican Republic after clashes between rebels and army

May 6, 1965, Congress appropriated \$700 million for Vietnam conflict

May 18, 1965, U.S. raids on North Vietnam resumed after lull had failed to bring about negotiations

May 26, 1965, U.S. Marines in Dominican Republic replaced by patrols of Organization of American States

June 3, 1965, Major Edward H. White first American to walk in space (Gemini 4 flight)

June 17, 1965, Congress enacted legislation cutting excise taxes

June 30, 1965, tourists' duty-free limit reduced to \$100 in retail value

July 14, 1965, Mariner 4 space flight past Mars

July 30, 1965, President signed Medicare bill

Aug. 6, 1965, President signed voting rights bill

Aug. 10, 1965, President signed \$7.5 billion housing bill with rent subsidy provision

Aug. 11-16, 1965, 35 killed, 883 injured in six days of rioting, looting, and burning in Watts, Negro section of Los Angeles

Aug. 21-29, 1965, new records set in eight-day Gemini 5 space flight by Lieutenant Colonel L. Gordon Cooper and Lieutenant Commander Charles Conrad, Jr.

Aug. 31, 1965, Housing and Urban Affairs cabinet post created

Sept. 7-11, 1965, high death toll and widespread damage caused by hurricane in South

Oct. 3, 1965, President signed immigration bill eliminating national origins quotas

Oct. 4, 1965, Pope Paul VI in New York to deliver peace message at United Nations General Assembly; conferred with President

Oct. 6, 1965, President signed bill appropriating \$300 million to combat heart disease, cancer, and stroke

Oct. 8, 1965, President underwent gall bladder surgery

Oct. 9, 1965, President signed \$1.785 billion anti-poverty bill, doubling previous appropriation

Oct. 15-16, 1965, antiwar rallies in Berkeley, Calif., New York City, and elsewhere; other rallies supporting U.S. policy

Nov. 8, 1965, President signed Higher Education Act, authorizing federal aid and National Teacher Corps

Nov. 10, 1965, aluminum price increase rescinded under Administration pressure; copper price increase rescinded Nov. 19

Nov. 27, 1965, Vietnamese peace march on Washington by 15,000 demonstrators

Dec. 5, 1965, Federal Reserve Board raised discount rate to 4½ per cent to tighten credit and stabilize prices

Dec. 9, 1965, President pledged continuation of Vietnamese peace efforts

Dec. 14-21, 1965, President conferred in Washington with foreign leaders (Pakistani President Ayub Khan, Dec. 14-15; British Prime Minister Wilson, Dec. 16-17; West German Chancellor Erhard, Dec. 20-21)

Dec. 15, 1965, successful rendezvous in space of two separately launched manned capsules (Gemini 6 and Gemini 7)

Dec. 24, 1965, beginning of holiday truce and thirty-seven-day suspension of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam

Dec. 29, 1965, U.S. emissaries sent to various capitals to explore peace negotiation possibilities

Jan. 5, 1966, steel industry compromised on price increase under Administration pressure

Jan. 12, 1966, President's State of the Union message televised in color

Feb. 1, 1966, President outlined \$3.3 billion foreign aid program, stressing self-help and population control

Feb. 3, 1966, White House report on automation recommended subsidized minimum income

Feb. 4, 1966, President authorized grain shipment to famine-threatened India

Feb. 6-8, 1966, President and four Cabinet officers conferred in Honolulu with South Vietnamese leaders

Feb. 10, 1966, President proposed Food for Freedom program

Feb. 10-23, 1966, Vice President Humphrey on Asian tour

Mar. 16, 1966, first "docking" of two orbiting space vehicles (Gemini 8 and Agena target)

Mar. 18, 1966, support of NATO by United States and thirteen other nations reaffirmed despite withdrawal of France from defense system

Mar. 21, 1966, President submitted consumer protection program

Mar. 31, 1966, President asked for cutbacks in spending to offset sharp increase in prices

Apr. 7, 1966, 15,000 Army specialists withdrawn from Europe to train units for duty in Vietnam

Apr. 7, 1966, missing U.S. H-bomb recovered off Spanish Mediterranean coast after midair collision of bomber and refueling plane

Apr. 21, 1966, artificial heart pump successfully implanted

Apr. 26, 1966, automobile industry announced willingness to abide by federal safety standards; reported recall of 8.7 million cars to check possible flaws

May 1966, controversies over draft and Administration policy in Vietnam; President appealed for national unity May 17

May 20, 1966, Atomic Energy Commission reported that China had probably achieved thermonuclear reaction in May 9 test

May 26, 1966, President denounced white supremacist regimes in Africa and pledged assistance to developing African nations

May 30, 1966, soft landing on moon by Surveyor 1

June 1-2, 1966, White House Conference on Civil Rights attended by 2,400 participants

June 13, 1966, Supreme Court ruled that Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination limits interrogation of suspects and use of confessions and guarantees right to have counsel

June 22, 1966, House Armed Services Committee began hearings on alleged inequities in Selective Service System

July 1966, racial unrest in a number of cities

July 4-9, 1966, convention of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rejected "black power" doctrine advocated by other Negro organizations

July 7-Aug. 19, 1966, strike of machinists halted major U.S. airlines

July 12, 1966, President declared that United States sought "peace of conciliation," not conquest, in Asia; major political purge reported in China

July 30, 1966, U.S. planes attacked Communist base in demilitarized zone of South Vietnam

Aug. 15-Sept. 1, 1966, Senate hearings on "crisis in America's cities"

Aug. 16-19, 1966, disorder at congressional hearings on activities of Americans who aided Vietnam

Aug. 21, 1966, President met Prime Minister Pearson of Canada at Campobello, N.B.

Aug. 24, 1966, President agreed to proposals for all-Asian Vietnamese peace conference

Sept. 1966, racial disorder in Atlanta, Ga.

Sept. 8, 1966, President urged suspension of business tax credit for new investment as anti-inflationary measure

Sept. 9, 1966, President signed bill establishing federal automobile safety standards

Sept. 19, 1966, President signed \$3.5 billion foreign aid bill

Sept. 23, 1966, President signed bill increasing minimum hourly wage to \$1.60 and expanding coverage

ADMINISTRATION — IMPORTANT DATES

—Continued

- Oct. 13, 1966, President rejected plea for unilateral suspension of bombing of North Vietnam
- Oct. 15, 1966, Department of Transportation established as Cabinet office
- Oct. 17-Nov. 2, 1966, President toured six Asian and Pacific nations; attended summit conference in Manila and visited troops in Vietnam
- Nov. 3, 1966, President signed \$3.9 billion water pollution control bill
- Nov. 4, 1966, U.S.-Soviet agreement signed on direct New York-Moscow air service
- Nov. 8, 1966, Guinea ousted members of Peace Corps and other U.S. personnel in retaliation for alleged U.S. involvement in dispute between Guinea and Ghana
- Nov. 16, 1966, President underwent abdominal and laryngeal surgery
- Nov. 18, 1966, sharply detailed photographs of moon's surface transmitted by Lunar Orbiter 2
- Nov. 29, 1966, United Nations rejected resolution to admit Communist China; another proposal, favoring "two Chinas" in the UN, rejected by United States
- Dec. 3, 1966, President met President Diaz Ordaz of Mexico on trip to inspect Amistad Dam across Rio Grande
- Dec. 14, 1966, nuclear planning group created by members of NATO (except France)
- Dec. 19, 1966, United Nations General Assembly unanimously accepted draft treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons in space
- Jan. 2, 1967, New Year truce ended in Vietnam
- Jan. 10, 1967, President asked Congress to enact 6 per cent surcharge on income taxes to support war and domestic programs
- Jan. 24, 1967, President submitted \$169.2 billion budget for fiscal 1968
- Jan. 27, 1967, three astronauts killed in fire in spacecraft at Cape Kennedy, Fla., while conducting tests for scheduled launching
- Jan. 30, 1967, President urged Congress to enact air pollution control program
- Feb. 1967, disclosures of financial backing of numerous private foundations by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
- Feb. 6, 1967, President submitted crime control message to Congress
- Feb. 9-10, 1967, King Hassan II of Morocco visited President
- Feb. 10, 1967, Twenty-fifth Amendment, dealing with presidential disability, ratified
- Feb. 15, 1967, President submitted civil rights proposals to Congress
- Feb. 16, 1967, President proposed consumer protection measures
- Mar. 1, 1967, House of Representatives voted to

- Mar. 16, 1967, Senate approved U.S.-Soviet consular treaty
- Mar. 20-21, 1967, President conferred with South Vietnamese leaders in Guam
- Mar. 21, 1967, President's proposals for peace talks rejected by Ho Chi Minh
- Apr. 1967, bombing of North Vietnam intensified
- Apr. 11, 1967, Adam Clayton Powell elected
- Apr. 12-14, 1967, President met at Punta del Este, Uruguay, with chiefs of state of 18 members of Organization of American States
- Apr. 15, 1967, peace marches staged in New York and San Francisco to protest war in Vietnam
- Apr. 23-26, 1967, President attended funeral of Konrad Adenauer
- May 1967, demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam invaded by U.S.-led forces; Hanoi bombed by U.S. planes
- May 11, 1967, Senate approved four-year extension of military draft
- June 1967, U.S. pledged neutrality in Middle East war between Arab states and Israel
- June 8, 1967, 34 Americans killed in accidental Israeli bombing of U.S. Navy ship in Mediterranean
- June 13, 1967, House approved \$70 billion defense bill—largest single appropriations bill ever passed by either house
- June 23, 25, 1967, President conferred with Soviet Premier Kosygin at Glassboro, N.J.
- June 23, 1967, Senate voted (92 to 5) to censure Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut for using political funds for personal benefit
- July 1967, prolonged riots in Negro slums of Newark, N.J., and Detroit exacted heavy toll of life and property; numerous outbreaks of racial violence in other ghetto areas
- Aug. 24, 1967, draft treaty to ban atomic proliferation submitted by U.S. and U.S.S.R. to UN Disarmament Committee
- Sept. 29, 1967, President at San Antonio, Tex., reaffirmed American readiness to stop bombing of North Vietnam when that would lead promptly to productive discussions during which North Vietnam would not take advantage of halt

IMPORTANT DATES IN HIS LIFE

- 1913, moved to Johnson City, Tex.
- 1924, graduated from Johnson City High School
- 1928-1929, taught grade school in Cotulla, Tex.
- Aug. 19, 1930, graduated from Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos, with B.S. degree
- 1930-31, taught public speaking and debate at Sam Houston High School, Houston, Tex.
- 1932-35, secretary to Representative Richard Mifflin Kleberg (Democrat, Texas)
- 1935, studied at Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C.

- Apr. 10, 1937, won special election for seat in U.S. House of Representatives to fill vacancy caused by death of James Paul Buchanan of Texas; reelected five times and served until Dec. 31, 1948
- June 28, 1941, defeated in special election for U.S. Senate
- Dec. 1941, obtained consent of the House of Representatives for a leave of absence to enter service in U.S. Naval Reserve (first member of Congress in World War II to enter active duty); commissioned lieutenant commander
- July 1942, received Silver Star for gallantry under fire when patrol bomber in which he was flying was attacked by Japanese
- June 1, 1948, commissioned commander, U.S.N.R.
- Nov. 2, 1948, elected to U.S. Senate (from Texas)
- Jan. 2, 1951, Democratic whip (served until 1953)
- Jan. 3, 1953, Democratic leader (served until 1961)
- Nov. 2, 1954, reelected to U.S. Senate
- July 2, 1955, suffered heart attack
- July 13, 1960, nominated for the presidency by Speaker Sam Rayburn at Democratic convention; received 409 votes; defeated by John F. Kennedy
- July 14, 1960, nominated for vice presidency by unanimous vote
- Nov. 8, 1960, defeated John G. Tower, Republican, in election for U.S. Senate
- Nov. 8, 1960, elected Vice President of the United States
- Jan. 3, 1961, sworn in as senator from Texas for third term; resigned three minutes after being sworn in
- Jan. 20, 1961, sworn in as Vice President of the United States
- Aug. 23-Sept. 7, 1962, visited Near East, Greece, and Italy; had audience with Pope John XXIII
- Sept. 3-17, 1963, visited Scandinavian countries
- Nov. 22, 1963, in presidential motorcade in Dallas, Tex., at time of President Kennedy's assassination; sworn in as President of the United States after President Kennedy's death
- Aug. 24, 1964, nominated for President on Democratic ticket
- Nov. 3, 1964, elected President of the United States
- Jan. 20, 1965, inaugurated 36th President of the United States
- Oct. 8, 1965, underwent gall bladder surgery
- Nov. 16, 1966, underwent surgery for repair of ventral incisional hernia and removal of non-malignant polyp from vocal cord

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

- was the first President from a southern state

- was the first President to review an inaugural parade in a heated reviewing stand.
- was the first President sworn in behind a three-sided bullet-proof glass enclosure.
- was the first President to take the oath of office in an airplane.
- was the first President sworn in by a woman.
- was the second President born in Texas.
- was the second President named Johnson to succeed to the presidency on the death of the incumbent.
- was the third Vice President named Johnson.
- was the fourth President to become President as the result of assassination.
- was the eighth President to become President as the result of the death of his predecessor.

JOHNSON'S VICE PRESIDENT

Vice President—Hubert Horatio Humphrey (38th V.P.)

Date of birth—May 27, 1911

Birthplace—Wallace, S.D.

Political party—Democratic—Farmer Labor

State represented—Minnesota

Term of office—Jan. 20, 1965-

Age at inauguration—53 years, 238 days

Additional data on Humphrey

- 1929, graduated from Doland, S.D., high school
- 1929-30, University of Minnesota; left to work in father's drug store
- 1932-33, six-month course at Denver College of Pharmacy; graduated with degree
- 1933-37, pharmacist, Humphrey Drug Co., Huron, S.D.
- 1937-39, University of Minnesota; graduated with A.B. degree; Phi Beta Kappa
- 1939, M.A., University of Louisiana
- 1939-40, assistant instructor, political science, University of Louisiana
- 1940-41, graduate work at University of Minnesota
- 1941, administrative staff of Works Progress Administration, later head of Minnesota state division
- 1942-43, assistant state supervisor adult education, Minnesota; chief of war services section; director of training reemployment division
- 1943, assistant regional director, War Manpower Commission
- 1943-44, visiting professor of political science, Macalester College
- June 11, 1944, elected mayor of Minneapolis; reelected 1947
- Nov. 2, 1948, elected to U.S. Senate from Minnesota; reelected 1954 and 1960

JOHNSON'S VICE PRESIDENT—Additional data on Humphrey—Continued
 1961-64, Senate majority whip
 Aug. 27, 1964, named vice presidential candidate at Democratic Party convention
 Nov. 3, 1964, elected Vice President
 Dec. 29, 1964, resigned from Senate
 Jan. 20, 1965, inaugurated Vice President

JOHNSON WELL PREPARED FOR PRESIDENCY

Lyndon Baines Johnson was exceptionally well prepared to succeed to the presidency. As Vice President he had served on the National Security Council and was chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and he was consulted by President Kennedy on all major policy matters. As chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, he was in close touch with two major domestic issues—civil rights and employment. On his trips abroad as Vice President he had conferred with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, President Charles de Gaulle of France, and other leading world figures. An added advantage was his long experience in Congress—nearly twelve years in the House of Representatives and twelve years in the Senate, including seven years as the Senate Democratic leader, a post in which he served with great effectiveness.

JOHNSON SWORN IN

Lyndon Baines Johnson took the oath of office as President of the United States on November 22, 1963. The oath was administered by Judge Sarah Tilghman Hughes, District Judge of the North District of Texas, in the jet airplane "Air Force One" at Love Field, Dallas, Tex. Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy, and twenty-five others witnessed the ceremony.

JOHNSON'S FIRST PROCLAMATION

President Johnson's first proclamation, on November 23, 1963, was a declaration of a day of national mourning (November 25) as a tribute to his predecessor, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. An extract from the proclamation follows:

He upheld the faith of our Fathers, which is freedom for all men. He broadened the frontiers of that faith, and backed it with the energy and the courage which are the mark of the Nation he led. A man of wisdom, strength and peace, he molded and led the power of our Nation in the

death. As he did not shrink from his responsibilities, but welcomed them, so he would not have us shrink from carrying on his work beyond this hour of national tragedy. He said it himself: "The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

JOHNSON DECRIED FEAR

Replying to the Secret Service guards who urged President Johnson to ride from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral, instead of walking with the world's great leaders to attend the Kennedy funeral services, Johnson said, "I'd rather give my life than be afraid to give it."

SECRET SERVICE AGENTS HONORED

One of President Johnson's first acts was to pay high tribute on December 4, 1963, to Rufus Youngblood, who at the time of President Kennedy's assassination "volunteered his life to save mine." The citation read: "Upon hearing the first shot, Mr. Youngblood instantly vaulted across the front seat of the car, pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded the Vice President's body with his own."

The previous day, another Secret Service Agent, Clinton J. Hill, was awarded the Treasury Department Medal for "exceptional bravery." In similar manner, he had shielded Mrs. Kennedy with his own body.

TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT RATIFIED

The Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution, banning the use of poll taxes as a requirement for voting in federal elections, was acted upon by the House of Representatives on August 27, 1962. When it approved Senate Joint Resolution No. 29, passed March 27, 1962.

The first state to ratify the proposed amendment was Illinois, on November 14, 1962. The required number of votes (38) was reached on January 23, 1964, when South Dakota voted its approval.

Section 1 of the Amendment follows:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or

HONORARY DEGREES

The first President and his wife to receive honorary degrees simultaneously were President and Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson. On May 30, 1964, the University of Texas at Austin awarded the President a Doctor of Laws degree and Mrs. Johnson a Doctor of Letters degree.

WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

A commission to investigate and report on the Kennedy assassination was authorized December 13, 1963, by Senate Joint Resolution 137. The commission consisted of Chief Justice Earl Warren of California, Senator Richard Brevard Russell (Democrat, Georgia), Senator John Sherman Cooper (Republican, Kentucky), Representative Hale Boggs (Democrat, Louisiana), Representative Gerald Rudolph Ford (Republican, Michigan), Allen Welsh Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and John Jay McCloy, former U.S. Military Governor and High Commissioner for Germany.

The report was released September 28, 1964. It contained the following statement: "On the basis of the evidence before the Commission it concludes that Oswald acted alone."

WOMAN CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

The first woman considered for nomination for the presidency by a major political party was Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, whose name was placed in nomination by Senator George David Aiken of Vermont on July 15, 1964, at the Republican National Convention, San Francisco, Calif. She received 27 votes on the first roll call, which was later declared a unanimous vote for Senator Barry Morris Goldwater.

LARGEST POPULAR VOTE

The total number of votes cast in the election on November 8, 1960, was 68,836,385 votes. In the election of November 3, 1964, the number of votes cast was 70,668,839, an increase of 1,832,454 votes.

Lyndon Baines Johnson received 42,825,463 votes. This was a little more than 61 per cent of all the votes cast, the highest percentage received in any election, including that of 1936, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt defeated Alfred Mossman Landon.

President Johnson did not receive the greatest percentage of electoral votes, however. He received 486 of the 538 votes, or 90.34 per cent. In

INAUGURATION IN 1965

The weather was clear and cold on inauguration day. Wednesday, January 20, 1965, and the bright sun made the temperature rise from 38° to 45° by 3 p.m. The oaths of office were administered to Vice President Hubert Horatio Humphrey by Speaker John William McCormack and to President Lyndon Baines Johnson by Chief Justice Earl Warren. The President's twelve-hundred-word speech, lasting twenty-two minutes, was spoken softly and deliberately, drawing applause eleven times. A bullet-proof glass protected the President.

The Congressional Inaugural Committee sponsored a luncheon in the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol. The guests sat at ten circular tables.

The President led the motorcade from the Capitol down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, where he and his family and guests watched the fifty-two bands, fifteen thousand marchers, and numerous floats pass by until 5:08 p.m. About a million persons lined the streets to watch the two-and-a-half-hour inaugural parade.

At 9:18 p.m., wearing black tie, the President left the White House to attend the five inaugural balls at the Mayflower Hotel, Statler-Hilton Hotel, National Guard Armory, Shoreham Hotel, and Sheraton Park Hotel. (Twenty-eight thousand persons paid twenty-five dollars each for admission to the balls.) The President was accompanied by his wife and the Vice President and his wife. He returned to the White House at 12:21 a.m.

OATH TAKEN ON MOTHER'S BIBLE

Lyndon Baines Johnson took his oath of office with his hand upon the Bible given him by his mother many years earlier. The Bible was held by Mrs. Johnson. The occasion was the first on which a wife held the Bible upon which her husband took the oath and obligation of the presidency. It was the same Bible upon which he took his oath as Vice President of the United States. It was inscribed "To Lyndon and Lady Bird. Love, Mother."

PLANS FOR JOHNSON'S PAPERS

Congress enacted legislation on September 6, 1965 (79 Stat. L. 648), to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into an agreement with the University of Texas for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Archival Depository. The university is to maintain, operate, and protect the depository as a part of the

National Archives



700 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20408-0001

December 8, 2000

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave.
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in response to your letter of November 17 requesting a search of the records of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee for a report sent to Senator Johnson by the NICAP.

I have searched the records of the Preparedness Subcommittee that have been segregated from the general records of the Senate Armed Services Committee, but the report you seek is not among those records. There may be additional correspondence of the subcommittee scattered among the general records of the Senate Armed Services Committee, however, we are not staffed to carry out such time consuming research. If you wish to visit our research room you may examine these records. I must caution you, however, that there are over 120 linear feet of correspondence of the Senate Armed Services Committee for the period 1957-64.

The records of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Science are part of our holdings, but normally records sent to one Senate committee are not found among the records of another committee. There are over 200 linear feet of records for the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences 1958-77. I have examined the finding aids to these records, but found no files that would appear to contain the report you seek. You may examine these records at our research room if you wish. For more information about research at our research room you may call me at (202)501-5350.

I will refer your letter to our Unidentified Flying Objects subject expert team: Doris Jackson, Wil Mahoney and Ken Schlessinger (301)713-7250.

I hope this has been helpful.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Schamel
Archival Programs Branch
Center for Legislative Archives

adamant that they had three "entirely independent, unconnected sources of information" for this story. Shortly after the incident was said to have occurred, an airman walked into an Alamogordo clothing store and blurted out an incredible story of a UFO being parked in a hangar at Holloman AFB, under heavy guard. A day or two later, he returned to the store to insist he had made a mistake. There was no such thing as an alien space craft at Holloman, he said. An incredible story; can it be believed? The story was circulating, and the Lorenzens never wavered in their claim to have gotten it from several inside sources. It should be remembered, too, that for years, they were exceedingly cautious in assessing U.S. military involvement in UFOs.⁴³

UFO sightings increased through May, especially in the western U.S. Several multiple witness sightings that month occurred in the small town of Rio Vista, California. On May 5, in Comstock, Minnesota, a farmer saw an oval object rise from a field and fly into the clouds. It left a depression and imprints. A boy in Hubbard, Oregon reported a silvery object, about 10 feet long, resting on four legs in a wheat field on May 18. It made a beeping noise, rose about 20 feet, then ascended vertically. Flattened wheat was found at the site.⁴⁴

Two incidents at White Sands Proving Ground occurred in the latter part of May 1964, neither case going to Blue Book. On May 22, a UFO was tracked on radar; a week later, on the 29th, two objects "moving leisurely across the range" were tracked on radar. This time, witnesses saw them visually as football shaped.⁴⁵

Blue Book unknowns, meanwhile, were more of a joke than anything else. Consider these two from May 26. The first, from Cambridge, Massachusetts, took place at 7:43 p.m. by an RAF pilot and ex-Smithsonian satellite tracker, who saw a thin, white object fly straight and level for about four seconds. The other took place in Pleasantview, Pennsylvania, at 11 p.m., when a man saw a yellow-orange light in a field, then chased it down the road for two miles. Such unknown cases were surely nothing to get excited about. Perhaps the entire point.

IGNORANT ARMIES CLASH BY NIGHT

On July 30, 1964, a group of planners from the CIA, NSA, and Office of Naval Intelligence coordinated a raid on the North Vietnamese coast, using primarily the U.S. Navy Seals. The plan was to knock out a North Vietnamese radar station, but was unsuccessful, and drew fire from North Vietnamese troops. A more formal retaliation followed on August 2, when two North Vietnamese PT boats attacked the USS *Maddox*. Not surprisingly, this failed. On August 4, another U.S. destroyer, the *Turner Joy*, joined the *Maddox* and reported being attacked by North Vietnam-

ese PT Boats. In this instance, however, no evidence of any boats – nor an attack – ever turned up. Nevertheless, on August 7, President Lyndon Baines Johnson told Congress that U.S. ships were twice attacked without provocation. The result was the infamous Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which passed in the Senate by 88-2, in the House by 416-0. This gave Johnson a virtual blank check to wage war. Students of history should not overlook the parallel with Germany's attack on Poland in September 1939 – another instance of a government pretending to be attacked as the pretext for aggression.

Meanwhile, at the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City later that month, LBJ had spies everywhere. In particular, the FBI provided him with 27 men who installed a tap in Martin Luther King's room, and extensive surveillance of his arch-rival, Bobby Kennedy.⁴⁶

MORE LANDING TRACES, AND THE DAM BREAKS

The quantity of UFO cases declined later in the year. On September 4 occurred the strange Cisco Grove case, in which a man in the woods climbed a tree to escape robot-like and humanoid figures. He suffered burns and radiation, and even though the Air Force debunked the case as wildlife, it seemed to have conducted a secret investigation. In Montreal on November 8, a man saw a round luminous craft hovering above the trees near his house. A retired Canadian army officer and representatives of a Montreal newspaper searched the area, and found a circular depression with grass and foliage scorched around it. Above the site they found broken and blackened tree branches. On November 30, in Terryville, Connecticut, a medical official saw an extremely bright object descend toward some woods. He drove to a nearby clearing and watched the craft take off, fly over his car, and disappear faster than a jet. He claimed to see a burned area and landing marks. On December 21 in Staunton, Virginia, a gun shop owner saw a huge metallic UFO shaped like an inverted top, which landed briefly near the highway. Two DuPont engineers and a local professor later checked the area with Geiger counters and found the area to be highly radioactive, although Keyhoe stressed that no radiation link was ever proved in NICAP investigations.⁴⁷

Despite a number of well-documented UFO sightings, NICAP remained stalled in its efforts to break the secrecy throughout 1964. On the other side of the fence, the Air Force was also stymied in its efforts to unload the Blue Book program. Moreover, Allen Hynek was showing more signs that he was no longer a certain Air Force ally. Moreover, General Curtis LeMay's autobiographical *Mission with LeMay* appeared in 1965, in which LeMay stated that he was "asked about flying saucers all the time." Unable to quote classified information, he gave "the straightest answers" he could. Contrary to what the

engine, was making a noise, and it had a reddish and blue light on either side. It took off rapidly toward the west.⁵⁴

Two days later in Williamsburg, a "top-shaped" metallic object descended rapidly from the sky, causing engine failure in the car of a real estate executive. It hovered low above the ground about half a minute, then shot up at tremendous speed. The Virginia State Police took the report. A few miles away on the same night, an object matching the same description descended near another businessman, whose car stalled as the object landed. On January 27, near Hampton, Virginia, two NASA engineers, one a former Air Force pilot, saw a UFO descend with flashing lights. One of them told NICAP that the object zigzagged to a brief landing, then rapidly climbed out of sight.⁵⁵

CIA PEEKS INTO NICAP

On January 19, 1965, NICAP's Acting Director, Richard Hall, met with a CIA agent, and obtained a direct telephone line to that agent's office. For an indeterminate amount of time, Hall used this line to report high quality UFO sightings to the CIA. Later, Hall wrote that that he was the subject of a CIA security clearance, without his consent or knowledge. A CIA memorandum dated January 25 discussed the meeting,

... at which time various samples and reports on UFO sightings procured from NICAP were given to [blank] for transmittal to OSI. The information was desired by OSI to assist them in the preparation of a paper for [blank] on UFOs.

Barry Greenwood and Lawrence Fawcett wrote that the memo showed "an inordinate amount of interest in [NICAP], considering that the CIA's function is foreign intelligence."⁵⁶ Exactly right, but it should be no surprise, given the long-time CIA interest in UFOs, and despite public assertions by the agency to the contrary.

Again, it must be stressed that the CIA's secret collection of UFO reports mirrored the activity of America's many intelligence agencies in all facets of society. In March, 1965, for example, FBI offices were asked to compile lists of reliable reporters who could be called on for Cointelpro work. By April, McGeorge Bundy, advisor to President Johnson, asked Hoover if he had any information on communist infiltration of anti-war groups. Hoover put the bureau to work, and in the process initiated significant spying activities against members of Congress.⁵⁷

By the summer of 1965, U.S. Army intelligence agents began to infiltrate and spy on a wide range of political groups, ranging from the Ku Klux Klan to a Harvard University anti-war group. The effort involved about 1,000 investigators and 300 officers collecting every

political utterance considered even remotely treasonable.

Technological developments gave new weapons to the national security state. A *New York Times* article from May 17, 1965 featured the work of Jose Delgado of Yale University's School of Medicine. Delgado was shown facing a charging bull which stopped cold. He had used a stimoceiver to send a radio signal to the bull's brain through an implant. Around this time, the Pentagon was also working on a response to the "Moscow Signal." This was conducted at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, on behalf of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's project, known as Pandora. One aspect of the project involved bombarding chimps with microwave radiation. The head of the project stated that "the potential for examining a degree of control on human behavior by low-level microwave radiation seems to exist," and he urged that the effects of microwaves be studied for possible weapons applications. No doubt they were.⁵⁸

THE WAVE OF 1965

UFO developments of 1965 were substantial enough to become a major public interest. On the night of January 29, the mayor of Monterey, California, and his family saw a bright light performing acrobatics in the sky. The light hovered, shot straight up, then faded and dropped down to hover some more. Finally, it dropped toward the water and disappeared. A local pilot also saw the event, and the Coast Guard investigated, but offered no explanation.⁵⁹

On the other side of Monterey Bay that night, radio technician Sid Padrick claimed to have encountered UFO occupants. At about 2 a.m., while taking a late stroll before going to bed, Padrick claimed he heard a loud humming noise and saw a machine shaped like "two thick saucers inverted." An entity told him not to be afraid, and welcomed him aboard. "You may call me Zeeno," the being said to him. For what it's worth, Xeno is the Greek word for stranger, something Padrick did not know. The being asked Padrick if he wanted to pay his respects to the supreme diety, and Padrick reported having a deep spiritual experience. Perhaps surprisingly, officers from nearby Hamilton AFB interviewed Padrick for three hours. According to Padrick, "they wanted my account of it, word for word." He said there were certain details which they asked him not to talk about publicly, but he talked, anyway. Reporters found that Padrick was backed up by everyone who knew him; he was not a nut, nor a religious fanatic, nor interested in UFOs.⁶⁰

The UFO wave of 1965 was not merely nationwide, but a global affair. On the night of February 3, 1965, in South Brighton, New

(Kuman →

eventually sent a report to NICAP. He spoke with officers from many police desks, journalists, and witnesses. From these discussions and the available data, he calculated the object's speed at just over 1,000 mph, far too slow for a meteor. Kevin Randle, who later investigated the crash at length, said Sanderson's calculation may have been based on faulty assumptions. Even so, acknowledged Randle, if Sanderson's calculations were off by a factor of ten, the object would still have been flying slower than the slowest speed ever recorded for a meteor, which is 27,000 mph. After investigating this at great length, Sanderson also determined something else of interest: the object appeared to change direction, turning southward at around Cleveland. Subsequent investigations, however, could not confirm this.

Blue Book and the military had its explanation: meteor. Blue Book files, however, refer to a "three man team" that had been dispatched to investigate and pick up an object that started a fire in the woods. Kevin Randle argued that this team was certainly part of Project Moon Dust. UFO skeptic James Oberg, writing in *Omni*, suggested that the crashed object was a Soviet Kosmos 96 satellite, which he believed would have warranted the activation of Moon Dust. Could this be true? Researcher Stan Gordon said that U.S. Space Command showed that Kosmos 96 most likely crashed in Canada at 3:18 a.m., about 13 hours before the Kecksburg crash.

About all we know with certainty is that within two hours of the crash, the military sealed off the site, but not before witnesses got close enough to see a crashed object in the woods. Publicly, officials were claiming that nothing at all had crashed, and nothing had been found. But other witnesses claimed to see a flatbed truck with a tarp covering leave the area at high speed. A final note: John Murphy's then-wife stated some time after that Murphy "was convinced" the object was no meteor, and in fact that he had reached the crash area with a camera. The military confiscated his film and audio tape. She also believed that the military pressured him into silence.

In 1990 a person came forward claiming to be part of the military team sent in to retrieve the object. He claimed that he received orders to "shoot anyone who got too close," and that the object was transported to Wright-Patterson AFB. Another individual who worked at Wright-Patterson claimed that a strange object was shipped there on December 16, 1965. Before being escorted away, he claimed to see it, and described it nearly identically to other witness descriptions.

Both the meteorite and the Soviet satellite explanation appear to be most unlikely explanations for the Kecksburg crash, and no researchers believe it was an American satellite. Was it an alien object? The possibility is real, and the case remains open.⁹²

1966: A YEAR OF ESCALATIONS

The United States seemed to be heading toward a boil in 1966, and the escalating war in Vietnam dominated the news. Still, the status quo held. The Freedom of Information Act passed Congress that year, but it remained toothless until 1974. The CIA and the White House, meanwhile, defeated a Senate movement for an intelligence oversight committee. In March, Lyndon Johnson requested that the FBI develop dossiers on legislators and prominent citizens opposed to the Vietnam War. From June 6 to June 10, the Army conducted biological warfare tests in the New York City subway system. Trillions of *bacillus subtilis* variant *niger* germs were released into the subway system during peak travel hours.⁹³

In July, 1966, with Richard Helms in place as the new Director of Central Intelligence, MK-Search went into overdrive, reactivating abandoned projects. One of these was *Spellbinder*, an operation managed by Gottlieb. Its goal was to create a "sleeper killer," someone who could be turned loose after receiving a key word planted in his mind under hypnosis. According to Gordon Thomas, the project was a failure.⁹⁴

The CIA was also involved in a struggle with Defense over Vietnam bombing policy. On September 12, 1966, the agency decided that the massive bombing of the north was not effective, and was unlikely to diminish the North Vietnamese will to fight. This precipitated a break with the Defense Intelligence Agency and began a long period in which the CIA stood alone among intelligence agencies in questioning the efficiency of the military campaign. President Johnson was displeased.⁹⁵

Despite growing civil unrest everywhere, arguments such as these never reached the public. The American media contributed its share toward maintaining a rigid status quo, almost obsequious in its compliance to the national security community. Finally, Senator William Fullbright commented about this on August 13, 1966, during Senate hearings on government and media. It was very interesting, said Fullbright,

that so many of our prominent newspapers have become almost agents or adjuncts of the government; that they do not contest or even raise questions about government policy.⁹⁶

Despite the dominance of news from Vietnam, UFO matters managed to break through for significant media coverage in 1966. The crescendo of qualified sightings was simply overwhelming. Working in practical solitude for years, Keyhoe and NICAP board members

now found themselves sought for interviews and television appearances. By mid-year, it was apparent that Americans were giving much more credence to the subject of flying saucers.⁹⁷

Frank Edwards published his own successful UFO book during the year, *Flying Saucers: Serious Business*. The book beat the Keyhole drum of coverup and relayed many interesting UFO reports. Others criticized it, with some justice, for careless reporting and factual errors. Coral Lorenzen went so far as to consider it "catastrophic to researchers who deal with facts." This was going a little bit too far. It is true that Edwards graduated from the Donald E. Keyhoe School of Purple Prose and, more seriously, reported many stories without bothering to check them. Yet, Lorenzen's motivations derived at least in part from her feud with NICAP, of which Edwards was a long-time, high-profile member. In the 1960s as in later decades, UFO research was ridden with infighting and rivalries. Edwards' book, flawed though it was, remained undeniably valuable in many respects, and contained much that was useful to contemporary and later researchers. His errors of fact certainly did not distinguish him from most other UFO writers of the period. Only a year before, Jacques Vallee's "scientific study" of UFOs, *Anatomy of a Phenomenon*, had appeared in print and received widespread acclaim, and yet was scattered with mistakes. Even Coral Lorenzen, admittedly more scrupulous in such matters than most, was not immune to errors.⁹⁸

On February, 3, 1966, the Air Force convened an Ad Hoc Committee to review Project Blue Book. Chaired by Dr. Brian O'Brien, it included Carl Sagan, Jesse Orlansky, Launor Carter, Willis A. Ware, and Richard Porter. Also attending was Lieutenant Colonel Harold A. Steiner, Assistant Secretary to the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board. The group, which met for one day, received a briefing from Quintanilla, reviewed the Robertson Panel report of 1953, and studied a few UFO reports.

At the end of this one-day analysis, the committee endorsed Blue Book, despite its knowledge that most of the 10,000-plus sightings had been investigated by a ghost of a staff. The committee concluded that UFOs did not represent extraterrestrial technology, and that they did not pose a threat to U.S. security. Still, it recommended that Blue Book be strengthened to provide a better scientific investigation for a certain number of cases that appeared to be worthy of study. Its primary conclusion — actually a bit of a jolt to the Air Force — was that:

perhaps 100 sightings a year might be subjected to this close study, and that possibly an average of ten man days be required per sighting so studied. The

information provided by such a program might bring to light new facts of scientific value.

The committee also recommended that the UFO problem be handed over to a few selected universities, and the full reports of such work be "printed in full and be available on request." Moreover, Blue Book's data, which was then classified, should be widely circulated among members of Congress and other public officials. There can be no question that the O'Brien Committee's recommendations sat poorly with those seeking to keep the UFO problem buried. Ask Blue Book to subject 100 sightings per year to *ten man days* of study each? One can imagine the reaction at ATIC. All of the committee's proposals were disregarded.⁹⁹

During the same month, a UFO panel discussion called Open Mind took place, which included John Fuller, Donald Menzel, Allen Hynek, Leo Sprinkle, and Frank Salisbury. Its moderator was Dr. Eric Goldman, on leave from Princeton to act as academic advisor to LBJ. Included in the discussion was the Exeter incident. Menzel called the police officers "hysterical subjects," although he could not even recall their names, and clearly knew nothing about the case. Fuller, who investigated the case thoroughly, was amazed at such a display.¹⁰⁰

MICHIGAN SWAMP GAS

Not all the interesting sightings were in America. On January 19, 1966, an important crop circle event occurred in the town of Tully, North Queensland, Australia. George Pedley, aged 27, was driving his tractor at 9 a.m., when he heard a high-pitched sound and saw a grey-blue object rise from a swampy lagoon, then depart. According to Pedley, "It was all over in a few seconds; it moved at terrific speed." At the site was an area of flattened swamp grass, swirled in a clockwise direction, with a diameter of about 30 feet. Pedley soon brought others to the site, and before long, many investigators had come to see and verify the claim. One of the investigating bodies was the Royal Australian Air Force Intelligence. Investigators actually found a variety of circles in the area, ranging in size from 8 to 30 feet in diameter. Within each circle, however, plant roots were pulled completely out of the soil, as if the ground had been subjected to an intense rotary force. There were rumors that blamed the Soviets for the landing, but investigators learned that dozens of people in the area had seen strange saucerlike craft, many before Pedley's sighting. It didn't seem to be the Soviets.¹⁰¹

February was a quiet month. Not so March. On the 14th, at 3:50 a.m. two deputy sheriffs in Dexter, Michigan saw several disc-shaped objects maneuvering above the town. Three other police agencies had

the 20th of that month, project members Condon, Low, Saunders, Price, and Rachford visited the CIA's National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC) to become familiar with the CIA's photographic analysis capabilities. The visit required a clearance level of Secret, and established that no photographic work done for the project would be linked to the CIA. NPIC personnel would be available, according to a CIA document, to perform work "of a photogrammetric nature, such as attempting to measure objects imaged on photographs that may be part of Dr. Condon's analysis." No written comments or documentation from NPIC would be made public. Another CIA memo stated:

Any work performed by NPIC to assist Dr. Condon in his investigation will not be identified as work accomplished by the CIA. Dr. Condon was advised by Mr. Lundahl to make no reference to CIA in regard to this work effort.

Obviously, it was essential to keep CIA involvement out of the realm of public knowledge, as McDonald and others were becoming vocal about the CIA's manipulation over the entire UFO controversy.¹⁹

Meanwhile, the University of Colorado Project's main opportunity to study UFO reports was slipping away. The first three months of 1967 continued to be an active period of American UFO reports, but practically no one at Boulder had the knowledge or resources to perform a serious investigation. Other than Low and the junior staff, nearly everyone lacked the basic equipment and tools, such as questionnaires, psychological tests, and even cameras or tape measures. "Most of the fish in this wave got away," said Saunders. Unfortunately, it was the only significant wave within the U.S. during the project's term. Vallee's prediction would prove true.²⁰

In early March, 1967, Robert Low wrote a position paper which expected that the project would fail to support the ETI theory, even after a diligent search and substantial record. Before sharing his paper with project members (which he did individually and confidentially), he shared them in talks and speeches with the Rand Corporation, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and Boeing. Low was obsessed with "building the record," which appeared to mean creating a lengthy report that would persuade by its sheer bulk. Despite this ambition, the project's failure to move quickly had by now forced it to prepare a proposal to extend its contract.²¹

In March, 1967, world-renowned physicist Dr. Paul Santorini revealed a long-hidden experience connected with UFOs. Santorini's credentials were surely impressive: he had helped to develop radar, fuses for the atomic bomb, and the *Nike* missile guidance system. Until 1964, he had directed the Experimental Physics Laboratory of the Polytechnic. Santorini stated that a "world blanket of secrecy"

surrounded UFO reports, and related his experience of twenty years prior, when strange objects flying over Greece had alarmed the government, which soon learned the objects were not Russian missiles. When Greek Army commanders asked the U.S. Defense Department about the objects, he said, "they were quickly pressured into silence, (and) the Army ordered the investigation discontinued." Santorini said he was later closely questioned by U.S. scientists from Washington. He offered one clear reason as to the secrecy: authorities were unwilling to admit the existence of a force against which we had "no possibility of defense." When asked about Santorini's statement, Condon brushed it off.²²

Keyhoe continued to be unhappy. He met with Low once again during the spring, and learned that of the thousand or so reports that NICAP had given to the project, "probably four or five," were to be spot-checked. So far, Low conceded, none of them had been. When, in March, Keyhoe met with his old friend Frank Edwards, Edwards recommended that NICAP withdraw its support. Although no longer nationally syndicated, Edwards still was on the radio, and decided to blast the project over the airwaves. He began to work on an exposé. Unfortunately, Frank Edwards died of a heart attack on June 23, 1967, at the age of 58. Shortly before his death, he had told Keyhoe that he was planning to speed it up.²³

Amid the growing storm, APRO continued to support Condon. Members of the project visited APRO Headquarters in March, and the Lorenzens gave leads on several classified cases which they had obtained with great effort. The project members tentatively agreed to try developing these leads, but in fact nothing happened with them. One of the main problems was that - despite the supposedly independent nature of the Colorado investigation, project members were directed by the Pentagon to rely primarily on current cases. Digging up old cases, they were told, was too expensive.²⁴

SECRECY IN 1967

While the UFO was busily being solved, courtesy of the nation's tax money, the national security state spent much more money to solve other problems secretly. The escalation of the undeclared war in Vietnam pressed President Johnson and the entire intelligence community into new acts of illegality, partly to contain domestic discontent, partly to neutralize the Vietnamese enemy in new ways. According to Gordon Thomas, by 1967, many of the MK-Search projects were costing lots of money without producing results. In the spring of 1967, however, CIA began to take Viet Cong prisoners to a room where the men were strapped to tables and given electroshock.

An unknown number of VC were subjected to the torture, and apparently all of them died as a result. The idea, evidently, was to see whether CIA could "depattern" the VC Communist indoctrination.²⁵

More gruesome activities lay in store for the Vietnamese. In May 1967, William Colby, Head of the CIA's Far East Division of Clandestine Services, launched Project Phoenix. This was a comprehensive attack against the Vietcong infrastructure which soon turned into a straightforward assassination program of suspected Viet Cong (or VC sympathizers), often as a bullet in the head while the victim slept. The CIA established a nationwide system of interrogation centers, about which little is known. According to Colby's testimony in 1971, Phoenix killed 20,587 suspected VC in two and a half years. The South Vietnamese government put the figure at 40,994.²⁶

Not everything in Vietnam went according to CIA wishes. In late June, 1967, a major debate emerged between the CIA, the Chairman of the Board of National Estimates, and the Pentagon regarding the North Vietnamese Order of Battle - that is, the size of enemy forces. The gap was irreconcilable. Military numbers placed the number at 270,000, while the CIA's main analyst called this "ridiculously low" - more like 600,000, he said. By September, the military had compromised to 300,000. Just as it played with UFO statistics, so now did the military manipulate numbers and categories in this debate. When the CIA analyst proved the VC had more men in one category, the military reduced another category by a similar amount. On September 11, DCI Richard Helms ordered the CIA station in Saigon to accept the military's figure of 299,000. It soon went down to 248,000. Thus could the Pentagon prove that America was winning the war. Helms knew the numbers were phony, but he also knew what numbers President Johnson wanted. In January, 1968, the Tet Offensive made the debate moot.²⁷

Elsewhere for the CIA, it was business as usual. In Greece, a CIA-organized coup placed the military in power. In Bolivia, on October 8, 1967, the CIA-advised Bolivian rangers, in the presence of a CIA operator, tortured and murdered long-time irritant Ernesto "Che" Guevara.²⁸

Aside from the dispute over the Order of Battle, Lyndon Johnson had other points of friction with the CIA during 1967. He shut down Operation Mongoose, for instance. Then there was the extended issue over CIA assassinations. In March, Johnson asked Richard Helms directly about the rumors of CIA assassination plans in conjunction with the Mafia. Helms said he would get on it. On April 24, the CIA's Inspector General presented to Helms a report on CIA assassination plots. Helms was *not* pleased. He often said, "the first rule in keeping

secrets is nothing on paper." The document apparently was quite thorough, and has never been published, although the Church Assassinations Committee used it a decade later. On May 10, Helms gave his answer to Johnson. What he said is not completely known, but he did inform the President about the CIA's longtime mail interception program "and some other things that were going on." Johnson essentially appears to have said: be careful and don't get caught.²⁹

Throughout 1967, Johnson also pressured Helms to discover foreign connections behind the wave of student unrest. By August, this led to a partnership between the CIA and FBI for Operation *Chaos*, a large-scale domestic spying program. The program ran through 1973, amassing 10,000 files and computer indexes on over 300,000 individuals and over 100 domestic groups. Some files were several volumes long. The NSA provided assistance through *Shamrock*, and the effort from the NSA's side was so significant that in 1969 the project there got its own name: *Minaret*. The NSA at this point had large files on at least 75,000 Americans, including members of Congress and prominent businessmen. Aside from the obvious illegality of all this, the programs were unknown to the public for years. The program involved more than just surveillance, but direct action by *agents provocateurs*.³⁰

Over at the FBI, the NSA attempted without success to persuade Hoover to expand his collection techniques. Decades of illegal programs were beginning to make the old Director a bit nervous. Still, in August 1967, Hoover approved an intense and disruptive Cointel program against Black Nationalist groups in the U.S. In the fall, the NSA agreed to a request by Army Intelligence to monitor international telephone and cable traffic to support the Army's civil disturbance responsibilities.³¹

On the bright side, the three and a half year-long medical torture of Yuri Novsenko at the hands of the CIA finally ended on September 21, 1967. The agency finally believed the Soviet defector was telling the truth.³²

UFOs IN EARLY 1967

Amid the controversy, social unrest, and secret dealings of 1967, one might forget that UFOs continued to present themselves around the world in large numbers. Although the investigators at Blue Book did very little, and the Colorado University Project was slow to start, NICAP and APRO were busy investigating reports. In 1967, NICAP's membership had risen to 11,000, while APRO's was at 4,000. Throughout the year, APRO collected many reports of UFO landings, near

Fuller implied. For the rest of the morning, Low was in Condon's office, conferring with legal counsel. There could now be no question that Robert Low had to go for the project to retain any credibility.⁸³

Condon protested to *Look's* publisher that the article contained falsehoods and misrepresentations, but failed to specify them. *Look* stood by the article, and on April 30, the project was denounced in Congress by Representative J. Edward Roush, a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee. The *Look* story, said Roush, raised "grave doubts as to the scientific profundity and objectivity of the project." Roush wrote to Air Force Secretary Robert B. Seamans to ask for his comments "on this deplorable situation," and then to the Comptroller General to investigate the use of public money for the project. The Colorado Project, Roush said, was rigged from the start.

Keyhoe followed up with a letter to President Lyndon Johnson (attaching the now-infamous memorandum), and urged a new, impartial investigation. He received a reply from the Air Force Secretary's office: "... we expect Dr. Condon will fulfill the terms of the agreement." Through May and June, NICAP worked with Roush, assembling, in Keyhoe's words, its "most powerful evidence" in anticipation of a full-scale investigation.

Back at Boulder, Condon was concerned over the loss of so many people from the project. On May 15, the announcement was made that Low would be relieved of "90 percent" of his duties from the project, effective May 24, and would return to his previous job as Special Assistant to Thurston E. Manning. Moreover, although the project had received an extension to complete its work, the project members nevertheless were anxious to get on with their careers. Roy Craig was among these, but Condon pleaded with Craig not to leave the project on June 30, 1968, as planned. Ever the loyalist, Craig stayed on, if for no other reason than to assist the editor of the final report - who had yet to be selected!

In late May 1968, Condon finally hired science writer Daniel S. Gillmor to be the editor of the project's final report. Gillmor received editorial help from Dr. Joseph H. Rush, a physicist on loan to the project from the National Center for Atmospheric Research. Also assisting was Associate Editor Harriet Hunter, and several specialists from the local lab of the Environmental Science Services Administration (including Gordon Thayer). Franklin E. Roach also returned to the project to work on astronaut sightings; Roach had been involved in briefing and debriefing astronauts on Mercury and Gemini flights from 1961 to 1966. Thus, by June 1, 1968, the date on which the Colorado Study formally completed its investigative phase, a substantially new crew had come aboard from that which existed at the

beginning of the year - just in time to write the final report.

Meanwhile, James McDonald continued to try, vainly, to persuade Frederick Seitz of his idea for a UFO research panel. McDonald asked Seitz to give him the names of the 11 scientists who were going to review the Colorado Project Report; he wanted to let them know of his own views and criticisms. Seitz refused.⁸⁴

THE SYMPOSIUM

The efforts of NICAP and Congressman Roush bore fruit on July 29, 1968, when the House Science and Astronautics Committee began a "symposium" on UFOs. Congressman George P. Miller, of California, was the chairman of the committee, but Roush, who was acting chairman, directed most of the proceedings. Some of the major figures in UFO research were invited to testify before Congress, including Hynek, McDonald, and Sagan. Others included Dr. James A. Harder, associate professor of civil engineering at the University of California at Berkeley; Dr. Robert L. Hall, head of the department of sociology at the University of Illinois at Chicago; and Dr. Robert M. L. Baker, Jr., of the Computer Sciences Corporation and the department of engineering at the University of California, in Los Angeles. Baker, it will be recalled, had analyzed the Tremonton, Utah film in 1955. Donald Menzel also attended, largely on the basis on his complaint that the symposium presented a wholly pro-UFO point of view. Although he did not testify, he submitted a paper, which the committee included in its records.

The symposium, while decidedly pro-UFO in orientation, was no free-for-all; it remained carefully managed. Menzel, for example, was not the only attendee unable to speak to the committee. Keyhoe, too, learned that, despite NICAP's role in securing the hearings, NICAP representatives could not testify or submit information. Chairman Miller also warned that no criticism of the Air Force's Project Blue Book, nor of the University of Colorado's UFO Project, would be permitted. Although several prepared statements critical of the Air Force made it into the official Hearings Record, they went unnoticed by the press.

It was James McDonald who made the greatest impression during the symposium. Providing 30 pages of verified UFO reports, his long statement included the following remarks:

I have become convinced that the scientific community, not only in this country but throughout the world, has been casually ignoring as nonsense a matter of extraordinary scientific importance....

up with a near 30 percent unexplained rate, and a core of cases that came within a hair's breadth of being conclusive evidence for the reality of alien technology – cases which, under the most rigorous analysis, appeared to be the result of extraordinary craft in the skies.

Ironically, the Condon Report, which rejected so many cases as "lacking probative value," itself lacked value as a definitive statement of the UFO phenomenon. The fact that it showed *most* UFO sightings to be the result of natural or conventional causes was nothing new: everyone had known that for years. From the beginning, Condon and Low were clear in their belief that *all* UFO sightings could be explained conventionally. While Condon chose to ignore the unsettling data contained within the project's report, he could not hide the glaring reality: the Colorado Project failed to get the strikeout.

REVIEW AND RELEASE OF THE REPORT

Upon receiving the report, officers at Air Force Headquarters began a quick review. On November 15, the Air Force sent it to the National Academy of Sciences for review by an 11-member panel, charged with an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the project. With little delay, the NAS panel of scientists unanimously accepted Condon's conclusions and praised the project. The panel stated it was "unanimous in the opinion that this has been a very creditable effort to apply objectively the relevant techniques of science to the solution of the UFO problem." Keyhoe was not alone in believing that the scientists had either read only Condon's two opening sections, "or else they had deliberately ignored everything disproving his conclusions."⁹⁸

In December 1968, before the Condon Report was released to the public, David Saunders published his own side of the story: *UFOs? Yes! Where the Condon Committee Went Wrong*.⁹⁹ In addition to better timing, the book had other advantages over the official report. Co-authored by journalist Roger Harkins, it was better-written. Secondly, it offered an insider's account of the workings of the committee, including the biases of Condon and Low, and the dissension that characterized the project. Rather than attempting to make a definitive argument in favor of the ET factor (to which Saunders was certainly sympathetic), the book's main argument was that Condon and Low never intended to consider a pro-ET solution to the UFO problem, that the project's conclusions were pre-ordained. Moreover, in the unlikely event that the project arrived at such a determination, Condon would not have published such a fact. Instead, he would have taken it through classified channels.

The Condon Report was released to the public on January 9, 1969;

the press had gotten a copy one day before, along with the glowing NAS review. With no time to conduct a careful review, the media read Condon's conclusions and recommendations, and little else. Critical press comment was minimal, and most of the media applauded the work. With justice, Keyhoe called this "steamroller tactics."¹⁰⁰

On January 11, 1969, attempting to mitigate the disaster, Keyhoe, Saunders, and McDonald held a press conference and harshly criticized the report. Hynek also quickly denounced the report, speaking of its "trivial and irrelevant discussions, practically padding." But McDonald was the most forceful. He circulated critiques, communicated with other scholars, and sought to reinvestigate several of the project cases. He even battled to get access to the photocopied Blue Book material used by the project; Condon saw to it that these were destroyed. The tide had turned; in the public realm, UFOs were debunked.¹⁰¹

It also appeared that Blue Book's days were numbered. In early March, 1969, SAFOI Representative, Major David J. Shea, attended a meeting at the Pentagon in which "there was no doubt that Project Blue Book was finished."¹⁰² Condon spoke publicly about the report for the first time in April. At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, he seemed to state in seriousness that

publishers who publish or teachers who teach any of the pseudo-sciences as established truth should, on being found guilty, be publicly horsewhipped, and forever banned from further activity in these usually honorable professions.¹⁰³

FROM JOHNSON TO NIXON

The most noteworthy feature of the American National Security State during the late 1960s was its covert pervasiveness throughout American society. First, Hoover's FBI. In 1968, the bureau initiated a Cointel program against the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). From 1969 to 1971, the Chicago police department routinely, and illegally, funneled intelligence to the FBI. Still, Hoover was falling behind. Both the NSA and CIA were increasingly unhappy with the FBI, which they argued needed to be more aggressive. It was not that Hoover had mellowed. He had just become nervous in his old age, and – with good cause – concerned about exposure.¹⁰⁴ The FBI also made a fine shambles of the investigation of the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy in 1968. Ten years later, a congressional inquiry concluded there was a conspiracy to kill King. James Earl Ray, the man convicted for King's murder, claimed that the FBI pressured him to confess. The RFK investigation was similarly mishandled.

project, but the hottest criticism came on Capitol Hill. Congressmen J. Edward Roush, William F. Ryan and other lawmakers demanded a congressional investigation. Roush, a senior member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, attacked the CU investigation on the floor of the House. According to the *Denver Post*, May 2, 1968, he also told its Washington bureau that the CU probe was an AF "trick" rigged from the start. In addition, as a member of the Government Operations Committee, which checks on possible misuse of federal funds, Congressman Roush asked the comptroller general to investigate the operation.

At a Washington press conference, NICAP made it clear we did not accuse Condon or Low of dishonesty. Both seemed to believe their actions were correct because of convictions that UFO reports were nonsense—convictions resulting from failure to examine the massive evidence.

With the NICAP Board's approval, I sent President Johnson the Low memorandum and other indications of bias, then urged that he create a new, impartial organization, free of any military or other government agency. It was suggested that evaluations be made to him directly and that secrecy be ended. The President was offered the full co-operation of NICAP's Board members and its scientific and technical advisers.

When Johnson was the Senate Majority Leader he had shown a serious interest in the UFO problem and NICAP's investigation. In 1961, he had examined our Confidential Report to Congress and had instructed the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee to evaluate the evidence, which showed the risk of accidental war. It did not seem likely he would overlook the situation at Boulder—if he received the NICAP letter.

→ The answer came from the AF Secretary's office, signed by Col. B. M. Ettenson. The colonel said he was replying at the President's request, but this phrase is often used in handling White House mail. The President's AF aide could have sent

Johnson

the NICAP letter directly to the Pentagon. Completely ignoring the bias evidence, Colonel Ettenson wrote:

The Air Force awarded the unidentified flying object contract . . . convinced that an impartial, open-minded, independent and objective scientific report would be forthcoming and we expect Dr. Condon will fulfill the terms of the agreement.

This curt brush-off stiffened NICAP's determination. The Condon report was not due for six months. We still had a chance for a public exposé of the Air Force cover-up, which would nullify any negative CU conclusion.

A full-scale congressional investigation would be the best way to reveal the long deception. We had tried before and failed. But the *Look* article and our press conference disclosures had had a strong effect on Capitol Hill. Even though it was an election year, we found encouraging support for a congressional probe.

Working with Congressman Roush, we began assembling our most powerful evidence. When word reached the AF it quickly acted to block any hearings, as it had done before. For a time we feared the AF would succeed, then a welcome message came from Capitol Hill.

Hearings by the House Science and Astronautics Committee had been approved by Chairman George P. Miller. Congressman Roush would be in charge of the proceedings, and prominent scientists who knew the UFO problem would be invited to testify. The first two on the list were Dr. Hynek and Dr. James McDonald. The hearings would be public, beginning at 10 A.M., July 29, 1968.

Elated at this news, we added some important evidence for the hearings. As disclosed in Chapter 1, the AF had concealed Project Reports 1 to 12 for fifteen years, denying they ever existed. After pressure by the Moss Committee, the AF had finally allowed NICAP staff members to make photocopies of the original sighting records, which still bore their

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Time magazine building, evidence which was given to the Air Force and the Federal Power Commission.

The first report of a strange object, seen at the beginning of the blackout, was made by the Deputy Aviation Commissioner of Syracuse, Robert C. Walsh. Just after the power failed at Syracuse, a fiery round device was sighted from Hancock Airport by several witnesses, among them Walsh, who had just landed. In appearance it resembled a fireball—a huge one, as Walsh described it. But its performance proved it was not any type of fireball. When first seen it was ascending at a moderate speed, from a fairly low altitude—a fireball would have streaked past and struck the ground. A few minutes later Walsh and other airport observers saw a second “fireball” as large as the first, which by now had disappeared.

About this time a flight instructor, Weldon Ross, was approaching Hancock Airport for a landing, and he saw the second fiery object. It appeared so close to the ground that at first he thought it was a building on fire. Then he realized it was in the air, a round-shaped object about 100 feet in diameter. Apparently its speed quickly increased, for it soon vanished. Both Ross and his passenger, a computer technician named James Brooking, were startled by the “flame-colored globe,” as Ross called it.

After landing on the darkened field, Ross reported the sighting to the tower and Deputy Commissioner Walsh. The unknown fiery object, he calculated, was directly above the Clay power substation, an automatic control unit through which electric power ordinarily flowed from Niagara Falls to New York.

At approximately the time when Walsh saw the first “fireball,” witnesses in the *Time* and *Life* Building spotted an odd glow in the sky above darkened Manhattan. It appeared to come from a round object hovering over the city. This was twenty minutes after the lights began to go out. Several

photographs were taken by a *Time* magazine photographer, one of which appeared in the November 19 issue.

During the first hour other witnesses sighted one or more UFOs, according to reports from New Yorkers and observers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Of the few which could be checked out in detail, several appeared to confirm the presence of UFOs.

One of these was a report by pilot Jerry Whitaker and his passenger, George Croniger. About forty-five minutes before the blackout started, the two men witnessed a UFO chase over Tidioute, Pennsylvania. Two unknowns, which they called “shiny objects,” were flying at a higher altitude than their plane, and racing behind them were jet interceptors. One of the UFOs, Whitaker said, put on “a burst of speed” and swiftly pulled away from the jets. While he and Croniger were watching this, they lost sight of the other UFO. Presumably it escaped in the same way.

Soon after the blackout engulfed Manhattan it spread to parts of six other states and a section of Canada. New York City, with millions caught in the rush hour, was hit the hardest. Some 600 trains, with over 600,000 passengers, were trapped in the subways. Thousands were stranded in elevators. Bridges and tunnels were jammed, and with all the traffic lights out, as well as all other lights, traffic was badly snarled on many streets.

At La Guardia Airport, some flights operated, but Kennedy International had to close down, sending dozens of incoming flights to other cities.

When the blackout first hit New York, word was flashed to Washington and to President Johnson at his Texas “White House.” Fearing a panic, the President told the Office of Emergency Planning not to announce a national emergency. On through the night, reports were relayed to the President at five-minute intervals. Power company experts still had no explanation. It was impossible for the highly touted grid system to break down—but it had.

Though it seemed almost a miracle, there was no wave of panic. Many people were still trapped in the subway, and some were hysterical. But most of them kept under control, though tension built up as the hours passed. It was after midnight before the last passengers were taken off and guided along the dark tracks to subway stations and exits.

During the blackout, New York broadcast stations stayed on the air, using battery-powered transmitters or emergency equipment. News also was phoned to cities outside the stricken area. Almost all the commentators said there was no alarm in Manhattan. At Washington, ABC commentator Edward P. Morgan relayed a New York statement that the situation was "a marvel of calm and co-operation." While this was a wise procedure, the newscasts were not entirely correct.

Some of the thousands trapped in dark elevators were close to terror. Where there were elevator doors on all floors, rescue workers could open the door above the stalled car, descend by ladder and open the roof, so that passengers could climb out. But with the "blind" express-car shafts this was impossible. Rescue workers had to cut through the walls and into the elevators to get the passengers out. In many cases people were trapped for hours. Some were in shock or emotionally out of control before they were brought out.

According to a CBS newscast, St. Patrick's Cathedral was swamped with people who apparently feared enemy attack or a supernatural event.

Some hospitals with insufficient emergency generator systems had to use candlelight or have automobile headlights aimed to shine in through first-floor windows. Ship or boat traffic in New York harbor or in the Hudson or East rivers was subjected to possible hazards when the radar and navigational aids failed.

On through the night, hungry and weary people waited for the ordeal to end, trying to sleep in stalled commuter trains, in railroad, bus and subway stations, in building lobbies--

even on sidewalks. Among the hundreds of thousands a few gave way to hysteria, but the great majority caused no trouble. In other blacked-out cities it was about the same. Parts of eight states were without power—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont. There were some disorders, some looting. In Massachusetts, Governor Volpe ordered out National Guard units as a precaution. But in general the public reaction was surprisingly moderate.

Most people supposed some ordinary trouble, a mechanical breakdown, had caused the blackout. Not many knew that the huge power grid had been declared invulnerable. A vast interlocking network linking twenty-nine utility companies, the grid had hundreds of automatic controls and safety devices. Dozens of power experts had told Congress and the press that a serious breakdown was impossible. When the great blackout hit the Northeast they were stunned.

Several power company officials, quoted on the air, admitted the cause was a mystery—something completely beyond their understanding. In Manhattan and other stricken cities, some radios in stalled cars were turned on intermittently for the latest news. If the UFO sighting reports had been broadcast after the mystery admissions, there might have been some alarm.

At Washington, several of the AF night staff were uneasy about the grid experts' statements. When the blackout ended with no hints of a UFO tie-up the AF monitors relaxed. But their relief did not last long.

During the night, President Johnson had ordered a full investigation by the Federal Power Commission. At AF Headquarters it was expected that the FPC would concentrate on the technical problem, but several early newspapers spotlighted the UFO angle, revealing that unknown flying objects had been sighted before and during the blackout.

AF denials of verified sightings were quickly released. Most of the press accepted them. But some editors and newscast-

ers, recalling the earlier '65 reports which were still unsolved, rejected the AF debunking claims.

By the end of the day, UFOs had been openly and seriously suggested as the cause of the strange power failure. This unexpected development worried the AF. With most of the blackout sightings now made public, it would be impossible to withhold this evidence from the Federal Power Commission. If President Johnson's order were fully carried out, the FPC would have to investigate these UFO reports.

It could mean the end of the secrecy.

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Behind the Blackout

One of the first UFO sighting disclosures was made by the Syracuse *Herald-Journal*. Describing the strange objects seen near the Clay power substation, it strongly suggested that UFOs had caused the blackout.

The Indianapolis *Star*, stressing the long record of UFO interference with electrical circuits, also tied this to the Northeast power failure. "The answer is fairly obvious—unidentified flying objects. It is one angle the multi-pronged investigation should not overlook."

To the AF censors the Syracuse report was the most disturbing. Normally, all the electrical power for New York City and most of the state flowed south from Niagara Falls generators and on through the Clay substation. On November 9, Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance, the Office of Emergency Planning and most grid experts had agreed that the break was somewhere in this area. During November 10 and 11, commentators repeated the Syracuse report, focusing more attention on the possible UFO answer. Power company experts made the situation worse, admitting the cause of the blackout was still a mystery.

"We have no explanation," said Charles Pratt, head of the huge Niagara-Mohawk plant, the main power source for the northeast states and part of Canada. "There were no severed

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Proceedings of the College of Universal Wisdom

Yonkers Valley, NY

Vol. 1, Aug. Sept. 1962

J. V. Tassell

The modern "Tower of Babel" in New York City is the United Nations building, where so many languages and dialects are spoken that nobody understands anybody.

A business executive from another planet would have long ago written the Earth off as a complete loss.

This is all part of the destiny of a dis-interested majority who allow a very small minority to do all the planning and assume all of the responsibility.

You can imagine a world run by the United Nations who can't even run their own present small operations without going \$106,000,000.00 in the hole.

There are plenty of intelligent people available who know how to run things, but these people could not be manipulated like the puppets who now are in power.

There is only one way to help straighten out this mess, and that is to vote for anybody who is not at present in office at the election time. This would confuse the manipulators for a short time, until they had trained the new office holders to be their puppets.

Fallout is a known fact of the greatest danger.

Financial manipulation and "controlled wars" are also facts of great danger.

The above facts are true facts wherever you look on this sick Earth.

I understand that all saucer sightings now are to be funneled into the office of Vice-President Johnson, instead of to the Air Force.

Kennedy

What will happen to the cash register religions if anti-gravity permits anyone to "walk upon the water"?

"Even as I do, ye shall do and more." Jesus.

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NICAP OPERATION COSTS

MEMBER HELP

In talking with a group of members recently, we found that very few realized what it costs to operate NICAP. Also, most of them thought—as we did at first—that the membership increase from nationwide publicity would end our financial troubles, giving us funds for the extra staff workers we so badly need.

We still hope this will happen. But temporarily, at least, added costs still exceed our increased income. Answering the flood of mail requires a huge amount of postage, plus extra printing costs for NICAP literature, forms and envelopes. Phone bills (three trunk lines) have tripled—long distance calls to arrange press and broadcast coverage, for investigations of important sightings, etc.

Costs Per Month

Postage (not including UFO Investigator mailing)	\$1750.00
Printing of envelopes, literature, letterheads, etc.	385.00
Rent of stamp meter	45.00
Rent of offices (increased help, overflow of files, etc. forced us to lease added space)	390.00
Telephone bills, three lines, frequent long distance calls	210.00
UFO Investigator: Set-up on Justewriter; make-up; printing, stuffing, and mailing including postage, \$1990 per issue. Pro-rated per month (The issue is sent first-class because third-class mailing has repeatedly resulted in hundreds of losses or long-delayed arrivals)	995.00
Pro-rated taxes: FICA and property taxes, per month	180.00
Expenses for investigations, publicity trips	210.00
Office supplies	65.00
Janitor cleaning supplies	10.00
Pay for six regular staff members, one part-time, one part-time janitor	2665.00
Monthly average, past two months	6620.00
Unusual expenses in past two months:	
Press conference at National Press Club, Washington, resulting in nationwide coverage: Charges by Press Club	220.00
Expenses of Dr. Leslie K. Kaeburn, Board Member, to present scientific information (round trip from Los Angeles, and expenses in Washington)	354.50
Purchase of work tables, chairs, two typewriters for additional workers	435.00
Total unusual expenses	\$1009.50
Pro-rated per month	\$ 504.75

Even ignoring the "unusual expenses," the monthly rate of \$6620.00, if this kept up, would equal \$79,840 per year. NICAP membership is approaching 9000. Even if we have 100% renewals, added 1000 more members this year, and sold 1000 copies of THE UFO EVIDENCE, (some at the reduced combination price) we would still be about \$25,000 in the red.

Obviously, we cannot continue at the present rate of outgo without a large increase in members. We expect a sizable increase from the literature already mailed. Nationwide publicity set for the near future will bring another flood of queries and should net us still more members.

If each NICAP member would try hard to get us new members, we would not only be able to cover all necessary costs but secure at least a few urgently needed staff assistants.

At present, we cannot even meet average Washington pay scales. (We have just lost our office manager, who resigned to take a much better paying position). The lowest-grade typist in the Pentagon gets more than we can offer an experienced stenographer or file clerk. Most employees and executives in organizations comparable to NICAP get double or triple our salaries.

This is not a complaint; no one forces us to stay on this demanding job. But it would be a big help if we had enough people to handle all urgent projects. We'll be grateful for your support.

Several members with special skills have offered us their services, directly or through nearest subcommittees. We are now preparing to utilize these offers, and we would greatly appreciate hearing from other members with special training or experience—as, for instance, in investigations, analyses, publicity, etc.

Consultants in scientific and technical fields could be of great help; also communications specialists, library and research experts; detectives (for special investigations); artists; legislators, pilots and other aviation experts.

If you wish to offer such services, please submit the necessary information on a 3 x 5 file card for easy handling. In the upper left corner, please list the service offered (artwork, clerical, chemical analysis, radar analysis, investigations (through a NICAP Subcommittee), etc. In the upper right corner, please name your state, with your name, address, telephone number below. At the bottom, you can add whatever additional information you think necessary.

We are grateful to all the members who have asked how they can help promote the UFO investigation.

EARTH LAWS AND SPACEMAN

Because of the increasingly close encounters and reported sightings at UFOs, we believe the following statements from an earlier issue are very timely.

According to a Justice Department spokesman, space men probably would not be protected by earth laws unless they were human in form. The statement was made by Assistant Attorney General Norbert A. Schlei, Office of Legal Counsel, replying to this hypothetical question from NICAP member Larry M. Bryant:

"If a human being killed a space man, in a moment of panic and fear, would this be murder? Or could the person defend his action on the legal ground that he had not committed homicide since the being was not 'human'?"

On July 11, 1963, Assistant Attorney General Schlei answered as follows:

"This is in reply to your letter. . . asking whether private citizens would be criminally liable if, alarmed in the presence of a vehicle of extra-terrestrial origin, they were to make an unprovoked attack killing the hominoid members of its crew."

Emphasizing that the Department of Justice could give legal opinions only to the President and heads of Government departments, Mr. Schlei added:

"However, as a matter of information, it does not seem likely that present criminal laws against homicide would play a primary role in restraining attacks by excited citizens if the situation you describe were to arise. Since criminal laws are usually construed strictly, it is doubtful that laws against homicide would apply to the killing of intelligent, man-like creatures alien to this planet, unless such creatures were members of the human species. Whether killing these creatures would violate other criminal laws — for instance, the laws against cruelty to animals or disorderly conduct — would ordinarily depend on the laws of the particular state in which the killing occurred. If further laws were to prove necessary, they could be enacted, but until it is clearer what problems of safety, health or commerce such creatures might bring, there is little basis for describing the kinds of laws which might prove appropriate."

Replying to the same question, Professor James P. Whyte, School of Law, College of William and Mary, agreed with Assistant Attorney General Schlei.

Assuming for discussion that UFO's are occupied, he said, the question is whether they are occupied by human beings sufficiently similar to "homo sapiens."

"The intelligence of these occupants might or might not be a factor," said Professor Whyte. "It is just as much homicide to kill an idiot as it is to kill a genius."

NICAP: It is interesting to note that this hypothetical question, which a decade ago probably would have been ignored or treated as a joke, was considered seriously by the Department of Justice and a distinguished professor of law.

UFO Investigator May 1, June 66 Vol 3 #8

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August 12, 1968

Dear General Wheeler:

The President wanted to be sure you read the attached. This is something that has caused concern here.

Will you let me know if you have any additional information to add.

Sincerely,

Jm

James R. Jones
Special Assistant
to the President

General Earle G. Wheeler
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Department of Defense
Washington, D. C.

JRJ:sls

Enclosure: Article from the San Antonio Express [✓] entitled "Coffeehouses Open Near Bases to Quicken Dissent," August 12, 1968, Page 1.

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UFO Coffeehouses

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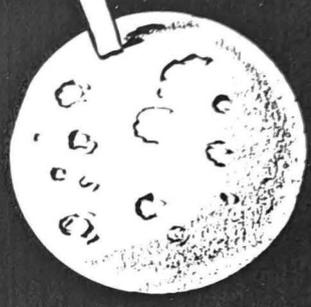
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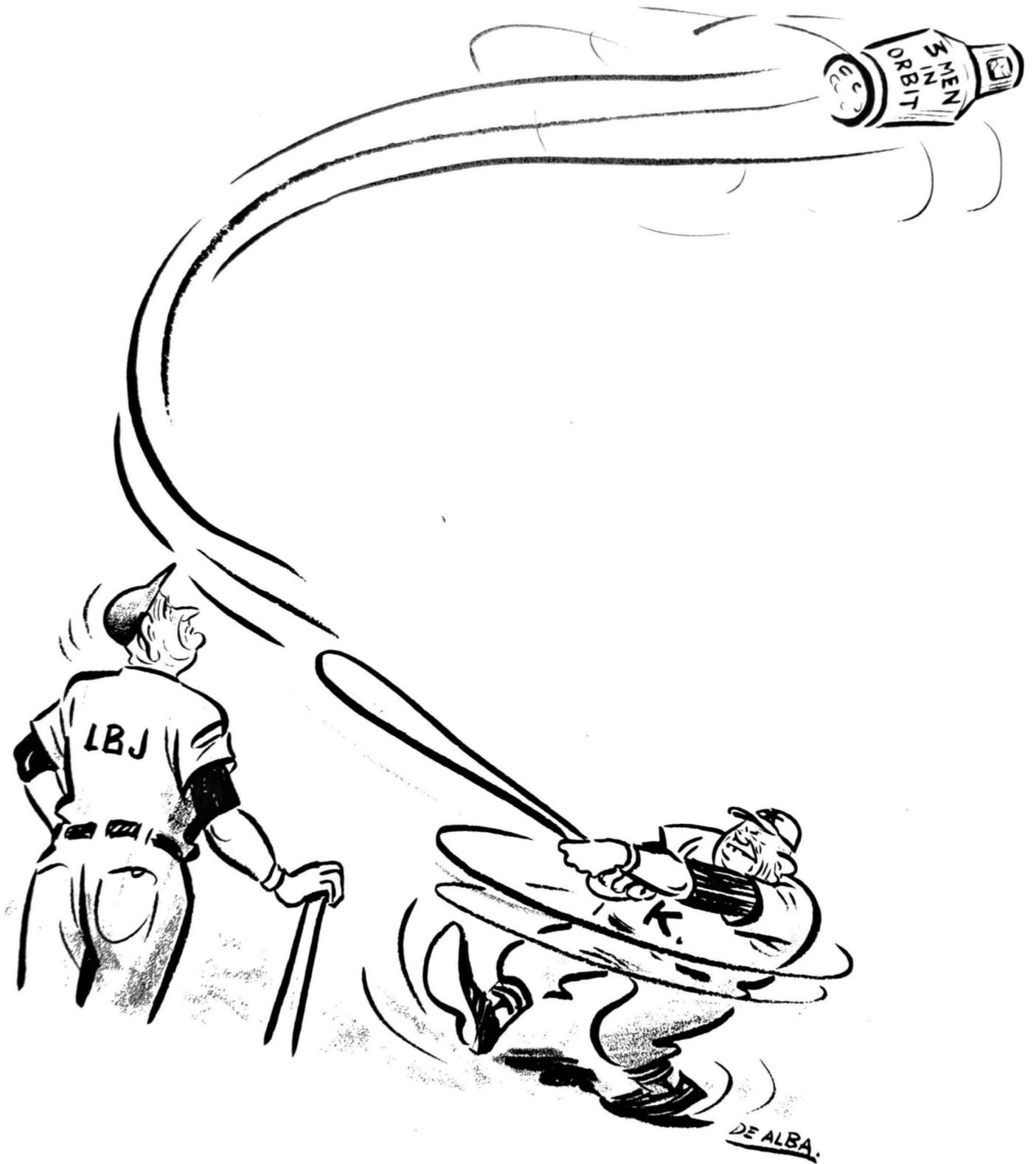
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to President
Johnson
From
J. WEEKS



‘What we need to unify this Earth is an invasion from Outer Space.’

"TAKE US TO YOUR LEADER"

SPACE MINDED DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT SHERMAN ADAMS

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WAYNE MORSE

from PLANET "GOP-DEM"

MAIL I LIKED IT. Yadda

