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# WHAT WE ARE DOING ABOUT UFOs

By LLOYD MALLAN

*Photo above was taken of a fireball that flashed across the sky north of Syracuse, N. Y. Meteors*

□ Toward the end of 1965 and early this year, a deluge of "flying saucer" sightings swept through New Hampshire, Michigan and Ohio. Known more popularly these days as Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs), the mysterious phenomena were observed by many persons of integrity. During the same period, isolated cases of UFOs were also reported in regions that extended from coast to coast. A clamor of publicity attended the sightings. Newspaper editorial writers and columnists were vigorous in their criticism of the U.S. Air Force (which officially evaluates UFO reports), and in their praise for an independent, unofficial organization briefly known as NICAP (for National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena). Magazines with the popular stature of *Life*, *Look* and *Read-*

*er's Digest* featured stories about the UFO sightings illustrated with photographs and drawings. The sum effect was that UFOs are very real. The question, both stated and implied, was: what are we doing about them? That question landed in the chambers of Congress like an exploding grenade, and even penetrated into the inner sanctum of the U.S. Secretary of Defense.

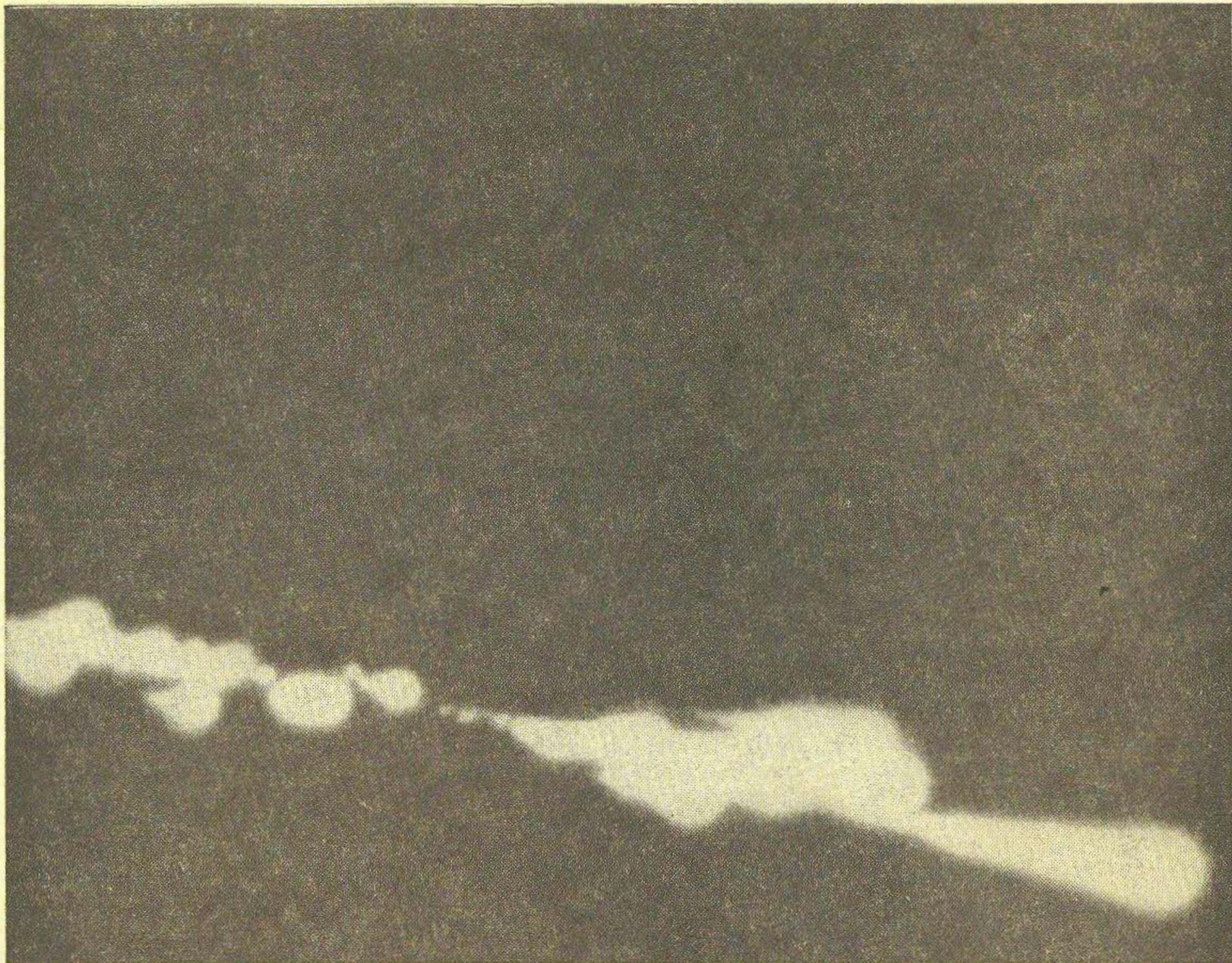
During a closed hearing on March 30, 1966, with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara was asked about the UFOs. Congressman Cornelius Gallagher, Democratic Representative from New Jersey, put the query this way: "Is there anything at all to any of this, in view of the (fact that) publications like *Life* and the rest of them (are) starting to take

some of it seriously?"

Mr. McNamara answered: "I think not. I have talked to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Director of Research and Engineering and neither of them place any real evidence in the reports we have received to date. That doesn't mean that a report tomorrow may not be sound and warrant the full investigation that we give it."

The Defense Secretary also said that: "It is our responsibility to defend this country against potential aggressors. We don't know what form that aggression might take. We recognize the possibility that it might take a form different than anyone has anticipated in the past."

But Congressman Gallagher persisted: "Up until now, with these photographs and things that have appeared in *Life*, more people than before are be-



*are often reported as UFOs, and many observers refuse to believe they saw natural phenomena.*

ginning to attach significance to this matter.”

“There is no indication,” stated Mr. McNamara, “that they (the UFOs) are anything other than illusions.”

The Representative from New Jersey then told the Secretary that many Congressmen were being flooded with mail that asked for an explanation of UFOs. “We would like,” he said, “to be in a position to say the Defense Department categorically denies there is anything in it.”

Mr. McNamara’s reply was pointed: “We do categorically deny it.”

That is apparently the position of the U.S. Air Force. It is certainly not the position on UFOs taken by the NICAP leaders, who assert that the Air Force is hiding some basic facts from the Congress and public.

To discover the unequivocal truth in this matter, the editors of S&M assigned me the task of seeking out and questioning the key people involved, both in the Air Force and in NICAP. Before taking the reader behind the scenes and letting him listen to my tape-recorded interviews with these people, a run-down on the two unique UFO organizations is in order. I say “unique” because nowhere else in the world are there organizations like these, which devote their full time to evaluating reports of UFO sightings.

**The official organization,** which is Air Force-sponsored, is known as “Project Blue Book” because their status reports to the Pentagon are submitted in blue paper covers. Last month in S&M, I followed the usual newspaper style of contracting the project’s name

into one word—“Bluebook”—but from now on I’ve decided to be precise even in this small detail. The UFO controversy is too important to be casual about any detail, however small.

Project Blue Book headquarters is at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio, just outside the city of Dayton. It has office space in a highly classified building of the Air Force Systems Command’s Foreign Technology Division. This Division deals with engineering and scientific intelligence and has the identical purpose of its predecessor, the Air Technical Intelligence Center—to which Project Blue Book was originally attached. The reason for this was that, in the beginning, the top-level Pentagon people responsible for initiating the project had no idea what the UFOs represented. They felt that some

kind of intelligence information might be inherent in the UFO sighting reports and so the project was attached to an intelligence-gathering organization. It was given a very high priority—Priority 2-A—but it had the lowest intelligence classification then in existence: "Restricted." Today, this classification no longer exists—although the priority is still of an urgent nature—and Project Blue Book reports are only classified if they involve data that might reveal the capabilities of advanced secret radar systems or other secret tracking equipment and special devices.

In September 1947, General Carl Spaatz, first Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, set machinery in motion for the UFO project by writing a letter to General Nathan Twining, then Commander of the Air Materiel Command—the Command which incorporated the Air Technical Intelligence Center. General Spaatz's letter stated that there appeared to be sufficient substance in the UFO sightings being reported through

Air Force channels to warrant a detailed study of the subject. The study was started. By December 30th of that same year, another letter from the Chief of Staff directed the Commander of the AMC to establish a basic project, the single purpose of which would be to collect, collate and disseminate information about UFO sightings to Government agencies and contractors. A code name was selected from the "big book" and classified as Restricted. The name was Sign. The Commander of the Air Materiel Command at this time was General Joseph T. McNarney.

Project Sign, however, did not become active for another year. During that period it continued more as a study than as a project. In December 1948, when it was set up as an actual project, its code name, again Restricted, was changed to "Grudge."

Nobody seems to remember the reasons for the code names, but they were apparently not symbolical. The "Sign" did not represent a "signal from Heaven" and the "Grudge" was not



*Above, Richard Hall, Assistant Director of NICAP in the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the national organization.*

*Below, Major Hector Quintanilla, the Director of the U. S. Air Force's "Project Blue Book."*



meant to portray antagonism toward those citizens who castigated the Air Force for secrecy about UFOs. Every project has to have a name for identification and thus all military departments of our Government have lists of code names to be applied to classified projects, whether these be research-and-development, tactical, defense, strategic or intelligence operations. Each new project is assigned the code name that is then currently unassigned in the list.

Nicknames are another matter. These are not classified. "Blue Book" is a nickname, not a code name. The Air Force project on UFOs was changed in designation from a code name to a nickname after it was determined that there was no intelligence reason to classify the military UFO reports as such. Nevertheless, the parent body of the project is still the intelligence-gathering Foreign Technology Division.

The project's small staff is misleading. At the Wright-Patterson headquarters there are

four permanent staff members and during my recent second visit there I found that a temporary secretary had been added. Chief of the staff is Major Hector Quintanilla, Jr., a jovial young officer in perhaps his middle 30s. The major has two special attributes for his work: a degree in physics from St. Mary's University, Texas, and a dry sense of humor. His thick black hair is flecked with gray. When I first met him, he pointed at his hair and said: "Until I was assigned to this job, I didn't have a gray hair in my head. Now look what's happened in four short years. Every time I sit down to breakfast, my family discovers a new gray hair!"

He was referring to the harassment that he continually receives from UFO organizations and the press. Second in command of the project office is First Lieutenant William Marley, a graduate in metallurgy from the Virginia Polytechnical Institute. Lieutenant Marley, who appears to be under 30, has a special interest in celestial me-

chanics—a subject that is helpful in trying to determine the flight paths of UFOs and separating them from known astronomical phenomena or man-made satellites.

Staff Sergeant Harold Jones is the tall, lanky keeper of the automated UFO files at Project Blue Book. He is serious, energetic and always eager to help a member of the press locate a particular UFO case history in his files. (At least he was eager to help me!)

Mrs. Marilyn Stancombe is the fourth permanent member of the staff. A pretty blonde, she seems to have a photographic memory of every UFO case, no matter how obscure. As a tribute to this talent, somebody has set up a placard on her desk. It reads: "Marilyn Stancombe/The Aerial Phenomenon." She is the Girl Friday of Project Blue Book. Along with her duties as secretary, she pinch-hits as an information specialist.

Naturally, this small staff cannot investigate the many hundreds of UFO sighting-



Above, Donald E. Keyhoe, Director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. He was one of the first men to investigate and report on UFOs. At right, the first page of a three-page report forwarded to Project Blue Book from a U. S. Air Force base in Germany. Reports on UFOs from all over the world are eventually sent on to Blue Book for investigation and evaluation by experts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH  
M/CRP  
INCOMING

AF IN : 27168 (26 Mar 62)

ACTION: CIN-17

INFO : SAFS-3 (21)

RC 02/27 MAR 62  
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TO CSAF WASH DC  
SECY AF WASH DC  
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PRN COMPARABLE TO GAR EIGHT X PRN THREE PRN SILVER X PRN FOUR  
PRN ONE X PRN FIVE PRN NN SLASH AA X PRN SIX PRN OBYECT APPEARED  
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PD AS IT APPROACHED FROM ONE TO TWO OCLOCK CMH OBYECT APPEARED  
LIKE A SMALL DELTA WING FIGHTER PD WHEN OBYECT REACHED THREE OCLOCK  
POSITION PRN DIRECTLY DOWN SUN PRN IT APPEARED LESS AS AA DELTA  
WING SHAPE AND MORE LIKE AA SIDEWINDER MISSILE CMH EXCEPT THAT  
OBYECT HAD SHAPE OF ONE DASH THIRD DARK COLORED QUOTE SHOUT UNQUOTE  
AND TWO DASH THIRDS AERODYNAMIC SURFACES PD AS OBYECT TRAVELLED  
FROM THREE TO FIVE OCLOCK CMH PILOT HAD IMPRESSION OF SHAPE CHANGING  
TO APPEARANCE OF DART TARGET PD PRN SEVEN PRN NO VISIBLE SIGN  
OF PROPULSION X PRN EIGHT PRN NONE X PRN NINE PRN SPEED OF OBYECT  
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Pg. 1 of 3

reports received by them each year. They have at their command 123 intelligence officers who are always on call as UFO investigators.

These investigators are located throughout the United States at every Air Force Base, Air Force Station and Air Force research or engineering installation. As of September 15, 1966, they have reported on investigations of 10,555 cases—of which 650 remain unidentified. About 10% of the UFOs are validly mysterious. The remaining 90%, according to Major Quintanilla, might easily be explained if the observers had supplied sufficiently detailed data. Some of the UFO investigations extend beyond the Continental United States to Air Force bases in West Germany, North Africa and Japan as well as to military aircraft flying over the Pacific Ocean.

The project is also monitored in the Pentagon by Colonel George P. Freeman, Jr., Chief of the Civil Branch of the Community Relations Division in the Office of Information of the Secretary of the Air Force. His own Girl Friday is Sara Hunt. All public queries about UFOs go through their office.

There is no way to determine the actual budget of Project Blue Book. It has never been broken down, I was told by Major Quintanilla, who added: "If a special situation comes up that demands the personal attention of either myself or Lieutenant Marley, we can travel anywhere at a moment's notice. Whatever we need in the way of funds, we use. The Foreign Technology Division (which has a big budget) has to absorb all our expenses—whether they add up to a little bit or a lot."

At the other extreme, budget-wise, is the civilian National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Here the operating funds are derived from membership dues, contributions and the purchase of publications. One of their best-selling publications, "The UFO Evidence," at \$5.00 per copy, sold in the neighborhood of

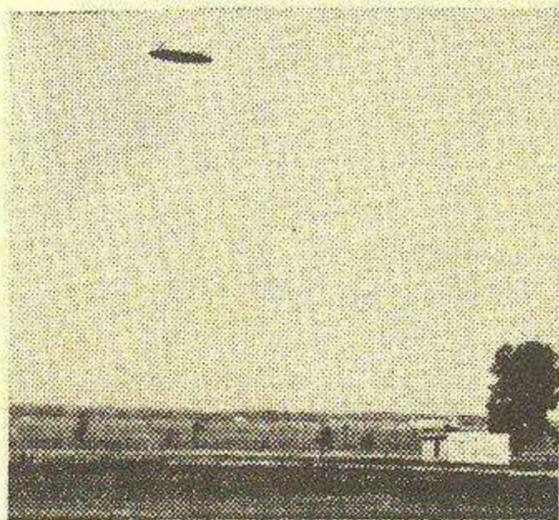
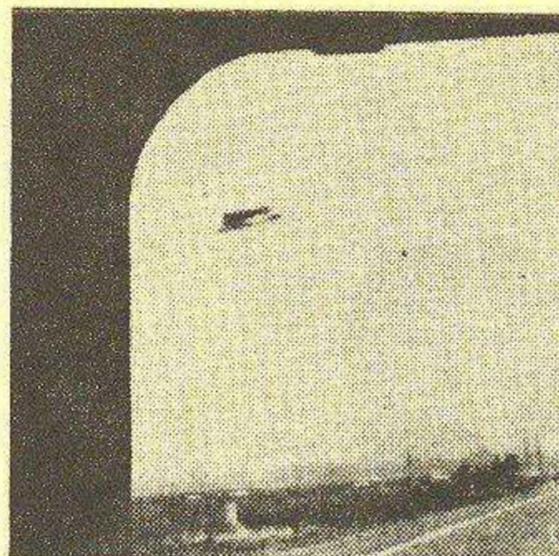
10,000 copies. Compiled and edited by the Assistant Director of NICAP, Mr. Richard Hall, it is probably the most thorough—if not the most objective—rundown on UFOs ever to appear in print.

Although this book certainly gives the general appearance of objectivity, it was obviously compiled from a prejudicial viewpoint on two counts: (1) that the U.S. Air Force has kept the UFO situation wrapped in secrecy; and (2) that UFOs are interplanetary or interstellar space vehicles piloted by intelligent beings who are keeping the Earth under surveillance. I am not ruling out the second possibility. I am merely saying that, despite the apparently logical handling of this possibility, "The UFO Evidence" does not present it with complete detachment. Regardless of my two objections, I would recommend the book to anyone seriously interested in UFOs. It is a brilliant job of collating and editing a vast amount of material. It may be purchased from NICAP, 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Parenthetically, I would also recommend that the reader obtain a copy of the new Air Force booklet, "Aids to Identification of Flying Objects," which is obtainable free from the Project Blue Book Information Office, SAFOI, Washington, D. C. 20330.

Between these two publications the reader may be able to arrive at some measure of objectivity about a very controversial and emotionally charged subject.

NICAP membership, which now numbers about 10,000, costs \$5.00 annually and includes a subscription to the bi-monthly bulletin, "The UFO Investigator." So the organization's gross income is roughly \$50,000 a year, supplemented by contributions and the sale of "The UFO Evidence." This is not an excessive income, for the NICAP expenses must be high. The organization maintains a suite of offices, much larger in



*Top photo was sent in by an "observer" in California who said he had photographed this "flying saucer" through the window of his truck. Photo experts at Project Blue Book were able to reproduce the same effect (bottom photo) by tossing a hubcap into the air. Hoaxes are numerous and further complicate the serious investigation of UFOs.*



*Staff Sergeant Harold Jones consults the automated files at Project Blue Book. This is actually a world-wide "clearing house" for UFO reports. It is also a repository for physical evidence—photos, fabric, bits of metal, and other material submitted by UFO observers*

physical area than the Project Blue Book office. Their staff, including part-time workers, was seven when I visited their offices. Four of these are permanent members. But, like the Air Force, they have investigators in the field. These are unpaid volunteers.

According to Assistant Director Hall: "One of the reasons our organization has been so effective, above and beyond our budget, is the high quality of our volunteers. They're spread all over the country, specialized in various fields, including active Air Force pilots and people from the majority of major airlines. This organization has been made possible only because of an intense interest in UFOs on the part of the public. We once tried to get a grant of funds from the Ford Foundation. But at that time the UFO subject and a large majority of the books on it were dominated by crackpots."

Richard Hall is a tall, thin, soft-spoken young man who graduated from Tulane University with a major in philosophy and a minor in mathematics. He was for a brief period an enlisted man in the Air Force.

**The Director of NICAP** is Major Donald E. Keyhoe, U.S. Marine Corps (ret.), and the man who first gave the UFOs

public prominence with his magazine articles and his first book on the subject, a paperback entitled "Flying Saucers Are Real." Since then he has published several other books and many articles on the subject. Major Keyhoe is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and received his pilot training at the Pensacola Naval Air Station. He was on active duty as a flyer with the Marine Corps during World War II and has also done a lot of balloon flying. He at one time was Chief of Information for the Aviation Branch of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which later became the Federal Aviation Agency. During Charles Lindbergh's tour of the United States after the epic flight of the "Spirit of St. Louis," Major Keyhoe was "Lucky Lindy's" information aide. He also served in a similar position with Admiral Richard Byrd.

**Other active members** of the NICAP headquarters are Gordon Lore, who has received technical training at a radio institute and is also trained in art and music, and Don Berliner, a newspaper reporter from Ohio who specializes in aviation subjects. Both Mr. Lore and Mr. Berliner are also freelance writers. Lore is an Editorial Assist-

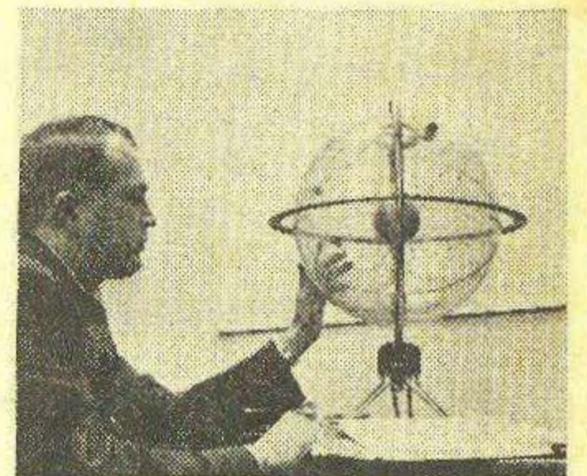
ant at NICAP. Berliner is a part-time Staff Assistant, who is employed full-time by *Science Trends* in Washington. Charles C. Turner is the Office Manager at NICAP.

The NICAP Board of Governors include Dr. Charles P. Olivier, President of the American Meteor Society; Dr. Leslie K. Kaeburn, a physicist at the University of Southern California; Charles A. Maney, who is Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy, Defiance College, Ohio; Colonel Robert B. Emerson, U.S. Army Reserve and a research chemist and physicist; Rear Admiral H. B. Knowles, U.S. Navy (ret.); Mr. J. B. Hartranft, Jr., President of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; and Major Dewey Fournet, Jr., U.S. Air Force (ret.), formerly the Pentagon Monitor of what is now known as Project Blue Book.

Other members of the Board of Governors are lecturers, news commentators, ministers and UFO buffs.

NICAP's founder was the very eminent Dr. T. Townsend Brown, a physicist and biophysicist who was honored by being nominated a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also elected to member-

*(Continued on page 62)*



*Left, this is the present staff of Project Blue Book, although there are officers assigned as investigators at each of the more than 100 U. S. Air Force bases all over the nation. Above, First Lieutenant William Marley uses a celestial sphere to trace trajectory of reported UFO in terms of the star field.*

# What We're Doing about UFOs

(Continued from page 43)

ship in such rigorously selective professional organizations as the American Physical Society, American Institute of Physics, and the American Geophysical Union of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science. Dr. Brown created the NICAP in August 1956, "to serve," in his own words, "as a national clearing house and library in the examination, validation and registration of aerial phenomena."

According to Richard Hall, local professional men in Washington, D.C. (doctors and lawyers) supported Dr. Brown because they "decided that a civilian committee of some type would be useful in breaking the deadlock on the UFO subject. By that time," said Hall, "the Air Force had pretty much stopped talking about the subject publicly—at least any statements they made about UFOs were very negative. And a great many people were convinced that there was a lot more to the UFO situation than that. The original conception of our organization was to form a committee that could help cut through some of the red tape and help the Government to bring this whole situation out in the open."

Has this concept been successful? Is it, in fact, a valid concept? Pursuit of the truth is a highly commendable ideal—but its achievement depends upon whether or not its basic concept is valid. Today, the NICAP has some 30 subcommittees of UFO investigators located in major metropolitan areas such as Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Denver, New York City, St. Petersburg, and Pittsburgh. These subcommittees are required to have at least one professional scientist or a person with a comparable technical background to act as their advisor. They conduct field investigations, interview UFO witnesses and tape-record their testimony, and check out possible local explanations for the UFO sightings in terms of aircraft activity or astronomical and meteorological events. Their reports are forwarded to NICAP headquarters for further evaluation on a broader scale.

These are almost exactly the procedures followed by Project Blue Book. So what makes the unofficial UFO organization any different from the official one? I believe that the real answer lies in two areas of public concern: the basic concept of each organization and the current widespread publicity given to UFO sightings—most of it from the point of view of the NICAP concept. I arrived at this belief without prejudice after lengthy interviews with active leaders of NICAP and the key persons involved with Project Blue Book, both at their headquarters in Ohio and at the Pentagon.

NICAP now receives more UFO sighting reports than the Air Force. "There are several reasons for this," Assistant Director Richard

Hall told me. "We're far better known than we used to be. And we don't have the reputation of ridiculing witnesses, as the Air Force does."

As an aside, Staff Assistant Don Berliner told me: "The UFO reports are coming in at a terrific rate now, a total of 40 to 50 a week. Out of these, usually 15 to 20% are good sighting cases. Most of the others are just honest mistakes."

During a comparable period, Project Blue Book received only about an average of 18 reports weekly.

During my almost two-hour interview with the NICAP Director, Major Donald Keyhoe, he emphasized the same point as Richard Hall: "But if they, the Air Force, are going to be completely honest—or whoever sets the policy is honest—then they have also got to stop ridiculing witnesses and coming up with these obviously untrue answers. You can't say on the one hand that you're carrying out a very careful scientific examination of a UFO sighting and then over on the other hand say that these people who observed a UFO are deluded or incompetent or else they're liars. You can't say both."

I was surprised. "You mean, the people in the Air Force do this?"

"Well, just take a case where a pilot reports something or other, and he has witnesses in the cockpit with him—and the sighting may even be confirmed from the ground—and he reports this UFO to the Air Force. Then after a little while, it's written off as a star or something of that kind—when obviously it wasn't."

One of my first questions for Project Blue Book Director Major Quintanilla, when I arrived at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, was: "How about the statements I've heard which claim that the Air Force intimidates anybody reporting a UFO, that your investigators grill and embarrass and ridicule the UFO witnesses—in order to discredit the validity of their observations?"

Major Quintanilla shook his head and answered soberly: "On the contrary. We don't do this sort of thing at all. Actually, the only thing the officers out in the field are doing is collecting the information. They *never* give anybody the third-degree as to whether this was possible or that was possible. They're out there to *collect* an observer's *interpretation* of an event, an experience which he is reporting. And that is *all* our people are assigned to do.

"After the fact, we start checking out the local activity—to see if there's a possible explanation for the sighting as it appeared to the observer. Again, on the contrary, we try to *protect* the observer's good name from the curious and cranks. This is one of the reasons why we do not like to release the names of observers to the news media. We do not like to put people in the position of being harassed by either the press or the curious. However, we *will* re-

lease *all* the information regarding the UFO sighting itself."

This brings us to another accusation against the Air Force made by the NICAP officers: the official policy of tight secrecy about unexplained UFO sightings. Major Keyhoe told me that such a policy was "set at a higher level—I am sure it is set outside of the Air Force."

I asked: "Would you know, or could you even guess, who makes this policy outside of the Air Force?"

"Well, I could guess," the NICAP Director answered. "I know that at one time, back in '53, a meeting of scientists was called in the Pentagon to decide what must be done about UFO sightings. The CIA sat in on this meeting. And I was told by someone who was connected with the official UFO project that the CIA recommended everything be explained away. In effect, the Air Force was told to go underground—that is, put the UFO situation under wraps and try to keep it hidden as much as possible."

"Well, if the CIA were in on it once, they could be in on it again. And since that meeting, two or three times, we at NICAP know that the CIA has checked on certain UFO cases and certain developments. So that could be that. I think that the National Security Council probably has a finger in it. They, the CIA and NSC, are the most likely candidates for UFO policy making."

I also asked Richard Hall about who in Government sets the policy of secrecy for the Air Force. His answer was more conservative. "Well, there's a difference of opinion on that," he said. "Some people associated with NICAP think it must be the National Security Council and therefore the President. Others think the CIA is running the show. And still others think it's entirely within the Department of Defense."

"What's your own personal opinion about this?" I asked.

"I really haven't made up my mind," he answered. "I've heard arguments on all sides. Sometimes I think the President has to know the facts and *must* be fully informed. And then I read and think about it—and I'm not so sure anymore. The whole situation might be so fouled-up within the Air Force that they never have reported on it to the President."

After some inquiries at the Pentagon, I discovered that the CIA did not "sit in" on the meeting of scientists referred to by Major Keyhoe; the CIA *called* the meeting!

The meeting is actually referred to as "The Robertson Panel," since its chairman was H. P. Robertson of the California Institute of Technology. The panel consisted of the chairman and four other scientists, all of great renown in their fields (physics and science education). Not one of them could be accused of being prejudiced for or against either the military or

the UFO problem. In addition to Dr. Robertson, there were Drs. Lloyd V. Berkner, President of Associated Universities, Inc.; Luis W. Alvarez of the University of California; Thornton Page of Johns Hopkins University; and S. A. Goudsmit of Brookhaven National Laboratories. The CIA had four participants at the meeting. There were five Air Force people, including a photo-analyst. The principal Air Force briefing personnel were Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Scientific Consultant on UFOs to the Air Force; Major Dewey Fournet, then UFO Project Monitor in the Pentagon and now (as mentioned) a member of the NICAP Board of Governors; and the late Captain Edward Ruppelt, who was then UFO Project Chief at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

A report resulted from the meeting. It was entitled "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects." It was immediately classified Secret by the CIA.

Major Quintanilla at Project Blue Book has been trying for some time to have the report released to the public. He told me: "There's no reason for that report to be classified today. It was issued on 17 January 1953—14 years ago. It should be automatically downgraded." He finally managed to have a major portion of its text unclassified. But certain portions are still Secret, because only the CIA, as classifying agent, can downgrade the whole or any part of the document. In fact, Major Quintanilla had put in a second request, through official channels, to the CIA to discover the reason why the whole thing could not be unclassified. I was standing in front of his desk when he received a phone call from the Pentagon. He looked up at me and then he shrugged. The reason for the classification—was classified!

Anyway he gave me a Xerox copy of the 23 pages now downgraded and entitled "Comments and Suggestions of UFO Panel." The five scientist-members of the Panel did the actual "shirtsleeve" work on the UFO reports being considered for evaluation. Their recommendations are in sharp contrast to the accusations of NICAP. Here they are:

"That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired.

"We suggest that this aim may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures."

Why this report was ever classified is more mysterious than some of the UFOs. Major Quintanilla guesses that the classification came about to protect the names of CIA personnel who

attended the meeting.

I myself found the people at Project Blue Book to be extremely open and completely unsecretive—even to the point of mentioning when a particular case-file was classified. If the classification was caused by the presence of technical information regarding classified tracking equip-

ment, they merely removed that part of the file and allowed me to read through the greater bulk of it. If the cause of classification was commentary on the psychology of the UFO observer being interviewed, I was permitted to read through the entire file on my promise that I would not quote from that commentary. Natu-

### NEW SCIENTIFIC UFO INVESTIGATION

□ As a result of recommendations by members of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, which in the past has advised the Air Force on such vitally important subjects as the development of supersonic jet aircraft, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and infrared guidance systems, the Air Force is now taking steps to strengthen scientific investigations of the reports it receives on Unidentified Flying Objects.

Although the Advisory Board made its recommendations in March 1966, after a meeting on February 3 of six members (all scientists of Ph. D. calibre) of an Ad Hoc (Special) Committee To Review Project Blue Book, the news of this positive forward step has been slow in reaching the public. The reason was not secrecy, but rather because of the quiet way in which all serious scientists work.

On May 9, 1966, a five-paragraph statement was released to the news media by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. The news release stated that: "The help of more individuals within the scientific community will be sought through contracts calling for prompt, in-depth investigation of selected UFO reports. Air Force officials are now discussing the project informally with university and other scientific leaders to determine their interest."

But it was not until August 14, 1966, that a major newspaper recognized the significance of the Air Force's impartial scientific approach to the UFO problem. (And it is a problem, since the Air Force has been continually and loudly denounced for its "secrecy" and "conspiracy" to keep the "truth" about UFOs from the American public. The denouncers are mainly UFO enthusiasts and their investigating organizations.) In its August 14 Sunday Edition, *The New York Times* featured the new Air Force-UFO approach on its front page. The story was essentially a rewrite of the "Special Report of the USAF Scientific Advisory Board's Ad Hoc Committee To Review Project Blue Book," dated March 1966.

Here are some direct quotes from that "Special Report":

"It is the opinion of the Committee that the present Air Force program dealing with UFO sightings has been well organized, although the resources assigned to it (only one officer, a sergeant and secretary) have been quite limited. In 19 years and more than 10,000 sightings recorded and classified, there appears to be no verified and fully satisfactory evidence of any case that is clearly outside the framework of presently

known science and technology. Nevertheless, there is always the possibility that analysis of new sightings may provide some additions to scientific knowledge of value to the Air Force. . . . Because of this the Committee recommends that the present program be strengthened to provide opportunity for scientific investigation of selected sightings in more detail and depth . . .

"To accomplish this it is recommended that:

"Contracts be negotiated with a few selected universities to provide scientific teams to investigate promptly and in depth certain selected sightings of UFOs. Each team should include at least one psychologist, preferably one interested in clinical psychology, and at least one physical scientist, preferably an astronomer or geophysicist familiar with atmospheric physics. The universities should be chosen to provide good geographical distribution, and should be within convenient distance of a base of the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC).

"One university or one not-for-profit organization should be selected to coordinate the work of the teams mentioned . . . . above, and also to make certain of very close communication and coordination with the Office of Project Blue Book.

"It is thought that perhaps 100 sightings a year might be subjected to this close study, and that possibly an average of 10 man-days might be required per sighting so studied. The information provided by such a program might bring to light new facts of scientific value, and would almost certainly provide a far better basis than we have today for decision on a long-term UFO program.

"The scientific reports on these selected sightings, supplementing the present program of the Project Blue Book office, should . . . . be printed in full and be available on request.

"The reports 'Project Blue Book' should be given wide unsolicited circulation among prominent members of the Congress and other public persons as a further aid to public understanding of the scientific approach being taken by the Air Force in attacking the UFO problem."

The italics are mine, not those of the Air Force, to emphasize that the American public will be informed about the results of these UFO investigations.

At the time the AF Scientific Advisory Board's Special Report was issued, Project Blue Book's staff was as meager as the Report stated. Since then another officer has been added.—L. M.

rally, I intend to stand firmly by that promise. I am merely stating these examples as an indication that I found neither secrecy nor red tape at Project Blue Book. The same openness was evident in the Pentagon's Blue Book monitoring office.

Yet when I asked Major Keyhoe for his opinion of Project Blue Book headquarters, he told me: "It's merely like a little reception room, that's all. It's like a reception room where you have a clerk who forwards all the important information to some larger office—which isn't visible.

"These people at Blue Book merely collect the information and record it. If possible, the head of the project—that's Quintanilla now—tries to explain it away. And that's been their job. Instead of trying to delve into it, they try to brush it off.

"Actually, the thing that set off the present explain-away debunking program was a Top Secret paper that is still classified. It was called an 'Estimate of the Situation' by the Air Force UFO Project—and the estimate was that the UFOs are extra-terrestrial, that they come from other planets. And a lot of scientists who were then working on the problem concurred in this estimate, along with a number of intelligence officers on the project. The Estimate was forwarded to the Pentagon and it finally went up to General Vandenberg, who was then Chief of Staff of the Air Force—and he knocked it down. He said: 'You can't prove this. And you're going to raise a lot of questions here that you can't answer. If this is true, where are they (the UFOs) from, what do they want, what are they like?' And so forth. So he said: 'I don't want to hear any more about this.' That was the beginning of Air Force debunking of the UFOs.

"Yet I am sure, from all the evidence since, that this policy now comes from a much higher level: it's not just from the Chief-of-Staff level anymore."

According to Major Keyhoe, the existence of a Top Secret Estimate of the Situation has been both denied and admitted by the Air Force. I myself could not find anybody at the Pentagon or at Project Blue Book headquarters who knew much about the existence or non-existence of such a document. This, of course, is no indication that it does not, in fact, exist.

One thing appeared certain to me: the Air Force would be delighted to have tangible proof that the UFOs are real. Colonel George Freeman, who monitors Project Blue Book from the Pentagon, told me: "Fame and fortune await the man who can bring us a 'flying saucer.' We'd be tickled to death to see one!"

And when I asked Major Quintanilla: "How would you react if a real spaceship of unknown origin were sighted coming toward the Earth from a planet orbiting about another star?", he answered: "It certainly wouldn't shake me up. In fact, I would welcome such an event." After

a pause, he elaborated thus: "I *would* like to see it happen. And I think that the person who blew the whistle on it, so to speak, would be quite famous and fortunate. I don't think he would ever have to worry about making a living again. He would certainly save the U.S. Air Force many billions of dollars in research and development costs. The civilian space agency, NASA, would also profit tremendously if they could technically examine a real UFO from outer space.

"If such an event ever were to take place, I am sure that the astronomers and space-tracking people would know about it weeks ahead of time. And I think our Government would treat such visitors from outer space with the same royal welcome that we accord to heads of state from other governments here on Earth. Why should they from interstellar space be treated any differently—especially if they are not hostile in their intent? And this is something we should certainly know in advance as well."

Returning to the disputed question of who makes UFO policy for the Air Force, here is Major Quintanilla's answer: "There is no hierarchy in the Pentagon or in Washington or in any place else that I know of that directs policy, or makes our policy on UFOs. This policy has been handed down through my predecessors—from all the way back to the inauguration of our UFO project. We're still working under the same ground-rules—those under which my predecessors worked, back from 1947 on up to today. The accusation, I think—in fact, I *know*—is false.

"Besides, I never talked with anybody in the Pentagon who was making policy regarding UFOs. And I've given a number of briefings on UFOs in the Pentagon, and people there ask the same questions as anybody else would—the same questions you're asking me now."

"If this is true, why isn't it more widely publicized?" I asked. "The accusation is widely publicized. Why not the answer to it?"

"Well, I don't really know the answer to that," said Major Quintanilla. "But people like you and your magazine, who are trying to be really objective, can certainly help publicize the true answer by telling the public that this accusation is not true. It's simply not so."

"Anything else you would like to say about this?"

"Well, I've read it a number of times and I've heard it a number of times—that this project office here at Wright-Patterson doesn't make UFO policy. Well, it doesn't make policy because the policy's been the same for the past 19 years. There is certainly no inner group or inner circle or a hierarchy in the Pentagon that's making policy on this particular project—because the policy is set down by Air Force Regulation 200-2. It's been the same way for years and years and years."

"Then you mean to say that Project Blue

Book, the whole UFO program, is strictly Air Force and that the CIA, the National Security Council or the White House have *nothing* to do with it?"

The Major was emphatic: "That is correct."

He added: "This is strictly an Air Force project. The other services might report a UFO to the Air Force through their communications channels, but we're the only ones that are doing any analysis and evaluation of the situation on an official level."

"In fact, you might even say that this Government, the United States Government, is the *only* government in the world that has an office specifically set aside to study the UFO phenomena."

**This statement conflicted** strongly with a statement given to me by NICAP's Richard Hall. I had asked Hall: "Do any other governments in the world have a set-up with their Air Forces like Project Blue Book?" He answered: "Yes, there are many. One in particular that we have an exchange agreement with is the Argentine Government. There the Navy is in charge. England has had a UFO program which was kept under wraps for many years until it was exposed in a humorous manner by a guy who grew a handlebar mustache and bluffed his way into the headquarters and found a big map on the wall with pins in it showing the locations of UFO sightings—this was in 1957. The British policy statements on UFOs are almost an exact duplicate of our own—kind of fishy. In Australia, where the Air Force is in charge, there is a similar situation. They sort of parrot our position too. But there are governments, particularly in South America, which treat UFOs a lot more openly. Brazil, for instance, set up a UFO commission of military and scientific men."

I told Richard Hall that S&M would be interested in contacting these South American governments and asked him if he would give me a list of names and addresses of those responsible for official UFO evaluations. He agreed, but could not find the correspondence in his files. He suggested that I approach the military attaches of the various embassies in Washington. But he added a warning that some of them might not be very cooperative. A few of them had brushed off NICAP queries in the past.

**So when Major Quintanilla** told me that the United States was the only government on Earth officially studying UFOs, I asked him how he knew this. "I've contacted some of our air attachés assigned duty with different foreign governments, asking who my counterparts were, and I've received negative answers from all of them."

"Just off the cuff, what governments did you query?"

"Great Britain, West Germany, France and Argentina—to name a few."

"But the NICAP people told me that particularly Argentina, Chilean and Brazilian Governments had official UFO projects in operation."

"Not so far as I know," he told me. "Their projects on UFOs have no official government sanction. What I mean is, they have no official Project Blue Book-type organization to collect, collate, analyze and evaluate UFO reports. As I say, as far as I know, no other nation is officially doing a job similar to ours."

"In other words, the people at NICAP are probably corresponding with individuals in those countries?"

"Yes," answered Major Quintanilla.

**No official from the Washington** headquarters of NICAP has ever visited Project Blue Book. According to Major Quintanilla and his Pentagon colleagues, NICAP people are welcome to visit the project office at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base with the same courtesy extended to them as is normally extended to bonafide members of the press and valid scientists engaged in UFO research. However, an objective motive for the visit is required by the Air Force. For this reason, Major Donald Keyhoe was turned down in his request for a visit—after that request had originally been granted. Here are excerpts from the NICAP Director's follow-up letter to the Secretary of the Air Force, then the Honorable Eugene Zuckert.

Dated "September 29, 1964," the letter begins: "We have been informed by Major (now Lt. Colonel) Maston M. Jacks, UFO Project Officer in the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, that officials of our committee (NICAP) will be permitted to visit the UFO Project office at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, for the purpose of examining any or all UFO report files and for interviews with the Project chief covering these cases and general information regarding the Air Force investigation."

"About three months ago, Major Jacks was sent a copy of "The UFO Evidence," a report on NICAP's seven-year investigation, with documented evidence which we believe proves the reality of UFOs, and also constitutes proof of censorship and withholding of UFO information (by the Air Force) . . .

"Since the question of UFO censorship is an integral part of the situation, one which we are sure the Air Force would like to clear up, we assume that the Project chief or other designated spokesman will be instructed to discuss this phase of the situation, such as the interpretation of AF Regulation 200-2, UFO cases in which the evidence appears contradictory or contrary to official conclusions, and other evidence in the NICAP seven-year report."

"In return for such an unrestricted discussion of the entire UFO situation, tape-recorded by NICAP—including tape-recording of any UFO reports selected or portions of such reports—we would agree to inform Congress of any NICAP cases or claims which are proved to be factually incorrect. We would also report the results of the discussions to Congressional leaders and chairmen and members of appropriate committees, so

they could judge whether or not further Congressional action was necessary.

"If the conditions outlined are agreeable to the Air Force (subject to any changes the Board of Governors may make, but which we will meantime inform you) we shall be glad to work out a mutually convenient meeting time. The NICAP party would include four to five persons: the NICAP director, Acting Director R. H. Hall, probably two and perhaps three other members—technical and scientific advisers . . . We would be glad, under such conditions, to help educate the public and correct the present misconceptions."

The Air Force answer to Major Keyhoe's letter said, in part: "As you know, Air Force records relating to its investigations of unidentified flying objects reported to it have always been and are now open to bonafide scientific researchers or representatives of recognized news media. However, your proposal states certain conditions under which the visit must be conducted in order to satisfy your organization. These conditions are unacceptable to the Air Force since they are, in effect, allegations that Air Force reports concerning unidentified flying objects reported to it are contrary to fact and that the Air Force withholds vital information relative to the nature of these objects. Such allegations are false.

"It appears that a visit under the conditions you have proposed would draw additional attention to the subject of unidentified flying objects out of proportion to their importance. This would serve no useful purpose."

What is the importance of UFOs to the U.S. Air Force? I asked Major Quintanilla, who answered: "The major mission of our project is to determine if the phenomena, as reported to the Air Force, represent some serious threat to the security of the country. This we try to determine—and of course we have the sensors to do it with—and this is our main purpose."

"In other words," I continued, "you're not threat, we try to determine what the stimulus trying to prove—or disprove—whether these unidentified objects, whatever they may be, are extra-terrestrial, terrestrial or anything else—except that they may be a threat. Right?"

"Well, once we determine that they're not a was that caused the observer to report the phenomenon to the Air Force as an Unidentified Flying Object. This comes after the fact of checking out your sensors around the world to see if the UFO as reported was indeed a threat." He paused for emphasis. "We have found that at no time have UFOs been a threat to the security of this country."

"What would indicate a threat? How would you determine a threat? Give me some examples."

"All right. If a foreign power were trying to interdict (render helpless) our defenses, that would certainly constitute a threat. If anybody were trying to sneak in through our electronic

sensors in the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, this would certainly indicate a threat. We do have sensors that ring this country that would indicate—long before a human being could observe these attempts—that this is a possibility of a threat."

"You mean that the North American Air Defense Command would recognize a threat almost immediately?"

"Oh, yes. NORAD certainly has the equipment, and they're on duty 24 hours a day, every day of the year. This is why they're in business."

"But suppose some unknown vehicle came in from a thousand miles out in space, that it came straight in—couldn't it evade the detection systems, which are more localized?"

"No. The UFO still would be detected. We have space-tracking systems throughout the world, not only in this country. They are always looking right up in the sky, 24 hours a day as I said. And they can tell exactly what's up there, who put it up there and what it's doing up there."

"So you claim it is *definitely* true that no UFO has ever been a threat to our security?"

"That's right. Not only do we check our military sensors to see if a UFO as reported had been picked up, but we also check the civilian sensors of the Federal Aviation Agency."

"Then what is your personal opinion of the whole UFO situation?"

"I've looked at many, many records of UFO sightings—probably thousands of them—from our case files. And there isn't anything—there in the files—which would indicate that this planet has been visited by extra-terrestrial vehicles from any other celestial body. None whatsoever. Yet there are those amongst us who believe that this has happened quite often. Frankly, as I've said before, I would welcome such a visit."

NICAP, of course, holds an exactly opposite viewpoint. During an interview with a radio news commentator on November 6, 1957, the NICAP Director stated emphatically that: "We have absolute proof that the Air Force knows that these objects are interplanetary and we believe the secrecy is dangerous because the Russians could at any time claim these are secret weapons . . . The Air Force has evidence that these objects (UFOs) are using an artificial gravity, which means that they can operate at any speed in our atmosphere. They (the Air Force) are trying to duplicate this method of propulsion and of course that is one reason for the secrecy."

Major Keyhoe's attitude has not changed since that time. He told me he is on the record that the UFOs are extra-terrestrial machines guided by intelligent beings watching the Earth people with care.

NICAP is convinced of this. The Air Force is unconvinced. Both appear to be extremely sincere in their viewpoints. What are they doing  
(Continued on page 76)

version leaves me cold. Maybe after the Chrysler folks have impressed those nosy Senate guys in their star chamber hearings that they have the most limp-wristed horsepower options in the sporty-car group, they'll come out with a high-performance version. That sort of thing has happened before.

Well, Boss, that's about it. The Cuda has the looks and the suspension and the transmission—but not quite the muscle—to take the Mustang. Forget about the Camaro. I've gotta go now. I promised Geri and Laura that I'd take them up to Canada this afternoon to sip some of that lovely ale. Don't forget to send money. Best regards to the mob and our favorite waitress down at Frey's.

—JOE GUTTS

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## For the Stranded Motorist

*(Continued from page 50)*

walkie-talkie (stored in the glove compartment) operable on Channel 9, or a higher-powered CB radio equipped with crystals for Channel 9. Ultimate: a 23-channel CB radio. The walkie-talkie with about 1000-ft. minimum range can be bought for as little as \$5.88 (every car should have an extra one for use as a spare). The basic, permanently installed CB radio, with a 5- to 25-mile range, will cost from \$49.95 to \$129.95, plus \$15 for installation and from \$4 to \$30 for an antenna. And the total-capability 23-channel CB radio will cost from \$149.95 to \$350 plus antenna and antenna installation.

So, for less than \$10 you can have a walkie-talkie. For more money you can get a better one. For \$50 you can get a basic H.E.L.P. radio. But by investing from \$125 to \$250 for a multi-channel CB radio (including antenna and installation) you can have a mobile communications facility of inestimable value in terms of convenience and safety. ■

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## What We're Doing about UFOs

*(Continued from page 67)*

about the UFOs? The Air Force side of the question has already been answered by Major Quintanilla. The NICAP side consists of gathering as much good data as possible from UFO sightings, consulting technical people such as electrical engineers and scientists in various fields to get an opinion on the data and, finally, trying to puzzle out the common denominators among all

UFO sightings. This is no easy task, as S&M readers must know if they glance through the Complete UFO Directory, which began in the last issue and continues through this and the next issue. The variety of shapes, even among the most reliable UFO sightings, is impressive—and enigmatic. If we are being watched by visitors from another planet, perhaps from another solar system, why would they design and build such a vast variety of spacecraft?

The answer, I confess, must be left to the reader. ■

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## Complete Directory of UFOs

*(Continued from page 71)*

the area at the time of the sighting and the movement of the UFOs was too slow to be anything conventionally known as aircraft. If the objects were actually the running lights of a helicopter, the 'copter would have had to be hovering with a slow drift over a period of two hours, which is unlikely. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** September 10, 1960, between 9:50 and 11:00 p.m. PDT/Ridgecrest, California.

**DURATION:** Object was observed intermittently four times during an hour and 10 minutes; each sighting lasted from one to two seconds.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Four.

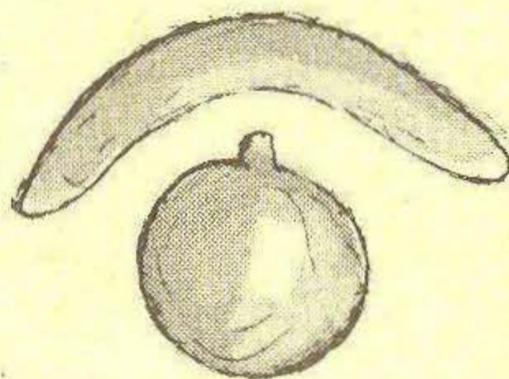
**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** A man, his wife and two children aged 12 and 14 years.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Not given.

**SHAPE:** The man saw the UFO as boomerang-shaped; his wife and children saw it as a disc with a pod in front.

**DIMENSIONS:** Two to three times the size of a Piper Cub airplane.



**COLOR:** Luminous light gray.

**SOUND:** Whirring or swishing.

**ALTITUDE:** Just under 6000 feet when it disappeared; much lower during first three sightings.

**SPEED:** Must have been fast because the UFO stayed in view for only one or two seconds per sighting.

**TACTICS:** On two observations the object was heading from north to south; on one observation it headed from south to north; on another observation it headed from east to west.

**COMMENT:** During one sighting the UFO appeared to be only 600 feet away from the observers. There were no sounds of an engine, only a whirring or swishing noise as the UFO accelerated. It carried no running lights. ■

*(Editor's Note: This Directory will be concluded in the February issue of S&M.)*

# COMPLETE DIRECTORY

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF UNEXPLAINED SIGHTINGS FROM

## BY LLOYD MALLAN

□ Editor's Note: This is the second part of Lloyd Mallan's unique "Complete Directory of UFO's" consisting of reports of sightings of Unidentified Flying Objects selected from the files of the U.S. Air Force. Almost 700 sightings in those files are labeled as "Unidentified." But the vast majority of these could probably be identified as natural phenomena (stars, planets, meteors, reflected moonlight, etc.) or as man-made objects (jet planes, balloons, ceilometers, etc.) had the observer been able to furnish more concrete information and graphic details.

The UFO sightings included here are classified as "Good Unknowns," in that sufficient details (and, in most cases, rough drawings) were supplied by the observer, but the object could not be identified as natural or man-made phenomena.

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** Spring 1966 (exact date not given) at about 5:00 a.m. local time/along a highway for 85 miles from Atwater, Ohio, to Freedom, Pennsylvania.

**DURATION:** 50 minutes.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two, plus eight others later.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Deputies to the county sheriff.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

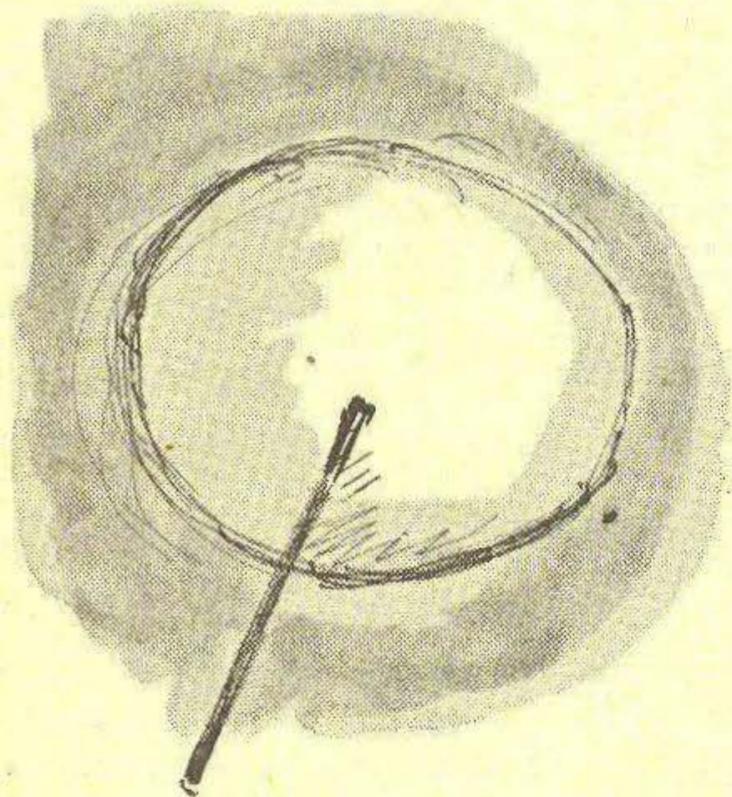
**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Fair to good.

**SHAPE:** Circular with antenna projecting below.

**DIMENSIONS:** 30 to 40 feet in diameter.

**COLOR:** Dazzlingly bright.

**SOUND:** Not given.



**ALTITUDE:** About 1,000 feet.

**SPEED:** 80 to 100 miles an hour.

**TACTICS:** The object moved straight along over the highway, flying just fast enough to stay ahead of the police car chasing it; after about 25 minutes it slowed down, allowed the car to catch up and hovered for awhile above the car; then it was off again, ahead of the car; when it moved too far ahead, it hovered and appeared to wait for the car to catch up with it once more.

**COMMENT:** Several other persons, including three police officers, also sighted the UFO enroute and tried to chase it but gave up early. Ohio State Patrolmen chased it for a short while, as well. The Air Force Troop Carrier Wing and Air Defense unit at the Greater Pittsburgh Airport had no knowledge of the UFO, since it had not shown on the military or civilian radarscopes. However, Deputy Sheriff Robert Wilson, who was in radio communication with the two deputies chasing the object into Pennsylvania, claimed that seven jet aircraft (presumably Air Defense Command aircraft) had been "scrambled" from Cleveland to investigate the UFO. This report has not been verified. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** September 3, 1965, (hour not given)/Exeter, New Hampshire.

**DURATION:** Not given.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** One.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Unknown.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** Two.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Unknown.

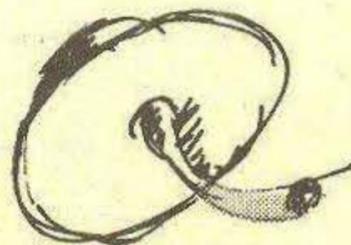
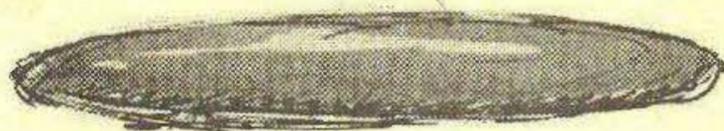
**SHAPE:** Cigar-shaped "mother ship" and a smaller saucer-shape.

**DIMENSIONS:** Not given.

**COLOR:** Not given.

**SOUND:** Not given.

**ALTITUDE:** "High in the sky."



**SPEED:** Not given.

**TACTICS:** Small saucer dropped out of larger cigar-shaped UFO and came down to hover above an electrical power line; the saucer extended a thin tube that touched the power line.

**COMMENT:** This rather incomplete report seemed interesting enough to include, although most details are lacking. It was part of a "roundup" newspaper story by Mort Young of the *N.Y. Journal-American*.

### "PROJECT BLUEBOOK"

can, who was trying to demonstrate that some UFOs derive their power from power sources on Earth. He quoted four other cases on this theme, all equally lacking in detail. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** March 14, 1965 at about 1:30 a.m. EST/the Everglades, Florida.

**DURATION:** Not given.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** One.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Professional dog-trainer.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Character, integrity unquestioned; observational acuteness indeterminable.

**SHAPE:** Circular with rounded dome about 25 feet high; 10 feet of lower portion contained four rows of brightly lighted windows.

**DIMENSIONS:** 75 to 100 feet in diameter.

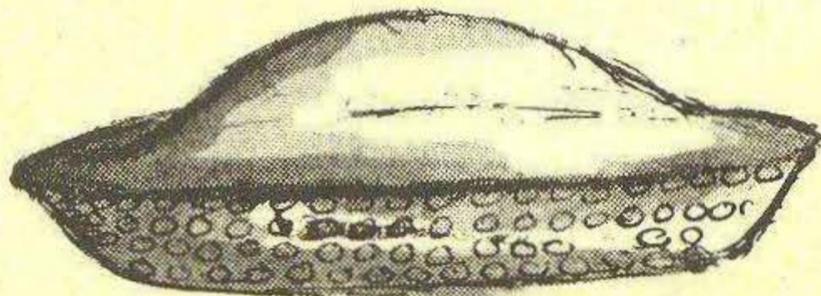
**COLOR:** Shiny in metallic manner.

**SOUND:** Not given.

**ALTITUDE:** Either settling onto swampland or hovering just above it.

**SPEED:** Not given.

**TACTICS:** (See ALTITUDE) Also, the observer, thinking the object was an experimental aircraft, walked toward it. As he approached, some unknown force struck him to the ground. When he regained consciousness, the object had disappeared, and he had a wound that required medical attention.



**COMMENT:** Similar UFO was sighted approximately two months later, just past midnight local time on May 24th, 1965, by three persons who were guests at the Retreat Hotel in the Eton Range 40-odd miles from Mackay, Australia. One of the observers was an experienced airline pilot, J. W. Tilse, who worked for Trans-Australia Airlines. The other two included an engineer and a World War II veteran. Duration of the sighting was more than 30 minutes. The UFO was motionless for a half-hour and then began to rise slowly. It took off horizontally with rapid acceleration. Pilot Tilse described the UFO as follows: "It had a bank of spotlights, twenty or thirty of them, below a circular platform. It was solid—metallic-looking—and was about thirty feet or more in diameter . . . As it came up over the treetops we could see beneath it in the glare of its lights three massive legs—which appeared to be tripod-type landing gear. Each leg had a light on it . . ." Except for the diameter and landing gear,

this UFO closely follows the description given of the one sighted in the Florida Everglades. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** October 3, 1958, at 3:20 a.m. local time/just outside the railroad crossroad settlement of Wasco, Indiana.

**DURATION:** Not given precisely, but it was an extended period.

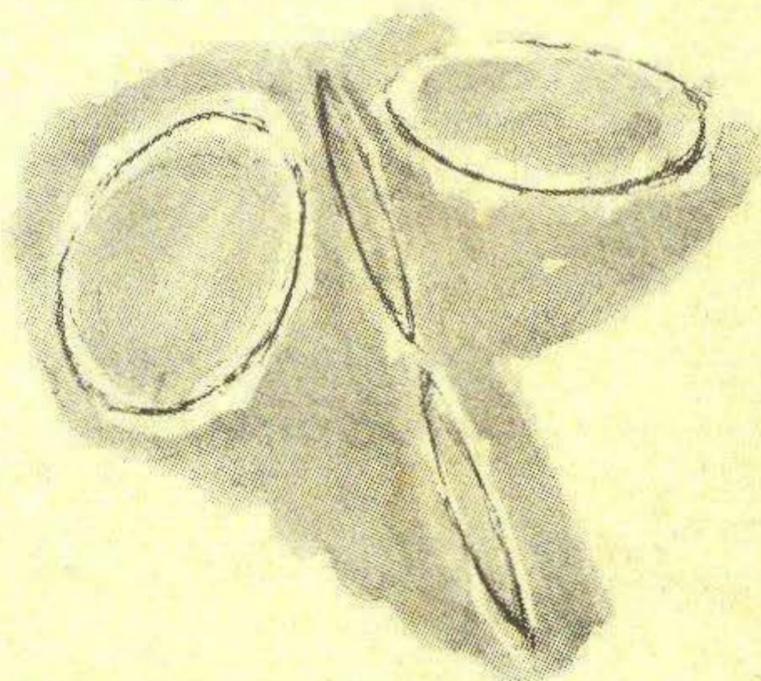
**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Five.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Crew members of a freight train owned by the Monon Railroad; they were respectively engineer, fireman, brakeman, conductor and flagman.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** Four.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Not given, but probably good.

**SHAPE:** "Four big soft white lights," according to Cecil Bridge, fireman.



**DIMENSIONS:** About 40 feet in diameter.

**COLOR:** White fluorescent glow, with fuzzy light around edges.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** Just above treetops and lower.

**SPEED:** 40 to 50 miles an hour.

**TACTICS:** Maneuvered back and forth over the freight train in various formations.

**COMMENT:** Brightness of these objects increased with their speed: as they slowed down their glow dimmed and changed color to a yellowish orange at minimum speed. Another odd characteristic of these UFOs was that regardless of their speed, they individually grew brighter and dimmer in a patterned sequence. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** June 25, 1964, exact time not given/on a highway near Ely, Nevada.

**DURATION:** Not given.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Ranchers.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Questionable.

**SHAPE:** Spinning top with pyramidal sides and two-foot-long pedestal at point of "top."

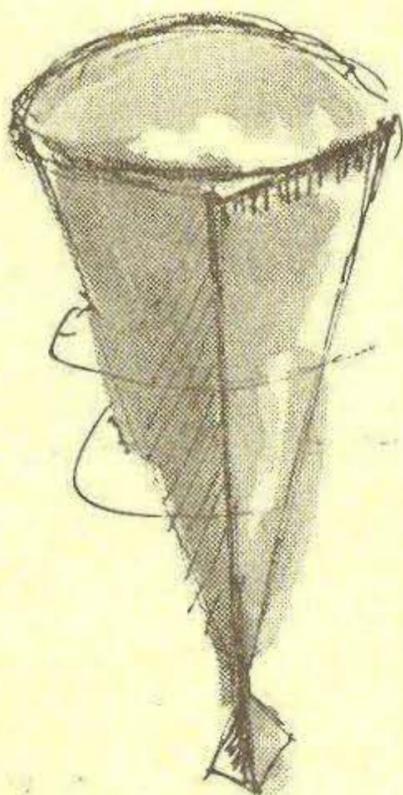
**DIMENSIONS:** About the size of a Jeep.

**COLOR:** Similar to a shiny plastic.

**SOUND:** Loud hum accompanied takeoff.

**ALTITUDE:** Rested on highway, then rose 10 feet in air and landed again. Then took off to an altitude not given and went into horizontal flight.

**SPEED:** Slow and then rapid, according to the observers.



**TACTICS:** (See ALTITUDE.)

**COMMENT:** A similar UFO was sighted less than a week later on a highway in South Carolina by a business executive. At approximately 1 a.m. in the morning of June 30, 1964, Mr. B. E. Parham, District Manager of Family Record Plan, Inc., noticed a bright object coming straight toward him. "Suddenly everything lit up around me," he said later. "I thought I was gone—I thought it was a meteor that was going to hit me!" But it made a right-angle turn upward and flew high above his car. As he described it: "The thing looked like an inverted top with sides about six feet long. There were little holes underneath it and it seemed to be propelled by yellow flames of some sort." ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** June 18 and July 2, 3, 1965, (only time given was for July 3 sighting at 7:40 p.m. local time)/South Pole encampments of the British, Argentine and Chilean Governments.

**DURATION:** 8-10 minutes (British), 20 minutes (Argentine and Chilean.)

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** 19 for the first Argentine sighting, number of observers not given for British, Chilean and second Argentine sightings.

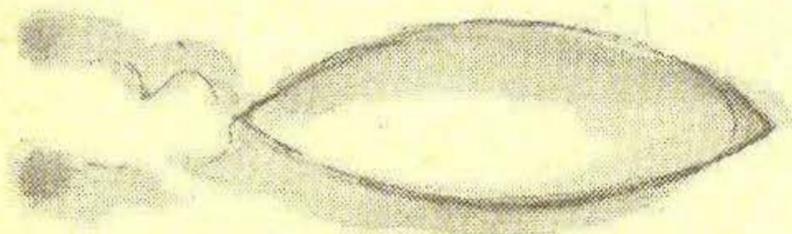
**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Scientific and military personnel, photographers and at least one meteorologist.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Good.

**SHAPE:** Like a gigantic double-convex lens, extremely brilliant but solid.

**DIMENSIONS:** Not given, probably indeterminable because of object's great distance from the observers.



**COLOR:** Mostly red and green, changing once in a while to yellow, orange, blue and white.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** 45° above horizon at estimated distance of about six to nine miles.

**SPEED:** Extremely fast.

**TACTICS:** Zig-zag trajectory, changed speeds and directions often, once hovered motionless at an altitude of about three miles for about 15 minutes, another time stopped suddenly from high speed to hover motionless for 20 minutes.

**COMMENT:** The Chilean Antarctic Commander, Mario Barrera, reported the sighting to Air Force communications headquarters in Santiago with this opinion: "I do not believe this could be an aircraft of terrestrial manufacture. As an officer of the Chilean Air Force, my knowledge of man-made machines gives me absolute certainty that nothing similar exists on Earth in shape, velocity or mobility in space." ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** July 19, 1952, at midnight local time/tobacco plantation somewhere in Southern United States: exact place not given in report.

**DURATION:** 3 to 4 minutes.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Part-time tobacco farmer and a hired hand.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** Two.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Unknown.

**SHAPE:** Cigar-shape (psychological influence of observers' profession?)

**DIMENSIONS:** Not given.

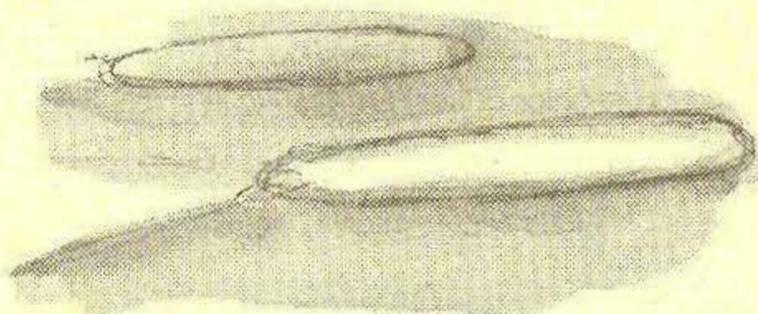
**COLOR:** Transparent, illuminated from inside.

**SOUND:** Not given.

**ALTITUDE:** Not given.

**SPEED:** Not given.

**TACTICS:** One object hovered while the other moved



to the east and came back, at which time both ascended until out of sight.

**COMMENT:** Both objects showed an exhaust trail at one end. Neither had wings, tail fins or projections of any kind. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** July 24, 1948, at 3:40 a.m./exact locale not given, but event as reported occurred aboard a DC-3 airplane in flight.

**DURATION:** about 10 seconds.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Three.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Pilot, Co-Pilot and a passenger.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Unknown.

**SHAPE:** Cigar- or dirigible-shaped with two rows of lighted windows.

**DIMENSIONS:** Not given.

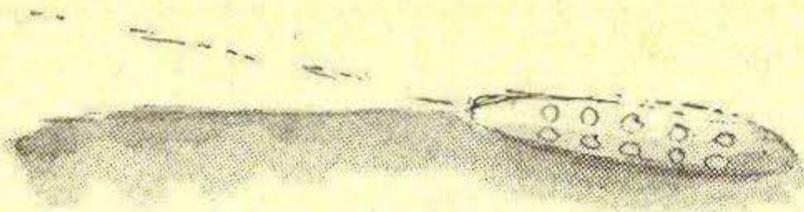
**COLOR:** Not given.

**SOUND:** Not given.

**ALTITUDE:** Not given.

**SPEED:** Extremely fast.

**TACTICS:** Flew straight toward the DC-3 airplane, then swerved upward and to the right into a steep climb.



COMMENT: One passenger was able to catch a flash of light as the object passed above the airplane. It appeared to be powered by rocket or jet engines shooting a trail of fire some 50 feet to its rear. The object had no wings or protrusions of any kind. ■

TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING: March 20, 1950, at 9:26 p.m./about 15 miles north of a "medium-sized city," according to the report, which gave no other information on locale.

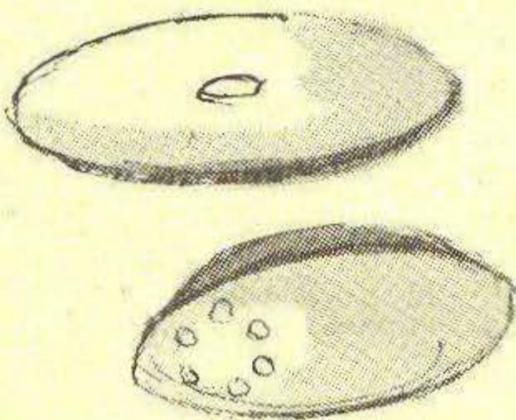
DURATION: 25 to 35 seconds.

NUMBER OF OBSERVERS: Two.

TYPE OF OBSERVER: A captain in the U.S. Air Force Reserve and a commercial airlines captain.

NUMBER OF OBJECTS: One.

OBSERVER RELIABILITY: Good.



SHAPE: Circular, about 100 feet in diameter, with a vertical height considerably less than the diameter, causing the object to appear as a disc. On its underside there appeared to be from nine to 12 portholes of oval or circular shape arranged in a circle about three-fourths of the distance from the center to the outer edge of the object. A soft purple light similar to the color of aircraft fluorescent lights came through the portholes.

DIMENSIONS: (See SHAPE.)

COLOR: Not given.

SOUND: Not given.

ALTITUDE: About 1,000 feet higher than the airplane.

SPEED: In excess of 1000 miles an hour.

TACTICS: Approached the airplane from the south on a northern heading and passed in front of the airplane at about a half-mile distance before it went out of sight to the right.

COMMENT: Exactly at center in the top of this UFO was a light blinking an estimated three flashes per second, so brilliant that it would have been impossible to look at it continuously if it had not been blinking. The UFO was traveling in a straight line without spinning. ■

TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING: August 25, 1952, at 5:35 a.m./locale not given in report, except that object was stated to be 100 yards off a highway.

DURATION: Not given.

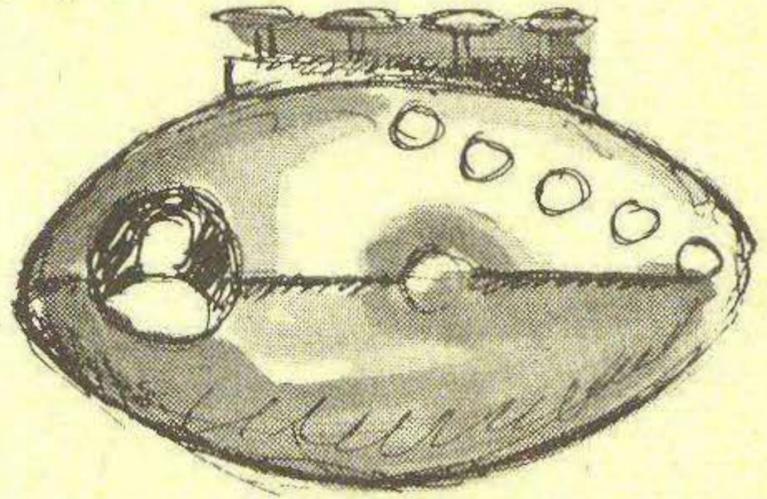
NUMBER OF OBSERVERS: One.

TYPE OF OBSERVER: Musician who worked for a radio station.

NUMBER OF OBJECTS: One.

OBSERVER RELIABILITY: "Reliability of the observer was considered good," said the U.S. Air Force report.

SHAPE: Like two oval meat platters placed together, with a line of windows extending from top of the midsection to rear edge of the object; directly above it, mounted on a long bracket, were a series of small closely spaced propellers rotating horizontally at high speed.



DIMENSIONS: 75 feet long, 45 feet wide and 15 feet thick.

COLOR: Dull aluminum.

SOUND: Deep throbbing sound while hovering; a wild whirring sound when ascending, similar to "a large covey of quail starting to fly at one time," according to the observer.

ALTITUDE: Hovered about 10 feet above a field, then rose vertically through broken clouds until it was out of sight.

SPEED: Not given.

COMMENT: The apparently metallic skin of the UFO was smooth. A medium-blue light shone continuously through the one window in the front section. Through this window were visible the head and shoulders of one man, sitting motionless, facing the forward edge of the UFO. ■

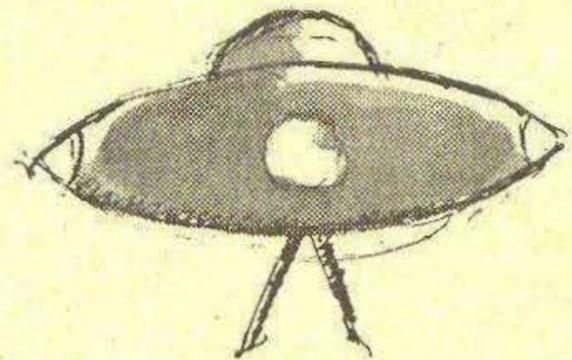
TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING: March 20, 1966, at 8 p.m. local time/in a swamp 12 miles northwest of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

DURATION: Not given.

NUMBER OF OBSERVERS: Two, plus 50 others who later saw colored lights—phenomena that resembled phosphorescent marsh gas.

TYPE OF OBSERVER: Farmer and his son.

NUMBER OF OBJECTS: One.



OBSERVER RELIABILITY: Integrity unquestioned; observational acuteness unknown.

SHAPE: Like a football with a dome on top and two whip antennas extending from bottom, the UFO also had three lights—one in the center and one at each end.

DIMENSIONS: About the length of an average automobile.

COLOR: Reports were contradictory; United Press International quoted Observer-Farmer Frank Mannor as saying the UFO was "grayish yellow" and *Life Magazine* quoted him as describing it a "grayish or bluish brown."

SOUND: None.

ALTITUDE: Hovering eight feet off the swamp sur-  
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face in mist: as *Life* quoted Mr. Mannor, it was: "Like a man in a boat on a misty lake in the morning—you can see the man but can't quite make out the boat."

**SPEED:** Not given.

**TACTICS:** Hovered with its lights on, turned "blood red," then lights went out and it disappeared.

**COMMENT:** The lights were pulsating, but in two different reports (*Life* and UPI) their color was contradicted by Mr. Mannor. In the wire-service report he was quoted as describing the two end lights as being blue and white. In the magazine report he said these same lights were green and white. The large central light was not identified by color, although according to Mr. Mannor, "each of them (the lights) looked like they had a little halo around it." Surface of the UFO was described as "quilted" or pitted "like coral rock." ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** October 2, 1958 at 5:29 p.m. EDT/Delaware Water Gap, not far from Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

**DURATION:** Total of 30 seconds (15 seconds from inside a car, 15 seconds outside).

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two.

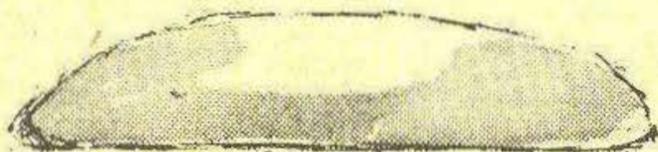
**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Businessman and his wife.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Sincere.

**SHAPE:** First looked like a puff of smoke, then like a kite in a high wind and finally, in the observers' own words, "like a pickle with a flat bottom."

**DIMENSIONS:** "It appeared enormous," said one observer.



**COLOR:** Dull gray.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** From 10° to seven degrees above the horizon.

**SPEED:** Not given.

**TACTICS:** "Very odd motions," according to one observer; the object was at first quite "diaphanous" in appearance and then went "from almost total diaphany (sic!) to complete solidity," in the words of the male observer; the extreme change in appearance was a pulsating situation: the object changed back and forth from something barely sensed to something solid at the rate of "about three flashes per second"; finally, the object rose, "obviously tilted away from us with a flash from the sun on an edge, became a hair line and disappeared, apparently straight away from us into the stratus clouds beyond," recounted the male observer.

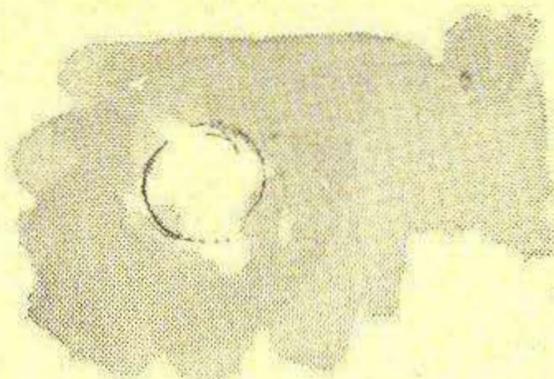
**COMMENT:** Although the object was overall a dull gray in color, when it "flashed" from a hazy smoke-like shape to a solid shape, the solid form went absolutely black momentarily. The sighting was made at dusk. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** October 1959 (observer forgot exact day) at 9:15 p.m. local time/Telephone Ridge, 40 miles east of Enterprise, Oregon.

**DURATION:** About 45 minutes.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Four.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Manager of a department store (college-educated), his wife, a rancher and his wife.



**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Good, in terms of details; no good, in terms of dates.

**SHAPE:** A large shapeless light.

**DIMENSIONS:** About the size of an automobile headlight.

**COLOR:** Bright and clean as a carbon-arc light, according to one observer.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** About 35° above the horizon.

**SPEED:** At first very slow, then terrific.

**TACTICS:** The light appeared in the sky about 10 miles away from the observers and moved toward them over an open meadow; it stopped approximately two or three miles away from them, having taken 15 minutes to reach this point, and remained stationary for a half-hour, after which it shot straight up into the sky, passing through a broken cloud layer; as it passed through the layer, it illuminated the bottom of the clouds with "a large reflection flare" and vanished.

**COMMENT:** Observers were on a camping trip in the mountains to hunt wild game and had pitched their tents on a plateau about 5000 feet above sea level. They tried to observe the UFO more closely through their telescopic rifle sights, but could determine no shape of any kind surrounding the light. As the department store manager later stated: "At no time did we ever see anything but the bright light. We could not see anything around the edge nor a shape, nor anything that the light came from." Since they were isolated high in a wild mountain area, the light could hardly have been a reflection from any civilized source, such as a huge spotlight in the distance. The observed UFO was also pulsing slightly. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** May 30, 1958 between 9:20 and 9:30 p.m. Moscow time (Greenwich plus three hours) a lonely airport outside of Uralsk in Southern Russia.

**DURATION:** 10 minutes.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two Americans and about 30 Russians.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** One American was a professional science writer and amateur astronomer; other American was his wife, a photographer; identification of the Russian men and women were generally unknown, except for the Americans' Intourist interpreter, an English Major from Moscow University.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.



**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Excellent for the Americans; unknown for the Russians.

**SHAPE:** A disembodied light.

**DIMENSIONS:** Like a star of the second magnitude, increasing to the size of an airplane's nose light.

**COLOR:** Almost the same as the Red Giant stars, such as Betelgeuse, Aldebaran or Arcturus; but as it approached, its color changed to that of an airplane's nose light as seen through a haze; it became a yellowish orange.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** At first it appeared to be at about 1000 feet, then it rose to about 35° above the horizon and then to about 85° or 88°, or almost overhead at a great altitude.

**SPEED:** About 150 knots (roughly, 173 miles) an hour at first, then it speeded up to 400 mph and then stopped and moved more slowly, maybe 30 to 50 mph.

**TACTICS:** The UFO came out of the North, very bright in the sky, and flew down one side of the small airfield exactly like a jet fighter-trainer making a landing pattern; it came up from under the constellation Cassiopeia, made the start of a pattern to the south edge of the airfield—and stopped; it remained absolutely motionless for a few minutes, then made a right-angle turn to the east for about 150 yards and stopped again; after several minutes, it began to get smaller and smaller (or so was its appearance) until it was a pinpoint of light among the many stars; here, the American observers realized they were looking almost straight up into the sky overhead; apparently the UFO had risen in a straight line from its motionless position; it had seemed also to be rotating around that line; after it had reached a tremendous altitude, another object of similar color came out of nowhere and joined the first UFO; they came together very closely and began to orbit about each other; then they pulled apart into a wider orbit and became so faint that they disappeared from view.

**COMMENT:** All observers were stranded at the little airport because of bad weather in Moscow, about 300 miles away. The weather at Uralsk was clear and calm, with hardly any clouds. The moon was rising in the southeast, lighting up the sky but not blanking out the stars. The moonlight, however, was bright enough to illuminate any shape that might have been attached to the light. There was no shape. When the American observers reached West Germany, they reported the UFO to Air Technical Intelligence. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** October 24, 1963 (no time given) at Cupar Fife, Scotland.

**DURATION:** Not reported.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Boy and his sister, respectively 12 and 8 years old.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Excellent.

**SHAPE:** Like the wingtip light of an airplane.

**DIMENSIONS:** Impossible to ascertain.

**COLOR:** Star-like (white or blue star).

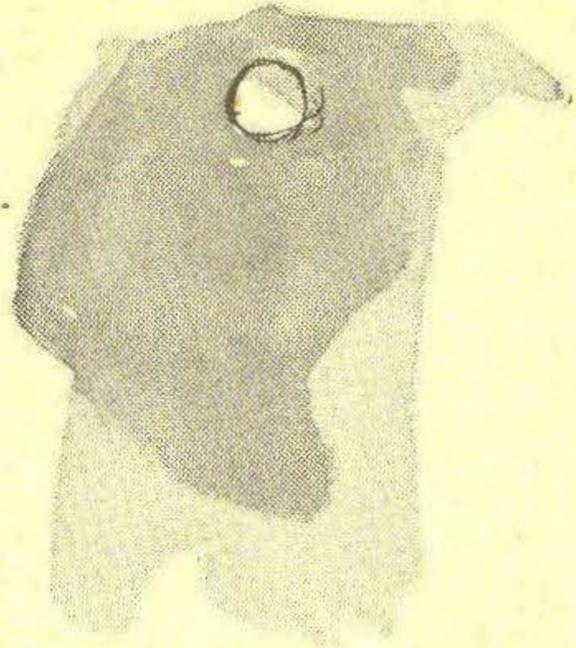
**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** Extremely high.

**SPEED:** Assumed to be that associated with an aircraft.

**TACTICS:** Object moved from North to South across the sky until it reached the vicinity of the star Procyon, where it circled around that bright star and disappeared.

**COMMENT:** Although the boy was only 12, he made



a detailed drawing of the constellations and star positions to identify the path of the moving object. It was not an aircraft. The Air Force complimented the boy for his "excellent report" as follows: "Dear Master McLean: Your presentation of this sighting was one of the most complete of all the 'Unidentifieds' of 1963, and we have so stated in our brochure." ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** December 13, 1961 at 5:05 p.m. EST/Washington, D.C.

**DURATION:** One to three minutes.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Three.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Ex-Navy pilot/flight instructor, guard at George Washington University, and a 26-year-old man who did not identify his profession.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

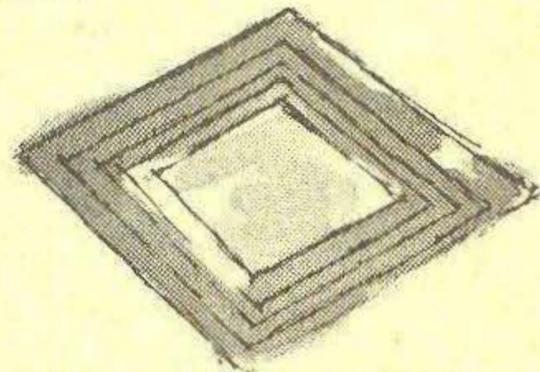
**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Excellent for the Navy pilot; good for the other two.

**SHAPE:** Diamond-shape.

**DIMENSION:** About the size of a Piper Cub if it were "squared off."

**COLOR:** Dark Navy Gray with a pulsating orange-brown glow underneath.

**SOUND:** None.



**ALTITUDE:** Between 1,200 and 1,500 feet.

**SPEED:** Constant and smooth, but not estimated.

**TACTICS:** Approached from true North on a heading of 275° at an elevation of about 45° above the horizon; did not change course and passed directly overhead; disappeared behind buildings on the horizon at an elevation of about 30°.

**COMMENT:** Object was sharply diamond-shaped with no visible wings, rotors, vanes or any other kind of conventional propelling devices. The brown-orange glow was centered beneath the object in a diamond-shaped area about a third of the total area and was pulsating rapidly. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** July 8, 1961 at 11:00 p.m. local time/five miles east of Beulah, Michigan.

**DURATION:** Total of 38-plus minutes at different times.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Total of six at different times.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Motion picture projectionist, his young girlfriend, his two male friends (a fruit farmer and a plumber), and his parents.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** Seven.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** According to the Air Force investigator: "Witnesses appeared to be sincere in their observation."

**SHAPE:** Lights of various colors; no defined shape observed.

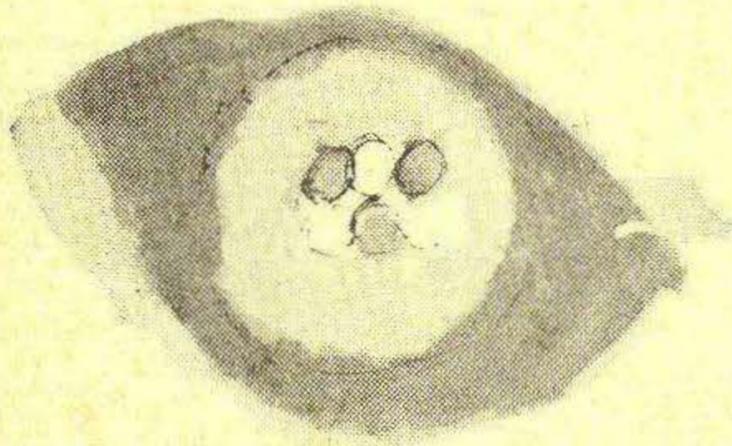
**DIMENSIONS:** Not determined.

**COLOR:** One bluish white light with a faint rotating beacon inside, three red and three white lights.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** From quite high to treetop level to two feet above the ground.

**SPEED:** From that of a jet-type aircraft to the slowness of an average bicycle in motion.



**TACTICS:** The bluish white light appeared overhead, traveling southeast to northwest; it stopped and then descended to treetop level, then climbed again to about an elevation of 20°; it came down again and disappeared behind some trees; later, a red object about the size of a grapefruit appeared two feet above the ground, followed by a white object three feet above the ground; the two objects moved smoothly with the speed of a bicycle, merged into one object, then split again into two objects; after a few seconds the red object disappeared; later on, while the observers were sitting in their car, four objects suddenly appeared behind their vehicle; two of them red and two white; one red and one white object moved along each side of the road at about the same height at which the observers were seated.

**COMMENT:** The observers were frightened and fled. When they returned with the projectionist's parents, no red and white objects were in evidence but the bluish white glow with the faint rotating beacon was still there. After taking the parents and girlfriend home, the three young men returned to the area. The bluish white light had disappeared. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** April 13, 1960 at 9:00 p.m. local time/LaCamp, Louisiana.

**DURATION:** Approximately three seconds.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** One.

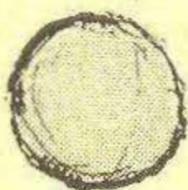
**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Farmer.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** According to the Air Force investigator: "The sheriff's office was checked and the one eyewitness was determined to be very reliable."

**SHAPE:** A round disc or sphere.

**DIMENSIONS:** About the size of a nickel held at arm's length; later, the observer reported to the



sheriff's office that the object was about 12 by 8 feet in size.

**COLOR:** A fiery red.

**SOUND:** A loud rumbling noise followed by four or five explosions.

**ALTITUDE:** The object approached from about 10° above the horizon on a heading of approximately 165°.

**SPEED:** Very high.

**TACTIC:** Object came out of the sky, plowed through trees, struck the ground—"like a stone skipping on water"—at nine different points and took off again; it struck about 300 yards from the observer's farmhouse.

**COMMENT:** Furrows were later found in the ground; the top was cut from one tree and the grass was scorched but not burned. According to the observer, "Fire, about a foot long, was burning out of the rear of the object." ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** February 27, 1961 at 10:15 p.m. local time/Bark River, Michigan.

**DURATION:** 10 minutes.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Housewife and her 15-year-old daughter, a high school student.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

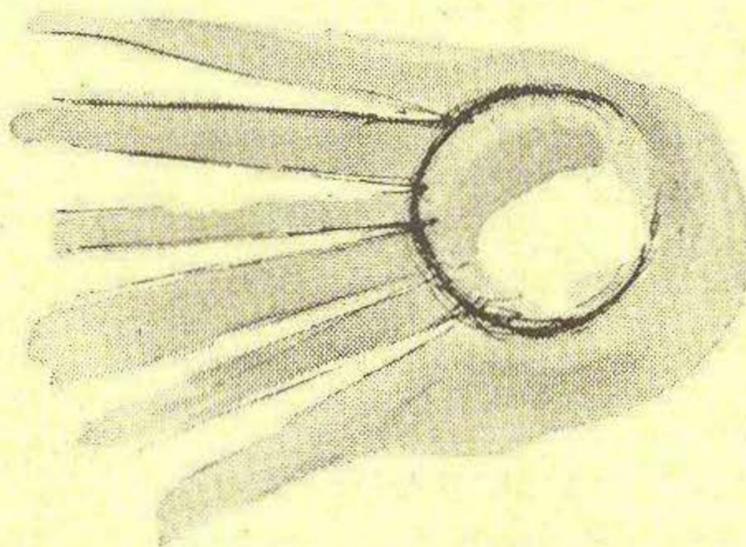
**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Unknown.

**SHAPE:** Spheroidal with light rays projecting ahead of it.

**DIMENSIONS:** About the size of a grapefruit.

**COLOR:** Fiery red.

**SOUND:** None.



**ALTITUDE:** About 20° above the horizon.

**SPEED:** So slow that at first the object seemed to be stationary.

**TACTICS:** Moved North very slowly from an azimuth of 270° to an azimuth of 360° (moved 90° in azimuth) and disappeared behind some trees.

**COMMENT:** The object described by the witnesses was similar to a description of a fireball, except that its duration was much too long and the forward projected light rays are not components of a fireball. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** March 23, 1960 at about 3:35 a.m./Indianapolis, Indiana.

**DURATION:** About 10 minutes.

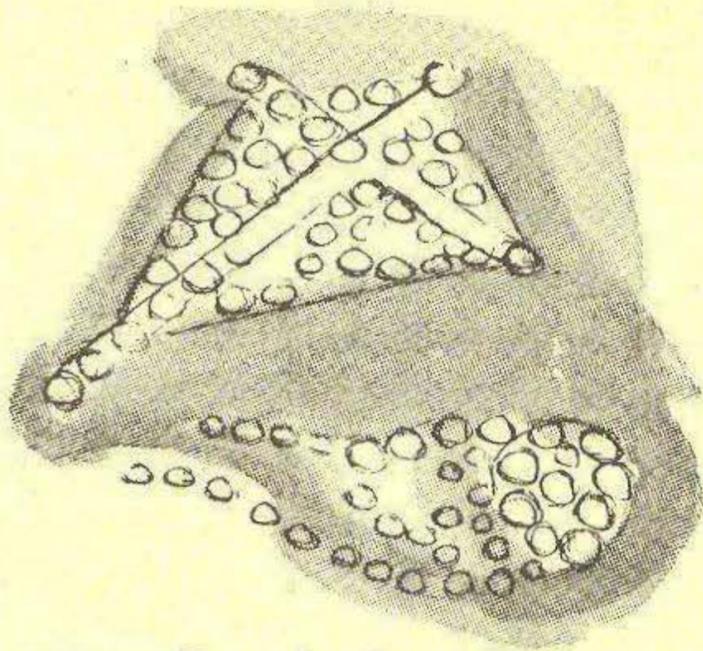
**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Two.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Housewife and her husband, a metallurgist.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** One.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** That of the metallurgist should be good to excellent; wife's reliability is unknown.

**SHAPE:** Contour of an old-fashioned kite with cross-sticks (metallurgist); "kind of comet-shaped" (wife).



**DIMENSIONS:** About the size of the morning star (probably Venus in size), or larger (wife); 75 feet in diameter (metallurgist).

**COLOR:** Golden to orange.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** Appeared at about 15° above horizon and disappeared about 30° above horizon (metallurgist); 50° above horizon (wife).

**SPEED:** 1000 miles an hour (metallurgist); 18,000 mph (wife).

**TACTICS:** Moved in a big arc toward the west from north when first sighted by the wife, then made 180° turn and moved east; then it moved vertically from the horizontal flight path and reversed direction through an angle of about 30°; went across the sky from east to west through a 90° arc and suddenly stopped; then it went back in the direction from which it had come; it disappeared abruptly, as if it had blanked out.

**COMMENT:** Both observers described the object as being made up of little balls or metal components. They said it was very bright and that the sky was cloudless, extremely clear, dark and all the stars were brightly visible. The housewife said that the object was blinking on and off. She had observed the UFO for the total 10 minutes it was in sight. Her husband estimated that he watched the object for three-quarters of a minute. He had been awakened from sleep by his wife, who wanted him to verify what she was seeing. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** February 25, 1962 at 7:20 p.m. local time/Kotzebue, Alaska.

**DURATION:** Five minutes.

**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** Seven.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** One U.S. Army private (Company C, 1st Scout Battalion) and six civilians.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** Two.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Unknown.

**SHAPE:** Round lights.

**DIMENSIONS:** Bigger than stars.

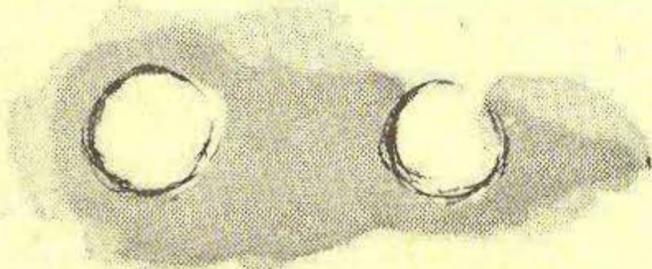
**COLOR:** One red, the other blue.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** 30° above the horizon.

**SPEED:** Unknown.

**TACTICS:** The UFOs moved in trail formation, 30 seconds apart, the red one first and the blue one trailing, on a course from the south southwest to



the north northwest; they moved in a straight line and faded out after five minutes; the weather was clear.

**COMMENT:** The Air Force evaluations were contradictory. The AF investigator in the Alaska area stated: "The FAA (Federal Aviation Agency) and Alaskan NORAD (North American Air Defense Command) region reported negative air traffic. Negative Weather Bureau balloon activity at time of sighting in the area." Yet the "Comments" on the Project Blue Book Record Card at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, were: "Objects viewed by witnesses display characteristics of a/c (aircraft) and probably were. However, in view of fact that reporting officer reported no air traffic, this case is classed as unidentified." On the other hand, the reporting officer in Alaska made the following additional observation, which could not have possibly been taken to imply that the UFO was an aircraft: "A check was made with the University of Alaska Geophysical Institute Minitrack (satellite tracking network at a particular radio frequency) and NORAD SPADATS (Space Detection and Tracking System) for possible unclassified ESV (Earth Satellite Vehicle) activity. Nearest correlation was 1961 Omicron (Injun) ESV which was traveling in opposite direction. Evaluation: Possible classified ESV activity." In other words, both of the evaluations were based on sheer guesswork, since the UFO could have been neither an aircraft nor a satellite. The officer making a report from Alaska was the Executive Intelligence Officer and could have checked out any "classified ESV activity." The officer at Project Blue Book must also have had intelligence clearances to check out this aspect. ■

**TIME/PLACE OF SIGHTING:** July 7, 1961 at 11:00 p.m. local time/Copemish, Michigan.

**DURATION:** One hour intermittently.

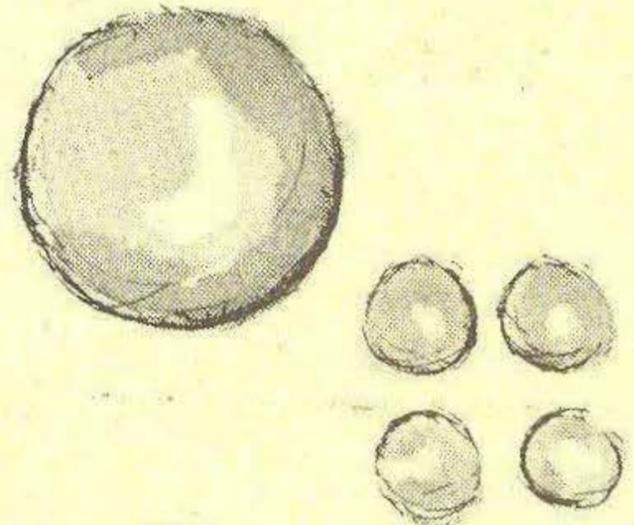
**NUMBER OF OBSERVERS:** One.

**TYPE OF OBSERVER:** Not given, except that observer was a civilian.

**NUMBER OF OBJECTS:** First one, then four.

**OBSERVER RELIABILITY:** Unknown.

**SHAPE:** Spheroidal.



**DIMENSIONS:** First appeared large as a basketball, then reduced to baseball-size.

**COLOR:** Bluish to red.

**SOUND:** None.

**ALTITUDE:** Appeared to be very high.

**SPEED:** Very slow.

**TACTICS:** First noticed as a single object, large and round as a basketball; 45 minutes later it split into four objects each round and small as a baseball; the four objects, or colored lights, stayed in close formation as they settled down low behind the treetops and disappeared; their course was varied.

**COMMENT:** No known aircraft were operating in

(Continued on page 76)