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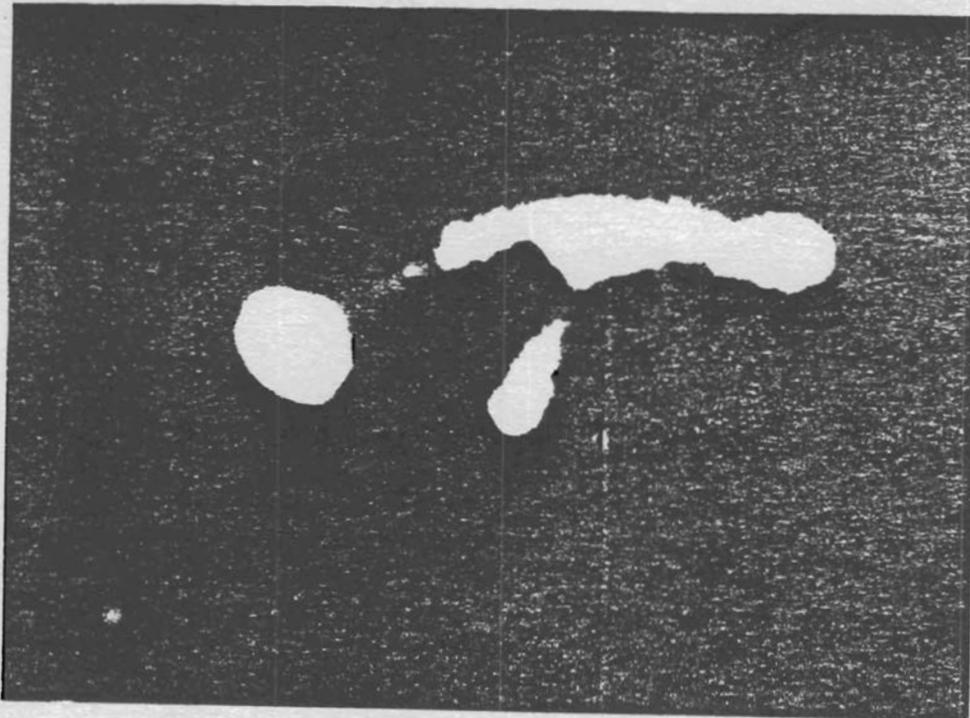
BULLETIN

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Crescat scientia vita excolatur (Where knowledge increases, life is ennobled)

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Here is one of four photos taken with a Hasselblad camera on board NASA's Skylab 3 on Flight Day 263 of 1973 at 4.45 Zulu Time. This UFO photo was in colour and was declared genuine by GSW. It and three others appeared in Robert Emmenger's book, UFOs, Past, Present & Future, as well as in Penthouse, Search and Official UFO magazines.

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**THE MJ-12 UFO DOCUMENTS:
MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH OR CLEVER HOAX?**

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In the previous two issues of the CUFORN Bulletin, we have published various U.S. Government documents relating to UFOs. These were released to the Shandera-Moore-Friedman investigative team.

Readers are advised to read the back issues in order to get a clear understanding of the first two articles in this issue.

The controversial MJ-12 UFO documents were released to the press last May 28th. These documents are part of the research properties of William L. Moore, Jaime H. Shandera and Stanton T. Friedman, who have made them available to FOCUS as a courtesy. Both Moore and Friedman are recognized and respected UFOlogists of long standing with solid backgrounds for factual reporting, and both are a part of the Fair-Witness Project. Shandera, who is less known in UFOlogical circles, is a Los Angeles television producer with a background that includes directing a variety of news and documentary shows. Moore and Friedman had been working closely together since 1978. In 1982, with the addition of Shandera, the three teamed up on a research project that would take them further into the bizarre world of government involvement with Unidentified Flying Objects than anyone in the civilian field is known to have ever gone before. During the course of this project, information was obtained from a number of (necessarily anonymous) individuals, all apparently well connected within the governmental military intelligence establishment, which strongly suggests that UFOs are indeed extraterrestrial spacecraft and that certain elements of the U.S. intelligence community continue to maintain a high-level but covert interest in this phenomenon at a time when official position statements assert that there is no government interest whatsoever.

now possible to report that considerable progress has been made.

The alleged Eisenhower briefing document and accompanying "Truman" memorandum arrived in the mail (on a roll of undeveloped 35mm film) in a plain brown wrapper at the residence of Jaime Shandera in December, 1984. A detailed and exhaustive study of every aspect of this document has been under way since then. Although an unqualified endorsement of its authenticity is not possible at this time, no information has surfaced to date which is of sufficient weight to suggest that the documents are anything but the genuine articles. Indeed, one document was uncovered at the National Archives which unquestionably verifies the existence of an "MJ 12" group in 1954 and definitely links both the National Security Council and the President of the United States to it.

A number of questions and answers about the contents of these documents follow:

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT
THE MJ-12 UFO DOCUMENTS:**

Q: Is there any other evidence that the U.S. government retrieved a crashed alien craft outside Roswell, New Mexico in July, 1947?

A: Moore & Friedman have since 1978 conducted a very, very extensive research project concerning the so-called Roswell Incident. To date, 92 different people have been located and interviewed about the event, 31 of whom had first-hand involvement. Included are several generals, the base security officer, counter-intelligence corps personnel, the neighbors

Over the past seven years, the Moore-Shandera-Friedman team, working closely with a number of other associates both in the news media and within the civilian UFO community, has quietly but aggressively pursued contacts, developed sources of information, and carefully researched leads. Numerous interviews were conducted and many days were spent combing through records at the National Archives in Washington D.C. as well as both the Truman and Eisenhower presidential libraries and numerous similar facilities both federal and private. It is

"Q. & A. ABOUT MJ-12",
Continued:

and family of the rancher who discovered the wrecked device, the public relations officer of the air base, local news media personnel, etc. To date, one book and five research papers have been published presenting the data.

Q: Is there any proof that the event was first publicized and then covered-up by the government?

A: Yes. A press release was first distributed by the Army Air Force at Roswell stating that a crashed disc had been recovered. Then shortly afterwards the head of the 8th Air Force announced that a mistake had been made and that it was only a radar reflector from a weather balloon. The officer who took the call from Washington DC with the instructions to cover-up the story has so testified to Friedman and Moore. Many people who handled the very strange materials have testified that the material could not have been from a radar reflector. Ten first-hand witnesses are on record as having stated that the object was, in fact, some sort of space craft.

Q: Was there any evidence of strange writing on the retrieved material?

A: Yes. Five persons who actually handled pieces of the wreckage have described very unusual symbols on pieces of the wreckage.

Q: Is there any evidence that President-elect Eisenhower received a military briefing on 18 November, 1952?

A: Yes. Information at the Eisenhower Library and in the Truman files indicates White House and Pentagon briefings on that date. A Washington Post article also confirms a briefing on that date.

Q: Is there any evidence that Dr. Bush and Secretary Forrestal met with President Truman on Sept. 24th, 1947?

A: Yes. Forrestal's diary, Bush's files and the Truman Library listing of Presidential activities all establish that Bush and Forrestal first met with each other and then with Truman on that date. Bush and Forrestal often met with each other during the 1947-49 time frame.

Q: Is there any evidence that the Cutler to Twining "Top Secret Restricted" memo is genuine?

A: Yes. There are several factors to be considered here:
A. It was found in a file box at the National Archives by Moore and Shandera who were the first persons to go through the newly declassified materials.

B. The archivist Joanna Williamson who was in charge of the RG 341 file is quoted in the London Observer as saying "It was found in the files of the U.S. Air Force's Director of Intelligence and is certainly genuine."

C. A very similar in format and content "Top Secret-Eyes Only" memo was sent by Cutler to Twining in 1953 about a similar NSC meeting on another, unrelated, project.

Q: Why is there no signature on the memo?

A: The file copy was a carbon. Carbons are normally not signed.

Q: Is there any reason at all to think that Harvard astronomer Dr. Donald H. Menzel, who wrote three anti-UFO books and many articles, could really have been part of a Top Secret-Eyes Only group that knew some UFOs were "Identified Alien Craft"?

A: As a result of extended research by Friedman at Harvard and elsewhere, these facts have been established about Dr. Menzel:

A. Menzel once mentioned in a letter written to President-elect Jack Kennedy that he possessed a Top Secret-Ultra security clearance.

B. Menzel claimed to JFK in 1960 that he had a longer continuous association with the highly classified National Security Agency (NSA) and its predecessor U.S. Navy agency than anyone else in the government at that time.

C. Menzel's association with Dr. Vannevar Bush, wartime head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, dates back to 1934.

D. Bush was the staunchest Menzel defender at a USAF loyalty hearing in 1950. Indeed, Bush had instructed Dr. Menzel's attorney to notify him (Bush) immediately upon resolution of the loyalty problem.

E. Menzel worked on classified programs for more than 30 different companies.

F. Menzel is on record as having made numerous trips during 1947 to both Washington, DC and New Mexico on government research activities.

G. Menzel had learned Japanese for his cryptography work for the Navy, was familiar with disinformation, and would have been the perfect person to show the Roswell-writing to.

H. Menzel had written science fiction and popular newspaper articles for major papers. He was the best qualified of the 12 to put out disinformation and his first book was translated into Russian.

Q: The documents indicate that a second object crashed in Texas on the night of December 6th-7th, 1950. Is there any indication that such an event ever occurred?

A: Yes. A copy of an official communique was located in files released by the F.B.I. indicating a "high alert" status about UFOs had been called by the Air Force on December 8th 1950. There are also several newspaper articles indicating that military leaves at various airbases were abruptly cancelled that same day.

"Q. & A. ABOUT MJ-12",
Continued:

250 at Friedman lecture in Toronto

Q: What about other official documentary evidence?

A: A formerly Top Secret Canadian memo dated November, 1950, states that "the matter (of UFOs) is the most highly classified subject in the United States government" and identified Dr. Vannevar Bush as head of a project which was trying to discover how UFOs work.

Q: Mr. Philip Klass has suggested that Admiral Hillenkoetter was actually serving in the Pacific at the time of the supposed Eisenhower briefing. Is this true?

A: No. The facts are that he had been assigned to Pacific duty in November, 1950, but he returned as commander of the Brooklyn, NY, Naval Base in September, 1951. In June, 1952, he was named Commandant of the U.S. Navy Third District and was based in New York City.

Q: Doesn't it seem strange that General Eisenhower had to be briefed in 1952 on matters about which he surely would have been informed as Army Chief of Staff years earlier?

A: Not at all. The facts are that he accepted the job as President of Columbia University in June, 1947-- before the Roswell Incident and the establishment of Majestic 12. He served until May, 1950, when he began a very difficult job in Europe as Supreme Commander of the NATO forces trying to unify a number of different political and military factions. He remained there until 1952 when he returned to campaign for the presidency. In other words, he had no "need-to-know" during the period July, 1947 through November, 1952. His forte was neither intelligence nor technology.

Nuclear physicist and ufologist Stanton T. Friedman gave an illustrated lecture at York University in Toronto on the evening of Tuesday, October 6, 1987.

Approximately 250 students, professors and members of the general public were present. Friedman's lecture, entitled "Flying Saucers Are Real", was free, and was given in the Curtis lecture hall of the Atkinson College division of the university's Main Campus.

The two-hour slide-accompanied presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

Friedman prefaced his lecture with a few statements about recent events of interest to ufologists. He noted that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had mentioned that the only way the Soviets and the Americans would co-operate fully would be if there was a threatened invasion by aliens from space. Reagan had said this on three occasions in 1987.

Friedman also mentioned that the Vatican is preparing priests to deal with alien creatures.

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DEBUNKERS IGNORE KEY EVIDENCE ABOUT GOVERNMENT UFO DOCUMENTS!

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LOS ANGELES, CA: The controversy over alleged "Top Secret" government UFO documents which were released to the news media in late May, 1987, continues. On the one hand, a considerable body of hard evidence has been amassed by independent researchers who contend that these documents may very well be authentic. On the other is a recent (August 20th, 1987) news release by a group of well-known debunkers calling themselves "The Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal", which contends that this story "represents one of the most deliberate acts of deception ever perpetrated against the news media and the public." Both claims have been widely publicized in the U.S. and world media, including the New York Times, Washington (D.C.) Post, London (U.K.) Observer, and ABC Television's popular "Nightline" program.

At issue is whether the U.S. government secretly recovered a crashed UFO (or "flying saucer") and the bodies of dead alien occupants near Roswell, New Mexico, during the summer of 1947; and whether President Truman, by secret executive action, undertook to create a covert, high-level panel of scientific consultants and military intelligence experts, known as Majestic 12 (or MJ-12) to take charge of the matter.

According to a team of independent researchers comprised of author William L. Moore of Los Angeles (The Roswell Incident, NY: Grosset & Dunlap, 1980), nuclear physicist Stanton T. Friedman of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, and TV producer-director Jaime Shandera, also of Los Angeles, there is overwhelming evidence to suggest that such an event did in fact occur in 1947. There is also compelling evidence to suggest that a set of anonymously sent documents (on 35mm. film) which purport to be Top Secret 1952 White House briefing papers on the Majestic 12 subject for then President-elect Eisenhower, may well be authentic. In

support of their position, they point to nearly ten years of research by Moore and Friedman (Shandera joined the team in June of 1982) on the 1947 crash near Roswell, New Mexico, and over two and one-half years of work on the purported Eisenhower briefing documents. Included in this body of research are interviews with over 100 individuals (31 of whom were first-hand witnesses to events surrounding the 1947 Roswell crash), a large number of declassified government documents, and a considerable amount of peripheral information both documentary and testimonial in nature. (All of this is totally ignored by Mr. Klass in his recent press release.)

According to Moore, "THESE DEBUNKERS HAVE FAILED TO RAISE A SINGLE ISSUE WHICH CANNOT BE EXPLAINED BY FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE EVIDENCE AT HAND. THEIR CHARGES OF "HOAX", "FORGERY" AND "DECEPTION", ARE NOT ONLY PREMATURE, BUT, IN MY OPINION, CONSTITUTE AN UNSCIENTIFIC, HIGHLY EMOTIONAL APPROACH WHICH SEEMS COMPLETELY UNWARRANTED AT THIS POINT IN TIME. Mr. Philip J. Klass (chief spokesman for the debunkers) and his supporters have spent only a few short weeks in their assessment of this matter, have reviewed only a small fraction of the evidence available, and have spoken to exactly NONE of the many witnesses to the 1947 Roswell crash. Indeed, Mr. Klass began making disparaging statements about the authenticity of the purported Eisenhower briefing documents even before he had been supplied a complete copy of them. Their so-called investigation has consisted of a few phone calls and a series of letters to government archives and presidential libraries."

Furthermore, Mr. Klass has stated publicly that he has made no effort whatsoever to attempt to authenticate the documents in question, but rather has proceeded from the

"Debunkers Ignore Key Evidence": Continued from Page One.

beginning on the assumption that they were forgeries.

In Friedaan's words, "There is no basis whatsoever for the claims by Klass and his associates that the Operation Majestic 12 (Eisenhower) documents are 'bogus' or 'clumsy counterfeits'. I am dismayed but not surprised by these irrational attempts to discredit these items before having properly examined them. Mr. Klass does a disservice to science, which he purportedly serves though he is not a scientist himself, and to journalism with his inadequate research and totally incomprehensible failure to deal with the relevant data at hand with regard to these matters. It is very easy to claim any documents are bogus. It is quite another matter to establish the validity of those claims."

Mr. Shandera commented that "In finding truth, one must remain open enough to diligently examine all available evidence and sources. Mr. Klass' pre-conceived conclusions make him subject to the grievous mistake of seeing only that evidence which, on the surface, seems to support his position-- a pitfall normally avoided by most serious researchers. Certainly, there is a great deal more work which needs to be done to uncover the truth of this matter; but at this point, evidenciary support for the authenticity of the documents in question far outweighs the objections which have been raised thus far. In the words of Herbert Spencer, "There is a principle...which cannot fail to keep man in everlasting ignorance-- That principle is condemnation before investigation."

One of the key points in the dispute over the authenticity of these documents is a 1954 memorandum from presidential assistant Genl. Robert Cutler to then Air Force Chief of Staff Genl. Nathan Twining. This memo, which points out a slight change of plans in a briefing scheduled for two days later, was found in the National Archives in July of 1985 by Moore and Shandera.

According to Klass, his research indicates that this memo, which is an onionskin carbon copy of an original, is "phoney" for the following reasons:

- The memo is unsigned.
- Cutler was out of the country at the time the memo was generated, and thus could not have written it.
- It is a "typed original", and not a carbon at all.
- It does not bear a Top Secret registration number.
- It carries the classification "Top Secret Restricted Security Information", a terminology which, according to Klass, "did not come into use until more than a decade later."

-The typeface on the document was not the same as that on other Cutler memoranda obtained by Klass.

-The onionskin paper did not bear the "characteristic Eagle watermark" which Klass claims is found on "all government onionskin paper."

According to Moore, "None of these arguments hold water upon careful examination." The facts are these:

-Cutler was indeed out of the country at the time. He had, however, (according to a memorandum located in the Eisenhower Memorial Library) left careful instructions to his staff to keep material moving out of his "in basket". Since this memo is only a notification, "slight change of plans for a classified briefing on the "MJ-12 Special Studies Project", it certainly would have been handled by Cutler's staff in response to any request by Eisenhower. Naturally the memo is unsigned since Cutler was not there to sign it. (Unsigned memoranda-- especially carbons-- are quite common among government documents of this era. That Cutler was no exception is borne out by the discovery of one other unsigned memorandum from him in the files of the Library of Congress, this one classified "Top Secret Security Information", and bearing a date in 1953.)

-Klass' statement that the memo is a "typed original" and not a carbon is based solely upon the fact that impressions of the typewriter keys can be seen on the reverse side of the document. This is a perfectly normal circumstance with onionskin carbons, and can be tested by anyone with a manual typewriter-- a fact that Klass apparently did not bother to check for himself. Klass has also seen fit to totally ignore the fact that the type on the memo is blue, not black, and is clearly consistent with the sort of reproduction produced by a worn blue carbon.

-The memo does not, in fact, bear a Top Secret registration number. Neither do two other Top Secret Cutler memoranda from the same era (one of which is also Cutler to Twining) which were located among General Twining's papers on file with the Library of Congress. One of these contains language very similar to the memo in question.

-The memo does carry a two-line classification caveat which reads "Top Secret Restricted" on the first line, and "Security Information" on the second (See copy attached.) However, Klass' argument that this caveat was "not in use until more than a decade later" is not based upon his own research into the matter, but rather stems from a statement made by the National Archives in a "Reference Report on MJ-12" letter dated July 22, 1987. This letter makes reference to the fact that the caveat "Top Secret Restricted Information" did not come into use at the National Security Council until the Nixon Administration", and goes on to state that information from the Eisenhower Library "confirms that this particular marking was not used during the Eisenhower Administration."

Independent research by Moore, Friedaan and Shandera however, shows that the caveat "Top Secret Security Information" (on two lines) was quite commonly used throughout the early '50s. In addition, the caveat "Top Secret Restricted Data" had been in use since 1946 for certain types of information connected with atomic energy. (Genl. Twining, in a September 23, 1947 letter about UFOs, had clearly indicated a nuclear connection.)

**"DEBUNKERS IGNORE KEY
EVIDENCE": Continued
from Page 3.**

The issue, therefore, centers around the unusual use of the word "Restricted" following "Top Secret". Close reading of the National Archives' statement on this matter shows that it ignores two key points: (1) It limits itself to caveats in use at the time only by the National Security Council (MJ-12, as a "black" project, may have had some special caveat of its own); and (2) It addresses itself to the alleged non-use of the caveat "Top Secret Restricted Information". The word "Information", however is not a part of the caveat on the Cutler-Twining memo.

Some confusion has also been generated by the fact that "Restricted" had been a separate classification in itself until it was phased out in 1953. "Restricted" (as opposed to "Top Secret Restricted") documents fell in between Unclassified and Confidential on the security scale, and should have no bearing on the matter of the Cutler-Twining memo at all. Unfortunately, however, some individuals (apparently Mr. Klass included) have mistakenly confused the two terms, thus fueling what should not be a controversy in the first place.

One other point to be considered here is the distinct possibility that the word "Restricted" is meant to apply to the distribution of the memo (i.e., not through the usual channels) rather than to the classification of the actual data contained therein.

As far as Moore, Friedan and Shandera are concerned, the evidence presented on caveats to date remains insufficient to resolve the matter.

-Preliminary examination of the typeface on the Cutler-Twining memo indicates it was typed with a manual Remington-Rand typewriter of proper vintage. Such machines were commonly used by government offices of the time. An examination of various other declassified Cutler memoranda from the same era shows a variety of type styles. In such a situation, pronouncements about typefaces which are based upon comparison of the Cutler-Twining memo to only a few of the many thousands of documents generated by such offices is neither scientific nor acceptable.

Research on typewriters and typefaces is continuing and results will be released at a later date.

-The absence of an "Eagle" watermark on the onionskin paper is also not unusual. Government offices at that time used a number of different types of onionskin, some of which bore no watermark at all. Indeed, Jo Ann Williamson of the National Archives staff in Washington, DC, has stated that the Archives has "only a fraction of the documents from the 1953-54 time period", and that she "know(s) very well that they cannot make the statement that all government documents from that time bear the Eagle watermark, or that Mr. Cutler's office prepared correspondence only on Prestige Onionskin when Mr. Cutler was away (as was inferred by the Archives report of July 22, '87).

Mr. Klass chooses to interpret further comments by the National Archives and both the Truman and Eisenhower presidential libraries to the effect that they were unable to find any identifiable record concerning either "Majestic 12" or "MJ-12" as meaning that no such files exist. Mr. Ed Reese of the Military Reference Branch of the National Archives, however, has stated to Moore that "We only have records here that have been retired to us by various government agencies. No doubt there are a large number of files and records pertaining to the so-called 'black projects' and other highly-classified programs that we have never heard of because they are still in custody of whatever office or agency is responsible for them. This could well be the case with your Majestic 12 group."

Equally, Mr. James Layerzopf of the Eisenhower Library told us that the library staff has "found numerous indications of selected material having been pulled from files before we assumed custody of them."

Another key document released by Moore, Friedan and Shandera is a September 24, 1947 executive memorandum purportedly written by (and bearing the signature of) President Harry Truman. This short, two paragraph document, stamped "Top Secret Eyes Only", is an authorization by Truman to then Secretary of Defense James Forrestal to undertake "Operation Majestic 12", in concert with Dr. (Vannevar) Bush and "the Director of Central Intelligence", who was then Admiral R.H. Hillenkoetter. (Hillenkoetter subsequently went on public record a number of times with allegations that the U.S. government should tell all it knows about UFOs.)

Mr. Klass, in his rush to judgement, has alleged that this document is a "forgery created by superimposing a fake message on a photocopy of an authentic Truman letter." Klass, however, offers no evidence whatsoever in support of this claim, and in fact there is none. A print made from the original negative of the briefing document which included this short memorandum as "Attachment A", shows no sign of any superimposition. The document bears an authentic appearing Truman signature and is in correct form for such memoranda.

A slight difference in the contrast of the heading of the document (which was typed all in capital letters) as compared to the body of the memorandum can easily be explained by the fact that manual typewriters frequently type lighter impressions for capitals than for lower-case letters-- especially when the ribbon becomes worn. A cursory examination of all of the capital letters in this document shows that they all appear lighter than their lower-case counterparts.

Klass has also tried to dismiss the document as a "counterfeit" because it does not fit the correct format of an authentic Truman letter", which, according to Klass, would contain the name and address of the recipient in the lower left corner. The document, however, is not a "letter", but rather an executive memorandum, the style and format of which, according to one expert who claims to have handled virtually all of the unclassified and declassified Executive

"DEBUNKERS IGNORE KEY EVIDENCE": Continued from Page 4.

Orders from that era, "looks absolutely authentic." Indeed, there is absolutely nothing about this document which would suggest that it is not authentic-- including the date of the memorandum and the typeface used. Moore, Friedman and Shandera have indicated that they have strong additional evidence concerning the authenticity of this memorandum which they will publish at a later date.

A third item which the debunkers attempt to explain away is the entire seven page "Top Secret Eyes Only" Eisenhower briefing paper to which the Truman document was attached. Klass claims that it describes a 1947 UFO crash in New Mexico as if Eisenhower had never heard of it. That judgement cannot be reached on the basis of the data in the document, especially if, as was the case, the primary custody of these materials resided with the Office of the President. Even if Eisenhower had been informed of the crash, he would not have known all the details. Eisenhower had already made a public announcement (with presidential approval) in June of 1947 (prior to the crash-retrieval) stating that he would assume the presidency of Columbia University around the end of the year. The named members of the Majestic 12 group were all high-ranking scientists, intelligence officers and technology experts. There is no reason at all why General Eisenhower, despite his many military achievements, would have been considered for membership in such a group. To suggest that the document is "phoney" on this basis, instead of the basis of any mistaken information in it (there is none), certainly violates all the rules of science and journalism.

It is interesting that the Klass press release makes no mention whatsoever of the detailed investigation conducted well before this document was either received in December of 1984, or released. This effort by Stanton T. Friedman and William L. Moore clearly established on the basis of interviews with nearly 100 different people coupled with extensive travel, documentation, etc., that indeed a UFO had crashed outside of Roswell, New Mexico in July of 1947; that an announcement to this effect was made by the government; that a cover-up was instigated within 24 hours of that announcement; that alien bodies were found; that material was sent to Wright Field for analysis; and that civilians were debriefed with strong persuasions to change their stories as appropriate. Mr. Klass makes no mention of the fact that five people have been found who described strange symbols seen on portions of the crashed saucer. Strange symbols are mentioned in the document. Mr. Klass makes no mention of the fact that the twelve people named as being members of Majestic 12 all had very high-level security clearances and close interlocking of past activities.

Of special importance in this regard is the inclusion of Dr. Donald Menzel. Menzel was a famous astrophysicist at Harvard University and, beginning in 1953, wrote three strongly anti-UFO books. It would have seemed totally illogical for Dr. Menzel to have been named a member of the MJ-12 team. However, detailed research by Friedman clearly established that Menzel had the right levels of security clearances, close association with various intelligence agencies, especially NSA and the CIA, and a close association with Dr. Vannevar Bush, Dr. Lloyd Berkner and Dr. Detley Bronk, all of whom are named as having been members of Majestic 12. Dr. Menzel was known for his discretion with regard to classified matters, was an expert on cryptanalysis, had learned Japanese and would have been an appropriate person to have looked at the symbols. Furthermore, a close friend in his later years, a psychiatrist, has indicated that Menzel certainly would have ^{been} called to work on such a project. He doesn't think Menzel was because the friend felt that there would have been no reason for keeping security past the first few months. That notion is equally absurd. Clearly if there were two crash-retrievals in three years, there may have been more later. Clearly there was no way to learn all the technological secrets of a very advanced vehicle and strange beings in just a few years. Clearly there were national security implications with regard to the possibility of duplicating the technology or of the Soviets possibly duplicating the technology, of learning that the investigations by the aliens were not necessarily to the benefit of mankind. There was also a great concern, expressed in the memo, with public panic as a result of any disclosures that might be made.

In summary, NONE of the many questions raised thus far concerning the alleged Eisenhower briefing papers and accompanying documents has been of sufficient weight to label them either counterfeits or hoaxes. At least one former U.S. senator (and presidential candidate), Barry Goldwater of Arizona, has gone on record as saying that when he attempted to find out the truth about UFOs, he was "denied this request" and that the matter "is still classified above Top Secret." (Copy of letter attached.) The senator went on to say that he had heard that a plan was underway "to release some, if not all, of this material in the near future." Perhaps the anonymous transmission of these documents to Moore, Friedman and Shandera is an indication that the time has come.

UFOLOGIST TOMMY R. ELANN RETIRES!

In a general circulation "To Whom it may Concern" letter dated August 18, 1987, longtime UFOlogist Tommy Roy Elann of Arlington, Texas has announced his retirement from the field. According to Elann, his thirty-year search for truth has now ended and his "life must now take on new meaning" as a result of it.

Elann's "truth" appears to be semi-religious in nature and he says he hopes that someday he can write a book about it.

WLM



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Your reference

Our reference

Date D/Sec(AS)12/3

5 August 1987

Dear Mr. James,

Thank you for your recent letter which has been forwarded to me for attention.

You asked for any information that the Ministry of Defence might possess on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs). It might help if I first explain that whilst we do receive and co-ordinate some information about UFO sightings, the main concern of the Ministry of Defence is to determine whether or not UFOs, as reported to us, present a threat to the security and defence of the United Kingdom. Unless there are any defence implications we do not attempt to identify sightings nor can we inform observers of the probable identity of the object seen. Information that we have is therefore limited to the brief details of the sightings passed on to us by those who witnessed the phenomena.

As far as the release of this material en bloc is concerned all MOD files are subject to the Public Records Act. Under this Act official files generally remain closed from public viewing for 30 years after the last action has been taken. However, we are able to answer any specific queries you may have about particular incidents which have occurred recently and can let you know whether we have a report on the incident and if so what it contains.

I hope you will find this helpful.

Tano Smearchy

C R Neville

One of CUFORN's members from England, Mark James, recently wrote a letter to the British Ministry of Defence asking for data the Ministry might have on UFOs. We've herein published the MOD's reply. Obviously, Mark would have to write again to ask about UFO reports the Ministry has received lately. He would have to specify which incident he is interested in so as to get an answer from MOD. Mark has said that he will send copies of any reports he gets to CUFORN. We look forward to publishing these reports in a future issue.

24 Canadian reports ranked high in UNICAT listings

Dr. Willy Smith's catalogue of top ranking UFO reports from various countries has set a high standard in the world of UFO investigation. His UNICAT is modelled after the CUFOS data base, but makes extremely strict qualifications for any case to be included. This avoids the inclusion of any IFOs.

CUFORN has been the recipient of much information as to the prerequisites for including a report in the data base. As you will note, there are no cases investigated by CUFORN in the list of Canadian reports on this page. Only three of the 24 cases

occurred after the founding of CUFORN in December, 1977.

You can see that that there are no nocturnal lights in the list and there are no abduction reports in it. The notorious debunker Philip Klass only mentioned one of the cases in one of his books, i.e., the McLeod, Alberta photo taken from an aircraft. When Klass states that he has investigated "thousands of reports", any ufologist can point to the Canadian reports and refute his statement. If he has only investigated one of 24 Canadian reports, on average, he has done little in terms of investigation.

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Page 1 of Canadian cases in UNICAT as of May 21, 1987

DATE	PLACE	CO UFO	SOURCES
520000	Goose AFB, Newfoundland	CN C1	Ruppelt, Edward J.; REPORT ON UFOs, 1956, p.194.
540629	Seven Islands, Quebec	CN DD	FSR 27/#6; 1982, p.2 (James Howard) - FSR 1/#1,1954, p.6(L. Craap) -- James McDonald
550820	Kenora, Ontario	CN C1	Hynek, J. Allen; UFO EXPERIENCE, 1972, p.97.
560827	McLeod (c), Alberta	CN DD	Maccabee, Bruce; TRUFO REPORTS, 1984, #13 -- See also Klass, P. Julian; UFO: IDENTIFIED.
600700	Walkerton, Ontario	CN C1	Hynek, J. Allen; UFO EXPERIENCE, 1972, p.47; Sturrock, P.; REPORT ON A SURVEY...1977, p.100
670520	Falcon Lake, Manitoba	CN C2	Condon Report Case #22, 1969, pp.316-24 -- FSR Vol.27/#1, #2 & #3 -- UFO REALITY, 1983, p.105
670618	Shoal Lake, Ontario	CN C2	Hynek, J.Allen; UFO EXPERIENCE, 1972, p.131 -- Bondarchuk, Y.; UFO SIGHTINGS, etc., 1979, p.31
670703	Calgary, Alberta	CN DD	Hynek, J. Allen; UFO EXPERIENCE, 1972, p.59 --- UNICAT files
681100	Yellowknife, NW Territ.	CN C1	UFO-QUEBEC Vol.1, No.4, 1975, p.17 (Jeff Holt) -- See also Musgrave, UFO Occupants, p.18
690511	Chapeau, Quebec	CN C2	Hynek, J. Allen; UFO EXPERIENCE, 1972, p.133.
700205	Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T	CN C2	Direct correspondence: CUFOS files --- UNICAT files
721023	Churchill (160 mi.NE), MB	CN C1	Bondarchuk, Y.; UFO SIGHTINGS, etc., 1979, p.167 -- UFO-Quebec, #9 (1977), p.13. (Jeff Holt).
730729	Ottawa (30 m. East), ONT	CN C3	UFO Quebec #14, June 1978, p.19-20 (Wido Hoville & Don Donderi).
731006	St.Mathias de Chambly, QB	CN C3	Bondarchuk,Y.; UFO SIGHTINGS,etc., 1979, p.74 -- UFO-Quebec, Vol.1, #1 (1975) p.6 (W.Hoville)
740625	Drummondville, Quebec	CN C3	UFO-QUEBEC, Vol.1, #1, p.10 (Marc Leduc) -- Bondarchuk, Y.; UFO SIGHTINGS, etc., 1979, p.69.
740816	Port Coquitlam, B.C.	CN C2	MUFON UFO Jr.#216, April 1986(Graham Conway) -- Bondarchuk, Y.; UFO Sightings, etc, 1979,p.25
740901	Langenburg, Saskatchewan	CN C1	Hynek & Vallee, THE EDGE OF REALITY, 1975,p.265 -- MUFON 1985 Proceedings, p.114 (T.Phillips)
760806	Gaspesie, Quebec	CN C3	UFO-Quebec, #8, 1976,p.5 (Jean Ferguson) -- Musgrave, J.B.; UFO Occupants and Critters, 1979.
770106	Montreal, Quebec	CN C3	Bondarchuk, Y.; UFO Sightings, Landings and Abductions, 1979, p.62
770110	Docetteville, Nova Scotia	CN C2	IUR Vol.2, #5; May 1977, p.2. --- Original: The Digby Courier, Feb. 24, 1977.
771001	Libau, Manitoba	CN DD	IUR Vol.2, #12; Dec.1977, p.2 ---- Original: Manitoba Centre for UFO Studies.
780311	Lake Baskatong, Quebec	CN C2	UFO Quebec #16, Aug.1978, p.8 (Wido Hoville et al.) -- IUR Vol.3,#4, 1978,p.2 -- UNICAT files
781113	Black Tickle, Labrador	CN DD	IUR Vol.5, #2; Feb. 1980, p.6 (Allan Hendry, from Journal UFO, Vol.1, #3).
811008	Vancouver Isl., B.C.	CN C1	Haines, R.; 1986 MUFON Proceedings, p.111 -- FSR Vol.29/2, 1983, p.16 -- FSR Vol.29/4, p.27

SEE PAGE 13 FOR MAYBECAT CASES

SIX WITNESSES FLEE UFO IN 1965 CE3 IN B.C.

The report published here for the first time came to us from CUFORN member William K. Allen of Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. We are most grateful to Bill for allowing us to publish it.

It was 3.20 p.m., Pacific Time, June 25, 1965, on the shore of Becker Lake, near Vernon, British Columbia, Canada. For the next half an hour, six boys, teen-aged and younger, were to have what for them was a terrifying experience with the unknown.

Investigator and CUFORN member William K. Allen, of Kelowna, B.C. sent CUFORN this report earlier this year. We will let the principal witness tell us what he told Bill Allen.

"My friends and I had gone, via bicycles, to the mountain lake, due east of Vernon, to do some raft fishing. The others were at the rafts on the west end of the lake while I bicycled to the east end of the lake to a small beach."

"A bright light appeared in the sky- brighter than the sun at an altitude about 30 degrees above the horizon. It seemed to be over a flat top mountain 27 miles away. The light seemed to expand and clearly a shape grew or was formed within seconds to completeness, at which point the brightness disappeared. A dark grey object was left materialized momentarily hovering as if gravity affected it. It began to fall faster until it began to spin and flutter like a leaf, briefly."

"Its flight smoothed out, increased in speed and began to level off. Very quickly it disappeared from view behind the low ridge surrounding Becker Lake."

"Amazed, I was still looking in the same direction when it re-appeared very close above the ridge directly in front of me, at the eastern and deepest part of the lake. It hovered about 50 feet above the lake. Its edges glowed reddish hot and made almost no sound until it started to whine a high pitched sound and made small waves vibrate on the smooth lake water."

"The whine became louder and the waves began to whirlpool at first downward and then suddenly spun upwards to the underside of the craft. The column of water was several feet thick and I watched a large fish briefly appear and disappear in a counter clockwise motion. Within a few minutes this activity had begun and ceased while the UFO maintained its hovering position. Then I saw that it had been spinning like a top as it slowed its turning until completely still."

"The water column fell back to the surface of the lake, causing a loud splash and large waves spread out over the lake. At this point I heard my friends faintly signal by whistle that they had seen the object hovering at my end of the lake. I whistled very loudly once, then three times, signalling (1) extreme danger (3) run for your lives.(part of a prearranged code). I was still standing in the middle of the beach area in plain view of the object. I could see my friends run for their bicycles at the far end of the lake as I stared at the object. It moved slowly into a tilt and slid in a sideways slipping motion into a hovering position about ten feet in

B.C. GE3 Continued

the air and less than 30 feet in front of me."

three occupants seen

"Through two main windows I could clearly see three occupants and what they looked like as they stared back at me. (Ed. Note: It would be informative if the observer told us what they looked like.) I wasn't sure if my friends had made a getaway yet so I decided to keep its attention. I took one step forward and stopped. Slowly I lifted my right arm from my side to a level position with my elbow still at my side. I turned my palm upwards and, at the same time said "Peace". The object hesitated at that. Then extremely bright blue, red and yellow "spotlights" turned on from the top of the object."

"The flash from the lights caused me to start to blink and turn my head at the same time. I was momentarily blinded and off balance. As I fell backward, I started running towards my bicycle laying beside a bush about 15 feet away. I knew the direction but couldn't begin to see anything until I was able to reach over as I ran and upright my bicycle."

"As I got on my bicycle, I glanced back to the object and saw that it had moved right over the beach to where I had stood. As I saw the object moving closer, I saw a small silver ball, approximately two feet across, drop from underneath the object and swoop directly towards me."

"raced for my life"

"I jumped on the bicycle pedals and raced for my life down the road towards my friends. I looked back to see the silver ball

following me until I met my friends. It stopped and hovered invisibly as soon as it was aware of my friends. I yelled to them "Go for your lives" and kept pedalling fast."

"They soon caught up to me and kept pace together until we reached an intersection in the logging road about 2/3 of the way down the mountain in the direction of Vernon. At that intersection, we stopped to catch our breath and plan what next. We quickly decided to split up."

"While standing there I realized I was looking at something wavering in the air about one foot above the grass near a bush about 20 feet away. The others were talking quietly to themselves as I asked my best friend if he would carefully look over my shoulder. He said he saw something funny. I said 'OK, let's get home'."

"The others were unaware of the object nearby. They left in a south direction. My friend and I left in a north direction. It was soon evident the ball was following me, so my friend accompanied me all the way home, as did the sphere."

"We went inside my home but no one was there. We locked the doors and silently rested and waited. About an hour later my friend's dad drove up in his truck looking for my dad. He waited for a while and then took my friend and his bicycle home."

"We dared not tell of the encounter because it seemed to be something we couldn't bring ourselves to do. Later my family came home and I acted as if nothing was out of the ordinary. I stayed inside the rest of the day and went to sleep early."

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"The next morning I went out to the back of the house and sat on a lawn chair. I was enjoying the sunshine and looking at an apple tree that dad had grafted grape vines onto its branches, when I realized I was seeing the invisible sphere again."

"I ran inside to my bedroom window and looked out. The sphere went to the window I was looking out of. I went to several other windows. It was there each time. I sat inside for a bit and then went outside again. It followed me but didn't do anything. It became a "Follower" of me for almost two years."

"After a month the first sphere was replaced by a new one. The old sphere introduced the new sphere which was replaced or recharged at least every two months. Their main purpose was to observe and learn. Then, in 1968, I moved out of the Okanagan Valley. The spheres did not follow, nor have I seen them since."

Two new books out

Two new books of interest to subscribers have been published recently. Here are the titles and publishers:

Above Top Secret: The World-Wide UFO Cover-Up, by Timothy Good, Sidgwick & Jackson, London, England, Price \$14.95.

Night Siege-The Hudson Valley UFO Sightings, by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Philip Imbrogno and Bob Pratt, Ballantine Books Div. of Random House, Inc. \$6.95 in the U.S.A.

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16 LISTED IN MAYBECAT

Dr. Smith's potentially good cases which do not meet all the standards of the UNICAT files, but which meet a certain percentage of them, are listed by him in MAYBECAT. There were, as of May 21, 1987, 16 observations which fit this category and Dr. Smith has kindly transmitted these to CUFORN. We acknowledge his assistance in presenting to CUFORN members a more complete picture of UFO cases in Canada.

For any of you who would like to find out more about UNICAT and MAYBECAT, you can write to him at his home address:

UNICAT PROJECT,
 1200 Murcott Ct.,
 Longwood, FL 32779,
 U.S.A.

Page 1 of Canadian cases in MAYBECAT as of May 21, 1987

DATE	TIME	PLACE	COUNTRY
570730	10	Galt, ONT	CN NICAP Sp.Rpt. on Effects, p.
610908	3	Wetaskiwin, Alberta	CN Musgrave, J.B.; 1979, p.43
640614	9	Dale, IN --?	CN NICAP Sp.Rpt. on Effects, p.11
650700	10	Hazelton (70 m. No), B.C.	CN Canadian UFO Report, May-Jun
651130	3	Cornwallis, Nova Scotia	CN NICAP Sp.Rpt. on Effects, p.37
660329	21	Hamilton, Ontario	CN NICAP Spec.Rep.on Effects, p.4
670613	3	Caledonia (c. Turkey Pt.)	CN Canadian UFO Report #27, 197
670625	?	New Norway, ALB	CN CUFOS files
690307	20	Duncan, B.C.	CN Canadian UFO Report May-Jun.69
690511	2	Penbroke, ONT	CN NICAP Sp.Rpt. on Effects, p.11
720919	20	Lake Peribonca, Quebec	CN UFO-QUEBEC #9 (1977), p.14
720920	0	Rougemont, Quebec	CN UFO-QUEBEC, Vol.1/#1, p.4
731122	2	Joliette (Montreal area)	CN Canadian UFO Report #17, 1974
750223	?	Matachewan, Ontario	CN A.N., Vol.6.#1, 1985,p.5
750706	PM	Mount Pleasant, Ontario	CN Y. Bundarchuk, p.27
770406	19	Ste.Dorothee, Quebec	CN UFO-QUEBEC #10, 1977 (M.Leduc)

Number of Observations: 16