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DIRECTLY SPEAKING

By William H. Spaulding
Director, GSW/WD

As the end of the year rolls around, all of us in GSW should reflect upon the achievements and shortcomings that have transpired this past year. I immediately think of the GSW lawsuit against the CIA as the outstanding accomplishment for 1978. The dedicated work of our lawyers, Mr. Rothblatt and Mr. Gersten, must not go without mention, for it was their continued persistence and legal expertise that has obtained the success we have had to date. Todd Zechel's continuing research work on the military/government cover-up cases has successfully procured additional data and lead to further FOIA requests.

With the final results of the lawsuit drawing near, all of us should look at this legal action as a real accomplishment. We are expecting to receive close to a thousand documents and memorandums from the files of the CIA. No one can be absolutely positive that the documents will not be sanitized to a high degree. However, if this happens, it will only tend to strengthen our case, whereby GSW will prove that the UFO phenomenon is a highly classified subject. This will eventually prove just as beneficial as a dozen outstanding documents, as we can quantify an ongoing UFO conspiracy by the intelligence agencies.

Our largest shortcoming has been a continuing cash flow problem and a lack of monies for our legal expenses. Eventually, we are sure that monies will be obtained to cover all of these expenditures. When the final judgement is passed on the lawsuit and GSW wins this action, the law states that "the court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in any case under this section in which the complainant has substantially prevailed."

GSW has already pledged to give most of this money to our lawyers to continue with more, aggressive legal action against the government's method of UFO suppression. We will keep our membership informed with up-to-the-minute news as it breaks. We also strongly suggest that all of our membership purchase Just Cause to keep informed on the latest news involving UFO cover-up. I envision new break-throughs coming very shortly. All of this is made possible with your continued moral and financial support.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEWS

GSW's Annual Lecture for Public to be Held.....

GSW's annual lecture will be held in the main ballroom of the Adams Hotel, intersections of Central and Adams in downtown Phoenix, on January 12, 1979, at 7:30 p.m. This year's subject will be "UFO Cover-Up, Proof of the First, Second and Third Kinds," with the featured speaker being William H. Spaulding, Director of GSW's operations.

Spaulding, who has managed to fit into his tight schedule over 150 lectures this year, will update the media and public on the latest information obtained from GSW's legal action against the CIA. The data will be startling and totally qualifiable with supporting government documents and papers. The lecture will detail, in a serious yet technically light tone, UFO cases previously not reported to the public.

The second portion of the lecture will include a graphic visual slide show of UFO photographs and other pertinent information. By using this format, GSW believes the organization can supply a full spectrum of UFO information to a diversified audience and satisfy all interests.

The facilities of the Adams Hotel are very conducive for the slide presentation, with a wide angle projection screen and a high ceiling for optimum viewing. Tickets will be \$3.00 for adults and \$2.00 for all students with proper ID's and will be available at the door on the evening of the lecture. Special seating and reserve tickets are available through GSW's office and may be obtained by calling (602) 942-7216 after 5:00 p.m.

Proceeds of the lecture will go toward the costs of GSW's continuing legal action against the CIA and other governmental organizations that are suppressing UFO information.

Parking facilities near the Adams Hotel include:

The Adams Garage (aprox. \$2.00)

The Hyatt Regency Garage on Adams & 1st St. (aprox. \$2.00)

The Valley Center Parking Garage on 1st St. & Monroe (approx. \$1.00)

.....Buy your tickets early!

UFO UPDATE

By Todd Zechel, Director of Research

CIA Finds 1,000 Pages of UFO Documents FOIA Suit Pays Off

The Central Intelligence Agency disclosed on August 10 that "approximately 1,000 pages of additional materials concerning UFOs have recently been surfaced and are currently under review." The discovery seems to have been prompted by the amended complaint in the Ground Saucer Watch (GSW) suit, which had been authorized by a federal judge on July 7, 1978.

The CIA disclosure was made in a letter to CAUS Director Todd Zechel (who also is GSW's research director), replying to Zechel's FOIA request of July 13, which among other things requested documents related to the reported recovery of an extraterrestrial spacecraft or landing craft by the U.S. Government.

CIA Information & Privacy Coordinator Gene F. Wilson asked Zechel to suspend his request until after he has reviewed the 1,000 pages of UFO documents the CIA apparently is going to release. CAUS thinks this to

be a CIA stall tactic since the documents are thought to have little or no connection with Zechel's July 13 request.

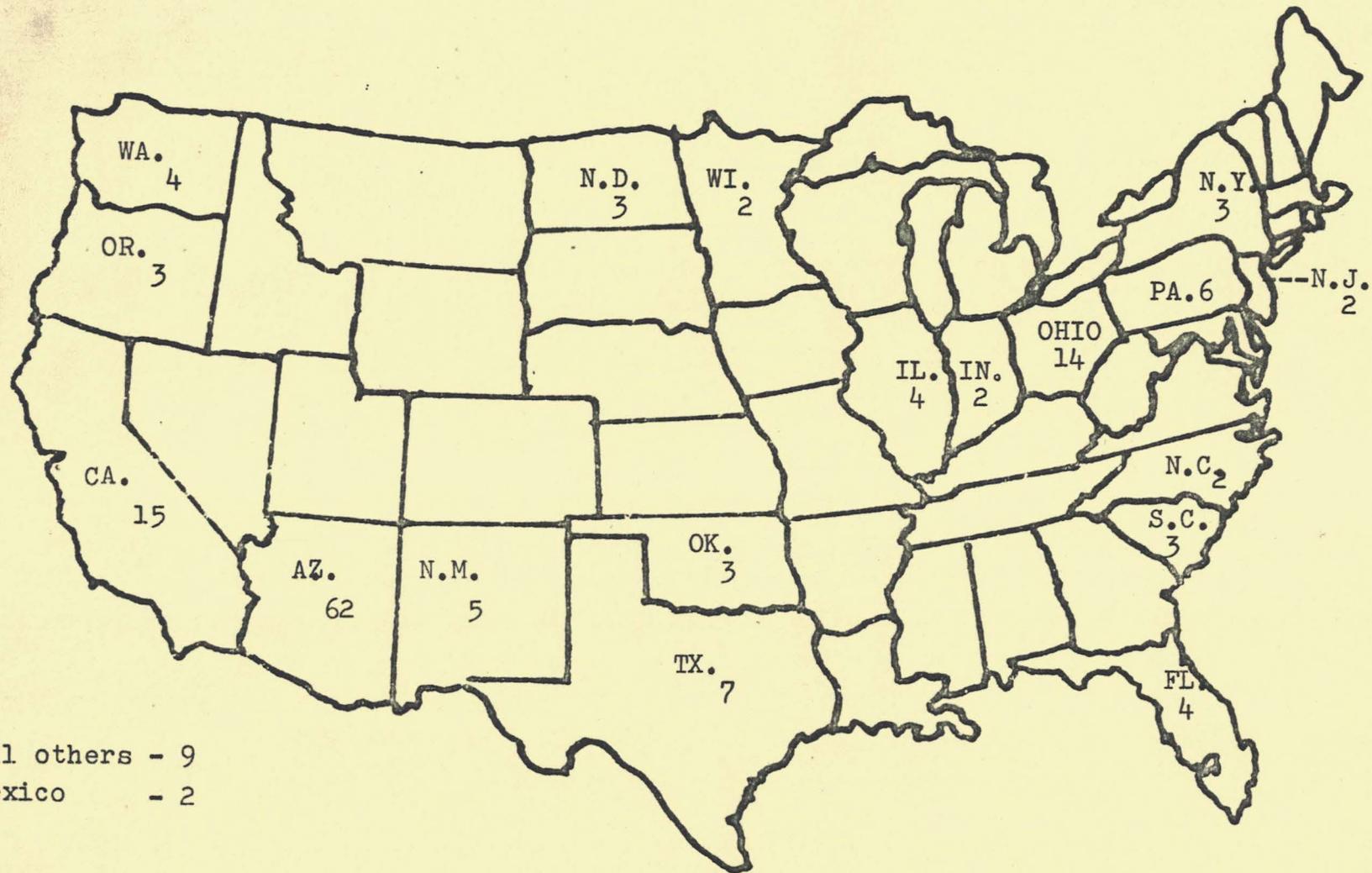
Although GSW's initial complaint, filed on Sept. 21, 1977 mainly related to the Ralph Mayher incident and the Durant Report of the CIA Robertson Panel, an agreement was reached during the July 7, 1978 status conference to allow GSW to amend its complaint to include requests for virtually all CIA UFO-related records. (See JUST CAUSE July 1978, pp. 1-2) CAUS Counsel, Peter A. Gersten, representing GSW, submitted an amended complaint in early August that included requests dating back to 1973 -- to all of which CIA had failed to respond satisfactorily.

On August 17, Assistant U.S. Attorney (District Columbia) William H. Briggs, telephoned Gersten and asked him to submit a stipulation that would go far beyond even the amended complaint in scope. CIA wanted Gersten to identify broadly all categories of UFO documents to enable CIA to search for all of its UFO records at once. Gersten, based on a draft by CAUS Director of Research, Brad Sparks, prepared and submitted a stipulation requesting CIA to conduct "a reasonable search" of the following CIA components: CIA Strategic Warning Staff; CIA Operations Center; CIA Office of Legislative Counsel; National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB); National Foreign Assessment Center components as follows: Imagery Analysis Service; NFIB Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation Staff; Foreign Broadcast Information Service; Office of Current Intelligence; Central Reference Service; Directorate of Science & Technology (DDS&T) components as follows: Foreign Missile and Space Analysis Center (Office of Weapons Intelligence); Office of Electronic Intelligence; Office of Research and Development; Office of Development and Engineering; Office of Scientific Intelligence; National Photographic Interpretation Center; Office of Technical Service; Directorate of Administration (DDA) components as follows: Office of Security; Office of Joint Computer Support; Directorate of Operations (DDO) components as follows: Covert Action Staffs; Domestic Collection Division; Counterintelligence Staff; Counterintelligence and Foreign Intelligence Staffs of DDO (including area divisions).

Perhaps almost unbelievably, the CIA has agreed to abide by the stipulation and, evidently, has initiated a search of the specified components. U.S. District Court Judge John Pratt made the stipulation an official order of the court on Sept. 7, and he gave CIA 90 days from the date of its final approval in mid-September to complete the search (i.e., until mid-December 1978).

Meanwhile, discussions between Gersten and the assistant U.S. attorney Briggs, and between Todd Zechel and Charles E. Savage (Wilson's deputy in CIA), have established that the 1,000 pages of material are mostly Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) files from the 1950s. This material was first requested by Brad Sparks for APRO in early 1975. From Sparks' 1975 interviews with OSI officers in charge of the UFO files from 1949 to 1956, CAUS thinks it has a fair idea of what the files contain: Mostly Air Force and Navy reports of UFO sightings plus some records of unauthorized CIA domestic UFO investigations in 1951-1952.

CAUS requests that UFO researchers refrain from submitting FOIA requests until after the documents have been received & analyzed in order to avoid slowing down the process of reviewing & releasing the documents CIA has located.



All others - 9
 Mexico - 2

MAP OF SIGHTINGS

Sightings logged in by GSW-East & West. All sightings do not constitute real "UFO's".

1. 160 called-in reports of UFO s.
2. 29 Reports (hard copy) received.
3. Unknown rate (%) to date - August 1978 through Nov. 1978 10.6 percent
4. AZ numbers do not include the Phoenix based advertisement airplanes.

These sightings cover the period of Aug. 1978 through Nov. 1978

* 52 sightings attributed to various bright stars, the planet Venus and other celestial and conventional misinterpretations.

(6)

CONTRADICTIONS OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD KINDS

By Alfred S. Pirozzoli

Presented to GSW, 10/78

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This presentation is the antithesis of the enduring official Air Force position that unidentified flying objects are not serious business. It illustrates the clear inability of the Air Force to deal with the UFO situation in a factual and honest manner. Unfortunately, the docility with which most people bow down to official statements, evaluations and reasoning is frightening. In addition, the public, after being harassed and ridiculed for so long by pat responses to UFO reports, began to unconsciously block the situation out.

Clearly, the inability for any government agency to explain something does not constitute proof that it does not exist. This has, however, been exactly the case between UFOs and many government agencies. Too many people have not been persistent enough to find out the facts about the phenomenon we call UFOs.

During the past fifteen years of my involvement in UFO research, I heard and read numerous times a reference to a textbook that was used at the AIR FORCE ACADEMY. This book was said to be used in third year cadet training course. In this book there was a chapter dealing exclusively with UFOs. This chapter allegedly dealt with UFOs as an extraterrestrial craft.

Does such a textbook exist? Or is it just a myth without practical foundation? For a number of years now, I have been trying to find out. I made phone calls, wrote letters, and contacted a number of military sources, and received no new information. I wrote to the Director of Public Affairs in the Air Force office in Washington and never received any reply. Finally, in July of this year I was fortunate to get the information I wanted. Mr. Joel Dobbins, host of a talk/discussion television show invited me to appear on his program to discuss UFOs. During our pre-tape introduction, I mentioned the textbook. Mr. Dobbins had recently acquired the textbook from a long time UFO field investigator in this area.

After I read the UFO chapter, I realized that government agencies really live by an interesting philosophy: If you have once advocated a certain policy, you should continue to advocate it, even after all the circumstances have changed. This is quite absurd, yet the UFO chapter clearly shows the contradictions of the Air Force position on UFOs.

SUMMARY

You may well ask, what has been accomplished by presenting the material in this report. The answer is obvious. Our ability to deal with the UFO phenomenon effectively, depends on the dissemination of factual material, data, and cooperation between all organizations and agencies involved in UFO study. This requires all of us to carry our own weight, so to speak. It means communication between the general public, researchers and agencies that have access to pertinent and substantial data and evidence. Unfortunately, the Air Force does not agree and instead has

bred an air of mistrust around anything they do involving UFOs. They have maintained an official and public position that UFOs are not serious business and that people who are involved in UFO activity are less than reputable or credible. CONTRADICTION: Why would the Air Force include a chapter on UFOs in an academy textbook that is used in a course entitled, "Introductory Space Science" - especially when they consider UFOs a non-viable entity? Why present to academy students the evidence of something that does not exist? And why present UFOs along with proven scientific subjects such as Radio Astronomy and Cosmochemistry?

EXCERPTS

"We should not deny the possibility of alien control of UFOs on the basis of preconceived notions not established as related or relevant to the UFOs." Does this statement sound as though it came from a typical UFO enthusiast? It didn't! You can find it on page 466, in the Air Force's own italics.

Here is another interesting statement: "The most stimulating theory for us is that UFOs are material objects which are either "Manned" or remote-controlled by beings who are alien to this planet. There is some evidence supporting this viewpoint." - page 461

In addition to reading between the lines you will find such statements (as shown above) throughout the UFO chapter. As you read the chapter, you will find that the tone, the flavor and general conversation is contradictory to what they have claimed over the years. Their statements and assumptions are clear, they are not guessing; they are drawing conclusions from a rich fund of long assembled facts.

I request that you read the UFO chapter as if you were a new Air Force Academy student. Once you complete the chapter, ask yourself what impression the Air Force has given you concerning UFOs. When you read the references they used in preparing this UFO chapter, it is puzzling. To draw on information from the very authors they scorn publically is a contradiction in itself.

CLOSING STATEMENT

In my opinion, the information presented here stands on its own. To the best of my knowledge, only a handful of civilians have ever seen this material and it has never been in print before this. I would like to take the liberty to say something to all UFO researchers, investigators, organizations and agencies involved in this important research. I want to remind you all of one of our most precious rights -- "Freedom." Freedom itself is more than the absence of restraint. It is a driving inner faith that cannot be limited by doubt, confusion or fear. It is something built into the American soul, and in the long run is unconquerable.

The secret of this American freedom is that it is for all of us. The catalyst of freedom is courage. All of us must continue to call on this courage and pull together to reveal and acquire the evidence, data and knowledge that has been suppressed for so many years. The many UFO organizations accross the nation must end their competitive rivalries and begin to share UFO data on a reciprocal basis. The public must

wake up and think for themselves, pressure government officials, speak up on what they know, come forward with data and get involved. Once these elements are in motion, we will have the chance of finding out what is really going on. I remind you of these famed words, "United we stand, divided we fall." It could not be more appropriate for the UFO situation.

(The following is from the textbook)

"What is an Unidentified Flying Object (UFO)? Well, according to United States Air Force Regulation 80-17(dated 19 September 1966), a UFO is 'Any aerial Phenomenon or object which is unknown or appears to be out of the ordinary to the observer.' This is a very broad definition which applies equally well to one individual seeing his first noctilucent cloud at twilight as it does to another individual seeing his first helicopter. However, at present most people consider the term UFO to mean an object which behaves in a strange or erratic manner while moving through Earth's atmosphere. That strange phenomenon has evoked strong emotions and great curiosity among a large segment of our world's population. The average person is interested because he loves a mystery, the professional military man is involved because of the possible threat to national security, and some scientists are interested because of the basic curiosity that led them into becoming researchers.

The literature on UFO's is so vast, and the stories so many and varied, that we can only present a sketchy outline of the subject in this chapter. That outline includes description classifications, operational domains (temporal and spatial), some theories as to the nature of the UFO phenomenon, human reactions, attempts to attack the problem scientifically, and some tentative conclusions. If you wish to read further in this area, the references provide an excellent starting point.

33.1 DESCRIPTORS

One of the greatest problems you encounter when attempting to catalog UFO sightings, is selection of a system for cataloging. No effective system has yet been devised, although a number of different systems have been proposed. The net result is that almost all UFO data are either treated in the form of individual cases, or in the forms of inadequate classification systems. However, these systems do tend to have some common factors, and a collection of these factors is as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| a. Size | d. Color |
| b. Shape (disc, ellipse, football, etc.) | e. Number of UFO's |
| c. Luminosity | |

- Behavior -

- a. Location (altitude, direction, etc.)
- b. Patterns of paths (straight line, climbing, zig-zagging, etc.)
- c. Flight characteristics (wobbling, fluttering, etc.)
- d. Periodicity of sightings
- e. Time duration
- f. Curiosity or inquisitiveness

- g. Avoidance
- h. Hostility

- Associated Effects -

- a. Electro-magnetic (compass, radio, ignition systems, etc.)
- b. Radiation (burns, induced radioactivity, etc.)
- c. Ground disturbance (dust stirred-up, leaves moved, standing wave peaks on surface of water, etc.)
- d. Sound (none, hissing, humming, roaring, thunderclaps, etc.)
- e. Vibration (weak, strong, slow, fast)
- f. Smell (ozone or other odor)
- g. Flame (how much, where, when, color)
- h. Smoke or cloud (amount, color, persistence)
- i. Debris (type, amount, color, persistence)
- j. Inhibition of voluntary motion by observers
- k. Sighting of 'creatures' or 'beings'

- After Effects -

- a. Burned areas or animals
- b. Depressed or flattened areas
- c. Dead or missing animals
- d. Mentally disturbed people
- e. Missing items

We make no attempt here to present available data in terms of the foregoing descriptors.

33.3 SOME THEORIES AS TO THE NATURE OF THE UFO PHENOMENON

There are very few cohesive theories as to the nature of UFO's. Those theories that have been advanced can be collected in five groups:

- a. Mysticism
- b. Hoaxes, and rantings due to unstable personalities
- c. Secret weapons
- d. Natural Phenomena
- e. Alien visitors

Mysticism

It is believed by some cults that the mission of UFO's and their crews is a spiritual one, and that all materialistic efforts to determine the UFO's nature are doomed to failure.

Hoaxes and Rantings due to Unstable Personalities

Some have suggested that all UFO reports were the results of pranks and hoaxes, or were made by people with unstable personalities. This attitude was particularly prevalent during the time period when the Air Force investigation was being operated under the code name of Project Grudge. A few airlines even went as far as to ground every pilot who reported seeing a 'flying saucer.' The only way for the pilot to regain flight status was to undergo a psychiatric examination. There was a noticeable decline in pilot reports during this time interval, and a few people interpreted this decline to prove that UFO's were either hoaxes or the result of unstable personalities.

There are a number of cases which indicate that not all reports fall in the hoax category. We will examine one such case now. It is the Socorro,

New Mexico sighting made by police Sergeant Lonnie Zamora. Sergeant Zamora was patrolling the streets of Socorro on 24 April 1964 when he saw a shiny object drift down into an area of gullies on the edge of town. He also heard a loud roaring noise which sounded as if an old dynamite shed located out that way had exploded. He immediately radioed police headquarters, and drove out toward the shed. Zamora was forced to stop about 150 yards away from a deep gully in which there appeared to be an overturned car. He radioed that he was investigating a possible wreck, and then worked his car up onto the mesa and over toward the edge of the gully. He parked short, and when he walked the final few feet to the edge, he was amazed to see that it was not a car but instead was a weird eggshaped object about fifteen feet long, white in color and resting on short, metal legs. Beside it, unaware of his presence were two humanoids dressed in silvery coveralls. They seemed to be working on a portion of the underside of the object. Zamora was still standing there, surprised, when they suddenly noticed him and dove out of sight around the object. Zamora also headed the other way, back toward his car. He glanced back at the object just as a bright blue flame shot down from the underside. Within seconds the eggshaped thing rose out of the gully with 'an earsplitting roar.' The object was out of sight over the nearby mountains almost immediately, and Sergeant Zamora was moving the opposite direction almost as fast when he met Sergeant Sam Chavez who was responding to Zamora's earlier radio calls. Together they investigated the gully and found the bushes charred and still smoking where the blue flame had jetted down on them. About the charred area were four deep marks where the metal legs had been. Each mark was three and one-half inches deep, and was circular in shape. The sand in the gully was very hard-packed so no sign of the humanoids' footprints could be found. An official investigation was launched that same day, and all data obtained supported the stories of Zamora and Chavez. It is rather difficult to label this episode a hoax, and it is also doubtful that both Zamora and Chavez shared portions of the same hallucination.

Secret Weapons

A few individuals have proposed that UFO's are actually advanced weapon systems, and that their natures must not be revealed. Very few people accept this as a credible suggestion.

Natural Phenomena

It has also been suggested that at least some, and possibly all, of the UFO cases were just mis-interpreted manifestations of natural phenomena. Undoubtedly this suggestion has some merit. People have reported, as UFO's, objects which were conclusively proven to be balloons (weather and skyhook), the planet Venus, man-made artificial satellites, normal aircraft, unusual cloud formations and lights from ceilometers (equipment projecting light beams on cloud bases to determine height of the aircraft visual ceiling). It is also suspected that people have reported mirages, optical illusions, swamp gas and ball lightning (a poorly-understood discharge of electrical energy in a spheroidal or ellipsoidal shape...some discharges have lasted for up to fifteen minutes but the ball is usually no bigger than a large orange). But it is difficult to tell a swamp dweller that the strange, fast-moving light he saw in the sky was swamp gas; and it is just as difficult to tell a farmer that a bright UFO in the sky is the same

ball lightning that he has seen rolling along his fence wires in dry weather. Thus accidental mis-identification of what might well be natural phenomena breeds mistrust and disbelief; it leads to the hasty conclusion that the truth is deliberately not being told. One last suggestion of interest has been made, that the UFO's were plas-moids from space...concentrated blobs of solar wind that succeeded in reaching the surface of Earth. Somehow this last suggestion does not seem to be very plausible; perhaps because it ignores such things as penetration of Earth's magnetic field.

Alien Visitors

The most stimulating theory for us is that the UFO's are material objects which are either 'Manned' or remote-controlled by beings who are alien to this planet. There is some evidence supporting this viewpoint. In addition to police Sergeant Lonnie Zamora's experience, let us consider the case of Barney and Betty Hill.

The Hills' description of the aliens was similar to descriptions provided in other cases, but this particular type of alien appears to be in the minority. The most commonly described alien is about three and one-half feet tall, has a round head (helmet?), arms reaching to or below his knees, and is wearing a silvery space suit or coveralls. Other aliens appear to be essentially the same as Earthmen, while still others have particularly wide (wrap-around) eyes and mouths with very thin lips. And there is a rare group reported as about four feet tall, weight of around 35 pounds, and covered with thick hair or fur (clothing?). Members of this last group are described as being extremely strong. If such beings are visiting Earth, two questions arise: 1) why haven't there been accidents which have revealed their presence, and 2) why haven't they attempted to contact us officially? The answer to the first question may exist partially in Sergeant Lonnie Zamora's experience, and may exist partially in the Tunguska meteor discussed in Chapter XXIX. In that chapter it was suggested that the Tunguska meteor was actually a comet which exploded in the atmosphere, the ices melted and the dust spread out. Hence, no debris! However, it has also been suggested that the Tunguska meteor was actually an alien spacecraft that entered the atmosphere too rapidly, suffered mechanical failure, and lost its power supply and/or weapons in a nuclear explosion. While that hypothesis may seem far fetched, samples of tree rings from around the world reveal that, immediately after the Tunguska meteor explosion, the level of radioactivity in the world rose sharply for a short period of time. It is difficult to find a natural explanation for that increase in radioactivity, although the suggestion has been advanced that enough of the meteor's great kinetic energy was converted into heat (by atmospheric friction) that a fusion reaction occurred. This still leaves us with no answer to the second question: why no contact? That question is very easy to answer in any of several ways: 1) we may be the object of intensive sociological and psychological study. In such studies you usually avoid disturbing the test subjects' environment; 2) you do not 'contact' a colony of ants, and humans may seem that way to any aliens (variation: a zoo is fun to visit, but you don't 'contact' the lizards); 3) such contact may have already taken place secretly; and 4) such contact may have already taken place on a different plane of awareness and we are not yet sensitive to communications on such a plane. These are just a few of the reasons. You may add to the list as you desire.

33.6 CONCLUSION

From the available information, the UFO phenomenon appears to have been global in nature for almost 50,000 years. The majority of known witnesses have been reliable people who have seen easily-explained natural phenomena, and there appears to be no overall positive correlation with population density. The entire phenomenon could be psychological in nature but that is quite doubtful. However, psychological factors probably do enter the data picture as 'noise.' The phenomenon could also be entirely due to known and unknown natural phenomena (with some psychological 'noise' added in) but that too is questionable in view of some of the available data.

This leaves us with the unpleasant possibility of alien visitors to our planet, or at least of alien controlled UFO's. However, the data are not well correlated, and what questionable data there are suggest the existence of at least three and maybe four different groups of aliens (possibly at different stages of development). This too is difficult to accept. It implies the existence of intelligent life on a majority of the planets in our solar system, or a surprisingly strong interest in Earth by members of other solar systems.

A solution to the UFO problem may be obtained by the long and diligent effort of a large group of well-financed and competent scientists, unfortunately there is no evidence suggesting that such an effort is going to be made. However, even if such an effort were made, there is no guarantee of success because of the isolated and sporadic nature of the sightings. Also, there may be nothing to find, and that would mean a long search with no proof at the end. The best thing to do is to keep an open and skeptical mind, and not take an extreme position on any side of the question."

Note: GSW is making this entire U.S. Air Force document (20 pages) available to the public for a charge of \$5.00 which includes surface postage.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

I hope you've enjoyed the newsletter in its new format and on behalf of the Western Director, William Spaulding, the Eastern Director, James Spaulding, the Board of Directors, and all of the persons on the editorial committee and the Research staff, we would like to wish you a happy holiday season. We extend our thanks to all members for their efforts in the past year.

By Dr. Bruce Maccabee
GSW Consultant

Recapitulation

About two weeks after Kenneth Arnold's sighting on June 24, 1947 (a day that will live in infamy?) a top man in the Army Air Force Intelligence, General G.F. Schulgen, contacted the FBI and requested that the FBI interview many of the first people who reported flying discs to determine whether or not any of the reports could have been results of attempts at subversion. Gen. Schulgen said the AF was doing all it could to discover the cause of flying discs and didn't want to leave any possibilities unexplored. Hoover agreed to investigate under certain restrictions, so from Aug. 1, 1947 to Oct. 1, 1947 the agents were authorized to investigate flying disc reports. During this period of time the AF concluded that UFOs were real objects, as indicated by papers found in the FBI file and by a letter written by Gen. N.F. Twining, and the FBI concluded that UFO reports were not connected in any way with subversion, although some reports were hoaxes or pranks. The FBI ended its formal investigation in Oct. 1947 for reasons which have been described in earlier installments of this series. After Oct. 1947 the agents were supposed to avoid UFO investigations and to pass any information that they might receive to the nearest Air Force Office of Special Investigation (AFOSI) office. The FBI received little information on UFOs during 1948, but in 1949 the interest in flying objects increased sharply with the onset of "green fireball" incidents in the southwestern USA. Also early in 1949 a "confidential source" told the FBI that the AF thought UFOs were manmade objects, perhaps utilizing nuclear propulsion. In February 1949 the FBI received a prototype sighting form entitled "Air Intelligence Requirements Memorandum Number 4" which was specifically directed toward obtaining information on flying discs for the AF. In March 1949 the FBI issued a restatement of its policy toward UFOs with the added suggestion that if anyone should volunteer information the FBI agent involved should try to obtain the information requested by the AF in "Memorandum Number 4". During 1949 the FBI received (and passed on to the AF) some UFO cases. The FBI also obtained some information about the green fireball investigation that was carried on under the name Project Grudge.

The FBI-UFO Connection in 1950

If the 1948-1949 time period was the "dark ages" for FBI involvement with UFOs, then 1950 was a year of "renaissance". The year started with a "bang" in January when the Navy sent the FBI a report of several sightings including a radar-visual from Alaska, and continued with "green fireball" (and "disk-like variation") sightings and ended with a small concentration over Oak Ridge in December. Also during 1950 Hoover asked the Air Force what it thought flying saucers were and got the standard non-answer (i.e., most of the reports can be explained and the Air Force is not investigating). Somewhat later in 1950 the FBI received another request for Flying Disk information from the Air Force. All of this information for 1950 and 1951 will be presented in this and the following installments of this series. I will begin with

the Alaska sightings, which I will describe completely since they have never before been published (to my knowledge) and since they are not in the Blue Book file.

On April 24, 1950 the FBI received from the ONI (Office of Naval Investigation - now the Naval Investigative Service) a copy of a report on Flying discs. The FBI was not alone in receiving copies - the CIA got 8 copies, the State department received 5, and the Air Force Director of Intelligence got 5. There are a few scrawled initials on the FBI copy which suggest that someone might have read it, but the report probably did not make much of an impact on the FBI, even though it was at least one of the most credible, if not the most credible report which the FBI had received up to that time. The report outlined three sightings of unidentified objects by enlisted and commissioned Navy personnel in the vicinity of Kodiak, Alaska. The sightings took place during the mornings of 22 and 23 January, 1950. The report referred to enclosures which contained verbatim accounts, airplane track data, and weather and balloon data. Apparently the enclosures were not sent to the FBI. Since the copy I received from the FBI was partially illegible, and since I did not receive copies of the enclosures, I attempted to locate an original copy by appealing directly to the Navy. After a "paper chase" lasting about three months I obtained a completely legible copy of the report, less the enclosures, but including the comments of official Navy investigators who tried to explain the sightings! I have been informed that the enclosures, if they exist, are probably in the uncatalogued records of a no-longer-existing research group known as "Op322F2". However, even without the enclosures the summaries within the report are sufficiently detailed to indicate that something unusual was in the Alaska skies in Feb.1950.*

CONFIDENTIAL

INTELLIGENCE REPORT ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVY DEPARTMENT

DATE OF REPORT: 10 Feb. 1950 PLACE: Kodiak, Alaska

SOURCE: Official U.S. Navy SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENON IN
VICINITY OF KODIAK, ALASKA.

EVALUATION: A-2

BRIEF: A report of sighting of unidentified airborne objects, by various nala personnel, on 22 and 23 January 1950, in the vicinity of Kodiak, Alaska, is contained herein.

ENCLOSURES: (these were not obtained with the copies I received)

1. Enclosures (1), (2), and (4) are completed forms suggested by Commander in Chief, Alaskan Command, Fort Richardson, Alaska for the reporting of sighting of unidentified objects. (These enclosures were filled out by Smith, Morgan, Carver, and Barco.) Enclosure (3) is a sketch of radar interference experienced in aircraft piloted by Lt. Smith. Enclosure (5) is a track chart of aircraft in which Lt. Barco was embarked when he sighted unidentified object. Enclosure (6) contains statements by Morgan and Carver relative to their sighting. Enclosure (7) is a copy of Lt. Barco's statement and enclosure (8) is a summary of weather and balloon release information.

2. A summary of the information contained in enclosure (1) through (8) follows:

*See Note 64

a) At 220240W (Jan 22. at 2:40 A.M.) Lt. Smith, USN, patrol plane commander of P2V3 No. 4 of Patrol Squadron One reported an unidentified radar contact 20 miles north of the Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska. When this contact was first made, Lt. Smith was flying the Kodiak Security Patrol. At 0248W (2:48 A.M.), 8 minutes later a radar contact was made on an object 10 miles southeast of NAS, Kodiak. Lt. Smith checked with the control tower to determine known traffic in the area, and was informed that there was none. During this period the radar operator, Gaskey, ALC, USN reported intermittent radar interference of a type he had never before experienced (See encl. (3)). Contact was lost at this time, but intermittent interference continued.

2.b) At some time between 0200 and 0300W, Morgan, BMC, USN, was standing watch on board the USS Tillamock (ATA 192), which was anchored in the vicinity of buoy 19 in the main ship channel. Morgan reported sighting a "very fast moving red glow light, which appeared to be of exhaust nature, seemed to come from the southeast, moved clockwise in a large circle in the direction of and around Kodiak and returned but in a generally southeast direction." Morgan called Carver, OMI, USN, also on watch, to observe this object, and they both witnessed the return flight. No odor or sound was detected, and the object was described to have the appearance of a ball of fire about one foot in diameter.

2.c) At 220440W (4:40 A.M.), conducting routine Kodiak security patrol, Lt. Smith reported a visual sighting of an unidentified airborne object at a radar range of 5 miles, on the starboard bow (i.e., simultaneous radar-visual observation!). This object showed indications of great speed on the radar scope. The trailing edge of the blip gave a tail like indication. (i.e., the blip was smeared because the object was moving noticeably during the time that the radar beam swept by it). At this time Lt. Smith called attention of all crew members to the object. An estimated ten seconds later, the object was directly overhead, indicating a speed of 1800 mph. Lt. Smith climbed to intercept and attempted to circle to keep the object in sight. He was unable to do this, as the object was too highly maneuverable. Subsequently the object appeared to be opening the range, and Smith attempted to close the range. The object was observed to open out somewhat, then to turn to the left and come up on Smith's quarter. Smith considered this to be a highly threatening gesture, and turned out all the lights in the aircraft. (Perhaps Smith thought the object couldn't see in the dark and had no radar?) Four minutes later the object disappeared from view in a southeasterly direction.

2.d) At 230435W (Jan. 23 at 4:35 A.M.), the day following Lt. Smith's sighting, Lt. Causer and Lt. Barco of Patrol Squadron One were conducting the Kodiak Security Patrol and sighted an unidentified object. At the time of the sighting the aircraft in which those officers were embarked was approximately 62 miles south of Kodiak. The object appeared to be on an ascending westerly course, and was in sight for 10 minutes. During this period the object was observed by Lieutenants Causer and Barco, and Paulson, AD1, plane captain. At no time was radar contact made on the object. Lt. Causer was unable to close the object at 170 knots (about 196mph; during 10 minutes the plane could travel about 32 statute miles).

2. e) The objects sighted have been described as follows:

- 1) To Lt. Smith and crew it appeared as two orange lights rotating about a common center, "like two jet aircraft making slow rolls in tight formation". It had a wide speed range.
- 2) To Morgan and Carver it appeared as a reddish orange ball of fire about one foot in diameter, travelling at a high rate of speed.
- 3) To Causer, Barco, and Paulson it appeared to be a pulsating orange yellow projectile shaped flame, with regular period of pulsation on 3 to 5 seconds, off 3 to 5 seconds. Later, as the object increased the range the pulsation appeared to increase to on 7 to 8 seconds and off 7 to 8 seconds.

3. A Check with the Navy Weather Central, Kodiak, Alaska revealed that balloons were released at the following times:

22 January - 0445W and 2200 W, aprox.(i.e., 4:45 A.M. & 10:00 P.M.)
23 January - 0400 W, aprox.

4. On 23 January winds aloft at 1000 feet were reported at 0400W as from 310° (i.e., from northwest) at 36 knots (41 mph), and at 2000 ft., from 240° (west-southwest) at 37 knots, while the object was reported to be on an ascending-westerly course (i.e., into the wind).

COMMENT: In view of the fact that no weather balloons were known to have been released within a reasonable time before the sightings, it appears that the object or objects were not balloons. If not balloons the objects must be regarded as phenomena, possibly meteorites (sic), the exact nature of which could not be determined by this office.

This concludes the report of the Alaska sightings as received from the FBI. Parenthetical statements and underlinings in the above sentences have been added by myself. From the Naval Historical Center I received the above summary and also the official Navy analysis. The analysis was carried out by two groups, apparently independently. Neither group had very enlightening things to say. The official opinion of OP322F2 was:

"Many of the previous reports of radar interference tend to indicate local interference (generated within the aircraft). This looks more like external interference from sources outside the aircraft than previous reports, though it is far from conclusive. These reports are always of interest!"

The official opinion of OP322V2C was:

"The possibility exists that incidents covered by para. 2.a,b, & d might be jet aircraft; however, there is insufficient intelligence to definitely identify the unidentified objects as aircraft. Several reports of similar radar interference have been received from DIO/17ND. It is possible that this is interference from another radar in the vicinity, malfunctioning of components within the radar set or both."

(Note: DIO/17ND is the intelligence unit of the 17th Naval District which included Alaska.)

Notice that the explanations offered by F2 ignored the visual sightings completely. V2c tried to offer explanations for the visual and radar

sightings for paragraphs 2.a,b, and d. above. However, V2C "choked" when it came to 2.c. In the margin of the copy of the report which I received from the Naval Historical Center there are notations which give us some idea of the way V2C approached these reports. Next to paragraphs 2.a,b, & d, are the notations "A/C?" which stand for "Aircraft?" However, next to paragraph 2.c there is simply the notation "?", which suggests that the radar-visual sighting which included a chase by the aircraft involved (Lt. Smith) completely stumped the "experts". Perhaps within the inner souls of the persons who viewed this report there was a glimmer of the truth - "flying saucers exist", but who would dare make such a statement in an official document at a time when the air force had "proven" that flying saucer reports, or at least most of them, can be explained away? Perhaps OP322F2 had something besides Navy radar interference problems in mind when he (they) wrote at the end of the statement, "These reports are always of interest."

No Active Investigation

At least that's what the Air Force told Mr. Hoover according to a memorandum that was written about a month before the Alaska report reached FBI headquarters. In the latter part of March, 1950, Mr. Hoover decided to find out what the Air Force opinion on "flying saucers" was. The answer to his request is contained in a memorandum from Mr. Ladd to Mr. Hoover, dated March 28, 1950: *

"Reference is made to your inquiry on the attached routing slip: 'Just what are the facts re 'flying saucers'? A short memo as to whether or not it is true or just what Air Force, etc. think of them.'

In response to your inquiry, Special Agent ---- obtained the following information today (3/28/50) from Major ---- and Lt. Col. ----- of Air Force Intelligence. The Air Force discontinued their intelligence project to determine what flying saucers are the latter part of last year. They publically announced to the press in December, 1949, that the project had been discontinued. They advised that the press release had been concurred in by the Army and Navy. The reason for the discontinuance, according to Major ---- and Lt. Col. ---- was that after two years of investigation over three fourths of the incidents regarding flying saucers proved to be misidentifications of a wide variety of conventional items such as lighted weather balloons and other air-borne objects.

Colonel ---- pointed out that the Commanders of the various areas are charged with the security of those areas. Reports concerning flying saucers received at this time will be investigated by the Area Commander and his report submitted to the Air Force Intelligence Division as an intelligence item.

Major ---- and Lt. Col. ---- made the observation that many of the reported sightings of flying saucers at this time appear to be an outgrowth of recent magazine articles. They reiterate that the Air Force is conducting no active investigation to determine whether flying saucers exist or what they might be.

You will recall that the investigation of flying saucers was discontinued by the Bureau in October, 1947, in order that the Air Force could take over such investigations."

The student of ufology will recognize the standard Air Force technique for reducing the importance of UFO reports in the mind of the reader: first point out that most reports can be explained, and then point out that the Air Force is not sufficiently interested to carry out a research project to study UFOs ("flying saucers"). The Major and the Lieutenant Colonel did not directly answer Hoover's questions about the "facts re flying saucers" and what the Air Force was thinking about them. They merely stated their answers in such a way that would lead Hoover to believe that the Air Force was taking no further interest in flying saucers because most reports (with the implication that all reports) could be explained. One notes in this document some of the first evidence of the effects of "self-brainwashing" that the Air Force had been carrying out ever since late 1948: Flying Saucers couldn't exist, and therefore they don't. All reports must be misidentifications, hoaxes, publicity stunts, etc. By 1950 the "underlings" in the Air Force apparently believed that their predecessors in 1947, 1948, and 1949 had solved the UFO mystery by proving that all UFO reports could be explained. In following years (and even to today in 1978) the effects of Air Force self-brainwashing are evident: the Air Force still does not admit the possibility that UFOs are anything unusual despite "mountains" of evidence, much of which is within the Air Force Blue Book file, which point to new phenomena.

Continued Appearance of Unexplained Phenomena

Considering the apparent lack of interest in UFO reports by the Air Force, as expressed in Mr. Ladd's memorandum to Hoover, Mr. Ladd was probably surprised to receive in August 1950 the following memorandum (see also footnote 66):

"Subject: Summary of Aerial Phenomena in New Mexico

Purpose: To advise that: (1) OSI has expressed concern in connection with the continued appearance of unexplained phenomena described as green fireballs, discs and meteors (underlining by present author) in the vicinity of sensitive installations in New Mexico. (2) Dr. Lincoln LaPaz, Meteor Expert of the University of New Mexico, reported that the phenomena does not appear to be of meteoric origin. (3) OSI has contracted with Land-Air Inc., of Alamogordo, New Mexico, to make scientific study of the unexplained phenomena.

Nature of Phenomena: Observations of aerial phenomena occurring within the vicinity of sensitive installations have been recorded by the Air Force since December, 1948. The phenomena have been classified into 3 general types which are identified as follows:

- 1) Green fireballs, objects moving at high speed in shapes resembling half moons, circles, and discs emitting green light.
- 2) Discs (underlining by present author), round, flat shaped objects or phenomena moving at fast velocity and emitting a brilliant white light or reflected light.
- 3) Meteors, aerial phenomena resembling meteoric material moving at high velocity and varying in color.

The above phenomena have been reported to vary in color from brilliant white to amber, red, and green.

Since 1948, approximately 150 observations of aerial phenomena referred to above have been recorded in the vicinity of installations in New Mexico. A number of observations have been reported by different individuals at approximately the same time."

" Results of an Inquiry by Professor Lincoln La Paz:

Lincoln La Paz, Institute of Meteorics, University of New Mexico, submitted an analysis of the various observations on May 23, 1950. He concluded, as a result of his investigation, that approximately half of the phenomena recorded were of meteoric origin. The other phenomena commonly referred to as green fireballs or discs he believed to be U.S. guided missiles being tested in the neighborhood of the installations. (Note by this author: the report referred to here is in the FBI file. It lists 209 observations from Jan. 19, 1948 through May 1, 1950. About 45 of these are identified as "disc or variation".) La Paz pointed out that if he were wrong in interpreting the phenomena as originating with U.S. guided missiles that a systematic investigation of the observations should be made immediately. La Paz pointed out that missiles moving with velocities of the order of those found for the green fireballs and discs could travel from the Ural region of the USSR to New Mexico in less than 15 minutes. He suggested that the observations might be of guided missiles launched from bases in the Urals.

On the basis of the investigations made by La Paz and the Air Force, it was concluded that the occurrence of the unexplained phenomena in the vicinity of sensitive installations was a cause for concern. The Air Force entered into a contract with Land-Air, Incorporated, Alamogordo, New Mexico, for the purpose of making scientific studies of the green fireballs and discs. It was pointed out in the summary furnished by OSI on July 19, 1950, that the unexplained green fireballs and discs are still observed in the vicinity of sensitive military and Government installations."

"Results of Air Force Investigation:

The Air Force together with Land-Air, Incorporated, have established a number of observations posts in the vicinity of Vaughn, New Mexico, for the purpose of photographing and determining the speed, height, and nature of the unusual phenomena referred to as green fireballs and discs. On May 24, 1950, personnel of Land-Air, Inc., sighted 8 to 10 objects of aerial phenomena (underlining by present author). A 24-hour day watch is being maintained and has been designated "Project Twinkle".

"Conclusions: The Albuquerque office, in a letter dated August 10, 1950, advised that there have been no new developments in connection with the efforts to ascertain the identity of the strange aerial phenomena referred to as green fireballs and discs. The Albuquerque Office advised jurisdiction relative to espionage and sabotage and arrangements have been made so that the Bureau will be promptly advised in the event additional information relative to this project indicates any jurisdiction on the part of the Bureau.

Action: None. The above is for your information."

The above FBI document indicates that the Air Force was indeed very worried about "fireballs and discs" despite the public pronouncements of non-interest. It is interesting to note that "Project Twinkle" was set up to study discs as well as fireballs. The document which contained Dr. La Paz's summary of May 23, 1950 is itself quite interesting, as are the comments by Dr. La Paz. The document begins with a letter from Lt. Col. Doyle Rees to Brig. Gen. Joseph Carroll, Director of Special Investigations in Washington D.C. Following Col. Rees' letter is a table containing a list of 209 sightings, mostly from the New Mexico area. Of these about 45 are categorized as "disk or variation",

and as many as 97 may be missing from the Blue-Book microfilm file (I haven't been able to check all cases listed). These cases would, presumably, be in the OSI section of the microfilm record, however. In order to present a rather high level Air Force Intelligence opinion of the green fireball-disk phenomena in the southwest, I will now present the letter by Col. Rees and parts of the letter by Dr. La Paz.*

Observers Whose Reliabilities are Not Questioned

Col. Rees entitled his letter "Summary of Observations of Aerial Phenomena in the New Mexico Area, December 1948-May 1950" and then continued as follows:

"1. In a liason meeting with other military and government intelligence and investigative agencies in December 1948, it was determined that the frequency of unexplained aerial phenomena in the New Mexico Area was such that an organized plan of reporting these observations should be undertaken. The organization and physical location of units of this District were most suitable for collecting these data, therefore, since December 1948, this District has assumed responsibility for collecting and reporting basic information with respect to aerial phenomena occurring in this general area. These reports have been distributed to the Air Material Command, USAF, in accordance with Air Intelligence Requirements No. 4, and to other interested military and government agencies." (Note by this author: this refers to the Intelligence Memorandum No. 4 which the FBI and other agencies received in February, 1949 from the Director of Intelligence of the Air Force. It contained a request for information on "flying discs" and other unidentified aerial phenomena, described reporting procedures and channels, and contained a prototype sighting form. This document has been discussed in a previous "installment" of these FBI papers.)

"2. There is attached, as a part of this summary, a compilation of aerial phenomena sightings that have occurred mostly in the New Mexico area and have been reported by this District Office subsequent to December 1948. This compilation of sightings is not a complete record of all reported observations, but includes only those in which sufficient information was available to justify their inclusion. The observers of these phenomena include scientists, Special Agents of the Office of Special Investigations (IG) USAF, airline pilots, military pilots, Los Alamos Security Inspectors, military personnel, and many other persons of various occupations whose reliability is not questioned (underlining by present author). This compilation sets forth the most important characteristics with respect to each observation and evaluated each sighting into one of three classifications.

(1) green fireball phenomenon, (2) disc or variation, and (3) probably meteoric."

"3. There is also attached an analysis of the green fireball occurrences in this area made by Dr. Lincoln La Paz. Dr. La Paz is the Director of the Institute of Meteorics and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy at the University of New Mexico. He was Research Mathematician at the New Mexico Proving Grounds under an OSRD appointment in 1943 and 1944, and Director of the Operations Analysis Section, Headquarters, Second Air Force, 1944-45. Since 1948, Dr. La Paz has served on a voluntary basis as consultant for this District in connection with the green fireball investigations."

*See note 67

(21)
"4. On 17 February 1949* and again on 14 October 1949, conferences were held at Los Alamos, New Mexico, for the purpose of discussing the green fireball phenomena. Representatives of the following organizations were present at these meetings: Fourth Army, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, University of New Mexico, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, University of California, U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, Geophysical Research Division Air Materiel Command USAF, and the Office of Special Investigations (IG) USAF. A logical explanation was not proffered with respect to the origin of the green fireballs. It was, however, generally concluded that the phenomena existed and that they should be studied scientifically until these occurrences have been satisfactorily explained. Further, that the continued occurrence of unexplained phenomena of this nature in the vicinity of sensitive installations is cause for concern."

"5. The Geophysical Research Division, Air Materiel Command, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has recently let a contract to Land-Air, Inc., Holloman AFB, Alamogordo, New Mexico, for a limited scientific study of green fireballs. The results of this scientific approach to the problem will undoubtedly be of great value in determining the origin of these phenomena."

"6. This summary of observations of aerial phenomena has been prepared for the purpose of re-emphasizing and reiterating the fact that phenomena have continuously occurred in the New Mexico skies during the past 18 months and are continuing to occur, and, secondly, that these phenomena are occurring in the vicinity of sensitive military and government installations." (Signed: Doyle Rees, Lt.Col. USAF)

Following this letter by Col. Rees is the list of 209 observations, to which I have previously referred. One of the cases in this list involved about 100 very reliable observers. Listed as case number 24, it took place Feb. 17, 1949 near Albuquerque, New Mexico. An object described as brilliant white shifting to peach color was observed for about 6 minutes. There was no sound. It was described as round, shifting to an elliptical shape. Its angular size was comparable to the moon (i.e., "one lunar diameter"). The object travelled west to east and then "disappeared". In the Blue Book files the object is listed as an "aircraft" (which it undoubtedly was - - an "aircraft" of some sort, but anyone who can't distinguish the wings and fuselage of a terrestrial aircraft when it is close enough to have an angular size comparable to that of the moon had better have his eyes examined). Appended to the list of 209 observations is an analysis of the sighting listed as number 175 which took place during the night of 24-25 Feb., 1950. This case deserves special mention because it involved a photograph. This object was seen and photographed by a reliable observer who described the object as being white and changing to red and green. It was seen travelling toward the northwest from Datil, N.M., the location of the observer. It had a train or trail, covered about one degree every two minutes, and was observed for about 2½ hours before it "disappeared". Although this sounds like the typical misidentification of a bright star or planet, the photograph makes such an identification impossible. According to Dr. Lincoln La Paz, who analyzed the photograph,
"a) The angular diameter of the perfectly round luminous object Stanfield observed was approximately ¼ of a degree.

b. The angular velocity of the object in the sky was greater than half a degree per minute."

These characteristics of the sighting led La Paz to conclude "that on the basis of the results (a) and (b) above, the object seen by Stanfield was not the moon (for the angular diameter was too small), it was not Venus or any other planet (for the angular diameter was too large), it was not a bright fixed star slightly out of focus (for the observed rate of motion is double that due to the diurnal rotation of the earth)." Dr. La Paz did not speculate upon what the round, luminous object might have been. However, he was apparently not able to identify it as a normal sky phenomenon. Is this, then, some long-awaited photographic evidence that has been "hidden" in Air Force files for years?

In his letter to Col. Rees, dated May 23, 1950, Dr. La Paz reiterated arguments which he had presented as early as Dec. 1948 which led him to believe that the green fireballs were not natural meteors. Briefly, these arguments are the following: (1) The paths of many of the fireballs were apparently horizontal; (2) the fireballs appeared to be travelling at unusually low altitudes (i.e., far below 40 miles above the earth's surface, which is the minimum altitude that is "normally observed"); (3) the velocity of green fireballs seemed to be lower than normal; (4) there were usually no noises associated with the fireballs, but "normal meteorites that penetrate to as low levels..... are always accompanied by very violent noises"; (5) the green fireballs had an almost constant brilliance as long as they were seen, unlike normal fireballs that show considerable brightness fluctuations; (6) whereas normal meteors travel on paths that are "directed towards all points of the compass", with the green fireballs "there is a very pronounced tendency for the paths to come in from the north half of the sky"; (7) "The three groups of anomalous greenish luminous phenomena show a curious association with well known meteor showers, although none of these meteor showers normally produce extremely bright green fireballs..... This relationship might indicate an attempt to render the green fireballs less conspicuous by causing them to appear only when there is considerable meteoric activity." (8) The green color itself was anomalous. It was the color of flame-excited copper salts, "a color rarely observed in the case of genuine meteors". (9) "The duration estimates of between 2 and 3 seconds reported for the green fireballs are considerably longer than those (0.4 - 0.5 seconds) for the ordinary visual meteors, but shorter than the duration estimates invariably reported in the case of a genuine meteorite fall (5 to 30 seconds or even longer)"; and (10) "For none of the green fireballs has a train of sparks or a dust cloud been reported. This contrasts sharply with the behavior noted in case of meteoric fireballs - particularly those that penetrate to very low levels where the green fireball of Dec. 12 (1948) was observed." Following this list of differences between the green fireballs and ordinary meteors, Dr. La Paz pointed out that since the list had been made, on Dec. 20, 1948, many more observations had supplied information on the green fireballs. As a result of the new information he wanted to modify only one of his early statements of the differences. In particular, some observations in late 1949 and early 1950 described the fireballs as appearing to fall straight down. Thus he wanted to modify the previously listed reason (1) to include the fact that "a strictly vertical infall is also very rarely observed in the case of genuine meteor falls." Also as a result of the new information Dr. La Paz wanted to add an eleventh item to his list. The eleventh

item concerned the time distribution of green fireballs as compared with meteors and meteorites. "The graphs of frequency versus local time which accompanies the present report shows that the maximum frequency of sighting of green fireballs (occurring at approx. 2030) coincides in time with neither the frequency maximum for ordinary meteors (occurring at approx. 0300) nor the frequency maximum for meteorite falls (occurring at approx. 1600)." Not referred to by Dr. La Paz, but shown in his graph was the time distribution for the objects referred to as "disk or variation". The maximum frequency time for disks was around 1600.

After listing all these differences between normal meteors/meteorites and green fireballs, Dr. La Paz once more brought up his Russian missile theory (which he had initially stated in early 1949). He pointed out that most of the green fireballs had been seen between 5 P.M. & 11 P.M., "which extends from about 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. in the Ural region of the USSR." "Since missiles moving with velocities of the order of those found for the green fireballs for which real path determinations have been possible would travel from the Southern Urals to New Mexico in less than 15 minutes, a possible interpretation of the concentration of sightings referred to....is that the green fireballs result from guided missiles launched from bases in the Urals in the morning hours before cloudiness due to convection or blinding afternoon storms can interfere with non-radar tracking, such as has been used by the Optical Trajectory Section at White Sands Proving Ground." Dr. La Paz also mentioned the interesting fact that most of the green fireballs were seen during the four days, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, with Saturday and Sunday being the peak days. Dr. La Paz then made his only direct reference to "disks" in the following paragraph:

"It is a curious and fairly well-established fact that there has been a distinct decline in the number of green fireball sightings during the last two months, within which the number of so-called "flying saucer" incidents in this region has attained an all-time high."

In closing his letter, Dr. La Paz made a series of recommendations for investigations that should be undertaken if the military was sure that none of the green fireballs/disks were U.S. government experimental devices. Of course, as diligent readers of the FBI file information are aware, the Air Force had no experimental missiles that resembled either green fireballs or flying discs. Apparently the Air Force accepted Dr. La Paz's recommendation and contracted with Land-Air, Inc. to do research which would supplement the Air Force's Project Twinkle, which had begun about a year before*.

As part of the new effort to obtain data on unconventional aircraft the Air Force sent out another official request for information on Sept. 8, 1950. It was entitled "Reporting of Unconventional Aircraft" and was signed by Major General C.P. Cabell, Director of Intelligence, USAF. The document began with the following paragraph**:

"The United States Air Force has a continuing requirement for the reporting and technical analysis of observations of unconventional aircraft which might indicate an advance in technological progress of a foreign power. An unconventional aircraft, within the meaning of this directive, is defined as any aircraft or airborne object which by performance, aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features, does not conform to any presently known aircraft type."

*See note 68
 **See note 69

The request then listed the manner in which information was to be reported and the types of information required. Basically the reporting method and the desired information were the same as given in the previously issued Intelligence Memorandum Number 4 of 2/15/49. The request ended with the statement "It is desired that no publicity be given this reporting or analyses activity." Thus even though the Air Force often claimed that nothing was "hidden", it is clear that it didn't want its interest in UFO activity openly admitted.

About a month later Mr. Ladd wrote a memorandum to update the green fireball situation for the FBI. Dated Oct. 9, 1950, the memorandum read as follows*:

"You will recall that on August 23, 1950, I furnished to you a memorandum regarding Project Twinkle set up by the Department of the Air Force, with the assistance of Land-Air, Inc. at Vaughn, New Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining data regarding these unusual aerial phenomena which had been seen in the vicinity of sensitive installations in New Mexico. To date the Air Force has not advised us of any new developments in connection with this project."

"Mr., Project Engineer of Project Twinkle, has been contacted by the Albuquerque Office and arrangements have been made in order that the Bureau will be advised in the event any information relative to these phenomena indicates any jurisdiction on the part of the Bureau."

"According to Bureau files, an average of approximately three or four complaints have been received per month from June through September (note by this author: the FBI referred to UFO reports as "complaints" about flying discs, flying saucers, green fireballs, etc.). These complaints were brought to the attention of OSI. A review of Bureau files does not indicate that there has been any increase in the sightings of these phenomena during or as a result of the war in Korea (note by this author: on 6/25/50 the N. Korean Armies crossed the 38th parallel into S. Korea)"

"You will recall the investigation to obtain information concerning these aerial phenomena is the jurisdiction of the Department of the Air Force. The Department of the Air Force is aware of our jurisdiction in matters relating to espionage, sabotage and internal security, and we have contacted OSI and requested them to advise us of any developments in connection with these phenomena which would be of interest to us as a responsibility of our jurisdiction."

"The Bureau has been advised in the past by OSI that many of the sightings reported to them were determined by investigation to have been of weather balloons, falling stars, meteorological phenomena and other airborne objects."

"Bureau liaison determined on the morning of October 9, 1950 from OSI, headquarters that investigations of these aerial phenomena are being handled by OSI, Wright Field, Ohio. Their investigation of these phenomena fails to indicate that the sightings involved space ships or missiles from any other planet or country."

"According to OSI, the complaints received by them have failed to indicate any definite pattern of activity. OSI further advised they are

*See note 70

closely following the investigation of the captioned matters, and they will advise this Bureau of any matters of interest."

With regard to the continuing Air Force interest in UFOs, only ten days later Mr. Ladd received a memorandum from another agent which read as follows:*

"The matter of flying saucers was discussed by Special Agent with Major General Joseph F. Carroll of OSI on October 16, 1950, at which time General Carroll advised that insofar as he has been able to determine the Air Force is not working on any type of 'flying saucer' or 'flying disk'. General Carroll stated that the Air Force is working on high altitude rockets and jet aircraft. He stated these experiments may account for some of the reports concerning flying saucers but that the Air Force is not apparently working on anything which is the cause of many flying saucers reports. He stated that the Air Force program for investigating reports concerning flying saucers, etc., has been reinstated at Wright Field and that any pertinent information of interest coming to his attention will be furnished to the Bureau."

*See Note 71To be continued next issue....

Bibliography

- 64. Navy Intelligence Document dated Feb. 10, 1950. This document contains what may be the first report of a multiple-witness (pilot & crew) radar-visual sighting of a UFO. The radar-visual case is reminiscent of the Iranian Air Force jet case of 9/76.
- 65. FBI Memorandum dated March 28, 1950
- 66. FBI Memorandum dated 8/23/50. I suggest the reader review a previous section of this series entitled "Green Fireballs" which presents the FBI summaries of Jan. & Feb. 1949 conferences on green fireballs.
- 67. Air Force OSI Document dated 5/25/50
- 68. Ruppelt, op cit, pg. 73. Ruppelt presents a good summary of UFO/green fireball history in chapters 4,5, and 6.
- 69. Air Force Document AFOIC-CCL, dated 9/8/50.
- 70. FBI Memorandum dated 10/9/50.
- 71. FBI Memorandum dated 10/19/50.

READER RESPONSE NEEDED FOR RESEARCH STUDY PROJECT

Mr. George D. Fawcett of the Maiden Times Weekly Newspaper in North Carolina is doing a research study project entitled "Human Reactions to UFO's". He would appreciate it if our readers would send any information they may have which would be pertinent to this subject to:

George D. Fawcett, 602 Battleground Rd., Lincolnton, N.C. 28092

(20)
PSE VALIDITY: FACT OR FICTION?

By William Baum

Soon-to-be-released articles concerning the purported Travis Walton abduction of November 1975, are attempting to utilize still another method in an attempt to substantiate the incident. This time the technology of PSE (Psychological Stress Evaluator) is being used to evaluate the tape recorded stresses of Walton's voice relating his now famous sighting. Proponents of this incident offer this testing as another segment of "proof" that the sighting is factual.

It is imperative that serious researchers of UFOs do not get trapped by the "credibility" of PSE testing. GSW's research staff has compiled the results of testing of PSE by the American Polygraph Assoc. and other professional/governmental organizations, and the results of said tests represent the official stand of these organizations.

In 1974, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense made a written submission to the Foreign Operations & Government Informations Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives. This submission concerned a request from Mr. Max Stettner (one of their committee members) to Colonel Steven Harrick, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs) with respect to the PSE and for issuances relating to the polygraph. A copy was made public on June 5, 1974.

In the paper it was brought out that the Department (of Defense) had procured five PSE's at an average cost of \$2150.00 for the purpose of determining usefulness and validity. The Department of the Army obtained three of the devices, and contracted with Fordham University for testing and evaluation at a cost of \$24,492.00. The Fordham tests found that the PSE produced valid results in less than one-third of the tests administered, and its reliability was less than pure chance.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations procured one PSE for validation testing. The tests, although tentative, resulted in a conclusion that the device was not useful.

The National Security Agency obtained one PSE and also a voice analyzer for research purposes. Both devices were found to be insufficiently reliable and have been declared surplus.

Additional studies regarding the validity of PSE and the polygraph were brought to Mr. Stettner's attention. They are:

1. Department of Defense Interagency study of 1968.
2. University of Pennsylvania study of 1972.

In the April 8-14, 1978 T.V. Guide, columnist Keven Phillips wrote an article on PSE in which he stated - among other things - that the PSE approach is accepted as evidence in legal proceedings in more than a dozen states. Ed Carnes, Assistant Attorney General of Alabama, wrote on the official letterhead of the Attorney General:

"I am convinced that your column in the April 8-14, 1978 edition of T.V. Guide magazine contains some serious factual errors."

Mr. Carnes went on to instruct Mr. Phillips as to the various factual mistakes made in his article.

In an article called "Lie Detection Through Voice Analysis", Frederick C. Link*, states:

"Have you read the articles on voice analysis in recent Playboy and Penthouse magazines?"

"Have you seen the movie, 'The Trial of Billy Jack?'"

"Or, have you watched television presentation on 'What voice analysis shows really happened in the Kennedy assassination.'"

"If the answer to any one of these is 'yes', you may well have been left with the impression that voice analysis is the cure-all for detection-of-deception problems in law enforcement."

"Lie detection through voice analysis has been glamorized by publicity in the popular media, and all this glitter has led many citizens to form an unrealistically high opinion of the present value of voice analysis. However, television, movies and popular magazines have not given unbiased, impartial presentations of the facts regarding the effectiveness of voice analysis for lie detection."

"At the present time, no military law enforcement agency is using voice analysis for lie detection, although all of these agencies use the polygraph technique when it is appropriate. There are good reasons for this nonuse of voice analysis. While voice analysis may some day in the future be developed to the point where it is useful for military lie detection, that day has not yet arrived."

James A. Redden, Attorney General of Oregon, has written an opinion in which he stated that use of the PSE may not be used in Oregon. His opinion was based on a strict interpretation of the law which states that all instruments that are used for the purpose of detecting deception or of verifying truth shall record permanently and simultaneously the cardiovascular pattern, the respiratory pattern, and the galvanic skin response of each individual. Other physiological changes may also be recorded. He noted that the use of any instrument or device that does not comply with the minimum requirements set forth in the law is expressly prohibited. For a copy of the full decision, see the June 1977 issue of Polygraph.

The New York Times reported on March 28, 1978 that a bill banning the use of the PSE was signed into law by Governor Carey of New York. It prohibits an employer from "requiring, requesting, suggesting or knowingly permitting" a worker or job applicant to be subject to a test on the device. "Since these devices can work off a tape recording," the Governor said, "the test, unlike some other types of lie detector tests, can be administered surreptitiously."

In summary, we at GSW urge input from anyone who has a knowledgeable contrasting opinion, or additional opinion on PSE technology. Based on the study of PSE by outside agencies, we think it can safely be concluded that any PSE testing performed on any "abduction" witness cannot be considered as strong, substantiating evidence.

*The author is a Chief Warrant Officer, Corps of Military Police, U.S. Army, & an instructor in polygraph technique at Army Polygraph School, Ft. McClellan, Ala. The article is reprinted from the Military Police Law Enforcement Journal, Spring, 1976, with permission of the Journal & the author. (For reprints, contact William Spaulding, GSW/WD.)

SUGGESTED READING

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MUFON'S UFO JOURNAL
MUFON, Inc.
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INGS-1978-or write GSW for details.



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