



## ROSWELL: THE CONFUSING INVOLVEMENT OF SHERIFF GEORGE WILCOX

"What would the military have done had these deputies found the crash site, wreckage, and bodies? In fact, how would the USAF have known if and when the deputies returned at all, or what they discovered?"- C.D. Allan



Photo source: UFO Encounters-Golden Press.

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P. #2 - Bits 'N Pieces, by: Jim Melesciuc. P. #3 - Roswell: The Confusing Involvement of Sheriff George Wilcox, by: Christopher D. Allan. P. #6 - E.T., CALL HOME, reprint of an article located in the Albuquerque Journal. P. #9 - The Boston Herald carried an article of a near collision between a British airliner and a UFO, which occurred back in 1945. The article and Air Miss Report are both reproduced, for your perusing. P. #11 - A diplomatic note on recommendations from Bob Kingsley in his article, Paradigms & Propaganda. P. #13 - Why Did The Soldier Go AWOL? Remember the six soldiers who went AWOL, from their Intelligence unit in Germany, during the peak of the Gulf Breeze fiasco? Well, the Lynn Daily Item (27 July 1992) has a followup on the troops and their final days as GIs. P. #14 - I thought it essential to reprint this New York Times piece (21 July 1992) Childhood Trauma: Memory Or Invention? It takes into serious consideration the fragility of the human mind and mistakes the professionals themselves can construe. Suggested reading for the pro-abductionist movement. (I apologize for the poor copy on the final few paragraphs.) P. #16 - The United Air Lines; Emmett, Idaho Case. (Credit: R. Giordano) nostalgic piece from the Blue Book files. Note the official quote bottom left on article.

### SOME BITS 'N PIECES:

Well, I hope the readers of this newsletter had a safe and enjoyable summer. We spent a few weeks down east in Maine, on good ole Cape Cod, and a few day trips thrown in, here and there. Now, the kids are back in school, the little odds & ends are completed, so its back to the grind stone with this burden of love - aerial phenomenon.

I would like to share with you an odd event that I witnessed during this past summer. I have discussed this with a couple of close associates/colleagues and they agree that I should go on record with it.

On 27 June severe weather warnings and advisories, for parts of all six states in New England, were broadcast on radio and television. People were told to stay indoors and off highways until the storms passed (source : Boston Globe 28 June 1992). Being a hardy New Englander with a passion for working in the vegetable garden I decided to do a little weeding and batten down the homestead, before the storms moved in. At about 1230 hrs. the rumble of thunder could be heard in the distance and the sky was turning darker by the minute. The wind was picking up and the thunder was becoming ever louder and more frequent. My eyes were becoming increasingly curious on the horizon where a very low, dark cloud seemed to be blowing directly towards my direction. Every minute the cracking of lightning, the deafening booming of thunder and the LOW/DARK cloud overhead was slowly draining the hardy New Englander out of me. At this point, just about 1300 hrs. and with some reluctance, I thought it best to go indoors until this weather pattern blew by. Just before entering the house, I stood by the back door facing north by northwest, with my eyes looking straight up and glued to this LOW/DARK cloud. Suddenly, I noticed what appeared to be a ball of light. The best and only way I can describe this event and how it developed is as if someone switched on a light bulb then watched the lightbulb expand - similar to someone blowing a bubble from a piece of bubble gum. It appeared to glow brighter or larger and seemed to protrude from the cloud. The color was yellowish/white and very small, from my perspective, one could fit ten of these balls on a thumbnail. The event lasted no longer than maybe two seconds, it just blinked out as if someone turned off an electrical switch. Was this the beginning of a ball-lightning event?

That same storm dropped two feet of hail in some spots, trees came down, cars were stranded all over. According to meteorologist Roger Laplante a trough of low pressure out of Canada "that was unusually strong sitting over Quebec for about a week and that has kept the cold air over us. When the sun came out today and warmed the air, it caused the severe weather."

From the letter box, compiler and researcher Rich Heiden cautions all: "Is anybody else a victim of Magic Mountain Publishing, publisher of North American SETI magazine? After I got the first issue from Arcturus Book Service, I sent in for subscriptions to both that and their CONTACT: EARTH newsletter, and ordered their 'UFO Calendar,' but got nothing, despite my follow-up letters. The postal inspector was apparently unable to get even a reply from them as well. Nevertheless, supervisor V. Olivia Hines wrote me that 'criminal prosecution under mail fraud laws requires proof of the existence of a scheme with intent to defraud. Such proof can normally be developed only by showing a pattern of fraudulent activity. Receiving a few complaints alleging failure to... furnish a product or service may reflect poor business practices rather than intentional fraud.' In other words, the U.S. Postal Service needs more complaints. Send yours to Ms. V. Olivia Hines: Supervisor, Management Operations Support Center, Northeast Region: Office of the Regional Chief Inspector: Newark, NJ. 07175-0001. (Or on the other hand, did anybody actually get what he ordered, and were more issues of North American SETI actually published since August 1988?) Thanks alot!

LA 'VAUGUE OVNI BELGE' ou LE TRIOMPHE DE LA DESINFORMATION' - One of the latest publications on the 'Belgian Wave' is completed. Researcher & Author Marc Hallet informs us, "definite proofs that the Work of SOBEPS is a very bad one". He adds, "They never demonstrated that the UFOs are extraterrestrial. They did not even demonstrate that UFOs do exist and have invaded Belgian skies. Everything that was published and promoted in America about the Belgium triangle wave is wrong except an article written by my friend Wim Van Utrecht" (refer to Orbiter #33 Nov/Dec. 1991). For more information and obtaining a copy of LA 'VAGUE OVNI BELGE' (not translated) write to: Marc Hallet, BP #367, B-4020, Liege #2 Belgium.

Roswell: The confusing involvement of sheriff George Wilcox

George Wilcox, sheriff of Chaves County, got involved at the very beginning of the Roswell crashed disc affair, but the true picture of his involvement is far from satisfactory.

According to Kevin Randle and Donald Schmitt in UFO CRASH AT ROSWELL, p.45-48, the following facts were ascertained from his daughter Phyllis McGuire:

Mac Brazel arrived at the jail (Wilcox's headquarters) on Sunday July 6, 1947 with some of the crash debris. We don't know the quantity. Wilcox then phoned Roswell Air Field, whereupon two or three USAF men came to the jail to examine the debris; a portion of it was later taken for shipment to Fort Worth that evening. Wilcox then sent two of his deputies out to the ranch. According to Randle/Schmitt these deputies would have had no difficulty in locating the remote ranch 75 miles away even though it was not in the county administered by the sheriff and it was at least a 2-1/2 hour journey along unmade roads in a desolate area. At this stage the military had not yet set off for the ranch themselves, so the sheriff's men had a head start and, since they knew the route, must certainly have got to the ranch well in advance of the Air Force. (The military, with Brazel, did not set off until about dusk, according to Mrs McGuire). The deputies then returned, obviously after dark, having found no debris but they did see a blackened area of ground, the site of the presumed 'touchdown' before the crash proper. At no time on July 6 had anything, news or hardware, been classified.

Monday July 7 passed without incident or any news of the crashed disc. But "things changed radically" on the 8th. Wilcox decided to send another two deputies on that day; again they seem to have known the route without any guidance. Mrs McGuire and her sister Elizabeth Tulk thought the sheriff might have travelled out there himself on this second occasion. Apparently, however, nobody could get close since by this time the military had cordoned off the roads to the ranch and forbidden anyone to enter, even the sheriff, who was told that he had no status in Lincoln County anyway. Thus Wilcox brought his men home. At noon on the 8th, Walter Haut issued his press release and thereafter Wilcox was fielding phone calls all day and throughout the night, from all over the USA and other countries, on the crashed saucer. Wilcox was, at this time, still trying to learn everything he could about the 'crash' and was continually phoning Roswell base; but the military refused to say anything.

On July 9 or 10 the military arrived at the jail to retrieve the remainder of the debris Brazel had brought in on the 6th, which had been carefully guarded since then. They warned him not to disclose anything to anyone, and the sheriff duly obliged. Wilcox felt that "the crash was a military matter". Phyllis (a teenager at the time) kept asking her father about it but her mother Inez told her to stop pestering dad and shut up. Apparently Wilcox never found out what the object was anyway, since the USAF refused to let him in on the secret. Randle and Schmitt (p.48) say that Wilcox "had no need to know" and that his "role was minor, but important".

The two daughters said Wilcox was very annoyed at the military and the way they handled the affair, (p.165). Although told not to talk about it he did in fact discuss it "in private with his family" (both daughters were teenagers in 1947).

Points arising thus far, all interrelated:

1. Wilcox had no legal status in Lincoln County, so why bother to send deputies to the ranch and even go there himself, only to be told to mind his own business when he arrived?
2. After being warned not to disclose anything he still discussed it with his family. Surely a breach of confidence at the very least. (But see below).

3. The crashed disc debris sat in his office for at least three days, before he was told to keep his mouth shut. Meanwhile he answered calls from the world over and never once mentioned this fact. (The material in Wilcox's office was not classified at this point; if it had been the USAF would have confiscated it immediately).

4. It make no sense for the sheriff to send his men out to a remote ranch in another county after he has already called the military. Either Wilcox felt the matter was the concern of his department (in which case he would have dealt with it himself or more likely, notified the sheriff of Lincoln County) or he felt it was a military matter, as claimed by his daughters (in which case he would certainly not waste manpower and send deputies on unmade roads to a remote ranch, and risk his men losing their way; still less would he go himself).

5. There is no way, if Wilcox did in fact get involved, that the military could legally prevent him from disclosing what he knew about the case to outside enquirers. Had it been purely a military matter, they would never have let Wilcox send anyone out to the ranch in the first place. This raises another point: The sherriff's first deputies left for the ranch some hours before the military did; and the military (with Brazel) left before the deputies returned, i.e. without knowing what was discovered. What would the military have done had these deputies found the crash site, wreckage and bodies? In fact, how would the USAF have known if and when the deputies returned at all, or what they discovered? (Remember there was no telephone or radio communication between the ranch and elsewhere).

It is inconceivable the USAF could have stopped Wilcox from telling the world, since they (the USAF) had not even reached the site at this time and would thus have been in total ignorance. To sum up: it makes nonsense for the sheriff to call in the military; then for the military, once they had arrived at the jail, to allow Wilcox to get a head start on something that might have far reaching national security consequences. (In the Time Line, on p.201, the authors say Wilcox sent his deputies out after he had phoned Roswell base but before the military reached the jail!). More confusion.

Further conflicting evidence: on p.135 we read that Frank Joyce, radio announcer for station KGFL, learned of the flying disc while Brazel was at the jail with the sheriff, and that it was at Joyce's suggestion that Wilcox phoned the military. Joyce was apparently in the habit of phoning the sheriff every day to see if anything of interest was going on. On July 6 he made his call, heard about the flying disc find, only to be told that Wilcox was unimpressed with Brazel's story. Yet, according to Phyllis McGuire, Wilcox phoned the military and sent deputies out to the ranch almost at once after Brazel came. Hardly the actions of a man "unimpressed" with the story.

If Joyce is correct, there was clearly nothing to stop him putting out the story of the crashed disc on the radio on July 6, even if it seemed "unimpressive" at that stage. Yet he never did so, neither did he visit the jail to see the debris for himself. In fact no news got out until Haut's press release on the 8th.

In THE ROSWELL REPORT, A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE (CUFOS, 1991) essentially the same account appears on p.47-8, but with some big differences. Barbara Dugger, a granddaughter of Wilcox, said that while living with Inez Wilcox (her grandmother) in the early 1970s she learned of the crashed saucer from her and was told never to divulge it. Apparently the sheriff had told his wife much more than he should since Inez knew that bodies had been found; although Randle and Schmitt say Inez "must have learned about them from another source - directly from the military". However, "Dugger didn't know whether the sheriff had seen the bodies or if he'd heard about them from some of the military officers". The military had warned Inez, along with George in 1947, to keep quiet.

Another point: Barbara claims that the soldiers threatened the Wilcox family with death. "The whole family would be wiped out. That was why Inez didn't want Dugger to say anything about it".

Thus the story improves with time. In IUR for May/June 1992, under SECOND THOUGHTS ON THE BARNEY BARNETT STORY, Randle & Schmitt now say that the sheriff was "heavily involved". Barbara Dugger told them that he not only saw the bodies but even "told his wife that one had survived the crash" ! In spite of this, he was escorted from the debris field.

A few further comments:

6. In their book the authors tell us that Wilcox's involvement was "minor". In their IUR article they tell us that he was "heavily involved". Which is correct?

7. There seems to be much confusion over how much Wilcox saw, what he did, was told, what Inez was told, times of events, etc. The very idea that the military would have told his wife anything seems crazy, especially as on p.48 of the book we learn that Wilcox "had no need to know". Yet his wife apparently did!

8. The 'live alien' story first appeared in IUR in 1992. There is no mention of it in the book. Did the authors omit this significant evidence from the book, or did Barbara suddenly 'remember' it in a later interview?

9. If Barbara Dugger's testimony is correct about the whole family being wiped out if Wilcox or Inez talked, we are faced with a bewildering scenario:

The USAF first tell Inez Wilcox about the bodies when she had no need to know (George, also with "no need to know" having possibly been allowed to see them at first hand, according to whose account you accept) and then threaten innocent civilians, including women and children, with death if the parents tell anyone!

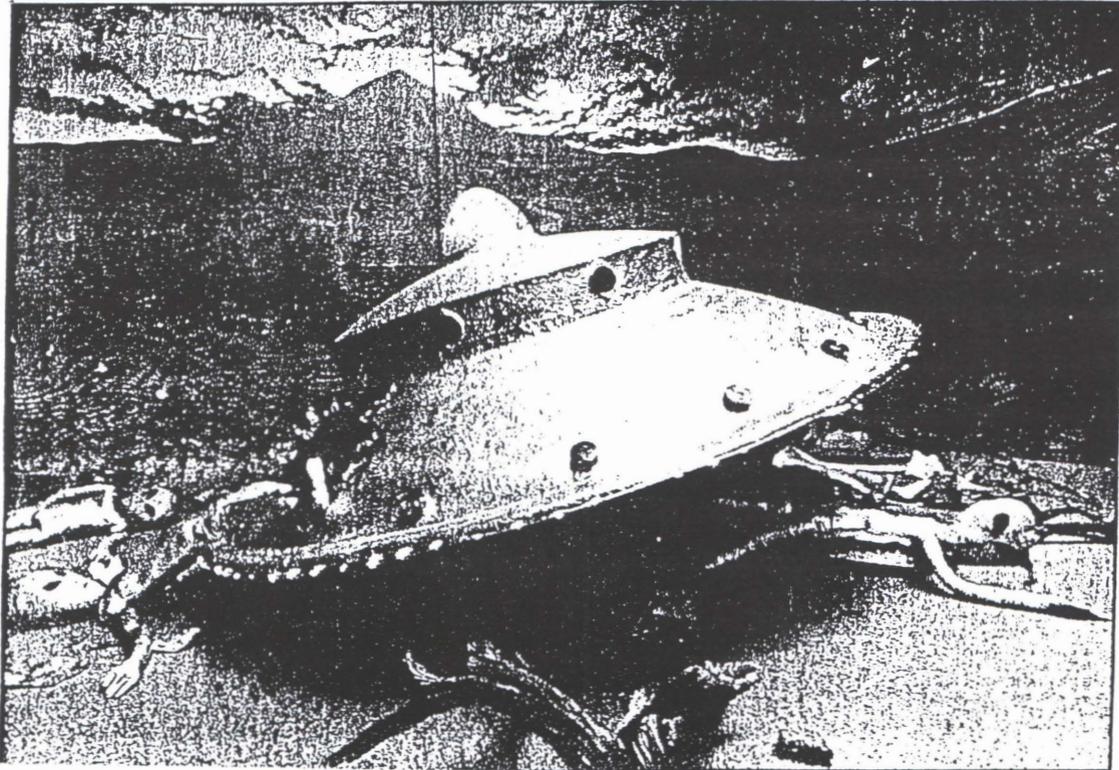
Another thought: If the military did make this threat, why are the two daughters and granddaughter still alive? Was it OK for Inez to tell her granddaughter this secret, with its obvious risks, and the family to escape the firing squad? Now that the story is out Barbara Dugger, together with her mother and aunt, must be trembling in fear every minute of their lives!

One final matter: the press reports say that the date of Brazel's visit to the sheriff was Monday July 7 (a far more likely day than a Sunday). The reason Randle & Schmitt have altered this to the 6th may be to do with General Dubose's 43-year-old recollections of a flight of debris to Fort Worth "a few days before" the crucial July 8 flight. It is most certainly not the result of accurate recall of Wilcox's offspring, and there is no documentation to support a July 6 visit. But it is the only date that fits the proposed time line (p.199-220 of book). I challenge Randle & Schmitt to say why they have altered this date, and other dates associated with the case.

I also challenge them to admit that the death threat allegations against the USAF are tall tales, invented by either Barbara Dugger or her grandmother.

I suggest that the testimony of these three women is so full of holes and contradictory as to be worthless.

UFO Encounters: New magazine from Aztec Publishing. Write to:  
P.O. Box #1142, Norcross, GA, 30091.



## E.T., CALL HOME

In 1947, Roswell had a close encounter with a UFO, and with fleeting fame. Interest in the story persists, and now the town hopes to make permanent room for its notorious 'visitors.'

By Fritz Thompson / Journal Staff Writer

ROSWELL — The man who officially announced to the world in 1947 that the U.S. government had found a crashed flying saucer is today, 45 years later, back in the space business — only this time he's looking for an empty building with lots of room.

Walter Haut thinks it's about time the city of Roswell cashed in on the fleeting notoriety it gained when pieces of the wreckage were hauled into a nearby hangar at the air base.

He and a couple of friends who were around in those days want to open what they say will be the world's first UFO museum and research center.

"It's part of New Mexico's history," he says. "The UFO crash is of significant historical value."

Haut says the museum idea has been enthusiastically — if somewhat bashfully — embraced by Roswell. And he wants people to know he and his friends are serious: "We're not a bunch of weird Harolds with Frisbees and stuff."

### Date with destiny

In 1947, Haut was a first lieutenant and public information officer at the Roswell Army Air Field when he was cast in a key role of what became known as "the Roswell incident."

Officers from the air field that summer had been directed to a place far out in the open country, where they found a huge, elongated gouge in the soil and scattered pieces of a mysterious foil, or metal.

On July 8 of that year, on orders from the base intelligence officer, Maj. Jesse Marcel, Haut distributed a news release saying the military had recovered the wreckage of a "flying disc."

The news release began, "The many rumors regarding the flying discs became a reality yesterday . . ." It said the wreckage had been found by a rancher in an isolated area some 70 miles northwest of Roswell.

The announcement was the first and only time the U.S. government publicly acknowledged it had possession of a flying saucer, or at least pieces of one.

Worldwide, the news media were stunned. Telephones at various places in Roswell rang all day. Lines to the air field's offices were jammed.

### Piecing It together

Meanwhile, a man named Glenn Dennis was experiencing a different kind of encounter. A Roswell mortician in 1947, Dennis was to become moderately famous after he said he was queried by telephone about tissue preservation techniques. A day later he was told by a nurse, in great detail, about three alien beings who were dead on arrival at the base hospital. Dennis never saw the bodies. The telephone calls were from military doctors and were made to the mortuary on the evening of July 8.

What Dennis heard that day didn't seem important until years later, when researchers found supposed witnesses who said three (maybe four) space travelers were found dead at a crashed spaceship several miles from the gouged earth.

Haut's press release didn't mention bodies, but the news of the flying saucer still caused an uproar. The military became nervous.

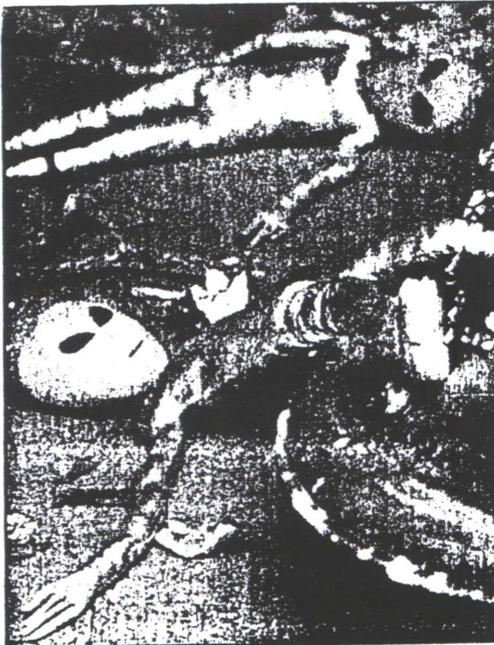
A day later, on July 9, Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey said the Army had made a mistake, that the wreckage was simply the remnants of a crashed weather balloon and that there was no "flying disc." His announcement didn't say anything about bodies.

The story died quickly. Within two days, it vanished from the news. It stayed gone for 30 years.

In 1980, a book called "The Roswell Incident" was published. It cited new evidence, raised new questions.

A growing number of researchers decided the crash northwest of Roswell — and the subsequent actions of the military — was one of the most important events in the history of UFOs.

And ever since, people have been arguing about what actually happened out there on that New Mexico cow pasture.



# Roswell Ready To Make Use Of UFO Mystery

CONTINUED FROM PAGE F1

### A dream takes shape

On the vacant seventh floor of a downtown Roswell bank building, Walter Haut, Glenn Dennis and a real estate dealer Max Littell have taken over a suite of lease-free offices and a collection of second-hand furniture. Every day, the three men come up here and talk about the UFO museum.

What they're talking about these days is where to put it. At last word, they have a promising lead on a big vacant building in a part of town they decline to identify, lest it discourage the deal.

"People come here and the first thing they want to know about is the UFO crash," says Haut. "They come out to my house and bug me. They ask me 'Were you really there?' and 'Did you touch the bodies?' I probably average two or three calls a week relative to the UFO story."

The crash site is closer to the town of Corona, in Lincoln County, than it is to Roswell. And after 45 years, the place where it happened looks just like the surrounding countryside. Even if a visitor managed to find the rough ranch road to the site, there is nothing to see. "Two dust storms and a three-inch rain and the evidence was all gone," says Littell.

### Keeping the faith

Haut says the museum will not choose up sides and espouse any theory about whether the crash involved a balloon or a flying saucer.

Meanwhile, the city of Roswell, it seems, has emerged — almost inadvertently — as a touchstone for those who believe in the existence of flying saucers, or at least in UFOs.

"We had so many different news organizations and other people coming into Roswell, we decided maybe we ought to get something

permanent they could see," says Dennis.

A few weeks from now, he says, a sculptor should be working on a life-sized model of a space alien, built from descriptions and drawings in UFO books and documents.

The extraterrestrial travelers allegedly seen at the crash site and later at the Roswell Army Air Field hospital were described as short and gray and thin, with fragile bodies, four fingers, big heads and large, almond-shaped eyes.

The three men also talk vaguely about duplicating the crash site, making various mannequins to match differing descriptions, and building scaled-down replicas of flying saucers.

They worry that all this may sound too carnivallike, and they hasten to dispel the notion by pointing out that the museum has been officially incorporated as the International UFO Museum and Research Center. It has received certification as a non-profit operation.

They envision the facility as a place for UFO research, with books and documents and tapes. So far, they have a dozen videos, stacks of publications and some news clips of the Roswell incident tacked to a portable bulletin board in an otherwise empty room.

### Personal views

While the museum is supposed to be non-partisan, Haut admits to some definite personal sentiments regarding the 1947 incident.

"At the time, when I put out the news release, my own feeling was 'My God, why are we getting involved in this stupid thing?'" Haut says. "And when they said it was only a weather balloon, I kind of wiped the sweat from my brow and thought 'I'm glad that's all it was.'"

In fact, Haut says, the incident seemed so insignificant that he totally forgot about it. "A crashed

Prices' flying saucer is made of two 6-foot satellite dishes welded together, painted silver, topped by a green beacon and encircled by flashing red and yellow lights. Scattered around the UFO are life-sized mannequins stitched by Prices' sister, representing the "bodies" of four extraterrestrial travelers. Price says he has had more than 400 visitors since he opened his museum in April.



weather balloon doesn't leave you with much of an impression 30 years later," he says.

In the last several years, however, his attitude has changed.

"It was all a part of a finely tuned cover-up," he says. "It wasn't pursued because the news media was not as pushy as it is today, and the 509th Bomb Group at the air field was very secretive — their planes were the only ones then capable of carrying a nuclear bomb." Haut isn't inclined to talk at length about the "cover-up." "The point is," he says, "something happened out there that was historically significant."

### **Making it real**

South of Roswell, near the old gate to the Army Air Field, John Price has put together his independent version of the flying saucer crash.

The exhibit is in a wing of a video rental store called the Outa Limits UFO Enigma Museum. Admission is \$1.

Curiously, none of the three men in the downtown bank building ever mentioned this place.

Price's "flying saucer" is made of two 6-foot satellite dishes welded together, painted silver, topped by a green beacon and encircled by flashing red and yellow lights.

It sits at one end of his exhibit hall. On the wall behind it is a mural of the nighttime countryside. Depicted in the foreground is a long gouge in the earth.

Around the craft are "bodies" of four extraterrestrial travelers. One is sprawled grotesquely through a hole blasted in the side of the saucer, another lies in the open hatchway. Price says his sister stitched the life-sized mannequins together. Their skin is gray, their eyes are big and each hand has four fingers.

"We didn't get the necks quite right," Price says.

Price grew up in Roswell, right beside the old air base. When he was 15, he became interested in the saucer story, but nobody wanted to talk about it. "They didn't know much," he says. "Most people believed it was some super secret thing the government was working on and people shouldn't know about."

### **Healthy skeptics**

Around Roswell, people are increasingly interested in the flying saucer incident, but they talk as if they don't want to appear gullible.

"There are a lot of people here who are skeptical," says Sara Whiting, director of the convention and visitors bureau for the Chamber of Commerce. "But this is a conservative city. We'd like to be known for other things, too, like the bus manufacturing plant and the lollipop, Levi's and fireworks factories."

The tourism potential hasn't gone unnoticed. The Chamber of Commerce has used the flying saucer incident in national advertising. Whiting says she gets about 100 calls a month and Price says he has had more than 400 visitors since he opened his museum in April.

Haut says he is fielding a growing number of requests for information on the incident. "It's fascinating, the broad interest in this," he says. "And for us, it isn't fun and games. It's serious business."

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### **Now You Know.**

Color, an electromagnetic phenomenon, is a sensation produced through the excitation of the retina of the eye by rays of light.

## Brits baffled by close call with UFO

LONDON — A British airliner nearly collided with a UFO 14,000 feet over southern England in a close encounter that has baffled experts, a government report said yesterday.

The Britannia Airways Boeing 737 came within feet of the mysterious lozenge-shaped object as it descended toward Gatwick airport last summer, according to an official Civil Aviation Authority report.

Experts from the British UFO Research Association also investigated the incident and ruled out any possibility that the object was another aircraft, weather balloon or missile.

The aircraft was traveling at 355 knots when the co-pilot spotted "a black lozenge-like object" just 500 meters ahead at the same level.

According to the report, the object passed only 30 feet above the wing of the aircraft.

London air controllers spotted a small primary radar contact behind the 737, and tracked it as it headed south-east at about 100 knots.

—The Times of London

AIRMISS REPORT No 75/91

	Type	Operator	Alt/FL	Assessed Met Conditions
Date/Time:	151745 Jul			
Reporting Aircraft:	B737	CAT	FL 140 ↓	VMC 40 km
Reported Aircraft:	Black Lozenge Shaped Object			
Position:	N5042N E0044 (30 NM SE MAY)			
Airspace Type:	CTA			

### PART A: SUMMARY OF INFORMATION REPORTED TO JAS

THE B737 PILOT reports that he was inbound to Gatwick and in communication with London control on 128.4 while squawking with Mode C. He was heading 308° and descending through FL 140 at 355 kt with visibility in the region of 40 km. His FO saw a small black lozenge shaped object about 500 m ahead of the ac and at the same level. Within the space of about 1.5 sec it passed very close, less than 100 yd away, down the port side of the ac and, at the most, 30 ft above the level of the wing. He informed London Control, via the RTI, who reported seeing a small primary radar contact astern of the ac. No impact or disturbance was felt on the ac and no damage was observed during a post flight inspection. He assessed the risk of collision as high.

ATC AT IATCC reports that during a moderate traffic loading on the BIG/EAS CCF sector the B737 pilot reported an object passing his ac in the opposite direction at a high closing speed. The B737 was inbound to Gatwick via the Eastwood stack and passing the BEXIL way point. He was descending through 15,000 ft and thought the object may have been a balloon, or part of, describing it as black and about 18 inches wide. The SC reports that a primary return was seen about 10 NM behind the B737 heading SE at about 100 kt. A following ac was given traffic information and avoiding turns to the left to avoid the primary return, which had appeared to change heading towards it, but its pilot reported seeing nothing. The DVR CSC was also advised of the facts in order that inbound traffic could be given vectors to avoid the area.

### JAS Notes:

- 1 A Meteorological balloon was released from Crawley at 1719 on this particular day, it was light brown in colour and was trailing a silvery mesh triangle. Twenty six minutes after release (1745) it was at 27,000 ft bearing 085.76° and at a range of 30 km from Crawley. It ascended through 15,000 ft 13 min after release (1732) when it was bearing 097.6° and at a range of 17 km. There was a sharp inversion between 4000-5000 ft where the temperature rose from +8° to +12°. The top of convection was at 4500 ft, above this was a very dry area up to about 15,000 ft. Wind velocity at 14,000 ft - 305/25, 10,000 ft - 295/25.
- 2 AIS(Mil) undertook very thorough tracing action but could reach no positive conclusion. Their radar replay did show a primary return in the general area but it was seen to move about like a light ac or helicopter at low level. No Met or other balloons could be traced which having been released could have reached this area/time nor which could have appeared black. The only possible exception to this was that some hot-air balloon pilots launch small balloons which can be followed with a device called a 'Wind Tracker'. One balloon pilot contacted had released

balloons on the 6th/7th July but then not again until the 19th. On the 21st he tracked one of his black balloons to 7200 ft before he lost sight of it and he assumed they could go much higher than this. The CAA SRG is well aware of this use of balloons; they and others of similar size (less than 2 m) are exempted from most restrictions of the ANO by Article 109(a). The object seen by the B737 pilot must be considered as untraced.

**PART B: SUMMARY OF THE WORKING GROUP'S DISCUSSIONS**

The only information available to the Working Group was the report from the pilot of the B737, photographs from the radar recordings, and reports from the appropriate ATC and operating authorities.

A member commented that the number of sightings of balloons and other unidentified objects seem to have become more prevalent in the S and SE of the country. Members took note of the AIS(M) comment on the primary return seen in the general area of the airmiss as being more akin to the movement of a light ac or helicopter at low level. They were at a loss to identify the reported object since its shape and behaviour did not seem to fit any recognisable piece of aviation equipment, while the temperature inversion made it unlikely that something like a piece of black polythene could have been carried to that level. It was agreed that this airmiss was best described as a conflict between the B737 and the unidentified object. Whilst members were unsure what damage could have occurred had the object struck the B737 the general opinion was that there had been a possible risk of collision.

**PART C: ASSESSMENT OF RISK AND CAUSE**

*Degree of Risk:* D

*Cause:* Conflict between the B737 and the unidentified object.

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Boston herald 9/15/92

**NASA scientists try to phone . . .**



**E.T.**

**THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL**

**P**ASADENA, Calif. — As the United States marks the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World Oct. 12, NASA will set out in search of far-off civilizations beyond anything he could have imagined.

At precisely 3 p.m. EDT, astronomers at two observatories — one in the Mojave Desert in California and the other in the rain forests of Puerto Rico — will fire up high-powered radio telescopes and begin scanning the cosmos.

So begins the quest for extraterrestrials, or E.T.'s, the biggest, costliest effort ever undertaken to answer one of mankind's most compelling questions: Is anybody out there?

Critics in Congress have derided the program as a hunt for "little green men" and a waste of taxpayer dollars. But supporters such as world-famous astronomer Carl Sagan defend it as an unprecedented scientific endeavor that could help unlock the mysteries of the universe.

The 10-year, \$100 million project is designed to scour the vast Milky Way galaxy for radio signals sent out by alien civilizations — everything from unintelligible static to interstellar greeting cards.

"A confirmed signal would be the most far-reaching discovery since explorers proved the Earth was round," Frank Drake, the dean of "E.T." astronomers.

The federal budget crunch has forced Congress to cast a wary eye on all programs, especially those that conjure up images from science fiction movies like "E.T. - The Extraterrestrial."

"We're definitely looking at a high giggle rating here," said one NASA official.

Starry-eyed NASA scientists have been getting some sky-high criticism over their 10-year, \$100 million program to contact extraterrestrials, or E.T.'s.

## PARADIGMS & PROPAGANDA

Bob Kingsley.

After *Today* newspaper's 1991 'revelation' that Doug Bower and Dave Chorley started the crop circle craze in Britain in 1978, people with only a passing interest in the subject found that Doug 'n' Dave's alleged antics provided a comfortable solution to an otherwise perplexing problem. But for those more dedicated circle hunters - whose lives have been utterly changed by the apparent significance of these enigmatic patterns - their claims were shaky at best. Most circle hunters agree that hoaxing cannot possibly account for *every single* crop circle ever found. But, if that is the case, then what *is* creating the genuine crop circles? A plasma vortex? Non-corporeal consciousses? UFOs? In truth, we're really no closer to the answer, despite the grand claims made by all sides.

Both UFOs and crop circles appear to have undergone similar debunking techniques. If the United Kingdom had a Freedom of Information Act we might be able to ascertain, at least to a greater degree than in the past, to what extent the British government and military departments are really involved in investigating these phenomena. For sure, the military *must* have taken some notice of crop circles - they've kept turning up on open Ministry of Defence land in Wiltshire and it is inconceivable that, at least prior to the Doug 'n' Dave scam, their attention was not at times fixed upon the unusual quality of the circles and the possibility of there being something worth exploiting militarily - some new kind of energy, perhaps.

Unfortunately, there is no such Act in the UK. So we cannot really know what files the British government holds on the many UFO cases generated here. Nor can we know to what extent the government was involved in supporting the successful ridiculing and debunking of the UFO phenomenon - and crop circles may well be suffering the same fate.

But it seems to me that close encounters with UFOs are never going to be satisfactorily publicly explained, *because it is not in the phenomenon's nature to provide answers*. However, they *do* initiate *questions* of a wide-ranging nature in the minds of the individuals involved.

Similarly, the effect of finding a virgin crop circle, or visiting a circle site, has had a profound effect on many people of differing backgrounds. New areas of thought have been opened up, broader viewpoints are being embraced. Many of those

affected find themselves questioning the *status quo*, the fundamental purpose of life and their place in the scheme of things. Some are overcome by the burden of dealing with these essentially moral and spiritual questions, but a good number also benefit greatly from the deeper insight they develop.

This raising of awareness in 'ordinary' people might be wasted if today's academics stuck to the establishment line and dismissed what was, during the past two hundred years or so, considered to be an area of subjective speculation best avoided by the rational mind - but, excitingly, science is also undergoing a subtle but important change which endorses the view that there is more to the universe than mere 'nuts and bolts'.

The old-style determinism of the established reductionist viewpoint, which requires from the experimenter objectivity and isolation from a mechanical, dead universe, is giving way to a fresh, probabilistic and indeterminate paradigm which allows for the influence of subjectivity and acknowledges the effect that the experimenter's intrinsic participation has on a dynamic, creative, *living* universe. Our own thoughts, actions and expectations have an influence on the way experiments progress - and on the way we respond to external stimuli in general. Where before such involvement would have been scientifically unacceptable, today there is a growing body of thought that supports this contention. Our own consciousness has a part to play in the evolving universe - each of us, individually, and with equal measure.

The debunkers will, no doubt, continue to argue against the 'reality' of both UFOs and crop circles, but in the end it won't matter. Of course, not all UFO sightings are inexplicable, and not all crop circles are 'genuine'. But those who experience the real thing in both cases come away with a new respect and appreciation of the intricacies behind the universe, a greater awareness of how little we really understand about our physical realm - and, most especially, how we have neglected the development of human consciousness.

Any progress we can make along *those* lines is needed more today than ever before.

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# Why did the soldier go AWOL? The Ouija Board told him to

By NANCY PLEVIN

Associated Press Writer  
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

When Vance Davis and five of his friends went AWOL, it was reported that they had gone to a Florida beach to await the Second Coming of Jesus Christ in a UFO.

No way, says Davis. "How ridiculous can you get?" he says. "Jesus Christ is Jesus Christ. Why would he come in a flying saucer?"

No, says Davis, the reason they left their Army intelligence posts was quite simple: Ouija Board spirits told them they were needed to help lead the world through an impending cataclysm.

For two years, since the six turned up in Gulf Breeze, Fla.,

unleashing one of the wierdest stories of 1990 — they have remained silent.

But Davis now says he wants to tell his story, to set the record straight and because, according to the Ouija Board, race riots in Los Angeles were to be a signal the group should go public. The others will come forward, one by one, depending on public reaction to what he has to say, Davis said.

The six former intelligence analysts, all with top-secret security clearances, were reported missing from their Augsburg, West Germany base on July 9, 1990.

They were arrested five days later after one was stopped for a broken tail light in Gulf Breeze, a beach town known for reported

UFO sightings.

Two weeks later, they were honorably discharged from Fort Knox, Ky., after an Army investigation found no evidence the soldiers from the 701st Military Intelligence Brigade had been involved in espionage.

As punishment, they were reduced to the lowest rank and forfeited half a month's pay for "the offenses of AWOL and forged leave papers," the Army said. Military officials refused to discuss the investigation.

Davis, originally from Valley Center, Kan., had the rank of specialist. Others in the group, with ranks and ages at their arrests, are: Pfc. Michael Hueckstaedt, 19, of Farson, Wyo.; Pfc. Kris Per-



lock, 20, of Osceola, Wis.; Pfc. William Setterberg, 20, of Pittsburgh; Spc. Kenneth Beason, 26, of Jefferson City, Tenn.; and Sgt. Annette Eccleston, 22, of Hartford, Conn.

It all began innocently in November 1989, Davis says.

"We decided to do some experimentation into things," he says. "We wanted to see if there was something actually to it — ESP, parapsychology, ghosts, Tarot cards."

Davis says the members of the group "hit brick walls" until finally they tried a Ouija Board.

"Someone showed up," he says. "I'm talking spiritually."

In the months that followed, Davis says, several spirits talked to the group, predicting the Gulf War and the 1990 Iran earthquake.

"At the end of May we were told we might think about trying to get out of the service because there's going to be some serious things occurring in the next five years, and being in the service would not help us grow and become what we were supposed to become," Davis says.

What they were destined to do, he says, is teach and prepare people for the coming world chaos.

"This will be the changing of the Earth and Jesus is involved," Davis says. "He will come back, and Rapture" — the fundamentalist Christian belief that believers will be swept to heaven before the world ends — "is real."

Davis says that when the group couldn't find a legal way out of the Army, the Ouija Board told them, "Leave, just leave."

Stunned, they decided to put

their faith in the board's message that "things would work out."

"We had top-secret clearances and never did anything wrong in our life," Davis says. "Being AWOL was the furthest thing from our mind."

But on July 3, 1990, they hopped a flight from Munich to Atlanta, making their way to Gulf Breeze to see two friends, a psychic and her housemate who would become Vance's wife, Iris.

After their arrest and release from the Army, the group split up. Davis, 27, lives in Albuquerque with his wife and 8-month-old daughter, does odd jobs and gives seminars on "self-sustaining lifestyles."

"With everything we were told that's supposed to be occurring in the next five years, we want to be here to help," Davis says.

The changes, he says, include numerous earthquakes and volcano eruptions — including a major eruption of Mount Rainer in Washington state — the devastation of New York City by gas leak, and food and race riots in every major U.S. city that will lead to martial law and economic collapse.

"When all this occurs, we'll be gone again," Davis says. "The six of us will be somewhere else. People will be looking for us and they won't be able to find us."

"After the thing occurs, we'll come back out again to help put the pieces back together."

But meanwhile, Davis says, the group may write a book, follow up on a possible movie deal, and — if offered — do an advertisement for Parker Bros., maker of the Ouija Board.

(Source: Boston Globe 8/16/92)

## Item from toilet on plane falls, strikes house

An item from a toilet apparently fell from a passing plane and crashed into the attic of a Medford home yesterday afternoon.

The blue block smashed a 15-inch hole in the roof of the home of Jeanette Lombardi on Yeoman Avenue, authorities said.

The falling object also damaged a bathroom ceiling.

No injuries were reported.

Police described the material as a "block of blue crystallized liquid, probably used as a disinfectant."

Massachusetts Port Authority officials were notified and, along with the Medford Fire Department and the Federal Aviation Administration, are conducting an investigation.

The plane involved was believed to be arriving at or departing from Logan Airport in Boston.

Orbiter book list can be obtained by sending a SASE to the address on front page.

# Childhood Trauma: Memory or Invention?

Critics say some therapists help patients remember 'abuse' that never occurred.

By DANIEL GOLEMAN

**I**s it Satan or is it Salem? A wave of cases in which men and women suddenly remember traumatic events from their childhood has set off a debate among psychologists who study memory and trauma.

Some psychotherapists say that symptoms like depression can result from childhood sexual abuse, even if the memories of it have been repressed. A few even claim that some of these cases of sexual abuse were part of the rituals of Satanic cults.

Others, mainly experimental psychologists who study suggestibility and memory, say that the eagerness of therapists to uncover abuse, and their reliance on methods like hypnosis, can

create imagined memories that the patients gradually assume to be fact. These critics liken the wave of such cases to the hysteria and false accusations of the Salem witch trials.

The notion of repressed memory has been around since Freud proposed it near the turn of the century. But as yet there is no experimental evidence that bears directly on the puzzle of how a memory of such significance could be repressed for decades and then suddenly spring to mind under the right circumstances.

The question is all the more compelling because of recent widely publicized cases in which long-repressed memories of murder and sexual abuse have apparently been corroborated. In one, George Thomas Franklin, a San Mateo, Calif., firefighter, was found guilty of murder after his daughter, Eileen Franklin-Lipsker, testified that she had only recently recalled his bludgeoning a playmate to death 21 years earlier. Ms. Franklin-Lipsker said the memory came back to her as she gazed at her own daughter's face, which she said reminded her of the playmate.

Mr. Franklin was sentenced to life in prison. Prosecutors said his daughter's testimony was corroborated by that of other witnesses and physical evidence.

In another case, Frank Fitzpatrick, a 38-year-old insurance adjuster in Cranston, R.I., began remembering having been sexually molested by a parish priest at age 12.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's retrieval of the repressed memories began, he said, when "I was feeling a great mental pain, even though my marriage and everything else in my life was going well." Puzzled, Mr. Fitzpatrick lay down on his bed, "trying to let myself feel what was going on."

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is now 41, slowly realized that the mental pain was due to "a betrayal of some kind," and remembered the sound of heavy breathing. "Then I realized I had been sexually abused by someone I loved," said Mr. Fitzpatrick. But it was not until two weeks later, that he suddenly remembered the priest, the Rev. James R. Porter.

"I remembered Father Porter taking me up to his parent's house in Revere, Mass.," he said. "Supposedly he was taking me to a ball game in Boston, but we never went there. I remembered details of the trip, like his giving me mince meat

ple to eat. But I still don't remember the exact details of the sexual abuse."

In Mr. Fitzpatrick's case the accusations have apparently been corroborated by about 50 other men and women, and Mr. Porter, who is no longer a priest, has acknowledged abusing an unspecified number of children.

Most of the victims never forgot the molestation, said Mr. Fitzpatrick, but remained silent all those years out of shame and fear. Two other victims had also repressed the memories. One man started having flashbacks of sexual abuse from Father Porter the moment he heard the news of the accusations on a radio broadcast. The other found himself crying at work soon after hearing the news, and then began to have a flood of his own memories.

The rising number of such cases have led 21 states to extend the statutes of limitations in sex-abuse cases. Even so, corroboration of memories of childhood abuse is often difficult to find, leaving an accuser and the accused in a struggle for belief.

"The terrible thing is that it's a situation where, finally, you just don't know what the truth is about something that may have happened decades ago," said Dr. John Kihlstrom, a psychologist at the University of Arizona and a leader in research on memory.

## Debate Over Memories

Dr. Kihlstrom and other researchers are part of a scientific debate over whether the methods sometimes used by therapists to retrieve memories of sexual abuse can lead to fabricated memories.

The debate has implications beyond the therapy session, as a mounting number of adults who remember "sexual abuse in childhood are being urged to sever all ties with their families, and even sue their parents for damages. And now some parents, saying they have been falsely accused, are suing the therapists involved for medical malpractice.

"If incest is the worst crime, just imagine the devastating impact on parents who are falsely accused," said Dr. Pam Freyd, a psychologist and executive director of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation in Philadelphia. Founded in March, the foundation has since been contacted by more than 650 parents who say that a grown child, usually a daughter, has falsely accused them of having sexually abused her as a child.

On the other hand, Dr. Renee Fredrickson, a psychologist in St. Paul, whose book "Repressed Memories: A Journey to Recovery from Sexual Abuse" was published this month by Fireside Books, said, "There are a large number of repressed memories of childhood sexual abuse that were later corroborated, and only a small number that were proven wrong."

Both sides in the debate agree that the effects of sexual abuse are terrible, that most cases go undetected at the time and that the trauma of such abuse can lead people to repress their memories of what happened. A report in the current issue of the *Journal Child Abuse and Neglect* concludes that adults who were sexually abused in childhood are more prone than others to depression, sexual problems, anxiety and thoughts of suicide.

## Methods Are Questioned

A study by Dr. Judith L. Herman, a psychiatrist at the Women's Mental Health Collective in Summerville, Mass., found in a 1987 study that about three-quarters of women who reported sexual abuse in childhood were able to corroborate the memory in some way. For about a quarter of the women, those memories had been repressed, most often when the abuse was during early childhood.

Some therapists say that even if a memory of childhood abuse is only symbolically true, it should be taken seriously in therapy, even if it is not objectively true. Others fear that the debate over the credibility of some memories of childhood abuse will be used to discredit people who are in the difficult position of making legitimate assertions that long-past abuses took place.

The debate focuses on the methods some therapists use to help people retrieve repressed memories of childhood sexual abuse, particularly hypnosis and "narcoanalysis," in which the sedative amobarbital sodium is used to induce a trance-like state. Critics caution that such methods make people suggestible enough

## False memories can be implanted under hypnosis.

that they can confuse their fantasies, with fact.

"While memory is often right, it's sometimes wrong," said Dr. Kihlstrom, the University of Arizona psychologist. "Everything we know about the memory of events says it is highly susceptible to reinvention."

## Fabricated Memory

A pertinent experiment on the malleability of human memory will be presented next month at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association by Dr. Elizabeth F. Loftus, a psychologist at the University of Washington who is a specialist in eyewitness testimony. In a preliminary study, Dr. Loftus was able by suggestion to persuade people to remember details of an imaginary incident when they were supposedly lost at age 5, while their family was shopping.

With James Coan, a graduate student, Dr. Loftus had a close relative of her experimental subjects describe three events from the subject's childhood, and offer specifics for the setting of a fictitious fourth event, the time the person supposedly got lost. "We told the subjects we were studying childhood memories, and asked them to write everything they could remember about each of these inci-

## Victims of abuse 'want to find out what it was.'

dents," said Dr. Loftus.

In the pilot study, the subjects, two children and three adults, proceeded to supply details of the fictitious incident, apparently not realizing it was not true.

In earlier research, reported in *Science* in 1983, psychologists showed that similar false memories — like having been startled awake by gunshots in the middle of the night — can be implanted in people during hypnosis. On recovery, the subjects believe the stories and embellish them.

### A Confession Recanted

Another striking demonstration of suggestibility is described by Dr. Richard Ofshe, a sociologist at the University of California at Berkeley, in an article to be published in the next issue of *The International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*. The article concerns the case of Paul Ingram, who is now appealing a prison term he is serving in Washington State for sexual abuse. While he originally pleaded guilty, Mr. Ingram has recanted his confession.

Dr. Ofshe was brought into the case by the prosecutor but ended up testifying for the defense. Dr. Ofshe said Mr. Ingram, under intensive police interrogation, had come to believe his grown daughters' accusations of childhood sexual abuse by him and several friends, who the daughters claimed were part of a satanic group. But Dr. Ofshe's investigation convinced him that Mr. Ingram was the victim of false memories, both his daughters' and his own.

"He believed he had repressed memories of what he had done up to the moment of his arrest," said Dr. Ofshe. "I decided to run an experiment. I invented a set of facts, that one of his sons and one of his daughters told me he made them have sex so he could watch. At first he said he couldn't remember it. So I asked him to go through the steps that had

helped him remember charges."

Mr. Ingram's pastor and a psychologist had told him that if he "prayed on it" he would remember more. "I asked him to picture it and go back to pray on it," said Dr. Ofshe. "The day he told me he had a memory of the scene."

#### Grounds for Caution

Psychologists view such grounds for caution in repressed memories.

But therapists who specialize in helping adults retrieve memories of childhood abuse insist that such methods are necessary to untangle the delicate threads of images or half-remembered events that connect people to long memories.

"Most people I see who are survivors of sexual abuse, may not even have at least fragmentary memories of what happened to them, while others have memories, but believe they were abusive happened to them," said Dr. Fredrickson.

Dr. Fredrickson's book discusses methods people can use to access repressed memories of sexual abuse, including interpreting dream images, free associations in a hypnosis. In one technique, called "guided imagery," the therapist lets the associations a memory brings to mind develop into a detailed scenario that may offer a clue to what actually happened.

Critics object to the methods which such methods can be used by subtle influence from the therapist. Dr. Ofshe said: "The method starts out by presupposing a scenario for repressed sexual abuse, and patients want to please the therapist that interest reinforces any memory that comes up with in that. Then the therapist gets the client to actively imagine an image, saying, 'Try to picture this to you,' and encourages the client to elaborate on that fantasy. The patient becomes convinced that the memory was not merely imaginative but a repressed memory of abuse."

Dr. Fredrickson cautions therapists to avoid leading questions when using these methods, advice which all therapists heed.

Some groups say that these techniques can lead to false memories. Dr. Freyd, director of a parents' group, said, "We know people will not automatically confess with the assumption of guilt involving memories that were known for decades, and they are often used in a therapeutic session."

## Poll: Second coming of Christ in 21st century

29 Oct. 1992 - Source: Reading Daily Times Chronicle

NEW YORK (UPI) — A poll by *Time Magazine* and CNN shows most Americans expect to see the second coming of Jesus Christ in the 21st century, a woman president, cures for AIDS and cancer and more environmental disasters.

The survey of 800 adult Americans by Yankelovich Clancy Shulman, taken July 22 and 23, also said 22 percent saw Japan as the greatest threat to the United States' dominant position in world affairs after the year 2000. Russia was next at 14 percent, followed by China (13 percent) and Iraq and Germany (7 percent).

As for the second coming of

Christ, 53 percent expected it to happen in the next one hundred years and 55 percent predicted religion would play a bigger role in the lives of Americans and 37 percent said they expected it to play a lesser role.

In a list of possible occurrences after 2000 for a special issue of the news magazine to be published Monday, 76 percent were optimistic about the prospects of a woman president of the United States and the same percentage expected a black president to take office.

The same figure also expected scientists to discover a cure for AIDS, while 80 percent expected a cure for cancer and only 39

percent expected a cure for the common cold.

It showed 57 percent expected the average American to live to be 100 years old, 32 percent expected contact with beings from another planet and 22 percent predicted a single world government.

But the poll, with a margin of error of 3.5 percent, showed 61 percent expected more poverty, 53 percent more disease and 9 percent more environmental disasters. Still, 41 percent saw the world in better shape at the end of the 21st century, while 32 percent expected things to worsen and 15 percent predicted the status quo.

Orbiter is offered on an exchange basis only. Newsletters, opinionated letters, UFO newsclippings, or UFO articles located in scientific literature are accepted.

# THE UNITED AIR LINES

## EMMETT, IDAHO CASE

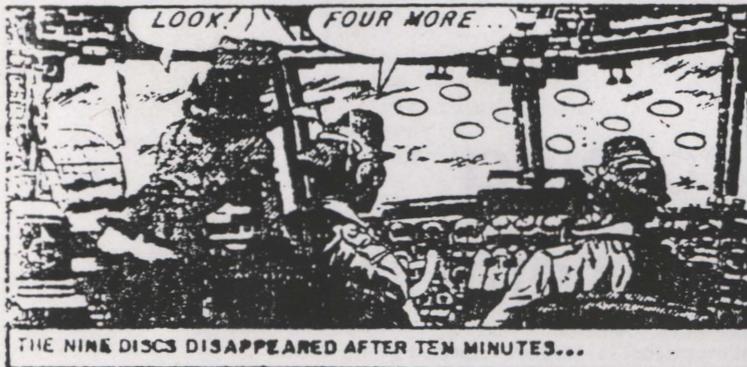
### PROJECT SAUCER CASE NO. 10

ON JULY 4TH, 1947, CAPTAIN E.J. SMITH AND FIRST OFFICER RALPH STEVENS WERE FLYING THEIR AIRLINER OVER EMMETT, IDAHO. SUDDENLY, THEY SAW FIVE QUEER OBJECTS IN THE SKY AHEAD. SMITH RANG FOR THE STEWARDESS...



THE STEWARDESS AND THE TWO PILOTS WATCHED THE SAUCERS FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. THEN FOUR MORE DISCS CAME INTO SIGHT. . .

THE AIR FORCE QUICKLY DENIED HAVING ANYTHING RESEMBLING THE OBJECTS CAPTAIN SMITH DESCRIBED. AN OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON STATED...



YET AIR MATERIEL COMMAND... IGNORING THE EXPERIENCE AND CREDIBILITY OF THESE WITNESSES... IN THEIR CONCERTED EFFORT TO EXPLAIN AWAY ALL CASES AT THE END OF 1949, SAID...

\* SINCE THE SIGHTINGS OCCURED AT SUNSET, WHEN ILLUSORY EFFECTS ARE MOST LIKELY, THE OBJECTS COULD HAVE BEEN ORDINARY AIRCRAFT, BALLOONS, BIRDS, OR PURE ILLUSION.



( OFFICIAL QUOTE - EDS. )

**WHAT HAD HAPPENED  
BETWEEN APRIL 27, 1949  
(THE FIRST PROJECT SAUCER REPORT)  
AND DECEMBER 27, 1949  
(THE FINAL PROJECT SAUCER REPORT)  
TO MAKE THE AIR FORCE  
CHANGE ITS TUNE? .**