

SAUCER NEWS

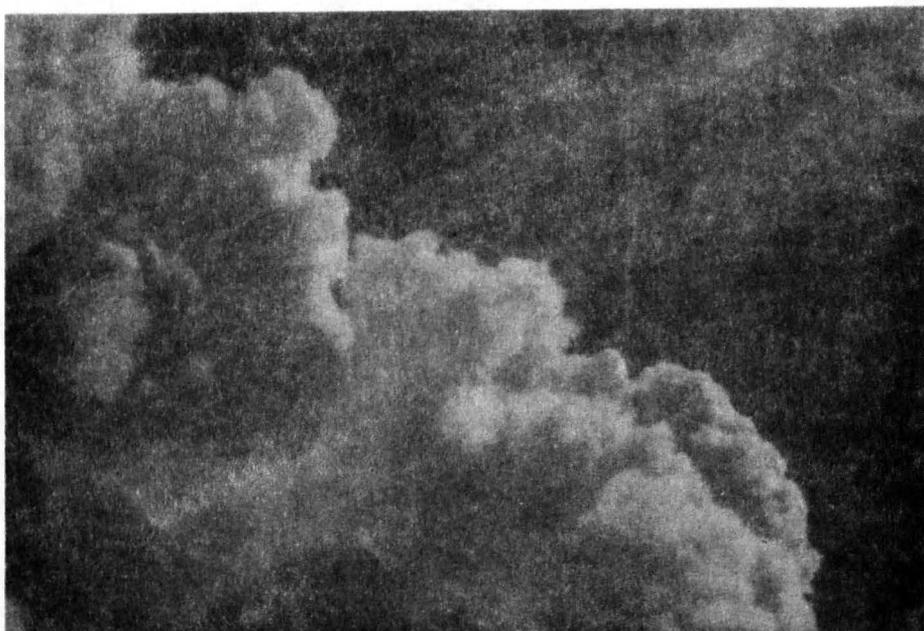
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

MAILING ADDRESS:

P. O. BOX 163, FORT LEE, N. J.

EDITOR:

JAMES W. MOSELEY



THE ABOVE PHOTOS were taken on August 20th, 1957, in Fujisawa City, Japan, by a man named Takeda. The saucer appears in the upper right-hand corner of each picture. They appear genuine to us. (Photos courtesy of subscriber K. Zeissig)

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Editorials.....	Page 2
Letters to the Editor.....	Page 4
Recent News Stories.....	Page 16
BOOK REVIEWS:	
Inside Saucer Post...3-0 Blue (Stringfield)- by James Moseley..	Page 15
They Rode in Space Ships (Gavin Gibbons) - by Bryan Essenhigh..	Page 15
FEATURE ARTICLE:	
The Air Force and the Saucers (Part III) - by Leon Davidson....	Page 7

EDITORIALS

It seems that every time your Editor leaves his Fort Lee Headquarters, even for a short period, his critics pick just that time to renew their unfounded attacks. Those of you who received SAUCER NEWS regularly during 1957 are by now familiar with the controversy over an anonymous letter allegedly proving that your Editor is a secret Air Force agent of some sort. We thought we had settled this matter in our editorial in the October-November issue, but recently the subject has been brought up again in several of our rival saucer zines.

Roger Pierce and Howard Neuberger, having heeded public apathy toward "Cosmic News", of which they were co-editors, have discontinued that magazine, and have recently started publishing again under a new title. The name of their new publication is "UFO Hotwire", and from the first two issues we see that it is no better than its late predecessor. The first issue of "UFO Hotwire" purports to prove that the Air Force hoax letter was written on your Editor's typewriter, thus directly implying that he wrote the letter himself. Gray Barker, in the November issue of his "Saucerian Review", endorses this view. Neither magazine is able to decide just why a man would write a letter exposing himself!

Just within the past few days, we have finally found the solution to the origin of this mysterious letter. In fairness to Mr. Barker and Mr. Pierce, we must admit that we erred when we hinted in our October-November issue that one of them must have written the letter. It turns out, strangely enough, that the letter was written on your Editor's typewriter - but without his knowledge, of course. What happened was this: Several months ago we hired a young man to do odd jobs around the Office, and to assist Mr. Marana, the Managing Editor, when the Editor was out of town. The young man in question was obviously not of a sufficiently serious turn of mind, for as soon as he had familiarized himself with saucer literature and office procedure, he took it upon himself to write the vicious hoax letter to which we are referring in this editorial. Unknown to either Mr. Moseley or Mr. Marana, he used the office typewriter to perpetrate one of the worst hoaxes in recent saucer history. When we finally learned of this, we dismissed him at once, and replaced him with a new assistant. But the damage he did will linger on; and largely because of the sensationalist tactics of Mr. Barker and Mr. Pierce, it will be a long time, if ever, before the damage is repaired. Many saucer fans will no doubt go on believing that the letter is true or that your Editor did write it himself after all.

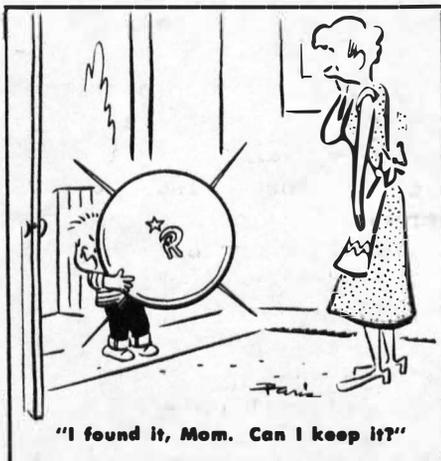
Even Auriphebo Simoes, a usually conservative researcher who edits "The Flying Saucer" in Sao Paulo, Brazil, speculates in a recent issue that Mr. Moseley may be "a highly paid agent....working for his Government." The editors of "The Ufologer", a comparatively new saucer zine from Washington, D. C., also seem to have fallen under the spell of Barker and Pierce. The real tragedy is not so much the loss of personal prestige that your Editor has suffered, as the fact that all this serves to discredit the "Earth Theory" origin of saucers, to which he has sincerely devoted himself for the past three years.

Also involved in this same controversy was a photograph of your Editor which first appeared in the October-November 1955 issue of SAUCER NEWS. This picture was later reprinted in both the "Saucerian Review" and "Cosmic News", but in the reprinting, a strange background of instrument dials has mysteriously been added. This supposedly proves that Mr. Moseley is connected with the Air Force. In the November 1957 "Saucerian Review", Mr. Barker claims that we cut away the tell-tale background when we

published the picture. It happens, however, that the opposite is true. We have the original print of this photograph here in our files, and it is available for inspection by anyone who wants to see it. Our original print of the picture still has no dials in it, as anyone who takes the trouble to look at it will be able to see. In addition, we have a letter from Lonzo Dove, which we have printed on Page 5 of this issue. Mr. Dove is the amateur astronomer and photo expert who in past issues of our magazine has convincingly exposed George Adamski's faked photographs. Now he has done us the favor of exposing a more subtle but much more vicious hoax.

We hope that this editorial will close, for once and for all, the arguments about your Editor's alleged connection with the Air Force. It is high time that these hoaxes cease, and that we all get back down to the serious business of saucer research. Otherwise saucer publications will sink to nothing more than a series of charges and counter-charges. Such controversies may make interesting reading, as Mr. Barker and Mr. Pierce obviously realize, but they do nothing to further our real knowledge about flying saucers.

As most of our subscribers probably know from their daily newspapers, the launching of Russia's Sputnik II in November 1957 coincided with the biggest saucer "flap" since the all-time peak in July of



1952. So many sightings occurred throughout the world last November that it would be impossible to give you all of them, even of the ones we received - and we suspect that our clipping service was far from complete. However, beginning on Page 16 of this issue you will find what we believe to be a good, approximately chronological listing of the principal events of this "flap", followed by a shorter description of some of the less detailed sightings, plus brief accounts of a number of related events which most other saucer publications ignored.

In order to have space to bring you this full coverage, we have had to postpone the publication of several extremely interesting articles which have crossed our desk recently; Among these articles is the strange but true story of Karl Hunrath and Jack Wilkinson, two California saucer researchers who disappeared without a trace while flying in a rented plane to a rendezvous with a flying saucer. This is undoubtedly one of the most baffling unsolved mysteries in the history of saucer research. The full story, as told to your Editor by an intimate friend of the two missing men, will appear for the first time in print anywhere, in the next issue of SAUCER NEWS. This is one issue that we can guarantee you won't want to miss!

ADVERTISEMENT

"Saucerian Review and Abstracts" - \$1.50 per year, 30¢ per copy. Send your order to 155 Third Street, Rochester 5, New York.

SAUCER NEWS is published approximately bi-monthly by the Saucer and Unexplained Celestial Events Research Society. Editor: James W. Moseley; Managing Editor: John Marana; Overseas Editor: Bryan Essenhigh; Technical Consultant: Dominic Lucchesi; Special Projects Consultant: Steve Levendakes; Associate Editors: Richard Cohen, Fred Broman, and August C. Roberts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORThe "Volcano Theory" of Flying Saucers

Probably the least known theory as to the origin of flying saucers is the "volcano theory"...Richard S. Shaver fathered the theory that there are underground races in the earth called "Dero" and "Tero". He and a few other people have decided that the flying saucers are vehicles of the subterranean races. They supposedly launch the saucers from extinct volcanos. Another idea leading to the "volcano theory" is the following: Suppose we went to another planet and there were intelligent beings already on it. We wouldn't land there because they might be hostile. We would explore the planet from the air until we found an uninhabited, secluded place in which to make a base, from which we could secretly study them and send out our space ships. The same thing would apply to beings from other planets coming here. - There are two ideal places on our planet for them to have a base - Antarctica and extinct volcanoes. Both places are uninhabited and secluded.

Inside the volcanoes the "Dero", "Tero", or space people could have elevators with flying saucers in them. Whenever they want to launch one, they could hoist the elevator to the mouth of the volcano, and let the saucer take off from there. Or, if saucers can fly straight up, as some people say they can, then the saucer could leave the volcano without the aid of hoists or elevators. But the elevator idea sounds more logical, for many of our guided missile stations are underground, and when a missile is to be fired, an elevator carries it to ground level. Flying saucers from an extinct volcano would be launched exactly like this. Even if the saucers are secret governmental devices of earth origin, extinct volcanoes would still be a good place for a base.

JAMES COONS

Indianapolis, Indiana

Comments on our October-November Issue

In the October-November SAUCER NEWS, Page 3, you mention an offer made by the French Academy of Science regarding communication with Mars. - In the late 1930's, Nikola Tesla made a world-wide press release announcing that interplanetary communication was an accomplished fact. Many so-called scientists scoffed at Tesla's statement, but those closest to him were convinced that he was in constant communication with several planets. It is said that it took him two years to break the code, before communication became possible. Thereafter, he devoted an average of two hours each day for fifteen years, in his communication room, sending and receiving interplanetary messages.

We could all stand some brushing up regarding the entire story of Nikola Tesla. Much has been overlooked regarding his many gifts to this modern age. He also built a flying machine, using what he called wireless energy. Could this be the basis of your belief that flying saucers are made on Earth?

CALVIN C. GIRVIN

North Hollywood, Calif.

Saucer Exposes: Pro and Con

Your work in exposing New Age hoaxes is excellent. Keep it up! It has come to my attention that you are soon going to republish your Adamski expose material. More power to you.....In this connection, I was with Adamski in June at the Detroit UFO Convention. At that time he revealed that

he had taken another saucer ride, from the southwestern part of the U.S.A. to the northeastern part, and that he had visited 20 people along the way. To support his story, Adamski sent letters to these 20 people, asking them what they had been doing that night. I do not know the results of all twenty letters, but I do know that at least two of them failed to check out. In fact, the episode was so obviously faked that Adamski will not write me any more details about it!....

DAN B. HABER
Mansfield, Ohio

I've read the two latest issues of your magazine, and each of them illustrated a growing concern of mine. A scientific search must be led by a feverish yearning to isolate the truth. Such a quest must be fed by facts so that the results it yields will be factual. It must interpret the evidence as the evidence presents itself.....I think you'll agree that the UFO saga has divorced itself from this procedure. In most cases, truth has been displaced by sensationalism. Facts have been displaced by personal prejudices. Whole articles and books are being written now, attempting to mold and manipulate the facts into the author's preconceived framework.

As for the several contact stories, many of them are just phonies, as I have proven here in Cleveland on more than one occasion. The rest of them have insufficient evidence for human evaluation. In short, we just cannot tell yet whether they are truth or fiction. To me, an emotional article telling of gallant space men is not sufficient evidence to convince me that space men are here. Likewise, a dramatic expose based on prejudices and "mud-throwing", is just as worthless. And this is the one "bone" I have to pick with SAUCER NEWS and with you. Articles by Aharon, Dove, and even Davidson are sometimes completely ridiculous. If they contained any facts at all, they wouldn't have to "re-expose" the "enemy" so often!....

My feeling is this: There is no real evidence to support the contact cases, so why print anything about them if facts are lacking? Furthermore, if the stories are false, why do editors continue to give the subject constant re-birth in their magazines? Why do they publish smearing articles with no facts? The answer is sensationalism! As I see it, the phony "contactees" will end their tracks if they are ignored by serious researchers.

THOMAS M. COMELLA
Cleveland, Ohio

Concerning Gray Barker's Fake Photograph of James Moseley

Gray Barker in his "Saucerian Bulletin" has now made a stab at blaming on James Moseley himself the faking of his portrait on a background of laboratory equipment suggesting space craft or flying saucer operations by Earth-men. Barker says that Moseley cut out the picture of himself from this background and printed it in his SAUCER NEWS, and that Barker in his own secret way came across this pasteup, which Barker then printed complete in his "Saucerian".

But this is not what is proved by my critical examination of the two half-tone reproductions. Both undoubtedly show the same view of Moseley. But Barker's reproduction is the one that is faked, by cutting the half-tone print out of Moseley's magazine and pasting it onto a background photograph of the laboratory. This sequence of events is proven by the fact that Moseley printed the picture without the background in his Oct.-Nov. 1955 issue, a good while before Barker printed it with the added background in January, 1956.

Naked-eye scrutiny and my microscopic analysis of the

Barker half-tone reproduction proves that the fake was made by using a prior half-tone screen print cut out and pasted on the smooth-tone regular picture background. The cut-out portrait part shows the inevitable interference pattern of tiny dots of the half-tone screen caused by re-screening a screened print, which gives off-step beats of the dots merging and separating periodically. The pattern is absent in the background part of Barker's reproduction, just as it is absent in Moseley's original half-tone reproduction.

Now, if Moseley made the whole thing only to cut off the background for his own paper, why would he start out with a half-tone portrait instead of a regular unscreened photograph of himself? Why would a sensible busy editor go to the silly trouble of taking his portrait, then making a half-tone print from it, cut out his half-tone portrait, paste it on a strange background scene, then again cut off the background to print the portrait in his own magazine; and then somebody else (Barker) makes and prints a half-tone of this half half-tone composite fake?

But for Barker, this procedure would be natural. He would use a previously screened print available handily from Moseley's magazine, and Barker's theatrical promotion business gives him photo tricks and strange background material for the paste-on job. His half-tone picture would thus turn out precisely as it did turn out. Barker even printed under his fake the words "Photo Courtesy of Saucer News", because the portrait part was cut out of Moseley's zine. "Cosmic News" duplicated Barker's fake even to the size. Besides the betraying screen interference pattern, the shadows on the portrait part do not match the shadows in the background. Apparently nobody noticed all this fakery until I mentioned it in a letter written in March 1957, which was called to the attention of Barker, Lee Munsick, and Moseley as well.

In so serious a matter as space visitations from another planet, this sort of faking in a "rather big joke" as Barker calls it, does not become the behavior of serious "investigators", as he labels himself and his associates.

LONZO DOVE

Broadway, Virginia

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The photo on the right below is the original one used in SAUCER NEWS. The one on the left has been cut out from Page 81 of Gray Barker's "Saucerian Review" printed in January of 1956.)

81

OFFERS \$1,000 REWARD



James W. Moseley: "Saucers are Earth made."
---Photo courtesy Saucer News



THE AIR FORCE AND THE SAUCERS

PART THREE - THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BECOMES INVOLVED WITH SAUCERS

- by Dr. Leon Davidson -

(The first two parts of this article appeared in the Feb.-March 1956 and the June-July 1957 issues of SAUCER NEWS - Editor.)

John Otto's "Message from Space"

Those familiar with activities in the field of flying saucer study since 1954 probably know of the efforts of John Otto of Chicago to establish a channel for physical communication (not psychical) with the purported occupants of flying saucers. Mr. Otto's attempts have been along two major lines. The most interesting involves sending voice (audio) messages using light beams, instead of radio waves, as carriers. Otto's light-beam transmitter and receiver are simple devices which a high school radio club could construct, using an "electric eye" or photocell as the heart of the system. (His wiring diagrams are given on p. 45 of "Flying Saucers - Fact or Fiction", by Max Miller.)

The light beam method of transmission does not require any Government license, since light wavelengths are not subject to international allocation or national control, as radio wavelengths are. Therefore it would be readily possible for many saucer researchers to equip themselves with such devices for attempts to signal any saucer occupants who might happen to be flying over their neighborhoods. The range of light beam transmission could not be very many miles, since ordinary light from extraneous sources would mask out the signal when it became weakened by distance.

Mr. Otto, in the Fall of 1954, while engaged in trying to sell light beam equipment, heard of the Misses Mildred and Marie Maier, two Chicago ladies who had taken photographs of what appeared to be unexpected light spots, thought to be flying saucers. Mr. Otto visited the Maier sisters several times, but was not successful in selling them any light beam equipment. However, he learned that they owned a wire recorder, since the sisters, who had been radio actresses and musical comedy singers, played recordings of some of their performances for him. In the course of several visits, Otto found out that the Maier sisters were definitely interested in saucers.

About this time, Otto arranged with Jim Mills, a free lance Chicago radio announcer, to try an experiment in a second major line of attempted communication with the saucer people. This would involve an attempt at ordinary radio communication, on Jim Mills' 11 a.m. broadcast over Station WGN, Chicago, on Sunday Nov. 28, 1954. (See the article "Come In, Outer Space," by John Otto, in the "Saucerian", Spring, 1955, pp. 37-40.) Mills and Otto privately worked up a carefully worded message which Mills was to read over the air. In order to avoid hoaxers and jokesters, no one but Mills, Otto, and perhaps some of their close associates knew of their plan for this message, and their plan for receiving any reply which might come from space.

The plan for receiving the reply was perhaps naive, although if there actually are highly advanced saucer occupants (as Otto apparently believes), the method might work. Otto and Mills planned to broadcast their message to the "space men", asking for a reply within ten minutes (to forestall hoaxes). They were going to turn off the studio microphones for exactly 15 seconds, while WGN continued to transmit its carrier wave, thus causing all radios which were tuned in to be silent for 15 seconds. They asked the "space men" to reply by cutting in on the WGN transmitter (a feat almost impossible using current earthly technology, unless one could tap into the phone

lines running from the WGN studios to the WGN transmitter.) The "space men" were to modulate the WGN carrier with their message of reply, thus causing it to be heard by everyone tuned in to the program, including Otto and Mills, who would hear it over the station's monitor radio set.

In order to obtain tangible evidence, in case a reply was actually received, Mills asked those listeners who had tape recorders to record the broadcast. John Otto, to be sure that at least one recording would be made, called up the Maiers a few minutes before the show started, and excitedly asked them to listen and to turn on their wire recorder. (They were not regular listeners to Jim Mills' program, and had not heard Otto on the air before, or recorded anything by him or for him before.) Otto stated to them on the phone that his wife, a registered nurse, did not know how to operate his own tape recorder. (It is not clear whether Jim Mills was also having the show taped professionally at the studio.)

The Maier sisters hurriedly set up their recorder, but they had only a 15 minute spool of blank wire, and this was to be a half-hour show. They therefore had to turn the recorder off and on intermittently to save wire for the important parts of the broadcast. Mills read the message to the "space people" at 11-15 a.m., asking for a reply at 11-25 a.m., when he would cut off the microphones for 15 seconds. At 11-25 a.m., when Mills finally said, "Come in, Outer Space!", almost everyone listening was treated to a 15 second period of silence, including those listening at the radio station. John Otto left the station almost immediately, not waiting to receive any results.

But some results did actually come in. Although most of the hundreds of thousands of WGN listeners heard nothing, John Otto has stated that four listeners reported receiving some sound during the 15 second reply period. One, living 90 miles west of Chicago, was a Ground Observer Corps official at Rockford, Illinois. Another was 200 miles north in Wisconsin, and a third was somewhere southeast in Indiana. Of these, only the Wisconsin listener said he had a tape recording, and Otto was never able to obtain a copy of it.

The fourth listener who reported hearing something on her radio during the 15 seconds silence period was Miss Mildred Maier. She lives within a 20 minute ride of the WGN studios. To her, the message sounded like "jingle bells", but it is recognizable as radio-teletype code transmission by experienced shortwave listeners. This code, lasting exactly 15 seconds, was heard audibly in the room at the time of the broadcast, and of course also appeared on the wire recording when it was played back. The code signal starts after a few seconds of silence, which follow Jim Mills' words "Come in, Outer Space!", and it overlaps by the same number of seconds the first words of Jim Mills after the "silent period". These words cannot be heard through the code. (This overlap was established by John Otto on comparing the recording with the script of Mills' broadcast.)

The code message itself seems to contain several breaks in continuity and changes in tuning, although it runs solid code for fifteen seconds. It sounds as if it might have been pre-recorded from an earlier code broadcast from a shortwave teletype code transmitter, in several snatches, and re-broadcast at the time it was recorded by Miss Maier.

When the Maiers phoned WGN immediately after the program, they had in mind to chide John Otto for (as they thought) faking the code message with jingle bells, which they felt was such obvious trickery that no one would be fooled. Since they could not reach Otto at that time, they finally, that evening, played the recording over the phone to a man at nearby Glenview Naval Air Station, who said it was a radio code but not readily de-

cipherable. The next day, when they got in touch with Otto, he was very excited, and came over to the Maiers' home to copy the recording. (The Maier sisters are now convinced that Otto's reactions show that he himself was not personally involved in any trickery in broadcasting the code message.)

On advice from their lawyer, the Maiers asked Otto to sign an agreement that he would not use the recording for commercial gain without the Maiers' consent. Otto argued for several hours against this, but finally had to sign in order to hear the tape and make copies, using his own tape recorder. (The Maier sisters have retained the original wire recording.) Otto was annoyed that they had played the code for the Naval Air Station; he wanted to preserve his "scoop" on the message, which he believed to be from a flying saucer.

Otto broadcast the code message received by the Maiers on several subsequent radio and TV programs. Teletype engineers from the Kleinschmidt Teleprinter Manufacturing Co. of Deerfield, Illinois, told Otto that the material was "high security Government transmission" which they had been ordered to "leave alone" and not try to decipher. Otto himself claims not to believe this, insisting that the signals must have come from a non-earthly source. When slowed down to one-eighth normal speed, the code message consists of five musical notes, in various arrangements. This is just what ordinary radio-teletype code sounds like, when slowed down. Each tone combination represents a certain letter. Furthermore, the code message recorded by the Maiers has been fed through several teletype printing machines on various occasions, giving perfectly normal-looking code message printouts, which are apparently in some military or civilian cipher. (See pp. 16-17 of the "CSI Newsletter", Issue #9, Nov. 1, 1957.) There is, therefore, no doubt that the code message was actually a snatch of a shortwave teletype code transmission.

The Central Intelligence Agency Enters the Case

Miss Mildred Maier received a phone call about December 1954 from a DeMelt E. Walker, who said that he was with the "National Security" (Agency?). He asked her for the original wire recording of the code message. After Miss Maier checked on Walker's authenticity, she arranged for him to come to get one of the extra taped copies which Otto had made for her. Walker was dressed in a business suit, and drove a very old and shabby car. Miss Maier also gave him a magazine with a writeup about her "saucer" photographs, which he later returned to her with the following letter:

Room 304, xxxx North Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, Ill.

14 March, 1955

Dear Miss Maier:

I am returning the "Journal of Space Flight" which you recently loaned me. It was useful. I thank you very much.

Your cooperation in providing me with the tape recording is very much appreciated. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

DeMelt E. Walker

Miss Maier found that the building at xxxx N. Lake Shore Drive is a U. S. Government office building. The letterhead did not bear any indication of which Government agency Walker was employed by. Although Walker promised to let Miss Maier know what, if anything, the contents of the code message were found to be, she never heard anything more about the matter from him.

In January 1957, the SAUCER NEWS Confidential Newsletter #3 identified Miss Mildred Maier as the person who recorded the reply to Otto's WGN broadcast to space, and also in January 1957, John Otto appeared on the Long John Program on WOR in New York, and tried the same stunt of broadcasting to "space people." (See the "CSI Newsletter" #7, May 1, 1957, pp. 8-9.) At that time it became both possible and important to track down the details of the 1954 WGN broadcast and code message, to try to find just what the content of the WGN code was, which transmitter it originally came from, and how it got onto Miss Maier's recording.

At this point I became personally involved in this investigation. Letters which I sent to John Otto, to Max Miller (editor of "Saucers") and to Miss Maier, brought some of the information given above, which has not appeared in previously published accounts. What follows is the record of my attempts to find out what the U.S. Government learned about the contents of the recorded code message.

Tracking Down the Tape Analysis

The letter of 14 March, 1955, from DeMelt Walker, quoted above, was written on regular 11 by 8½ inch paper, not the 10½ by 8 inch standard U. S. Government letter-size paper. The letterhead bore no reference to the U. S. Government or any U.S. agency, but merely had a cryptic room number and street address. Furthermore, Walker's signature was not followed by the listing of his position and organizational connection usually found at the end of Government letters. Hence, if this letter was authentic, Walker would actually be working for some secret Government agency.

Miss Maier had told me that Walker's secretary had referred to him as "Major" on the phone, and a check of the Air Force Register turned up a DeMelt E. Walker with that rank. I wrote to him, at the Chicago address, inquiring about Miss Maier's tape, and received the following reply:

Room 302, xxxx North Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, Ill.

12 March, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

In reply to your 6 March 1957 letter, please be advised that the tape received from Miss Mildred Maier of Chicago in 1955 was forwarded to the proper authorities for evaluation; I have no information concerning the results of their study nor am I in a position to make inquiries. I am sorry not to be able to help you. Sincerely,

DeMelt E. Walker

His letterhead was very civilian-looking, and his office even used regular postage stamps instead of a Government envelope.

I wrote to Walker again, asking for the name of the agency to which he had forwarded the tape, so that I could try to learn directly from them what the tape message was. Walker's reply was as follows:

2 April, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

With reference to your letter of 19 March 1957, I am unable to divulge the name of the unit to which Miss Maier's tape was sent in 1955. I have been informed that the correct address for the forwarding of information on the subject of "flying saucers" is the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. I am indeed sorry that I cannot assist you further. Sincerely, DeMelt E. Walker

At this point, convinced that I was dealing with a secret Government agency, I wrote to Allen Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington D. C., requesting his cooperation in forwarding my request for information on the Maier tape analysis, to the proper agency. The following reply was received:

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington 25, D.C.
Office of the Director

May 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

On behalf of Mr. Dulles, may I acknowledge and reply to your letter of April 21. We have found that the tape you mentioned was analyzed by another agency of the Government and understand that you will hear directly from that agency in the near future as to the nature of the recording.

Sincerely,

J. Arnold Shaw, Ass't. to the Director

After waiting a few months, and writing to Washington again, I received the following letter from the C.I.A., Office of the Director:

Aug. 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I have looked into the matter you mentioned in your letter of July 28 and understand that a letter is now on its way to you from the organization concerned. Thank you for letting me know of this delay, and I hope that the correspondence you receive will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

J. Arnold Shaw, Ass't. to the Director

However, to the date of writing this article (December 1957), I have not heard directly from the agency which analyzed the tape, which is, I believe, the National Security Agency, with headquarters at Arlington 12, Virginia. I did, however, receive a letter from the Air Force A.T.I.C. on August 5th, which may be the letter referred to by Shaw on August 1st. This will be discussed below.

The Air Force is Used as a Cat's Paw

Major Walker's letter of April 2nd, quoted above, referred me to A.T.I.C. at Wright Field, which conducts the Air Force's "investigation" of flying saucers. In response to a query about Miss Maier's tape message, Captain W. W. Elwood, Assistant Adjutant of A.T.I.C., wrote me on April 17, 1957, as follows:

"Although the subject matter of recordings will normally dictate the government agency to which the material will be submitted, a check of this Center's files discloses that this organization is not in receipt of either correspondence or the recording in question. Please rest assured that you will be notified if the material is received by this Center."

Thus, the tape obviously had not been sent to A.T.I.C., or analyzed by them.

I had also written on April 3, 1957, to the Director of Intelligence of the Air Force, at the Pentagon, for information about Major

Walker and about the recording of Miss Maier's. This brought no reply for many months, but, as if in accordance with the letter of Aug. 1, 1957, from the C.I.A. Director's Office (quoted above), the following reply came from A.T.I.C. at Wright Field on Aug. 5, 1957:

Dear Mr. Davidson:

The information requested in your letter of 3 April 1957 to the Director of Intelligence, Hq USAF, Washington 25, D.C., has been referred to this organization for action.

We are able to inform you that Major (now Lt. Colonel) DeMelt E. Walker is an officer of the U.S. Air Force and was during the period referenced in your letter stationed in Chicago, Illinois.

Your request for information regarding a tape recording has been researched, and we find the tape was analyzed by another government organization. The analysis confirmed that the recording contained only identifiable Morse code which came from a known U.S. licensed radio. No further reporting or action was taken on the recording.

Sincerely, Capt. W. W. Elwood, Ass't. Adjutant

The above letter left several things to be desired: (1) It was not directly from the agency which analyzed the tape; (2) It did not give the decoded message or the typeout; (3) It did not name the transmitting station; (4) It refers to Morse code, whereas the message is definitely teletype code, which is quite different from Morse code.

Hence I sent a letter to the CIA Director's office on August 8th, requesting the name of the agency which did the actual analysis and which found out that the code came from a known licensed U.S. transmitter. It was hoped that direct correspondence with the analyzing agency would unearth the actual identity of the transmitter and the content of the message.

This letter of Aug. 8th did not bring any reply from the CIA, but on Sept. 9, 1957, I received a phone call from a Lt. Col. Voya Skakich, an Air Force Reserve officer assigned to the 1125th Field Activity Group of A.T.I.C. at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Lt. Col. Skakich wanted to "explain things" about the tape recording. At my home the next night, in the presence of Lex Mebane and Ted Bloecher of New York's Civilian Saucer Intelligence Group, Skakich made it clear that his chief concern was to find out why I wanted the name of the secret cryptanalysis agency which analyzed the tape. My motives were in question, since I was asking the kind of questions to which presumably an unfriendly nation would be interested in having answers. Skakich did not personally know anything about the code message itself, or about the analysis.

It was made clear by Skakich that my primary interest was in getting the tape translation and the name of the transmitter, so as to be able to dig down into the detailed story of how the code was fed into Miss Maier's radio. I was only interested in the identity of the cryptanalysis agency in order to be able to write them directly for this information. Skakich then promised to do his best to get me the translation and the transmitter's identification. I promised, in return, not to publicize his role in the case, if he would get me this data.

Nothing more was heard from Skakich until Oct. 8, 1957, when he again called me. In an obviously embarrassed tone he stated that, upon looking into the matter, it developed that "everything had been lost", including the tape, all records, the name of the transmitter, etc; I told him that this was hard to believe, and that I would now feel freed from my promise to avoid publicizing his visit.

Visit to the CIA Office in Chicago

My next step (after notifying certain Congressional committees about the situation) was to take advantage of a trip to Chicago late in 1957 to look up DeMelt E. Walker and the Maier sisters. I found the building and room as listed on Walker's letterhead, but was told that Lt. Col. Walker had returned to full Air Force duty and was now in Germany. His successor in the job, Mr. E----, would talk to me, however. (I do not give Mr. E's name since these CIA people do not relish publicity.)

Mr. E. was a very pleasant fellow, and led me to a sound-proofed conference room or studio where we could talk alone. I explained the story, much as given in this article. He promised to try to get the code translation and the name of the transmitter to me within a week or so, and asked me to keep the exact identification of his office location out of this article, which I told him I was preparing. Several weeks have now elapsed, and the information on the code message has not been received as of this writing. (If it arrives in time, it will be added before publication.)

Discussion of the Situation to Date, and Plans for Further Investigation

Should the cryptanalysis of the Otto code message, recorded by Miss Maier, be obtained through the CIA, it will be compared to the printout of the code already obtained on teletype printers. Then, if the transmitter is identified by the CIA, an attempt will be made to find out from the logbooks of the transmitter just what time of day the teletype message was originally transmitted. At the very least, one would hope to be able to determine whether the material had been pre-recorded and re-broadcast, by checking for signs of tuning variation or breaks in transmission continuity.

It is also planned to try to learn the names of all those who could have known that John Otto was going to call up Miss Maier to record the program. A car or panel truck with electronic equipment (even a modified light beam transmitting-receiving set) could easily send signals a hundred feet from the street into Miss Maier's radio, and there was enough time for driving to Miss Maier's neighborhood from anywhere in downtown Chicago between the time Otto phoned her before the program started, and the time of the silent listening period.

The three other listeners who also stated that they received messages on their radios have presented no recordings, so that their messages, if any were actually received, cannot be compared, note for note, with Miss Maier's. This is a very convenient circumstance for all concerned, including the present writer. Lacking such material evidence, it may be assumed that these other few reports are errors or hoaxes, perhaps all independent of each other. In any event, the fact that no signal was picked up by the thousands of other listeners in and near Chicago makes it clear that a very low power and localized transmitter was used.

In order to present this story fairly, it must be stated that the Maiers' radio actually had (and still has) a short wave band on which such coded teletype signals may be received and heard at any time. It is necessary to turn a knob to change bands, of course, when switching between regular broadcasts and short wave. It is possible, however, that the short wave band dial can be pre-tuned to a teletype transmitter, and a regular broadcasting station such as WGN could be tuned in by push-button tuning (which the set has.) With such an arrangement, merely flipping the band-changing switch to shortwave for 15 seconds, and then flipping it back to standard, could have given the effect found on the tape. However, I can only state that from my

correspondence and visit with the Misses Maier, I believe their statement that they did not touch the radio or switch bands during the recording of the Otto broadcast.

There are several other ways in which the code could have gotten onto the wire recording. It seems most probable that someone associated with the broadcast could have arranged the pre-recording and re-transmission of the code message, using a low-powered portable transmitter, unknown to the Maiers or to Otto. The key to all this lies in the cryptanalysis of the message, and in the identification of the transmitter and time of the original broadcast.

A big surprise could be expected if it should turn out that the Kleinschmidt men were indeed correct when they originally said that the message happens to be a secret Government communication. (Coded Government messages of a classified nature are sent by commercial telegraph and teletype means, as well as over military circuits, so this is not an impossible denouement.) Such an outcome would lead to many interesting speculations. It would also underscore the words of Allen Dulles, head of the CIA, as reported on page 42 of Leonard Stringfield's book "Inside Saucer Post...3-O Blue". Dulles is reported as saying that, by use of the injunction if necessary, he would prevent anyone from testifying in court concerning Adamski's book "Inside the Space Ships", because maximum security exists concerning the subject of UFO's.

The case of the "message from space people" which John Otto has publicized so widely as tangible proof that saucers are extraterrestrial, may turn out to be an opening wedge in the chain of proof that the whole saucer mystery is connected with the activity of certain secret agencies of the U.S. Government. It certainly must be admitted now that secret Government agencies are deeply involved, and that the Air Force serves as a front, or spokesman, and as a target for public interest. Let us hope that Congress will conduct an impartial inquiry, with representatives of all Government military and intelligence agencies being called upon to testify under oath, and tell, finally, the truth about flying saucers.

Postscript by the author: It is of interest to note that this minor incident has involved two Lt. Colonels, while the whole so-called "investigation" of flying saucers by the U. S. Air Force has always been headed by mere Lieutenants, such as Lt. S. W. Smith in 1949, Lt. Jerry Cummings in 1951, and Lt. E. J. Ruppelt (later Captain) in 1952-1953; I am sure that the assignment of Lieutenants to this job is indicative of the utter absence of good faith on the part of the Department of Defense, in the conduct of its flying saucer investigations such as Project Blue Book.

.....

IMPORTANT NOTICE: A copy of the 80-page Air Force Project Blue Book Special Report #14, now complete with hard cover, may still be obtained by writing to Dr. Leon Davidson, Box S, 64 Prospect St., White Plains New York. Or you can order your copy directly from us, by writing to SAUCER NEWS, Box S, P.O. Box 163, Fort Lee, New Jersey. The price is \$1.50.

ARE YOU ON OUR SPECIAL NEWSLETTER MAILING LIST? Since December, 1955, irregularly-issued Newsletters have been made available to SAUCER NEWS subscribers who want to be on the inside of the strange and baffling behind-the-scenes events in saucer research. These Newsletters often contain material that we consider "too hot to handle" in the regularly-scheduled issues of our magazine. Any SAUCER NEWS subscriber can be placed on the special Newsletter mailing list for an indefinite period, for only \$1.00.

BOOK REVIEWS

INSIDE SAUCER POST....3-O BLUE - by Leonard Stringfield (Moeller Printing Co.)

This 94-page booklet is a summary report by the former editor of "Orbit", which from early 1954 until its demise in early 1957 was considered one of the best of the saucer zines. The peculiar words "...3-O Blue" in the title are a result of the fact that, unknown to "Orbit" readers until now, Stringfield's home was a UFO reporting post, in liason with the Air Defense Command Filter Center in Columbus, Ohio. "3-O Blue" was part of the code name assigned to Stringfield. The author does not make it clear why the full code name still cannot be revealed.

Much of the material in Stringfield's book will already be familiar to "Orbit" fans, but there is also much that is new, including the story of the author's own first saucer sighting, over the Pacific in 1945. Also included is an account of how Stringfield's research organization "C.R.I.F.O." came to be organized, and there is considerable detail concerning the behind-the-scenes goings-on at "C.R.I.F.O." Headquarters during its hey-day. Stringfield glosses over the reasons for the folding of "Orbit", though these reasons were discussed at some length in that publication's next to last issue. Of particular interest to us here at SAUCER NEWS are Stringfield's comments concerning the Earth Theory origin of saucers - which he discounts, just as we expected. However, he also discounts the validity of the Air Force hoax letter discussed in our editorial, and he apparently reaches the conclusion that your SAUCER NEWS Editor is a sincere but misguided researcher.

To sum up, Stringfield's book is a worthwhile contribution to the field of saucer literature; but because it fails to give a dispassionate over-all picture of the saucer saga, and because it is highly colored with the author's own views and interpretations, we do not feel that the book ranks among the very best of the saucer books thus far published.

THEY RODE IN SPACE SHIPS- by Gavin Gibbons (Neville Spearman, London, England)

- Reviewed by Bryan G. Essenhigh -

Criticism to be of any use must be of a constructive nature. Unfortunately, there is very little to be commended in this new venture into the subject of flying saucers. "New" is perhaps a misnomer, as "They Rode In Space Ships" is mainly a re-write of the Fry and Betherum books - this time in the third person - together with the comments of the author. No doubt the book will be of more interest to British readers than to American readers, as neither Fry's nor Betherum's literary efforts has been published on this side of the Atlantic.

In his introduction, the author quite rightly takes exception to the damage caused to serious, sane and sensible UFO research by the various "lunatic fringe" factions, whose endeavors and writings scuttle the entire subject beneath a nauseating sea of public ridicule. Further, he states that serious investigators must treat all contact stories with severe scepticism until they have weeded out the truthful grain from the chaff of falsehood. On this basis, he selects the stories of Dan Fry and Truman Betherum, but in passing, he mentions that he entirely accepts Adamski's tale (sic) on the grounds, or so it appears, that this is one story that has never been disproved. There are many people who will dispute this statement, and furthermore, the author neglects to mention that neither has Adamski's story been proved!

However, one is justified in asking what constitutes proof. In this particular case, the author seems to be satisfied merely with the words and actions as supplied by the contactees themselves. For instance, the prickling sensation experienced by Fry on his first contact with the saucer at White Sands is given as an example of pretty conclusive evidence of the veracity of the story, on the grounds that a similar sensation is alleged to have been experienced by George Adamski and Stephen Darbyshire. Again, because Fry's saucer is supposed to have defied the law of gravity on landing, we are asked to take this as further convincing "proof". Betherum's story is presented as fact on even less tangible evidence. The author opines that Betherum has possibly smaller powers of imagination than Fry. This possibility, it seems, he regards as proof of the story's truth! Betherum's wife's original scepticism of her husband's claims is put forward as yet another reason for its wholesale acceptance!

Unfortunately, the main sections of this book do not live up to the author's precept of "critical scepticism" as set out in his introduction. The reader is therefore advised to obtain a copy of the November 1957 issue of "Fantastic Universe", where he or she will find an admirable expression of "critical scepticism" in the shape of a very fine article by Isabel Davis, a member of New York's Civilian Saucer Intelligence.

RECENT NEWS STORIES

DRILLING CREW SEES ERIE OBJECT IN WYOMING: On October 10th, M. L. Simpson and three other members of a drilling crew working the night shift on a rig on the Great Lakes, near Kemmerer, Wyoming, reported that they had seen a flying object spouting red and blue flames, heading south at about 500 feet from the ground. They watched the object for three minutes before it disappeared. Simpson described it as a whale-like thing with a rounded nose and fins flaring out from it, and a broad tail. The flames were shooting out from the rear. - On the same morning, a similar object was reported from Utah.

ARIZONA MAN MAKES CLOSE SIGHTING: Here's another incident that is all the more interesting because it occurred before the big November "flap" got started: On the evening of Oct. 30th, J. C. Keys, a resident of Williams, Arizona, was driving his truck along Route 66, near Williams, when he made a most unusual saucer sighting. The object, according to Keys, was globe-shaped, and was 30 feet in diameter with a rigid antenna about 80 feet long extending from it. It was about 150 feet ahead of him, 100 feet above the highway, and traveling at an estimated 300 miles per hour. The most peculiar thing was that the object flew over the highway from north to south, and then suddenly stopped and reversed itself, repeating this strange flight pattern several times. The UFO was in view for 2 minutes in all, and made no sound.

WEIRD BALL OF FIRE PANICS WEST TEXAS: The "Big Flap" got under way in earnest on November 2nd and 3rd, with a rash of sensational sightings in the vicinity of Levelland, in western Texas. Pedro Saucedo, a Levelland barber, told newsmen, "I was driving out to a farm near the Pettitt Community with a friend, Joe Salaz, when we first saw the thing. There was a flash of light in a field to our right, and when we got nearer, the lights on my truck went out and the motor died. I jumped out and hit the dirt, because I was afraid. I called to Joe, but he didn't get out. The thing passed directly over the truck with a great sound and rush of wind. It sounded like thunder,

and the truck rocked from the blast. I felt a lot of heat. Then I got up and watched it go out of sight toward Levelland." Saucedo, a Korean War veteran, said the object was shaped like a torpedo or rocket, but was much larger. - Ronald Martin, an 18-year-old Levelland truck driver, told a similar story: He said that his truck engine died and the lights went out at the same time that a big ball of fire dropped on the highway on which he was traveling. He said that the thing changed to a bluish green color when it settled on the highway, and then changed to a fireball again when it rose straight up and disappeared from view. Police said that these witnesses and over a dozen others who phoned in with similar stories, all sounded upset and in some cases terrified. They seemed to agree that this UFO was about 200 feet long, shaped like an egg, and was lit up as if it were on fire. Most of these people saw the object about 200 feet in the air, and when they got close to it, their lights and motors would cut out.

TWO OHIO WOMEN FRIGHTENED BY UFO:

On Nov. 2nd, a sighting similar to the Levelland ones was also reported by Mrs. Mary McCullough and Sandy Miller of Youngstown, Ohio, who were driving home together from work early that morning. Although the two women disagreed on some details of the sighting, they did agree that the object was in view for about five minutes and that it was egg-shaped. When first sighted, the UFO was just off the ground, some distance away. It then disappeared from view, reappeared, and then seemed to move through a nearby cemetery, a few feet up in the air. It next came to rest on a road near the cemetery. It was then sighted again, moving through an open field. Finally it "faded away", according to the witnesses, and was seen no more.

TWO MILITARY PATROLS AT WHITE SANDS SEE SAUCERS:

Working on different shifts of the routine patrolling of the White Sands Proving Grounds in New Mexico, two military police groups reported spotting UFO's seventeen hours apart on Nov. 3rd. The soldiers stated that they did not speak to each other about what they had seen until both reports had been turned in at the Provost Marshall's office, and the similarity between them had been called to their attention. The first patrol consisted of Corporal Glenn H. Toy and Private James Willbanks, who at 3 a.m. on Nov. 3rd noticed a mysterious light far up in the sky. Then the object came down very slowly to about 50 yards from the ground, and stayed there for about three minutes, giving off a brilliant reddish light. Thereafter it came to the ground fairly fast at a 45-degree angle, and the light went out quickly. This landing occurred two or three miles from the point from which the soldiers were watching. - The second group of MPs, consisting of Specialist Richard Oakes and Specialist Henry Barlow, spotted what appeared to be the same UFO at 8 p.m. on the same day. The two GI's said that they first noticed the object hovering motionless about 50 yards above the ground. It then rose slowly into the sky and



Associated Press Wirephoto

TEXAS TALL STORY: Martha Kenley, a student, pauses under sign put up at Lubbock on the road to Levelland, where unidentified flying object has been reported by certain Texans.



stopped again. "Then all of a sudden the light went out, and we didn't see it any more," said Oakes. - The following day Lt. Miles F. Penney, commanding officer of the camp where the MPs are stationed, led an investigating team to the area of the sighting, but could find no trace of any saucer.

SAUCER HOVERING OVER CHICAGO CEMETERY SEEN BY POLICE:

Patrolman Cliff Schau and two others with him in his patrol car, reported that at 3-12 a.m. on Nov. 4th they saw a mysterious egg-shaped object hovering over the Elmwood Park cemetery, near Chicago. "We had just answered a police call," Schau explained. "We started our car up again and there it was, just sitting over the cemetery. It was shaped like an egg and had the color of a sunset. I switched off our lights and started following it. I turned the lights back on, and it then shot about 200 feet into the air. We followed it at about 65 mph, but couldn't catch it. It moved at a very high rate of speed." Schau and his companions lost sight of the object at about 3-22 a.m.

CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS SEE TEXAS "FLYING EGG":

On Nov. 5th at least two persons living in San Rafael, California, reported they had seen the mysterious object that had caused so much havoc in Levelland, Texas, a few days before, but it appears that their descriptions of what they saw may have been colored by newspaper accounts they had read of the Texas sightings. John Wolfe, a substantial citizen of San Rafael, said that on the previous Friday (Nov. 1st) he had seen a huge glowing oval-shaped object, while standing in his yard at 2 a.m. At first he saw it through an opening in the trees. Since Halloween had ended only two hours before, he thought that someone had placed a jack-o'-lantern in the tree tops. But when he stepped to one side, there was the object in the open sky, "as big as a harvest moon when it's coming up in the east." Wolfe added that the light from the object was so bright that it hurt his eyes. The UFO appeared to stand still in the sky, and was still in the same spot when Mr. Wolfe went into the house to go to bed, some time later. - A Mrs. Edith Ezell of San Rafael said that she too saw a similar object, on Nov. 5th, while looking from the balcony of her hotel room. She said that she saw something round and glowing, spinning fast across the sky. At first she thought it might be Sputnik I or II, but later decided that the object more nearly fitted the flying saucer reports.

RADAR AND VISUAL SIGHTING BY COAST GUARD SHIP IN GULF OF MEXICO:

On Nov. 5th there occurred one of the most widely-publicized incidents of the entire "flap". At 5-20 a.m. on that date, the Coast Guard cutter Sebago sighted a UFO over the Gulf of Mexico. The object resembled a brilliant planet moving at tremendous speed. The UFO was tracked on the Sebago's radar set for 11 minutes before the visual contact and for 16 minutes afterwards. During these periods, the object darted off the screen every few minutes, but soon returned each time. Commander James Schrader, head of search and rescue operations in the Gulf, told reporters that the UFO was seen about 200 miles directly south of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

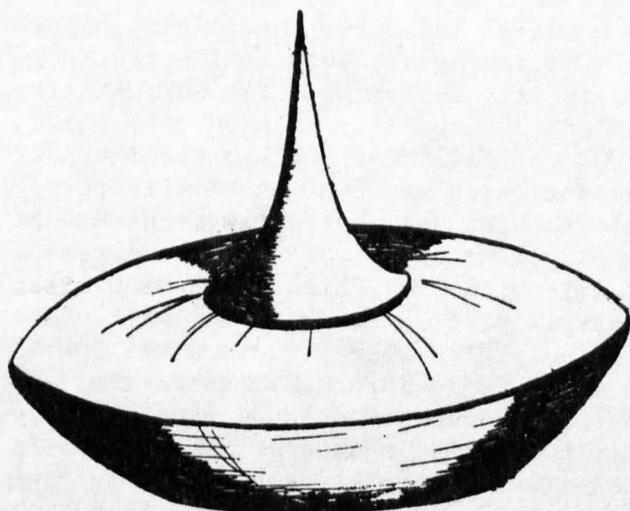
TWO CHICAGO MEN FIND METAL DROPPED BY UFO'S:

Silvery metal strips, apparently dropped by passing saucers, were found separately last Nov. 5th by Dr. Albert P. Burr and James Lyons of Chicago. An Air Force spokesman said that the strips would be examined by the Air Force, but that he thought it was probable that they were only bits of metal "chaff" dropped by high-flying bombers during some mock attack in the area. Such "chaff" has been used since World War II to distort and jam radar detection and tracking of planes. However, Dr. Burr stated that he found his "chaff" just a few hours

after three policemen had reported seeing a weird UFO hovering over a cemetery in nearby Elmwood, Illinois. (See first sighting on Page 18.) Police Lieutenant Lewis R. Case said that the metal strips in question are 1/16th inch wide, and from one to four inches long. Lyons, who came across similar strips, said that they seemed to burn the hand of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rose Benson, when she held them.

EX-CONVICT TALKS TO SAUCER OCCUPANTS IN NEBRASKA: A Bakersfield, California grain buyer named Reinhold Schmidt, who turned out to be an ex-convict as well, reported on Nov. 5th that he saw a strange silvery blimp-like object near the highway as he was driving his car near Kearney, Nebraska. His engine went dead, and he got out of the car to investigate the object. Schmidt was then invited inside by its crew, which consisted of four men and two women, who spoke broken English and "high German". After a half-hour conversation during which no very specific information was revealed to him, he was asked to leave. The saucer then rose silently from the ground and disappeared in a flash of light. Schmidt stuck to his story in a determined manner, despite close police questioning, but investigation turned up oil inside his car which matched a mysterious greenish oil that had been found at the site of the alleged landing. Then, the discovery of the contactee's criminal record did not do anything to increase the credibility of his story. But the most peculiar aspect of this case is the fact that in remarkably short order, Schmidt was found by a state psychiatric board to be mentally ill, and was placed in confinement. By the evening of Nov. 7th, Schmidt had been committed to an insane asylum, and any further contact with him, to check the truth of his story, was therefore made impossible. We wonder if there may be more to this than meets the eye, especially as an English and German-speaking crew, if it exists, is definitely not of extra-terrestrial origin.

CLOSE SIGHTING SHOWS DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF RADIOACTIVITY: On the night of Nov. 6th, a man named Olden Moore, of Lake County, Ohio, made a very close sighting of a saucer. He was driving his car along Route 86, near Montville, when he saw a blue-green flaming object fly over the highway and plunge into a nearby field. Moore watched the object from his car for 15 minutes, and then got out and walked over to it. He heard a ticking sound "like that of an electric or water meter" coming from the grounded UFO. Moore reported his sighting to Kenneth Locke, the Lake County Civil Defense Director, who tested the field for radioactivity. Locke picked up a reading of 150 mikroreontgens on his geiger counter in the center of a radioactive area 50 feet in diameter. A reading of 15 to 20 mikroreontgens is normal. - Three weeks later, Locke received a letter, apparently signed with a fictitious name, from a man who claimed to have photographed the object which Moore saw. The writer, who called himself Joe Tillman, enclosed 2 photographs with his letter, and said that he had 17 others which he was saving for a reporter from a flying saucer magazine. (Unfortunately not this one, however. - Editor.) The two photos ap-



Olden Moore says he saw something like this. Drawing is based on his rough sketch and description.

ported his sighting to Kenneth Locke, the Lake County Civil Defense Director, who tested the field for radioactivity. Locke picked up a reading of 150 mikroreontgens on his geiger counter in the center of a radioactive area 50 feet in diameter. A reading of 15 to 20 mikroreontgens is normal. - Three weeks later, Locke received a letter, apparently signed with a fictitious name, from a man who claimed to have photographed the object which Moore saw. The writer, who called himself Joe Tillman, enclosed 2 photographs with his letter, and said that he had 17 others which he was saving for a reporter from a flying saucer magazine. (Unfortunately not this one, however. - Editor.) The two photos ap-

peared genuine to Locke. The letter writer said that he had taken his pictures at a distance of 600 feet from the saucer. One of the two photos showed the saucer on the ground, and the other showed it in the air, slightly above the ground. (Moore's sketch of what he saw appears at the bottom of previous page.)

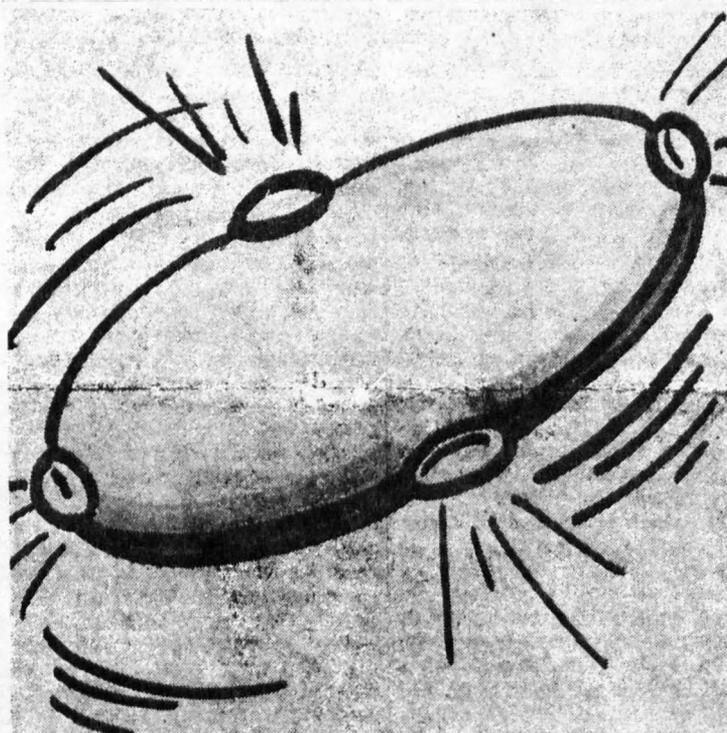
MISCELLANEOUS LANDINGS: The Schmidt landing (Page 19), brought on a wave of similar landing reports in widely scattered sections of the United States. Near Knoxville, Tennessee, a 12-year-old boy named Everett Clark said on Nov. 6th that two ordinary-looking men and women, talking "like German soldiers in the war movies", emerged from a grounded cigar-shaped object and tried to steal his dog. The story was confirmed somewhat by an imprint in the grassy field that was discovered by reporters who arrived on the scene. Also on November 6th, a Long Beach, Calif. resident named Richard Kehoe, (no relation to Major Donald Keyhoe) claimed that two space men speaking broken English talked to him while he and two friends were driving to work. The space creatures supposedly emerged from an egg-shaped object which he described as "solid metal, tan or cream in color, with two metal rings around it." Kehoe's story was discredited by the fact that the two men who allegedly witnessed the landing with him could never be located, and by the fact that he promptly hired a manager, and showed every sign of wanting to cash in on his experience. Another interesting case from the same date is told in detail in the "CSI Newsletter", #22, dated Dec. 15, 1957. About dusk on Nov. 6th, John Trasco had just returned to his home in Everittstown, N.J., when the barking of the family dog attracted the attention of Trasco and his wife. They saw a luminous egg-shaped object, about 10 feet long, hovering a few feet off the ground, near their barn. A 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot-tall space man emerged from the saucer, "dressed in a green suit with shiny buttons", and told Mr. Trasco in broken English that he wanted to take his dog. Trasco impolitely retorted, "Get the hell out of here!", whereupon the little man got back into his saucer and took off. - And finally, in New Orleans, La., interplanetary thieves landed in a resident's front lawn, and took his wallet and several other things from inside his home, according to a fragmentary report we have received.

CAR ENGINES STOPPED BY SAUCER IN NEW MEXICO: On Nov. 6th, James Stokes, an engineer working for the Air Force Missile Development Center at Alamogordo, New Mexico, reported that on the previous day ten autos, including his own, had been stopped by a saucer on an isolated desert highway between White Sands Proving Grounds and Alamogordo. His description of the UFO was similar to those given by startled motorists in Texas a few days earlier.

REPORTERS HAVE FUN ON SPACE HOAX: On the night of Nov. 6th, at the height of the "flap", five newspaper men and a photographer in Dallas, Texas, performed an experiment to find out how reliable witnesses' descriptions of UFO's really are. They rigged up a portable warehouse, which was made of canvas except for its plastic windows. This contraption, which when erected looks like a ball cut in half, was set up about 100 feet from the highway running between Dallas and Grapevine, Texas. The structure was inflated to a height of 8 feet and a diameter of 15 feet. Three of the newsmen got inside the object, and the other two remained outside to talk to passing motorists who stopped to gape. Several motorists reported the object to police, and one even said he had seen it flying along the hillside! One baffled passer-by had quite a long conversation with the reporters, whom he assumed to be military men of some sort. He afterwards described the appearance of the contraption accurately to police. The result of the experiment was just as would be imagined - some people are accurate reporters, and some are not.

ENGINE-STOPPING SAUCER REPORTED BY LOUISIANA WOMAN: On Nov. 7th, Mrs. Frank Lain of Lake Charles, La., told newsmen that she saw a hovering bright disc-shaped object at 7-45 a.m. over a city street. Said Mrs. Lain, "I was driving home on Jackson Street when the engine sputtered to a stop. I had read those stories about car engines stopping when there is an object in the sky, so I glanced up, and there it was - standing still at about 200 feet above the ground." According to Mrs. Lain, the object was silver in color, and was round, 15 feet long, and about 2 feet thick. "It scared me so that I didn't look at it too long," she said. The saucer stood still for a few seconds and then moved off to the north in a straight line, at considerable speed. As soon as the UFO had gone, the motor of her car started up without any difficulty. The car, a 1957 model, had been checked recently, and was in perfect running condition.

CHILDREN IN PENNSYLVANIA TOWN MAKE DETAILED SIGHTING: A group of students at Weatherly High School in Lansford, Pa., told reporters last Nov. 9th about a flying saucer they had seen while sitting outside the school at 8-40 that morning. Alice Beers, one of the students, was quoted as saying, "All of a sudden an oval-shaped thing seemed to swoop down upon us, and then it stopped suddenly and soared off toward Hudsonale. It all happened in a matter of seconds." The children agreed that the saucer was very low, scarcely higher than the roof tops. It revolved at high speed, causing a blurring effect to come from four red lights situated on its rim. The object made a sizzling noise as it went by. (See photo on right.)



WHAT 'SAUCER' LOOKED LIKE—This is what Weatherly's "flying saucer" looked like, according to the eight junior high school students of that town, who saw the "object" Thursday night. All agree that the above sketch is correct in all details.

TWO INDIANS PUT THEIR OWN INTERPRETATION ON SAUCER SIGHTING: On Nov. 10th, two Cherokee Indians of Cherokee, North Carolina, saw a spherical red glow that measured 100 feet wide hovering over a highway. They said it rose into the air and disappeared as soon as they drove near it. The Indians believed that this apparition must be a "skillie", long respected by old members of the Cherokee tribe. A "skillie" is a human who has the power to change into any form - animal, vegetable, mineral, or light. To be a "skillie", a person must be put through a ritual by a medicine man immediately after birth.

SAUCER SIGHTING CAUSES INJURY TO OHIO WOMAN: Mrs. Letia Kuhn of Madison, Ohio, made a very close-up sighting during the early morning hours of Nov. 10th. An unidentified object hovered for 20 to 30 minutes at a height of only about 100 feet above her home. It gave off no heat, no noise,

and no odor, but from the bottom there was something like an exhaust. It sent out a stream of light that increased in length. The light was so bright that Mrs. Kuhn had trouble keeping her eyes on it. She said the object was 35 to 40 feet in diameter. After staring at it for awhile, Mrs. Kuhn ran into her home and locked the door. When she looked again, the mysterious object was gone. The next day, Mrs. Kuhn noticed a skin rash and a blurring of her vision, which she attributed to her long close observation of the saucer. Her doctor suggested the possibility of radiation damage, or damage to her eyes caused by ultraviolet light. Two weeks after the incident, Mrs. Kuhn went to a specialist, who found no evidence of radioactivity. However, the blurring of her vision was still unexplained, though the rash might have been from nerves. The rash was subsiding by then, under treatment.

NEW JERSEY SIGHTINGS CAUSED BY HOAX: A number of saucer sightings in the vicinity of Stanton, N. J., on the night of Nov. 11th, turned out to be caused by a 30-year-old amateur inventor who wanted to play a joke on some of his friends. He filled a plastic balloon with hydrogen, hung an aluminum-covered flashlight from it, and sent it up with a nylon line attached to it for retrieving purposes. His friends living in the neighborhood did see the object and were startled by it, but someone phoned the police, and from there on, the hoax got out of hand. Trooper Jack Hayes arrived on the scene, and after taking a long, careful look at the weird floating object, he fired at the balloon and brought it down - ignoring the pleas of a frantic woman bystander who insisted that the craft was manned by interplanetary beings. An interesting aspect of this case is that among those who saw the object were people who thought they heard the pulsating of engines, and even one person, in addition to the above-mentioned lady, who thought he had caught a long-distance glimpse of friendly space men inside the ship!

SILVERY SAUCER SEEN BY OHIO POLICE CHIEF: Police Chief James Lewis of Worthington, Ohio, became convinced of the existence of flying saucers last Nov. 12th when he watched a UFO for about 15 minutes from the police headquarters lawn, together with other police officers and several children who had originally reported the object. The saucer, seen in broad daylight, had no wings or motors, and appeared to be either round or cylindrical. It was flying at an altitude of about 5,000 feet, and gave off a brilliant bluish light. The UFO approached from the northwest, hovered in one spot for several minutes, and then fled swiftly out of sight to the west when a conventional aircraft approached it. The unidentified object was much larger than the conventional plane, according to Lewis.

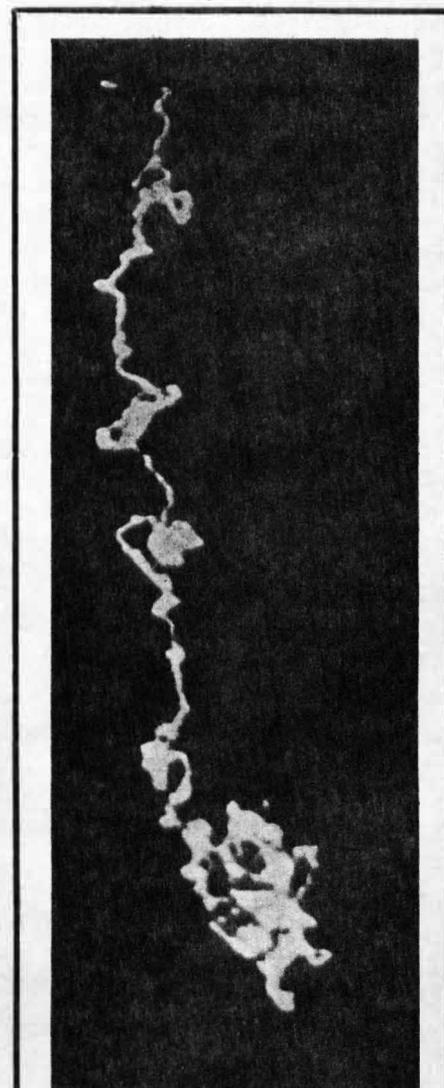
TRANSPARENT SAUCER SEEN IN WISCONSIN: By Nov. 21st the big "flap" of the early part of the month was over, but good sightings did not stop coming in. At 10-45 p.m. on that date, Leslie Coppernoll, a farmer living near Reedsburg, Wisconsin, saw a transparent, spherical saucer-type object 10 feet in diameter, which hovered over a section of his farm. His wife also saw the object, as did at least one Sauk County traffic officer. According to Coppernoll, he had just gone to bed when a bright blue light suddenly came through his bedroom window. He said that he and his wife observed the object about 100 feet from the house, hovering 30 feet in the air. There were bright bluish and green lights coming from inside the object, and there was no sound. He then turned on the bedroom light, and the thing moved about 75 feet further away, and continued to hover in its new position for 10 minutes. The Coppernolls notified the police. When a county policeman arrived, he beamed the spotlight of his car on the UFO. At this point a green light went on inside the sphere,

the object rose higher into the air, revolving, and then suddenly shot off into space.

SAUCER NEARLY HITS CAR IN OHIO: On the night of Nov. 26th, Casey Dondrea of Canton, Ohio, was driving near Zoarville when he noticed a bright light in the sky, which he called to the attention of a young boy who was riding with him. The driver said that he and the youth realized that the light was too low in the sky to be a star, and that it was rapidly descending toward the highway. He said that it came down to about 40 or 50 feet above the car, so close that he was afraid it was going to land right on the car. Suddenly it began to rise again, and appeared to go straight up. Mr. Dondrea said that he heard no noise and saw no definite outline of the object.

TWO UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS FOUND IN INDIANA: An Anderson, Indiana news story of December 1st tells of two unidentified but obviously Earth-made objects which came to earth in that area a few days previously. The first was a balloon-lofted apparatus which resembled a dumbbell. It had two rectangular cartons joined by a single steel strut lined with electrical wiring. Inside both cartons were small metallic balls. Hundreds of square yards of plastic balloon material had been used to carry the apparatus aloft. Inspection revealed that the equipment belonged to the Air Force, but what it was used for remains a mystery. The other unidentified object was also a balloon-like contraption. Witnesses who saw it land said that flashing lights were still operating on it, and that they continued to flash for some time after the object hit the ground. This object fell immediately into the hands of military authorities, who refused to discuss its nature.

STRANGE PHOTO SAID TO SHOW RADIATION VAPOR (See photo at right): As was to be expected, the November sighting "flap" brought out saucer stories from previous months which the sighters, for one reason or another, did not release to the press at the time. One such story involves J. G. Kirby, a rare rocks and gem expert of Dallas, Texas. On Nov. 4th he reported that at 4 a.m. on August 2, 1956, he and his family saw a saucer-like object at a height of 15,000 feet, moving in and out of a frontal cloud. Kirby took several photos of the UFO, one of which is reproduced on this page. Shortly after the sighting, government agents took the pictures for study, and supposedly asked Kirby not to discuss the matter with anyone. Recently, they returned the photos to their owner, and told him that he was now free to discuss the sighting and release the pictures. The investigators speculated that the photos show a glow from radiation vapor; but if they had any more definite conclusion, they kept it to themselves.



—Wide World

WHAT IS IT? This picture, from Amarillo, Tex., is said by Government investigators to show a pattern of "radiation vapor"

LOUISIANA MAN SEES BLOOD-RED SAUCER: Another story brought out by the November "flap" was the weird experience of Harry Robertson, who, last April 25th, saw a UFO at 2-30 a.m. while on a fishing trip near Shreveport, La. In an isolated wooded area about a quarter of a mile from a main highway, Robertson saw "a blood-red object 200 feet long and as big as a house", which floated over a rise in the ground, and settled to earth. It was shaped like a giant half-moon or like a monstrous slice of watermelon, according to Robertson. He watched it glow brightly and silently for several minutes, and then rushed to a nearby house to summon witnesses. When he returned, the spot where he had seen the UFO was empty. A search of the area the next day by an Air Force helicopter proved fruitless.

EVERYONE WANTS TO GET INTO THE ACT: The "Big Flap" brought out of silence a number of real and bogus saucer authorities whom we had not heard from in quite awhile. One of the first to cash in on the easy publicity was our old "friend," Dr. Donald Menzel of Harvard Observatory, whose scientific answer to the "flap" was "Hogwash!". Getting more specific, Menzel went on to explain again about his hot air or temperature inversion theory. According to Menzel, these automobiles out in Texas and elsewhere stalled at the moment of the saucer sightings because their operators developed "nervous feet", and did not operate their accelerators properly. Menzel failed to explain why the car headlights went out at the same time, or why in some cases the batteries were reported to have been steaming. Perhaps batteries can get nervous also. - Of course the Air Force got into the act too, and issued a statement at the height of the "flap" to the effect that of the 5,700 cases they have investigated since 1947, all but a very small percentage have been explainable. A less negative voice was that of Edward L. Kramer, a Bell Aircraft Corporation engineer, who opined that the saucers must come from another planet as "they do not fit in with any of our knowledge concerning mechanics or electronics." - And, as luck would have it, George Williamson's post-Peruvian lecture tour came at just the right time to cash in on public interest in the "flap". Most of the newspapers we have read seem to have taken "Doctor" Williamson seriously, but a Washington D.C. clipping we have, appears to have gotten closer to the heart of the matter. Under questioning, Williamson admitted to Washington News reporters that his degree is only an honorary one from a small college in Canada - the name of which he did not reveal. Williamson also appears to have hedged, under questioning, as to whether he was really the first to have discovered the Peruvian wonders he described in his lecture series. - Finally, from Ottawa came the news that Wilbur B. Smith, former head of Canada's experimental saucer spotting station, now believes that our planet was colonized from outer space. Said Smith, "I feel that intelligent races throughout the Universe probably were responsible for stocking this planet soon after it first became habitable." Flying saucer sightings over the past few years are therefore evidence that "visitors from outside are keeping tab on the development of the human race", according to Smith.

MYSTERIOUS RADIO SIGNALS BLAMED ON SPUTNIK AND SAUCERS: Amateur and commercial radio stations reported receiving strange radio signals during the "Big Flap" - signals which could not be attributed to either Sputnik I or Sputnik II. Station WINE (no reflection on the possible condition of its technicians) in Kenmore, New York, said on Nov. 7th that it had received unidentified signals on a frequency of 14,286 megacycles. This frequency is not assigned in the United States, nor is it normally used by foreign broadcasters. Other stations around the country reported receiving signals on the same frequency, which they variously described as a series of dots, a low moan,

and "some kind of code group." RCA Communications, Inc., announced that it had picked up a signal on 108 megacycles, the frequency assigned to United States satellites. Such reports as these spurred rumors that either Russia or the U. S., or both, had launched a new satellite; and due to the fact that some of the unidentified signals appeared to be from a swiftly moving source, it was even speculated that an attempt to send a rocket to the Moon may have been made by one of the world's two Great Powers.

NEWS BRIEFS: A meteor said by some observers to be "as large as a house" passed perilously close to a naval transport plane over Utah on October 11th, and then hurtled to earth near the town of Myton, Utah. Lt. Commander W.F. Noris, pilot of the plane, said later, "I was all shaken up because the fireball came so close." He had been forced to make a sharp turn to avoid hitting it.....William Claude Bateman, a bartender of Washington D.C., told the Washington News last Oct. 15th that in order to prove he is in contact with space beings, he would ask his interplanetary friends to destroy Russia's Sputnik I by 10 a.m. on the following Thursday. "It's the only way I can prove I really have made contact with the flying saucer people", said Bateman. As we all know, Sputnik I kept right on going for quite awhile after Mr. Bateman's time limit ran out....At 4-25 a.m. on October 29th (which is before the big "flap" got under way), police in Troy, New York received a call that a flying saucer had landed at Laureate Park, and that three men had gotten out of it and run away. Two patrolmen were sent to the scene. They found nothing at Laureate Park, and when they went to the address that the woman caller had given, they found no one by that name living there.....On November 7th and 8th, at the height of the "flap", radio stations in Baton Rouge, La., broadcast hourly messages inviting any space ships in the area to land in that city at 8 p.m. on the night of the 8th. According to our information, none did.On Nov. 9th, Lester E. Lee, an elder of the Primitive Baptist Church of Dunn, North Carolina, said that he heard a noise like a dynamite blast and looked up. "There was a flash of light and an object shaped like a lampshade went straight up in the sky", said Lee.....On Nov. 10th police in Hammond, Indiana, reported that they had seen and chased a flying object which first hovered over an intersection and then took off eastward. They also said that squad car radios were cut off temporarily by interference, apparently caused by the object....

On the night of Nov. 20th, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sparks of Dayton, Ohio, spotted a UFO while driving their car along a highway near their home town. The object looked like a short-tailed comet, with a very bright orange head and a short, wide tail, tapering to a point, and bluish-green in color. The object appeared to be about a block away and only about 500 feet above the ground. It was traveling at high speed, soundlessly.....A weird article from Florence, Alabama, dated Nov. 21st, tells in a straight-faced manner about an almost unbelievable experiment, supposedly witnessed by the reporter writing the story. To quote the article, "This man had a model plane suspended from the ceiling of his room. We entered the room and the plane was standing absolutely still. No air currents were circulating in the room. There were no controls. He touched nothing. But he looked at the plane for a moment and it began slowly to turn, gathering momentum, until it was almost spinning. It stopped and turned in the other direction, doing anything he directed it to do."....Rumors that the rocket belonging to Sputnik II had fallen in Alaska were started in early December by an unidentified object that crashed about 100 miles southeast of Fairbanks. The official Army pronouncement stated that the UFO was only a meteor.....In Gulfport, Mississippi, the City Council is reported to have under consideration a proposal that would



-United Press Telephoto

Is This a Flying Catfish?

At Anaheim, Cal., a man came up with what he calls photographic proof that a mysterious object is flying about the country. Edwin G. Leadford said he spotted the object shown above Thursday night from his car and snapped this photo of it. He described the object as cigar shaped and said it flickered with a redish cast light. He used $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$ Tri-X film at a tenth of a second at f4.5.

was made by Dr. Robert K. Enders, a biologist of Swarthmore College, in Pennsylvania. Apparently Dr. Enders chooses to ignore the equally reliable stories of people who have seen the Snowman with their own eyes...Royal Navy bomb disposal experts were unable to identify a cylindrical object that washed ashore on the southwest coast of the isle of Jersey, near England, last Oct. 13th. It is 9 feet long with a diameter of 4 feet; Lt. D. Donaghue, chief bomb disposal officer from a nearby ship, said after inspecting the object at low tide that he had never seen anything like it, and would have to contact his headquarters before taking action. Police have roped off an area around the 200-foot cliffs which line the shore; at the foot of one of these cliffs lies the unidentified object...An incident described as the first official case of an almost simultaneous air and ground UFO observation in England, occurred about Oct. 20th, when a mysterious object flew over an important R.A.F. airfield in Warwickshire. Flying Officer D.W. Sweeney, a pilot of considerable experience, almost collided with the object while flying at 28,000 feet. He said that the UFO was moving slowly and showed six lights. Soon after the near-collision the lights went out and the object vanished. Officials on the ground at once connected the incident with a radar sighting reported a few minutes earlier from another nearby R.A.F. station. This report confirmed that the UFO was at 28,000 feet.

...A glowing, red-hot ball struck the playground of an English nursery school on Nov. 5th. The object, weighing one pound, measures four inches by two. It fell only a few feet from a father who was taking his little girl to school. As often happens, scientific opinion was divided on the question of whether the "thing" was or was not a meteorite...Also on Nov. 5th, a flaming object fell into a schoolyard in Alexandria Egypt, and was identified as part of a short-range guided missile. The object, three inches long, two inches wide, and less than one inch thick, was made of white rubber and equipped with three lenses of some sort...The same day, a large cylindrical saucer was seen over Johannesburg, South Africa, by thousands of residents, according to press reports...A bright object larger than a star was seen over Oslo, Norway, on Nov. 9th. It could not have been Sputnik II, as the satellite was not due for several hours...A Yugoslav scientist named Milorad Protio believes that Russia launched an experimental earth satellite on Oct. 25th, 1955. On that date a mysterious object, definitely not a meteor, was observed over Yugoslavia.

prohibit the landing of UFO's within the city limits.....The little town of Mars, Pa. (20 miles north of Pittsburgh) has gotten into the flying saucer act. An electrical firm there sent a Cleveland newspaper reporter a package of discs or condensers labeled, "Flying saucers direct from Mars."

OVERSEAS ROUND-UP: Latest word on the Abominable Snowman of the Himalayas is the absurd story that the mysterious human-like tracks in the snow, which have been seen many times by natives as well as by investigating expeditions, are only the tracks of human beings wearing a special type of snow sandals. This pronouncement