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INVESTIGATION

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: August 23, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF AERIAL PHENOMENA IN NEW MEXICO MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE

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

NATURE OF PHENOMENA

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

1. Green fireballs, objects moving at high speed in shapes resembling half moons, circles and discs emitting green light.

2. Discs, round flat shaped objects or phenomena moving at fast velocity and emitting a brilliant white light or reflected light.

3. Meteors, aerial phenomena resembling meteoric material moving at high velocity and varying in color.

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

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

KWD/mp

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RESULTS OF AN INQUIRY BY PROFESSOR LINCOLN LA PAZ

Dr. LaPaz, Director, Institute of Meteoritics, University of New Mexico, submitted an analysis of the various observations on May 23, 1950. He concluded, as a result of his investigation, that approximately half of the phenomena recorded were of meteoric origin. The other phenomena commonly referred to as green fireballs or discs he believed to be U.S. guided missiles being tested in the neighborhood of the installations. Dr. LaPaz pointed out that if he were wrong in interpreting the phenomena as originating with U.S. guided missiles that a systematic investigation of the observations should be made immediately. Dr. LaPaz pointed out that missiles moving with the velocities of the order of those found for the green fireballs and discs could travel from the Ural region of the USSR to New Mexico in less than 15 minutes. He suggested that the observations might be of guided missiles launched from bases in the Urals.

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

RESULTS OF AIR FORCE INVESTIGATION

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

CONCLUSIONS

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

ACTION

None. The above is for your information.

September 8, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified 2040 8/31/77 HJM

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FLYING SAUCERS

There is attached hereto for your consideration and attention a copy of a self-explanatory letter dated August 29, 1950, received by this Bureau from Mr. Walter D. Jones, of 36 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

For your information, the letter from Mr. Jones has been acknowledged by this Bureau, and he has been informed his communication has been referred to your Department.

Attachment.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 2040
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September 6, 1950

Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [illegible]

There is attached herein for your consideration and attention a copy of a self-explanatory letter dated August 29, 1950, received by this Bureau from Mr. Walter G. Jones, of 76 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

For your information, the letter from Mr. Jones has been acknowledged by this Bureau, and he has been informed his communication has been referred to your Department.

Attachment.

Endorsement

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 2040
DATE 9/11/50

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 11 1950
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GO

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 27, 1950

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: FLYING SAUCERS

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

G. I. R. -1

SAC Cornelius of Philadelphia called at 10:45 A.M. today and stated that yesterday evening while two officers of the Philadelphia Police Department were cruising in their scout car they saw through the windshield an object descending slowly to the earth which appeared at first glance to be a parachute.

When the officers first noticed the object, it was at tree-top level and was described as being six feet in diameter. It landed in a field near-by and the officers, upon examining it, noted that it gave out a purplish glow which was almost a mist. The officers summoned two other police officers. After looking at the object for some time they attempted to pick it up. The object broke, leaving a slight odorless residue. Over a period of about 25 minutes which the officers spent watching the object it completely disintegrated. The officers further commented that the object was so light that when it hit the field, it did not even bend the weeds or the grass it fell on.

Mr. Cornelius said that he has called the local office of the Air Force but the individual with whom he spoke there said he knew nothing about them and was not aware that his office was looking into reports of this type.

Mr. Cornelius desired to know what further action should be taken by him.

I told Mr. Cornelius that he was correct in referring this matter to the local office of OSI and that he should direct a letter to the Bureau incorporating all available information concerning the matter and that we here, upon its receipt, in turn would bring it to the attention of OSI Headquarters.

LLL:mer

maj coppucci advised 9-27-50 E.S.S.

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CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority:
NND 90986

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Flying Discs

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The inclosed letter, subject: "Reporting of Information on Unconventional Aircraft," is forwarded for your information and any cooperation you may be able to extend.

As indicated in the letter it is desired to place this subject in its proper perspective as part of the normal USAF requirement for information of air technical intelligence interest.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. Cabell

1 Incl:
a/s

C. P. CABELL
Major General, USAF
Director of Intelligence

1 ENCL
108
See SAC letter #38
Series 1949
dated 3/25/49

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9-25-50

"This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18 U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

4/98

25 OCT 23 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AFOIC-CC-1 8 September 1950

SUBJECT: Reporting of Information on Unconventional Aircraft

TO: Commanding Generals, Major Air Commands, ZI and Overseas

All United States Air Attaches

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

2. It is desired that information on unconventional aircraft be reported in the following manner:

a. A separate report of each incident will be forwarded. No information other than that bearing on the unconventional aircraft will be included in this report.

b. Priority of transmission accorded the report will be that appropriate in the judgment of the forwarding agency, according to its apparent authenticity and importance as intelligence.

c. Reports will be forwarded to Commanding General, Air Materiel Command, Attention: MCIS.

d. Reports forwarded by electrical transmission will include, as far as possible:

(1) A brief description of the object(s); its shape, size, color, number, formation if more than one, aerodynamic features, trail or exhaust, propulsion system, speed, sound, maneuvers, manner of disappearance, and other pertinent or unusual features.

(2) Time sighted in 24-hour clock zonal time, and length of time observed.

ENCLOSURE

62-83894-249

Incl. 1

(3) Manner of observation; visual or electronic, from air (give speed, altitude, and type of aircraft), or surface. Any type of optical or electronic equipment used should be described.

(4) Location of observer during sighting, giving exact latitude and longitude as closely as feasible, and/or reference to a known landmark. Location of object(s) with respect to observer, giving distance, direction, and altitude.

(5) Identifying information on observer(s) and witnesses, estimate of reliability and experience, and any factors bearing on estimated reliability of the sighting.

(6) Weather and wind conditions (teletype sequences) at time and place of sightings.

(7) Any activity or condition, meteorological or otherwise, which might account for the sighting.

(8) Existence of any physical evidence; fragments, photographs and the like, of the sighting.

(9) Interception or identification action taken. (Such action should be taken whenever feasible, complying with existing air defense directives.)

e. Reports forwarded by electrical transmission will be followed up within ten (10) days by a written report on AF Form 112. This report will contain the same information specified in subparagraph 2d above in greater detail, and where feasible will include sketches and signed attested narrative statements of observers.

f. Written reports of sightings, where no previous electrically transmitted report has been submitted, will follow the same form as the written follow-up report described in subparagraph 2e above.

g. Any physical evidence of the sighting will be forwarded by most expeditious means to Commanding General, Air Materiel Command, Attn: MCIS, under cover of a letter identifying the shipment with the report of sighting. Mention of the method and time of shipping of this evidence will be included in written report of the sighting.

3. It is desired that no publicity be given this reporting or analysis activity.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

C P Cabell

C. P. CABELL
Major General, USAF
Director of Intelligence

Info copies to:
Dir/Int, G-2, Army
Dir/Naval Int.
Commandant (INT) US Coast Guard
Sp Asst for Research & Intel, State
Director FBI
Director of CIA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: October 9, 1950

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: FLYING SAUCERS
FLYING DISCS
GREEN FIREBALLS

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise you of the most recent information known to the Bureau concerning the captioned aerial phenomena.

BACKGROUND

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

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

According to Bureau files, an average of approximately three or four complaints have been received per month from June through September. These complaints were brought to the attention of OSI. A review of Bureau files does not indicate that there has been any increase in the sightings of these phenomena during or as a result of the war in Korea.

JURISDICTION FOR INVESTIGATION OF THESE PHENOMENA

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

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POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF THESE AERIAL PHENOMENA

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

INFORMATION OBTAINED BY BUREAU LIAISON FROM OSI, WASHINGTON, D. C. RE THE CAPTIONED MATTERS ON OCTOBER 9, 1950.

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

According to OSI, the complaints received by them have failed to indicate any definite pattern of activity. OSI further advised they are closely following the investigation of the captioned matters, and they will advise this Bureau of any matters of interest.

ACTION

None. The above is for your information.

THE DIRECTOR

October 9, 1950

MR. D. M. LADD

FLYING SAUCERS
FLYING DISCS
GREEN FIREBALLS

PURPOSE

To advise you of the most recent information known to the Bureau concerning the captioned aerial phenomena.

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ACTION

None. The above is for your information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 2, 1950

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA ATTENTION: MR. LEO LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: FLYING DISC REPORTED AT PHILADELPHIA ON 9/26/50

OFLYING SAUCERS

During the late evening hours of September 26, 1950, two Philadelphia police officers observed a peculiar phenomenon on Vare Boulevard near 26th Street when they saw a round object about six feet in circumference slowly float down to the ground.

The object had the appearance of a parachute and landed in a field, it being so light it did not even depress the weeds in the field. The object was lavender in color, described by the officers as dewy, sort of like soap suds, and evaporating within fifteen or twenty minutes after it landed. When touched by the officers, the substance composing the object disappeared, leaving nothing but a slight sticky substance.

This matter was reported to this office by the Philadelphia Police and for that matter, was subsequently carried in the Philadelphia press as "Flying Saucer Just Dissolves".

Mr. LAUGHLIN of the Bureau was telephonically advised of the above by this office and issued instructions that the matter should be referred to Air Force Intelligence for handling and any investigation. Accordingly, Major WATTS of the Philadelphia Office of OSI was telephonically advised of the above and no further action was taken by this office.

FMK/mmd

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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REC'D ESPIONAGE
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Oct 7, 1950
E. L. Welton
413 Irving ave.
Glendale Calif.
E. L. WELTON

NRC 11

ffa

My theory of the flying saucer is:

It gets its power from electricity generated by a gen/generator. The generator is run from a revolving disc, therefore giving the flying saucers a disc like appearance.

By the use of gears the revolving disc is able to generate 10 or 20 times more power than is needed.

The faster the disc goes, the more power. By use of the new light weight electric motors, there is less weight, and less space taken.

The revolving disc is in side of light shell. Forward motion of ship allows disc to revolve, generating elec power.

This way, the flying disc could fly almost any length of time.

Compressed air could be used to start power disc.

FLYING Discs

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INDEXED - 152

RECORDED - 152

MR. JONES

Oct 11 3 42 PM '50
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DEPT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

OCTOBER 13, 1950 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LOS ANGELES

O FLYING SAUCERS. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DISCREETLY DETERMINE THROUGH APPROPRIATE RELIABLE SOURCES OF YOUR OFFICE WHETHER FRANK SCULLY, AUTHOR OF THE BOOK QUOTE BEHIND THE FLYING SAUCERS UNQUOTE IS IDENTICAL TO THE FRANK SCULLY WHO HAS BEEN ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES SINCE THE LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES IN THE TERRITORY OF YOUR OFFICE.

HOOVER

EHM:gmu

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62-83894-253

OCT 18 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 13 1950

55 OCT 26 1950

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This image contains all the information on the document.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

DECLASSIFIED
Authority:
NND 90986

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
17TH DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

DR/ms

File No: (24-8)-28

25 May 1950

SUBJECT: Summary of Observations of Aerial Phenomena in the New Mexico Area, December 1948 - May 1950

TO: Brigadier General Joseph F. Carroll
Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters USAF
Washington 25, D. C.

1. In a liaison meeting with other military and government intelligence and investigative agencies in December 1948, it was determined that the frequency of unexplained aerial phenomena in the New Mexico area was such that an organized plan of reporting these observations should be undertaken. The organization and physical location of units of this District were most suitable for collecting these data, therefore, since December 1948, this District has assumed the responsibility for collecting and reporting basic information with respect to aerial phenomena occurring in this general area. These reports have been distributed to the Air Materiel Command, USAF, in accordance with Air Intelligence Requirements No. 4, and to other interested military and government agencies.

2. There is attached, as a part of this summary, a compilation of aerial phenomena sightings that have occurred mostly in the New Mexico area and have been reported by this District Office subsequent to December 1948. This compilation of sightings is not a complete record of all reported observations, but includes only those in which sufficient information was available to justify their inclusion. The observers of these phenomena include scientists, Special Agents of the Office of Special Investigations (IG) USAF, airline pilots, military pilots, Los Alamos Security Inspectors, military personnel, and many other persons of various occupations whose reliability is not questioned. This compilation sets forth the most important characteristics with respect to each observation and evaluates each sighting into one of three classifications, (1) green fireball phenomenon, (2) disc or variation, and (3) probably meteoric.

3. There is also attached an analysis of the green fireball occurrences in this area made by Dr. Lincoln LaPaz. Dr. LaPaz is the

INDEXED - 87
NOT RECORDED
OCT 30 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

File No: (24-8)-28
Subj: Summary of Observations of Aerial Phenomena in the New Mexico Area, December 1948 - May 1950 25 May 1950

Director of the Institute of Meteoritics and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy at the University of New Mexico. He was Research Mathematician at the New Mexico Proving Grounds under an OSRD appointment in 1943 and 1944, and Technical Director of the Operations Analysis Section, Headquarters, Second Air Force, 1944-45. Since 1948, Dr. LaPaz has served on a voluntary basis as consultant for this District in connection with the green fireball investigations.

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

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

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

Doyle Rees

DOYLE REES
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

4 Incls
1. Summary of Sightings
2. Photo of Sighting No. 175 w/comments
3. Ltr fr Dr. LaPaz to Lt Col Rees, dtd 23 May 50
4. Graph indicating maximums

File No: (24-8)-28
Subj: Summary of Observations of Aerial Phenomena in the New Mexico Area, December 1948 - May 1950 25 May 1950

DISTRIBUTION:

6 cys, Director of Special Investigations, Headquarters USAF
~~1 cy, CG, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio~~
~~ATTN: Director of Technical Intelligence~~
1 cy, CG, Special Weapons Command, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico
1 cy, CG, Armed Services Special Weapons Project, Sandia Base, New Mexico. ATTN: J-2
~~1 cy, CG, Headquarters, Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas~~
~~ATTN: AC of S, G-2~~
1 cy, CO, Holloman AFB, New Mexico
~~1 cy, CO, Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Cambridge, Mass.~~
1 cy, Director, Security Division, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico. ATTN: Mr. B. O. Wells
1 cy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, El Paso, Texas
1 cy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Albuquerque, New Mexico
~~1 cy, Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, Pentagon Building~~
~~ATTN: Dr. Joseph Kaplan.~~
~~1 cy, Research and Development Board, Pentagon Building~~
~~ATTN: Dr. H. E. Landsberg, Executive Director, Committee on Geophysics and Geography~~
1 cy, File

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
ALBUQUERQUE

INSTITUTE OF METEORITICS

May 23, 1950

To: Lt. Colonel Doyle Rees, Commanding Officer
17th District, O. S. I.

From: Lincoln LaPaz, Director
Institute of Meteoritics

Subject: Anomalous Luminous Phenomena (Seventh Report)

1. In the second report of this series, dated 1948, December 20, the writer listed ten significant differences between the bright green horizontally-moving fireballs observed in the interval 1948, December 5-20, and typical meteors. These differences were the following:

(1) The horizontal nature of the paths of most of the December fireballs is most unusual. Genuine meteors are rarely observed to move in horizontal paths.

(2) Again the very low height of the December fireball discussed in section 2 above sets it off in sharp contrast from the genuine meteors for which heights of the order of 40 or more miles are normally observed.

(3) The velocity determined for the fireball of December 12 is much less than the velocities determined from typical meteors (and yet is considerably greater than the speeds of the V-2 Rockets or jet planes or of conventional flares).

(4) In the case of meteorites that penetrate to as low levels as that determined for the fireball of December 12, the observed luminous phenomena are always accompanied by very violent noises. No noises whatever have been observed in connection with the various December fireballs so far investigated. (Note added on 1950, May 23: Possible exceptions to the noiselessness of green fireballs are the incidents of 1949, January 30, and 1949, December 4.)

(5) Genuine meteors normally show remarkable variations in brightness, beginning as fine thin hair lines, which are scarcely visible to the observer, and then brightening up to flash out near the end of their paths. In the case of the December fireballs most of the observers have reported that the green balls appeared almost instantly at their full brightness.

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(6) In the case of genuine meteors the paths are directed toward all points of the compass with equal frequency. On the contrary in the case of the green fireballs, plots of admissible approach sectors show that there is a very pronounced tendency for the paths to come in from the north half of the sky.

(7) The three groups of anomalous greenish luminous phenomena show a curious association with well known meteor showers, although none of these meteor showers normally produce extremely bright green fireballs, such as those recently observed. For example, the observation mentioned by Mr. Monnig appeared near the maximum of the Quadrantid shower of early January, Mr. McCullough's observation of August was near the time of the Persid shower and the December observations all fell in the interval covered by the Geminid shower. This relationship might indicate an attempt to render the green fireballs less conspicuous by causing them to appear only when there is considerable meteoric activity.

(8) As noted in an earlier communication, the remarkably vivid green color reported for most of the December fireballs is rarely observed in the case of genuine meteors. By laboratory test this peculiar color seems to be identical with that given off by copper salts in the blowpipe flame. If this identification is correct, the wave length of the radiation from the green fireballs is near $\lambda = 5218\text{Å}$.

(9) The duration estimates of between 2 and 3 seconds reported for the green fireballs are considerably longer than those (0.4 - 0.5 seconds) for the ordinary visual meteors, but shorter than the duration estimates invariably reported in the case of a genuine meteorite fall (5 to 30 seconds or even longer).

(10) For none of the green fireballs has a train of sparks or a dust cloud been reported. This contrasts sharply with the behavior noted in case of meteoric fireballs--particularly those that penetrate to the very low levels where the green fireball of December 12 was observed.

2. In the year and a half since this list was prepared, many additional observations have been made, the total number of objects now accepted as belonging in the green fireball category being 72. (Although this number constitutes nearly 50% of the incidents listed in the accompanying Summary, it constitutes less than 5% of the total number of unscreened observations reported to the writer.) Critical analysis of all green fireball reports now available shows that only one of the statements in the list given in paragraph 1 needs to be modified, namely, item (1). Within the last year, a considerable number of the green fireballs have appeared to fall vertically downward rather than

to move horizontally. However, a strictly vertical infall is also very rarely observed in the case of genuine meteor falls.

3. An analysis just completed of the time distribution of the green fireballs so far observed permits us to add an 11th item to the list of differences given in paragraph 1 above. The graph of frequency versus local time which accompanies the present report shows that the maximum frequency of sighting of green fireballs (occurring at approximately 2030) coincides in time with neither the frequency maximum for ordinary meteors (occurring at approximately 0300) nor the frequency maximum for meteorite falls (occurring at approximately 1600).

4. Inspection of the graph referred to in paragraph 3 also will show that most of the green fireballs have been sighted in a time interval extending from about 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. (MST). This concentration might be even more pronounced if it were possible to screen out of the secondary maximum, around 2 a.m. (MST), all ordinary meteors which have been mistakenly identified as green fireballs. That such misidentification has occurred is strongly suggested by the near coincidence in time of the secondary maximum of the green fireballs and the well established early morning maximum of the ordinary meteors.

5. Some significance may attach to the fact that the time interval alluded to in paragraph 4 extends from about 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the Ural region of the USSR. Since missiles moving with velocities of the order of those found for the green fireballs for which real path determinations have been possible would travel from the southern Urals to New Mexico in less than 15 minutes, a possible interpretation of the concentration of sightings referred to in paragraph 4 is that the green fireballs result from guided missiles launched from bases in the Urals in the morning hours before cloudiness due to convection or blinding afternoon dust storms can interfere with non-radar tracking, such as has been used by the Optical Trajectory Section at White Sands Proving Ground.

6. There is also a pronounced concentration of green fireball incidents on the four days, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, almost all of the most widely observed incidents having occurred on Saturday or Sunday.

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

8. Although I have recently received from Dr. Joseph Kaplan of the Scientific Advisory Board a letter containing the statement "Frankly, I don't know of any U. S. experiments that would result in the appearance of these unconventional objects, and neither does Von Karman". I still

consider the most probable explanation of the green fireballs to be the one given in the first of the three paragraphs below which are quoted from my letter of 1950, February 20, to Dr. P. H. Wyckoff, Chief Atmospheric Physics Laboratory, Base Directorate for Geophysical Research. The last two paragraphs quoted below well summarize my recommendations concerning the green fireball problem:

"As a preliminary to setting down the project recommendations which you requested, I have very carefully reviewed all available fireball data (observers' reports, transit measurements, calculated real paths, etc.) covering incidents from those of December 5, 1948 to the extraordinary incident of February 7, 1950, which has been under intensive investigation for the last two weeks. As a result of this comprehensive review, particularly as it relates to the incident of February 7, 1950, I feel compelled to write you in somewhat different terms concerning my own part in the proposed fireball project than I had in mind when we last discussed this matter. In brief, I have come to the conclusion that, on the basis of the evidence now available to me, I would not be justified in recommending a fireball project. In my opinion, this evidence proves conclusively that the fireballs reported on fall into one of two categories: Those of the first category (the majority) are meteorite falls of unusual, but certainly not of impossible, magnitude, frequency and other characteristics; those of the second category (the minority) are U. S. guided missiles undergoing tests in the neighborhoods of the sensitive installations they are designed to defend. This interpretation of the latter category is the one that I proposed in answer to a question raised by Dr. Teller at the first Los Alamos conference on February 17, 1949. It was not taken seriously then and I doubt that it will be taken seriously at the present time. However, even if my interpretation of the unconventional fireballs is the correct one, it is obvious that those in position to confirm it should refuse to do so."

"Only one other point need be stressed, namely, that if I am wrong in interpreting the guided missiles as of U. S. origin, then certainly intensive, systematic investigation of these objects should not be delayed until the termination of the present academic year. Recent international developments compel one to sense the imperative necessity of immediate investigation of the unconventional green fireballs, in case you are in possession of information proving that they are not U. S. missiles."

"If such an immediate investigation were to be undertaken, I would recommend that Dr. Fred L. Whipple, of Harvard College Observatory, be placed in charge of the photographic phase of the investigation; that Dr. Peter M. Millman, of the Dominion Observatory, be placed in charge of the spectrographic phase of the investigation;

that Dr. L. A. Manning, of Stanford, and Dr. Millman be placed in charge of the radar investigation; and, finally, that Dr. William Crozier, of the New Mexico School of Mines, be placed in charge of dust collection and identification. On the basis of many intensive field surveys, I do not anticipate that ground search will lead to any recoveries, but in case such ground search is to be attempted, it should be carried out on the scale stressed in my conversations with you and Major Oder last month."

9. Although the above paragraphs were written some months ago, the recommendations contained in them are the ones I would urge you to consider at the present time. In conclusion, I should like to repeat the offer made at the end of my letter of February 20 to Dr. Wyckoff, namely to serve, if needed, as consultant on the green fireball project as suggested in Major Oder's letter to me under date of November 29, 1949, with the stipulation, however, that my service be on a voluntary basis rather than on the $40 per day contract specified in Major Oder's letter.

Lincoln LaPaz

Lincoln LaPaz, Director
Institute of Meteoritics
University of New Mexico

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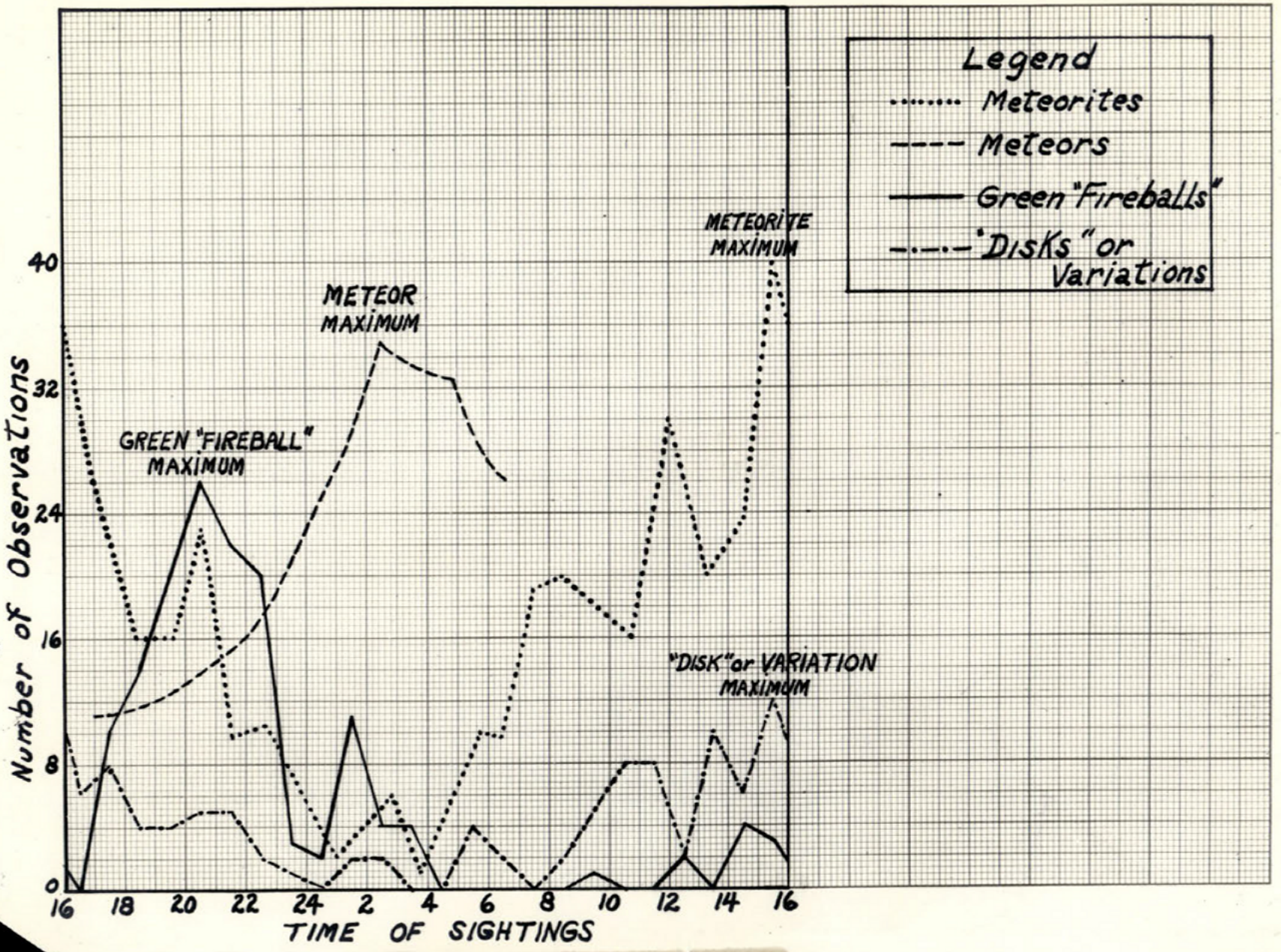

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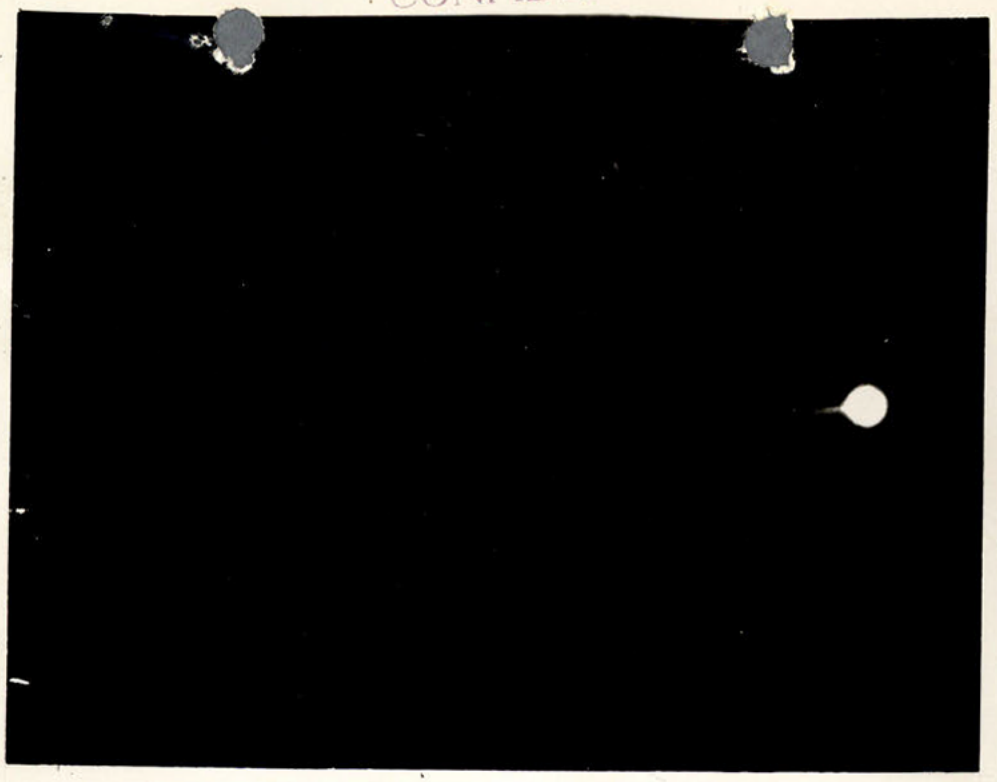

Sighting No. 175

Photograph of Unknown Aerial Phenomena taken at Datil, New Mexico by Cpl Lertis E. Stanfield, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico on 24 and 25 Feb 1950. An analysis of the above photograph was made by Dr. Lincoln LaPaz, Head of the Institute of Meteoritics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, who reached the following conclusions:

a. The angular diameter of the perfectly round luminous object Stanfield observed was approximately 1/4 of a degree.

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

Dr. LaPaz stated that on the basis of the results (a) and (b) above, the object seen by Stanfield was not the moon (for the angular diameter is too small), it was not Venus or any other planet (for the angular diameter was too large), and it was not a bright fixed star slightly out of focus (for the observed rate of motion is double that due to the diurnal rotation of the earth).

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SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF UNKNOWN AERIAL PHENOMENA

Reported by the 17th District Office of Special Investigations (AU), Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear.
1	1948 19 Jan	2300	1	R	Point of impact on line between Brest and Kiev	Almost vertical descent followed by "bouncing" W to S		35° above Horizon Descending	Brilliant white		2 - 3 secs.	None		Compare w/planet Venus on unusually clear night.		
2	Latter part 1947	App. 2000	1	R	Vaughn, New Mexico		400' - 500'	Descending slowly in vertical manner	Bright white			None	Round	Larger than basketball	Descending slowly	Explode
3	1948 27 Jul	0835 0845	1	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico				Duraluminum reflected light			None	Flat and round		Stationary at times	
4	4 Aug	0200 & 0300	2	Unk	North Powder, Oregon	NW to SE	5500'	Horizontal line	Green					Softball	720 mph	Extinguished

LEGEND:

*Reliability of Observers: VR - Very Reliable R - Reliable Unk - Unknown Reliability

**Evaluation: (1) "Green Fireball Phenomena" (2) "Disk" or Variation (3) Probable Meteor

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Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner Disa
5	1948 24 Oct	Night	1	Unk	Phoenix, Arizona	E to W			Green		75 Mts.			Star	Very slow	Became very bright and fell apart
6	3 or 4 Nov	App 2200	1	R	Vaughn, New Mexico		400' - 500'	Descending slowly in vertical manner	Bright White			None	Round	Larger than basketball	Descending slowly	Exploded
7	23 Nov	App 2200	1	R	Vaughn, New Mexico		400' - 500'	Descending slowly in vertical manner	Bright white			None	Round	Larger than basketball	Descending slowly	Exploded
8	5 Dec	2135	2	R	Las Vegas, New Mexico	W to E	Slightly above 9,000'	Horizontal slightly descending	Whitish orange		Few secs					Disappeared
9	5 Dec	App 2200	2	R	Albuquerque, New	No movement noted	10,500'	Parabolic curve	Green	Yes	2 secs	None	Round			Faded out
10	6 Dec	2255	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	E to W		Slight falling arch	Green	Yes	2--3 secs	None	Round	1/3 diameter of moon	Rapid	Vanished
11	8 Dec	1833	2	VR	Las Vegas, New Mexico	ENE to WSW	13,500'	Horizontal	Bright green	Yes	2 secs	None		Larger than a flare	Rapid rate of speed	Faded out

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal or Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear-
12	1948 11 Dec	1930		Unk	Hood River, Oregon				Blue & white			Yes	Flash			Flash w/ like thun
13	12 Dec	2102	5	VR	15 miles south of Las Vegas, New Mexico	E to W	8 - 10 miles	Horizontal	Very bright green		2.1-2.3 secs	None	Ball	Magnitude -4		Broke into 3 or 4 small fragments & disappeared
14	20 Dec	2054	4	R	Los Alamos New Mexico	W to E	Great height descending	20° to the horizon	Pale green or bluish white	Yes	1-1/2 secs	None	Ball	Basketball	High speed	Disappeare behind mountain
15	28 Dec	0431	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	N to S	Descended from high alt to 6000'	Descending in vertical path	white		Sev. secs	None	Star	Star	Slower than falling star	Disappeared w/greenish flash
16	1949 6 Jan	1730	1	Unk	Albuquerque New Mexico	SE to NW	1500' - 2000'	Horizontal	Bright white			None	Dia-mond	App. 2' long	Much faster than a jet	Disappeared
17	6 Jan	0310	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	E to W	3 to 5° from observer	Horizontal	Brilliant green		2 secs	None			High speed	Disappeared behind mountainous horizon
18	30 Jan	1754	App 200	Unk	El Paso, Texas	NW to SE	3° - 5° above horizon	Horizontal	Green			None	Ball			Broke into pieces

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
19	1949 30 Jan	1755	App 200	Unk	Roswell, New Mexico	W to E	2000'	Horizontal	Blue-green			None			Moving slowly	Disappear[illegible] to some. Disintegrated into shower of smaller lighted fragments	
20	30 Jan	App 1800	App 200	Unk & R	Alamogordo, New Mexico	N to S	Angle of elev. 15°-30° from observer.	Gentle descent	Green		3 - 15 secs	None	Ball			Seemed to fizzle out	
21	30 Jan	1854 1900	10	Unk	Ft. Worth, Texas	N to S	13° above horizon	30° downward from horizon	Green trailing sparks	Yes	1 - 7 secs	None		1/3 size of full moon		Disinte[illegible] tion	
22	14 Feb	1840	2	Unk	Ganado, New Mexico		Somewhat above horizon	Stationary then fell in slight curve to W	Brilliant white slightly green color	Yes		None			Stationary then fell in slight curve to W.		(1)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
23	1949 17 Feb	1300	1	Unk	Grants, New Mexico	Southward		Vertical climb then leveled off Gradual ascent	White	Yes		None	Oval	Larger than meteor		Disappeared	
24	17 Feb		App 100	VR	Albuquerque, New Mexico	W to E			Brilliant white shifting to peach color		5 mts	None	Round shifting to ellipse	1 lunar diameter		Disappeared	
25	27 Feb	1905	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	W to E		Parallel to earth	Green-white		2 secs	None			Not as fast meteor	Disappeared abruptly	
26	2 Mar	0010	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	N to S	"Low in sky"	Horizontal	Light		2 secs	None			Very fast	Disappeared behind trees	(1) (3)
27	3 Mar	0159	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Straight down		Straight down	Bright green							Disappeared	(1) (3)
28	6 Mar	2100	2	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	From N 74° W N 81° W	From 6° 45' above horizon		Blue-white light	Yes		None	Oblong	2' by 1'	Not known		(1

Summary [illegible] Aerial Phenomena, [illegible]

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
29	1949 6 Mar	2020	2	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	N 40° E	59° above horizon		Blue-white light			None	Ball like flash	Basketball	"Fixed flash"		
30	6 Mar	2045	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	From S 81° W to S 60° W	From 21° above horizon to 6°31' above		Light colored head orange trail	Yes		None	Round head with trail	About 10° in length			
31	7 Mar	0115	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	N 40° E	66° 15' above horizon		Brilliant blue-white			None	Like flash blub	Flash bulb			
32	7 Mar	0130	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	N 16° W	27° 30' above horizon		Bright blue-white			None	Like flash bulb	Basketball	"Fixed flash"		
33	7 Mar	0130 0200	2	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	S 20° W	26° above horizon		Bluish white			None	Ball like flash	Flash bulb			(1) (3)
34	7 Mar	0145	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	N 60° E		Dropped vertically to ground	Orange		2 secs	None	Tear-drop	2' by 1'		Disappeared behind trees	(3)

Summary [illegible]

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**Evaluati
35	1949 7 Mar	1810	1	Unk	Window Rock, Arizona	N	40 - 45° to horizon		Red (fire) in center shading to blue at edge	Yes	6-8 secs	None	Ball round-spherical	3' in diameter	200-300 mph	Disintegrated	(1
36	8 Mar	1836	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N	12,000' to 15,000'	Horizontal	Bright white with greenish tint		1-2 secs	None			App 800 mph	Either went out or disappeared behind cloud	
37	8 Mar	1835	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N	4,000 above terrain	Descending at 45° angle	Intense white light aluminum colored		Very short	None	Elliptical pointed at ends		Slower than twin-engined plane	Disappeared behind trees	
38	8 Mar	0103	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	from S 58° E to S 54° E	From 58° above horizon to 54° above	Traveled in arc	Pale white light	Yes		None	Roundish head w/hazy smoke trail				(3)

Summary

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
39	1949 8 Mar	0103	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	From N 56° W S 64° W	From 15° above horizon	Traveled in arc	Pale reddish nose whitish rod trail	Yes		None	Lemon w/tail			Disappeared	
40	13 Mar	2153	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	NE to SW or SW to NE	20° above horizon	Descending slightly	Bluish or green-ish white	Yes	2-4 secs	None	Length twice dia-meter of ball	½ diameter of full moon			
41	14 Mar	09-00-16Z	1	R	Airplane enroute fr Honolulu to Canton Is		6°-12° above airplane at 9,000	Horizontal			10 secs	None	Nose like bul-let		65° in 9 secs		(1) (2
42	27 Mar	1800 1805	1	Unk	Tucumcari, New Mexico	E to W	High in sky -app 30° above horizon		Amber	None	25 mts	None	Long & narrow			Faded out in distance	(2)
43	27 Mar	1800	1	Unk	Montoya, New Mexico	E to W	About 75° above		Orange flame	None	10 Mts	None	Long & narrow	Length-about 1/6 lunar dia-meter, width-about 1/5 length		Faded out in distance	(2

Summary

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
44	1949 27 Mar	1813	1	R	Tucumcari, New Mexico	E to W	Close to 45° above horizon		Bright orange	None	15 mts	None	Long & narrow			Faded out of sight in distance	
45	27 Mar	1800	1	Unk	Tucumcari, New Mexico	E to W	60° above horizon		Orange fire	None	15 mts	None	Like kite tail	About size of C-47 at 10,000 ft.		Disappeared behind hills	
46	31 Mar	2150	1	R	Camp Hood, Texas	SW	Est. 2,000'		Fire red to white	Yes		None	Spher-ical	App. size of basket-ball			
47	5 Apr	2200	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N	App. 300' abcve S slope of Pejarito Mt.	Arc	Green w/red after glow		½ - 1 sec	None			Tremendous speed	Disappeared behind mountain	
48	6 Apr	1205	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	SE	About 15,000'		Between dk & lt green		3 - 5 secs	None			Very fast		
49	7 Apr	0135	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	W	About 200 yds fr top of hill		Green		App 45 secs	None			Moved very slowly		(1) (2)
50	7 Apr	0100	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N			Green		5 secs	None			Moving slowly		

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**
51	1949 12 Apr	1930	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	SE to NW	20° above horizon		White	None	8 secs	None	Round	1/8 size of moon	15° in 8 secs	Extinguished	(1)
52	15 Apr	1630	1	Unk	El Paso, Texas	Straight up	About 30°		Gray-ish	Yes	15 mts	None	Thin smoke trail	Very thin		Dissipated	(2)
[illegible]	18 Apr	0148	2	R	Flagstaff & Williams, Arizona	NW	App 12,000' to one. 75 - 100 miles to other observer		Green-ish blue		1 - 2 secs	None	Ball like	100 watt light bulb		Disappeared behind obstacle	
54	22 Apr	0905	1	Unk	Cliff, New Mexico	W to E	20° dropping slowly		Alum-inum	None	2 mts	None	Round, flat thin, disc-shape	Over 15' in diameter		Disappeared behind mountains	(2)
55	24 Apr	1033	5	VR	White Sands, New Mexico	N	25-29°		White light yellow		60 secs	None	Ellip-soid		Tremendous rate of speed	Disappeared due to distance	(2)
56	25 Apr	0630	2	Unk	Springer, New Mexico	2 groups going W 2 groups going E	Well above 30,000'		Silvery white	None	4 grps tot-aling about 20 sec	Yes	Round	Very small	Very fast well above speed of sound	Disappeared from view	(2)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**Evaluation
57	1949 28 Apr	App 1745	3	Unk	Tucson, Arizona	NE to SE or SW			Silver	None	12 - 40 mts	None	Cigar or sausage shape	From B-29 to a city block	300 - 600 mph	Faded from view	
58	30 Apr	2215	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	E to W	59° above horizon		Blue green	None	2 secs 2°	None	Round	Tenth of moon	2 seconds 2 degrees	Went out	(1)
59	3 May	2143	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N	10° - 15° above horizon		Bright white light		10 secs	None			Very fast up to 1,000 mph		(1) (3)
60	3 May	2126 2143 2205	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N	10° - 15° above horizon		White		3 - 7 secs each time	None		Large - similar to size of airplane landing lights	Very fast		(1) (3)
61	3 May	2126 2140	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	ESE to NNW	10° - 15° above horizon		2126- white 2140- red		5 sec 1st; 2 sec 2nd	None		2126-baseball diamond lights. 2140- slightly larger than firebox lights	Same speed as aircraft landing		(1) (3)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**Evalu
	1949																
62	6 May	2040 2130	1	R	Camp Hood, Texas	W and N	App 1200' dropping to 440'		Alternating pinkish to green	None	50 mts	None	Round	½ dollar diminishing to short quarter size	Very slow	Faded from sight	(2) (1)
63	6 May	0105	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	N to S	5° above horizon	Was going down at an angle of 30 - 35°	Green		Fraction of a sec	None	Round	App 1/8 size of full moon	Very high rate of speed	Disappeared west of Jemez Mts.	(1)
	7 May	2025 2105	4	R	Camp Hood, Texas	SE	1300'		Green-white	None	40 mts	None	Diamond shape	3 mils width	Covered 15 mils in 40 mins. horiz.	Dimmed and went out	(2) (1)
65	7 May	1940	1	R	Camp Hood, Texas	N and E	1000'		Reddish greenish white	None	57 sec	None	Diamond shape	3 mils width	Covered 20 mils in 57 secs horiz.	Dimmed and went out	(2) (1)
66	8 May	2008 2017	1	R	Camp Hood, Texas	N and E	1600'		Reddish greenish white	None	9 mts	None	Diamond	2 mils width	10 mils in 9 mts	Dimmed and went ouf	(1) (2)
67	8 May	0930 1100	4	Unk	Tucson, Arizona	W, 90° turn to the N	4000 to 20,000	Horizontal then rapid climb at 45° angle	White	None	10-20 mts	None	Metallic circular	40-75' in in diameter	Motionless to faster than jet	Climbed at 45° angle until out of sight	(2)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear-ance	**Evalu
68	1949 9 May	App 1430	1	R	Tucson, Arizona	SW to NE			Silvery	None	6-10 secs	None	Round & flat	25' in diameter	750-1000 mph	Faded from view	(2)
69	12 May	2115 2130	1	VR	Alamogordo, New Mexico		3° or 4° above horizon		White with green-ish tinge	None	4 mins	None	2 fuzzy stars	$\frac{1}{4}$ diameter of full moon		Vanished	(2
70	16 May	App 1700	1	Unk	Tucson, Arizona	E to W	5000'	Horizontal	Black	None	8-10 secs	None	Round solid flat	3 - 4' in diameter	800-1000 MPH	Behind air-craft hangar	(2)
71	2 Jun	0040	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	E to N	7000' - 10,000'	Descending	Green	Yes	1 sec	None	Ball of light				(1) (3)
72	11 Jun	2057	1	R	Los Alamos,	SW to NE	25° above horizon		Green then red at end of flight	Yes	4 - 5 secs	None		Size of star			(1)
73	20 Jun	2010	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	W to E			Green turned orange red be-fore va-nishing	None	3 secs	None	Round			Extinguished	(1)
74	20 Jun	2010	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	W to E	Directly overhead		Blue green	None	1-1/2 secs	None				Vanished as tho exting'd.	(1)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
75	1949 24 Jun	1545 1630	2	Unk	Mesa, Arizona	1 to SE 2 to E 3 to NE 4 vertical 5 to E		4 Horizontal 1 Vertical	Steel gray		4 at 30 mts 1 at 25 secs	None	Disc w/2 flanges		Max of 400 mph	Faded from view	
76	27 Jun	0138	1	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico	W to E	30° to 90° above horizon		Similar to star Slightly more orange	Yes	2 mts	None	Round	Slightly larger than brightest star	140° in 2 mts.	Went behind building	(3)
77	29 Jun	2010	1	Unk	Flagstaff, Arizona	E to W	30° from vertical		Yellow in front Red behind	None		None	Bullet shaped	½ size of small airplane	Relatively slow	Over a hill	(1) (2)
78	30 Jun	1630	1	R	Seligman, Arizona	N	30° above horizon		Dull grey	None	8 secs	None	Circle	Appeared 1½" diameter at 10,000' altitude	2,000 mph or faster	Disappeared in distance	(2)
79	11 Jul	2110	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	W by SW	30° above horizon		Pale red	None	2 secs	None	Ball - but not a perfect circle	Twice as large as evening star		Such as turning off flashlight	(3)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
80	1949 28 Jul	2045	1	Unk	Killeen Base, Texas	N to S	30° above horizon		White w/tint of blue green	Yes	3-5 secs	None	Round w/tail	Size of evening star	Unable to estimate	Faded out	(
81	28 Jul	2259	1	Unk	Killeen, Texas	S to N	30° above horizon		2 predominately white. 1 had orange glow to tail	Yes	#1 at 2-3 secs #2 at 10 - 12 secs	None	Round w/tail	Tennis ball		Faded out	(1
82	28 Jul	2258	1	Unk	Killeen, Texas	N to NW	30° above horizon		Initially blue turning white	None	15 - 20 secs	None	Round	3 times size evening star		Went out like light	(1) (3)
83	30 Jul	2135	1	R	Camp Hood, Texas	SE to NW	35° to horizon	Climbed in arc	Blue-white	Yes	2 - 2½ secs	None	Like rocket tail		2 - 2½ secs to cover arc of about 15°	Faded out	(1)
84	30 Jul	2204	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	SE to SW	App 30° above horizon	Straight flight losing altitude	Predominately white w/blue tint	Yes	2 - 3 secs	None	Round w/tail	Evening star or planet	Very fast	Gradually faded out	(3)

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Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
85	1949 6 Aug	2000	1	Unk	Las Cruces, New Mexico	E to W			Bluish green	Yes	1 - 2 secs	None	Round	Bigger than falling star		Disappeared behind building	(
86	6 Aug	2000	1	Unk	Las Cruces, New Mexico	E to W	3°28" to 9°40" above horizon	Curve going up then fell in almost vertical direction	Reddish blue & green	Yes	4 - 5 secs	None	Round	App 6" in diameter		Disappeared gradually	
87	6 Aug	2000	1	Unk	Alamogordo, New Mexico	Vertical	2°20" to 7°35" above horizon	Straight vertical flight	Bright white slight reddish cast	None	3 secs	None	Round	½ size of moon		Exploded then pieces died out	(1)
88	6 Aug	2000 2005	1	Unk	Alamogordo, New Mexico	E to W	2°4" to 12°7" above horizon	10° off vertical	White		2 secs	None		Large as auto spot-light at arm's length		Disappeared behind building	(1)
89	6 Aug	2015	1	Unk	Alamogordo, New Mexico	SW		Straight flight app 20° vertical decline	Whitish yellow (red trail)	Yes	1 sec	None	Round	Twice size normal falling star	Extremely fast - twice as fast as falling star	Disappeared behind mountain	(1)

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Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
90	1949 6 Aug	2030	1	Unk	Alamogordo, New Mexico	N		Constant slight curve earthward	White (bluish)	Yes	1 sec	None	Round	App smaller than clenched fist	Similar to falling star	Went out	
91	6 Aug	2020	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Descending to earth vertically	15° above horizon	Descending to earth vertically	Green	None	1 - 1½ secs	None	Round to pear shape	500 watt bulb about 1/5 mile away	10° in 1½ secs at 2 miles	Dissipated	(1)
92	6 Aug	2000	1	Unk	White Sands, New Mexico		40° above horizon	Straight line to earth	Observer color blind	None	1 sec	None	Round	Half size of fingernail at arm's length	Slightly faster than ordinary falling star	Disappeared behind sand dune	(1)
93	6 Aug	2000	1	R	Alamogordo, New Mexico	200°	30° above horizon	Long slow curve to earth	Bluish green	Yes	1 sec	None	Round	Tip of thumb at arm's length		Burned out	(1)
94	10 Aug	0010	2	Unk	Killeen Base, Texas	E to W	30° angle headed down	30° angle headed donw	Blue	Yes	3 - 4 secs	None	Oval	Head size		Sudden disappearance	(3)
95	10 Aug	2030	1	Unk	Killeen Base, Texas	N to S	30° above horizon		White	Yes	5 secs	None	Similar to comet			Disappeared	(3

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Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
96	1949 10 Aug	2035	1	R	Camp Hood, Texas	N to S		Level flight	Yellow to orange	Yes	1 - 2 secs	None		Like headlight of old car	60° in 2 secs	Cut out	
97	10 Aug	2035 2207 2220 2240	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	W to E	30° - 45° above horizon	Level flight	White	Yes	3 - 4 secs	None	Round w/tail	Large flare	Greater speed than plane	Burned out	(3)
98	10 Aug	2040	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	N to S	30° above horizon	Horizontal w/slight arc	Orange w/white tail	Yes	3 - 5 secs	None	Rocket	20 mm. tracer ammo.	Very great similar to falling star	Light gradually diminished	(3)
99	10 Aug	2100	1	Unk	Killeen Base, Texas	S	30° above horizon going up	Continued climbing at 30° angle until disappearance	Bright orange	Yes	5 secs	None	Reddish ball with long firey tail	Head size		Disappeared	(3)
100	10 Aug	2100 2120 2215 2250	1	R	Camp Hood, Texas		40° - 70° above horizon	#1, 3 & 4 almost horizontal #2 almost vertical	White with orange	Yes	1 sec for each one	None	Round with trail	Large star	Great speed	Went out like a light	(3)

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Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed		
[illegible]1	1949 10 Aug	2200 2230	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	S to N	30° above horizon	Level flight	White w/yellow trail	Yes	1 - 2 secs	None	Oval	Size of shooting star	300 mph or faster	Fade[illegible]	
[illegible]2	10 Aug	2240	1	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	N to S	8,000' or more	Straight flight with gradual incline	Light red diminishing to light yellow	Yes	2 - 3 secs	None	Round w/jagged trail	Much larger than evening star		Burned up [illegible]d disintegrated	(3
103	11 Aug	2030 2045 2052 2105 0010	Sev	Unk	Camp Hood, Texas	N to S	45 - 60° above horizon	Generally a level flight	White	Yes	3 - 5 secs	None	Flash like a rocket or training flare	Star size	Faster than any plane observed	Went out like a light	(3)
	12 Aug	0010	2	Unk	Killeen Base, Texas	Due W in arc	45° above horizon	Straight & level flight w/ascent descent describing arc	Bluish white	Yes	10 secs	None	Broken circle resembling signal flare	Head size		Sudden disappearance	(3)

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Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
105	1949 12 Aug	0445	1	Unk	Killeen Base, Texas	SE to NW	30° above horizon headed down	Headed down	Reddish	Yes	2 - 3 secs	Yes	Trail of flame	Fairly long streak of flame		Faded away	
106	14 Aug	2135	1	R	Alamogordo, New Mexico		Appeared 25° Disappeared at 12°	10 - 15° off vertical	Reddish orange	Yes	2 secs	None	Round	Larger than Venus		Disappeared	(3)
107	20 Aug	2130	2	Unk	Douglas, Arizona	N to S	8,000' - 10,000'	Flat trajectory		None	6 - 10 secs	None	Round to oblong like inverted saucer	About size of single engine airplane	3500 to 4500 mph	Disappeared in distance	(2)
108	21 Aug	2115 2150	5	Unk	Nogales, Arizona		45° at low level 90° at high level	Horizontal to earth's surface	Dull orange	None	10 secs	None	Wafer	App size of volley ball	10 times speed of jet planes	Disappeared in space	(1) (3)
109	26 Aug	1345	1	R	Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona	SE to NW	App. 50,000	Horizontal at 50,000'	Brownish hazy color	None	60 secs		Similar to triangle with round edges	Est. to be app $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch when observed at 3 ft.	Terrific rate of speed	Faded from view	(2)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
	1949 30 Aug	2300	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Almost straight fall	90° over-overhead	Almost straight fall	Bright green w/red-dish tail	Yes	1 - 2 secs	None		Much larger than meteor		Burned out	
111	15 Sep	0025	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico		30° above horizon		Yellow red		6 secs	None	Round	Size of baseball		Burst & ap-peared to disintegrate	(
112	16 Sep	0230	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	W to E	3,000'	Horizontal	Orange	None	15 secs	None	Ball shape	Larger than falling star	Faster than airplane slower than falling star	Dimmed then disappeared completely	(3)
3	18 Sep	2015	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	W to S	45° above horizon		Dark yellow	None	3 - 4 secs	None	Round	Size of baseball		Unknown	(1)
114	19 Sep	0900	2	Unk	Tucson, Arizona	N	App 4000'		Grayish white	None	2 mts	None		2 to 3 ft across	600 mph	Faded from view	(2)
115	27 Sep	0300	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	From SE	45° above horizon	Traveling tangent to earth	Bright blue to white	None	4 secs	None	Round	About size of softball at 300 yds.	45° in 4 secs.	Obscured by building	(3)
116	27 Sep	0300	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	To the N	10° above horizon		Yellow	Yes	3 - 4 secs	None	Round	Size of baseball at 25 yds.	Same rate as shoot-ing star	Died out	(3)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
	1949																
117	27 Sep	0300	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	SE to NW	15° - 20° above horizon	Traveling in arc toward earth	Bright green	None	2 secs	None	Round	Same size as perimeter fence light at distance of about 200 yds.	45° in 2 secs.	Brighten then went out	
118	27 Sep	0130	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	S to N	20° above horizon	Made a gentle arc toward earth	Dark blue	Yes	2 secs	None	Conicle w/tail twice its diameter	Looked like a sky rocket	50° in 2 secs.	Burnt out	(3) (1)
119	27 Sep	0130	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico		45° above horizon	Moving tangent to earth	Green	None	1 sec	None	Round	Fist at arm's length	20° in 1 sec	Burnt out	(3) (1)
120	30 Sep	2257	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	S to W	55° to horizon		Yellow orange	None	2 - 3 secs	None		Slightly larger than shooting star	200 - 300 mph		(1)
121	2 Oct	2110	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico		20,000 - 30,000'	Went up & then down	Bright green	Yes	3 secs						(1)
122	6 Oct	1745	1	Unk	Mescalero, New Mexico		15½° above horizon	Descended in slight arc	Dark green	None	30 secs	None	Round	Big ball		Disappeared behind hills	(1)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
123	1949 6 Oct	1800 1845	1	Unk	Mescalero, New Mexico		18° above horizon		Green	None	7 - 9 secs	None	Round	$\frac{1}{20}$ size of thumb at arm's length	Moving slowly	Disappeared behind a hill	
124	6 Oct	1758	1	R	Alamogordo, New Mexico	E to W		Straight angular descent	Bluish white possibly lt. green tinge	None	4 secs	None	Circular	3 times the size of Jupiter or Venus	5° per sec.		(1)
125	6 Oct	1800	1	Unk	Alamogordo, New Mexico		4°20' to 7°5'		Green	None	5 - 6 secs	None	Round	Size of baseball at arm's length			(1)
126	6 Oct	1750	1	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico	E to W		Curved descent approaching vertical	Greenish white	None	1 sec	None	Similar to very flare	$\frac{1}{20}$ size of thumb at arm's length		Abrupt	(1)
127	6 Oct	1750	1	R	Wagon Mound, New Mexico	E to W		Horizontal	Greenish white	None	3 - 4 secs	None	Round	$1\frac{1}{2}$" - 2" in diameter	App. that of meteor	Went out like like electric light	(1)
128	6 Oct	1758	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	NE to SW		At tail end of its course it arched over and fell	Brilliant green	None	10 secs	None	Tear drop			Seemed to burn out	(1)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear-ance	
129	1949 7 Oct	2120	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Straight vertical drop	35° above horizon		Yellow to green	None	1 sec	None	Round	Half a moon	Dropped 15° in 1 sec	Behind Sandia Mountains	
130	10 Oct	0406	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	SE to NE	3,000' above observa-tion pt.	Parallel to surface of earth	Brill-iant white	Yes	4 - 5 secs	None		Small	Appeared to be slower than a meteor	Disappeared	
131	10 Oct	0107	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	W to E	45° above horizon		Bluish green	Yes	15 secs	None	Round	Size of fist at arm's len-gth	Slow	Died out	
132	10 Oct	0107	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	SW to NE	45° above horizon	Executed dives	Green-ish blue w/red sparks trail-ing	Yes	4 secs	None	Round	Size of fist at arm's len-gth	Slow	Faded out	(1)
133	10 Oct	0107	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	N to NE	45° above horizon		Green	None	15 secs	None	Round	Size of fist at arm's len-gth	Slow	Burned out	(1)
134	11 Oct	2010	6	Unk	Roswell, New Mexico	Appeared moving to N & angl-ing slig-htly to E		Maneuvered up & down	Light green turned orange	Yes	45 mts	None	Round	Size of baseball			(1)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear-ance	
135	1949 11 Oct	1045 1100	2	Unk	Alamogordo, New Mexico	NW to SE	If size of B-29 appeared to be 150,000'		White	None	10-15 secs	None	Round dish shape	2" in diameter at arm's length	Very fast compared w/falling star	Faded from view	(2)
136	12 Oct	1115	3	Unk	Roswell, New Mexico	S to NE	3,500'	Smooth arc	White (silver)	None	45-60 secs	None	Round probably elliptical		Faster than jet aircraft	Went beyond range of vision	(2)
137	12 Oct	1115	3	Unk	Alamogordo, New Mexico	Appeared from S & veered off to NE	If size of B-29 appeared to be 35,000'	Smooth arc	White or aluminum	None	45-60 secs	None	Round ball	35,000' 4" in diameter	1,500 mph	Faded from view	(2)
138	12 Oct	1340	4	R	Tucson, Arizona	From NE to SW	30,000'	Horizontal	White or silver	None	15 secs	None	Round	50 - 100' in diameter	1,000 mph	Faded from view	(2)
139	14 Oct	1420	3	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	W to E	20,000'	Level flight just above horizon	Greenish blue-white trail	Yes	2 secs	None	Round	Appeared as a 12" disc		Burned out	(1)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear-ance	
	1949																
140	14 Oct	2021	2	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico	N to S		Horizontal	Red orange	Yes	10 secs	None	Round	1/3 - 1/4 size of moon		Broke [illegible] 2 pieces & disappeared	(3
141	14 Oct	1410 1415	1	Unk	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N			Front-green & silver Rear - Pale blue	Yes	3 - 4 secs	None		1/8 size of full moon	500 mph or more		(1
142	21 Oct	2130	1	Unk	Roswell, New Mexico	SE to NW	30° above horizon		Very bright white	None	20-30 mts	None			Unknown		(2)
143	22 Oct	0228	1	R	Los Alamos New Mexico	NW to SE	On horizon		Bright green		2 secs	None		4 times size of a flare	150 mph	Disappeared behind a hill	(1)
144	22 Oct	0220	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Vertical	50 - 100 ft.		Green		1 sec	None	Like flare	Small		Went out	(1)
145	16 Nov	1950	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Disap-peared to N			2 ob-jects bluish green			None			Stationary but disap-peared with speed of meteor	Disappeared from view	(1)
146	19 Nov	2152	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Vertical			Green then yellow		2 secs	None					(1)

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147	1949 19 Nov	2152	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Vertical			Green		2 secs	None					
148	25 Nov	2000	5	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	E to W	15° - 10° above horizon	Downward 10° from the horizontal	Yellowish green		2 secs	None				Disappeared behind mt.	
149	27 Nov	1800	1	Unk	McIntosh, New Mexico	Vertical	Less than 2,000'	Vertical descent	Green	None	1 sec	None	Shaped like a flare	Same as a signal flare	Same as falling signal flare	Same as signal flare	(1)
150	27 Nov	1730	1	Unk	Winslow, Arizona	E to W	30° above horizon		Bright blue-white	Yes	3 - 4 secs	None	Egg shape	Egg held at arm's length	3 - 4 secs to cover 15° - 20° of horizon	Dwindled out	(1)
151	27 Nov	1749	1	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico	E to W	3° - 5° above horizon	Sloping descent	Blue-white	None	1 - 2 secs	None	Round	Pencil eraser at arm's length	5° - 7° in 1 or 2 secs	Went out then on then out again	(1)
152	27 Nov	1749	1	R	Socorro, New Mexico	E to W	10° -40° above horizon	Arc	Pale green to pale blue	Yes	5 secs	None	Round	Quite large	Slower than meteor	Faded out gradually	(1)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
[illegible]	1949 3 Dec	1805	1	R	Alamogordo, New Mexico	E to W		In an arc downward	Green fringe of orange light	None	2 secs	None	Circular	Somewhat larger than Venus		Disappeared behind building	(3
154	4 Dec	1935	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	E to W		Nearly horizontal	Green	None	2 - 3 secs	None	Round	Marble at arm's length		Went out like a candle	((
155	4 Dec	1935	2	Unk	Los Alamos, New Mexico	E to NE		Sloping descent	Green		1/5 sec	Yes	Round			Disappeared behind mt.	(1) (3)
156	5 Dec	1930 1945	3	Unk	Carrizozo, New Mexico		40° above horizon	In dive	Blue-green			None	Tear-drop		Very slow	Disappeared	(1) (3)
	5 Dec	2240	1	Unk	Tularosa, New Mexico	E to W		Smooth arc downward	Blue w/yellowish red toward tail	Yes	1 sec	None	Streak of light	Appeared little long-longer than length of lead pencil at 6'		Appeared to hit ground near Tularosa, New Mexico	(1) (3)
158	9 Dec	1330	1	Unk	Farmington, New Mexico	Dropping vertically	500 ft.	Vertically down				None	Charred parachute or cargo net			Disappeared	(2)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
159	1949 13 Dec	2005	3	R	Alamogordo, New Mexico	Stationary then began to move downward slowly and to right	5,000'		White amber red green	None	9 mts	None	Circular	1 - 1½ times size of average st. light at a distance of 8 miles		Object took on brilliant green color, picked up speed and faded from view	(
160	1950 6 Jan	2230	7	R	Alamogordo, New Mexico	E to W		Up & down and horizontal	White changed to green & red	None	45 mts	None	Star like	Slightly larger than planet Venus	Moved app. 15° to 20° from E to W during 45 mins it was observed	Stopped observation	((
161	7 Jan	2215	2	Unk	Corona, New Mexico	From SW to SE		Descending	Yellowish white orange blue gr.	Yes	10 secs	None	Round ball shape	Same as cup 6" in diameter at arm's length	Compared w/fast jet fighter	Disappeared behind mt. range	(1
162	9 Jan	2226	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico		30° - 40° above horizon	Horizontal	Incandescent green	Yes	2 secs	None	Oval with trail			Disappeared behind trees	(1)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**Evaluation
163	1960 9 Jan	2220	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Due W	60° above horizon	Straight course	Bluish white	Yes	2 secs	None	Pointed	Appeared as a point	10° per second	Luminosity stopped suddenly	(1)
164	9 Jan	2225	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico		75° - 80° above horizon	Straight line	Greenish white	None	3 secs	None	Round	-4 to -5 compared to Jupiter	25° per second	Behind horizon	(1)
165	12 Jan	1900	3	Unk	Holloman, New Mexico	To W		Changed altitude erratically	White changed to green & red	None	5 mts	None	Star like	About same size of Venus		Discontinued watching	(1) (2)
166	13 Jan	0605	3	Unk	Holloman AFB, New	E to W		Erratically up & down	White changed to green & red	None	Short time	None	Star like	About same size as Venus		Disappeared w/daylight	(3)
167	27 Jan	1715	1	Unk	Scullville, New Jersey	NW		Ascending at about 60° angle	White streak		30 mts				½ that of a fireworks rocket at close range	Faded gradually	(2)
168	7 Feb	1950 2015	2	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico	SSE to E	40° - 45° above horizon	Horizontal	Reddish green	Yes	4 - 6 secs	None	Round elongated trail	Twice size of evening star	About same as falling star	Faded out in atmosphere	(1)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	Evaluation
169	1950 7 Feb	1945 2000	2	R	Between Tucumcari & Kirtland AFB, New Mexico			Flat Trajectory	Fire-ball white	Yes	2 - 4 secs	None			Over 1,000 mph	Faded out suddenly	
170	15 Feb	1530	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	From NW to W	45° downward above horizon		Appear-ed red & green	Yes	30	None	Round	That of a normal marble	Like shooting star trail	Faded out	(1) (3)
171	18 Feb	0510	5	R	Holloman AFB, New Mexico			Climbed	White and orange	None	1 hr 44 mts	None	Round to cone shape	Size of coffee cup at arm's length		Stopped observation	(2)
172	20 Feb	0530	2	Unk	Holloman AFB, New Mexico	Station-	1,000' above 9,000' mt.	Stationary	White	None	5 mts	None	Round	App size of ½ dollar held at arm's length	Stationary	Disappeared from view behind cloud	(2)
173	24 Feb	1355	1	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico	To W or SW	20° to 23° above horizon	Straight flight	White	None	1½ mts	None	Round	Compared in size to up-per dark portion of moon as it rises in E	1½ mts. to cover 2°		(2)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**Evaluation
174	1950 24 Feb	1400	1	R	Albuquerque, New Mexico	E by SE	About 20° above horizon		Bright white	None	20-30 secs	None	Round	Compared w/size of weather balloon as it disappeared in distance	Very slow	Faded out of sight	(
175 ***	24 Feb	1930	1	R	Datil, New Mexico	NW			White changing to red & green	Yes	2 hrs 30 mts	None	Round		1° per 2 mts.	Disappeared	(1) (2)
176	24 Feb	1345	1	Unk	Los Alamos, New Mexico	E then turned W	25,000-30,000'	Straight up	White, kept flashing like mirror in sun	None	20 mts	None			Very fast	Went straight up out of sight	(2)
177	24 Feb	1340	1	Unk	Los Alamos, New Mexico	E to W W to E then st. up	30,000'	Straight up	Silvery white	None	20 mts	None				Went straight up out of sight	(2)
178	24 Feb	1315	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Erratic generally NE	20,000-30,000'		Silvery	None	15 mts	None	Saucer shaped	100' across if at 20,000-30,000'	As fast or faster than sound	Disappeared	(2

***See attached photograph.

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	
179	1950 24 Feb	Between 1315 1400	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Circled then E	Considerable altitude		Aluminum	Yes	2	None	Spherical	Rather large	Erratic	Unknown	
180	25 Feb	1545 1555	12	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Heading toward ground	30° - 35° above horizon		Flashing silver	None	3 secs to 2 mts	None	Circular like plane fuselage	Small airplane	From very slow to very fast		
181	25 Feb	2115	1	Unk	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Toward S	App. 20° above horizon	Almost vertical	Bright greenish white	Yes	1½ secs	None	Teardrop	3 times size of a shooting star	Slightly slower than falling star	Appeared to burn out	(1
182	25 Feb	0200	1	R	Datil, New Mexico	NW			White changing to red & green	Yes	30 mts	None	Round		1° per 2 mts	Disappeared behind mountain	(2
183	25 Feb	1410	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N	1 to 3 miles at 30° above horizon		Metallic	None	2 mts	None	Oblong	10 - 15'	40 mph	Went below horizon	(2

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear-ance	**Evaluation
184	1950 25 Feb	1545	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	N to SWS	Very high		White to silver	None	30 secs	None	Circular	About size of 50¢ piece at its height	Very fast	Disappeared into glare of sun	(3)
185	25 Feb	1550	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S or SW	12,000'		Metal-lic	None	Few secs	None		As large or larger than average plane	Fast	Faded from view	(2)
186	25 Feb	1545 1555	14	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	NE to SW	Overhead at from 4 to 10 miles	Traveled w/a flut-tering motion	Silver	None	Few secs to 2 mts	None	Round	Vary from ¼" to small airplane	Very fast 500 - 1500 mph		(2)
187	25 Feb	1655	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	E to W			Shiny silv-ery		10-15 secs	None	Round	About size of B-25 fuselage	Slow speed	Disappeared behind tree	(2)
188	10 Mar	1800 1830	6	Unk	Phoenix, Arizona	SE	40,000-50,000'	Moved up-ward at 60° angle	Alumi-num or quick silver	Yes	10 mts	None	Oval or ob-long	Size of moon	Extremely high	Disappeared	(2)
189	5 Mar	1135 1300	4	R	Vaughn, New Mexico	Traveled 195°		Straight flight	White	None	1 hr 25 mts	None	Round	Ping pong ball at arm's len-gth	180 to 200 mph	Ceased observation	(2)

Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal or Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Coservation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappear-ance	**Evaluation
	1950 11 Mar	0100	1	R	Holloman AFB, New	App 270°	About 30° a-bove horizon at dis-tance of 50 miles	Straight flight	Changed from light orange to blood red to amber to light green	None	5 mts	None	Ping pong ball	Ping pong ball held at arm's length		Disappeared from view	( ) (2)
191	16 Mar	1100	10	Unk	Farmington, New Mexico	N to NE		Turned on their axis & maneu-vered up & down	Bright lumin-ous as tin foil	None	3 - 5 mts	None	Flat spher-iodic	1 to 6"	Faster than convention-al aircraft	Discontinued observation	(2)
[illegible]	16 Mar	1000	10	Unk	Farmington, New Mexico	NE	Over 20,000'	Skyward at at 60°-80°	Bright alumi-num	None	30 mts	None	Oval & ob-long	1/16" - $\frac{1}{2}$" held at arm's length	Faster than convention-al aircraft	Gradually disappeared	(2)
193	17 Mar	0310	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Toward earth		Toward earth	Reddish then green	None	1 sec	None				Appeared to fall to earth	(3)
194	17 Mar	0308	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	NE		Level flight	Green-ish yellow	None	3 secs	None	Round	$\frac{1}{4}$ size of full moon	Moderate	Like light going out	(3)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**Evaluation
	1950 17 Mar	0307	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Straight down		Straight down	Orange & green	Yes	2-2½ secs	None			Tremendous	Explosion on impact with earth or disintegration	(
196	17 Mar	0445	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Formed an arc		Formed an arc	Green	None	5 secs	None	Round	Quite small	Free fall	Fell toward earth	(
197	17 Mar	0310	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico			Seemed to climb, change color, start down & disappear	Green turning to yellow	None	5 secs	None	Spherical	¼ size of moon	Moderate	Suddenly	(3)
	17 Mar	0307	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	Earthward		Earthward		Yes	3 secs	None	Round	¼ size of full moon	Extremely fast	Plunged to earth & 2 explosions were noted prior to disappearance	(3)
199	20 Mar	0115	1	Unk	Clovis, New Mexico	From WNW	Above 12,000'		White w/light blue	Yes	1 - 2 secs	None	Spherical		2,000 mph	Disappeared from view	(3)

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Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal to Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	**Eval
200	1950 21 Mar	1320	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	E to SW	App 45° above horizon		2 objects silver	None	10 mts	None	Round	App size of dime at arm's length	Excessive to jet flight	Gradually faded from view	(2)
201	21 Mar	1300	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	NE to SE	40,000-60,000'		Varied from shiny silver to shady gray	None	30 mts	None	Round	Size of end of thumb at arm's length	About same as jet aircraft	Disappeared	(2)
202	21 Mar	1315	1	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	E	75° above horizon		White	None	5 mts	None	Round	Smaller than fist at arm's length	App. 600 - 700 mph	Disappeared from range of vision	(2)
203	21 Mar	1300 1330	4	Unk	Kirtland AFB, New	SE to S	40° - 50° above horizon	Zig-zag motion up & down	Bright silver	None	1 mt	None	Round	Size of dime at arm's length	About same as fast jet aircraft	Disappeared from range of vision	(2)
204	22 Mar	1100	11	Unk	Kirtland AFB, New Mexico	NW changing to N	25,000 to 30,000'	Horizontal	Tan to brown	None	5 - 6 secs	None	Flying wing	About size of golf ball held at arm's length	Extremely high speed	Disappeared	(2)

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Summary of Sightings of Unknown Aerial Phenomena, 17th District OSI (cont)

Number	Date	Time	Number of Observers	*Reliability of Observers	General Area of Occurrence	Apparent Direction of Flight	Apparent Altitude	Course Horizontal or Vertical	Color	Train or Trail	Duration of Observation	Sound	Shape	Apparent Size	Apparent Speed	Manner of Disappearance	Evaluation
205	1950 22 Mar	0010	3	Unk	Sandia Base, New Mexico	SE to NW		Line parallel w/line tangent to the earth	Blue center with orange exterior	None	1 1/2 - 3 secs	None	Round like ball from roman candle		1 1/2 secs 30° azimuth	Burned out	
206	1 Apr	0420	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico	S to N	75° above horizon		White light	None	1 sec or less	None	Round			Disappeared behind building	
207	17 Apr	1530	10	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico		2,000' above horizon	Manuevered up & down & from side to side	Light green bright as tin foil	None	20-30 secs	None		1/16" at arm's length		Gradually went out of sight	(1)
	20 Apr	1530	1	R	Los Alamos, New Mexico			Manoeuvered up & down	Bright metallic	None	15-30 mts	None	Roughly circular	Est. 9' in diameter	Faster than conventional aircraft	Lost sight of object	(2)
209	1 May	1510	2	Unk	Kirtland AFB, New	SW to NE	Apparently a few thousand feet	Was angling downward	Silver lucid metallic object	None	Not quite a sec	None	Cylindrical		Tremendous	Flash of brilliant white light	(2)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. URGENT 10/18/50

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES

FLYING SAUCERS. REBUTELS OCTOBER THIRTEEN AND SEVENTEEN LAST. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY FRANK SCULLY, AUTHOR OF QUOTE BEHIND THE FLYING SAUCERS UNQUOTE.

HOOVER

EHM:jo

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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INDEXED - 44
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 18 1950
EX-29

62-83894-256
OCT 20 1950
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Director, FBI

October 18, 1950

SAC, Knoxville

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RADAR DETECTION OF UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS OVER OAK RIDGE, October 12, 15, 16, 1950
PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS
Flying Saucers

Remytel October 13, 1950.

There is being submitted herewith a copy of two reports made by District Representative of the OSI, 8th District, U. S. Air Force, with regard to the detection of unidentified objects by the means of radar, as set forth in referenced teletype. These reports continue to set forth additional reports concerning unidentified objects in the air space area over Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which to date have not been explained.

No investigation is being conducted by the Knoxville Office in this matter, but any further information received from OSI or from CIC representatives will be forwarded immediately.

Air Mail
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Enc.

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CORRELATION & LI[illegible]ON SECTION

Date_____, 1950

___Director
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Ladd
___Mr. Belmont
___Mr. Laughlin

___Mr. Keay
___Mr. Bartlett

___Mr. Baumgardner
___Mr. Stanley
___Mr. Hennrich

___Miss _____
Room_____
___Mrs. Abel
___Miss Cuddy
___Miss Reddy
___Mrs. Schwab
___Miss Wielkiewicz

___Mr. Bromwell
Identification Division
___Miss Harrington, Room 7229
___Mail Room, Room 5533
___Reading Room, Room 5531

___Records Section
___Routing Unit
___Send file, up to date
___Send reference

___See Me
___Phone Me
___Please Handle

File in Flying Saucers File

5-EHM

___Mr. Mossberg
Room 3208
___Mr. Ammarell
___Mr. Bates
___Mr. Blair
___Mr. D. M. Brown
___Mr. J. W. Brown
___Mr. Cole
___Mr. Connell
___Mr. Conroy
___Mr. DeLoach
___Mr. Dinsmore
___Mr. Ellis
___Mr. Ferris
___Mr. Fipp
___Mr. Flaherty
___Mr. Foley
___Mr. Gotschall
___Mr. Harrington
___Mr. Kuhrtz
___Mr. Landis
___Mr. Lawrence
___Mr. Lynch
___Mr. Mansfield
___Mr. Martin
___Mr. Millard
___Mr. Moynihan
___Mr. Noone
___Mr. Obenshain
___Mr. Ormond
___Mr. Reynolds
___Mr. Roach
___Mr. Sanders
___Mr. Secord
___Mr. Sullivan
___Mr. Torrillo
___Mr. Woods

Air Intelligence has asked other Departments & services to furnish this type info to them.

OVER.

AEC problem
passes to Ch to
A-2 for study.

ED.

RE... OCT 16 21... ESPIONA... DEPT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECTS
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY SECURITY SERVICE
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

DATE _____, 195__
(Day) (Month)

1. Name of Observer _____
Last First M.I.

Station assigned _____ Section _____

Home Address _____ Telephone _____

Names of other known observers _____

_____

_____

2. Time and date of sighting _____ hours _____ 195_
Day Month

3. Point of observation _____

_____

4. Direction of object from observer _____

_____

5. Distance of object from observer _____

_____

6. Angle of elevation from horizon _____ degrees _____

_____

7. Direction of flight of object _____

_____

8. Time in sight _____

9. Number of objects _____

10. Shape of object _____

11. Projections and/or indentations _____

_____

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62 13994 257
NOT RECORDED
5 OCT 23 1950
51 NOV 15 1950

12. Apparent construction _____

_____

13. Apparent means of support and/or propulsion _____

_____

14. Size of object _____

_____

15. Luminosity of object _____
(Bright, very bright, glaring, etc.)

16. Color of object _____

17. Sound _____

_____

18. Odor _____

19. Speed _____

20. Evidence of trail or exhaust _____

_____

21. Effect on clouds _____

22. Tactics or maneuvers _____

_____

23. Manner of disappearance _____

_____

24. What attracted attention to object _____

_____

_____

25. Additional Remarks of observer _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Observer's signature _____

Title _____

26. Additional remarks of investigator _____

Investigator's signature _____

Title _____

October 17, 1950

SAC LOS ANGELES URGENT

FLYING SAUCERS. REBUTEL OCTOBER THIRTEEN LAST. SUTEL RESULTS OF YOUR INQUIRY TO IDENTIFY FRANK SCULLY.

HOOVER

EHM:MH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 11 34 AM '50
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OCT 19 1950

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men

o Flying Saucers

(SAUCER)

DENVER--A CONSTRUCTION WORKER AT LOS ALAMOS, N.M., HAS REPORTED THAT A STRANGE "BLINKING OBJECT" SOARED OVER A HIGHLY RESTRICTED AREA OF THE BIG ATOMIC ENERGY CENTER.

LEE ROBINSON OF THE ARMEX CONSTRUCTION COMPANY SENT THE DENVER POST A COPY OF A MIMEOGRAPHED FORM WHICH HE USED TO REPORT THE OBJECT TO THE AEC.

THE FORMS ARE PREPARED BY THE AEC FOR "REPORTS OF UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECTS AT LOS ALAMOS."

THE ORIGINAL THREE-PAGE REPORT, ROBINSON SAID, WAS SUBMITTED TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY SECURITY SERVICE SEPT. 12., THE DAY ROBINSON AND EIGHT OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE ARMEX COMPANY SAY THEY SAW THE OBJECT.

ROBINSON SAID HE AND THE OTHERS WERE EATING LUNCH WHEN THE UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT PASSED OVER. HE SAID IT "WAS NOT A BALLOON OR A CONVENTIONAL TYPE OF AIRCRAFT."

ROBINSON SAID THE OBJECT APPEARED TO BE AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 20,00 FEET. IT ALTERNATELY FLASHED BRIGHT AND BLACK AT INTERVALS OF TWO SECONDS, HE SAID, AND WAS VISIBLE FOR THREE MINUTES AND 40 SECONDS.

THE SPECIALLY MIMEOGRAPHED FORMS INDICATED THE AEC IS HIGHLY CONCERNED WITH UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECTS OVER THE PROJECT. THE FORMS CONTAIN SPACES FOR INFORMANTS TO REPORT ON LUMINOSITY OF OBJECT, APPARENT MEANS OF SUPPORT AND PROPULSION AND "ODOR" OF THE OBJECT.

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5 OCT 23 1950

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55 NOV 14 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: October 19, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: FLYING SAUCERS

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

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

RECOMMENDATION:

The foregoing is for your information.

ESS:ilw

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EX-105

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Oct 19 3 33 PM '50

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CORRELATION - LIAISON
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REC'D BELMONT
F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
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Oct 20 10 51 AM '50
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
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EX-16

November 24, 1950

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FLYING DISCS

Mr. Aaron L. Hitchens, Chemical Engineer in charge of the Chemical and Physical Laboratories of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, 275 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, advised the New Haven Office of this Bureau that on Friday, October 20, 1950, he, his wife, and daughter, who reside at 495 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, went out of their home into the back yard at approximately 6:15 p.m. His young daughter called his attention to a star which was moving, and Mr. Hitchens noted a sphere-like object directly overhead that gave a steady golden-orange glow. He stated that this object was very high, being between ten to twenty thousand feet high, possibly higher. The glow given off was very steady, not blinking, and the whole sphere itself glowed in about the same consistency. He witnessed this object for approximately twenty seconds, during which time it traveled in a westerly direction toward New York City. It then veered in a southerly direction, as if crossing Long Island, or possibly in such a direction that it might have been traveling over Long Island. He lost sight of this object as it disappeared behind trees.

He advised the size of the object was approximately ten times the diameter of Venus, which was shining very brightly that night. He stated it was a very clear night and that all the stars in the sky were twinkling, as compared to the steadiness of the glow given off by this object. He advised that the object did not appear to diminish in size as it traveled farther away, but appeared to maintain about the same size as when he first

EHM:eas

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U.S DEPT OF JUSTICE

EX-18

noticed it directly overhead. The same steady orange glow persisted during the entire time that he witnessed it. Although this object was actually cut from his sight by nearby trees, Mr. Hitchens stated that it was so far away at that time that he probably would have lost sight of it very shortly. The object made no sound whatsoever, and there seemed to be no attachments or projections of any kind. Mr. Hitchens stated the object was a complete circular ball. He had no idea as to the method of propulsion, but advised that at the time it seemed to change directions, probably over New York City, and that it seemed to back up and go forward, possibly two or three times, in order to execute a change of direction. There were no clouds in the sky which interfered with his vision, and he could not comment as to whether or not this object penetrated or circumvented clouds. The object left no trail of any kind, and Mr. Hitchens mathematically calculated its speed at between 400 and 700 miles per hour, depending on the height, which he stated he could not accurately compute. He advised that he could not recall any odors and had no idea as to the construction of the object.

To Mr. Hitchens' knowledge, the only other persons in this area to have witnessed the object were his wife and daughter. Immediately upon sighting the object, Mrs. Hitchens ran to the door of neighbors occupying the same house as the Hitchens to bring them to the yard. However, these neighbors did not witness the object, since it disappeared before they got outside.

Mr. Hitchens stated that he is a Chemical Engineer and has fifteen years of experience in research and development. He is not a pilot, but has done considerable flying, and has also done considerable reading, including technical data concerning flying saucers and discs. He understands from reading the above matters that the star Venus is often mistaken by observers for flying saucers, and he pointed out that he feels that he is familiar with astronomy and did not confuse the object he saw with Venus, since he also recalled seeing Venus in the sky on that particular evening, and compared the size of this object as being ten times Venus' diameter. He also stated that he computed the speed at which this object was traveling by using points in his area, such as roof tops and tree tops, together with the distance he walked on the ground in order to keep the object in sight.

Upon receiving the above information from Mr. Hitchens, he was advised that this Bureau would turn the information over to another Government agency. Mr. Hitchens indicated his approval of this action, but specifically requested that no public announcement or comment be given to the fact that he had reported seeing the above object.

The above information has been furnished to your office for your confidential information and assistance in connection with the captioned matter. It is requested that no dissemination be made of this information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 9, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: FLYING DISCS
AARON L. HITCHENS, INFORMANT

The following is being brought to the attention of the Bureau so that it may be referred to the Department of the Air Force in connection with instructions set forth in SAC Letter No. 38, Series 1949, dated March 25, 1949.

Mr. AARON L. HITCHENS, Chemical Engineer in charge of the Chemical and Physical Laboratories of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 275 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, was interviewed in connection with other official business and furnished the following information:

He advised that on Friday, October 20, 1950, he and his wife and daughter, who reside at 495 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, went out of the back door of their home to the back yard at approximately 6:15 P.M. His little daughter called his attention to a star in the sky that was moving and Mr. HITCHENS noted a sphere-like object directly overhead which gave a steady golden orange glow. He stated that this object was very high between ten to twenty thousand feet, possibly higher. The glow given off was very steady and not blinking and the whole sphere itself glowed in about the same consistency. He witnessed this object for approximately twenty seconds during which time it traveled in a westerly direction toward New York City and then when Mr. HITCHENS believed that possibly it was near or over New York City, it then veered in a southerly direction as if crossing Long Island or possibly in such a direction that it might have been traveling over Long Island. He lost sight of this object as it disappeared behind trees in his vicinity. He advised that as to the size of the object, it was approximately ten times the diameter of Venus, which was shining very brightly that night. He states it was a very clear night and that all the stars in the sky were twinkling as compared to the steadiness of the glow given off by this object. He advised that the object did not appear to diminish in size as it traveled farther away from him but appeared to maintain about the same size as when he first noticed it directly overhead. The same steady orange glow persisted during the entire time that he witnessed it. Although this object was actually cut from his sight by nearby trees, Mr. HITCHENS states that it was so far away from him any way that he probably would have lost sight of it very shortly due to distance had the trees not intervened. The object made no sound whatsoever

MHF:FGM

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INDEXED - 102

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EX-89

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and there seemed to be no attachments or projections of any kind, just a complete circular ball. He had no idea as to the method of propulsion but advised that at the time it seemed to change directions, probably over New York City, that it had seemed to back up and go forward, possibly two or three times in order to execute a change of direction. There were no clouds in the sky that interfered with his vision of this object and he could not comment as to whether or not this object penetrated or circumvented clouds. The object left no trail of any kind and Mr. HITCHENS mathematically calculated its speed at between four hundred and seven hundred miles per hour, depending on the height which he stated he could not accurately compute. He advised that he could not recall any odors and had no idea as to its construction. To his knowledge the only other persons in this area to have witnessed this object were his wife and daughter. Immediately upon sighting the object, his wife ran to the door of neighbors occupying the same house as the HITCHENS to bring them to the yard. However, these neighbors had not witnessed the object as by the time they got outside the object had disappeared.

Mr. HITCHENS stated that he is a Chemical Engineer, has fifteen years of experience in research and development. He is not a pilot but has done considerable flying and has also done considerable reading, including technical data concerning flying saucers and discs. He understands from reading the above matters that the star Venus is often mistaken by observers for flying saucers and he pointed out that he feels that he is familiar with astronomy not to confuse the object he saw with Venus as he also recalls Venus in the sky on that particular evening and compared the size of this object as being ten times Venus' diameter. He also states that he computed the speed at which this object was traveling by using points in his area, such as, roof tops and tree tops together with the distance he walked on the ground in order to keep the object in sight.

Mr. HITCHENS was advised that the Bureau would turn this information over to another agency and indicated that this was according to his approval. He specifically requested that no public announcement or comment be given to the fact that he had reported seeing the above object. Mr. HITCHENS appeared to be a very reliable and sincere individual and evidences considerable technical knowledge and experience in reporting the above incident.

DIRECTOR, FBI

November 9, 1950

SAC, NEW HAVEN

FLYING DISCS
AARON L. HITCHENS, INFORMANT

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MHF:FGM

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Mr. HITCHENS stated that he is a Chemical Engineer, has fifteen years of experience in research and development. He is not a pilot but has done considerable flying and has also done considerable reading, including technical data concerning flying saucers and discs. He understands from reading the above matters that the star Venus is often mistaken by observers for flying saucers and he pointed out that he feels that he is familiar with astronomy not to confuse the object he saw with Venus as he also recalls Venus in the sky on that particular evening and compared the size of this object as being ten times Venus' diameter. He also states that he computed the speed at which this object was traveling by using points in his area, such as, roof tops and tree tops together with the distance he walked on the ground in order to keep the object in sight.

Mr. HITCHENS was advised that the Bureau would turn this information over to another agency and indicated that this was according to his approval. He specifically requested that no public announcement or comment be given to the fact that he had reported seeing the above object. Mr. HITCHENS appeared to be a very reliable and sincere individual and evidences considerable technical knowledge and experience in reporting the above incident.

copy;bw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 13 1950

TELETYPE

SAC, KNOXVILLE 10-13-50 8-26 PM JYC

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

Flying Saucers

RADAR DETECTION OF UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS OVER OAK RIDGE OCTOBER TWELVE, NINETEEN FIFTY, PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS. USAF RADAR INSTALLATION AT KNOXVILLE AT ELEVEN TWENTYFIVE PM, EST, OCTOBER TWELVE, PICKED UP INDICATIONS OF ELEVEN OBJECTS AND PERHAPS MORE TRAVELING ACROSS CONTROLLED AREA OF ATOMIC ENERGY INSTALLATION AT OAK RIDGE. ALTITUDE OF OBJECTS VARIED FROM ONE THOUSAND TO FIVE THOUSAND FEET, COURSES FROM SOUTH SOUTH EAST TO SOUTHEAST, AND DENSITY FROM READING MADE BY LIGHT AIRCRAFT TO AIRCRAFT EQUAL IN SIZE TO C FORTY SEVEN, SPEED FROM ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE MILES PER HOUR. FIGHTER PLANE ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT IN FEW MINUTES AND RADAR SCREEN REFLECTED CONTACT, BUT PLANE REPORTED NO OBJECT COULD BE SEEN EITHER VISUALLY OR ON PLANES RADAR SCREEN. AEC PATROL WAS ALERTED BUT NO OBJECTS COULD BE VISUALLY SIGHTED BY THEM OVER THE AREA OTHER THAN THE AIR FORCE INTERCEPTOR. OSI AND EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCES HAVE BEEN ADVISED AND ARE CHECKING INCIDENT. NO REASONABLE EXPLANATION FOR RADAR READINGS YET DEVELOPED ALTHOUGH OPERATORS ARE EXPERIENCED RELIABLE PERSONNEL AND RADAR SET IS IN PERFECT OPERATING CONDITION. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPEMENTS.

ROBEY

ACK AND HOLD PLS

8-31 PM OK FBI WASH DC GAR

62-83894-261

INDEXED - 15

RECORDED
1950 NOV 22

INITIALS ON ORIGIN

55 DEC 7 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 5 1950

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON DC 12-5-50 4-47 PM GAR

SAC, KNOXVILLE URGENT

0 Flying Saucers

DETECTION OF UNIDENTIFIED OBJCXXX OBJECTS OVER OAK RIDGE AREA, PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS. REURTEL DECEMBER FOUR LAST REGARDING POSSIBLE RADAR JAMMING AT OAK RIDGE. ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN ALL FACTS CONCERNING POSSIBLE RADAR JAMMING BY IONIZATION OF PARTICLES IN ATOXXX ATMOSPHERE. CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER INCIDENT OCCURRING NORTHEAST OF OLIVER SPRINGS, TENNESSEE, COULD HAVE HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH ALLEGED RADAR JAMMING. SUTEL IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

HOOVER

END

CORRECT LAST WORD FIRST LINE PLS

PROTECTION

OK D FBI KX OLO

JAN 4 1951

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NOT RECORDED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC - 8 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, RICHMOND 12-8-50 12-09 PM MEW-1

DIRECTOR URGENT

RE FLYING SAUCERS. THIS OFFICE VERY CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED BY ARMY INTELLIGENCE, RICHMOND, THAT THEY HAVE BEEN PUT ON IMMEDIATE HIGH ALERT FOR ANY DATA WHATSOEVER CONCERNING FLYING SAUCERS. CIC HERE STATES BACKGROUND OF INSTRUCTIONS NOT AVAILABLE FROM AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE, WHO ARE NOT AWARE OF REASON FOR ALERT LOCALLY, BUT ANY INFORMATION WHATSOEVER MUST BE TELEPHONED BY THEM IMMEDIATELY TO AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE. CIC ADVISES DATA STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED.

62-83894-869

AUERBACH

DEC 13 1950

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EX-46

END ACK

12-11 PM OK FBI WA NRJ

65 DEC 19 1950

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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REC'D BELMONT
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DEC 8 5 48 PM '50
RECEIVED-TOLSON
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RECEIVED-LADD
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RECEIVED-NICHOLS
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DEC 11 9 22 AM '50
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DIRECTOR, FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ November 4, 1950

SAC, KNOXVILLE

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2040
8/31/77
HJ

DETECTION OF UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS
AT OAK RIDGE, October 20,23,24,26, 1950
PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS

Flying Saucers

Remylet October 18, 1950.

Submitted herewith is copy of CIC reports on above caption matter. Further information as received will be forwarded to Bureau.

Encl. (Air Mail)
CCM:JF
65-475

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-58400-137

62-83894-
NOT RECORDED
98 1950 NOV 22

56 DEC 2 1950

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

CLASSIFIED
INCOMING
MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

RECEIVED FROM G-2 THROUGH LIASON CHANNELS

DATE 12/15/50 CWB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
PRIORITY

FROM: CGUSARAL FT RICHARDSON ALASKA FROM ARGSI

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR ACOFS G2

DTG: 150345Z 15 DEC 50

G.I.R.-1

Alas Air Comd reports military jet pilots vic Fairbanks while over Weeks International Field at an altitude of 8000 feet observed a flash of light, yellow in color at an altitude between 25,000 and 30,000 feet. Horizontal distance to object was aprx 50 miles. Soon after flash a dark brown smoke appeared to rise or climb at an angle of 40 degrees. At the leading edge of the smoke at aprx 100 feet appeared an object either cigar shaped or a fuselage without wings travelling at terrific speed. Pilots started pursuit on heading of 210 degrees mag, indicating 380 at a very steep climb. Pursuit continued until pilots reached village of clear and lost sight of object. Meantime object gained altitude and speed and disappeared because of distance of aprx 50 to 55,000 feet. Color of smoke brown, color of object dark and no reflection from sunlight. Pilots assured of shape because of perfect silhouette against the sun. One pilot had object in view aprx 4½ mins. First sighted at 150026Z. Coordinates 64 degs 13 mins North, 149 degs 30 mins West. Add info will be fwd when obtained.

162-83894-
NOT RECORDED
57 DEC 21 1950

DECLASSIFIED
Authority:
NND 90986

ACTION: G2

INFO: G3, AF

CM IN 932 (15 Dec 50) DTG: 150345Z rvk/7

141 DEC 15 50

27

OCS FORM 1 JAN 50 270-1

DEC 27 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ COPY NO.

REPLACES DA SCO FORM 22-3, 15 JAN 49, WHICH MAY BE USED. ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950—O-868129

62-83894-263

CHANGED TO

100-2244-8

5 343 JAN 26 1951

7 - MAR 2 1951

62-83894-264

CHANGED TO

62-93979-1

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clayin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

DATE: 2-10-51

FROM : SAC KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS OVER OAK RIDGE AREA, PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

Flying Saucers

Re Knoxville letter dated 12-13-50.

For information of the Bureau, the below listed copies of CIC, G-2 Third Army, pertaining to captioned matter are forwarded herewith.

Report of SAC WILLIAM B. GRAY, CIC, dated 1-2-51, entitled "Object Sighted Over Oak Ridge, Tennessee."

CIC reports dated 1-20-51, entitled. "Objects Sighted Over Oak Ridge, Tennessee".

Enclosures - 2
65-475
CCM/wj

G. I. R. -7

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 2040 DATE 9/1/77

RECORDED - 42 FEB 13 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEB 19 1951

DECLASSIFIED
Authority:
NND 90986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY/wj
2-10-51

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

111th CIC, FAO # 8, P. O. Box 379, Knoxville, Tennessee.

OBJECT SIGHTED OVER OAK RIDGE,
TENNESSEE.

(In compliance with letter AJACI-360.33 General, dated 15 November 1950, Headquarters, Third Army. SUBJECT: Unconventional Aircraft, the following is submitted.)

A. Location and Time of Sighting:
Between 0820 and 0830 hours on 18 December 1950, on the Turnpike, within the controlled area, approximately one (1) mile from the White Wing entrance and Y-12 plant.

B. Weather at the Time:
At 0730 hours - wind from the Northeast, seven (7) miles per hour; temperature - 20 degrees F. according to the Atomic Energy Commission Meteorological Division.

C. Names, Occupations, and Addresses of Witnesses:

Dr. A. J. Miller, 518 Delaware Avenue, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Dr. V. P. Calkins, 105 Disston Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Mr. J. Frank Coneybear, 119 Meadow Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Mr. A. O. Mooneyham, 101 Dewey Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Mr. F. T. Bly, 221 Villanova Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Lt. Col. John R. Hood, U.S.A.F., 200 Virginia Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Cdr. E. W. Hribar, U.S.N., 103 Norris Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Maj. Walter L. Carss, U.S.A.F., NEPA Division, Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

D. Photographs of Objects, if available:
None.

E. Object Sighted:
A light emanating in the shape of a circle, of an intensity much greater that that of a bright moon, giving the impression of form in connection with the light. The light was white in appearance and did not show any signs of refraction into a band or continuous spectrum. This object was traveling in a Northwesterly direction, 15 to 30 degrees elevation above the horizon, and appeared to dimminish considerable in size during thirty seconds of observation. To another group, the object appeared only as a bright reflection of the sun from an apparently metal surface. No accurate estimate of the object's size or range could be made from the observation.

F. Any other pertinent information:
Following is quoted from the Radar Log maintained by the McGhee Tyson Air Force Radar Station:

62-83894-265
ENCLOSURE

2 January 1951

111th CIC, FAO #8, P. O. Box 379, Knoxville, Tennessee.

OBJECTS SIGHTED OVER OAK RIDGE,
TENNESSEE.

F. (Continued)

"0832 hours - Atomic Energy Commission reported aircraft over Northeast end of area - no paint. (Paint meaning indication on the radar scopes.)

"0839 hours - Small paint near Southeast corner of area on 190 degree. (Magnetic bearing of objects travel.)

"0845 hours - Lost contact. Fighter interception was attempted with negative results."

Attached hereto are two certified true copies of the statements made by the above mentioned observers.

Attachments - 2

STATEMENT

Following is a report of the sighting of an unidentified object in the Oak Ridge Area by the undersigned. On the morning of 18 December 1950, the following personnel were riding to their work at NEPA Division, Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., in the S-50 Area at Oak Ridge, Tennessee:

Lt. Col. John R. Hood, USAF
Cdr. E. W. Hribar, USN
Major James L. Steele, USAF
Jamor Walter L. Carss, USAF
Mr. James R. Gray
Mr. William G. Frey

Mr. Gray, Commander Hribar, and Major Steele were riding in the front seat; Col. Hood, Major Carss, and Mr. Frey were in the rear.

At approximately 0827, while riding southwest on the turnpike just outside the restricted area, Col. Hood sighted a very bright reflection through the windshield of the car. Major Carss, who was siting beside Col. Hood and whose attention was attracted by Col. Hood's looking at the sky, sighted the same reflection. Col. Hood then called the attention of the remaining occupants of the car to the reflection. Of these, Commander Hribar also sighted the reflection, but Mr. Gray, Mr. Frey, and Major Steele did not sight it.

The reflection was visible through the front windshield of the car only for a moment because, shortly thereafter, the road turned to the right. The corresponding turn of the car so placed the relative position of the reflection that it could not be seen through the left front window, which was frosted. The windshield, however, was not frosted and permitted excellent vision.

The object appeared only as the bright reflection of the sun from an apparently metal surface, much as might be expected from an aircraft at a great distance. No accurate estimate of the objects size or range could be made from the observation. It appeared to be west-southwest of Oak Ridge Townsite at an angle of elevation of about 25 degrees from the level.

s/John R. Hood, Jr. t/JOHN R. HOOD, JR., Lt. Col. USAF

s/Edward W. Hribar t/EDWARD W. HRIBAR, Commander, USN

s/Walter L. Carss t/WALTER L. CARSS, JR., Major, USAF

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

WILLIAM B. GRAY, SAC, Knoxville,Tenn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18 U. S. C., Sections 793 and 794. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

December 28, 1950

SUBJECT: Visual Observation on December 19, 1950

TO: Mr. William G. Frey
Assistant to the AF Plant
Representative for Security
Office of the AF Plant Representative
Air Material Command
NEPA Division
Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation
Post Office Box E
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

1. On December 18, 1950, at sometime between 0820 and 0830, the following NEPA employees were riding in a vehicle on the Turnpike within the Controlled Area toward the NEPA Project approximately one mile short of the "Y" cutoff to White Wing entrance and Y-12:

Dr. A. J. Miller
Dr. V. P. Calkins
Mr. J. Frank Coneybear
Mr. A O. Mooneyham
Mr. F. T. Bly

2. The passengers, with the exception of Dr. Calkins, who did not attempt to participate in the viewing, observed a light emanating in the shape of a circle, of an intensity much greater than that of a bright moon, through the windshield of the vehicle. The viewers had the impression that there was form in connection with the light rather than merely a point source. The light was white in appearance and did not show any signs of refraction into a band or continuous spectrum. It appeared to be from 15 to 30 degrees elevated above the horizontal and on an aximuth between west and northwest, and appeared to be traveling in a northwesterly direction. The impression of its traveling is due to the fact that the object appeared to diminish considerably in size during the approximate thirty seconds during which it was viewed. The vehicle remained in motion and in following the course of the road, changed its relative position so that the object was viewed during the last few seconds from the side windows. As the vehicle proceeded down the road a near-by ridge obstructed the view of the object, and although the vehicle completed the turn toward K-25 at the "Y" intersection

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject: Visual Observation on
December 18, 1950

and the passengers had a relatively clear view at points along the road, the object was not viewed again. The observers were unable to estimate approximate size, speed, or vertical elevation; and, therefore, were not certain whether the object was over the Controlled Area or a considerable distance away. There was no vapor trail or any other visible condition within the vicinity of the object and there were no clouds which could have obscured it. The observers were unable to identify the object in terms of mass or shpae, other than the circular appearance of the light. However, the circular area appeared to darken, starting at approximately 7:00 to 9:00 o'clock along the perimeter and continuing to darken along the perimeter and inner area until the light was concentrated in approximately 1:00 to 3:00 o'clock position of a very small diameter, at which point it appeared somewhat similar to a large star.

3. The observers were not in complete agreement as to whether the object was moving at a speed which caused it to diminish in size or actually was diminishing in size without any great velocity of travel due to the darkening effect described above.

NEPA Division
FAIRCHILD ENGINE AND AIRPLANE CORPORATION

s/ Gene A. Goedjen

t/ GENE A. GOEDJEN
Plant Protection Manager

GAG:VM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation
NEPA Division, P. O. Box 415, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

WILLIAM B. GRAY, SAC, Knoxville, Tenn.

20 January 1951

111th CIC Detachment, FAO #8, P.O. Box 379, Knoxville, Tennessee

OBJECTS SIGHTED OVER OAK RIDGE,
TENNESSEE

(In compliance with letter AJACI-360.33 General, dated 15 November 1950. Headquarters, Third Army, Subject; Unconventional Aircraft, the following is submitted.)

A. Location and Time of Sighting: On 1247 hours on 20 December 1950.

B. Weather at Time of Sighting: At 1200 hours on 20 December 1950; Ceiling - 2700 feet; broken overcast; Seven miles visibility; Temperature - 37 degrees F; Dew Point - 31 degrees; and Wind - Calm.

C. Names, Occupations, and Addresses of Witnesses: Personnel of the 663rd AC &C Squadron, and the 5th AN Fighter Squadron, McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee

D. Photographs of Objects, if available: None

E. Object Sighted: The radar log of the 663rd AN and C Squadron, McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee contained the following entry: "20 December 1950. 1247 hours. Small paint in area (Oak Ridge Controlled Area). Very, very slow. Made perfect intercept (with F-82 Fighter aircraft) and orbit surrounding small smoke cloud."

F. Any other pertinent information: This report is made because of its possible aid in determining the identity of the numerous unidentified objects sighted over Oak Ridge, Tennessee

SOURCE: Personnel of 663rd AC &W, Squadron, McGhee Tyson, Knoxville, Tennessee, and the log of the 663rd AC&W Squadron.

62-83894-265
ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

20 January 1951

111th CIC Detachment, FAO #8, P.O. Box 379, Knoxville, Tennessee

OBJECTS SIGHTED OVER OAK RIDGE,
TENNESSEE

(In compliance with letter AJACI-360.33 General, dated 15 November 1950, Headquarters, third Army, Subject; Unconventional Aircraft, the following is submitted.)

A. Location and Time of Sighting: From 1605 hours for about three (3) hours, on 14 December 1951, on the Radar Scopes of the 663rd AC and W Squadron, McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee.

B. Weather at the Time: At 1600 hours on 14 December 1950--"Ceiling-2100 feet; Broken overcast; Seven (7) miles visibility; Temperature- 37 degrees F.; and Wind - Southwest at thirteen (13)miles perhour.

C. Names, Occupations, and Addresses of Witnesses: Personnel of the 663rd AC and W Squadron, 30th Air Division, McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, who were on duty at the time. Their occupations are Radar operators, Supervisors, and experts.

D. Photographs of Objects, if available: No photographs taken. See "F" below.

E. Object Sighted: A group of targets blanketed the Radar Scopes in the area directly over the government Atomic Energy Commission projects at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. These objects could not be identified from the radar image and a perfect fighter interception met with negative results.

F. Any other pertinent information: Lt. Robinson of the 663rd AC and W Squadron, McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee took photographs of the scope readings with a personal, four (4) by five (5) Speed Graphis Camera, using Plus-X civilian procured film, a lense opening of F-2.5, and a shutter speed varying from twenty (20) to fourty-five (45) seconds. The negatives were printed and forwarded to the 30th Air Division, Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan, which installation printed the negatives and sent copies thereof to the 663rd AC and W Squadron. The numerous targets can readily identified from the permanent radar echos by comparing the photographs. (B-2)

SOURCE: Personnel and logs of the 663rd AC and W Squadron, McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee.

20 January 1951

111th CIC Detachment, FAO # 8, P.O. Box 379, Knoxville, Tennessee

OBJECTS SIGHTED OVER OAK RIDGE,
TENNESSEE

(in compliance with letter AJACI-360.33 General, dated 15 November 1950, Headquarters Third Army, Subject; Unconventional Aircraft, the following is submitted.)

A. Location and Time of Sighting: At 2145 hours on 16 January 1951.

B. Weather at the Time of Sighting: Clear; visibility twenty (20) miles; Temperature - 37 degrees F.; and Wind - Southwest at five (5) miles perhour. Winds aloft: At 2000 feet - 240 degrees at 3 knots
3000 " - 210 " " 3 knots
4000 " - 209 " " 5 knots

C. Names, Occupations and Addresses of Witnesses: 663rd AC&W Squadron Personnel who are Radar operators. AEC Patrol Personnel, policemen at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Captains L.C.M. Clevenger and Wm. Aiken, Controllers of 663rd.

D. Photographs of Objects if available: None

E. Object sighted: Two bright objects in the sky, one of which was east of McGhee Tyson Airport and the other was west. The object to the east was a light, brighter than any other star, emitting intermittant glows of various colors in the color spectrum. An aircraft attempted interception and found that he was heading directly for a star. Weather personnel explained that the spectural reflection of the star was caused by the volumn of atmosphere and physical matter, together with heat, which must be looked through to see a star close to the horizon. These phenomenon caused refraction of the light rays from the star thereby reflecting a continuous spectural change of light color.

The light to the West was observed through a twenty (20) power spotting scope and the light seemed to be descending. It took about one hour to descend behind trees making it disappear from the sight of observers. Captain Clevenger stated that this light, when viewed through the spotting scope, took on many peculiar forms, with lines, cores, tails, etc, therein, thus generally fitting the description of all "flying saucers" ever described to him.

Shortly after this object disappeared from sight (behind trees) AEC personnel at Oak Ridge, Tennessee reported they had sighted an object about twelve (12) miles Southeast of the K-25 Plant in the Controlled Area. They also observed the aircraft which had been sent for interception but stated the aircraft was "too far north". The aircraft made no identification, and AEC personnel later reported that they had observed a star.

20 January 1950

111th CIC Detachment, FAO # 8, P.O. Box 379, Knoxville, Tennessee

OBJECTS SIGHTED OVER OAK RIDGE,
TENNESSEE

F. Any other pertinent information: The Commanding Officer of the 663rd AC&W Squadron, 30th Air Division, McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, in a letter to his Commanding Officer on 17 January 1951, Subject; Report of Unusual incident 2145 hours 16 January 1951, stated:

" 1. In compliance with telephone instructions from the ADCC 17 January 1951, the following unusual incident report is herewith submitted:

Time Date-16 January 1951

1915: An unusual airbourne object was sighted approximately 10 miles WNW of the station, the lighted object was very similar to a star but much brighter and slightly larger than other visible stars at the time, as observed the object seemed to be approximately 6,000 feet above the terrain and descending slowly. As the object appeared to be over or near the Oak Ridge Area, the AEC Patrol Headquarters was notified and their ground observer alerted. About this time some interference was noted on the Radar Scopes (AN/CPS-11 in the approximate area of the observed object; however no interference was noted on the height finder (AN/CPS-4) (See attached Form 117 dtd 17 Jan 1951

1925: Object still apparently descending, F-82 scrambled to attempt interception, still no report from AEC Headquarters.

1930: Similar object observed 15 to 20 miles east of station; seems to be ascending rather than descending.

1935: AF 7177 (Locally homed and piloted by assigned sq officer) C-45 -enroute CHA to tys, requested fixed to steer to tys - A/C fixed 25 miles SW of station, Pilot Major Raymond C. Care - AF 7177 requested to investigate object east of station.

1945: AF 7177 sighted subject object and reported it to be a star

1945: F-82 orbiting S/E corner of Oak Ridge Area no electronic or visual observation still no electronic observation by station 47.

1946: Visual observation reported by Oak Ridge Ground Observers, 12 miles southeast of K-25 area (This is in the SE corner of Oak Ridge Area) F-82 in sight and is north of object. F-82 vectored south toward object no contact, electronic or visual. Object report 2400 feet above terrain by Oak Ridge Observers.

1955: Oak Ridge Patrol Headquarters reports that observed object determined (to be a star)

20 January 1951

111th CIC Detachment, FAO #8, P.O. 379, Knoxville, Tennessee

OBJECTS SIGHTED OVER OAK RIDGE,
TENNESSEE

to be a star.

2000:F-82 reports clear sailing and no restrictions to visibility, still patroling area for possible pickup of object, still no joy."

NOTE: This is an extract of the information listed in logs kept at the Radar Site by Radar Personnel. (B-2)

SOURCE: Personnel as in "C" above.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

FROM : MR. E. H. MOSSBURG

SUBJECT: FLYING SAUCERS

DATE: February 26, 1951

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

It is recommended the attached article which appeared in Look magazine January, 1951, be filed in captioned case for information purposes.

Attachment

EHM:gmu

1 ENCL

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

G.I.R.-7

5-

62-83894-266

MAR. 6 1951

RECORDED - 9 EX-56

65 MAR 14 1951

62-83894-266

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Acrobat Ranch.
Saturday, 10:45 am.
(Acrobat Shoes)



Comedy

Two Girls Named Smith (one of them pretty Peggy Ann Garner!) are your luncheon guests every Saturday noon on ABC-TV! They're small-town gals in the big city; their adventures are daffy and delightful! (*Bab-O and Glim*).

SATURDAY at 12 noon.



The Stu Erwin Show.
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(General Mills)



Paul Whiteman TV Teen Club.
Saturday, 8-9 pm.
(American Dairy Ass'n)



Drama

I Cover Times Square. Reporter Harold Huber knows every place and every face along the fabulous Great White Way. Every Saturday he takes you along on an exciting, intriguing adventure! (*Air-Wick*).

SATURDAY at 12:30 pm.



Roller Derby.
Saturday, 9 pm.

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ABC TELEVISION

American Broadcasting Company

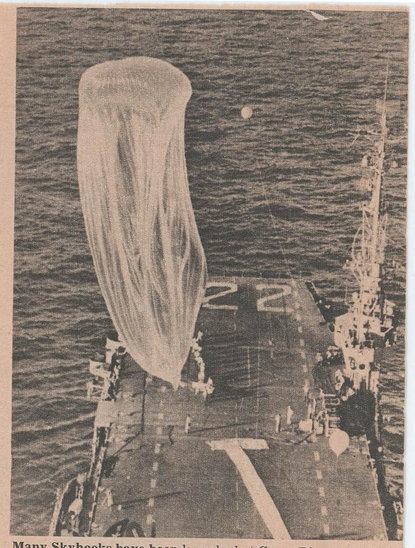


Pictured above is a Skyhook balloon 77,000 feet over Minneapolis. This first published photo of a Skyhook at that altitude was made through a refracting telescope. To Dr. Urner Liddel, chief of the nuclear-physics branch of the Office of Naval Research, it is the first visual confirmation of his explanation for the hundreds of "flying saucers" seen soaring over the U. S. Dr. Liddel's field of nuclear research is centered on cosmic rays in the outer atmosphere, and the big helium-filled balloons carry his instruments aloft. At the right, being launched, the balloon is partially inflated. Nearing the limit of its ascent, above, it clearly resembles a "flying saucer."

A NUCLEAR PHYSICIST EXPOSES FLYING SAUCERS

"There is no longer any need for secrecy," says Navy scientist, after finding that his own research started the "saucers"

By RICHARD WILSON Chief of LOOK Washington Bureau



Many Skyhooks have been launched at Camp Ripley near Little Falls, Minn., but ascents have been made everywhere, even from aircraft carriers.

THE literal-minded FBI, skeptical but determined, could not let the flying-saucer excitement go by without getting to the bottom of it. Such a profusion of strange objects littering the American skies could not be ignored.

A 10-page report by the nuclear physics branch of the Office of Naval Research has given the answer:

Flying saucers were, and are, undeniably real. They are part of a basic research program of the Federal Government which is as important, if not so dramatic, as the visitation from Mars feared by an imaginative public.

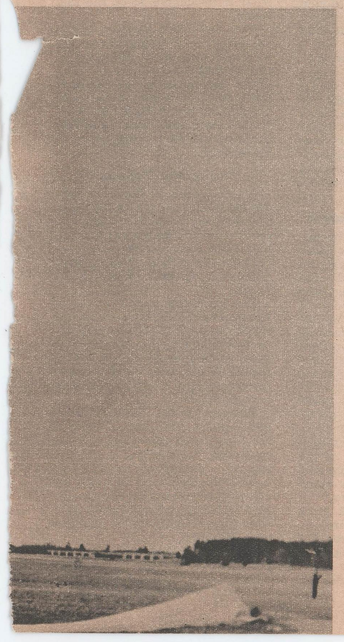
A flying saucer is the base of a huge balloon, 100 feet in diameter, called a "Skyhook." It is seen by earthlings traveling at speeds up to 200 miles per hour at heights up to 19 miles.

These balloons are carrying delicate instruments to plumb the secrets of the cosmos in the dizzy reaches of a 100,000-foot height where the atmosphere reaches the vanishing point.

The instruments on the balloons observe and measure the countless explosions of atoms in the atmosphere as they are smashed by cosmic particles hurtling in by the billions from the cold reaches of outer space.

The balloons seek to break the secret of how matter is put together by recording how it is blown apart. And, finally, of how the countless atomic explosions taking place silently, smokelessly, flamelessly but energetically at the fringe of the earth's atmosphere may be reproduced under controlled conditions.

This is atomic research aimed not at producing an atomic bomb but at harnessing the energy from the decomposition of the atom. Dr. Urner Liddel, chief of the nuclear physics branch of the Office of Naval Research, is in charge of the Skyhook-Flying Saucer project.



No "Saucers" Without ONR

"When this project first began," he said, "it was kept secret. Now, there is no longer any need for secrecy on a scientific basis. And, certainly, there is no longer any need to keep the public in the dark about what flying saucers are.

"If we are completely successful in our research with these balloons, which so many people have called flying saucers, we will find out how to break up the atom in a useful way. It is not too much to hope that some day we will learn enough to cause the atomic reaction under conditions as we want them—not as they exist today in the atomic bomb.

"Some day we may learn enough so that we can pour a cup of water into a reactor the size of an average room and draw off from it in cables enough energy to heat a large city."

The Office of Naval Research, where Dr. Liddel is sponsoring the cosmic experiments, is a part of the regular naval establishment with a $40,000,000-a-year program of basic and applied research. The Liddel report is considered to be the most authoritative scientific explanation of the flying-saucer phenomenon. As far as Dr. Liddel is concerned personally, he considers his answer incontrovertibly right.

One of the most convincing factors supporting Dr. Liddel's findings is that flying saucers or flying disks were unheard of until the ONR's experiments in the stratosphere began. There were some flights in 1947, the first year that strange objects were seen in the skies. These reports multiplied in 1948, when Skyhooks were put in the air in large numbers, and continued through 1949. Reports diminished in 1950 when the number of Skyhook balloon flights were reduced.

Ionization Chambers in the Sky

Observers have agreed that the best time of day to see what is called a flying saucer is at dusk of a cool summer evening.

You may be standing on a plain in New Mexico or Montana. You may be flying a plane at 10,000 feet over Alabama. And there in the distance, above you but far from you, is a strange lighted disk. It may be moving or just hovering.

But there it is. You see it with your own eyes. Your companions see it. This thing is round. It appears cup-shaped. It may appear to have a strong glow on one side or to be trailing an exhaust.

What you have seen may be Flight 10, Balloon No. 3 of the Brookhaven National Laboratory at 84,300 feet carrying a 167-pound payload consisting of a cloud chamber, a beacon transmitter, a Geiger telescope, an ionization chamber and photographic equipment.

This object in the sky may appear to you to be from two to ten times the size of Venus, the evening star, which in certain months seems to fill the heavens as it rises. If you are 10,000 feet up in an airplane, the object may appear

(Continued on next page)



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No "little men" from afar have arrived in rocket ships

20 per cent larger than from the ground.

The lateral rays of the sun at dusk illuminate the base of the balloon. There is no chance of your ever seeing the full roundness of it because you are so far below it. You see only the illuminated cup of the bottom. If your imagination soars, the light reflection on one side may impress you as the glow of an atomic engine. The wisp of the balloon's instrument-filled tail may impress you as the exhaust. The sun's rays may suffuse the plastic bag with a fiery glow.

Experienced Observers Fooled

Even seasoned airmen have no way of estimating the size and the speed of an object they see. To peg size and speed, the mind must know the nature of the object. Experienced seamen have difficulty estimating the distance, speed and size of another ship unless they know its type. The balloon is unknown and hence eludes efforts to measure it by familiar craft aloft.

Dr. Liddel and his associates arrived at their findings on these baffling stories by studying about 2,000 reports of flying-saucer observations of every kind and description. They discarded some as seeming to be the visions of crackpots or psychopaths. Other reports were clearly the result of inaccurate vision.

One report of "little men" found in the wreckage of a flying saucer near Mexico City turned out to be the unsubstantiated story of a traveler. No one else knew anything about it.

This left a solid base of reports from airplane pilots, scientific observers and reliable laymen which could not be brushed aside. After a thorough investigation, Dr. Liddel said: "There is not a single reliable report of an observation which is not attributable to the cosmic balloons."

The Death of Captain Mantell

The most tragic report the nuclear physicists had to consider was that of an Air Force pilot in Kentucky. A circular object, metallic in appearance, was seen over a U. S. Air Force base on Jan. 7, 1948. Three fighter planes, one piloted by Capt. Thomas F. Mantell, took off in hot pursuit. From their relatively low altitudes, the balloon seemed to be traveling at the rate of 360 miles an hour. Two of the planes turned back at 18,000 feet. Captain Mantell kept going. He radioed that he would go to 25,000 feet and abandon the search if he got no closer. None of the planes was equipped with reserve oxygen supplies, and thus could not fly long at high altitudes.

Mantell was not heard from again. His plane crashed, and the instruments found in the wreckage indicated it might have risen to 30,000 feet.

"Our studies show," said Dr. Liddel, "that Captain Mantell and the other pilots were pursuing a balloon of the Skyhook type. Captain Mantell could never have reached the height at which the balloon was traveling."

Several reports have been received of "squadrons" of flying saucers. People have seen little disks apparently flying together in the sky. This is explained by Dr. Liddell as clusters of 20 to 30 balloons, 10 to 15 feet in diameter, which are sometimes used in place of the huge Skyhook.

Under certain conditions, they might be more visible than the single plastic bag, and would certainly be unexplainable by anyone who didn't know their purpose.

Liddel Got the Facts

After Dr. Liddel had sifted all the reports which appeared to have some foundation, he used his entree as a government nuclear physicist to check other government agencies. He is satisfied that no other research or experimental project has utilized anything even roughly resembling a flying saucer.

"And secondly," he said, "interplanetary travel is not possible at the present time."

This disposed of all the possibilities, according to Dr. Liddel. His analysis of the flying-saucer phenomenon as presented here is the first government disclosure of what is considered to be the real cause.

The Skyhook's distinct visual similarity to a flying-saucer description was noted strongest at the Minneapolis project of ONR under the direction of General Mills, Inc. Telescopic photographs brought out the similarity so clearly that Dr. Liddel was elated. He could at last offer visual proof of his findings.

Tracing the "Saucers"

General Mills is the only successful manufacturer of the huge and delicate plastic bags. Most of the total of 270 flights so far made have been launched at Camp Ripley near Little Falls, Minn., and at University Airport, Minneapolis, Minn.

Enough flights have been made from other points, however, to litter the country. Balloons have ascended from Chicago, from Holloman Air Force Base and White Sands, N. M., and from aircraft carriers in both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific.

Workers at the General Mills aeronautical laboratories advised Dr. Liddel that they were able to trace lost balloons by published reports of flying saucers. The big bags are engineered to stay up eight hours. Otherwise, they would be a hazard to air navigation. But some have actually stayed up more than 30 hours.

Elaborate arrangements are made to trace the balloons, for the data the cosmic physicists want are

(Continued on page 64)

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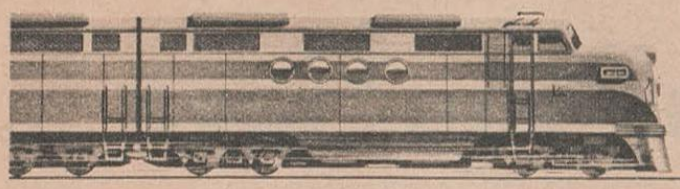
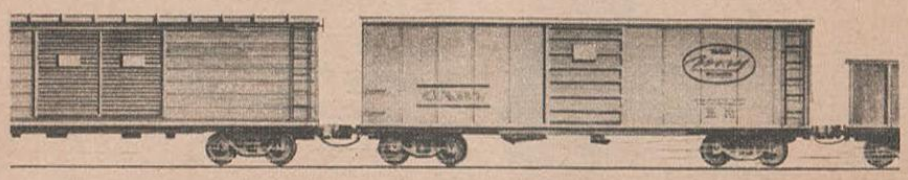
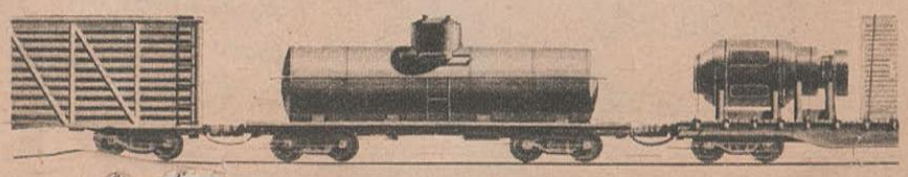


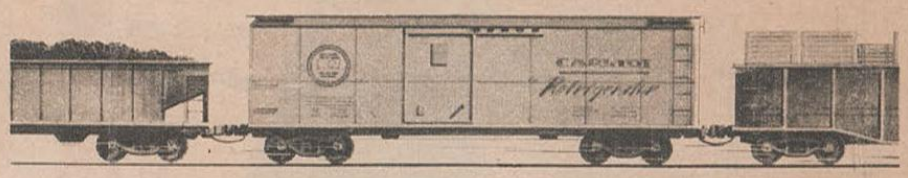
the average freight train



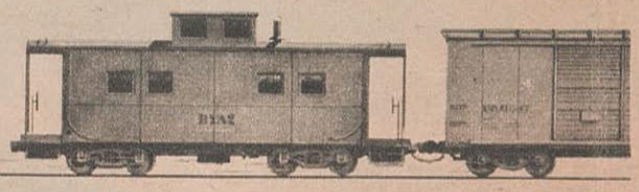
helps national rearmament



by carrying more freight



and carrying it faster



than ever before in history!

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

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Skyhook ready for ascent. "Saucers" were unheard of until ONR's experiments in the stratosphere began under Dr. Liddel's supervision.

Bigger Skyhooks coming— then more "saucers" will fly

recorded on the instruments dangling from them. The instruments are released electronically by parachute at the end of the flight.

The cosmic-ray experiments themselves stem from pioneer work done by Dr. Robert A. Millikan 30 years ago when the bombardment of particles from outer space was first discovered. These peculiar phenomena were thought to be some kind of light ray from an unknown source. They were later discovered to be atomic particles striking at the rate of five per square inch per minute at the earth's surface.

Cosmic-Ray Mystery

The source of these particles is unknown. One theory firmly held for a while was that they originated from explosions on the sun. Some scientists believe now that their impact and energy are so great they must originate from higher-powered galaxies outside the solar system.

Whatever their source, these particles strike atoms in the earth's atmosphere, cause them to explode and fill the atmosphere with atomic debris.

Physicists early discovered that the higher they went in the atmosphere the more certain they could be of recording the explosions with the greatest accuracy. Their ultimate aim is to make photographs and measurements at the very fringe of the earth's atmosphere, for all the air below that is filled in greater or lesser degree with atomic debris from the explosions.

These explosions, of course, cannot be seen or felt by the human mechanism. But their dramatic impact on the measuring devices can be photographed with startling clarity.

Four levels of cosmic-ray experimentation have been in progress. The first is at sea level where the bombardment is measured and photographed in devices called cloud chambers. This type of experimentation also goes on at two laboratories, Mount Evans and Climax Mountain, both in Colorado, at 14,000 feet.

A third type of experimentation was carried on in three B-29 bombers, fitted out as flying laboratories. They flew up and down a degree of latitude toward the North Pole and away from it between Fort Churchill, Manitoba, and Lima, Peru. These flying laboratories made their recordings at between 30,000 and 40,000 feet.

The fourth type is the Skyhook project which has led to so many reports of flying saucers. But there are still more to come.

General Mills and the Office of Naval Research are working on a new balloon with four times the capacity of the Skyhook, which can rise to heights of 120,000 feet. This will leave only 0.4 per cent of the earth's atmospheric envelope above the new balloon.

It can safely be predicted that a year hence there will be a new wave of flying-saucer reports. A new, improved model will be observed by credulous and alarmed citizens of middle America. These observers will be unable to escape the conclusion that the thing in outer space is gaining on us.

END

CLASSIFIED
INCOMING
MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

F83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
PRIORITY

RECEIVED FROM G-2 THROUGH LIAISON CHANNELS

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

AF MSG

FEB 13 1951

FROM: NEAC PEPPERELL AFB NFLD

TO: CSAF WASH DC

NR: EW 0212

10 FEB 51

Text on following page.

File in Flying Saucerfile

Flying Saucerfile

ACTION: AF

INFO : G2, G3

CAF IN 97532

DA IN 131

RECORDED - 137

62-838945-267

MAR 8 1951

14

(12 Feb 51)

DTG: 100400Z rls

DECLASSIFIED
Authority:
NND 90986

12 FEB 13 '51

373

61 MAR 15 1951

DA SCO FORM 22-3
15 JAN 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY NO. 28

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1949—O—830430

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. NOTIFY
PRIORITY CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING

FROM: NEAC PEPPERELL AFB NFLD

TO : CSAF WASH D C

NR : EW 0212 10 Feb 51 (DTG 100400)

Unidentified object seen at 0055Z 10 Feb at 49 degrees 50 min north, 50 degrees 03 min west by crew of Navy 6501, VR1, Petuxent River, MD. Originally seen as heavy light in distance on the surface as lights of city. The yellowish light, like a fire in color, approached rapidly and grew very bright and very large with a semi-circular shape. It was on a true course of about 125 degrees, plane on a true course of 225 degrees, as it approached the plane it suddenly turned about almost 180 degrees and disappeared rapidly over the horizon as a small ball. Speed "was terrific". Seen fr an angle of about 45 degrees looking down fr the plane. Crew all experienced North Atlantic fliers Lt F.W. Kingdon, Lt A.L. Jones, Lt G.E. Bethune, Lt N.G.P. Koger, Lt J.M. Meyer, all saw object over a period of fr seven to eight min. Plane flying at 10,000 altitude.

ACTION: OIN
ADDED DIST: ARMY, STATE, CIA, OSD(SDLO), JCS
CAF IN: 97532 (10 Feb 51) MEL/ref

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY No.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

AFHQ FORM 15 APR 49 0-309 B
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—56892-2

page 2

February 23, 1951

Mr. Jimmy W. Short
910 Caddo Street
Arkadelphia, Arkansas

RECORDED - 49
INDEXED - 49

62-83894-268

Dear Jimmy:

Your letter dated February 14, 1951, has been received.

While I appreciate the concern which prompted your writing in this regard, this Bureau does not have available for distribution any material concerning so-called "flying saucers." It was thoughtful of you to bring your observations in this connection to my attention.

I am enclosing some material which I thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

List of courses of study
SA and Clerical Job Sheets
25 Years of Identi
Personnel and Services of Lab

NOTE: The only record located in Bufiles indicated that correspondent requested and received descriptive material concerning the Bureau in 1949. Data presently enclosed is not duplicated.

RBC:vrh:mml

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

50 MAR 14 1951

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F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Page 4

Jimmy Start
Arkadelphia, Ark.
910 Caddo ST.
Feb. 14, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Flying Saucers

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Some time ago I wrote you a letter, and recieved a very nice reply. You said in your letter, if I had a question, to write you. Well, I have one.

DEFERRED RECORDING
FEB 20 1951

It is about Flying Saucers. I have been reading a book "The Flying Saucers are Real" by Donald Keyhoe. He states that The Flying Saucers are from another planet. He says that the F.B.I. and Project "Saucer" a has been working, and trying to solve the flying Saucer mystery. He says the army has discovered some thing important. and using the cosmic ray ballom to carry it up. (Please turn to page 2)

RECORDED - 49

62-83894-268

MAR 27 1951

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MR. JONES

FEB 19 4 00 PM '51

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MR. JONES

FEB 20 4 14 PM '51

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If you could give me some information about the following Lancers. I would appreciate it. I somehow believe that the army is trying to cover something. The cavalry story just doesn't fit.

I truly admire the F.B.I. and some day hope to become a member of this fine organization.

Thank you very much.

Yours Truly,

Jimmy W. Short

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

This image contains all the information on the document.

SEP 20

TELETYPE

WASH 7 FROM NEWARK 9-20-51 9-08 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

Flying Saucers Flying Saucers

UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT OBSERVED SEPTEMBER TEN AND ELEVEN, FIFTY ONE IN VICINITY FT. MONMOUTH, NJ. INDIC. ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY INSTANT, ANDREW J. REID, G-TWO FT. MONMOUTH, NJ, PROVIDED FOLLOWING REPORT OF UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT OBSERVED BY RADAR AT ABOVE AMY INSTALLATION. QUOTE ON SEPT. TEN, FIFTYONE, AN AN/MPG DASH ONE RADAR SET PICKED UP A FAST MOVING LOW FLYING TARGET, EXACT ALTITUDE UNDETERMINED AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN TEN A.M., SOUTHEAST OF FT. MONMOUTH AT A RANGE OF ABOUT TWELVE THOUSAND YARDS. THE TARGET APPEARED TO APPROXIMATELY FOLLOW THE COAST LINE, CHANGING ITS RANGE ONLY SLIGHTLY BUT CHANGING ITS AZIMUTH RAPIDLY. THE RADAR SET WAS SWITCHED TO FULL AIDED AZIMUTH TRACKING WHICH NORMALLY IS FAST ENOUGH TO TRACK JET AIRCRAFT, BUT IN THIS CASE WAS TOO SLOW TO BE RESORTED TO. TARGET WAS LOST IN THE N.E. AT A RANGE OF ABOUT FOURTEEN THOUSAND YARDS. THIS TARGET ALSO PRESENTED AN UNUSUALLY STRONG RETURN FOR AIRCRAFT BEING COMPARABLE IN STRENGTH TO THAT USUALLY RECEIVED FROM A COASTAL SHIP. THE OPERATOR INITIALLY IDENTIFIED TARGET AS A SHIP AND THEN REALIZED THAT IT COULD NOT BE A SHIP AFTER HE OBSERVED ITS EXTREME SPEED. SEPTEMBER TEN, FIFTYONE, AN SCR FIVE EIGHT FOUR RADAR SET AT THREE FIFTEEN PM TRACKING A TARGET WHICH MOVED ABOUT SLOWLY IN AZIMUTH NORTH OF FT. MONMOUTH AT A RANGE OF ABOUT FORTYTWO THOUSAND YARDS AT THE EXTREMELY UNUSUAL ELEVATION ANGLE OF THIRTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY MILS, APPROXIMATELY NINETYTHREE THOUSAND ALTITUDE. 3 ON SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, FIFTYONE, TWO SCR FIVE EIGHT FOUR RADAR SETS AT TEN FIFTY A.M. PICKED UP THE SAME TARGET NORTHEAST OF FT. MONMOUTH AT AN ELEVATION ANGLE

END OG PAGE ONE

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270 NOV 23 1954

RECORDED - 71 62-33894-369
INDEXED - 71
OCT 24 1951
EX-19

OCT 16 1951

OF THREE HUNDRED FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED MILS AT A RANGE OF APPROXIMATELY THIRTY THOUSAND YARDS, APPROXIMATE ALTITUDE THIRTYONE THOUSAND FEET. THE SET TRACK AUTOMATICALLY IS AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION AND WAS AIDED RANGE TRACKING AND CAPABLE OF TRACKING TARGETS UP TO A SPEED OF SEVEN HUNDRED MPH. IN THIS CASE, HOWEVER, BOTH SETS FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO TRACK THE TARGET IN RANGE DUE TO ITS SPEED AND THE OPERATORS HAD TO RESORT TO MANUAL RANGE TRACKING IN ORDER TO HOLD THE TARGET. THE TARGET WAS TRACKED IN THIS MANNER TO THE MAXIMUM TRACKING RANGE OF THIRTYTWO THOUSAND YARDS. THE OPERATOR SAID THE TARGET TO BE MOVING AT A SPEED SEVERAL HUNDRED MPH HIGHER THAN THE MAXIMUM AIDED TRACKING ABILITY OF THE RADAR SETS. THIS TARGET PROVIDED AN EXTREMELY STRONG RETURN ECHO AT TIMES EVEN THOUGH IT WAS THE MAXIMUM RANGE, HOWEVER, ECHO SIGNAL OCCASIONALLY FELL OFF TO A LEVEL BELOW NORMAL RETURN. THESE CHANGES COINCIDED WITH MANEUVERS OF THE TARGET. ON SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, FIFTYONE AT ABOUT ONE THIRTY P.M. THE TARGET WAS PICKED UP ON AN SCR FIVE EIGHT FOUR RADAR SET THAT DISPLAYED UNUSUAL MANEUVERABILITY. TARGET WAS APPROXIMATELY OVER NAVESINK, NJ., AS INDICATED BY HIS TEN THOUSAND RANGE, SIX THOUSAND FEET ALTITUDE AND DUE NORTH AZIMUTH. THE TARGET REMAINED PRACTICALLY STATIONARY ON THE SCHOPE AND APPEARED TO BE HOVERING. THE OPERATOR LOOKED OUT OF THE VAN PAREND THE VEHICLE HOUSING THE RADAR SETA PAREND IN AN ATTEMPT TO SEE THE TARGET, SINCE IT WAS AT SUCH A SHORT RANGE, HOWEVER, OVERCAST CONDITIONS PREVENTED SUCH OBSERVATION. RETURNING TO THEIR OPERATING POSITION THE TARGET WAS OBSERVED TO BE CHANGING IN ELEVATION AT AN EXTREMELY RAPID RATE, BUT CHANGE IN RANGE WAS SO SLOW THE OPER-

END OF PAGE TWO

ATOR BELIEVED THE TARGET MUST HAVE RISEN NEARLY VERTICALLY. TARGET FIXED ITS RISE IN ELEVATION AT AN ELEVATION ANGLE OF APPROX. FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILS, AT WHICH TIME IT PROCEEDED TO MOVE AT AN EXTREMELY RAPID RATE IN RANGE IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION. ONCE AGAIN THE SPEED OF THE TARGET EXCEEDED THE AIDED TRACKING ABILITY OF THE SCR FIVE EIGHT FOUR SET SO THAT MANUAL TRACKING BECAME NECESSARY. RADAR TRACKED THE TARGET MAXIMUM RANGE OF THIRTYTWO THOUSAND YARDS AT WHICH TIME TARGET WAS AT AN ELEVATION ANGLE THREE HUNDRED MILS. THE OPERATOR DID NOT ATTEMPT TO JUDGE THE SPEED IN EXCESS OF THE AIDED TRACKING RATE OF SEVEN HUNDRED MPH. THE WEATHER WAS FAIR WHEN THE OBSERVATION WAS MADE SEPTEMBER TENTH AND CLOUDY FOR THE SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH REPORT. UNQUOTE. ABOVE INCIDENT OBSERVED BY THREE WITNESSES WITH EXCEPTION OF FIRST INCIDENT ON SEPTEMBER TEN. ABOVE INFO FURNISHED BY REID AFTER APPROVAL OF G-TWO, GOVERNORS ISLAND, NY, WITH REQUEST THAT INFO BE COORDINATED WITH AIR FORCE. REID ALSO ADVISED IN CONFIDENCE THAT ABOVE REPORT RECEIVED BY HIM AFTER CONSIDERABLE UNACCOUNTABLE DELAY.

MC KEE

CC Mc Belmont
Mr Tracy

END AAD PLS

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DISC

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
SEP 20 9 31 PM '51
DEPT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-83894)

DATE: March 21, 1952

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18999)

SUBJECT: FLYING DISCS
KARL NYQUIST, INFORMANT

Mr. KARL NYQUIST, an artist living at 2417 North Burling Street, Chicago, Illinois (telephone LI-9-1479) advised SA MYRON H. TRETER on March 11, 1952 that he saw a flying disc at 9:00 AM on March 6, 1952.

NYQUIST stated that he was looking out of a window at his home which window faces south, when he saw a flying disc at approximately 7,000 feet above Fullerton Avenue. The angle of elevation of the disc above the horizon was about 45 degrees. The disc came out of a cloud in the east, stopped and hung motionless in mid-air for a split second, then flew due south at great speed.

He described the disc as approximately six feet in diameter, circular, white in color with a bluish tinge. The disc, he said, appeared to have been constructed out of a metal similar to aluminum. He also stated that he saw no exhaust, lights, or heard no sound connected with its movements. He noted nothing on it as to how it could maintain its even flight and believed it to have been radio controlled. He said it disappeared out of sight in approximately three seconds, estimating the speed at 600-700 miles per hour or more. He said it went so fast it appeared to flutter. When the disc disappeared from sight it was about the size of a golf ball on the southern horizon.

NYQUIST made a sketch of the disc and the sketch and the above information were furnished to the local office of the Office of Special Investigations.

MHT:BJB

RECORDED - 79
INDEXED - 79
EX-125

62-83894-90
MAR 25 1952

DECLASSIFIED
Authority:
NND 90986

57 APR 1 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

...ing Saucers

Hen Cupich

Rec'd confidentially from
Lt 10/18/51

On 10 September 1951 as AN/MPG-1 radar set picked up a fast moving low flying target (exact alt undetermined) at approximately 1110 hours SE of Fort Monmouth at a range of about 12,000 yards. The target appeared to approximately follow the coast line changing its range only slightly but changing its azimuth rapidly. The radar set was switched to full aided azimuth tracking which normally is fast enough to track jet acft, but in this case was too slow to be resorted to. The target was lost in the NE at a range of about 14,000 yards. This target also presented an unusually strong return for an acft being comparable in strength to that usually received from a coastal ship. The operator initially identified the target as a ship and then realized that it could not be a ship after he observed its extreme speed.

On 10 September 1951, 1515 hours, an SCR 584, serial no. 433 tracked a target which moved about slowly in azimuth N of Fort Monmouth at a range of about 32,000 yds at the extremely unusual elevation angle of 1350 mils. (Altitude approximately 93,000 ft)

On 11 September 1951, 1050 hours, 2 SCR 584 serial nos. 217 and 315 picked up the same target NE of Fort Monmouth at an elevation angle of 350 to 300 mils at a range of approximately 30,000 yards. (Approximate altitude 31,000 ft) the sets track automatically in azimuth and elevation and with aided range tracking are capable of tracking targets up to a speed of 700 mph. In this case however, both sets found it impossible to track the target in range due to its speed and the operators had to resort to manual range tracking in order to hold the target. The target was tracked in this manner to the maximum tracking range of32,000 yards. The operators judged the target to be moving at a speed several hundred miles per hour higher than the maximum aided tracking ability of the radar sets. This target provided an extremely strong echo at times even though it was at maximum range, however the echo signal occasionally fell off to a level below normal return. These changes coincided with maneuvers of the target.

62-83894

On 11 September 1951 at about 130 a target was picked up on an SCR 584 radar set serial no. 315 that displayed unusual maneuverability. The target was approx. over Navesink NJ as indicated by its 10,000 yard range, 6000 ft altitude and due N azimuth. The target remained practically stationary on the scope and appeared to be hovering. The operators looked out of the van in an attempt to see the target since it was at such a short range, however overcase conditions prevented such observation. Returning to their positions the target was observed to be changing its elevation at an extremely rapid rate, the change in range was so small the operators believed the target must have risen nearly vertically. The target ceased its rise in elevation at an elevation angle of approx 1500 mils at which time it proceeded to move at an extremely rapid rate in range in a southerly direction once again the speed on the target exceeding the aided tracking ability of the SCR 584 so that namual tracking became necessary. The radar tracked the target to the maximum range of 32,000 yards at which time the target was at an elevation angle of 300 mils. The operators did not attempt to judge the speed in excess of the aided tracking rate of 700 mph.

Flying Saucers

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-Exhibit Exhibit Monitoring

NOT RECORDED
15 OCT 19 1951
OCT 24 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-3-52

FROM: SAC, Memphis (62-0)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Flying Objects,
Nashville, Tennessee
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OFLYING DISCS

Lt. Commander MELVIN MICHAEL KUHN, U. S. Navy, temporarily residing at 1900 Graybar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee, advised SAA CHARLES J. HONETOR of the Nashville Resident Agency on March 14, 1952, at approximately 2:15 p.m. of the following incident.

Mr. KUHN stated that approximately 10:20 p.m. on March 13, 1952, while standing in the back yard of 1900 Graybar Lane and looking toward the moon, which was then in the southwest section of the sky, he observed an object which appeared approximately 20 degrees above the horizon. Lt. KUHN described this object as being circular in shape, approximately one-half the size of the moon, deep bright blue in color, very vivid blue. He stated the object had a slight reddish fringe on the aft end. The object appeared to be moving from the northwest to the southeast. He stated that the object was not in his vision more than three seconds. It made no sound. Lt. KUHN stated that at the time he observed this, there were no clouds in the sky, the stars were out, and the moon was full. Lt. KUHN stated that the only way he could describe it was that it appeared to be a very high powered spotlight on a cloud, but he did not believe this could have been the cause of that which he had seen because he had not seen any spotlight or any strong search lights there during the evening.

The above is being furnished for your information, and no action is contemplated by this office unless advised to the contrary.

CJH:AJ

RECORDED - 45 62-83894-271

EX-99

APR 7 1952

APR 14 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 4-3-52

FROM : SAC, Memphis (62-0)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Flying Objects,
Nashville, Tennessee
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Lt. Commander MELVIN MICHAEL KUHN, U. S. Navy, temporarily residing at 1900 Graybar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee, advised SAA CHARLES G. HOMERTON of the Nashville Resident Agency on March 14, 1952, at approximately 2:15 p.m. of the following incident.

Mr. KUHN stated that approximately 10:30 p.m. on March 13, 1952, while standing in the back yard of 1900 Graybar Lane and looking toward the moon, which was then in the southwest section of the sky, he observed an object which appeared approximately 20 degrees above the horizon. Lt. KUHN described this object as being circular in shape, approximately one-half the size of the moon, deep bright blue in color, very vivid blue. He stated the object had a slight reddish fringe on the rt end. The object appeared to be moving from the northwest to the southeast. He stated that the object was not in his vision more than three seconds. It made no sound. Lt. KUHN stated that at the time he observed this, there were no clouds in the sky, the stars were out, and the moon was full. Lt. KUHN stated that the only way he could describe it was that it appeared to be a very high powered spotlight on a cloud, but he did not believe this could have been the cause of that which he had seen because he had not seen any spotlight or any strong search lights there during the evening.

The above is being furnished for your information, and no action is contemplated by this office unless advised to the contrary.

CJH:AJ

MR. JONES

APR 7 3 52 PM '52

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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan

DATE: April 17, 1952

FROM : E. H. Mossburg

SUBJECT: FLYING DISCS

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

For record purposes, it is desired to point out that the April 7, 1952, issue of "Life" magazine contains an article on page 80 entitled, "Have We Visitors From Space?" written by H. B. Darrach, Jr., and Robert Ginna relating to the captioned matter. For further reference purposes, a copy of this issue of "Life" magazine is maintained in the Bureau Library.

EHM:rd

57 APR 28 1952

RECORDED - 9 | 62-83894-979

APR 22 1952

5 -

Date: May 7, 1952 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Declassified 8/31/77 HP

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FRED J. EEKHOUT

On May 5, 1952, Fred J. Eekhout called at this Bureau and advised that he is General Manager of Mouton and Company, Printers, 5 Herderstraat, The Hague, Netherlands. He resides at 49 Stadhouderslaan, The Hague. He is residing at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, until May 16, 1952, when he will return to Europe.

Mr. Eekhout advised that he has a considerable interest in electronics and has been very much interested in reports circulated during the past year or two concerning the existence of flying saucers. He feels that there have been enough uncontradicted reports concerning such devices to indicate that they may exist in fact. He is also of the opinion that if they do exist they can be produced only by the United States or Russia or perhaps by the Republic of Argentina.

Mr. Eekhout indicated that he has given extensive thought to the manner in which these devices could be operated. He has concluded that since the disk shape is not suitable for conventional aircraft it would be used only because it would provide the greatest possible lifting surface. It is his opinion, therefore, that one of these devices could be operated only by reducing the air pressure above it which would cause it to rise in the air. He concedes that conventional machinery to cause such a reduction of pressure would be so bulky that its weight would prevent the device from leaving the ground. He concludes, therefore,

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MAILED 16
MAY 8 1952
COMM - FBI

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Gandy

66 MAY 17 1952

that power to accomplish this end would have to be derived from the cracking of an atomic fuel such as heavy water.

In that connection he states that the ionosphere surrounding the earth radiates positive ions toward the earth's surface. Many of these are dissipated by combining with particles in the atmosphere with the result that positive ions are more concentrated near the earth's surface than higher above it. He reasons that a disk could be raised in the air by emitting a great quantity of negative ions through its upper surface and causing a decrease in pressure which would result in the pressure underneath the disk forcing it upward. He indicates that somewhere between the surface of the earth and the ionosphere this pressure would equalize at which point the disk could go no higher. It could then be moved horizontally by emitting negative ions in the direction in which it is desired to move.

Mr. Eekhout stated that he did not feel such a device could be remote controlled since it would probably not be possible to maintain radio contact with it. He feels, however, that the occupants of such a device would be fully protected since according to the electrical theory demonstrated by Faraday's Cage the current involved in the propulsion of such a device would concentrate itself around the edges of the disk.

The foregoing is furnished for your information.

(NOTE ON YELLOW: Eekhout was interviewed at 2:15 p.m. 5-5-52, by Supervisor V. H. Bailey by reference from Mr. Nichols' Office. Bureau files contain no data identifiable with him.)

VHB:rdm

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62-83894-274
EX.-47

May 13, 1952

Mr. W. B. Burgess
Box 147
Black Mountain, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Burgess:

Your letter dated May 7, 1952, has been received and I appreciate the interest prompting you to bring your observations to my attention.

Since the matter you mention may be of interest to another governmental agency, I am referring a copy of your letter to The Honorable, The Secretary of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., and you may wish to write him directly in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

copy of incoming sent to Dep't. of Defense by form

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MAY 13 6 26 PM '52
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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
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Clegg
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Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 10
MAY 14 1952
COMM-FBI

60 MAY 23 1952

Box 147
Black Mountain, N.C.
May 7, 1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
c/o U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The motive of this letter is a sincere effort to help avoid useless waste of life, time and money. It is written with full respect to your pressing work, and to the ability of this country's scientific experts.

Although your responsibilities may not be directly connected with the intended text of this letter, I sincerely hope that you will consider the possibilities, and forward the suggestions to the proper authorities concerned.

For the past five years the general public has read, and ballyhoed newspaper articles related to the "Flying Saucers", and following the same trend of thought have ignored recent reports made by persons of undisputed experience and intelligence.

The possibilities of this earth being visited by ships from outer space have been lightly suggested by some, while others believe the "objects" belong to some nation on this earth. Granted that some such objects do even belong to this country, it is obvious that we, nor any other nation possess and fail to use, in time of war, such useful means as have been reported by the balloon experts connected with General Mills, Inc.

I am sure that these suggestions will bear scientific investigation and that they are entirely probable. Similar to Columbus and the egg - they may not have been given due consideration.

These "objects" of undetermined origin" (not to be confused with our controlled weather balloons, etc.) are in all probability operated by the absorption, compression, and controlled emission of the sun's energy (basically electricity). As such, they probably carry a potential charge which is past our imagination. An earthly object approaching too close to the O.U.O. would have the same effect as grounding a high-tension wire, with the total destruction of both objects as a likely result.

Assuming that some of these objects are from outer space, we would certainly benefit considerably by establishing contact with them, where as, if such a nation as Russia should acquire this knowledge before us we would certainly suffer as a result

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ack 5-13-52
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MR. JONES

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Whatever means of power these objects possess, thay may attain speeds far in excess of our latest rockets. It will be futile to give pursuit, or to attempt any forceful approach.

From reports, we have no reason to believe these objects have anything but friendly intentions, also, they may be restricted as to the distance they may approach the earth without danger. It is also my belief that given an opportunity, they will approach an earthly object, at high altitude, as close as possible without danger to either themselves or the object.

If my theory approaches the truth, then these strange objects will be unable to establish contact wth the earth without our assistance.

Taking the earth at an age of two billion years, having suffered worldly catastrophies, and set-backs, we may be as children compared to a planet of four billion years, or of equal age without catastrophies.

Our scientific laws have worked well for us, however, they probably do not hold true for all planets. Lacking water and trees in the beginning we would have been an entirely different world, perhaps even further advanced.

My background includes a good foundation in high-altitude flying, and in the field of electricity. Although I am well established in business, it is my desire toenter the field of research related to this subject.

My name is not for publication.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Burgess

W. B. Burgess

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 12 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI, SAVANNAH 5-12-52 7-58 PM WED

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, FLYING DISC. AT APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTYFIVE PM, MAY TEN LAST FOUR EMPLOYEES OF DUPONT CO., EMPLOYED ON SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT NEAR ELLENTION, S. C., SAW FOUR DISC SHAPED OBJECTS APPROACHING THE FOUR HUNDRED AREA FROM THE SOUTH, DISAPPEARING IN NORTHERNLY DIRECTION. AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN FIVE PM, ABOVE MENTIONED EMPLOYEES SAW TWO SIMILAR OBJECTS APPROACH FROM SOUTH AND DISAPPEAR IN NORTHERNLY DIRECTION. AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN TEN PM ONE SIMILAR OBJECT APPROACHED FROM THE NORTHEAST AND DISAPPEARED IN SOUTHWESTERNLY DIRECTION. ONE MORE OBJECT SIGHTED ABOUT ELEVEN FIFTEEN PM TRAVELLING FROM SOUTH TO NORTH. EMPLOYEES DESCRIBED OBJECTS AS BEING ABOUT FIFTEEN INCHES IN DIAMETER, HAVING YELLOW TO GOLD COLOR. ALL OF THESE OBJECTS WERE TRAVELLING AT HIGH RATE OF SPEED AT HIGH ALTITUTE WITHOUT ANY NOISE. EIGHTH OBJECT WHICH APPROACHED THE FOUR HUNDRED AREA FROM NE WAS TRAVELLING AT ALTITUDE SO LOW IT HAD TO RISE TO PASS OVER SOME TALL TANKS IN FOUR HUNDRED AREA. THIS OBJECT WAS ALSO FLYING AT HIGH RATE OF SPEED AND WAS NOISELESS. WITNESSES STATED OBSERVED OBJECTS WEAVING FROM LEFT TO RIGH

RECORDED - 38 62-83894-275

MAY 20 1952

Note See copy of tel. for action by Liaison.

5 - EHM cc Branigan

69 MAY 20 1952

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S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED - BOLSON
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MAY 28 10 42 AM '52
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D BELMONT
F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 13 4 48 PM '52

BUT SEEMED TO HOLD GENERAL COURSE. ALSO STATED DUE TO SPEED AND ALTITUDE THEY WERE ONLY VISIBLE FOR FEW SECONDS. SAVANNAH OFFICE IS NOT ACTIVELY CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER AND IS FURNISHING THIS INFO TO BUREAU FOR WHATEVER ACTION THEY DEEM ADVISABLE.

SCHLENKER

ACK AND HOLD

9-03 PM OK FBI WA SS

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RECD BELMONT
F. B. I.
JUSTICE
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 12 1952

TELETYPE

x 707

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Flanigan WED

FBI, SAVANNAH 5-12-52 7-58 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

Ames Shury

SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, FLYING DISC. AT APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTYFIVE PM, MAY TEN LAST FOUR EMPLOYEES OF DUPONT CO., EMPLOYED ON SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT NEAR ELLENTION, S. C., SAW FOUR DISC SHAPED OBJECTS APPROACHING THE FOUR HUNDRED AREA FROM THE SOUTH, DISAPPEARING IN NORTHERNLY DIRECTION. AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN FIVE PM, ABOVE MENTIONED EMPLOYEES SAW TWO SIMILAR OBJECTS APPROACH FROM SOUTH AND DISAPPEAR IN NORTHERNLY DIRECTION. AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN TEN PM ONE SIMILAR OBJECT APPROACHED FROM THE NORTHEAST AND DISAPPEARED IN SOUTHWESTERNLY DIRECTION. ONE MORE OBJECT SIGHTED ABOUT ELEVEN FIFTEEN PM TRAVELLING FROM SOUTH TO NORTH. EMPLOYEES DESCRIBED OBJECTS AS BEING ABOUT FIFTEEN INCHES IN DIAMETER, HAVING YELLOW TO GOLD COLOR. ALL OF THESE OBJECTS WERE TRAVELLING AT HIGH RATE OF SPEED AT HIGH ALTITUTE WITHOUT ANY NOISE. EIGHTH OBJECT WHICH APPROACHED THE FOUR HUNDRED AREA FROM NE WAS TRAVELLING AT ALTITUDE SO LOW IT HAD TO RISE TO PASS OVER SOME TALL TANKS IN FOUR HUNDRED AREA. THIS OBJECT WAS ALSO FLYING AT HIGH RATE OF SPEED AND WAS NOISELESS. WITHNESSES STATED OBSERVED OBJECTS WEAVING FROM LEFT TO RIGH

file 5 EHW

END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

BUT SEEMED TO HOLD GENERAL COURSE. ALSO STATED DUE TO SPEED AND ALTITUDE THEY WERE ONLY VISIBLE FOR FEW SECONDS. SAVANNAH OFFICE IS NOT ACTIVELY CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER AND IS FURNISHING THIS INFO TO BUREAU FOR WHATEVER ACTION THEY DEEM ADVISABLE.

5-14-52
62 advised
JSS

5/14/52 John White, AEC advised NWP

5/14/52 Col Free OSI advised ESS

SCHLENKER

ACK AND HOLD

9-03 PM OK FBI WA SS

N.W. Philcox also advised AEC + OSI stated they are conducting no inquiry.

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URI[redacted] - [redacted]

Declassified
2040 9/9/77
Appr.

Date: May 15, 1952

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

AWK

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FLYING DISKS REPORTEDLY SEEN
IN VICINITY OF SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Savannah Office of this Bureau has been informed that at approximately 10:45 p.m., May 10, 1952, four employees of the DuPont Company employed in the Savannah River Plant near Ellenton, South Carolina, saw four disk shaped objects approaching "the four hundred area" from the south which disappeared in a northerly direction. At approximately 11:05 p.m. on the same date the above-mentioned employees saw two similar objects approach from the south and disappear in a northerly direction. At approximately 11:10 p.m. a similar object was seen by these employees approaching from the northeast and disappearing in a southwesterly direction. A similar object was also sighted about 11:15 pm traveling from south to north by the same employees.

The disks were described by the above-mentioned employees as being approximately fifteen inches in diameter and yellow to gold in color. All of the objects were allegedly traveling at a high rate of speed and at a high altitude without any noise. The disk shaped objects referred to above which approached "the four hundred area" from a northeasterly direction was reportedly traveling at such a low altitude it had to rise to pass over some tall tanks which are in "the four hundred area." The employees referred to above advised the objects were weaving from left to right but seemed to hold a general course. According to these persons because of the speed at which the objects were traveling they were only visible for a few seconds.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

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INDEXED - 38

62-83894-226

SECURITY INFORMATION - [redacted]

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69 MAY 29 1952

EHM:awy

The above data, which was previously furnished to your office through this Bureau's liaison representative, is being furnished for your information and any action you desire to take in this matter. No investigation is being conducted by this Bureau.

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

cc - Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 805B
333 Third Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI LOUISVILLE 5-26-52 12-37 PM CDST MRP

DIRECTOR, FBI DEFERRED

RE FLYING SAUCERS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. THREE WOMEN SAW ASTRANGE OBJECTS FLOATING IN SKY OVER ASHLAND , KY. AT EIGHT FIFTY PM, EST, MAY TWENTY FIVE LAST FOR TWO OR THREE MINUTES. OBJECTS DESCRIBED AS LOOKING LIKE LARGE OYSTERS WITH FISHTAILS FLOATING LOW LIKE A CLOUD. THEY WERE OVAL IN SHAPE AND ACCORDING TO OBSERVERS COULD HAVE BEEN BALLOONS. THEY CAME IN OVER ASHLAND FROM THE NORTH, CIRCLED AND WENT BACK IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. ABOVE INFORMATION FOR BUREAU. NO ACTION HERE.

MALONE

ACK AND HOLD

1-33PM OK FBI WA JT

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31 JUN 18 1952

EX-83

COORDINATION LIAISON
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F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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COORDINATION-LIAISON
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CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

28 MAY 1952

24-185

Received from OSI
Date 6/5/52

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Flying Saucers

ATTN: Mr. N. W. Pallcox, Liaison Agent

RE: Unidentified Aerial Object Sighted General Area Ritchie Highway, South Baltimore, Maryland, 10:45 PM, 29 Mar 52 by Donald Stewart, 2241 Warren Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Sir:

There is attached for your information a copy of a report by Special Agent Boyce Royal of this office dated May 12, 1952, in regard to the captioned subject. Your attention is invited to the statement of Mr. Donald Stewart as reflected on page 4, paragraph 7, of the report, to the effect that, at the time of the alleged sighting of this object, he had in his possession a Thompson sub-machine gun. A copy of this attachment has also been furnished the Treasury Department.

No further inquiry into this matter is contemplated by the Office of Special Investigations.

Sincerely,

1 X ex copy to BA without flash incls by let see 105-112624 mw 7/30/62

Gilbert R. Levy
GILBERT R. LEVY
Chief, Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

1 Incl
Rpt by SA Royal dtd 12 May 52

129

RECORDED - 129
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EX-130

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CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECURITY INFORMATION--CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 24-411

DATE MAY 12 1952

REPORT MADE BY BOYCE ROYAL, S/A hr

REPORT MADE AT DO #4, Bolling AFB

PERIOD 10, 11, 12 May 1952

OFFICE OF ORIGIN Hq. OSI

STATUS RUC

TITLE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT:
Sighting of Unidentified Aerial Object, Ritchie Highway, SO. Baltimore, Maryland, 29 March 1952

CHARACTER

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Unauthorized disclosure of information contained in this report is prohibited and will be considered a violation of AFR 205-1 and AFR 205-6, paragraph 11.

REFERENCE

Telephone message CI Division Hq. OSI, 9 May 1952

SYNOPSIS

Investigation requested by Hq. OSI predicated on information received from Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright Patterson AFB that DONALD STEWART and (FNU) TYLER had observed unconventional type aircraft on 29 March 1952 in the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland. Information relayed to Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright Patterson AFB by ULIUS LOUIS AMOSS who received it from LOU CORBIN, a news commentator, employed by station WFBR, Baltimore, Md. CORBIN interviewed, furnished information that DONALD STEWART, 224 Warren Avenue and GEORGE TYLER III, 112 East Montgomery St., Baltimore, Md., had been interviewed by him on 24 and 27 April 1952 and had reported sighting a disc-like aircraft at approximately 2045 hours, 29 March 1952 on Ritchie Highway near the intersection of US Route 301; that automobile engine stopped and paint cracked as aircraft hovered 200 feet above car. STEWART interviewed and related substantially the same story which he had given CORBIN previously. RAY FOX, Engineer, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Md, interviewed, advised he had made complete examination of STEWART's vehicle at request of CORBIN; including examination with geiger counter and determined no unusual defects. AMOSS interviewed, stated had no direct knowledge of incident and had merely relayed information furnished him by CORBIN; advised that several residents, Gibson Island, Maryland had heard unusual noises but none had observed any such aircraft. TYLER interviewed and confirmed statement given by STEWART however, upon reinterview, admitted that he had not been with STEWART at the time of the alleged sighting, and had not seen any such aircraft; advised that STEWART had asked him to tell that story and that he had done so. Interviews conducted along Ritchie Highway in vicinity of location where aircraft

DISTRIBUTION

Hq. OSI (action) 4

File 2

ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO

APPROVED

Donald B. White
DONALD B. WHITE
Colonel, USAF
District Commander.

FILE STAMP

62-83894-278

ENCLOSURE

AFHQ FORM 15 JAN 49 0-208 Replaces AFOSI Form 4, 23 Jul 48, which may be used.

16—57744-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SECURITY INFORMATION--CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION--CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS (Cont'd)

was allegedly sighted indicated no knowledge of any such craft. Anne Arundel County Police Department had no record of reports of described aircraft. STEWART in reinterview reaffirmed sighting and that TYLER had been with him at the time and had seen the aircraft. File checks re STEWART at local police agencies negative. FBI, Baltimore Field Office records reflect STEWART fired from employment at Baltimore, Maryland, for placing a decal bearing Communist insignia on a truck belonging to the firm by whom he was employed. FBI check re TYLER, CORBIN, AMOSS negative.

SECURITY INFORMATION--CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS:

1. This investigation was initiated upon a request from Headquarters OSI on 9 May 1952 from Lt. Col. LUCIUS L. FREE, predicated upon information received from Lt. Col. RAY W. TAYLOR, Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, to the effect that Col. TAYLOR had received information regarding an unidentified aircraft which was reported to have been seen at 2245 hours, 29 March 1952, on Ritchie Highway, south of Baltimore, Maryland. Air Technical Intelligence Center advised that the information had been received from ULIUS LOUIS AMOSS, a civilian.

2. This is a joint investigation of Special Agents CLIFFORD P. JONES, OLIVER R. WEATHERHOLT, and the writer.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

3. On 10 May 1952 Lt. Col. LUCIUS L. FREE, Headquarters OSI, was interviewed and furnished the writer with a copy of a TWX received from the Air Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB. Information contained in the TWX is summarized as follows:

The TWX represents a copy of a letter to the Commanding General, Project Blue Book, from ULIUS LOUIS AMOSS, Gibson Island, Maryland, dated 24 April 1952. The letter stated that one DONALD STEWART, residing at 2241 Warren Avenue, Baltimore 30, Maryland, had observed an unconvential type aircraft on 29 March 1952. Present with him at the time of this observation was one FNU TYLER, believed to be a seventeen year old (17) high school student. The aircraft was allegedly observed while STEWART and TYLER were driving north on Ritchie Highway, approaching Baltimore, Maryland. It was described as shaped like a large pancake and was alleged to have hovered over the automobile, killing the engine. The letter also advised that STEWART had been interviewed by a LOU CORBIN, a radio announcer of WFBR, Baltimore radio station. CORBIN was described as a reserve CIC officer. The letter also stated that a GEORGE MASON and son, JOHN MASON, alleged to reside on Yacht Club Road, Riviera Beach, Maryland, had also seen such an aircraft. A NELSON STRIEKCIRUT and wife, and a Mrs. SALLY SYMINGTON HENDERSON and Judge and Mrs. HENDERSON were all said to have heard an aerial noise on 19 April 1952 at approximately 2300 hours. The Glenn Burnie Police were said to have had many similar incidents reported but laughed them off.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

4. On 10 May 1952 Mr. HUBERT KEITH, U. S. Weather Bureau, International Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that the weather map for 2226 hours, 29 March 1952, indicated clear sky, NNW winds - eight (8) miles per hour; at 2256 hours, 29 March 1952, partly

cloudy, NNW winds - twelve (12) miles per hour; winds aloft at one thousand (1000) feet, NNW - sixteen (16) miles per hour.

5. On 10 May 1952 Mr. LOUIS E. CORBIN was interviewed at radio station WFBR in Baltimore, Maryland, and stated in substance as follows:

Mr. CORBIN advised that he had received information in the latter part of April to the effect that a DONALD F. STEWART, residing at 224 Warren Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, had, while accompanied by Mr. GEORGE S. TYLER III, observed a strange appearing aircraft on 29 March 1952. Mr. CORBIN indicated that the source of his information had been a newspaper reporter for one of the local newspapers, whose name he did not divulge. CORBIN related that he had for some time been interested in the "flying saucer situation", and that it had been his intention to write a documentary program for broadcast concerning that subject. He said further that inasmuch as the above incident was the first one to be brought to his attention within that area, he determined to investigate it.

On 24 April 1952 CORBIN interviewed Mr. DONALD F. STEWART and ascertained that he was employed as a clerk by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He further ascertained that the date of observation was 29 March 1952; place, Ritchie Highway near the harness track; time, 10:45 PM; weather, clear; moon and stars out; approximate length of observation, two (2) minutes; estimated altitude, two hundred (200) feet. CORBIN obtained the details of the incident and set them down in a chronological order. A photostatic reproduction of the information obtained in that interview is being forwarded as an inclosure to this report. CORBIN also interviewed Mr. GEORGE S. TYLER III relative to the above incident and made a similar writing, a photostatic reproduction of which is being forwarded as an inclosure to this report.

CORBIN advised the writer that he was acquainted with the editor of a civilian intelligence bulletin, Mr. ULIUS LOUIS AMOSS, to whom he communicated the above information. Mr. CORBIN further advised that he would not release any of the information publicly and did not intend to do so until such time as the authorities completed investigation of the incident. CORBIN related that when he had called the Anne Arundel County Police they had informed him that they had had numerous reports of that nature but had passed them off as harmless. CORBIN stated that he had had a friend of his, RAYMOND FOX, conduct a scientific examination of STEWART's automobile for the purpose of determining any unusual characteristics which might have been present. CORBIN advised that he was not a reserve CIC officer; however, he related that he had been an intelligence officer with the staff of General GEORGE S. PATTON in Europe and that he presently holds an inactive reserve commission as lieutenant colonel, O-375086.

Mr. CORBIN, during the course of the interview, made no mention of GEORGE or JOHN MASON, and when specifically questioned with regards to the two above individuals, he said that he did not recall either.

6. On 10 May 1952 the records of the FBI Field Office, Baltimore, Maryland, were reviewed and reflected that DONALD FRANKLIN STEWART, 224 Warren Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, was questioned for illegal wearing of the Navy uniform in July 1948. Records also reflect that STEWART was a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve and the investigation was discontinued as no violation. These records also reflect that STEWART was fired from the Baltimore Supply Company, Baltimore, Maryland, for placing a decal of the hammer and sickle and red star on the door of a Baltimore Supply Company truck. This act was committed on 30 July 1948. The FBI Field Office records reflect no records of ULIUS LOUIS AMOSS and no derogatory information on LOUIS E. CORBIN, No information concerning reports of unconvential aircraft sighted during the past two (2) years were on record at the FBI Field Office.

7. Mr. DONALD FRANKLIN STEWART was interviewed at his residence, 224 Warren Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, on 10 May 1952, and with reference to the incident in instant case, he related in substance as follows:

STEWART, accompanied by his friend, GEORGE TYLER, were returning to Baltimore from Glenn Burnie, Maryland, via the Ritchie Highway, on 29 March 1952. They were in a 1949 Anglia Vampire, an English car, and were proceeding in a northerly direction, having just left a Howard Johnson Restaurant adjacent to the intersection of Ritchie Highway and U. S. Highway #301. While approximately opposite a harness track five hundred (500) yards north of the above named intersection, STEWART related, he observed a strange looking aircraft appearing on the horizon ahead of his automobile. STEWART described the aircraft as being a flat disk with a cupola or dome in the center of one side. He described the dome as having what appeared to be a small porthole on one side and the shadowy outline of what appeared to be a "hatch, similar to those found on a ship". He stated that this craft approached his vehicle from a northeasterly direction and hovered above his automobile.

He further described the object as being of a luminous silver color and emitting bright lights around the edges similar to neon tubing of high brilliance. He stated that at the time the incident occurred he had in the rear seat of his vehicle a Thompson sub-machine gun with which weapon he left the automobile and walked around the car several times debating as to whether or not he should fire upon the aircraft. He advised that his companion, TYLER, remained in the automobile and had pleaded with him not to discharge the weapon for fear of retaliation from the aircraft. Mr. STEWART declined to comment as to the origin, present whereabouts, or owner of the above named weapon.

STEWART stated that when the aircraft came to rest above his automobile, it appeared to be "at least fifty feet (50) in diameter, and wavered slightly." While in sight the aircraft gave off a sound similar to that of a vacuum cleaner. STEWART averred that the aircraft maintained its position above the automobile for approximately three (3) minutes and then turned on its edge, thereby presenting its flat surface to his vision, and appeared to roll across the sky at a terrific rate of speed, greater than that of a jet plane. STEWART estimated the horizon to the southwest of his vision, towards which the object was traveling, as approximately three and one-half (3½) miles from his position, and that the object as it disappeared across the horizon was approximately the dimension of a five (5) inch disk held at arm's length. He advised that when the object first appeared, it appeared to be at an angle to the horizon of fifty (50) degrees, and as he was proceeding north it appeared on the northeast horizon on the crest of a hill. He also advised that during the period the object was in his vision he noticed no sign of activity within it and discerned no odor from it.

STEWART advised that during the time of the above observation of the aircraft there was only one other automobile in the immediate vicinity. He described this to be a 1948 Pontiac convertible, yellow, with 1952 Maryland license plates, the first three (3) digits of which were six-zero-zero (600). He related that the car was apparently occupied by a man and a woman and that the man had dismounted his automobile and was looking at the aircraft, but that upon being hailed by STEWART, had returned to his automobile and driven off rapidly. It was Mr. STEWART's opinion that he did so upon seeing the aforementioned Thompson sub-machine gun. Mr. STEWART informed the writer that he was not addicted to or a casual indulger of any form of alcoholic beverages and was not under such influence at the time of the sighting. He further advised that he wore glasses only for purposes of reading and that the only obstruction to his observation of the above described aircraft was the windshield of his automobile when first sighted; however, when he emerged from the automobile he was able to observe the aircraft without any trouble.

STEWART contended that the above incident had a singular effect upon his automobile in that it killed the motor and apparently magnetized its wiring. He also stated that the above incident had resulted in the paint on his car cracking.

AGENT'S NOTE: An inspection of STEWART's automobile revealed that it had been recently painted.

It was ascertained from STEWART that his hobbies were the collection and handling of weapons, American History, and that his avocation was politics. He stated that he had been active in the political candidacy of a senatorial contestant of the State of Maryland and was currently leader of the political club supporting the above mentioned candidate in his ward. He advised that on the night of the

above incident he had been engaged in distributing campaign literature with reference to the above campaigning in Glenn Burnie, Maryland, and was returning to Baltimore when he observed the aircraft. During the course of the above interview STEWART appeared calm and answered all questions without hesitation and when subjected to requestioning, did not change his statements in any particular.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

8. Mr. LOUIS GITEOS, 228 Warren Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed on 10 May 1952, and stated that he has known STEWART all his life and has found no fault with him. GITEOS advised that STEWART comes from a good family and he would recommend him for a position of trust. GITEOS stated that he does not believe STEWART has ever been in trouble with the police.

9. Miss MARY HOOVER, 226 Warren Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed on 10 May 1952 and stated that STEWART "shoots a lot of bull", usually bragging about himself and his accomplishments. Outside of talking too much, HOOVER believes that STEWART is honest, makes a good impression, does not drink, a good worker, and loyal to the government. She would recommend STEWART for a position of trust, but stated that she did not believe he could keep a secret.

10. Mrs. LOUIS GITEOS, 228 Warren Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed on 10 May 1952 and stated that STEWART talks too much and likes to exaggerate. Other than that, Mrs. GITEOS would recommend STEWART for a position of trust. She considers him honest, loyal, and a good boy.

11. Mr. RAYMOND FOX, Project Engineer, Engineering Department, Radioactive Detection Division, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed at the Maryland Yacht Club on 10 May 1952, and advised that during the latter part of April 1952 he examined the automobile described in the above paragraph with a geiger counter and could detect no radioactive reaction. He also stated that he examined the engine and all working parts of the automobile and was unable to detect any unusual defects or characteristics. He stated that the automobile had been repainted and that he was inclined to disbelieve the incident as it was related to him.

AT FERNDALE, MARYLAND

12. On 10 May 1952 Officer J. L. GAVIN, Anne Arundel County Police Department, Ritchie Highway Sub-Station, advised that the only report relative to instant investigation that he was aware of as being received by the department was purported to have been an observation during the latter part of March by the bridge keeper, Curtis Bay Bridge, Curtis Bay, Maryland. Officer GAVIN volunteered that the proximity of that area to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds resulted in frequent noises of explosions

and that the police department had many calls of inquiry but that they all, with the above exception, were reports of noise and not of the sighting of any such aircraft. Officer GAVIN stated that in his opinion it was highly unlikely that an automobile could stop for a period of three (3) minutes on a Saturday night, as during the time of the alleged incident, without several other vehicles passing by. He gave as his reasons that Ritchie Highway was an arterial highway for several outlying districts of Baltimore as well as being a portion of the north-south route from Baltimore to the Potomac Bridge, and that traffic was usually frequent at all times, and especially so during that part of the evening on weekends.

AT GIBSON ISLAND, MARYLAND

13. ULIUS LOUIS AMOSS, Colonel, USA, Retired, residing at 8 Cotterhill Road, Gibson Island, Maryland, was interviewed on 11 May 1952 with reference to his knowledge of above alleged sighting of an unconventional aircraft. He stated in substance that his knowledge was third-hand and therefore he was not in a position to give detailed information. He advised that he was informed of the above incident by CORBIN who, in addition to the information set forth above, had told him that a GEORGE MASON and his son, JOHN MASON, purported to reside on Yacht Club Road, Riviera Beach, Maryland, also had information with reference to instant incident.

AMOSS stated that the residents of Gibson Island frequently heard noises in the night, reported like that produced by a large formation of conventional aircraft. Col. AMOSS described this noise as of a magnitude and intensity similar to a major bombing group of at least one hundred (100) planes. He advised that Mr. and Mrs. NELSON STINCHCOMB (whom he previously reported as STRIEKCIRUT), and Judge and Mrs. HENDERSON, Sr., and Mrs. SALLY HENDERSON SYMINGTON had all reported loud noises of the above type on the night of Saturday, 19 April 1952, and that he had included this information in his letter to General ACKERMAN only as miscellaneous data. He related that the noises occurred nightly but were particularly intense on Thursday nights.

Col. AMOSS informed the writer that he had attempted to locate GEORGE and JOHN MASON but had been unable to contact them. He stated that there was no street designated Yacht Club Road at Riviera Beach, Maryland, and that the nearest approximation of that name was Club Road. He further stated that there was only one residence on Club Road and that residence was presently occupied by a Mr. GEORGE REA, whom he was unable to contact.

14. Attempts by the writer to interview individuals named in the preceding paragraph met with negative results.

AT GLENN BURNIE, MARYLAND

15. Mr. ROBERT MEADOWS, Proprietor of a Shell Service Station, located at 1501 Ritchie Highway, approximately three hundred (300) yards north of the intersection of Ritchie Highway and U. S. Route #301, was interviewed on 11 May 1952, and advised that to the best of his recollection he had been on duty in the station on the night the above incident was said to have occurred, and that to his knowledge no such incident took place. MEADOWS related that had the aircraft traveled in the direction as alleged, he would surely have observed it; or if he had not been on duty that night, he would surely have been informed of the incident by the man who had been on duty at the time. MEADOWS informed the writer that it was highly unlikely in his opinion that any three (3) minute period could elapse without the passage of several automobiles at the time the above incident was alleged to have occurred.

16. Mr. WILLIAM ROELECKE, Jr., employee of Howard Johnson Restaurant, located at the intersection of Ritchie Highway and U. S. Route #301, was interviewed on 11 May 1952 and advised that he had no knowledge of the above incident.

AT CURTIS BAY, MARYLAND

17. Mr. MAHLEN HOLLINS, Drawbridge Operator, Curtis Bay Bridge, was interviewed on 11 May 1952 and advised that he is the regular drawbridge operator on the Curtis Bay Bridge on the 1600 hours to 2400 hours shift. HOLLINS stated he was on duty the evening of the 29th of March 1952 and that he had not observed, nor ever observed, any unconventional aircraft. HOLLINS further advised that he did not make a report to the Anne Arundale Police Department of such an incident.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

18. On 11 May 1952 Mr. GEORGE S. TYLER III, aged sixteen (16), 112 E. Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed at 1030 hours and repeated the same story as he related to CORBIN. One variance in the story was that the car engine did not stop until after STEWART and TYLER had gotten out.

19. GEORGE S. TYLER, Jr., father of GEORGE S. TYLER III, was interviewed on 11 May 1952 and stated that STEWART is "off the beam" and "not normal"; at times he is smart, but "too smart". TYLER said his son is a little careless with the truth and he believes the story is made up. TYLER stated STEWART is a peculiar person, and he has known him for several years. TYLER thinks STEWART made it up to get his name in the papers. TYLER also stated that Ritchie Highway is very crowded and more than one person would have seen it. Mr. TYLER thinks that if his son had seen it he would have discussed it with him or some other member of the family, but he did not do so.

20. On 11 May 1952 LOUIS F. TYLER, uncle of TYLER III, 230 Edgeville Road, Baltimore 25, Maryland, was interviewed and stated that he does not believe his nephew's story. He stated that TYLER III can dream up fantastic stories at times. He believes it is a hoax and thinks his nephew was talked into telling the story.

21. At approximately 1215 hours, 11 May 1952, GEORGE S. TYLER III was reinterviewed in the presence of his father and mother, at which time TYLER stated that STEWART had seen the "saucer" prior to the time of meeting him and that all the information which he had given was information that STEWART told him. TYLER advised that he did not see a thing and had reported the description of the aircraft as STEWART had told him. He stated that STEWART had told the sighting of the aircraft to him as they returned from Glenn Burnie, Maryland, to Baltimore, and asked him (TYLER) to affirm the report because he feared that no one would believe his story. TYLER advised that he called the newspapers, the Sun and the Post, to find out if anyone else had reported the incident, and was informed that several reports had been received. TYLER further stated that at first he believed the story STEWART had told him; however, he now believes that STEWART made it all up. TYLER averred that he had been in Glenn Burnie visiting friends and was waiting at a bus stop to return to Baltimore on the night of 29 March 1952, when he met STEWART who had been in Glenn Burnie posting campaign posters; that STEWART had offerred to give him a ride back to Baltimore and he had accepted; that it was on the trip back to Baltimore that STEWART had related to him the sighting of the strange aircraft earlier in the evening.

TYLER stated that they left Glenn Burnie at approximately 2230 hours and had driven to Baltimore without incident; that they had made no stops along the road; that he did not see any sub-machine gun in the automobile as reported by STEWART.

22. STEWART was reinterviewed at approximately 1315 hours, 11 May 1952, and stated that TYLER was with him and had witnessed the incident. STEWART denied emphatically any falsehood in the story and stated that the whole thing was the absolute truth.

23. On 12 May 1952 Special Agent OLIVER R. WEATHERHOLT interviewed Mr. HAROLD B. ISENNOCK at the Griebel Motor Company, Light and Henrietta streets, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. ISENNOCK stated that work was performed on STEWART's car on 8 May; that the work performed was adjustment of brakes, installation of clutch, adjust generator, repairing or taping the wires leading from the generator, change oil, and lubrication. He stated that the car needed only routine repairs and there was no indication of any unusual repairs.

Mr. ISENNOCK advised that STEWART had traded at the garage regularly and that he considered him a "screwball". Review of the

records at the garage reflected that the car had been serviced on 23 April, 8 December, 18 December 1951; and 31 January, 20 March, and 8 May 1952. The records reflected that the car had been brought in for routine check-ups and repairs. There was no indication in the records that the car had been repainted. Mr. ISENNOCK stated that the car was still the same green color; however, he could not state as to whether it had been recently repainted. He did state he knew the car had not been repainted at his garage.

24. On 12 May 1952 records checks at the Baltimore City Police Department, Baltimore County Police, and Maryland State Police reflected no records of STEWART.

INCLOSURES

FOR HEADQUARTERS OSI

1. Photostatic reproduction of information obtained from STEWART by CORBIN (with sketch).

2. Photostatic reproduction of information obtained from TYLER by CORBIN.

C L O S E D

INTERVIEW # 1. ------ THURSDAY --- APRIL 24, 1952 --- PROJECT EYEFUL

NAME: Mr. Donald F. Stewart , ADDRESS : 224 Warren Avenue, Balto. 30, MD.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: SAratoga 1423 , AGE: 23

EMPLOYMENT: B. and O. Railroad ---- Clerical Work

DATE OF OBSERVATION: March 29, 1952 PLACE: Ritchie Highway-- Harness Track

TIME OF OBSERVATION: 10:45 P.M. . WEATHER: Clear --- MOON and STARS OUT

APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF OBSERVATION: TWO MINUTES

ESTIMATED ALTITUDE: 200 FEET .

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT:

At approximately 10:45 P.M. on Saturday, March 29, 1952, near the Harness Track on Ritchie Highway, The above in company with a Mr. George Tyler of East Montgomery Street in Baltimore, witnessed the following:

A sound similar to a vacuum cleaner attracted attention. Upon investigation, while traveling north toward Baltimore, a strange object was proceeding in the sky in an approximate north-south direction. It appeared to be moving very slowly (considerably slower than a commercial airliner).

WITNESS SKETCH ATTACHED -------

This object was estimated to be at least as large as a two motored transport plane. It hovered directly over the highway and over the automobile. After approximately two minutes, it suddenly turned perpendicular with a whirring sound and seemed to roll down the sky with fantastic speed like a rocket.

Best Possible Image

When the object was over the highway the car engine died suddenly and remained dead until it departed. A yellow Pontiac convertible traveling south along the highway experienced the same situation. Occupants in all cars were very frightened. The automobile, A British Ford was taken to Griebel Motors on Light St. They over-hauled the entire car. A friend, Mr. Kenny Johnson, an electrician, in a repair shop said something about wiring being magnetized. Mr. Johnson had previously been an aviation Jet mechanic during the war. Mr. Stewart is not sufficiently familiar with the technical situation to recall his exact explanation.

A check with the Glenn Burnie Police on this date April 24th, indicated that several times during this year the Headquarters at Glenn Burnie Police were notified concerning a curious object in the sky. The Police have always considered the source of such objects as being Aberdeen Proving Grounds. In all events the Police have not conducted a detailed investigation as a result of any such call to their headquarters.

****

General summary of an appraisal made by "R.F."

Several checks of the automobile apparently indicated a negative reaction.....safe to conclude that something was observed in the sky. A thorough examination of the witness suggests that it's unlikely he could have made up a story. His reported observations are aero-dynamically possible and fall into a logical sequence. Impossible at the moment to identify object or its origin.....SPECULATION: Possibly "ours".



→ Light - Kept FADING —
Light sort of a white phosphorous
Color. —
Bright Around the outer rim —

INTERVIEW # 2. ------ SUNDAY ---- APRIL 27, 1952 ---- "PROJECT EYEFUL".

NAME: MR. George S. Tyler III, ADDRESS: 122 East Montgomery St. Balto.,

TELEPHONE NUMBER: BLaza 2119, AGE: 17

EMPLOYMENT : Southern Highschool ---- Third Year.

DATE OF OBSERVATION March 29, 1952 PLACE: Ritchie Highway --- Harness Track

TIME OF OBSERVATION : 10:45 P.M., WEATHER: Clear

APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF OBSERVATION : A Minute or so!

ESTIMATED ALTITUDE: Maybe a hundred feet or so

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT:

(THIS WAS A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW ---- THE YOUNG MAN WAS REQUIRED TO REMAIN AT HOME TO WATCH HIS SISTER. HE WAS UNABLE TO COME TO STUDIO AS PLANNED EARLIER.)

Attention was first attracted while driving north along Ritchie highway toward Baltimore. In company with Mr. Donald Stewart, a friend, a slowly-moving object was observed just ahead of the automobile. It was approximately 10:45 P.M. The engine in the car seemed to die and car drifted to a stop, the driver pulling slightly off the road. The object was approximately over the car and had no forward motion. It seemed to be tilted slightly and was giving off a yellowish-greenish light which faded and then grew intense and then fade again. The outer edges of this object which seemed to be round with a thickness toward the center, seemed to have what Mr. Tyler described as St. Elmos fire. He said that he could not say for sure whether he had observed anything that looked like a port hole. He stated he wasn't sure either whether there was another car in the exact location, but there might

62-83894-278

have been one a few yards south of where he was. He indicated that he was quite "astounded" at what he saw. He indicated that he was slightly scared for fear people would think he and his friend had made up the story just to get some publicity, but felt better when the newspapers had told them that others had reported a strange object in the sky. As a note of interest, the young man confided that since he got home rather late that Saturday evening his parents had confined him to the premises. He wasn't allowed to go out with the boys for awhile. PERSONAL OBSERVATION ---- Mr. Tyler seemed a good deal more conservative than his friend, Mr. Stewart. He Is on the LaCrosse Team at Southern Highschool. He seemed (at least over the phone) to be fairly intelligent. He stated that Mr. Stewart was in his opinion a great deal more excited about it than he was.

There were several after-thoughts occuring to him during the conversation. Some of these are as follows: The object when it departed increased in altitude and then sped off with a dazzling speed....faster than anything he had ever seen before. He also said that its highest altitude was still considerably lower than most commercial planes he has seen over his home. As it was increasing in height just prior to leaving he thought he could detect a highly polished surface which resembled a chrome plate. As it sped away it seemed also to have a short yellowish-greenish exhaust. All the time it was hovering, he stated the object was wavering slightly.

He add this toward the end of his story.....I know this doesn't make sense, but I'd swear the engine on that car started up on its own. To him the car seemed to run all right the rest of the way into Baltimore. He admits the car engine starting up has him baffled. But he said definitely that it wasn't started by his friend. He added....it doesn't make sense. In closing the conversation he added again.....I'll stick to my story....we saw something and you can be sure we didn't make this up to get publicity.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 10, 1952

FROM : W. A. Branigan

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

SUBJECT: WILLIAM ALBERT RHODES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
FLYING DISCS

PURPOSE

To recommend that Bureau Liaison contact OSI to determine whether photographs allegedly taken by the captioned individual of a flying disc in 1947 were furnished by OSI to the office of Drew Pearson.

BACKGROUND

Bureau files reflect that on August 29, 1947, a Mr. George Fugate, Jr., called at the Phoenix Office exhibiting credentials reflecting he represented A-2, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California. He asked an Agent to accompany him to interview William Rhodes who previously reported the photographing of a flying disc in Phoenix on the afternoon of July 7, 1947.

The Phoenix Office contacted SAC Harry Kimball of the San Francisco Office and Mr. Kimball verified the fact that Fugate came to Phoenix as a representative of Colonel Donald Springer of Hamilton Field, and it was suggested the Phoenix Office assist Fugate not in investigating the matter, but in simply talking with Dr. Rhodes.

By letter dated September 4, 1947, the Phoenix Office set forth in four pages the results of this interview and stated Fugate had requested the negatives from Rhodes who did not have them in his immediate possession. Rhodes stated, however, he would deliver them to the FBI the following morning for transmittal to Fugate at Hamilton Field, California.

On the morning of August 30, 1947, Rhodes delivered the negatives to the Phoenix Office at which time they were accepted with the understanding they were being given to Mr. Fugate, a representative of the Army Air Force Intelligence, United States Army, and that there was little, if any, chance of his getting the negatives back. Mr. Rhodes turned the negatives over to the FBI with the full understanding they were being given to the Air Force and he would not get them back.
(62-83894-80, page 4)

EHM:elw

memo from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Keay 6/17/52

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On April 17, 1950, Mr. Rhodes advised the Phoenix Office that True Magazine would like to secure the photographs which he had made available to Air Force Intelligence. At that time Rhodes was referred to OSI, Fourth Air Force Base, San Francisco, California, since they had been made available to this agency by the Phoenix Office on August 30, 1947.

By letter dated June 8, 1949, the Phoenix Office advised the Bureau that on the previous day Mr. Lynn C. Aldrich, OSI representative, Phoenix, Arizona, called the Phoenix Office stating he had been requested by his superiors in San Francisco to obtain detailed information concerning the negatives since Rhodes had requested their return. Aldrich pointed out that Fugate's recollection on the matter was "hazy." OSI requested and was given with Bureau approval a memorandum setting out essentially the information related above concerning this matter. (62-83894, Serials 80, 184, and 225)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On June 4, 1952, Mr. Fred Blumenthal, in the office of Drew Pearson, called and talked with Special Agent Wick. Blumenthal stated Pearson had been in contact with the captioned individual concerning photographs which Rhodes had taken of flying discs in the Phoenix area in July of 1947. Blumenthal stated the subject told Pearson the FBI borrowed his negatives and when he asked for their return the FBI told him the negatives were not available. Blumenthal inquired whether there was any truth to Rhodes' statement and what the Bureau knew concerning him. It appeared that Pearson was interested in using the photographs on his television program and was desirous of borrowing them from the Bureau or having them returned to the subject.

Mr. Blumenthal was advised by Wick that the FBI did not have in its possession the negatives referred to by Mr. Rhodes and in fact Rhodes knew full well the FBI turned them over to Air Force Intelligence representatives, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California, on August 30, 1947, with the understanding he might never have them returned.

Blumenthal was advised the FBI did not investigate this matter, did not investigate Rhodes, and had no interest whatsoever in the matter other than to accompany the representative from Hamilton Field while interviewing Rhodes. Blumenthal was told that for these reasons, of course, we had no information concerning the reliability of Rhodes.

Blumenthal was most appreciative for receiving this information and said he would contact the office of Special Investigations of the Air Force for what assistance they might be to him. He said also he would straighten out Rhodes, informing him the FBI only as a courtesy to the Air Force representatives received the negatives from him and transmitted them.

It has been reported that Drew Pearson, on his television program of June 8, 1952, demonstrated photographs of flying discs. It is not known whether the photographs displayed by Pearson on his television program are those referred to in the captioned case.

RECOMMENDATION

In order to bring our file in this matter to an up-to-date status and to resolve the question raised by the subject, it is recommended liaison contact OSI and determine whether the photographs displayed by Pearson on his television program of June 8, 1952, are the photographs obtained from the subject in this case. Inasmuch as Blumenthal indicated he would contact the OSI concerning this matter it is believed highly probable that is where the photographs of flying discs were obtained by Pearson's office.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 17, 1952

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: WILLIAM ALBERT RHODES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
FLYING DISCS

Tolson
Ladd
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Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Reference is made to the memorandum captioned as above dated June 10, 1952, from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Belmont, which requested that OSI be contacted to determine if they turned over negatives of photographs of flying discs taken by the above-captioned individual to Mr. Fred Blumenthal who works for Drew Pearson.

Lieutenant Colonel Leroy Barnard and Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Neville of OSI were both contacted and both advised that no inquiries had been received by OSI from Blumenthal.

The Bureau's Air Force Liaison Representative then contacted Colonel C. M. Young of Air Force Intelligence (A-2) who likewise advised that no inquiries had been received by the Office of the Director of Intelligence from Blumenthal or anyone in Pearson's office. It is noted that matters involving flying discs are handled by A-2. Colonel Young advised that it was possible that any inquiries made by Drew Pearson's office would be made in the Office of the Public Information Officer of the Air Force. However, Colonel Young contacted the Public Information Office, and he was advised that no inquiries had been received from Drew Pearson's office regarding flying discs and no photographs or negatives of photographs of flying discs had ever been furnished to Drew Pearson's office.

Colonel Young advised that ordinarily when information regarding flying discs is received by Air Force representatives in the field, the information is referred to the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, for research and correlation.

ACTION:

None. The foregoing is for your information.

NWP:hke

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INDEXED-101

Ethel Mossburg

HOLLAND TOFFEE
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SUNDAY GRAPHIC

No. 1,943. July 6, 1952 C A Kemsley Newspaper 2½d.

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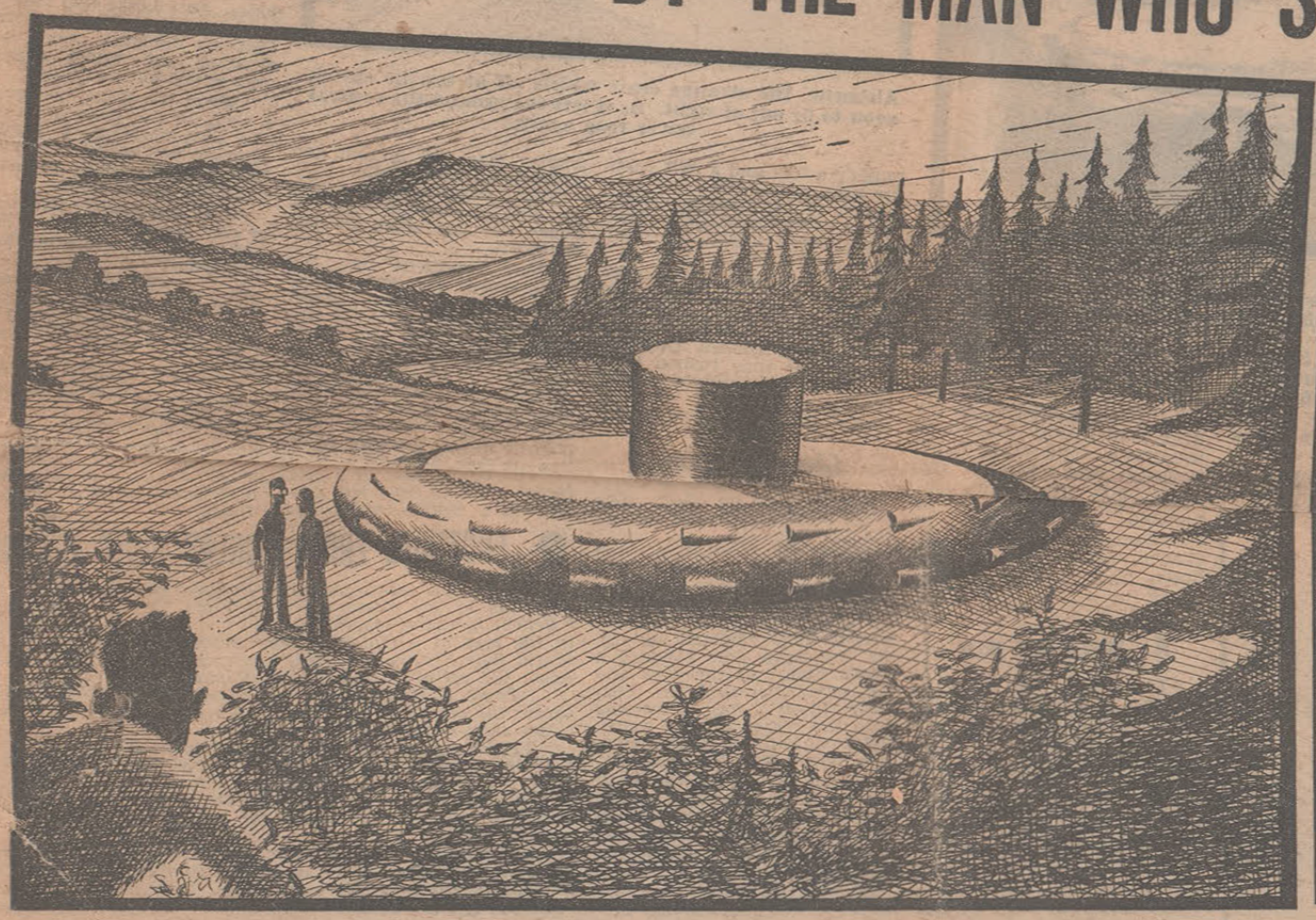
GREAT NEW CHURCHILL SERIES PAGE 8

The most amazing Flying Saucer story of them all

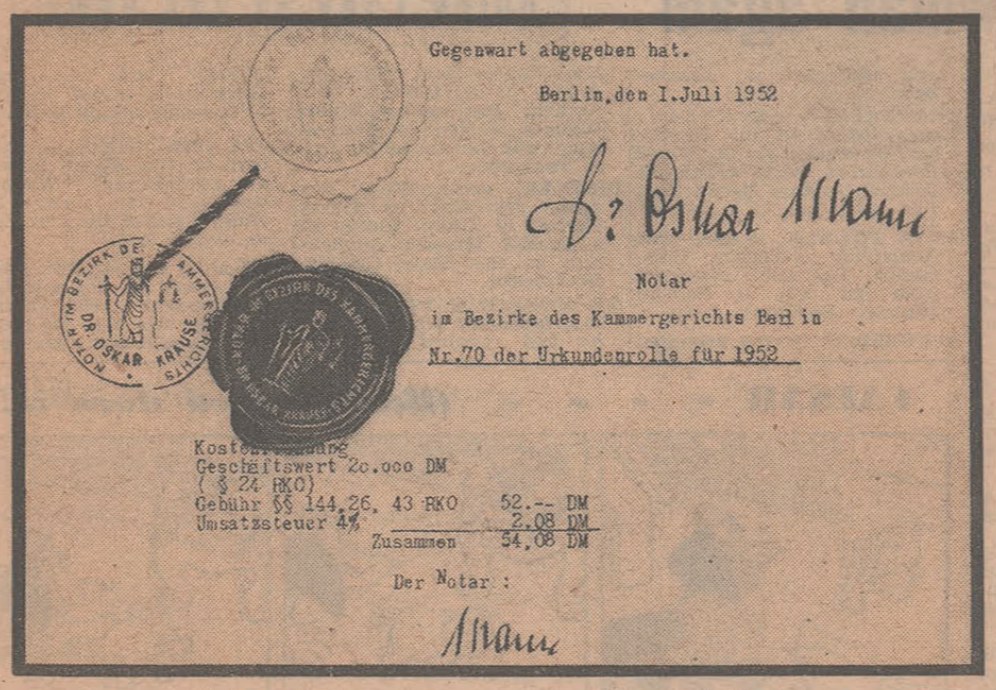
BY THE MAN WHO SAW IT TAKE OFF



Eye-witness Herr Linke himself directed the artist to produce this vivid impression of the flying saucer as he saw it in the clearing: beside it stand the two members of the crew, who took off in it shortly after.



They saw the Flying Saucer: Oskar Linke and his 12-year-old step-daughter.



Gegenwart abgegeben hat.

Berlin, den 1. Juli 1952

Dr. Oskar Linke

Notar

im Bezirke des Kammergerichts Berlin

Nr. 70 der Urkundenrolle für 1952

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Der Notar :

Linke

Here is part of the signed, sealed, official deposition which Herr Linke made in Berlin, telling the whole story of his fantastic experience.

Are 'Flying Saucers' a Russian invention? Western intelligence officers are now trying to answer this question following sensational reports by 48-year-old ex-Mayor Oskar Linke, who escaped from the Soviet zone. Linke has sworn an oath before a judge that he and his daughter saw two metal-clad figures and a '50ft saucer with a 10ft conning tower' take off from a forest clearing four miles inside the Russian zone.

FULL STORY PAGE 2

Sharps
THE WORD FOR TOFFEE

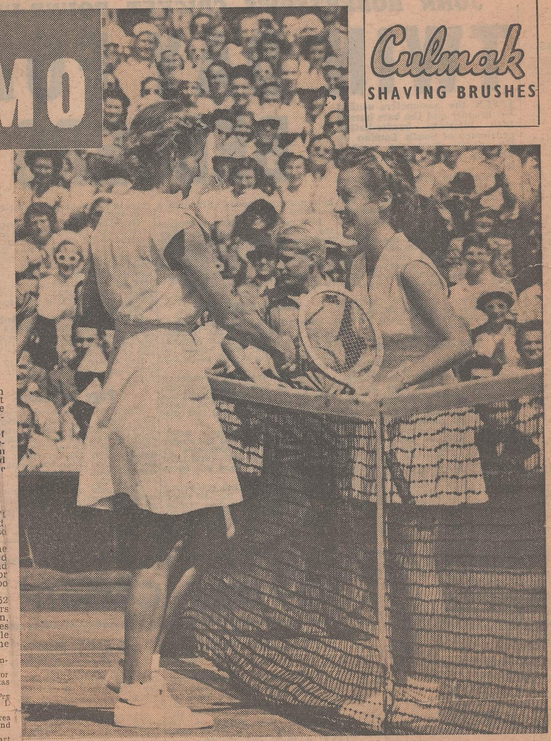
LITTLE MO BECOMES

MIGHTY MO

Culmak
SHAVING BRUSHES



Duchess of Kent presents the men's doubles cup.



WINNING SMILE from Maureen Connolly and "Well done!" from Louise Brough. America's Little Mo had just beaten Louise 7—5, 6—3 to win the women's singles.

'COPYBOY' MAKES THE BIG TENNIS NEWS OF YEAR

By HAROLD LAWRENCE

MAUREEN CONNOLLY, the 17-year-old San Diego copyboy (she fetches reporters' tea and they call her "boy"), gave her Californian newspaper its biggest story of the year when she joined the great few who have won Wimbledon at their first attempt.

Playing a perfectly-timed tournament and reaching her peak form when most others are too nervous to reproduce their best, Little Mo defeated three-times winner Louise Brough 7—5, 6—3 in 70 minutes yesterday.

American champion at 16 and virtually world champion 11 months later is no fluke, for Maureen has been working for years with this one ambition in mind.

Coming back

We may as well get used to Maureen's successes for she is a lone youngster stepping into the future when her once famous compatriots are past their best.

"Sure I'm coming back, lots and lots of times," she said. "I think Wimbledon is wonderful."

It has not been an easy début for the young American. Two days before Wimbledon began she was forced to scratch from a London championship final with fibrositis. In spite of the pleas of her coach to scratch from Wimbledon, Maureen carried on.

Most of us expected Louise to at least win the first set and we were encouraged when she broke Maureen's service in the fifth game. Before we had time to congratulate ourselves on our foresight, Maureen sent back four of Louise's best services with "an outright winner" label attached.

At this stage, with Louise still full of confidence, it was great tennis thoroughly worthy of the occasion which strangely enough is a rarity at a Wimbledon final.

Then the former champion was being pulled up for foot-faulting. Her sureness began to waver and for the first time we all knew—and I think she did—that a successful come-back, the toughest thing in sport, was not to be hers.

Louise led two-love in the second set but it did not blind us from the inevitable for she was now having to battle against two opponents—herself as well as little Miss Confidence.

Like a burnt-out firework which throws out that last burst of the old sparkle, Louise saved three match points in the eighth game of the second set, mostly with outright winners. But with Maureen hitting at the lines, it was only a slight delay before Louise finally put a low backhand into the net.

Maureen had to wipe tears of joy from her eyes before she received the famous trophy from the Duchess of Kent, who chatted with her quite a while on the court.

So excited

"I was so excited that I can't remember what the Duchess said. I wish I could. She was so sweet," Maureen told me.

Neither the women's nor the men's doubles titles changed hands for both Doris Hart and Shirley Fry and Ken McGregor and Frank Sedgman were too strong for their opponents.

The outstanding player of 1952 and one of the finest winners since the war is Frank Sedgman, who followed his Friday singles success by taking the triple crown back to Australia for the first time in history. Results:

Women's Singles—Final: Miss M Connolly bt Miss L Brough 7-5, 6-3.

Men's Doubles—Final: K McGregor and F A Sedgman, holders, bt V Seixas and E W Sturgess 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Women's Doubles—Final: Miss S Fry and Miss D Hart, holders, bt Miss L Brough and Miss M Connolly 8-6, 6-5.

Mixed Doubles—Semi-final: F Sedgman and Miss D Hart bt Miss L Brough and K McGregor 6-3, 7-5.

Final: F A Sedgman and Miss Hart bt Morea and Mrs Long 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.



Australia's Ken McGregor (left) covers Frank Sedgman. The world's greatest doubles pair easily won another title.





WINNER'S ACTION—Little Mo (left) all out for a return. . . . LOSER'S REACTION—Louise Brough all in after the match. Mo and the heat were too much.

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STOP PRESS (Phone TER 1234)

SENORA PERON 'WORSE': Condition of Senora Eva Peron is believed to have taken a turn for worse, says Buenos Aires report. She has been ill nearly a year and underwent a major operation last November.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER: Fine and warm: Sunshine rain possible. OUTLOOK: Warm and thundery.

MUM - - - End-of-the-paper smile



Printed and Published by KEMSLEY NEWSPAPERS, Ltd., Kemsley House, London W.C.1 'Phone: Terminus 1234) SUNDAY JULY 6 1952

50 YARDS AWAY I SAW TWO MEN TAKE OFF IN A 'FLYING SAUCER'

From ANTONY TERRY, Berlin, Saturday

ARMED with a sensational affidavit sworn by an eye-witness, intelligence officers in West Berlin are to-day investigating one of the most amazing "flying saucer" stories ever reported.

Evidence that a weird contraption—"like a 50ft. warming pan without a handle, and with a 10ft. conning tower"—took off with a crew of two from a forest clearing in the Soviet zone is being studied at the highest level. It is hoped to answer the big question: Are "flying saucers" a secret new Russian invention?

Man who first brought to light this remarkable story (reported briefly in later editions of the *Sunday Graphic* last week) is grey-haired, 48-year-old ex-Mayor Oskar Linke, of Gleiemershausen, near Meiningen. He had escaped from the Russian zone with his wife and six children.

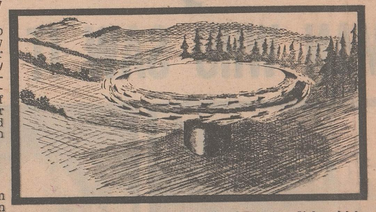
Men in metal

I can now reveal that in the company of West Berlin officials, Herr Linke, with his 11-year-old step-daughter Gabriele, last week swore this solemn and formal affidavit before a judge:—

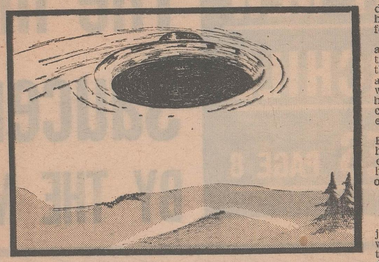
"I was riding home on my motor-cycle, with Gabriele on the pillion, when a tyre near the village of machine toward Hasselbach, Gabriele pointed to something about 150 yards away. At first sight, in the half light, I took it for a young deer.

"I then realised that my first impression had been incorrect. The thing I had the 'deer' cautiously. I was now about 60 yards from it.

"I then realised that my first impression had been incorrect. The thing I had



The Saucer begins to take off: the outer disk whirls faster and faster, rising up the centre "conning-tower," which remains stationary.



Airborne, the strange craft whirls off at terrific speed, soon to be out of sight. As it left the ground the central tower rose again.

roughly a foot and a half from the next.

"Out of the metallic object rose a black cylindrical 'conning tower,' about ten feet high."

Linke went on. I was now alarmed by a call from my daughter, who had remained some distance back. The sound must have reached the two figures, for they rushed back to the object, clambered rapidly up the side of the 'conning tower,' and disappeared inside.

Glowing colours

"They appeared to be clothed in a kind of shimmering, metallic substance, and were bending down and studying something on the ground.

A 'warming pan'

"I wormed my way to within about 30 feet of them. Peering over a small ridge, I noticed a large object, which I judged to be about 40 to 50 feet across, though it was hard to say exactly. It looked like a huge oval warming pan.

"There were two rows of holes along the sides, about a foot in diameter. Each row was that one appeared to be carrying a lamp on his chest. The lamp flashed on and off at regular intervals.

"The outer edge of the 'warming pan,' in which the holes were sunk now started to glow.

"The colour at first seemed green, then changed to red. At the same time I heard a slight hum. As the glow and the sound increased, the conning tower was retracting into the centre of the 'warming pan,' and the whole object rose slowly from the ground.

"From the swirling effect of the glowing 'exhaust,' I got the impression that the whole object was spinning like a top.

"It seemed to be resting on the cylindrical piece which had sunk through the centre of the object and was now protruding from the bottom and standing on the ground.

"The warming pan, with its glowing outside ring of flame, was now some feet off the earth.

"Then I noticed that the whole object was rising slowly from the earth. The cylinder on which it had rested had now disappeared inside the centre and reappeared again through the top.

"The rate of ascent now became much greater, and at the same time my daughter and I heard a whistling sound, rather [illegible] like a jet aeroplane. Then the object rose in a horizontal position, swerved away towards a nearby village and disappeared, still gaining height over the hills and forests towards Stockheim."

Several other people in the area later told Herr Linke they had seen something which they took for a comet. One, a shepherd, Georg Derbst, who was about a mile and a half away, said he thought a comet had "bounced" off the earth.

A sawmill watchman told Herr Linke he had seen what he thought was a 'low-flying comet" flash away from the hill where Herr Linke saw the object.

Hole in ground

After appearing before the judge, Herr Linke told me: "I would almost have believed that my daughter and I had dreamed the whole episode were it not for one thing:

"When the thing had gone, I went to the place where it had been standing. I found a circular depression, evidently freshly made, where the earth had been driven down.

"This was exactly the shape of the 'conning tower'; I realised then that I had not been dreaming."

He continued: "I never heard the expression 'flying saucer' until I escaped to West Berlin from the Soviet zone.

"When I saw the thing first, I thought it was a new Russian war machine.

"I was terrified for the Soviets do not like one to know their goings-on, and people are shut up for years in East Germany for knowing too much."

● FOOTNOTE FROM VICKERS CHIEF DESIGNER

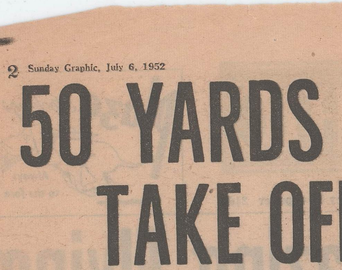
Mr. George Edwards, Chief Designer for Vickers Aircraft, had this to say about the East Zone "saucer" last night: "Believe in flying saucers? I don't know. There is little wrong in the idea of a circular wing. Before and during the First World War Britain developed a circular wing aircraft. And it flew. WE called it the Flying Doughnut.

"There is little to stop us developing a 'flying Saucer—except the money and the need. What can a saucer do that is better than a conventional aircraft?

"If Herr Linke's description is accurate it may be that the machine is designed as a military hover plane. It would appear from his comment on its 'glow' that it houses a jet plant obviously have to retract into the 'body' in order to prevent designed to provide vertical take-off. The 'cylinder' would resistance.

"Metallic suits are possible, too—they could be a form of protective clothing for use in high altitudes. There is nothing impossible about the story, although, to believe in the actual existence of the Saucer I would have to be shown one myself."

Which Twin has the Toni —
AND WHICH HAS THE EXPENSIVE PERM?



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Hairstyles by a famous coiffeur

Because they've proved a Toni perm looks perfect from the first day

Because they've proved a Toni perm stays perfect for months and months

Ella Wigren (on the right) has the Toni and her sister Lila has the expensive perm

Whole Head Refill 9/-

If you have no curlers, buy the Whole Head Kit with Spin Curlers—18/6, or with Standard Curlers—15/-. End Curl Kit with Midget Spin Curlers—9/-. End Curl Refill—6/6.



Toni
Home Perm

That snowman again

QUICK LOOK AT THE NEWS

FOOTPRINTS like those of the Abominable Snowmen were found, around 16,500ft. up, by the Swiss expedition which got to within 900ft. of Mount Everest's summit.

Dr. E. W. Dunant, leader of the expedition, said in New Delhi yesterday that the prints—about five of them—were 10½in. long and 6½in. broad, with nail marks. No living animal was encountered.

AGROUND on a sandbank off Clacton, the London pleasure steamer Queen of the Channel with 800 aboard, refloated after three hours yesterday.

PIT DISASTER which cost 48 lives at Zwickau, in East Germany, has resulted in a total of 45 years' jail for the manager and six other employees accused of "raising production at the cost of human health."

BISHOP of Chichester, Dr. G. K. A. Bell, was presented with an honorary member's card by the National Union of Public Employees at Uckfield and addressed as "Brother Bell."

NOMINATION papers have been lodged in the Dundee East by-election for the World Parliament Party candidate, Edward Graham MacFarlane. The party has 42 members.

ANNA PAUKER, number one Rumanian woman Communist, has been dismissed from her post as Foreign Minister—Bucharest radio.

ACCUSED of having assaulted Miss Pamela Mant (Christine Archer, of the B.B.C.'s "The Archers" programme), Ernest William Slatter, of Tewkesbury, was remanded on bail at Tewkesbury.

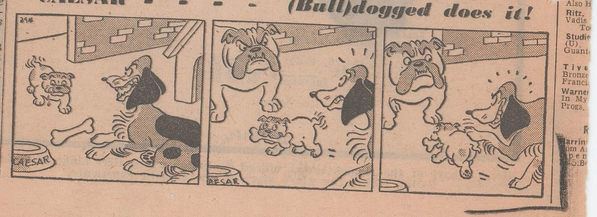
BICYCLE presentation was made yesterday to Garry Garrad, of Ilford, winner of a *Sunday Graphic* competition at the State Cinema, Barkingside.

DR. MOSSADEQ, telling Persia in a broadcast yesterday that he had resigned as Prime Minister, said any new Government would be forced to continue his oil policy.

ONLY ONE of the quadruplets born to Mrs. Eileen Bennett, of Lucerne-road, Wallasey, was alive last night. The child, a girl of 1lb. 14oz., is in an oxygen tent.

BOY of 15, Bob Fletcher, yesterday swam the 10½-mile Lake Windermere in 6hr. 31min.—nine minutes over the record. He lives in Rotherham, Yorks.

CAESAR - - - - (Bull)dogged does it!



JOHN ROBERTSON'S CRICKET ROUND-UP

TWIN DAY FOR BEDSERS

EVEN the gasometers winked broadly and the bars buzzed with hilarious bowler-batted gentlemen of South London as the mighty Yorkshire crashed with an unholy crash at the Oval.

Latecomers could not believe that the cocky, so-often omnipotent Yorkshire could be out for a meagre 137, and among the early slain England's captain, Len Hutton.

The crowd of Test match proportions — over 25,000 people crammed into the ground—were happy with the sunshine, the thirst it engendered, and Surrey's magnificent bowling achievement.

The toast over the tinkling glasses was the Bedser twins, who had celebrated their 34th birthday the previous day.

Test-match style

Brother Alec, in his fiercest, most magnificent Test match style, took five Yorkshire wickets for just over ten runs apiece, and the equally massive Eric, who has come into his own as an opening batsman, scored 67 and is still there to worry the Yorkshire attack to-morrow.

Surrey—134 for three at the close—could not in their wildest dreams have believed that they would be only three runs behind Yorkshire on the first innings in the first day of a match. And the Oval wicket, though it needed watching, was never anything remotely wicked.

Yorkshire have a job on to save this match but Yorkshire determination needs only such a stimulus.

In a memorable day for Surrey the captain, Stuart Surridge, deserves a meed of praise. He took three cheap wickets and the slip catch by which he dismissed Halliday was a "gem of purest ray serene." He held it one-handed and very low down.

Catch disallowed

Yorkshire left-handers, slow-bowler Wardle, and tall Wilson, saved the side from dire disgrace though Wilson, who scored 50 exactly, was lucky not to be out when seven.

Constable made a wonderful attempt to catch him with his hand on the ground. Wilson was walking to the pavilion until recalled. The umpire had disallowed the catch.

Was Denis Compton's handsome face flushed and hot under the sunburn at Colchester as Essex ran to 402 for 8— and then declared—after he had put them in?

It was the biggest cricketing gaffe of the season for the pitch was never anything but docile. Young amateur Colin Griffiths rubbed salt into the Compton wounds by clouting the Middlesex captain's left-hand deliveries all over the place.

Griffiths and an unusually restrained Trevor Bailey had a prolific stand and both men were out in the eighties. Ray Smith had previously hit a half-century and Dicky Dodds, 75 before lunch, showed that he is the most fearless opener in the game—somewhat reminiscent of George Gunn. Our Dicky's first scoring stroke was a six.

Dozens of people drowsed on the grass near George Parr's tree as Indian batsman Roy plodded his weary way from noon till the end of a weary day.

Roy batted all day for 142 and took over five hours for his century

Page to rescue

When the Kent bowling looked like being severely mauled at Coventry young Page brought about a Warwick collapse and the champions were out for 304 after having been 231 for three. Page played only twice for Kent last season but is obviously an acquisition.

That solid opener and elegant wicket-keeper, R. T. Spooner, had given Warwick a great start by scoring a century. Godfrey Evans, promoted in the batting order, gave Kent some confidence.



Frank Lowson, Yorkshire's opening bat, went all out for a big sweep to leg here—the result . . . lbw b Laker.

Oxford slow march

By ROLAND ALLEN

IT was the spin of Robin Marlar, bowling his accurate off breaks up the hill in the University match at Lord's yesterday, which worried Oxford's better batsmen much more than the high speed of the two Cambridge Test bowlers, Cuan McCarthy and John Warr.

Oxford batted all day for 233 for the loss of six wickets and it took J. E. Bush more than four hours to gather together his 62 runs.

Colin Cowdrey, the young Oxford batsman, who, as we know, has a wide range of strokes, only occasionally showed them to us in a dour innings of 55, which took him 175 minutes.

He was in for 32 minutes before he got his first run, a single. He struck seven fours, two of them cover drives straight from the cricket copybooks.

We also recall such a stroke from Bush, which made it a matter of wonder that, although these two got more than their fair share of the Oxford runs in a partnership of 84, their scoring rate through it all was below 30 an hour.

Dead-bat technique

It did not raise much above that for nearly all day. At times it dropped as low as five in half an hour.

Beyond the fact that Bush once had to duck from a lifting ball from Warr, the Cambridge shock attack was very fast, but not much more.

The Cambridge fielding was better than we have seen it sometimes this season, but it is impossible to avoid the feeling that the big crowd—and the admittedly good bowling—were worthy of something better than so much negative defensive and even dead-bat technique.

Towards the finish P. D. S. Blake and W. M. Mitchell swung their bats freely, a refreshing and profitable process, even if it happened later than majority opinion reckoned it should have done

Bannister burst lets him down

By TERRY O'CONNOR

WHITE CITY'S international athletics meeting yesterday, billed as an Olympic Games preview for British runners (who go to Helsinki in two weeks' time), was not a very encouraging one for Roger Bannister.

He was beaten in the 800 metres in the triangular match by another Englishman, Albert Webster.

Although this is not Bannister's Olympic distance—he is our leading 1,500 metres man—the manner of his defeat must come as a shock to his admirers.

For once the famous Bannister burst 300 yards from the tape failed him.

Slow start

After a slow first lap, 59.7sec., Webster led with Bannister comfortably behind. As they entered the back straight, the 35,000 crowd was hushed, waiting for the Bannister burst.

But when he began to open up his stride, 26-year-old Webster doggedly refused to be overtaken. For 100 yards these two runners electrified the meeting by running neck and neck.

At the third bend, Bannister was forced to drop back, but came again in the home straight.

Webster kept his famous rival at bay to win in the moderate time of 1min. 55.7sec.

There has been criticism of Bannister's lone-wolf training this season. It's obvious from this race that even he cannot do without first-class competition.

He will find the Swedes and Germans a far tougher proposition than stout-hearted Webster at Helsinki.

World's best equalled

Records fell in the relay events. The Australian women's sprint quartette won the 4 x 110yd. relay in 46.9sec., equalling the world's best set up by a South African team.

Marjorie Jackson, who ran the anchor leg for Australia, had earlier won the 100 metres (11.7sec.) and 200 metres (24.2sec.), fastest times for these distances by a woman in Britain.

In the 4 x 440 yards relay the Jamaican team broke the British Empire record, of 3min. 13.6sec., by 2·5sec.

The England-Wales team won the triangular match with 110 points. Scotland scored 66, Ireland 34.

GILROY'S

SPORT GOSSIP

MORE than the world's best athletes will be tested in the 1952 Olympiad, due to start at Helsinki on July 19. The Games themselves will be on trial.

We British, who have so loyally believed in and tried to live up to the ideals which inspired the Games will know if we have been right in our faith. Or if we have been sentimental fools.

This Olympiad will probably resolve itself into a titanic duel between America and Russia. No need to go into what those two great nations think of each other in the world of politics.

Will this international political rivalry be carried into the sporting arena and justify the cynics who allege nationalism is rampant in the Olympic Games?

Nazi vulgarity

OLYMPIC prestige slumped when the 1936 Games were held in Berlin. This Olympiad was used by Germany to boost their particular political creed of that era.

Of course the staging and organisation was spectacular and efficient. But the whole boastful affair was vulgar and turned British stomachs.

The 1948 Games at Wembley restored the Olympic ideal to its pedestal. Remember, we were even harder up then than we are now.

We struggled through somehow. Our arrangements may not have been as good or luxurious as the Berlin or Los Angeles Olympiads. But we showed the world the real spirit of the Games. And the world went away happier than before

★ ★ ★

LITTLE Finland, with only 4,000,000 people, has put up a magnificent show in the staging of the Games. The Finns will be good hosts. There will be no repetition of Berlin.

It's down on the track where the Olympic ideal will be upheld —or trailed in the dust of national and political aspirations. The Americans and the Russians should know the eyes of the world will be focused on them closer than ever before.

Be frank about it. There can be sharp practice, unfair tactics and bad sportsmanship even in the Olympics. A bump or a nudge can mean the loss of a title.

Will good sportsmanship still shine forth at Helsinki among athletes who detest each other's political creeds? The British say it can and should

Age lengthens odds

THEY are offering 25 to 1 against little Gene Sarazen winning the Open golf championship, which begins at Royal Lytham and St. Anne's to-morrow. Gene is 50. Age undoubtedly has influenced the odds offered against him.

Does topping the half century necessarily put a golfer out among the "25 to 1 others"? It shouldn't. The Hon. Michael Scott was 55 when he won the amateur title.

Sarazen could be a tough proposition at 50. It's 20 years since he won the championship and he modestly claims he hasn't come over to win but to "meet some old pals and show the youngsters how." At 25 to 1 Gene seems a nice bet for "showing how" to more than the youngsters.

★ ★ ★

SPORTS FRONT FLASHES: Bob Maitland (Birmingham) not picked for Helsinki, beat all Britain's Olympic riders in London-Leamington road cycle race . . . he rode 84 miles in 3hr. 26min. 24sec. . . . selectors having second thoughts?

Wolves made £10,609 profit last season, £21,993 season before . . . fans will still pay more next time.

American Private Stanley Dudas, here from Germany, misses open golf championship because R. and A. never received his entry . . . tough luck, especially as Antonio Cerda (Argentine) was admitted although his entry was late.

GILLINGHAM SIGN KIRMAN

GILLINGHAM yesterday signed their fifth player in a week, Harold Kirman, 22-year-old wing-half from Hull City.

Other soccer transfers: Allenby Driver, Ipswich inside or centre-forward, to Walsall; Joseph Coupland, Bradford City full-back, to Carlisle.

Another easy victory for Newcastle in South Africa. They beat Eastern Province 5—1.

John Wardrop (Motherwell) and Lilian Preece (Wallasey) will captain Britain's men's and women's Olympic swimming teams.

Third-round results in English Bowling Association inter-county championship: Northumberland (holders) beat Nottingham 121—99; Surrey beat Warwick 123—101; Middlesex beat Norfolk 121—112; Hampshire beat Somerset 111—110.

Addiscombe cyclist J. B. Smith broke Southern Road Association 50-mile record by six seconds. His time was 2hr. 4min. 5sec.

Poole-to-Wareham and back road race (19½ miles) was won by D. A. Tunbridge (Highgate H.) in 2hr. 53min. 44sec. Highgate won team race.

CRICKET SCOREBOARD

Surrey v Yorkshire

At the Oval.

Yorkshire—First innings

L Hutton b A Bedser	8
F A Lowson lbw b Laker	8
J V Wilson c McIntyre b A Bedser	50
H Halliday c Surridge b Lock	12
W Watson c McIntyre b Surridge	2
N W D Yardley c McIntyre b Surridge	6
D B Close c Fishlock b A Bedser	3
J H Wardle c Laker b A Bedser	36
E Leadbeater c Parker b Surridge	2
D V Brennan not out	2
W E Holdsworth b A Bedser	0
Extras	8
Total	137

Bowling: A Bedser 5-54, Surridge 3-22, Lock 1-8, Laker 1-27.

Surrey—First innings

L B Fishlock c Wilson b Yardley	3
E A Bedser not out	67
B Constable b Close	22
T H Clark c Wilson b Close	23
J F Parker not out	8
Extras	11
Total (3 wkts)	134

Gloucester v Worcester

At Bristol.

Worcester—First innings

D J Kenyon c Crapp b Scott	77
P E Richardson c Wilson b Scott	27
L Outschoorn run out	79
R E Bird c Wilson b Scott	11
R Broadbent b McHugh	22
G Dews c McHugh b Scott	33
L Devereux lbw b McHugh	2
R O Jenkins not out	37
M Horton not out	4
Extras	14
Total (7 wkts)	306

Oxford U. v Cambridge U.

At Lord's.

Oxford Univ.—First innings

B Boobbyer lbw b Marlar	29
J E Bush b Marlar	62
W G Wiley b Warr	5
M C Cowdrey b Marlar	55
A L Dowding b Kenny	19
P D S Blake not out	15
P J Whitcombe c Sheppard b Marlar	0
W M Mitchell not out	36
Extras	12
Total (6 wkts)	233

Essex v Middlesex

At Colchester:

Essex—First Innings

T C Dodds c and b D Compton	75
E A Stanley ret. hurt	4
P A Gibb run out	39
R Horsfall c Brown b Young	11
D J Insole b Young	14
T E Bailey c Robertson b Young	82
R Smith lbw b Bennett	50
F H Vigar c L Compton b Bennett	0
C Griffiths b Young	89
W T Greensmith not out	24
K C Preston not out	0
Extras	14
Total (8 wkts dec)	402

Bowling: Young 4-106, Bennett 2-54, D Compton 1-72.

Middlesex—First Innings

J D Robertson c Preston b Smith	15
A Thompson c Gibb b Preston	7
W J Edrich not out	9
Total (2 wkts)	31

Northants v Somerset

At Peterborough:

Northants—First Innings

D Brookes b Redman	11
V Broderick c Gimblett b Buse	25
E Davis b Buse	2
N Oldfield c Robinson b Buse	7
F Jakeman c Stephenson b Buse	19
D Barrick not out	196
F R Brown c Robinson b Redman	6
G Tribe c Stephenson b Hazell	19
P Davis c and b Lawrence	37
A Nutter c Hazell b Redman	17
R W Clarke b Lawrence	8
Extras	29
Total	376

Bowling: Buse 4-107, Redman 3-113, Lawrence 2-49, Hazell 1-31.

Somerset—First Innings

H Gimblett not out	9
F L Angell not out	3
Extras	4
Total (0 wkt)	16

Notts v India

At Nottingham.

India—First Innings

P Roy not out	142
D K Gaekwad lbw b Goonesena	70
H R Adhikari c Poole b Birtle	53
V S Hazare not out	87
Extras	17
Total (2 wkts)	349

Sussex v Glamorgan

At Hove.

Glamorgan—First Innings

E Davies b James	17
P Clift b Wood	7
G Parkhouse lbw b James	22
B Hedges c Oakman b James	0
A Watkins b Cornford	64
W Jones c Suttle b Oakes	45
W Wooller c Webb b Wood	3
L Muncer b Wood	35
H Davies lbw b Wood	11
N Hever c Cox b James	7
D Shepherd not out	0
Extras	5
Total	216

Bowling: Wood 4-53, James 4-55, Oakes 1-29, Cornford 1-36.

Sussex—First Innings

John Langridge c Watkins b Hever	7
C Oakes b Hever	2
G Cox not out	27
D Smith not out	15
Extras	3
Total (2 wkts)	54

Warwick v Kent

At Coventry.

Warwick—First Innings

F C Gardner c Fagg b Dovey	1
R T Spooner b Page	117
J S Ord c Wilson b Wright	81
P H Bromley b Dovey	0
H E Dollery c Phebey b Dovey	41
R E Hitchcock lbw b Page	14
A Townsend lbw b Page	1
C W Grove b Page	1
R T Weeks c Evans b Page	7
T L Pritchard b Dovey	39
W E Hollies not out	0
Extras	2
Total	304

Bowling: Page 5-84, Dovey 4-88, Wright 1-60.

Kent—First Innings

A E Fagg lbw b Grove	11
A H Phebey not out	33
T G Evans c Spooner b Townsend	54
S O'Linn b Hollies	8
R Mayes not out	1
Extras	5
Total (3 wkts)	112

Scotland v Ireland

At Paisley: **Ireland**—First Innings 138 (Nichol 6-22); Scotland—First Innings 70-2.

Leicester v Hampshire

At Leicester:

Hampshire—First Innings

N H Rogers lbw b Palmer	42
J R Gray b Spencer	6
A D Ingleby-McKenzie b Palmer	43
L Harrison b Palmer	0
A W H Rayment c Walsh b Spencer	5
E D R Eagar b Palmer	0
D Shackleton b Spencer	13
R Dare b Palmer	1
V Cannings c Palmer b Spencer	17
R Prouton c Firth b Spencer	0
C H Knott not out	9
Extras	10
Total	151

Bowling: Palmer 5-13, Spencer 6-67.

Leicester—First Innings

G Lester b Knott	35
G Smithson c Harrison b Knott	70
M Tompkin not out	56
C H Palmer not out	51
Extras	7
Total (2 wkts)	219

Derbyshire v Lancashire

At Burton:

Derbyshire—First Innings

C S Elliott lbw b Statham	19
A Hamer b Tattersall	19
G L Willatt c Hilton b Tattersall	23
A C Revill b Statham	3
D B Carr b Hilton	55
J Kelly b Statham	24
D Morgan run out	18
A E Rhodes c Howard b Statham	16
C Gladwin not out	19
G Dawkes c Washbrook b Hilton	4
L Jackson c Wharton b Hilton	0
Extras	17
Total	217

Bowling: Statham 4-53, Hilton 3-66, Tattersall 2-27.

Lancashire—First Innings

C Washbrook not out	1
J T Ikin not out	0
Total (0 wkt)	1

Speedway racing

NATIONAL LEAGUE—Div. I.—Belle Vue 46, Birmingham 38; Norwich 47, Harringay 36.

Div. II.—Coventry 44, Poole 40; Cradley Heath 51, Motherwell 33.

NATIONAL TROPHY (2nd leg)—Odsal 67, West Ham 40. Odsal win on aggregate of 109—106.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—Rayleigh 65, Southampton 19.

For ACID INDIGESTION

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'MILK of MAGNESIA' TABLETS



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62-53894-297

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: June 4, 1952

SUBJECT: WILLIAM ALBERT RHODES
INFORMATION CONCERNING
FLYING DISCS
BUREAU FILE 62-83894, Serials 80, 184, and 225

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

During my absence at 11:50 A.M. today, Fred Blumenthal, in the office of Drew Pearson, called and talked with Wick. Blumenthal stated Pearson has been in contact with Dr. W. A. Rhodes (Phoenix telephone number 5-0048) concerning photographs which the above captioned took of flying discs in the Phoenix area in July of 1947.

Blumenthal states that Dr. Rhodes told Pearson today that the FBI borrowed his negatives of the flying discs and when asked for their return the FBI told Rhodes the negatives were not available.

Blumenthal asked whether there is any truth to this statement of Rhodes and what the FBI knew about him.

It appears that Pearson is interested in using the photographs on his television program and is desirous of borrowing them from the Bureau or having them returned to Dr. Rhodes.

BACKGROUND:

Bureau files reflect that on August 29, 1947, a Mr. George Fugate, Jr., called at the Phoenix Office exhibiting credentials reflecting he represented A-2, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California. He asked an Agent to accompany him to interview William Rhodes who previously reported the photographing of a flying disc in Phoenix on the afternoon of July 7, 1947.

The Phoenix Office contacted SAC Harry Kimball of the San Francisco Office and Mr. Kimball verified the fact that Fugate came to Phoenix as a representative of Colonel Donald Springer of Hamilton Field, and it was suggested the Phoenix Office assist Fugate not in investigating the matter, but in simply talking with Dr. Rhodes.

INDEXED
RECORDED 62-83894-982

By letter dated September 4, 1947, the Phoenix Office set forth in four pages the results of this interview and stated Fugate had requested the negatives from Rhodes who did not have them in his immediate possession. Rhodes stated, however, he would deliver them to the FBI the following morning for transmittal to Fugate at Hamilton Field, California.

JUN 18 1952

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont
REW:md

out copy - 7-1

RECEIVED
JUL 3 12 16 PM '52
F B I
U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JUL 2 9 51 AM '52
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 6 10 09 AM '52

RECEIVED-TOLSON
JUN 6 8 57 AM '52
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

COORDINATION-LIAISON
F. B. I.
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 10 9 34 AM '52

COORDINATION-LIAISON
F. B. I.
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 10 11 49 AM '52

REC'D BELMONT
F.B.I.
DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUN 9 4 37 PM '52

COORDINATION-LIAISON
F. B. I.
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 2 5 03 PM '52

COORDINATION-LIAISON
F. B. I.
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 2 9 17 AM '52

On the morning of August 30, 1947, Rhodes delivered the negatives to the Phoenix Office at which time they were accepted with the understanding they were being given to Mr. Fugate, a representative of the Army Air Force Intelligence, United States Army, and that there was little, if any, chance of his getting the negatives back. Mr. Rhodes turned the negatives over to the FBI with the full understanding they were being given to the Air Force and he would not get them back. (62-83894-80, page 4)

On April 17, 1950, Mr. Rhodes advised the Phoenix Office that True Magazine would like to secure the photographs which he had made available to Air Force Intelligence. At that time Rhodes was referred to OSI, Fourth Air Force Base, San Francisco, California, since they had been made available to this agency by the Phoenix Office on August 30, 1947.

By letter dated June 8, 1949, the Phoenix Office advised the Bureau that on the previous day Mr. Lynn C. Aldrich, OSI representative, Phoenix, Arizona, called the Phoenix Office stating he had been requested by his superiors in San Francisco to obtain detailed information concerning the negatives since Rhodes had requested their return. Aldrich pointed out that Fugate's recollection on the matter was "hazy." OSI requested and was given with Bureau approval a memorandum setting out essentially the information related above concerning this matter.

ACTION TAKEN:

Mr. Blumenthal was advised by Wick that the FBI did not have in its possession the negatives referred to by Mr. Rhodes and in fact Rhodes knew full well the FBI turned them over to Air Force Intelligence representatives, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California, on August 30, 1947, with the understanding he might never have them returned.

Blumenthal was advised the FBI did not investigate this matter, did not investigate Rhodes, and had no interest whatsoever in the matter other than to accompany the representative from Hamilton Field while interviewing Rhodes. Blumenthal was told that for these reasons, of course, we had no information concerning the reliability of Rhodes.

Blumenthal was most appreciative for receiving this information and said he would contact the Office of Special Investigations of the Air Force for what assistance they might be to him. He said also he would straighten out Rhodes, informing him the FBI only as a courtesy to the Air Force representatives received the negatives from him and transmitted them.

COORDINATION-LIAISON
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 25 04 PM '52

FBI
JUL 2 9 51 AM '52
INTERNAL SECURITY SN

This image contains all the information on the document.

Mr. Tolson June 4, 1952

L. B. Nichols

WILLIAM ALBERT RHODES
INFORMATION CONCERNING
FLYING DISCS
BUREAU FILE 62-83894, Serials 80, 184, and 225

During my absence at 11:50 A.M. today, Fred Blumenthal, in the office of Drew Pearson, called and talked with Wick. Blumenthal stated Pearson has been in contact with Dr. W. A. Rhodes (Phoenix telephone number 5-0048) concerning photographs which the above captioned took of flying discs in the Phoenix area in July of 1947.

Blumenthal states that Dr. Rhodes told Pearson today that the FBI borrowed his negatives of the flying discs and when asked for their return the FBI told Rhodes the negatives were not available.

Blumenthal asked whether there is any truth to this statement of Rhodes and what the FBI knew about him.

It appears that Pearson is interested in using the photographs on his television program and is desirous of borrowing them from the Bureau or having them returned to Dr. Rhodes.

BACKGROUND:

Bureau files reflect that on August 29, 1947, a Mr. George Fugate, Jr., called at the Phoenix Office exhibiting credentials reflecting he represented A-2, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California. He asked an Agent to accompany him to interview William Rhodes who previously reported the photographing of a flying disc in Phoenix on the afternoon of July 7, 1947.

The Phoenix Office contacted SAC Harry Kimball of the San Francisco Office and Mr. Kimball verified the fact that Fugate came to Phoenix as a representative of Colonel Donald Springer of Hamilton Field, and it was suggested the Phoenix Office assist Fugate not in investigating the matter, but in simply talking with Dr. Rhodes.

By letter dated September 4, 1947, the Phoenix Office set forth in four pages the results of this interview and stated Fugate had requested the negatives from Rhodes who did not have them in his immediate possession. Rhodes stated, however, he would deliver them to the FBI the following morning for transmittal to Fugate at Hamilton Field, California.

CC - Mr. Ladd
CC - Mr. Belmont

On the morning of August 30, 1947, Rhodes delivered the negatives to the Phoenix Office at which time they were accepted with the understanding they were being given to Mr. Fugate, a representative of the Army Air Force Intelligence, United States Army, and that there was little, if any, chance of his getting the negatives back. Mr. Rhodes turned the negatives over to the FBI with the full understanding they were being given to the Air Force and he would not get them back. (62-83894-80, page 4)

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ACTION TAKEN:

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Blumenthal was advised the FBI did not investigate this matter, did not investigate Rhodes, and had no interest whatsoever in the matter other than to accompany the representative from Hamilton Field while interviewing Rhodes. Blumenthal was told that for these reasons, of course, we had no information concerning the reliability of Rhodes.

Blumenthal was most appreciative for receiving this information and said he would contact the office of Special Investigations of the Air Force for what assistance they might be to him. He said also he would straighten out Rhodes, informing him the FBI only as a courtesy to the Air Force representatives received the negatives from him and transmitted them.

July 15, 1952

RECORDED - 91

Mr. Thad W. Culmer II
Post Office Box 99
Robinson, Illinois
62-83894-283

Dear Mr. Culmer:

Your letter of July 8, 1952, has been received.

While I would like to be of service, the subject matter of your communication does not relate to an activity within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. I have, however, taken the liberty of referring a copy of your letter to The Honorable, The Secretary of the Air Force, Department of Defense Building, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C., who may be able to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Copy of incoming to Secretary of the Air Force by form letter.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

July 8, 1952

Thad W. Culmer II.
Post Office Box 99
Robinson, Illinois

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Perhaps this is a little out of your line of endeavor, however, I feel that perhaps you or your organization might be able to give me some information concerning the following matter.

From the first time it was written up in the press I have been keenly interested in strange celestial phenomena such as the flying disks popularly called "flying saucers."

Now out of all the thousands of people who have reported sightings not all of them have had too much to drink, nor could they have been victims of optical illusions, retinal retention, or hallucinations. Some of the objects sighted could not have been jet craft, guided missiles, or rockets, neither could they all have been weather instruments. Unretouched and undoctored photographs have given evidence that someone must have seen something.

It seems that both civil and military authorities are most willing to proclaim what the objects are not. I feel there is more to the matter than meets the eye. My decision to write you was based on the thought I would get straight answers.

Do you have any ideas or data on this subject? What are your opinions? If not, where might I write for such information? Any kindness, consideration, or information which you can extend toward me concerning this matter will certainly be most sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Thad W. Culmer II

Thad ~~W. Culmer~~ II.

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62-83894-283

JUL 24 1952

EX-164

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
JUL 10 1952

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JUL 17 1952

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 29, 1952

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD 62-0

SUBJECT: AERIAL OBJECTS
"Flying Saucers"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On July 28, 1952, at the Weekly Intelligence Conference, Captain WILLIAM DEEGAN, Office of Special Investigations, 4th Air Force Base, Bolling Field, advised the representative of the FBI, Washington Field Office, over the prior weekend, his office had received reports concerning the observation of aerial objects. Captain DEEGAN referred to a phone call made to his office by Special Agent LEONARD E. WEBSTER of the Washington Field Office, furnishing to OSI the identity of a woman who reportedly had observed an aerial object. DEEGAN praised the WFO for the expeditious notification in this instance.

Captain DEEGAN, Colonel COLLINS, DEEGAN's superior office, and Special Agent JOHN M. deBETTENCOURT, in a conference on July 28, 1952, discussed the matter of immediate notification of OSI. This conference resulted in the request by Colonel COLLINS and Captain DEEGAN that in the event, whenever information is received by the FBI, in which it is alleged that someone has observed a "Flying Saucer", this information be immediately relayed to Captain DEEGAN's office. It is to be noted that this office may be reached by dialing Code 1261 and asking for Extension 509. Captain DEEGAN said this number should be called under these circumstances at any time, day or night.

Captain DEEGAN stated that the Air Force is greatly concerned about this matter of aerial objects and said that the Air Force Intelligence would appreciate the execution of the requested procedure, mentioned above. It is suggested that the Bureau bring this matter to the attention of its night supervisors, since these night supervisors also receive complaints from persons outside of the Bureau and may receive information concerning the observation of aerial objects.

JMD:NPB

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JUL 31 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-83884-284

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RELAY BELMONT
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: MERLIN OBRECHT
"AVIATION SPECIALS"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: July 25, 1952

Captain MERLIN BROWN, Office of Special Investigations, 1st Air Force Base, BOLLING Field, advised the referenced AVIATION SPECIALS Magazine Field Office, over the Patuxent weekend, has received reports concerning the observation of aerial objects.

Captain BROWN referred to a phone call made to his office by Special Agent LEONARD E. MERSEREAU of the Washington Field Office, who furnished to ISO the identity of a woman who reported having observed an aerial object. BROWN promised the WFO to furnish additional information to ISO at the earliest time.

Captain BROWN, Colonel COLLINS, BROWN's superior officer, and Special Agent JOHN M. OBERTIMCOMB, in a conference on July 25, 1952, discussed the matter of immediate notification to ISO of any sightings. This conference resulted in the request by Colonel COLLINS and Captain BROWN that in the event anyone has observed a "FLYING SAUCER" or UFO, they be requested to call Washington Field Office 905 Extension 180. Captain BROWN also requested that the number should be given to the observer that if it is felt necessary to call Washington Field Office they be requested to dial local code 1501 and ask for Extension 905. Captain BROWN, Colonel COLLINS and Special Agent JOHN M. OBERTIMCOMB, in a conference on July 25, 1952, discussed the matter of immediate notification to ISO of any sightings. This conference resulted in the request by Colonel COLLINS and Captain BROWN that in the event anyone has observed a "FLYING SAUCER" or UFO, they be requested to call Washington Field Office 905 Extension 180. Captain BROWN also requested that the number should be given to the observer that if it is felt necessary to call Washington Field Office they be requested to dial local code 1501 and ask for Extension 905. Captain BROWN stated that the Air Force is directly concerned with the matter of aerial objects and felt that the Air Force intelligence would appreciate the execution of the request that the Air Force be advised immediately of any sightings. It is suggested that the person making the observation be requested to remain at the scene of the sighting, if possible, or at least be requested to return to the observation at a later time, if possible.

Captain BROWN stated that the Air Force is directly concerned also in the matter of the identity of the observer and also requests complete information concerning the observation of aerial objects in the vicinity of Air Force bases, airports, since these areas would be of interest to Air Force intelligence.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 31, 1952

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (62-0)

SUBJECT: FLYING SAUCERS SEEN NEAR THESSALON LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA, JULY 27, 1952
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dr. R. E. McINDOO, 820 West Walnut Street, Kokomo, Indiana, on July 30, 1952 advised Special Agent JOHN F. GERDIS that on July 27, 1952 at approximately 10:00 A.M. while fishing in the back waters of Thessalon Lake, Ontario, Canada, he noticed a formation of bombing planes, sixteen to twenty in number, in two groups flying south at a height estimated by him to be four or five miles.

Dr. McINDOO stated that the planes went over the lake, suddenly dropped objects at first thought by him to be parachutes. He continued that these objects fell straight down for a short time, then suddenly spurted vapor and at a high rate of speed flew off in a southwesterly direction.

Dr. McINDOO was unable to identify the nationality of the planes, but stated that they had twin trails of bluish smoke. He further stated that the objects which had been dropped from the planes had a single trail of bluish smoke.

He stated that he had been accompanied on his fishing trip by PAUL GADDIS, Kokomo, Indiana. Dr. McINDOO had no further information concerning instant planes or the objects dropped by them.

Dr. McINDOO was referred to the FBI by DONALD D. SMITH, President of the First National Bank of Kokomo, Indiana, who advised that Dr. McINDOO enjoyed a good reputation in Kokomo.

UACB, no further action will be taken in this matter. The above is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau in the event they desire to communicate this information to the Air Force.

HSK:bjk
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED - 45 162-83894-23
INDEXED - 45
AUG 4 1952

EX-28

62-83894 - 285

RECORDED-30

EX. - 69

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

Date: August 11, 1952

To: Mr. Glenn H. Bethel
c/o The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FLYING SAUCERS SEEN NEAR THESSALON LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA, JULY 27, 1952
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dr. R. E. McIndoo, 820 West Walnut Street, Kokomo, Indiana, on July 30, 1952, advised that on July 27, 1952, at approximately 10:00 A.M. while fishing in the back waters of Thessalon Lake, Ontario, Canada, he noticed a formation of bombing planes, sixteen to twenty in number, in two groups flying south at a height estimated by him to be four or five miles.

Dr. McIndoo stated that the planes went over the lake and suddenly dropped objects, at first thought by him to be parachutes. He continued that these objects fell straight for a short time, then suddenly spurted vapor and at a high rate of speed flew off in a southwesterly direction.

Dr. McIndoo was unable to identify the nationality of the planes, but stated that they had twin trails of bluish smoke. He further stated that the objects which had been dropped from the planes had single trails of bluish smoke.

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Ladd
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EAB:mes
cc - Foreign Service Desk

68 AUG 13 1952

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FBI - WASHINGTON, D.C.

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He stated that he had been accompanied on his fishing trip by Paul Gaddis, Kokomo, Indiana. Dr. McIndoo had no further information concerning instant planes or the objects dropped by them.

The above is furnished for your information. No further inquiries are contemplated.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 29, 1952

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: FLYING SAUCERS

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Ladd
Clavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
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Baumgardner
Brigham

PURPOSE:

To advise at the present time the Air Force has failed to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in its research regarding numerous reports of flying saucers and flying discs sighted throughout the United States.

DETAILS:

Mr. N. W. Philcox, the Bureau's Air Force Liaison Representative, made arrangements through the office of Major General John A. Samford, Director of Air Intelligence, U.S. Air Force, to receive a briefing from Commander Randall Boyd of the Current Intelligence Branch, Estimates Division, Air Intelligence, regarding the present status of Air Intelligence research into the numerous reports regarding flying saucers and flying discs.

Commander Boyd advised that Air Intelligence has set up at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, the Air Technical Intelligence Center which has been established for the purpose of coordinating, correlating and making research into all reports regarding flying saucers and flying discs. He advised that Air Force research has indicated that the sightings of flying saucers goes back several centuries and that the number of sightings reported varies with the amount of publicity. He advised that immediately if publicity appears in newspapers, the number of sightings reported increases considerably and that citizens immediately call in reporting sightings which occurred several months previously. Commander Boyd stated that these reported sightings of flying saucers are placed into three classifications by Air Intelligence:

(1) Those sightings which are reported by citizens who claim they have seen flying saucers from the ground. These sightings vary in description, color and speeds. Very little credence is given to these sightings inasmuch as in most instances they are believed to be imaginative or some explainable object which actually crossed through the sky.

(2) Sightings reported by commercial or military pilots. These sightings are considered more credible

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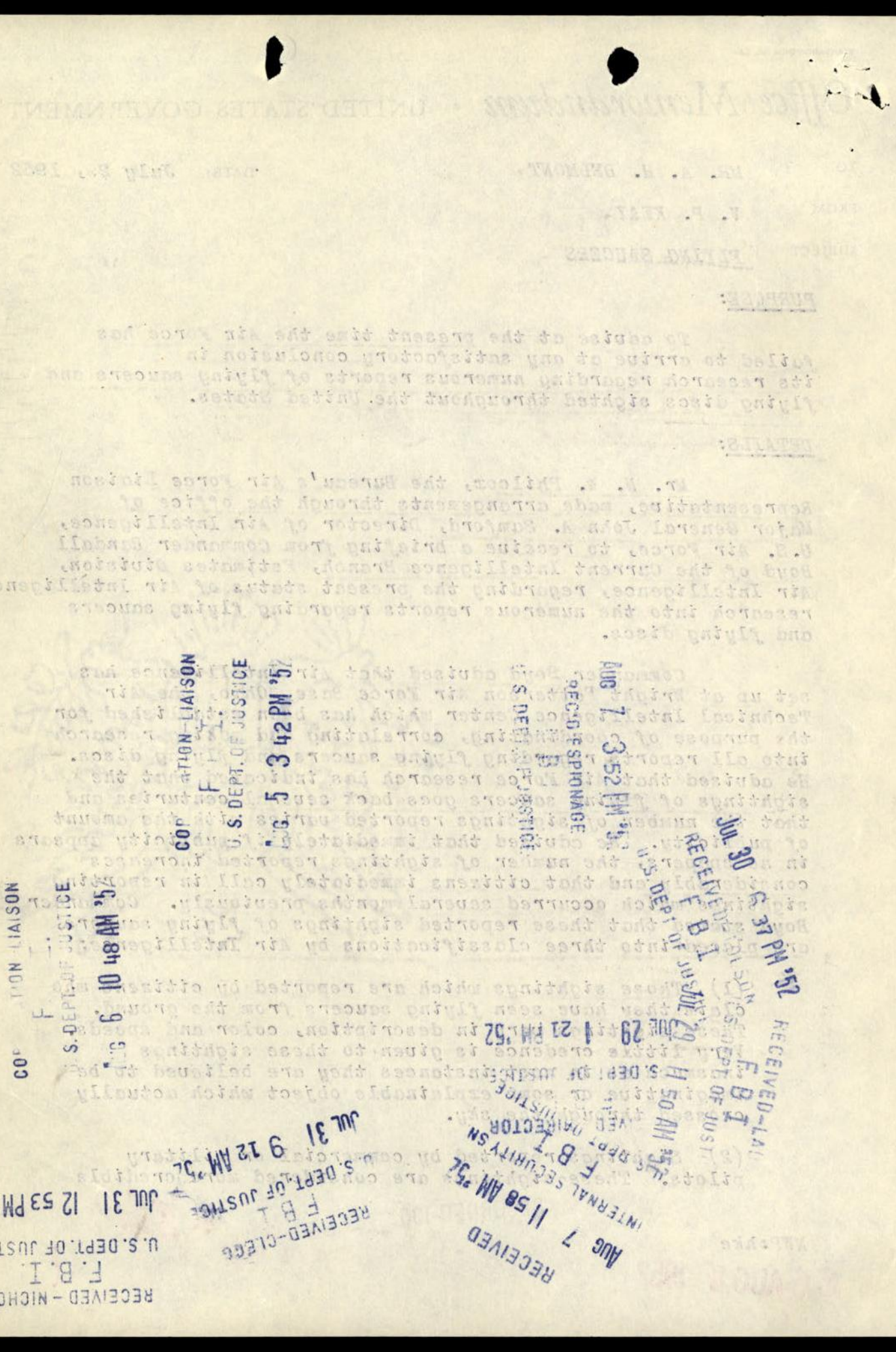
NWP:hke

EX.-3

66 AUG 8 1952

AUG 4 1952



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JUL 30 6 37 PM '52

by the Air Force inasmuch as commercial or military pilots are experienced in the air and are not expected to see objects which are entirely imaginative. In each of these instances, the individual who reports the sighting is thoroughly interviewed by a representative of Air Intelligence so that a complete description of the object sighted can be obtained.

(3) Those sightings which are reported by pilots and for which there is additional corroboration, such as recording by radar or sighting from the ground. Commander Boyd advised that this latter classification constitutes two or three per cent of the total number of sightings, but that they are the most credible reports received and are difficult to explain. Some of these sightings are originally reported from the ground, then are observed by pilots in the air and then are picked up by radar instruments. He stated that in these instances there is no doubt that these individuals reporting the sightings actually did see something in the sky. However, he explained that these objects could still be natural phenomena and still could be recorded on radar if there was some electrical disturbance in the sky.

He stated that the flying saucers are most frequently observed in areas where there is heavy air traffic, such as Washington, D.C., and New York City. He advised, however, that some reports are received from other parts of the country covering the entire United States and that sightings have also recently been reported as far distant as Acapulco, Mexico; Korea and French Morocco. He advised that the sightings reported in the last classification have never been satisfactorily explained. He pointed out, however, that it is still possible that these objects may be a natural phenomenon or some type of atmospherical disturbance. He advised that it is not entirely impossible that the objects sighted may possibly be ships from another planet such as Mars. He advised that at the present time there is nothing to substantiate this theory but the possibility is not being overlooked. He stated that Air Intelligence is fairly certain that these objects are not ships or missiles from another nation in this world. Commander Boyd advised that intense research is being carried on presently by Air Intelligence, and at the present time when credible reportings of sightings are received, the Air Force is attempting in each instance to send up jet interceptor planes in order to

obtain a better view of these objects. However, recent attempts in this regard have indicated that when the pilot in the jet approaches the object it invariably fades from view.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. The foregoing is for your information.

62-83894

RECORDED - 122

62-83894-387

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified 2040 8/31/77 Hr

Date: August 8, 1952

EX-129

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AERIAL OBJECTS;
"FLYING SAUCERS"
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

There are attached two copies of a letter dated August 1, 1952, from Florence Whitish, Post Office Box 526, Charleston, South Carolina, regarding "Flying Saucers."

Miss Whitish's communication has been acknowledged and she has been informed of this referral.

No investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.

Attachment

KWD:mes

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 2040 DATED 9/1/77

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P.O. Box 5-24.
Charleston,
S.C.

62-83894
mg

J. Edgar Hover:

AWK

Would like to express my opinion on the flying saucers, and guess it will be as good as some I've read.

OFLYING SAUCERS

I can't remember of hearing any thing about them until television come into existence

I wondered if the rays could be strong enough to give off a bright object looking apparition

No, special reason for sending you my idea just couldn't think of any one else to send it to.

Sincerely

Florence Whitish

Let ack.
Let to Osc; cc Savannah
cc - incoming
8/8/52
KWD: mod

EX. - 28

INDEXED - 50

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62-83894-287

7 AUG 4 1952

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FLORENCE Whitish

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified 2040 8/31/77 HM

Date: August 12, 1952

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

62-83894-288

RECORDED - 8

EX. - 103

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FLYING SAUCERS

Attached are two copies of a letter from Mrs. Ora A. Tygrett dated July 31, 1952, addressed to the War Department, c/o Federal Bureau of Investigation, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

Mrs. Tygrett's letter has been acknowledged and she has been advised of this referral.

Enclosure

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 2040

DATE 9/1/77

Note On Yellow Only:

Previous material concerning flying saucers furnished OSI. (62-83894)

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New Palestine Indiana
July 31./52

62-83894

To Federal Beaura of Investigation
The War Dept
Washington D.C.

AWK
my

Gentlem: "FLYING SAUCERS

Since reading & hearing over Radio about the "flying saucers",

li

I am compelled to write to you -

Ann Mossburg

I am a strong believer in our almight God & Christ our Lord.

62-83894-288

I have the Fourth Daniel bad.

I feel that these saucers are films from a secret Camera operated by something like T.V. I do believe, tr

MRS. ASA A. TYGATT
MRS. A.A. TYGATT

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They are operating through the Communist Party right here in the, or our United States, by radar

Every Group of saucers has a picture, the best pictures are kept for bombing purposes.

Why" We see them just once + a while;

They dont want the U.S. to catch on.

to my opinion they have a way of causing them to be invisible.

they can lower them or send them high; when high they are invisible; It could be from an enemie plaine, or from a tall building in the United States It could be the Camera is carried in to cities and operated from tall buildings the ones that were seen with a tail of fire in the picture that is kept.

So lets be on the look out for the next one and follow their paths.

Please keep my name confedentley.

Mrs. Ina A. Tygett.

(over)

P.S.

When they were over Washington D.C. it could a been from the tallest building there.

You might start from the first place they were last seen. trace back you might find the secret place.

And pray with out ceasing "And have faith."

Our good Book. says do not let our secrets be known. When praying & trusting in God pray secretly unto him.

RECEIVED
AUG 7 1 22 PM '52
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

TRUE COPY

R #.1,
New Palestine Indiana
July 31,/52

c/o Federal Beaura of Investigation
The War Dept
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

Since reading & hearing over Radio about the "flying saucers," I am compelled to Write to you -

I am a strong believer in our almight God & Christ our Lord. I have the faith Daniel had.

I feal that these Saucers are films from a secret Camera operated by something like T.V. I do believe, They are operating through the Comuniest Party right here in the, or our Unitid States, by radar Evey Group of Saucers has a picture, the best picture are kept for bombing purposes.

Why "we see them just once & a while; They dont want the U.S. to catch on. To my opinion they have a way of causing them to be invisible.

They can Lower them or send them high; When high they are invisible; It could be from an enemie plaine, or from a tall building in the United States. It could be the Camera is carried, in to cities and operated from tall buildings the ones that some one seen with a tail of fire is the picture that is Kept;

So lets be on the look out for the next one and follow their path. Please Keep my Name confidently.

/s/ Mrs. Ora A. Tygrett

P.S.
When they were over Washington D.C. it could a been from the Tallest building there. You might Start from the first place they were ever seen - trace back you might find the secret place.

And pray with out sceasing "And have faith" Our good Bood - says do not let our secrets be known, when praying & trusting in God pray secretly into him.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 31, 1952

FROM : J. R. Higgins

SUBJECT: UNUSUAL FLASHES DURING
ELECTRICAL STORM, JERSEY SHORE, PA.,
JULY 28, 1952
HARRY H. WINCHESTER, COMPLAINANT
FLYING SAUCERS

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

At 2:15 AM on July 31, 1952, Harry H. Winchester, 315 Cemetery Street, Jersey Shore, Pa., telephonically advised that in the early morning of 7-28-52, during a severe electrical storm in the area of his residence, he had observed seven unusual flashes in the sky, each flash being accompanied by a loud report.

Complainant, who appeared to be under the influence of intoxicants, called as a result of recent newspaper stories regarding phenomena allegedly observed during past week in this country.

Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with the complainant.

Action:

File.

JRH:dmd

RECORDED - 34

EX - 6

INDEXED - 34

162-83894-289

JUL. 31 1952

65 AUG 7 1952

August 13, 1952

62-83894-270

RECORDED - 36

EX-25

Mr. Benedicto Romero
1647 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Romero:

I have received your letter of July 31, 1952. The matter referred to in your letter is not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau and I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the Department of the Air Force for appropriate action.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EHM:kc

cc - 1 - New York (Attachment)

NOTE:
Bureau files fail to reflect any information that can be identified with Mr. Romero.

F46

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

60 AUG 28 1952

MAILED 3
AUG 14 1952
COMM-FBI

RECD-BELMONT

COMM-FBI

AUG 7 1952

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

FBI

DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LAB

FBI

DEPT OF JUSTICE

AUG 13 5 PM '52

AUG 14 2 54 PM '52

AUG 19 2 49 PM '52

RECD-FSPIONAGE

B I

DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECD-TOKYO'S OFFICE

AUG 13 5 32 PM '52

F.B.I.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 26 11 16 AM '52

RECD-FSPIONAGE

B I

DEPT OF JUSTICE

AUG 26 12 05 PM '52

F B I

EX-50

RECORDED 32

[redacted]ICE UNIT 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Mossburg Room 3708

Subj: Benedicto Romero

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

_____

Searchers [redacted]
Initial _____
Date 8/12

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
NR	

[redacted]
Initialed

Thank you for

4.

about some others things I talk in the same letter.

Ja!!! Ja!!! Ja!!!

I have to lauph because I know that the peace comes very soon after I explain this mystery to my lovely government of the United States of America.

Nobody can explain the mystery of the "Flying Plates" in a sincerly truth before me. Just make a try with the scientific people; and after call for me.

Sincerly with all my soul. Benedicto Romero
16 47 Park ave N.Y. City

RECEIVED AUG 11 2 48 PM '52 INTERNAL SECURITY FBI

RA.
my

Flying Saucers

8-13-52 Letto Romero City OSI - EHMike

New York City

July 31/52-

Department of Investigations
Washington D.C.

Benedicto Romero
B

Dear sirs:-

Am sorry hearing and reading to; much noice about the mistery of the "Flying Plates"

RECORDED - 94 162-83894-290

INEDXED - 94 AUG 5 1952

Also the news papers said about of our

EX-31

goverment of U.S. is going
to catch a picture of the
Misteriously
"Flying Plates"
by the radal detectors.
I say imposible !!!! ???
Ja !!! Ja !!! You please
and excase me; for my
laughing.

If you would hear me
when I write to you about
sixth months before. Now
you would not be in
troubles with what
hapens in the atmosphere

Ja !!! Ja !!! Ja !!!

I say if you please

and may excase me again
because I laugh of this.

Mistery that put in
troubles my goverment

Just I was waiting for
this to write to you again
Now you are in the line
because you don't know
what hapen.

The letter that you
"reffused" from Washington
to me; was sended again
to the Organization of
the United Nations.
at the New York State.
So if you like to know
about the "flying plates"
look for that letter that
should be there. And also

RECORDED-29

August 14, 1952

62-83894-291

Mrs. Fred Haufe
606 Walnut Avenue
Fairmont, West Virginia

EX-25

Dear Mrs. Haufe:

I have received your letter of August 1, 1952, and want to thank you for making the information contained therein available to this Bureau.

The matter referred to in your letter is not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau and I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the Department of the Air Force for appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED FBI
AUG 13 6 12 PM '52

EHM:kc

cc - 1 - Pittsburgh (Attachment)

NOTE:

Bureau files fail to reflect any information that can be identified with Mrs. Haufe.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Sandy

60 AUG 20 1952

COMM - FBI
AUG 11 1952
MAILED 18

RECD BELMONT
F. B. I.
JUSTICE
AUG 13 9 26 AM '52

RECEIVED-LA
F B I
DEPT OF JUS
AUG 13 5 09 PM '52

RECEIVE MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S DEPT OF JUSTICE
AUG 14 5 15 AM '5

AUG 13 12 46 PM '52
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECD-FBI SON'S OFFICE
AUG 13 5 32 PM '52
RECEIVED-LA
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

606 WALNUT AVENUE
FAIRMONT, W. VA.
PHONE 3765

August 1,1952

Hon.J.Edgar Hoover
Dept.F.B.I.
Washington,D.C.

RA
my

Dear Sir:

I have been hearing so much about the objects called Flying Saucers that I begin to speculate as to whether we are the only Nation or county to witness such a display.

Of course it could be that those odd objects are pest filled Radar controlled waiting to be punctured.We heve been so accused by another Nation that no doubt they have devised some diabolical plan to test on us.

I am not inclined to pass those over lightly,because I believe that those gadgets can be made and controlled to the extent of great numbers in groupings.

Also,I believe it is very unwise to make public the locations of sightings as many folk are prone to worry,and a state of mind like this is exactly what our enemy is seeking.

Any one wise enuf to perfect such would not only know their travel distance but also their location,therefore no talk or publications could benefit us in that.

EX.-69 RECORDED - 36 62-83814 -291

I hope that someone has had the integrity and foresight to learn where if in any other country these 'things' have been seen.

INDEXED - 36

AUG 5 1952

FIVE

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of a reply,I remain

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Fred Hauze

Mrs. Fred Hauze

8-13-52
Ltr to Mrs. Hauze
Ltr to OSI
EHM:kc

AUG 11 4 29 PM '53
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U S DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
AUG 11 2 48 PM '53
FBI
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
DEPT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 6, 1952

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (100-0)

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION WRITTEN IN GERMAN LANGUAGE RECEIVED BY "CINCINNATI ENQUIRER" PERTAINING TO "FLYING SAUCERS"
SECURITY MATTER - X

Mr. K. DORIS of the staff of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" furnished the Cincinnati Office with the enclosed letter and envelope received anonymously at the "Cincinnati Enquirer" in an envelope postmarked 7-3-52 at Cincinnati, Ohio.

It will be noted that the enclosed letter is written in the German language, and I am also enclosing a rather loose translation of the letter as furnished by the "Cincinnati Enquirer."

In view of the widespread interest in so-called "flying saucers," I am forwarding this material to the Bureau, with the thought in mind that the Bureau may desire to have a careful translation made of the attached letter, and the results, if deemed advisable, made available to other Governmental agencies.

Enclosures (3)

EWY:LM

ENCLO. ATTACHED

Memo m. Harbo with attachment of Transl. EWY/EN 8/8/52

RECORDED - 78

62-83894-292

12 AUG 7 1952

~~COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT~~

T-13861

FGN/eh 8/8/52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

8-13-52 Let to OSI EHM:ke

RECEIVED-HARBO

AUG 8 10 57 AM '52

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION

AUG 27 5 3 M '52
TECHNICAL
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

AUG 8 10 11 M '52
TECHNICAL
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED-29 62-83894-E98

EX-129

Date: August 13, 1952

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION WRITTEN IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, RECEIVED BY THE "CINCINNATI ENQUIRER" PERTAINING TO "FLYING SAUCERS" SECURITY MATTER - X

There is attached for your information and any action you desire to take in this matter a Photostat of a letter, written in German, received from an anonymous source, which was addressed to the "Cincinnati Enquirer." A Photostat of the envelope, in which the letter was forwarded, is attached and indicates it was mailed on July 31, 1952, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

For your further assistance in this matter a translation of the attached letter from the German is attached.

Attachment

EHM:kc

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 10-28-77
33016.0

AUG 13 5 11 PM '52
RECEIVED
FBI

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
DATE 10/31/78

MAILED 4
AUG 14 1952
COMM-FBI

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

58 AUG 29 1952

ENCLOSURE

62-83894-292

Fliegende Untertasse.

Seit 1944 - ausprobierte Waffe welche jetzt wohl schon seriemmässig hergestellt wird und zur Zeit viel von sich reden macht ist eine V. Waffe, welche einen Diskus ähnlichen runde Körper hat, der im Durchmesser etwa 42-50 m Durchmesser hat, hat am Aussenring etwa 45-50 automatische Kreisdüsen, die nach Zündung der Scheibe, um eine im Zentrum befindliche Plexiglaskugel kreisen, in der befinden sich die Mess und Kontrollgeräte für Fernsteuerung befinden. Inseit der Kugel ist noch genug Raum für hoch explosive Atombomben, diese Waffen befindet sich in Russische Hand und kann einen Aktionsradius von 30-35000 km aufweisen. V. Waffen Konstruktor Riedel Deutschland sagt es ist eine typische V. 7 daran er selbst gearbeitet hat. Ich bin sicher das die Wahrheit besser ist als eine Fabrik unterm Volk bei Nichtwissenheit.

H. Sch.

Fliegende Untertasse.

Seit 1944 - ausprobierte Waffe welche jetzt wohl schon seriemmässig hergestellt wird und zur Zeit viel von sich reden macht ist eine V. Waffe, welche einen Diskus ähnlichen runde Körper hat, der im Durchmesser etwa 42-50 m Durchmesser hat, hat am Aussenring etwa 45-50 automatische Kreisdüsen, die nach Zündung der Scheibe, um eine im Zentrum befindliche Plexiglaskugel kreisen, in der befinden sich die Mess und Kontrollgeräte für Fernsteuerung befinden. Inseit der Kugel ist noch genug Raum für hoch explosive Atombomben, diese Waffen befindet sich in Russische Hand und kann einen Aktionsradius von 30-35000 km aufweisen. V. Waffen Konstruktor Riedel Deutschland sagt es ist eine typische Riedel V. 7 daran er selbst gearbeitet hat.

Ich bin sicher das die Wahrheit besser ist als eine Panik unterm Volk bei Nichtwissenheit.

H. Sch.

Fliegende Untertasse.

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H. Sch.

FLYING SAUCERS

Since 1944 there have been experimental weapons which should now be in production. The one about which there has been so much discussion is a V-Weapon which has a disc-like round body, about 48.50 metres in diameter and has by way of emission 45 to 50 automatic ----------? (word not legible). With the setting off of the disc these rotate around a sensitive plexi-glass sphere in the center in which are located the --------- (word not legible) and guiding apparatus for distance flights. Inside the sphere there is also enough space for high explosive atom bombs. These weapons -------- ------ ------ ----- (not legible) and show an effective range of from 30 to 35,000 kilometres. V-Weapon Konstrus (Technician?) Riedel (or Riedet),Germany, says it is a typical V-Weapon on which he himself worked.

I am positive that the truth is better than keeping the people in ignorance.

H. Sch.

This letter is written apparently by a not highly literate person with undeveloped handwriting. It is my opinion that he is not making up what

he has written. If I were handling this, I should turn his letter over to the FBI or some other investigating agency to see if he knows anything more.

F.Y.

August 4, 1952

THE

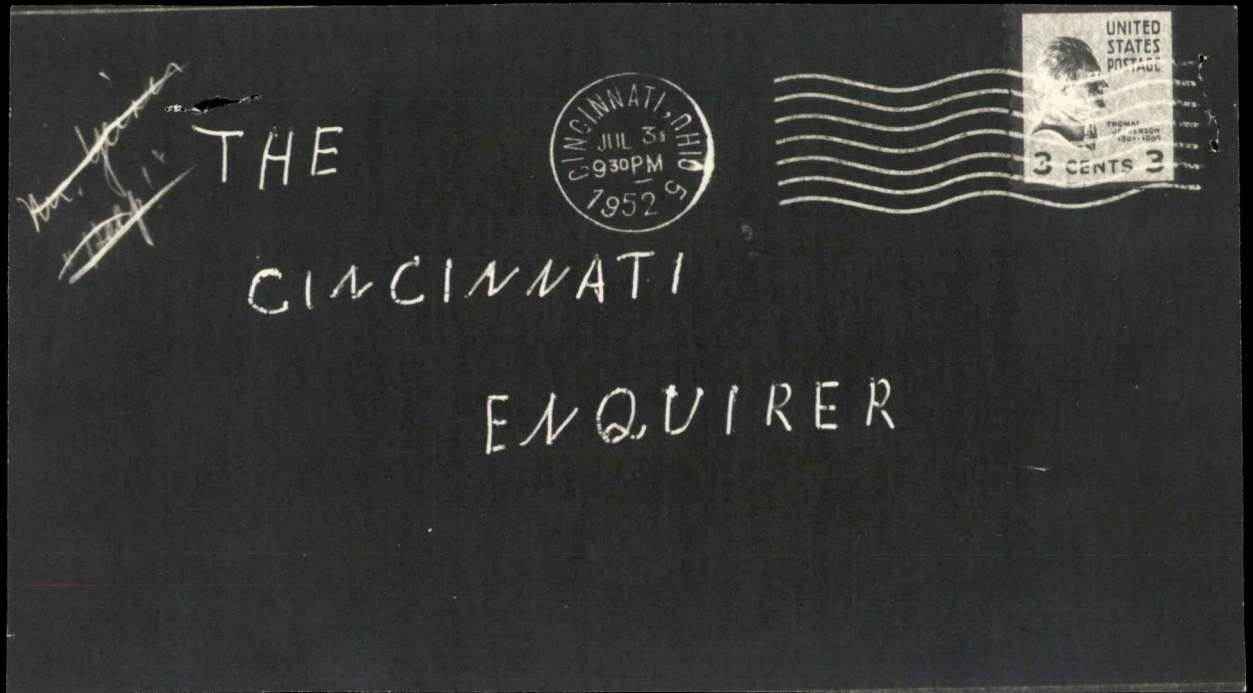
CINCINNATI

ENQUIRER





62-83894-392


THE
CINCINNATI
ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, OHIO
JUL 3
9 30 PM
1952
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3

THE

CINCINNATI

ENQUIRER



62-838914-292

Winding Gulf
Wva. Aug 5 1952

Flying Saucers

Mr Edgar Hoover

a few lines to let you know a few ~~H~~ things that the Government should know for all of US Sakes Ps stop the people from Broad casting how far those flying saucers are going and where they are seeing them at. ~~[illegible]~~ is the reason. Russia is inventing some thing

RECORDED - 118
INDEXED-118

62-83894-293

AUG 7 1952

EX-130

68 AUG 13 1952

No [illegible] Incomplete address + name [illegible]

FILED

that is coming over
here by radio activity
and later they will
be sending the atomic
Bomb over here so they
to stop them are now
getting the distance
and they send out one
and then our people
tells where they are
at and that is all
they want to know.
later on they will send
Suicide planes without
air pilots here to bomb.

Margie M Taylor

MERGie M TAYLOR

August 13, 1952

Mr. W. H. Jennings
3096 Hazelmary
Zone 17
Pontiac, Michigan

62-83894-294

RECORDED-30

Dear Mr. Jennings:

I have received your letter of August 5, 1952, and want to thank you for making the information contained therein available to this Bureau.

EX.-69

The matter referred to in your letter is not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau and I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the Department of the Air Force for appropriate action.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

AUG 13 6 12 PM '52
RECEIVED ROOM
FBI

cc - 1 - Detroit

Note for Detroit:

Mr. Jennings advised the Bureau, in his letter, of his theory regarding flying saucers. It was Mr. Jennings' opinion flying saucers are manufactured by General Electric or General Motors Research Laboratories, consist of aluminum tanks filled with helium gas under pressure, and work on magnetic principles.

EHM:kc

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 8
AUG 14 1952
COMM-FBI

53 AUG 20 1952

RECD BELMONT
F. B. I.

AUG 13 9 26 AM '52

RECEIVED-LA
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-TOLSON'S OFFICE
AUG 13 5 32 PM '52
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LA
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE
AUG 13 12 47 PM '52

RECEIVED-LA
MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
AUG 13 5 09 PM '52

AUG 13 11 25 PM '5

Pontiac, Mich

Aug 5 '52

my

ahh

Flying Discs

F.B.I. Wash. D.C.

Gentlemen:- Dear Sirs.

8-13-52
Lt to Jennings c'Det
& to OSI.
EHM:kc

I have a theory on the so called flying saucers.

I don't know where to write to express my opinion.

But yours is the best office in the land when it comes to investigations.

W. H. Jennings

If and when I get ready to comit a crime I will expect to get cought but so be it.

If the flying saucers are real then in my opinion they are not from another planet. I would be willing to ~~let~~ they are the Brain child of General

RECORDED - 134
INDEXED - 134

62-83894-

AUG 6 1952

34

FIVE

Mossbury

(over)

Electric of General Motors Rochick Fabritories.

I am not an Electrician all I know about Elect. is to grab ahold of one wire at a time on alternating current and let direct current strictly alone.

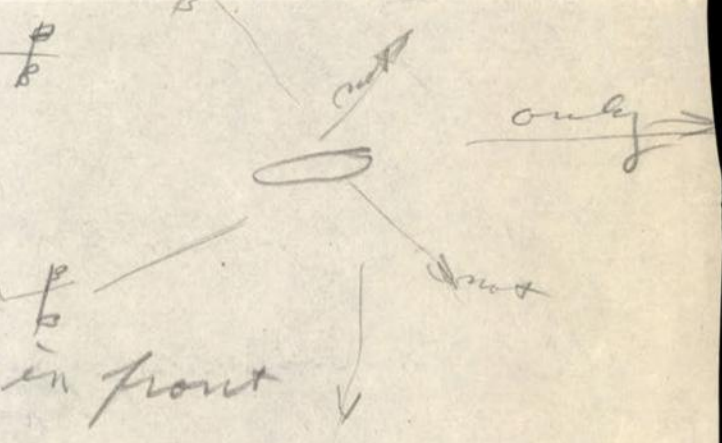
Its my openion that these discs or what have you are aluminum tanks filled with Heilum gas under a lot of preasure. and permenent magnets (power full one) built on the sides with the north polls out side.

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
REC'D ESPIONAGE
AUG 11 10 02 AM '53

when another metal object approaches them. they are repulsed at the same speed as the approaching object.

When you look at it from that slant you can see they can never be caught no matter how fast the persuing plane goes they retreat at the same speed.

One good way to check that would be to have their plane to approach at the angles



The retreating object could not cross in front of any of the plans it would have to go straight ahead.

you try and get the north pole of a magnet and south pole to connect and you will see what I mean.

(over)

I've seen a steel bar hang in space at auto shows. it was nearly two poles pushing against each other instead of pulling together.

Or Push your watch or a piece of steel through a demagnetizer and you will see what I mean.

If a plane were equiped with a magnet of about two or 3 Gs and the north pole pointed at the nose of the plane or stuck out ahead of the propelly a foot or two I think those saucers would be caught.

Respectfully yours

W.H. Jennings
3096 Hazelmary Pontiac Mich
Zone 17

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Mossburg Room 3708

Subj: W.H. Jennings

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of Michigan

Searchers Initial DS
Date 8-11

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
29-5180	
William H. Jennings	
~~NY 1-16-321~~	
William Harry Jennings	
~~NY 8-36400~~	

File 5 Ethan

Initialed

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/7/52

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: FLYING SAUCERS

At the weekly liaison conference held in the Philadelphia Office on August 5, 1952, Major H. B. ELIRIDGE advised that OSI is no longer interested in receiving reports concerning flying saucers.

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

Phillcox

JLK:ERG

RECORDED - 76

62-83834-395

34 AUG 11 1952

Letter to SAC, Philadelphia 8/15/52 NWP

EX-99

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

August 15, 1952

RECORDED-29

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-83894) - 295

FLYING SAUCERS
OSI LIAISON

EX-25

Reurlet August 7, 1952, in which you stated that at a weekly liaison conference held in Philadelphia Major H. B. Eldridge advised that OSI is no longer interested in receiving reports concerning flying saucers.

OSI, as the official Air Force liaison agency, has agreed to accept reports regarding flying saucers and to transmit these reports to the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, where all information pertaining to flying saucers is coordinated. If Major Eldridge still insists that he does not desire to receive reports regarding flying saucers, you should advise the Bureau and the matter will be discussed further with OSI Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

NWP:hke

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 3
AUG 15 1952
COMM-FBI

60 AUG 20 1952

FBI

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 15 4 33 PM '52

August 5, 1952

RECORDED - 57
INDEXED - 57

62-83894-296

EX-25

Mr. Dewey T. Wilson
2727 Maryland Avenue
Baltimore 18, Maryland

D. T. Wilson

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Your letter postmarked July 30, 1952, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to bring your comments to my attention.

Since your communication may be of interest to another governmental agency, I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of it to The Honorable, The Secretary of the Air Force, Department of Defense Building, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DIC:amk:mfo

Copy of incoming sent to the Secretary of the Air Force by short form.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

COMM — FBI
AUG 5 1952
MAILED 28

65 AUG 14 1952

RECEIVED MAIL ROOM
U.S DEPT OF JUSTICE
AUG 3 3 10 PM '5

2727 Maryland ave
Baltimore 18 MD
July 28-1952

J Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washn DC

OFLYING SAUCERS

Dear Sir,

I would like to submit a Theory that may lead to a solution of what the Flying saucers really are - These objects Could be Lights. Caused by Radio Television Beams Illuminating moist vapor, not unlike phosphorus on rain soaked wood in Certain seasons - The northern lights "aurora Borealus" have manifested themselves for years, setting up Electro magnetism & Earth potential which distorts normal Telegraph Communications. The lights es are somewhat like a Fan + can be seen as far south as Equator

It is my opinion that Flying Saucers are Electrically induced Currents onto a space (small Clouds) and causing it to glow - This Cloud being Charged Electrically and a Magnetic polarity being same as the interceptor it can never

RECORDED - 57
62-83894-296
AUG 7 1952
EX-25

4 MDJ
dec

nml. ack 8-4-52 DDC

be overtaken and would if persued gradually grow Dimmer + disappear giving the impression that it outDistanced the persuer with a great Burst of speed.

This is submitted as a Theory as I do not have the power or facilities to prove or disprove. But I submit a suggestion whereby a test Could be made.

When these Saucers appear again Have the Jr + all Broadcasts Silenced from the air and Check for results— This may not Change immediately, as other Elements in this Build not be turned off or on at a given signal—

However I believe that, if the Idea as set forth in my Crude way is submitted to more Learned persons than I Some Solution is inevitable—

Dewey T. Wilson

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
F B I
JUL 31 3 41 PM '52
MR JONES
AUG 8 1952

TA[redacted] COPY

2727 Maryland ave
Baltimore 18 MD
July 28-1952

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washn DC

Dear sir,

I would like to submit a theory that may lead to a solution of what the Flying saucers really are-these objects could be Lights. caused by Radio Television Beams illuminating moist vapor, not unlike phosphous on rain soaked wood in certain seasons-the northern lights "aurora Borealus" have manifested themselves for years, setting up Electro magnetism & Earth potential which distorts normal Telegraph Communications. The lights are somewhat like a Fan & can be seen as far south as Equator-

It is my opinion that Flying Saucers are Electrically induced currents onto a space (small clouds) and causing it to glow-this cloud being charged Electrically and a magnetic polarity being same as the interceptor it can never be overtaken, and would if persued gradually grow Dimmer & dissappear giving the impression that it out ddstanced the persuer with a great Burst of speed.

This is submitted as a theory as I do not have the power or facilities to prove or disprove. But I submit a suggestion whereby a test could be made.

When these saucers appear again Have the TV & all Broadcasts silenced from the air and check for results-this may not change immediately, as other Elements in this Build up can not be turned off or on at a given signal.

However I firmly believe that, if the idea as set forth in my crude way is submitted to more learned persons then I some solution is inevitable.

/s/ Dewey T. Wilson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan WAB

FROM : E. H. Mossburg EHM

DATE: August 12, 1952

SUBJECT: FLYING DISKS

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

There is attached a copy of a periodical entitled "Sunday Graphic" dated July 6, 1952, received by the Bureau from the Office of the Legal Attache, American Embassy, London, England.

It is desired that the attached periodical containing an article relating to the captioned matter be filed in the captioned file.

Attachment

EHM:kc

1 ENCL 44

5 - EHM

ENCLO. ATTACHED

RECORDED - 44 62-83894-297
INDEXED - 44 AUG 13 1952

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ENCLOSURE

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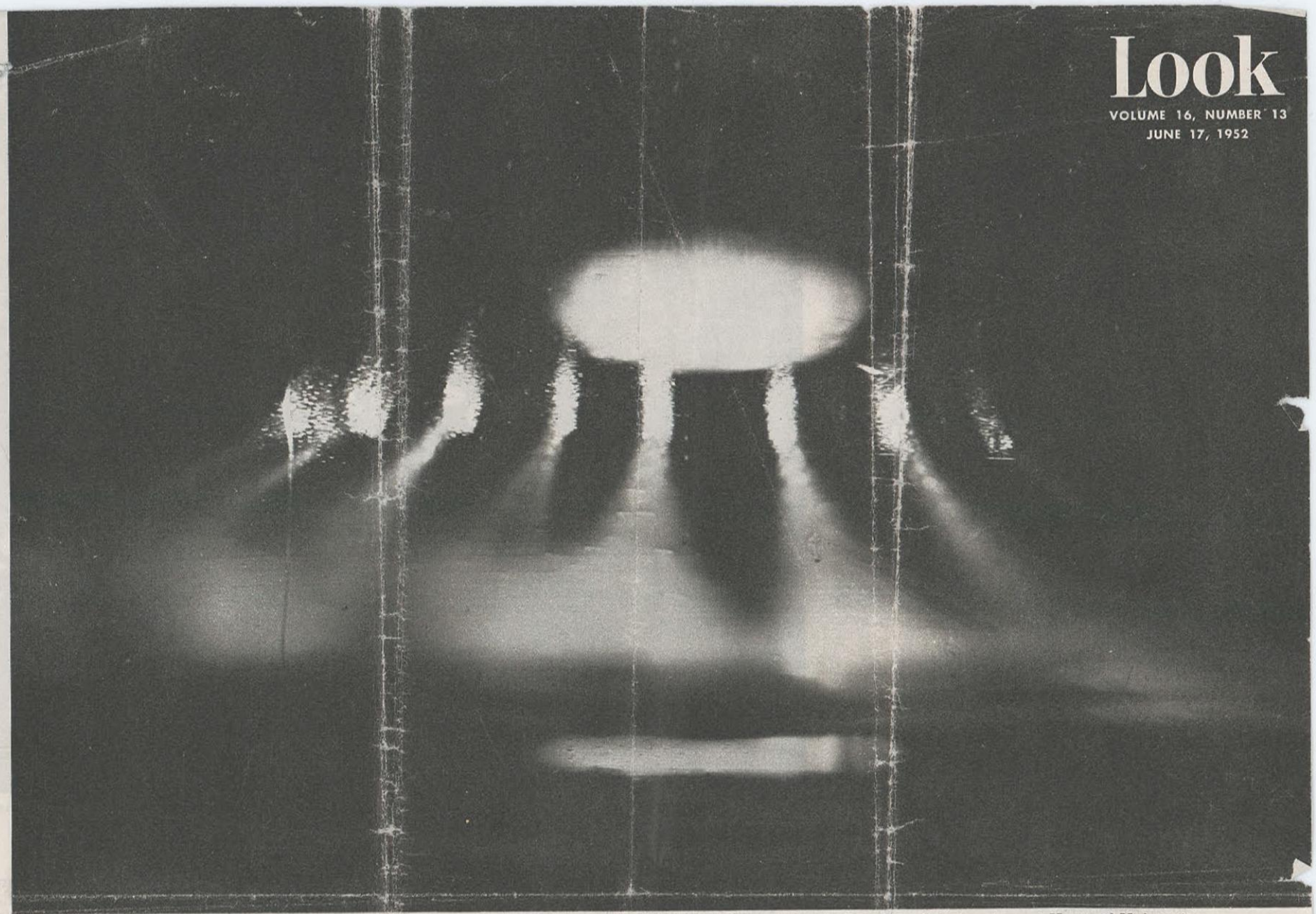
Look
VOLUME 16, NUMBER 13
JUNE 17, 1952



This might be a picture of flying saucers taken at night over Arizona or New Mexico. It was in fact taken in Dr. Menzel's laboratory at Harvard University.

THE TRUTH ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS

One of America's leading astronomers goes into his laboratory at Harvard and disposes of the flying-saucer myth. He adds simple instructions for making flying saucers in your own kitchen

By Dr. DONALD H. MENZEL



Donald H. Menzel is professor of astrophysics and associate director of solar research at Harvard University. His work on flying saucers was done in response to a request from LOOK. The Air Force has expressed a lively interest in it.

I SUPPOSE that I should be especially well qualified to write about flying saucers since I happen to be one of the few persons who has actually seen one.

My solar studies take me frequently to Colorado and New Mexico, and I was at the Holloman Air Base, near Alamogordo, N. M., at the height of the flying-saucer scare. That very morning, I had glimpsed what seemed to be several saucers moving overhead—until I focused my eyes more clearly and recognized the objects as weather balloons. That afternoon, I expressed my belief that most of the saucers could be thus explained. But others in the group—including several well-known scientists—indicated that there was probably more to the saucer story than that.

Early that evening, I had my second attack of saucers. I was in the back seat of an automobile, being driven toward Alamogordo and admiring the full moon as it rose over Sacramento Peak toward the east. A few degrees north of the moon, I noticed what seemed to be a bright star, and then a second star not far from the first. Casually, I assumed that they were Castor and Pollux in the constellation of

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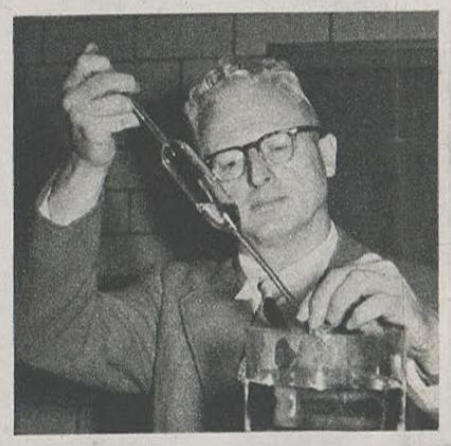
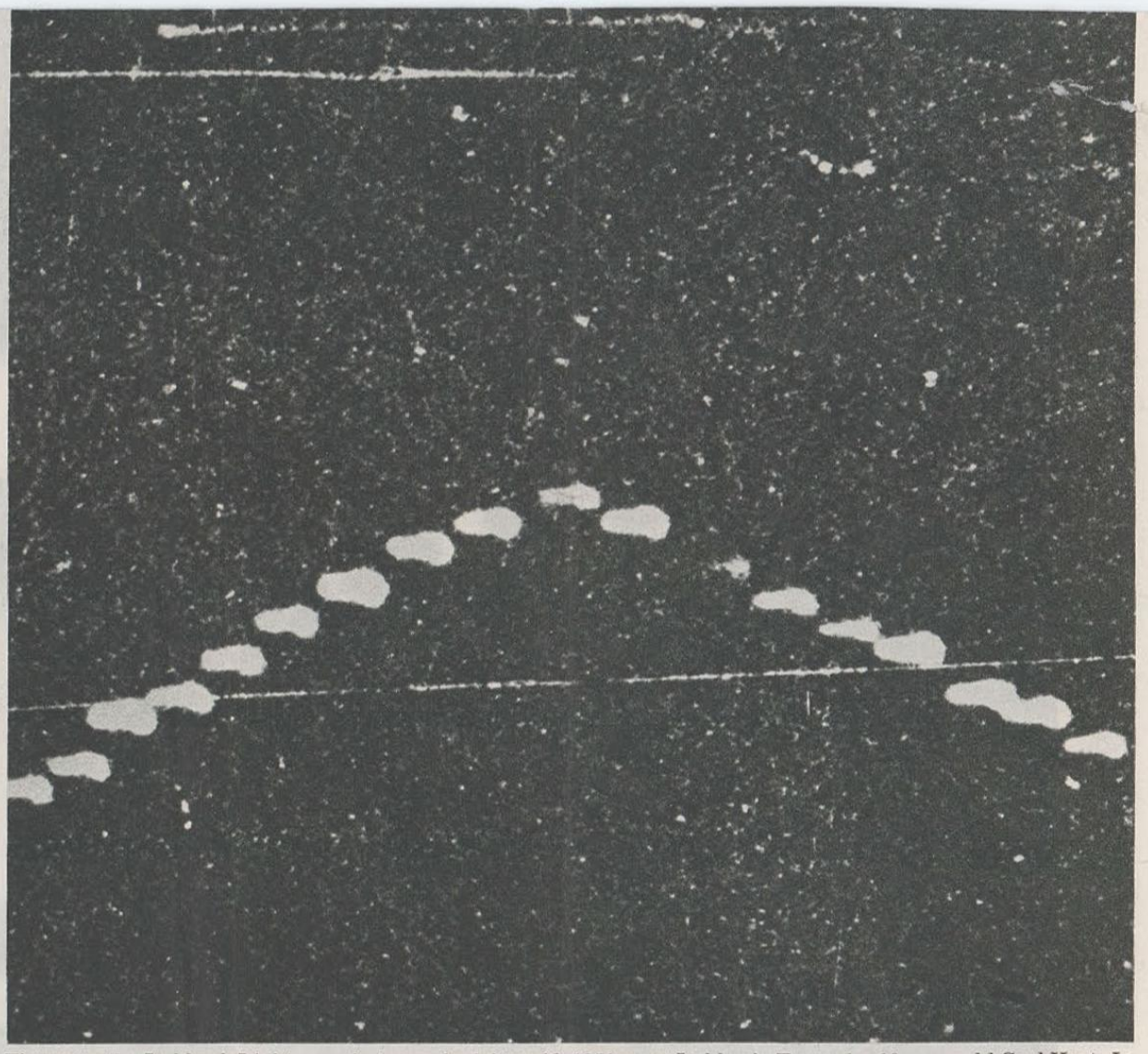


Orderly processes of natural laws explain saucers



These are the Lubbock Lights, as photographed Aug. 30, 1951, over Lubbock, Texas, by 18-year-old Carl Hart, Jr.

Gemini. Then, very suddenly, I realized that Gemini was a winter object; the two stars had to be something else.

Like most astronomers, I am always hopeful of finding a nova (exploding star) which can be seen with the naked eye, so I rapidly opened the window of the car for a better look. I could bring neither of these objects into clear focus, although nearby Antares was sharp. Both hazy disks shone with a slightly bluish light. They were, in a sense, "flying" simply because they were elevated. Suddenly, alive to the fact that I was seeing something unusual, I asked the driver to stop. We climbed out of the car just in time to see the saucers literally fade away as mysteriously as they had appeared. I reported the occurrence in detail to the Air Force.

I later found that an English meteorologist, Edward J. Lowe, had recorded a similar phenomenon as long ago as 1838—similar except for the fact he saw four instead of two ghostly images flying near the moon.

Perhaps you expect me to say, at this point, that I can explain exactly what I saw that evening. I am sorry to disappoint you. I cannot. I have certain ideas on the subject, but they are only hypotheses—reasonable but not yet fully confirmed.

I shall explain those ideas, but first let me say what I do NOT believe. I do NOT believe that what I saw, or anything anyone has reported seeing, were missiles or messengers or vehicles from the moon or Mars or space. I do NOT believe they were missiles or messengers or vehicles from Russia or any other foreign country.

Indeed, how simple science and life would be if every time we encountered some seemingly inexplicable fact, we could blame it on some outside force over which we have no control. Such a mode of thought is as old as man himself. Our prehistoric ancestors personalized *all* the forces of nature. Gods blew the winds, threw lightning bolts and stoked the fires that belch forth from volcanic craters.

Brilliant showers of meteors have made men fear that the end of the world was imminent. The ancients have interpreted a solar eclipse as a dragon devouring the sun and rejoiced when their beating drums and weapons frightened the dragon away.

How simple this type of science. No laboratory experiment to prove or test the hypotheses. No complicated mathematics to study the details of the process. Nothing to argue about here. For each new and unexplained fact, we invent a new god—or assume the existence of a superintelligence.

How simple—and how wrong!

Centuries of civilization have taught us the futility of inventing mysterious forces and superhuman beings. You could explain *anything* that way. Such explanations, however, are completely useless and nature falls into chaos, subject to the whim of a pagan deity instead of to the orderly processes of natural laws.

"An Uncivilized Attitude"

As a scientist, I am not bothered if I cannot give a complete, iron-clad explanation for every phenomenon I meet. Unraveling the puzzles of science is my business—as well as my pleasure. I find the world still full of unsolved problems. I look for the explanations, but I do not arbitrarily invent forces that make explanation unnecessary.

Why, then, have so many civilized people chosen to adopt an uncivilized attitude toward flying saucers? I think there are three reasons:

First, flying saucers are unusual. All of us are used to regularity. We naturally attribute mystery to the unusual.

Second, we are all nervous. We live in a world that has suddenly become hostile. We have unleashed forces we cannot control; many persons fear we are heading toward a war that will end in the destruction of civilization.

Third, people enjoy being frightened a little. They go to Boris Karloff double features.

But such analysis should concern the psychologist rather than the natural scientist, so let me hasten back to our flying saucers.

First of all, we must recognize that "flying saucers," in the public mind, cover a wide variety of objects and phenomena. Some of them, we can almost immediately dispose of, although the mere fact of their misinterpretation has been one of the chief difficulties men have encountered in getting at the basic truth.

A man sitting in the park on a calm summer afternoon scarcely realizes how intense the winds aloft may be. Perhaps real gales exist, with speeds in excess of 60 miles an hour, different layers moving in opposite directions. Light, flat objects such as newspapers or kites can be caught in an occasional whirlwind and lifted to enormous heights, where they may fly for hundreds of miles before they again reach the ground. Weather balloons, which are often released in groups rather than singly, are not at all uncommon. Indeed, most such objects lose their true identity when viewed against the sky. And it is extremely hard to recognize them.

Occasional reflections from distant planes or even from the backs of high-flying birds account for some of the reports. The planet Venus has, on many occasions, produced its own series of sensations. Few people seem to realize that this planet, when at greatest brilliance, can be plainly seen in the daytime. I floating cirrus clouds overlie it, the planet ma give the illusion of being in rapid motion. M people find it difficult to focus their eyes o distant object; hence, they see a bright blur the sky and thus give rise to another flyi saucer story.



Routine sight at Brooks: a show girl hurrying off to try on her next new costume.

"costumes executed by BROOKS"

This familiar theater-program credit represents a $2,000,000-a-year gross business, costuming everything from Broadway stars to circus elephants

THE 39-year-old Brooks Costume Company is the biggest in the business. It is responsible for the eye appeal of 80 per cent of Broadway's current musicals. It does a large part of New York's TV-costume business and will open a TV service branch in Hollywood shortly. Brooks' biggest regular customer is the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus, with its annual $300,000 wardrobe. And for $400,000, Brooks costumed Cecil B. de Mille's movie about that circus. Arena skating shows like *Hollywood Ice Revue*, Sonja Henie's *Ice Show*, *Holiday on Ice* run about $200,000 for costumes – three times most Broadway show budgets.

The bulk of Brooks' business, however, does not come from its big customers like Roxy and Radio City shows, *Guys and Dolls* chorus lines, *The King and I* costumes. It comes from the 175-odd shows Brooks outfits weekly for universities, drama clubs, church societies, junior leagues, civic pageants, summer theaters and municipal operas all over the country. Brooks has 135,000 costumes for rent, from $2000 ball gowns once owned by Mrs. Robert Ogden Goelet to Indian costumes from *Annie Get Your Gun*. For $10 a night, the lead in a Northwestern University play goes on in a gown once worn by Maude Adams, Bea Lillie or Mary Martin.

This is possible because of suave, silver-haired James E. Stroock's policy of buying back the costumes he was originally paid a fat fee to make. "He's king of his own state," says producer John Murray Anderson. Famous for his nicknames, he calls Stroock, president of Brooks, "The Pope," "because he is so omnipotent."

Produced by PATRICIA COFFIN

CONTINUED

A wardrobe is born: designer Irene Sharaff with producers Ben Segal, Chandler Cowles in Stroock's office.



First, costumes are made in drab muslin, tried on for freedom of movement. Later, best materials are used.



Irene Sharaff discusses Paul Hartman's vice-presidential pants for *Of Thee I Sing*.



conditions exist, flying saucers become likely

spread out horizontally to form a thin layer of smoke and haze. This ceiling occurs at the point of highest temperature. Smoke, dust and all kinds of general haze tend to collect in this layer. From below or above, you may not be aware of its existence. But as you pass through it, you see a fine black line extending from horizon to horizon.

On that famous day in June, 1947, when Kenneth Arnold of Boise, Idaho, spotted from his private plane nine distant saucers moving at "fantastic speeds" along the slopes of Mt. Rainier, he may well have been flying not too far from one of these layers of inversion haze. His was the observation that touched off the saucer scare.

Let us turn to the official Air Force release and quote Arnold himself: "I could see their outline quite plainly against the snow as they approached the mountain. They flew very close to the mountain tops, directly south to southeast down the hog's back of the range, flying like geese. I watched for about three minutes —a chain of saucerlike things at least five miles long, swerving in and out of the high mountain peaks. They were flat like a pie pan and so shiny they reflected the sun like a mirror."

In Arnold's own story, there are several clues that should have pointed out the answer long ago. Anyone familiar with mountains knows that the ridges, where ascending currents of air from opposite sides meet and mix, are subject to the most violent drafts. From the Harvard and University of Colorado observatory at Climax, Colo., I have observed with a telescope the blowing snow on the ridges of 14,000-foot peaks, and have noted the billowing gusts rage along the "hog's back." It is indeed highly probable that the slopes of Mt. Rainier are equally turbulent. And, if their turbulence reaches upward into the haze, the warped layers would reflect sunlight and a progression of moves would make the crests seem to move with phenomenal speed.

And if you doubt whether mere bending or crinkling of a hazy layer could cause the bright reflection, note how a fold of a lace curtain—or piece of cheesecloth—similarly reflects the light. The reflection is brightest when the curvature is sharpest. Most daytime saucers are a variant of this phenomenon. The mirage effect is here of secondary importance.

The "ghost" balloons are perhaps the simplest of all mirage phenomena. The balloon itself is responsible. As it "punctures" some fairly high inversion, a large bubble of colder air settles down from above, forming in effect a sort of supermagnifying lens or telescope. This imperfect lens of air forms an image of the balloon. And, as the lens changes its size and shape, the distorted image darts wildly around, with phenomenal speed—like a reflection of the sun from a hand mirror.

To demonstrate some of these effects — chiefly those associated with the luminous night saucers—I prepared a simple laboratory experiment, as follows: I filled a cylindrical jar half full of benzene and carefully floated a layer of acetone on top. Gentle stirring produced a narrow region where the chemical composition changed slowly upward. Benzene has optical qualities analogous to those of cold air and acetone to those of warm air. I thus reproduced in a small space what would ordinarily require miles of terrestrial atmosphere. The liquids produce remarkable effects.

A beam of light, focused diagonally upward from a small slide projector, would ordinarily strike the ceiling. But caught in the "inversion layer," the beam obediently curved downward. Tiny globules of glycerine emulsified in the benzene scattered the light and made the beam visible. The original circular pinhole used in the projector was distorted into an oval shape and clearly marked with some pattern suggesting a surface structure.

Laboratory "Saucers"

Any motion of the liquid—produced as the result of a rocking—made the saucer slip about. Turbulence, caused by a delicate stirring of the medium near the light beam, gave dozens of flying disks. The color effects, resulting in part from the glycerine globules, were startling and beautiful. Finally, when I replaced the single pinhole with a row that simulated distant street lights, the resulting images behaved and looked like the Lubbock Lights.

These considerations do not explain everything. The green fire balls are still something of a mystery, though many will prove to be meteors. Prof. Fred L. Whipple of Harvard has called my attention to the fact that the color probably arises from the presence of magnesium in the meteor itself. This metal, well known to be an abundant constituent of the rock meteors, emits green light when incandescent. The reported slowness of motion may be due to great distance, associated with the clarity of the desert skies.

This mirage-phenomena theory includes the flying saucers seen on radarscopes. The same sort of conditions which cause optical mirages cause radar mirages as well, as any radar expert will hasten to tell you. They cause television mirages too. Everyone knows cases where a television station, normally miles out of range, suddenly comes in powerful and steady.

Also, the stress laid on the optical peculiarities of air over deserts should not be misleading. The temperature inversions of which I speak are common over the desert (and over coastal waters) but they are not limited to such areas. They can appear anywhere, and do. A bad smog, for example, is usually a sign of a temperature inversion. But they are more frequent over deserts, which explains in part the fact that saucer reports are more frequent over deserts.

You, too, can have flying saucers in your home. Perhaps not as elaborate as the ones I have just described, but nevertheless adequate to demonstrate some of the effects. You may simulate the gradual bending that causes a mirage by using a sharp reflection at a water surface.

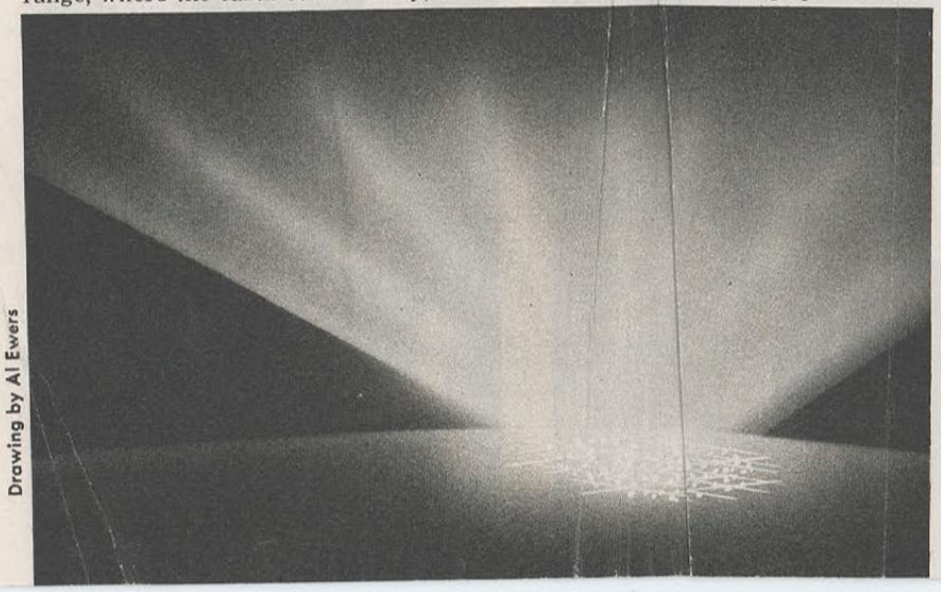
Fill the kitchen sink to the brim and set up a candle or row of candles close to the edge along one side. A box with a series of pinholes illuminated by a light or candle is even better. Now face the lights from the opposite side of the sink, keeping your eye close to the water surface and see the bright reflections. Now have someone gently stir the water and produce waves. The lights will float and travel—and even show the disklike form characteristic of a reflection from the trough of a wave. One can even reproduce the saucers with light reflected from the surface of coffee in a cup.

As I have said earlier, these experiments are suggestive rather than definitive. More work is necessary to prove the phenomenon. The analysis indicates, however, a clear plan for future study and research. I believe that these experiments will eventually cause the saucer scare to vanish — most appropriately, into thin air, the region that gave birth to it.

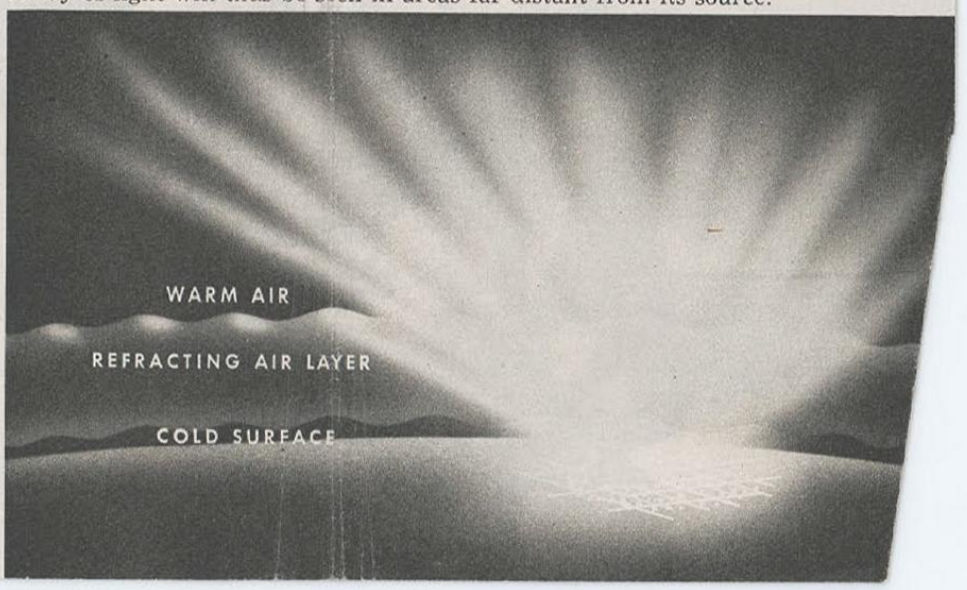
END

The forces entrusted with the defense of the U. S. from the skies still must look for "flying saucers." In its next issue, Look will tell the story of this secret hunt by our aerial defenders.

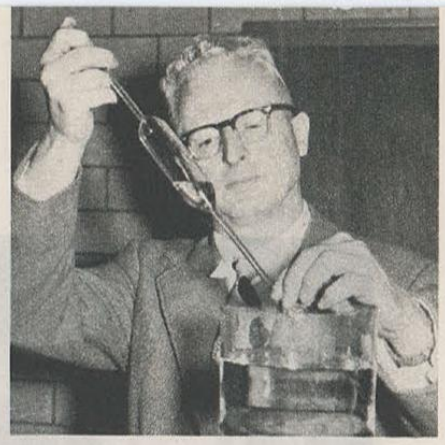
In normal air, light from the ground simply spreads out into space. Outside its range, where the earth curves away, there is darkness and no strange phenomena.



With a temperature inversion, light bends in refracting layer of air. A ray of light will thus be seen in areas far distant from its source.



Drawing by Al Ewers



FLYING SAUCERS continued

Wherever certain well-known ai

luminous by night. They may appear singly, in clusters or fly in precise geometrical formation. The best-defined patterns of this type have been called the Lubbock Lights, since their best-known appearance was in Lubbock, Texas. They have, however, appeared elsewhere. Next, we have the mysterious balls of green fire. Are they or are they not related to the luminous "Foo Fighters" that occasionally seem to accompany a plane or even engage it in a mysterious sort of shadowboxing? Finally, there are the "ghost" saucers that seem to hover suspiciously around a freshly launched balloon, and rush off at some unprecedented speed—presumably to report their findings. At least four such ghosts have been reliably reported.

Many of the records refer to some tremendous distance or speed. And here I ask this question: How can an observer on the ground, from a single station and with his eyes alone, give a reliable estimate of all three figures: distance, size and speed? If you think that this is easy, try it sometime—on the moon, for example.

The reported saucers move at varied *angular* speeds, either sideways or vertical. Their unknown actual speed depends on how far away they actually are. They may "veer" sharply at any given moment. At times, the images are extremely brilliant. Sometimes, they show a trace of structure, which some observers have associated with "windows" or "portholes" of a space craft.

They move without sound and hence seem to be controlled without any normal forces of power that we would ascribe to a craft on earth. The objects are generally round or oval and bear no resemblance to any known aircraft already built or being built on earth.

But are we justified in reversing these arguments and saying that, since no terrestrial craft could have such properties and since no human beings could withstand the tremendous buffeting that the flying saucers seem to get, the objects must perforce be space ships manned by beings of decidedly nonhuman characteristics? I ask again: Is this sweeping conclusion justified? Or shall we accept temporarily what seems to be a much more reasonable alternative: that the flying saucers are not material objects at all?

The one thing that can respond instantaneously to force is a light beam. You can stand at the foot of a high mountain and with a hand mirror flash a signal from base to peak and back again, a distance of more than 10 miles, in a tenth of a second or less. But, if we see something flashing over cliff and forest with a speed of 100 miles a second or accelerating with a force 1000 times greater than that of gravity, must we conclude that it is a manned craft?

An Optical Phenomenon?

Let us, then, accept as a working hypothesis the idea that saucers may be an optical phenomenon—though nonetheless real.

To me as a scientist, this was the only course along which to proceed. And the hypothesis that these were optical phenomena, taking place primarily in desert regions, inevitably brought the next logical consideration to my mind.

In the science of atmospherics, there is a well-known condition known as "temperature inversion." It is simple enough. Normally, the air grows colder as one goes farther up from the surface of the earth. But sometimes the reverse is true, and a layer of warm air overlies layers of colder air.

During the war, I was a member and later chairman of the Wave Propagation Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which conducted a series of tests on the desert. We were studying radar images; but light behaves, in many ways, like radar. What we learned about the desert applies as much to light as to radar.

We learned that temperature inversions were, as we had expected, extremely common on the desert. During the day, the desert is extremely hot. At night (or even during the day under certain cloud conditions), the ground rapidly cools off. But the air cools more slowly. Thus, the air cools more quickly where it actually is in contact with the ground, but for some distance continues to get warmer with height. Then, well away from the ground, it begins to become cooler again.

Scientists have long known that regions of the atmosphere wherein the temperature changes rapidly with height can cause a mirage.

Mirage. That is the key to the whole problem of saucers. And, working on that assumption, I have been able to reproduce in the laboratory most of the essential features of the saucers. Much more study, both theoretical and experimental, is necessary before we shall understand this complicated problem in all its details. I am confident, however, that we can eventually produce and observe the phenomenon at about any time we wish to.

Mirage. A mirage is fundamentally an image caused by a lens of air. Since air lenses are almost never perfect, the world we see through them is distorted and unreal. Like seeing through spectacles that do not fit your eyes. Or looking in one of those highly curved mirrors in an amusement park.

And yet you see mirages every day, without really knowing it. As you drive along a highway on a hot day, the dark asphalt in the distance seems to be covered with water—a film that evaporates as the car advances. This is the ordinary mirage we familiarly associate with the desert: the thirsty traveler, the vision of a receding lake, and only sand. The water, of course, is an image of the sky, projected against the distant landscape. The light rays that produce the illusion traverse a path that is concave upward.

But give us a cool layer of air at the ground, as in the desert at night, and light rays will curve in the reverse direction, following along the surface of the earth.

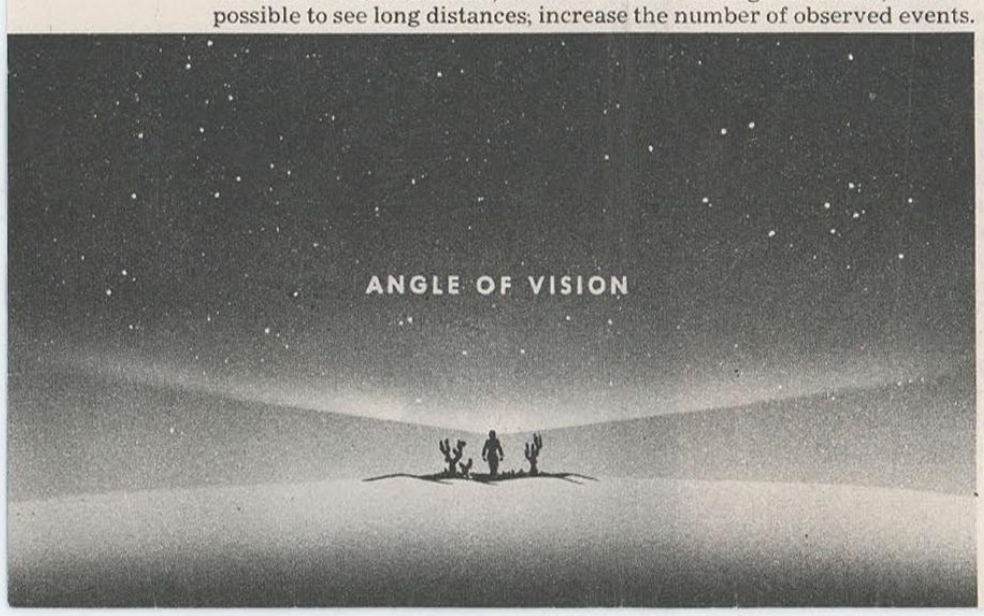
City Lights Become "Saucers"

Where the daytime mirage projects the image of the sky against the earth, the nighttime desert variety projects the image of the earth against the sky. And hence, if we have distant lights—such as those of a city—these lights will appear to float in the sky. Moreover, if the intervening air contains waves or is turbulent to any degree, the lights will appear to move, riding in on the crest of a wave, like ripples of moonlight on the ocean. If the source is a line of distant street lamps, the images appear to fly in formation—the Lubbock Light phenomenon.

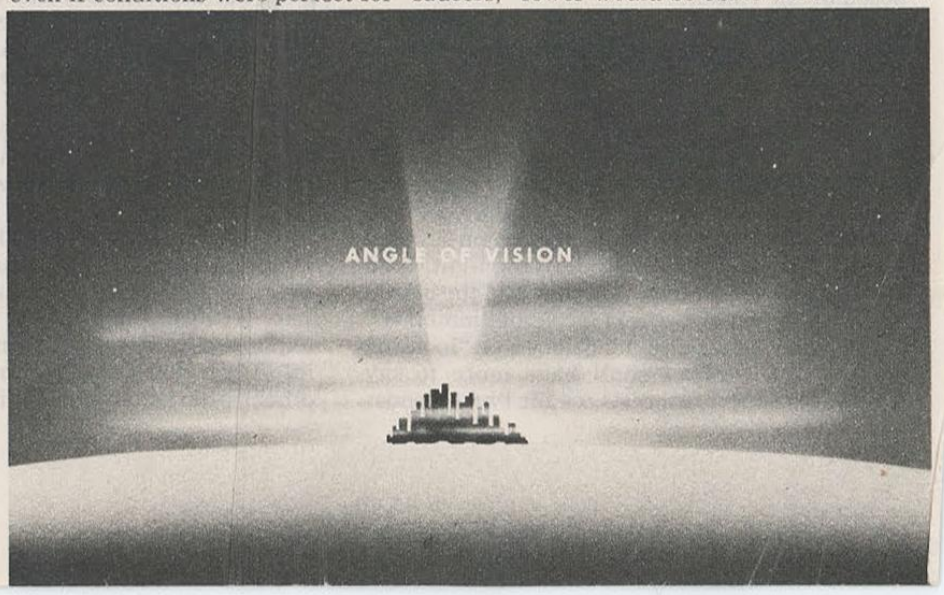
One further property of these temperature inversions serves to emphasize the effect and undoubtedly contributes to the daytime saucers. Daytime inversions are fairly common, but they usually lie higher than the ones that occur at night on the desert. You can often see them—or at least recognize their existence.

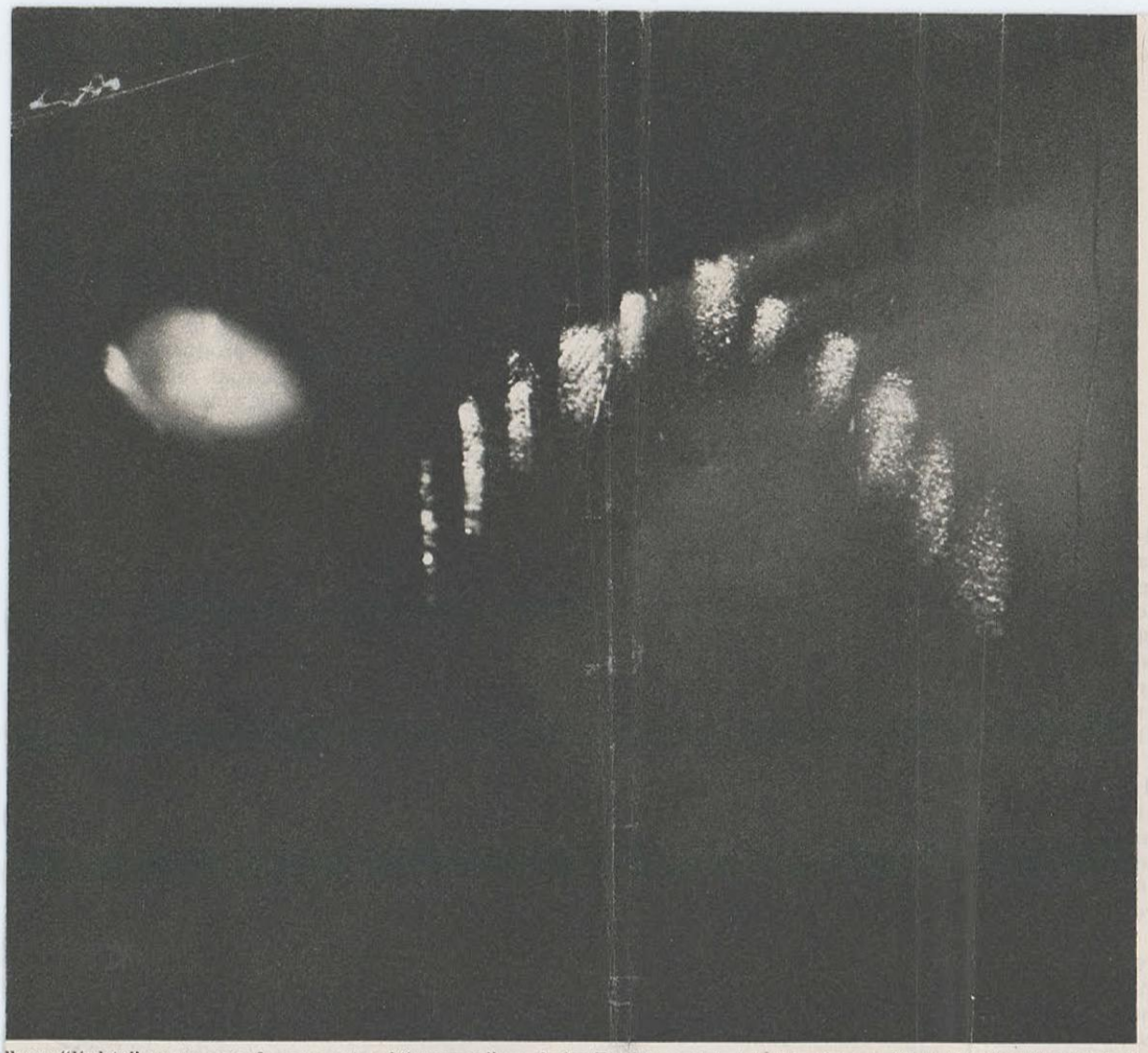
A column of smoke from a distant chimney will sometimes rise smoothly upward and then

The clear air of the desert, and the lack of buildings or of hills, make it possible to see long distances; increase the number of observed events.



In the city, the angle of vision is small and the sky is full of smoke and dust. Thus, even if conditions were perfect for "saucers," fewer would be observed over cities.





'hese "lights" were one of many sets of "saucers" made by Dr. Menzel in his laboratory. Note the "mother ship."

But by no means all of the objects can be so dismissed. After we have eliminated the false saucers and the erroneous reports that we trace to misidentification, there do remain a number that we cannot completely write off. Such as the ones I saw myself.

The first question we are called upon to answer is this: If these objects are natural objects, why did they suddenly appear for the first time in 1947? An honest question and a basic one; for if it cannot be answered, we are in difficulties. But the answer is simple: They were seen in the skies long before 1947. Scientific literature is full of them.

England Had Durham Lights

Take, for example, the Lubbock Lights, which appeared in the sky near Lubbock, Texas, last summer and were photographed. Similar phenomena have been long reported. England was mildly excited over the Durham Lights almost a century ago.

In 1897, our papers were filled with stories about a mysterious cigar-shaped airship seen at odd places over the country. The lights and men aboard were clearly visible. Finally, the great inventor Thomas A. Edison himself disposed of the rumor.

Here is a quotation from the magazine *Nature* for May 25, 1893: "During a recent wintry cruise in H.M.S. *Caroline,* a curious phenomenon was seen. . . . Unusual lights were reported by the officer of the watch. They appeared sometimes as a mass, at others spread out in an irregular line. They bore north until I lost sight of them about midnight. . . . The globes of fire altered in their formation . . . now in a massed group with an outlying light, then the isolated one would disappear and the others would take the form of a crescent of diamonds."

The account also mentioned a "looming mirage," of which I shall have more to say later. This report interests me for two reasons: First, it would almost serve as a description of the Lubbock Lights. Second, my own theory of the Lubbock Lights was developed, and tested in my laboratory, before I found this account in *Nature*—and my theory directly associates looming mirages with the lights.

The next question is quite natural: Even granting that these phenomena have a long history, why are they so much more frequent today than in the past?

List the places where flying saucers have been seen, and you will notice that the great majority were reported in very hot areas, over deserts—in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. For years, these states were sparsely settled. But since the war began, they are the areas in which the most startling population growth has been tallied. Irrigation has brought farmers in. The dry heat has made tourist havens of Phoenix and Tucson. The air age has made these flat, clear-skied areas the natural locations for great bomber and fighter bases. Finally, atomic energy has chosen New Mexico as its headquarters.

In brief, there are more eyes to scan the heavens. Hence, more is seen. The answer is as simple as that. The clear skies are themselves a partial answer. Beyond two or three miles, especially toward the horizon, the milky haze cuts down visibility in Eastern areas. In the West, one is accustomed to seeing a mountain peak more than 150 miles away.

Finally, the most important question of all: If the saucers aren't superhuman or controlled by superhumans, what are they?

First, we must study the reports.

A careful analysis of all the available data indicates that—after we have subtracted the balloons, papers, distant planes, Venus and the like—a substantial amount of reliable but unexplained material still remains. This falls into several definite patterns: ovals, disks or other patterns, either shining silver by day or

CONTINUED

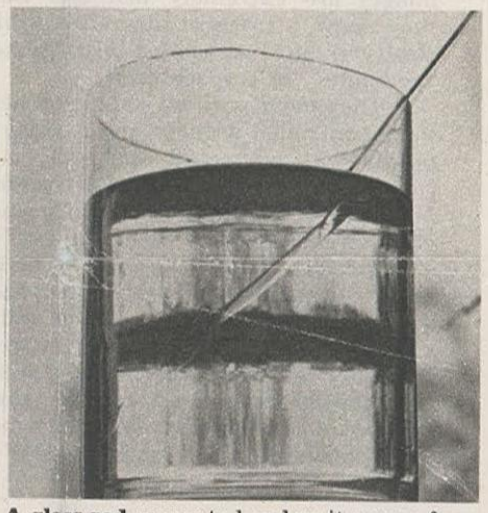
Photographed by Arthur Rothstein



Dr. Menzel begins setting up his apparatus, using a large glass jar, benzene and acetone.

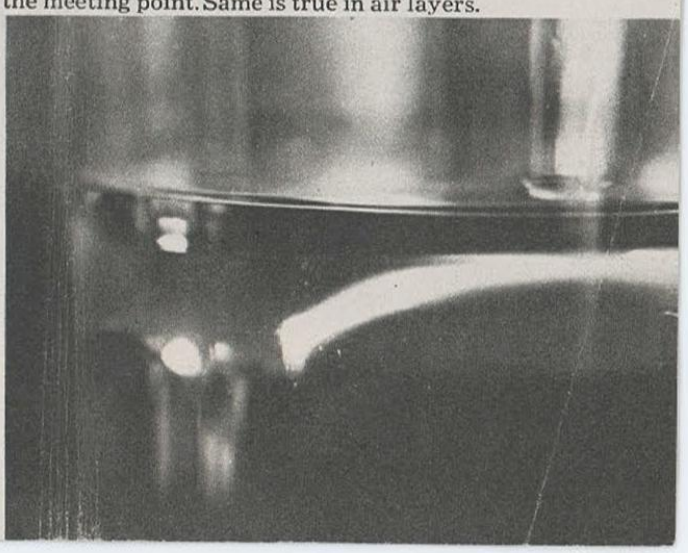


Acetone floating on benzene simulates air levels; lens effect distorts Dr. Menzel's face.



A glass rod seems to bend as it passes from one liquid to other. Light bends in this way.

A light shining through the liquids bends at the meeting point. Same is true in air layers.



SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-83894

Date: August 11, 1952

To: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 2040 DATE 9/1/77

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FLYING SAUCERS SEEN NEAR THESSALON LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA, JULY 27, 1952
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dr. R. E. McIndoo, 820 West Walnut Street, Kokomo, Indiana, on July 30, 1952, advised that on July 27, 1952, at approximately 10:00 A. M. while fishing in the back waters of Thessalon Lake, Ontario, Canada, he noticed a formation of bombing planes, sixteen to twenty in number, in two groups flying south at a height estimated by him to be four or five miles.

Dr. McIndoo stated that the planes went over the lake and suddenly dropped objects, at first thought by him to be parachutes. He continued that these objects fell straight for a short time, then suddenly spurted vapor and at a high rate of speed flew off in a southwesterly direction.

Dr. McIndoo was unable to identify the nationality of the planes, but stated that they had twin trails of bluish smoke. He further stated that the objects which had been dropped from the planes had single trails of bluish smoke.

Declassified 2040 8/31/77

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EAB:mes

RECORDED-86 62-83894 AUG 13 1952

COMM — FBI AUG 11 1952 MAILED 27

EX. - 69

53 AUG 19 1952

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

He stated that he had been accompanied on his fishing trip by Paul Gaddis, Kokomo, Indiana. Dr. McIndoo had no further information concerning instant planes or the objects dropped by them.

No further inquiries are contemplated in this matter. However, if additional information is received by this Bureau, you will be promptly advised.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

August 21, 1952

RECORDED - 64 62-83894-277

Mrs. Nellie T. Dull
Route 3
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Dull:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 12, 1952, addressed to Air Force Intelligence, the Justice Department, and this Bureau.

A careful review of the contents of your communication fails to reflect that the subject matter contained therein is within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - 2 - Richmond - with copy of incoming

KWD:rel:mes

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

Note: Bufiles fail to reflect any identifiable record on the addressee.

20 AUG 28 1952

MAILED 18
AUG 28 1952
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM

RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 22 1 36 PM '52

RECD-TOLSON'S OFFICE
AUG 21 2 08 PM '52
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAILED IN
AUG 2 8 1952
COMM. EM

Staunton, Va.
Route 3
August 12, 1952

Air Force Intelligence
F. B. I.
Justice Dept.

Flying Saucers

Fellow Americans,

I am writing the same letter to all three Departments on August 1st. I wrote a letter, and mailed it on August 2nd to the Air Force Intelligence telling my views of a flying saucer. In about four days the physicist Noel Scott gave out a report of findings identical to my report. Now if I have hit upon the meaning of a flying saucer I would like to get the credit for it. I have reason to believe my ideas have been hi-jacked. It should be easy to find out when did Mr. Scott start his experiment? Which office did my letter go through? Was my letter placed on file? It had a return address. If you cannot find it that proves it was destroyed and the information used.

I have much better working proof of my theory than Mr. Scott, which has been before me all along, until I hit upon the idea.

The solution should not have been published. There is a great deal more to it than that, which I can explain. The idea should have been worked out thoroughly and secretly. Rainmakers could probably do a great deal of harm with the answer. There is a possibility that it could mean an entirely different type of air warfare. The air force could possibly use it for defensive warfare. It could lead to man-made flying saucers which the enemy could use against us.

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61
EX 25
62-83894-299
AUG 14 1952
34

Let ack 8/21/52 KWD

Man-made flying Saucers possibly could be used in conjunction with atom and hydrogen bombs or to destroy them. astronomers could use the information to predict about other planets or planetary warfare. This information could be of use in a trip to the moon.

Does the air Force wish me to keep my impressions to myself or shall I give a statement to the press? my country comes first if the information should be kept secret.

I signed my other letter "Respectfully"; When a lady from Virginia pays her respects to the air Force she expects the air Force to pay its respects right back to her.

Respectfully,

Mrs Nellie T. Dull

Route 3,

Staunton,

Virginia

MRS. NELLIE T. DULL

C O P Y

Staunton, Va.
Route 3
August 12, 1952

Air Force Intelligence
F. B. I.
Justice Dept.

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I signed my other letter "respectfully." When a lady from Virginia pays her respects to the Air Force she expects the Air Force to pay its respects right back to her.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Nellie T. Dull
Route 3
Staunton,
Virginia

SERVICE UNIT 1 1 4-22a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Dissley Room 3706

Subj: Mrs. Nellie T. Dull

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref.
Main File
Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial ajf
Date 8-29

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Nr-	
Nellie	
Nr	

Initialed

August 8, 1952

Miss Florence Whitish
Post Office Box 526
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Miss Whitish: Flying Saucers

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 1, 1952.

Since the matter referred to therein is within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Air Force, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to that Agency.

Your interest and cooperation in furnishing this material are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

KWD:mes

Note: Bufiles reflect no record concerning Florence Whitish.

cc - 1 - SAC, Savannah (with copy of incoming)

AUG 8 4 24 PM '52
RECEIVED REMOTE ROOM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
FBI

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

RECORDED - 68 162-83894-301
INDEXED 68 AUG 13 1952

EX-18

COMM - FBI
AUG 11 1952
MAILED 28

66 AUG 20 1952

REC'D BELMONT
F. B. I.
AUG 20 1952

RECEIVE MAIL ROOM 11 21 AM '52
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

AUG 11 3 09 PM '52

REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE
AUG 8 2 03 PM '52
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE