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(66)

31 JUL 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Coordination

SUBJECT: Flying Saucers

1. As a result of your telephone call of July 8th, Dr. Chamberlain, Chief of the Fundamental Science Division, at my request contacted Dr. M. K. Jessup at the Physical Sciences Integration Committee. Dr. Chamberlain discussed with Dr. Jessup the two subjects you mentioned as of interest to him, i.e., meteor study in Mexico and flying saucers. In regard to the first, Dr. Jessup indicated that he felt the Agency would have little interest in the matter and that he, himself, was concerned primarily with securing financing to further his exploration work in Mexico.

2. In regard to flying saucers, Dr. Jessup referred us to Mr. Wayne Aho and through the Office of Operations we arranged to have a meeting with Mr. Aho which was attended by two specialists from this (3)(3) Office - Mr. Herbert Bowers of Applied Science Division, who covers aircraft for us, and Mr. Edison Eagle of our Fundamental Science Division, who is a geophysicist. For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of the report to me of the conversation with Mr. Aho. Also, of possible interest, is a clipping of George Dixon's column in the Washington Post of 26 July concerning Mr. Aho.

3. We feel that we have nothing to gain in further follow-up in this matter and I am passing the information along to you solely because of Mr. Aho's connection with Dr. Jessup.

PHILIP G. STRONG
Deputy Assistant Director/Collection
Scientific Intelligence

Attachments:
1-Memo of conversation with Mr. Aho
2-Clipping of George Dixon's column

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
1 - FSD
1 - DAD/C
[illegible]

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[redacted]

Copy [redacted] of 30 c

21 September 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Director, Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Unidentified Flying Object Reported on 20 September 1957

1. As reported by components of the US Air Defense Command, an unidentified flying object (UFO) was tracked by US radars on a relatively straight course from the eastern tip of Long Island to the vicinity of Buffalo. The object was reportedly moving westward at an altitude of 50,000 feet and speed of 2,000 kts. "Jamming" was reported by several radars in this vicinity and westward as far as Chicago. In a subsequent briefing for representatives of the IAC, the US Air Force reported that the original reports had been degraded somewhat by information that: (a) there was an 11 minute break in the track; (b) weather conditions in the area were of the type which have in the past produced false radar pips and electronic interference; (c) B-47's of SAC were in the area near Chicago on an ECM training flight. The ADC has not completed its investigation of this incident, but in any event it now seems clear that the phenomena reported west of Buffalo were not related to the UFO.

2. We have no intelligence on Soviet activities (e.g., long-range air, submarine, or merchant shipping operations) which can be related specifically to this reported event. We believe it unlikely that a Soviet aircraft could conduct a mission at this speed and altitude and return to Bloc territory. However, we credit the USSR with the capability to have a submarine-launched cruise-type missile of low [redacted] performance and a range of about 500 n.m., but we have no specific evidence of the existence of such a missile.

3. We have examined possible Soviet motives for launching a one-way vehicle on an operation over the US, and consider that there would be little motivation at this time, except possibly a psychological or retaliatory motive, which we believe is marginal. One-way reconnaissance operations are largely ruled out by the likelihood that the results would be of small value, and the risk of compromise would be very great.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

4. We conclude, therefore, that it is highly improbable that a Soviet operation is responsible for the UFO reports of 20 September.

5. Considering the facts that the ADC investigation is incomplete, and that weather phenomena are increasingly likely explanations of the original reports, we recommend that no IAC meeting be called on this subject at this time.

Herbert Scoville, Jr.

HERBERT SCOVILLE, Jr.

Copies to IAC Agencies as follows:

AEC	1
ONE	3
FBI	1
JIG	2
ARMY	3
AIR FORCE	3
STATE	3
CIA	5

[redacted]

[redacted]

C O P Y

1 October 1957

Mr. Charles B. Harnett
2344 Yale Boulevard
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Mr. Harnett:

You have picked an interesting subject for research, and I wish you every success in carrying it out in a scholarly and objective manner. I spent a summer on the Air Force study of UFO's back at the height of the scare, and learned a good deal about the subject at that time.

In answer to the questions in your letter of 25 September:

1. I have no reason to doubt all of the reports of UFO's (although an appreciable fraction of them were proved to be fraudulent), but this is only to say that I accept the fact that people see objects in the sky and cannot identify them. A very large percentage of such reports (90% or more, as I remember) were definitely identified by astronomers and meteorologists as well known objects such as the planet Venus, or meteorological balloons, or high flying aircraft. The group I worked with identified several "inexplicable" reports with less common phenomena—sunlight flashing on sea gulls in one photographed case—and I saw no evidence of "intelligently controlled" objects or, in fact, of anything but phenomena that could be explained were adequate information available.

2. The whole history of science supports my stand that observable phenomena can be logically fitted into scientific theories that "explain" them in the common sense of that word. I recognize that many claims of miracles have been made throughout history, but miracles, by definition, are unusual, and the vast number of natural, orderly phenomena outweighs the minor incidence of miracles in increasing degree. The former "miracles" of lightening, magnetism, and electricity, are now explained in garde schools. By this admittedly inductive logic, common to most of physical and biological science, I conclude that the likelihood of truly inexplicable phenomena is vanishingly small.

3. My personal investigation of UFO reports, together with what I have read in the press accounts that you properly class as sensational, and in books like D. H. Menzel's, leads me to conclude that the explanation lies in the logical defect. It is this: UFO's form a class of all celestial observations that cannot immediately be explained. There is no other truly common feature: some manifestations are optical, others are detected by radar; some are points, others circular, others patterned; some are seen by night, others by day; etc. The implication that they are somehow related is a false one, as we know from the large proportion positively identified after the fact (what relation is there between Venus and a

68

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed herewith for your consideration and appropriate action is a copy of a report prepared by a panel of scientists on the subject of 'unidentified flying objects.' This panel of consultants was established by the Director of Central Intelligence following such recommendation by the Intelligence Advisory Committee on 4 December 1952.

Your attention is invited to conclusions and recommendations which indicate potential dangers to national security which are inherent in the alleged sightings of these objects. Although this Agency does not consider that these sightings fall within the area of "flying saucers" primarily as such, it will be pleased to cooperate in any appropriate action that you deem advisable.

I am also sending copies of this report to the Secretary of Defense and to the Acting Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Sincerely,

Director

[redacted]

Copied From Nearly Illegible Original

TAB A

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

January 1953

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. The Panel further concludes:

a. That the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in these parlous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real

indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the concomitent dangers alluded to above, the Panel recommends:

a. That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired;

b. That the national security agencies institute policies on intelligence, training, and public education designed to prepare the material defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Thornton Page
Johns Hopkins University

(39)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : P. G. Strong

FROM : F. C. Durant

DATE: 31 March 1953

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

1. Jack Heckert telephoned yesterday and told me that O/CI is no longer following reports of U. F. O.'s. Jack has the O/CI file of U. F. O. dispatches and wanted suggestions as to where to send it.

2. O/SI interest in U. F. O.'s is currently centered on Dave Stevenson (Air Branch/Applied Science Division). He is backstopped by Lt. Col. Fritz Oder (Geophys Br/F&E Division). Stevenson has all O/SI files with exception of key documents, Panel Reports, etc. which are in the Operations Staff office.

3. It would seem wise for O/SI to keep a watch on U. F. O. reports in view of possibly greater activity this summer. The following steps are suggested to assign responsibility and insure receipt of intelligence information:

a. Designate Chief, Applied Science Division as coordinator of reports on U. F. O.'s with the suggestion that Mr. David E. Stevenson be named "action man". Carbon copy to Chief, F&E Division would request division support to Stevenson be coordinated by Lt. Col. F. C. Oder.

b. Request O/CI turn files now in custody of John Heckert over to Stevenson for perusal. I believe very little material would be worth saving except as samples of indicative or unusual reports. The rest I recommend be destroyed.

c. Request O/CI Screening Panel (Miss Lowry, I believe) route all future messages pertaining to U. F. O.'s to the Applied Science Division, Attention: D. B. Stevenson, for review.

4. The above method is believed the simplest method for O/SI effectively keeping tabs on the subject. There would be little time required on Stevenson's part to keep himself up to date. In the event of a future flap, his continuing watch should prove valuable in a critical analysis. From time to time he might report orally to you or to me on the status quo but no formal reports seem indicated.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

5. If the above plan appears suitable and you so desire, I'll prepare directive memos.

B-3

F. C. DURANT

OSI/FCDurant:bm

Distribution:
Orig and 1 - Addressee
1 - Subject file
1 - Chrono file
1 - Daily reading file

[redacted]

(40)

[redacted]

Apartment 1217
2300 Quebec Street
Washington 8, D.C.

APR 7 1953

Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Associated Universities, Inc.
Department of Physics
Upton, L.I., New York

Dear Sam,

The following information is passed along in reply to your letter of 25 March 1953.

1. Aerial Phenomena Research Organization
Carol Lorenzen, National Director
P.O. Box 358
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

This organization publishes the APRO Bulletin containing reports of sightings.

2. Civilian Saucer Investigations

A Los Angeles post box (number unknown) is used for their correspondence. Some details are given in Life Magazine, 3 April 1952 issue. A Mr. Ed. Sullivan, whose home address is 11067 Carson Drive, Lynwood, California, is active in this group. He was formerly employed by the North American Aviation, Inc., in public relations, reportedly.

Again let me express my appreciation for your willingness to help us on this problem last January on such short notice. Please bear with us if the nature of the work here has us running to you from time to time on a "fire drill" basis.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]
H. Marshall Chadwell

B-3

Distribution:
AD/SI - 2
Chs/SI- 1

[redacted]

40

DRAFT (6 April 1953)

2800 Quebec Street
Apartment 1217
Washington 8, D. C.

Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Associated Universities, Inc.
Department of Physics
Upton, L. I., New York

Dear Sam:

(The following information is passed along)
In reply to your letter of 26 March 1953, ~~we have the following information for you:~~

1. Aerial Phenomena Research Organization
   Coral Lorenzen, National Director
   P. O. Box 358
   Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

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Additional information on these organizations and others ~~[illegible]~~ is being obtained. We would be pleased to pass any new information along to you when available, if you so desire. Perhaps it would be easier for you to drop by the office when you are next in Washington.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

H. Marshall Chadwell

meteorological balloon?). Calling all unidentified objects in the sky "flying saucers" or, even, UFO's (Venus doesn't "fly" in any proper sense of that work) is like calling any word I cannot understand "Greek." The class of all words I cannot understand would scarcely form a single language. Therefore, the explanation of UFO's as a class is simply that they are not a uniform class but a hodge-podge of widely disparate, partly described phenomena that were seen in the sky.

4. Covered in 3, above.

5. Further research in the conventional sciences of astronomy, meteorology, and physics will learn more about many of the separate phenomena that are reported as UFO's. The sociological phenomenon of "flying saucer scares" might be studied by psychologists and sociologists, but I suspect that it is already understood.

6. I know that my statements above do not constitute a "proof," and feel that the subject, by its nature, precludes any rigorous proof or dis-proof. But I am confident that most men of reason who have studied science, and who examine the data objectively, will come to the same conclusion. You may wish also to query Dr. Alan Hynck of Ohio State University, Prof. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard College Observatory, and Dr. H. P. Robertson of California Tech.

Very truly yours,

C

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P

Y

October 5, 1957

Thornton Page
Operations Research Office
The Johns Hopkins University
Washington 15, D. C.

Dear Mr. Page:

Your interesting letter of October 1 was well received and appreciated. Although I cannot completely agree with your feelings on the subject, I nontheless respect your opinion and wish to thank you for taking the time to answer.

It was refreshing to receive a negative letter that evidenced clear and sound thinking. Unfortunately, I cannot say the same for some seven or eight-odd letters from scientists who, although thinking much the same as you, have shown sarcasm and ridicule in expressing themselves. This, I think, is not in line with good scientific thought.

Whether or not I can use your opinions in the book remains for the publisher to decide. As I stated in my previous letter, the book's purpose is to present a legitimate case for the UFO. Personally, I would like to include a chapter containing the statements of men like you who believe UFOs are natural phenomena or conventional objects (although it would be a shame to put your statements in with those of men less scientific in their approach) in order to be fair, but I have reason to think the publisher might find such a chapter detracting to the theme of the book.

I hesitate to contact Drs. Menzel, Hynek and Robertson for the above reason: from my notes, I find their opinions negative re. the existence of UFOs.

It would interest me to know with what USAF project you were associated; Sign, Grudge or Bluebook.

Again, my thanks, and best wishes.

Yours very truly,

Charles B. Harnett

2344 Yale Boulevard
Springfield, Illinois

C O P Y

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : AD/SI

DATE: 26 October 1957

FROM : DAD/C/SI

SUBJECT:

Robertson called to tell me that Air Force had approached him for permission to declassify the conclusions of the "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects", which OSI organized in January 1953. The request had come to Robertson from Maj. James F. Byrne of AFCIN-X1A (ext. 74903). I told Robertson we would examine the matter and Maj. Byrne should contact me directly. I will take the necessary action on this on my return.

P. G. S.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This sounds like a fantastic story but it is true every word of it.

Last Friday nite the Friday before Christmas I was in my kitchen puting up my husbands lunch, for the next day and I went over to my kitchen sink to rinse out a bottle, when I looked out my kitchen window (I have 3 large windows, up over the sink all along in a row so I have a very good velw of the yard) I saw a saucer shape object about 3 ft in diameter. It was luminous (like those clocks that glow in the dark) most beautiful shade of green that I have seen. It was about 10 ft from the childrens swings when I saw that bright glowing saucer shape shaped like the cover on my Easy Spin Washing Machine It came down on an angle over the childrens swing (they are metal type ones) must have been maybe 15 feet coming down on angle got over the swings about 3 feet from the ground and the light disappered I thought for sure that it was going to land. It might have and than took off immeediatly. The swings are about 75 ft from the house. That was my actuall seeing of one. They have them so perfect that they can land in your back yard. This was a few minutes before 6 oclock because my clock is directly over the kitchen sink.

That was my actual seeing of one. But we have pieced this together. It was on a Friday nite and we believe it was 2 weeks it could have been 3 weeks before this object appeared that I actually saw. I was washing dishes between 5.30 and 6 oclock and my boy who is 13 years old was wiping them. I know it was Friday because he wanted to go to the first show at the movies and we take him down and get it when the movies get out. I want to add that we live about 2 miles from town, there are no street lights and open spaces on both sides of the house the only house near me is across the street. This was the conversation the boy and I had while we were doing dishes.

Ma ma Am I seeing things I said no I saw that too He said what was that awful flash of light by the kitchen window I said I don't know but it almost blinded me it was so brillant. We believe that was the first one and it came down over the house and when it got so many feet near it the saucers thing lights up a brillant blinding light. Before this came down over the house for about 10 days we could not keep a picture on the T. V. Set it kept rolling over and over. Finally I called the repair man he said I can't find anything wrong but I think you need a new picture tube. But that has been about 6 weeks ago and the T. V. is perfect and has nothing wrong with it. We think at least my husband does that these come down straight and when they come maybe 10 feet from any object they light up that brillant

shade of green that I saw. Notice the time it seems to be 2 week intervals. It might take that long for them to come down from where ever they are being launched. It is our opinion that you will not see them unless they get winthin a certain number of feet from some object. Is there something so many miles up directly over my house and land that they are being launched from.

Whether there is any sound from them I don't know but I do no this. About 6 weeks ago my dog at nite between 8 and 9 oclock sat on my steps and barked for about 15 minutes fact is I thought some one was around so I have 2 flood lights on the sides of my house I turned them on but could see nothing and left them on for about half hour thinking some one might be around. When some one comes up or down the road he goes out after them He is a watch dog but he didn't leave the steps just barked I am wondering if he heard the sound of one because a dogs hearing is so good.

I have reported this in to the local Civilian Defense but they will send it into Augusta they said there was a comet in the area There was no comet in my side yard not 3 feet from the ground or there would be a hle in the ground. Will some one please believe me one may reappear at that 2 week or possibly 3 week interval This is valuable information for our goverment. I am not seeing things nor am I day dreaming. I am a busy mother with 3 children and a 6 room house to take care of. I have no time to be making up stories or day dreaming.

/S/ Mrs. Vincent J. Perry
Backingdom Rd.
Mexico Maine

We live about 2 miles from town. I wrote this letter yesterday afternoon and did not get the chance to mail it and I noticed on the children's swing that there is a cream colored mark about 4 inches across perfectly even. It is on the bar on top of the swing and the rest of the bar is its originally red color. We do not dare to touch it because it may prove of some value. We believe it touch the swing when it went over it.

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File UFO classic

COPY

NEWS RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

FACT SHEET

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C.

NOVEMBER 5, 1957

NO. 1083-57

LI 5-6700 Ext. 75131

AIR FORCE'S 10 YEAR STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

In response to queries as to results of previous investigation of Unidertified Flying Object reports, the Air Force said today that after 10 years of investigation and evaluation of UFO's, no evidence has been discovered to confirm the existence of so-called "Flying Saucers".

Reporting, investigation, analysis and evaluation procedures have improved considerably since the first sighting of a "flying saucer" was made on 27 June 1947. The study and analysis of reported sightings of UFO's is conducted by a selected scientific group under the supervision of the Air Force.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Professor of Astrophysics and Astronomy at Ohio State University, is the Chief Scientific Consultant to the Air Force on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects.

The selected, qualified scientists, engineers, and other personnel involved in these analyses are completely objective and open minded on the subject of "flying saucers". They apply scientific methods of examination to all cases in reaching their conclusions. The attempted identification of the phenomenon observed is generally derived from human impressions and interpretations and not from scientific devices or measurements. The data in the sightings reported are almost invariably subjective in nature. However, no report is considered unsuitable for study and categorization and no lack of valid evidence of physical matter in the case studies is assumed to be "prima facie" evidence that so-called "flying saucers" or interplanetary vehicles do not exist.

General categories of identification are balloons, aircraft, astronomical, other, insufficient data and unknowns.

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Approximately 4,000 balloons are released in the U. S. every day. There are two general types of balloons: weather balloons and upper-air research balloons. Balloons will vary from small types 4 feet in diameter to large types 200 feet in diameter. The majority released at night carry running lights which often contribute to weird or unusual appearances when observed at night. This also holds true when observed near dawn or sunset because of the effect of the slant rays of the sun upon the balloon surfaces. The large balloons, if caught in jet streams, may assume a near horizontal position when partially inflated, and move with speeds of over 200 MPH. Large types may be observed flattened on top. The effect of the latter two conditions can be startling even to experienced pilots.

Many modern aircraft, particularly swept and delta wing types, under adverse weather and sighting conditions are reported as unusual objects and "flying saucers". When observed at high altitudes, reflecting sunlight off their surfaces, or when only their jet exhausts are visible at night, aircraft can have appearances ranging from disc to rocket in shape. Single jet bombers having multi-jet pods under their swept-back wings have been reported as UFOs or "saucers" in "V" formation. Vapor trails will often appear to glow with fiery red or orange streaks when reflecting sunlight. Afterburners are frequently reported as UFOs.

The astronomical category includes bright stars, planets, meteors, comets, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, or moving clouds, the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter have often been reported as unconventional, moving objects. Attempts to observe astronomical bodies through hand-held binoculars under adverse sky conditions has been a source of many UFO reports.

The "other" category includes reflections, searchlights, birds, kites, blimps, clouds, sun-dogs, spurious radar indications, hoaxes, firework displays, flares, fireballs, ice crystals, bolides, etc., as examples: Large Canadian geese flying low over a city at night, with street lights reflecting off their bodies; searchlights playing on scattered clouds, appearing as moving disc-like shapes.

The insufficient data category include all sightings where essential or pertinent items of information are missing, making it impossible to form a valid conclusion. These include description of the size, shape or color of the object; direction and altitude; exact time and location; wind weater conditions, etc. This category is not used as a convenient way to get rid of what might be referred to as "unknowns". However, if the data received is insufficient or unrelated, the analysts must then place that particular report in this category. The Air Force needs complete information to reach a valid conclusion. Air Force officials stressed the fact that an observer should send a complete report of a bona fide sighting to the nearest Air Force activity. There the report will be promptly forwarded to the proper office for analysis and evaluation.

A sighting is considered as "unknown" when a report contains all pertinent data necessary to normally suggest at least one valid hypothesis on the cause or explanation of the sighting but when the description of the object and its maneuvers cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomenon. In its Project Blue Book Special Report #14, released in October, 1955, the Air Force showed that evaluated sightings in the "unknown" category had been reduced to 3% at that time.

Previously "unknown" sightings had been 9% in 1953 and 1954 and in the previous years "flying saucer" sightings had run as high as 20% "unknowns". Project Blue Book Special Report #14, covered "flying saucer" investigations from June 1947 to May 1955. Latest Air Force statistics show the number of unknowns has since been reduced to less than 2%.

The following table presents the results of the evaluation of all reports received by the Air Force from the time that Project Blue Book, Special Report #14 was completed through June 1957. The table gives the percentage of all the reports received by the Air Force during each time period.

	1955 June thru December	1956	1957 January thru June
Balloons	27.4%	26.0%	26.4%
Aircraft	29.3%	24.6%	28.8%
Astronomical	20.1%	26.3%	24.4%
Other (Hoax, searchlight, birds, etc)	12.3%	6.8%	6.4%
Insufficient Information	8.8%	14.1%	12.1%
Unknown	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS	273	778	250

Air Force conclusions for the ten years of UFO sightings involving approximately 5,700 reports were: 'First, there is no evidence that the "unknowns" were inimical or hostile; second, there is no evidence that these "unknowns" were interplanetary space ships; third, there is no evidence that these "unknowns" represented technological developments or principles outside the range of our present day scientific knowledge; fourth, there is no evidence that these "unknowns" were a threat to the security of the country; and finally there was no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment, of a so-called "flying saucer" was ever found.

The Air Force emphasized the belief that if more immediate detailed objective observational data could have been obtained on the "unknowns" these too would have been satisfactorily explained.

A critical examination of the reports revealed that a high percentage of them were submitted by serious people, mystified by what they had seen and motivated by patriotic responsibility.

(72)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

release

NOV 1957

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner
President
Associated Universities, Incorporated
Room 6920
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Dear Lloyd:

You will recall in January 1953, we constituted a Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects with Drs. H. P. Robertson as Chairman, Samuel Goudsmit, Luis W. Alvarez, Thorton Page, and yourself as members. After its deliberation, the Panel reached two conclusions and made two recommendations which were included as Tab A of the report. Very recently, the Air Force has requested that the conclusions of this report be declassified so that they may be used in the press. A copy of the report is enclosed herewith for your information

I have discussed this matter with Dr. Robertson and Dr. Goudsmit who agree that the conclusion contained in paragraph 2 and the recommendation contained in paragraph 4a can be declassified. But, they, as well as this Agency, will not agree to a declassification of the conclusion in paragraph 3 or the recommendation in paragraph 4b. It is our feeling that the association of the Panel with this Agency should not be disclosed; that paragraph 1 could be rewritten to eliminate this connection; and that the final six lines of paragraph 4 can stand as written.

I have queried the Air Force as to whether the names of the Panel members would be used. They have replied that names would be used only within official circles and would not be given to the press. But, as such information has a tendency at times to filter out, it should be recognize that, if approval is given for use of the names, they may well become common knowledge.

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It would be very much appreciated if you could let me know as soon as possible what your reaction is to the Air Force declassification proposal; whether you agree with Dr. Robertson, Dr. Goudsmit and myself on limiting any declassification; and whether you would approve or disapprove the use of your name, granted that Agency connection with the Panel is withheld.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

Phil -

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

Enclosure
UFO Report (Secret)

(73)

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.
SUITE 1750, COLISEUM TOWER
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COLUMBUS 5-2000

This DOCUMENT Consists of 1 Page(s) Number 1 of 1 Copies, Series A

November 20, 1957

Colonel Philip G. Strong
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Phil:

In response to your letter of November 19, I am fully in accord with the conclusions reached by Dr. Robertson and Dr. Goudsmit and yours with respect to declassification of parts of the "Report of The Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects".

I would have no objection to the use of my name in connection with the declassified portions of the report, provided that there was absolutely no possibility that it would be associated with the Central Intelligence Agency and further provided that it would only be associated with the names of all other members of the Panel rendering their unanimous agreement.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

L. V. Berkner
President

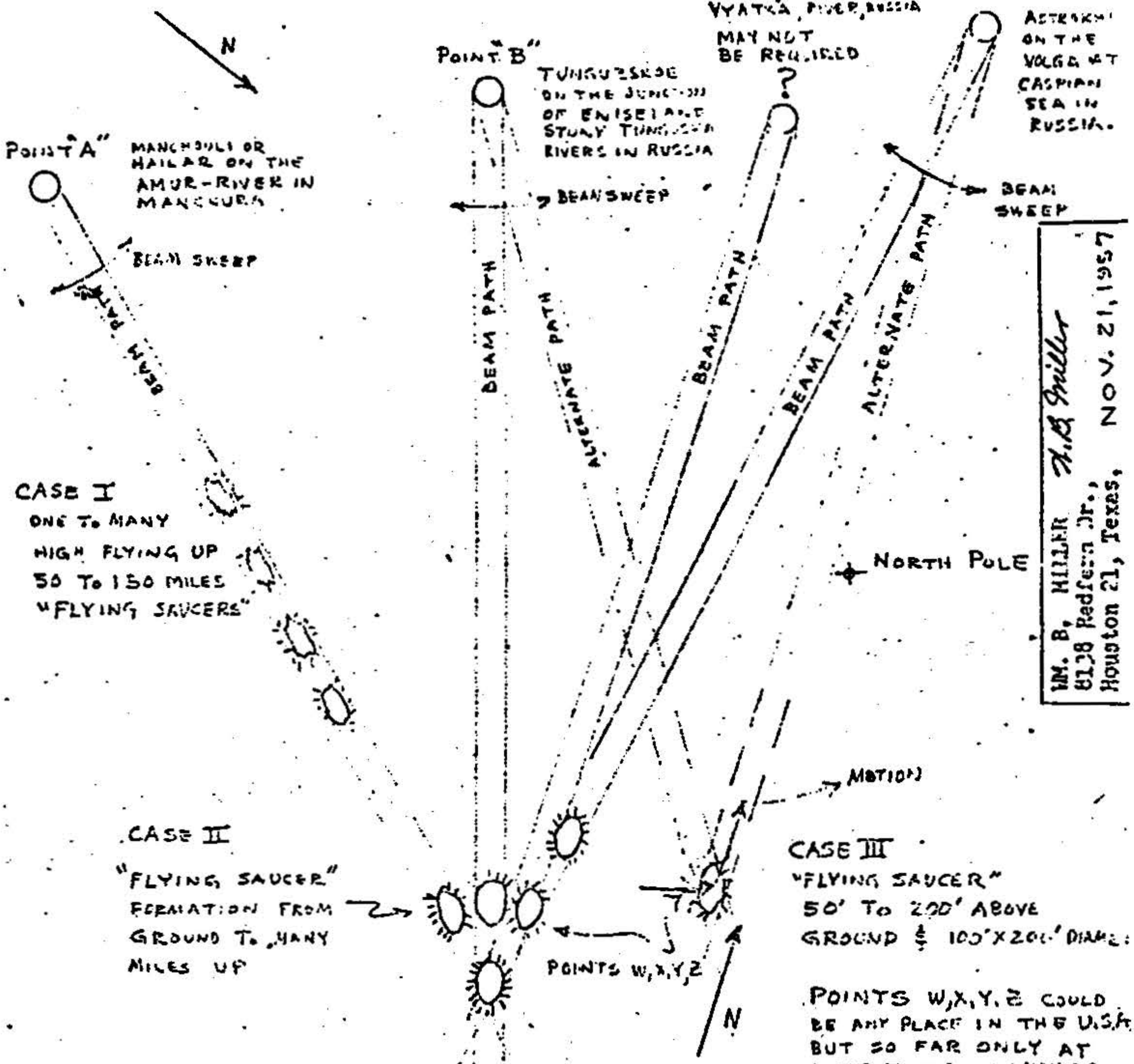
p.s. Please notice our change of address above.

[redacted]

73

"RUSSIA" IS THE CAUSE OF "FLYING SAUCERS"? 9.8.

THIS I BELIEVE TO BE A WEAPON USING ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION BEAMED AROUND THE WORLD.



WM. B. HILLER
4128 Redfern Jr.,
Houston 21, Texas, NOV. 21, 1957

W. B. Hiller

1. CHECK TO SEE IF ONE OF THE PERSONS RETURNING FROM "RUSSIA" HAS SAID "THEY HAVE BUILT A HUGE DAM ON THE ___?___ RIVER IN A LOCATION WAY AWAY FROM ANY INDUSTRIAL CENTER OR LARGE CITY WHICH COULD USE THE POWER COMING FOR A TREMENDOUSLY LARGE HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER PLANT — WITH NO PLACE TO USE THIS POWER." THIS MAY HAVE BEEN IN ELECTRICAL WORLD OR AVIATION WEEK MAGAZINE. I DO NOT REMEMBER?
2. IN ANY CASE SEE LETTER TO PRESIDENT D.W. EISENHOWER DATED NOV. 7, 1957. DO NO RISK ANY ONES LIFE TO FIND OUT HOW AS I CAN GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. A NOTIFICATION OF THIS WEAPON CAN KNOCK-OUT GUIDED MISSILES.
3. THE LOCATIONS ARE WORKED OUT FROM MOVED THEORIES, BUT MAY BE ONLY APPROXIMATE BECAUSE ONLY A VERY SMALL GLOBE WAS AVAILABLE. HAVE EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE OF BRIGHT LIGHT CALLED "FLYING SAUCERS?"

(75)

(13)

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
7100 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND
WASHINGTON 15, D. C.

OPERATING UNDER CONTRACT
WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TELEPHONE
OLIVER 4-4200

4 December 1957

Mr. Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Strong:

In answer to your letter of 19 Nov I fully agree that the report of the Panel on UFO's should be declassified, and have no objection to my name being released as a signatory. In fact, I feel that members of the Panel should all be willing to have their names used to back the Panel's conclusions.

As to paragraphs 3 and 4b, that Drs Robertson and Goudsmit wish to withhold, I have no strong opinion. It seems to me that paragraph 4 less subparagraph 4b should be released, and that release of a paraphrase of the second half of paragraph 3 (after 3a) might be desirable.

There is no objection on my part to eliminating reference to CIA.

The enclosed exchange of letters may be of interest to you and for the Air Force. (My interest in calming the UFO jitters has not abated.)

Yours sincerely,

Thornton Page

THORNTON PAGE

C.

Encl.

Log No. S65192

Copy 1 of 3 Copies

75

76

20 DEC 1957

Dr. H. P. Robertson
Chairman, Defense Science Board
Department of Defense
Room 3E1027, The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

With reference to our prior conversation on Unidentified Flying Objects, there is enclosed for your information a copy of a letter to the Air Force together with the declassified version of the Panel Report.

Very sincerely,

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

Attachments:
1 - Letter to Air Force (S)
1 - Declassified Panel Report (U)

76

(77)

(1957)

20 DEC 1957

Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories
Upton, Long Island
New York

Dear Sam:

With reference to our prior conversation on Unidentified Flying Objects, there is enclosed for your information a copy of a letter to the Air Force together with the declassified version of the Panel Report.

Very sincerely,

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

Attachments:
1 - Letter to Air Force (S)
1 - Declassified Panel Report (U)

77

(78)

[redacted]

FOR DOCUMENT
CONTROL No. C-66

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

20 DEC 1957

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner
President
Associated Universities, Incorporated
Suite 1750, Coliseum Tower
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Lloyd:

With reference to our prior conversation on Unidentified Flying Objects, there is enclosed for your information a copy of a letter to the Air Force together with the declassified version of the Panel Report.

Very sincerely,

[redacted]

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

B2

Attachments:
1 - Letter to Air Force (S)
1 - Declassified Panel Report (U)

Reg # 28110

85656

Released for public information
21 Feb 1961

[redacted]

78

[redacted]

AUI DOCUMENT
[illegible] No. C-67
[illegible]
[illegible] Date
20 DEC 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Air Force

ATTENTION : Major James F. Byrne
AFCIN-3A1A

SUBJECT : Declassification of the "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects"

1. We have just received the final letter from the members of the above Panel concerning your request for declassification of the above report. Both CIA and all members of the Panel have agreed that the conclusions of paragraph 2. can be declassified and that Recommendation 4.a. can be declassified. However, it is the decision of all concerned that no connection with CIA may be disclosed, that the conclusion of paragraph 3. may not be declassified and that the recommendation of 4.b. may not be declassified. On the basis of the above declassification, no member of the Panel objects to the use of his name in connection with the declassified conclusion and recommendation.

2. In order to simplify your utilization of the declassified material, I am attaching hereto a revised version of the report of the Panel which consists of a paraphrase of paragraph 1, the exact wording of paragraph 2, a new paragraph 3 which includes the declassified Recommendation 4.a. and an appropriate paraphrasing of the balance of paragraph 4 less Recommendation 4.b.

3. I trust that this will serve the purposes of this request.

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

cc: Members of Panel

[redacted]

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

17 January 1953

1. The undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met at the request of the Government to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendation. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant Governmental agencies, primarily the United States Air Force, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. In the light of this conclusion, the Panel recommends:

That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired.

Copied From Nearly Illegible Original

We suggest that this can only be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of intelligent forces behind the phenomena.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ C. A. Coulson
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Marston Morse
Johns Hopkins University

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

17 January 1953

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That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. In the light of this conclusion, the Panel recommends:

That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired.

(19)

(15)

20 DEC 1957

Dr. Thornton Page
The Johns Hopkins University
Operations Research Office
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Dear Dr. Page:

With reference to our prior conversation on Unidentified Flying Objects, there is enclosed for your information a copy of a letter to the Air Force together with the declassified version of the Panel Report.

Very sincerely,

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

b3

Attachments:
1 - Letter to Air Force (S)
1 - Declassified Panel Report (U)

79

We suggest that this aim may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena.

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

/s/ Thornton Page
Johns Hopkins University

Reports of UFOs have aroused much interest on this subject throughout the country and a number of civilian clubs, committees and organizations have been formed to study or investigate air phenomena. These private organizations are not governmental agencies and do not reflect official opinion with respect to their theories or beliefs based upon observed phenomena or illusions.

No books, motion pictures, pamphlets, or other informational material on the subject of unidentified flying objects have been cleared, sponsored, or otherwise coordinated by the U. S. Air Force, with the exception of the official press releases issued by Headquarters, USAF, in Washington.

The Air Force, assigned the responsibility for the Air Defense of the United States, will continue to investigate, through the Air Defense Command, all reports of unusual aerial objects over the U. S. including objects that may become labeled Unidentified Flying Objects. The services of qualified scientists and technicians will continue to be utilized to investigate and analyze these reports, and periodic public statements will be made as warranted.

E N D

(80)

132

[redacted]

20 DEC 1957

Dr. Luis W. Alvarez
University of California
at Berkeley
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Alvarez:

With reference to our prior conversation on Unidentified Flying Objects, there is enclosed for your information a copy of a letter to the Air Force together with the declassified version of the Panel Report.

Very sincerely,

[redacted]

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

[redacted]

Attachments:
1 - Letter to Air Force (S)
2 - Declassified Panel Report (U)

[redacted]

80

(81)

20 DEC 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Air Force

ATTENTION : Major James F. Lynne
AFCIN-3L1A

SUBJECT : Declassification of the "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects"

1. We have just received the final letter from the members of the above Panel concerning your request for declassification of the above report. Both CIA and all members of the Panel have agreed that the conclusions of paragraph 2. can be declassified and that Recommendation 4.a. can be declassified. However, it is the decision of all concerned that no connection with CIA may be disclosed, that the conclusion of paragraph 3. may not be declassified and that the recommendation of 4.b. may not be declassified. On the basis of the above declassification, no member of the Panel objects to the use of his name in connection with the declassified conclusion and recommendation.

2. In order to simplify your utilization of the declassified material, I am attaching hereto a revised version of the report of the Panel which consists of a paraphrase of paragraph 1, the exact wording of paragraph 2, a new paragraph 3 which includes the declassified Recommendation 4.a. and an appropriate paraphrasing of the balance of paragraph 4 less Recommendation 4.b.

3. I trust that this will serve the purposes of this request.

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

b3

cc: Members of Panel

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee: 1 - Dr. Robertson: 1 - Dr. Berkner: 1 - Dr. Alvarez:
1 - Dr. Goudsmit: 1 - Dr. Page: 1 - Mr. John Werner, Legislative Counsel
2 - DAD/CS/SI

b

81

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.
UPTON, L.I., N.Y.
TEL. YAPHANK 4-6262

DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS

26 December 1957

Mr. Philip G. Strong
1424 Thirty-third St., N.W.
Washington, DC

Dear Phil:

I received your communication dated 20 December 1957 regarding the declassification of the Flying Objects Committee's conclusions.

There is, however, just one point that puzzles me and I wonder whether my memory is failing. I do not remember at all that Lloyd Berkner was a member of our committee, but I do remember that there was an astronomer from Ohio State whose name, I believe, was Hynek. Am I correct?

Sincerely yours,

Sam

S. A. Goudsmit

SAG:poh

"This ... [illegible] ... to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. Thornton Page
7100 Connecticut Avenue
Chevy Chase 15
Maryland

Dear Dr. Page:

Thank you very much for sending me the copy of your letter of 10 July to Mr. Leon Davidson. This letter should do much to quiet down the large furor which Mr. Davidson has raised around the community. For our information, I would appreciate it very much if you could send me a copy of his 6 July letter in which he expresses the cause of his concern over flying saucers. So far we have never been able to get a precise statement from him as to why he is devoting so much time and effort to the matter.

Kindest personal regards.

Very sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

B3

C.C: ASD/SI w/incl.

Ala Unconventional aircraft.

63

(Y Y) (72)

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

3 January 1958

Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Associated Universities, Inc.
Upton, Long Island
New York

Dear Sam:

I have your letter of 25 December. Actually, Allen Hynek sat with the Panel for part of the time, but was not a regular member of the group and did not sign the report. Lloyd, on the other hand, was a regular member of the Panel and was a signer of the final report. Your memory as to Ohio State was quite right. Hynek was there at the time but now is with Fred Whipple at Harvard.

Best regards and a happy New Year to you.

Sincerely,

P.G.S.

Philip G. Strong

83

84

(63)

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
March 11, 1958

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] stated during Mike Wallace's televised interview of Maj. [illegible] Boyles at 10 PM March 8, 1958, that the C.I.A. was associated [illegible] the Air Force in the selection and organization of the six-man [illegible] which met in Washington on January 14-16, 1953, [illegible] purpose of reviewing the flying saucer situations. (This panel, [illegible] membership, purposes, and terms of reference, are described [illegible] pages of the book "The Report on U.F.O.'s", by [illegible], Doubleday, N.Y., 1956.)

[illegible] statements were made on this televised interview, purporting to [illegible] findings of this panel, which seemed to be diametrically opposed. [illegible] was said that the panel concluded that the American people should [illegible] all the facts, and that the Air Force's investigative effort [illegible] incomplete. Mike Wallace said that the panel concluded that [illegible] must be given all the facts to strip the air of mystery from the [illegible], since there was a complete lack of evidence of intrical forces. [illegible] the word intelligent used actually changes the entire sense of the [illegible] conclusion, without that word, the conclusion quoted by Wallace [illegible] that flying saucers do not actually exist. With the word [illegible] in the conclusion, it means only that hostile saucers do not [illegible] but not deny the existence of a U.S.-sponsored program of [illegible] activities carried on in secret.)

It was stated by Mr. Wallace that he and his staff had been supplied [illegible] of the report of the 1953 Panel, in preparation for the inter[illegible] Since it is a reasonable presumption that Mr. Wallace was [illegible] security clearance merely to prepare this particular interview [illegible] that the Panel report was declassified, at least during the t[illegible] Wallace was making use of it. It might also mean that a specia[illegible] was prepared and declassified for his use.

[illegible] therefore respectfully request answers from the CIA to the follow[illegible]
[illegible] report of the January, 1953, scientific panel now declassifi[illegible] in whole or in part, or unclassified?
[illegible] may I see a copy of this report?
[illegible] what register, locations, and numbers of copies is this report [illegible] available to the public?
[illegible] obtain a copy of this report for reproduction and publication [illegible] a non-profit basis, to establish wide distribution to the [illegible] public?

[illegible] greatly appreciate the courtesy of an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

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Illegible Original

84

(36)

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE

ON AERIAL PHENOMENA

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFF
1536 CONNECTICUT AV

March 13, 1958

[illegible] Dulles
[illegible]
[illegible] Intelligence Agency
[illegible] 25, D.C.

[illegible], Director:

[illegible] suggestion of several members of the NICAP Board of [illegible], I am writing to ask about the Central Intelligence [illegible] report on unidentified flying objects, which was drawn [illegible] after a panel of scientists was convened at the Pentagon [illegible] consultation with the Air Force in January 1953.

[illegible] information, the National Investigations Committee [illegible] Aerial Phenomena is a non-profit private organization, [illegible] to collect, evaluate and make public authentic informa- [illegible] on UFOs.

[illegible] Board of Governors includes such distinguished citizens as [illegible] following: Vice Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, USN (Ret.), [illegible] formerly was the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Rear Admiral H. B. Knowles, USN (Ret.); Colonel R. B. Emerson, USAF; Major Dewey Fournet, USAFR, who formerly was on the UFO [illegible] Project Bluebook; J. B. Hartranft, Jr., president of the Airline [illegible] Pilots Association; and several leaders in the fields [illegible] education and religion. Our membership, which covers 47 [illegible] and 14 foreign countries includes officers, both active [illegible] retired, in all the Armed Services, the Civil Aeronautics [illegible] Administration, and many other government agencies, besides men [illegible] women in most of the professions and trades -- some of them [illegible] nationally known in their particular fields.

[illegible] in 1955 a book written by Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF [illegible] former head of the Air Force Project Bluebook, stated that a [illegible] of scientists was convened at the Pentagon for the purpose [illegible] recommending action in regard to the UFO investigation. Ac- [illegible] to Captain Ruppelt, who was present at the entire con- [illegible] ence, the panel decided there was no scientific evidence [illegible] definitely proving the existence of UFOs, but the panel members [illegible] recommended quadrupling the project and establishing observation [illegible] at various points in the country, and they recommended [illegible]

[illegible]

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Illegible Original

96

• American people be given all of the facts; including the
- - the opinions and conclusions at that time withheld.

...e book by Captain Ruppelt was cleared by Air Force Security
... review; while I realize that this does not mean endorsement
... every a statement in the book, it must be recognized that at
... time was the Air Force ever denied the existence of the do
... t regarding the panel's conclusions and other documents ma
... Captain Huppelt -- until the last two or three weeks.

...ere is one exception: during the rehearsals for the Armstr
...ong Theatre program on UFOs in January, the Armstrong writ
... that the Air Force representative, Lt. Col. Spencer
...dson, had denied the existence of four documents named by C
...ain Ruppelt, including the 1953 panel report.

...ater, it seems that Major Lawrence Tacker, USAF, acting as a
...itted the existence of the 1953 report but indicated that
...contrary to what Captain Ruppelt had stated.

...time, I was informed by the chief investigator of the Sen
...manent Subcommittee on Government Investigations that the
...istence of this 1953 document had been confirmed and that he
...received a summary of the report. However, he, too, indica
...that the summary did not coincide completely with points that
Captain Ruppelt had listed.

I should like to point out that Captain Ruppelt was chosen, b
...se of his experience and integrity and middle-of-the-road
...proach, to head Project Bluebook during 1951 to 1953. He w
...considered important enough and well-versed enough in the sub
...to brief President Truman on the UFO situation in 1952. He w
...was chosen to brief high-ranking officers of the Army, Navy,
Air Force, and he was named as the official spokesman on UFO
...ters during the flurry of sightings in July 1952. He was
...on inactive duty at his own request, and at this time, if you
...check, you will find that he had an excellent Air Force re

It is inconceivable, therefore, that Captain Ruppelt, should m
...ake any false statement about the existence of the Air Force
documents listed and the combination CIA-Air Force panel rep
of 1953.

In accordance with the suggestion of certain Board members, I
therefore respectfully request that NICAP be given a copy of
full panel report for comparison with the items listed by Cap
...tain Ruppelt in his book, and for comparison with the summary
given to the Senate subcommittee.

... Air Force itself has repeatedly stated that there is no security involved in regard to the question of unidentified flying objects. Obviously, if this is true, there is no reason why CIA reports in the matter should not be released to this organization for study. I am sure that Vice Admiral Hillenkoe former Director of the CIA, will vouch for my integrity as Dir... of NICAP, and that the report will be calmly appraised with no intention to sensationalize any of its contents or conclusi...

Also, in response to suggestions by NICAP Board members, I sho... like your comment on certain other questions.

I was informed some time after the CIA-AF panel meeting in 195 that the CIA representatives had strongly recommended that the Air Force cease releasing sighting reports to the public, play down the subject publicly as far as possible, and conduct its investigations under security restrictions. My source for thi was an Air Force official who was widely informed on other aspects of the UFO investigation and also had access to the 1953 panel report.

While this is not conclusive, this Committee would like to ha a statement as to whether the CIA did urge what, in effect, wa censorship on UFOs and whether the CIA is at the present time involved in any way in the investigation of unidentified flyin objects, and/or the policy of releasing or withholding inform from the press and public.

We also should like to know whether it is true that in one or cases agents of the CIA have told UFO witnesses not to make pu information in regard to their sightings?

We have one report to the effect that a witness was interrogat recently about a sighting which involved a photograph and that was peremptorily told not to make this matter public or reveal the fact that he had been interrogated by CIA representatives. If this is not true we should like to know, so that we can ass the value of any similar reports. If it is true -- and the wi ness has said he can name the two CIA agents involved -- then should like to know on what authority he was ordered to keep silent. Since the Air Force states there is no security invol and I have personally been assured by Air Force officers and h high-ranking Naval Academy classmates of my own that I was in no way doing a disservice to the country by my own revelations am seriously concerned -- as is our Board -- with this apparen censorship. If it does exist, we should like to know under wh laws, and by what authority. It has been established, and also the reasons for requesting witnesses to keep silent.

...t is not NICAP's purpose to create dissention, but rather t... get the facts into the open and answer this question once and ... all.

We have in our possession signed Air Force letters which alte... any censorship and then admit that Air Force personnel and ci... ers are under restrictions, ordered not to disseminate inform... on UFOs.

A Senate subcommittee is conducting a preliminary inquiry con... sidering and studying the possibility of holding public hearings. NICAP is cooperating with this subcommittee. We believe it wi... be in the best interests of the country to clear up any misunder... standings before the hearings can be ordered. Whether or not ... hearings are held, we intend to go into all aspects of this pro... and it will be important that we have the views of the CIA on th... subject.

I can promise you that if any of the points I have listed are actually in error, we shall be glad to clear these up by publis... statements and evidence to the contrary in our official magazine or in special bulletins. We believe that it is necessary to clear away the increasing confusion about UFOs because there is a danger that the Soviet government could at any time claim that the so-called flying saucers are actually their secret weapons. Because of their success in launching satellites and their claims of other advances in space operations it is quite likely that millions of Americans might believe the flying saucer claims and this could result in a very serious hysteria -- a hysteria caused by lack of frankness on the part of officials handling the UFO investigati...

Very sincerely yours,

DONALD E. KEYHOE, Major USMC (Ret.)
Director of NICAP

DEK:z

(87)

Major Donald E. Keyhoe (Ret.)
Director of NICAP
1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:

Your letter of March 13 concerning the various reports on unidentified flying objects has been referred to cognizant officials on my staff and I am advised that preliminary investigation of these matters has resulted in the need for further inquiry and coordination with several other organizations.

I will advise you further regarding these matters dependent upon the findings of my staff.

Sincerely,

C. P. Cabell
Deputy Director

(5)(3) CSI:[redacted]:mcb (21 Mar 58)
Distribution:
Orig. - Fnd.
1 - DCI
1 - Exec Reg
1 - SA/DCI
2 - AD/CI

B3

87

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director, Office of Operations

SUBJECT : Unidentified Flying Objects

1. The attached copies of letters addressed to the Director of Central Intelligence have been passed to this Office for preparation of appropriate responses.

2. The statements and inquiries made in these letters involve a number of rather critical matters. It is important that our responses be carefully prepared.

3. Accordingly, I would like to have your comments relative to the last two paragraphs on page three of Major Keyhoe's letter as soon as possible. Any other comments or information that you consider pertinent would, of course, be appreciated.

HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Attachments: a/aw/orig only

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - fwd.
2 - AD/SI
1 - Exec

OSI:URRichardson:amb (6)(3)

(89)

(89)

10-1952/a

Major Donald E. Keyhoe (Ret.)
Director of NICAP
1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:

On behalf of Mr. Dulles, thank you for your letter of March 13 making certain inquiries concerning UFOs.

Since this subject is of primary concern to the Department of the Air Force, we have referred your letter to that Department for appropriate reply.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. S. Earman
Executive Officer

cc: Off. of the Secy. of the Air Force, Attn: Maj. L. J. Thacker w/basic

O/DCI:JSEarman:jmf 4 Apr 58
Dist:
Orig - Addressee
1 - JSE
1 - ADSI Attn: Mr. Lexow
1 - Col. Gregan
1 - ER
1 - Reading
1 - JMC

89

(90)

10-189

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson:

On behalf of Mr. Dulles, thank you for your letter of March 11 asking certain inquiries concerning UFOs.

Since this subject is of primary concern to the Department of the Air Force, we have referred your letter to that Department for appropriate reply.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

L. S. Farman
Executive Officer

cc: Secy of the Air Force, Attn: Maj. L. J. Thacker w/basic

O/DCI:EThapin:jmf 4 Apr 58
Dist:
Orig - Addressee
1 - JEB
1 - AFSI, Attn: Mr. Lexo
1 - Col. Gropen
1 - ER
1 - Reading
1 - FILE

FEB 4 7 25 AM '58

2137

90

[redacted]

Individual Rights & Jobs

1. [redacted] of all [redacted] are [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted] is required to provide support from a physical and psychological standpoint.

2. It is [redacted] that [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

42 (42) (3)

4 April 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT : Comments on Letters Dealing with Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCE: Memo to Assistant Director/SI from Chief, ACI/SI, dated 4 April 1958, same subject

1. Major Byrne's office (AFCIN) was contacted in regard to the release of the panel report to Mr. Davidson and Major Keyhoe. I was referred to Major Tacker, Office of the Secretary of Air Force Information Service (SAFIS).

2. In response to our query as to whether Air Force had any objection to our answering these letters enclosing a copy of the panel report, Major Tacker indicated that he had rather the CIA forward the letters to him with copies of the unclassified report and he will answer the letters. He stated that the Air Force is endeavoring to impress upon Major Keyhoe and others in a similar position, that his office is the proper place to come for such information.

(b)(6) 3. In view of my conversation with Maj. Tacker, I called Frank Chapin in the DDCI's office and advised him that the Air Force not only preferred to answer the letters, but was most insistent that they be permitted to answer them. He, therefore, is going to send the letters to Major Tacker and advise Mr. Davidson and Major Keyhoe of this action.

4. I think we can use this procedure as a precedent henceforth in all inquiries regarding UFO's.

S/ 8 APR 1958

W. E. Lamb
Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

B3

Orig and 1 - AD/SI
2 - ASD/SI
1 - ASD/C/A

OSI/ASD WELoxon:gl/682

B3

92

4 April 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT : Comments on Letters Dealing with Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCE: Memo to Assistant Director/SI from Chief, ASD/SI, dated 4 April 1958, same subject

1. Major Byrne's office (AFCIN) was contacted in regard to the release of the panel report to Mr. Davidson and Major Keyhoe. I was referred to Major Tacker, Office of the Secretary of Air Force Information Service (SAFIS).

2. In response to our query as to whether Air Force had any objection to our answering these letters enclosing a copy of the panel report, Major Tacker indicated that he had rather the CIA forward the letters to him with copies of the unclassified report and he will answer the letters. He stated that the Air Force is endeavoring to impress upon Major Keyhoe and others in a similar position, that his office is the proper place to come for such information.

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W. E. LEMAY
Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

93

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence DATE: 4 April 1958

FROM : Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

SUBJECT: Comments on Letters Dealing with Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCES: (1) Letter to Director, CIA, from Leon Davidson, dated 11 March 1958
(2) Letter to Director, CIA, from Donald E. Keyhoe, Director of National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena

1. As a result of the action taken by the IAC on 4 December 1952 (IAC-M-90, Paragraph 3a), a Scientific Intelligence Advisory Panel was convened 14-18 January 1953. The panel consisted of the following scientists: H. P. Robertson, Luis W. Alvarez, Lloyd V. Berkner, S. A. Goudsmit, and Thornton Page. The panel concerned itself with the evaluation of any possible threat to National Security by unidentified flying objects. The panel issued a report dated 17 January 1953. This report was classified Secret.

2. The letters from Leon Davidson and Donald Keyhoe to the DCI concerned themselves primarily with Edward J. Ruppelt's book on Unidentified Flying Objects. At the time that the scientific panel met, Ruppelt was a Captain in the Air Force and attended the panel meetings. His book, however, is concerned with the identification of unidentified flying objects. Ruppelt's statements regarding the mission of the panel are in error. He has led the reader to believe the panel's mission was to identify the flying objects and to make recommendations on methods to further identify such objects. This is the basis for the apparent contradictions which arose during the Mike Wallace television interview. This is also the basis for Mr. Keyhoe's misgivings.

3. In late October 1957, Major James F. Byrne of AFCIN-XIA requested a declassified version of the panel report. This office contacted each member of the panel and an agreed upon, declassified version was written and sent to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force on 20 December 1957. It was the decision of all the panel members and the CIA that while no member of the panel objected to the use of his name in connection with the declassified version, they desired that no connection of the panel members with CIA be disclosed.

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SUBJECT: Comments on Letters Dealing with Unidentified Flying Objects

4. It is apparent from reading Mr. Davidson's letter that Mike Wallace had a copy of the scientific panel report. In addition, the association of CIA with the US Air Force in the selection of the panel was revealed during the television interview. Therefore, the panel members have been associated with CIA, contrary to their wishes and contrary to CIA's desires.

5. The real intent of the referenced letters is to obtain a copy of the panel report. In view of this, and of the above, it would be most expedient to send them the declassified version. In order to not reveal an association between the panel members and CIA, either the Air Force should answer the letters or we should make it plain to the recipients that we obtained the panel report from the Air Force.

6. Attached are copies of the declassified panel report.

W. E. LEXOW

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

17 January 1953

1. The undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met at the request of the Government to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendation. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant Governmental agencies, primarily the United States Air Force, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. In the light of this conclusion, the Panel recommends:

That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired.

We suggest that this aim may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena.

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

/s/ Thornton Page
John Hopkins University

(2)

Executive Registry
10-2521

14 APR 1958

Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Information Service
Room 4C 926
The Pentagon

Attn: Major Lawrence J. Tucker

Dear Major Tucker:

In response to your request to [Mr. Wilton E. Lexow] (b)(3) 83
I am enclosing the letters we have received from Major Donald E. Keyhoe and Mr. Leon Davidson in which they make certain inquiries concerning UFOs.

I am also enclosing copies of our replies to these letters stating that we have referred this correspondence to the Air Force for reply. In addition, I am enclosing, as you requested, three copies of the de-classified report of the Scientific Panel which we had in our files.

Sincerely,

[SIGNED]

[J. S. Earman]
Executive Officer

O/DCI [F.M.Chapin:jmf] 4 Apr 58
Dist:
Orig & 1 - Addressee w/basic and enc.
1 - ADSI Attn: [Wilton E. Lexow] (b)(3)
1 - [Col. Grogan]
1 - JSE
1 - ER
1 - Reading
1 - FMC

83
83
83

58433

Q5

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
April 11, 1958

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner
105 Mountain Ave.
New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Berkner:

In accordance with our phone conversation tonight, I am quoting below the text of page 275 of the book "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects", by E. J. Ruppelt (Doubleday and Co.,Inc., Garden City, 1956).

****

Chapter Sixteen The Hierarchy Ponders

By early January 1953 the scientists who were to be members of our panel of experts had been contacted and had agreed to sit in judgement of the UFO. In turn, we agreed to give them every detail about the UFO. We had our best reports for them to read, and we were going to show them the two movies that some intelligence officers considered as the "positive proof"—the Tremonton Movie and the Montana Movie.

When this high court convened on the morning of January 12, the first thing it received was its orders; one of three verdicts would be acceptable: [Emphasis supplied by L.D.]

1. All UFO reports are explainable as known objects or natural phenomena; therefore the investigation should be permanently discontinued.

2. The UFO reports do not contain enough data upon which to base a final conclusion. Project Blue Book should be continued in hopes of obtaining better data.

3. The UFO's are interplanetary spacecraft.

The written verdict, the group was told, would be given to the National Security Council, a council made up of the directors of all U.S. intelligence agencies,[sic] and thence it would go to the President of the United States--if they should decide that the UFO's were interplanetary spacecraft.

Because of military regulations, the names of the panel members, like the names of so many other people associated with the UFO story, cannot be revealed. Two of the men had made names for themselves as practical physicists--they could transform the highest theory for practical uses. One of these men had developed the radar that pulled us out of a big hole at the beginning of World War II, and the other had been one of the fathers of the H-bomb. Another of the panel members is now the chief civilian adviser to one of our top military commanders, and another was an astronomer whose unpublished flight to get the UFO [illegible]

96

nized is respected throughout scientific circles. There was a man who is noted for his highly theoretical physics and mathematics, and another who had pioneered operations research during World War II. The sixth [1]* member of the panel had been honored by the American Rocket Society and the International Astronautical Federation for his work in moving space travel from the Buck Rogers realm to a point of near reality and who is now a rocket expert.

It was an impressive collection of top scientific talent.

****

[End of quotation]

*Note: Only five names are signed to the summary just released.

Dr. Berkner, you will note that the terms of reference as quoted above exclude any possibility of a finding that the UFO reports were due to U.S. Government activity of a research or developmental nature (such as the artificial meteor program) or of a military or psychological warfare nature. From the viewpoint of common sense, your panel could predictably be expected to come up with conclusion No. 2 (i.e., further study is required), since No. 1 is too cocksure and No. 3 is too ridiculous.

It is my belief, unchanged since I first started to study this subject at Los Alamos in 1950, that activities of the U.S. Government are responsible for the flying saucer sightings of the last decade. I now believe that the agency which bears most of the responsibility for causing and abetting the reports is the Central Intelligence Agency, while the technical and (shall we say) logistical support comes from the Navy. The Air Force has been relegated to the position of scapegoat,,and its "investigations" are diversionary tactics necessary to the psychological warfare strategy.

It should go without saying that I disapprove of the state of affairs which is described in the preceding paragraph. I earnestly hope that people such as yourself, who are in a position to know more than has been released to the general public, and who may be made aware of the undue interest which "flying saucers" have attained in the eyes of the general population, will step forward at this time and, acting perhaps through a Congressional committee or a learned society, make a concerted effort to "strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the...aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired."

It would give me great pleasure to receive any comments you might have on this subject. Nothing would be published without your consent.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

Leon Davidson

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Illegible Original

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ER - 10-2692/a

17 APR 1958

Major Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret)
Director of NICAP
1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:

Thank you for your letter of March 13th.

I have had the records of this Agency checked and find nothing therein reflecting that any CIA employee, at any time, ordered any citizen to an unidentified flying object to remain silent concerning said citizen's observations of said UFO.

I hope this answers your question to your satisfaction.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. S. Earman
Executive Officer

B3

O/DCI:FMChapin:jaf 17 Apr 58 B3
Dist:
Orig - Addressee
1 - Off. of the Secy of the AF, Attn: Major L. H. Thacker w/basic
1 - JSE
1 - FMC
1 - ER
1 - Reading
1 - Col. Gropen
1 - AMSI, Attn: Mr. Lexow

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98

(77)

(53)

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
COLUMBUS 5-2000

18 April 1958

Dr Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Dr Davidson:

Thank you for your letter of April 11th which called my attention for the first time to the quotation from "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects". I certainly agree with you that there has been a considerable attempt to stir up public concern about the phenomena, but it is extremely difficult to quell such activities, particularly since those who are responsible for them certainly are realizing some renumerative return.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter informally to refer this matter to appropriate persons in the government in the hope that further steps can be taken to clear up the matter unambiguously.

Sincerely,

L. V. Berkner
President

cc: [Mr Strong]

B

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(100)

1463
Maj. Byrne.

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.
SUITE 1750, COLISEUM TOWER
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COLUMBUS 5-2080

21 April 1958

B3

Colonel Phillip G. Strong
1424 33rd Street, NW
Washington 7, D.C.

Dear Phil:

I am forwarding herewith a copy of a letter sent to me by Dr Leon Davidson calling attention to a recent publication by Doubleday and Company and expressing the view that this matter is still being stirred up from government sources.

It would be very desirable that the idea that such reports were emanating from responsible persons in the government could be definitely killed off. I would be glad to have your suggestions on which I might base a further reply to Dr Davidson.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Lloyd (LVB)

L. V. Berkner
President

Signed in Mr Berkner's absence

100

COPY

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
April 27, 1958

Major Lawrence J. Tacker
Executive Officer
Public Information Division
Office of Information Services
Department of the Air Force
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Major Tacker:

This is in response to your letter of April 23, 1953, which I here quote in full:

> "This is to acknowledge your letter of 16 April 1958 concerning the summary of the Scientific Panel Report of 17 January 1953.
>
> For your information none of the recommendations you attribute to Captain Ruppelt's book were made by the panel."

First, may I make my personal position clear. I want only to determine and to publish the truth about flying saucers, subject of course to any applicable security regulations. I am not concerned with defending or attacking any preconceived notions of my own or of any other person.

Your letter, quoted above, implies that either
(a) Ruppelt's book was incorrect in stating the Panel recommendations, (as quoted in my letter to you of April 16, 1953), or
(b) you are only referring to the Summary dated Jan. 17, 1953 (a copy of which is enclosed with this letter), which of course does not contain the recommendations reported by Ruppelt.

In the latter case, (b), it remains possible that the full text of the Panel report, if made publicly available, might show that Ruppelt's book was substantially correct in its report on the Panel recommendations.

Since Ruppelt was the briefing officer for the Panel at the Pentagon, and had an intimate knowledge of the Panel's deliberations (as described in Chapter 16 of his book), there is every reason to believe that he himself had access to a copy of the complete report of the Panel. This belief is supported by the fact that on p. 291 of his book he quotes verbatim the first paragraph of the Panel report. (Note that, since this paragraph appears nowhere in the Summary of the Report of the Panel which you sent to me on April 9th, there is hereby established the fact of the existence of the full Report, as a quite distinct document in its own right, independent of the Summary which you sent me.)

On pages 292 to 294 of Ruppelt's book, he gives paraphrases and digests of much of the full Report of the Panel, including the following specific items:

p.293 "The panel didn't recommend that the activities of Blue Book be cut back, and they didn't recommend that it be dropped. They recommended that it be expanded....the expansion they recommended would require a considerable sum of money. The investigative force of Project Blue Book should be quadrupled in size, they wrote,..."

p.294 "And lastly, they said that the American public should be told every detail of every phase of the UFO investigation— the details of the sightings, the official conclusions, and why the conclusions were made. This would serve a double purpose; it would dispel any of the mystery that security breeds and it would keep the Air Force on the ball—sloppy investigations and analyses would never occur."

Hon. Major Tacker, since the third paragraph of my letter to you of April 16th referred to the two items quoted above, it is clear that your letter to me of April 23rd, quoted earlier above, is tantamount to a declaration by the Air Force that Ruppelt's book is false.

I know that the United States Air Force would not want to be thought to be unfairly accusing Captain Ruppelt of telling deliberate untruths. It seems that some misunderstanding may have arisen through confusion of the relatively brief Summary which you sent me on April 9th, with the full text of the Panel's report, which presumably runs to a considerable length. (According to Ruppelt's account, the full report includes specific comments on at least fifty significant UFO reports and on at least two movie films.) It is the latter full and voluminous report from which Ruppelt paraphrases the Panel's conclusions, as quoted above. Yet you deny that the Panel made these recommendations.

May I respectfully request that the Air Force consult with the Central Intelligence Agency, to try to clarify this situation by making the full report of the Panel public at this time. This would seem to be the simplest, most direct, and most desirable way to settle the confusion which has become evident in this particular facet of the flying saucer picture. To this end I repeat, for your reply, the four questions originally sent to the C.I.A. on March 11, and sent to you on April 16, 1953. Please try to obtain for me official Air Force answers to those questions at your early convenience.

[1] Is the report of the January 1953 scientific panel now declassified in whole or in part, or unclassified?

[2] Where may I see a copy of this report?

[3] In what manner, location, and number of copies is this report* available to the public?

[4] May I obtain a copy of this report for not-profit publication to establish wide distribution to the public?

*Note that in these four questions, the word "report" refers to the full text of the report of the Panel, as described by Rippolt, and does not refer to the Summary dated January 17, 1953, which you have already sent me.

I look forward to hearing from you very soon. Copies of this letter are being sent to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and to the Secretary of the Air Force, to expedite the clearance of the report for public release.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

cc: Director of the C.I.A.
Secretary of the Air Force

(102)

Executive Registry
10-3188

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
April 27, 1958

Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I respectfully request that your office give official attention to the matter described in the enclosed copy of a letter to Major L. J. Tacker, of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

Specifically, I have been seeking answers to the four questions which appear at the end of the letter to Major Tacker, since my letter containing those questions was sent to you on March 11, 1958.

It is my understanding that your office may be involved in the maintenance of secrecy in connection with the Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, written in January 1953. Although I have received the Summary of the Report, following my original letter to you of March 11, it remains of importance to obtain the full report for public dissemination in its original form.

May I request you to give personal consideration to the possibility of releasing this report. Since the Panel was jointly selected and convened by the C.I.A. and the Air Force, it would appear that your permission is necessary for release.

At the risk of appearing somewhat repetitious, may I request that you help to expedite answers to the four questions at the end of the enclosed letter?

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

Leon Davidson

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COPY

EDWARD J. RUPPELT
1911 JOSIE AVENUE
LONG BEACH 15, CALIFORNIA

May 7, 1958

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson,

My publisher, Doubleday, has forwarded your letter of April 28th and, although I have retired from the UFO controversy, I will attempt to shed some light on your problem.

First, the Air Force had nothing to do with the meeting (1) of the scientific panel you refer to. It was completely set up and carried out by another government agency. Secondly, (2) to my knowledge, no written report was ever made. Such a report was suggested during the meeting but rejected as a waste of time, effort and money. I didn't mean to infer in my book that a full written report was made.

I don't recall seeing the mimeographed piece of paper that you enclosed in your letter to Doubleday; the only piece (3) of paper I ever saw that was produced by the panel was an unclassified two-sheet statement which I believe was designed to be released to the press. It was referred to as "the white paper on UFO's." It was given to Air Force intelligence by the agency sponsoring the meeting and at least one copy reached ATIC but it was never released to the press. It said essentially the same thing as the one you enclosed in your letter except it spelled out each point in a little more de- (4) tail and it was the source of the quote on page 291 of my book.

In stating the above, I do not mean to infer that the piece of paper describing the panel meeting which you enclosed in your letter (and which I assume was released by the Air Force) is incorrect. It could well be in addition to the two-page document I referred to.

Now, in regard to the recommendations: several days after the panel meeting I went from Dayton to Washington and, along with Brigadier General Garland, then the Chief at AFIC, visited the agency that sponsored the panel meeting. We were told that the panel had recommended:

(5)

a. Project Blue Book be expanded.
   1. Specialists should be added to the staff.
   2. Instruments should be set up.
b. All secrecy should be stripped from the proje

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103

I assume that these were the written recommendations of the panel because they were being read from a piece of paper and I had heard the panel verbally agree on them a few days before. (6)

After I returned to ATIC, General Garland told me he had discussed the recommendations with Major General Samford, then the Director of Intelligence, and that I was to carry them out.

Recommendation "a" above could not be carried out because of a lack of money and the virtual impossibility of getting civil service positions at ATIC. Secondly, there were many people who doubted the value of expanding the project. As a "next-best" move, the 4602nd AIS of Air Defense Command was tied into Project Blue Book and, in actuality, the project was quadrupled in size.

General Garland personally pushed the recommended instrumentation program but again money was the problem. I visited many people and companies to get information on tracking equipment. The instrumentation program was carried out but degenerated down to the famous grid-camera fiasco, which is well known, and an ADC effort in accelerating their program to put cameras on radar scopes. (The grid-camera program was in the mill at the time but had bogged down.)

In my book I stated that the reason for these recommendations was that the panel was not sure about the UFO reports; there might be something there. This was true; there might be something. But the panel's major reason for recommending that the UFO investigation program be expanded, I understood from the discussion, was to learn why so-called "experienced people" went into a tizzy whenever a UFO was reported. By this I mean pilots were fighting with balloons and planets, radar operators were tracking and plotting interference, etc. (7)

I do not care to discuss this aspect further but I believe you can realize the problem and why I didn't pursue the point in my book. (8)

The panel seemed unanimous in agreeing that an expensive tracking range or system would pay for itself in the negative information it would gather. It would be worth the million or so dollars it would cost to operate the tracking net for a year or two to be able to say absolutely nothing had been detected. The UFO project had already cost that much and the panel could visualize more money being spent if a solution were not reached. (9)

The recommendation to release everything, recommendation "b", was vetoed. The reason was that we had tried it in 1952 and some people took the information we put out in good faith,

and which we believed to be fair and correct, and completely misconstrued it.

If I remember correctly, in 1952 Major Dewey Fournet went to great trouble to get permission to give you a briefing and it was, shall we say, rather poorly received.

I trust that this letter answers your questions.

Yours truly

[redacted]

Edward J. Ruppelt

(104) (?)

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
May 8, 1958

B3

Dear Lloyd:

Your letter of 21 April with the enclosures dealing with Dr. Davidson were waiting for me on my return from a month's trip abroad.

Shortly before my departure, similar letters had come to us from Dr. Davidson and also from Major Kehoe. This correspondence was referred to the Air Force for appropriate action and, since receipt of your letter, I have been in touch with the officers concerned to find out what the present status is and what guidance I might give you in the matter. Unfortunately, I will not be able to get together with them until sometime next week, so this is in the nature only of an interim acknowledgement. I will write you again when I know more about the present status of the matter.

One point I might make of which you are of course well aware is that the statement made by Ruppelt quoted by Davidson concerning "orders" to the Panel is completely without foundation.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

P. G. Strong

Philip G. Strong

B3

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner
President
Associated Universities, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

104

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
May 13, 1958

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.
Suite 1750, Coliseum Tower
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Berkner:

A copy of my letter of April 27, 1958, addressed to Major Tacker of the Air Force, was sent to you, and another copy was sent to Edward J. Ruppelt, former head of the Air Force Project Blue Book, who briefed you members of the Scientific Panel in January 1953. I am enclosing a copy of the reply which I just received from Mr. Ruppelt.

I beg your indulgence in this matter, in case I appear to be pushing this matter too far, but I am most eager to develop the true picture of the flying saucer investigation. Therefore, I wonder if I might request you to send me (brief) answers to the following questions, which are numbered to correspond to marginal numbers on the enclosed copy of Ruppelt's letter. I am seeking to verify Ruppelt's recollections, after a five year period, and I understand that it may not be possible for you to supply me with all the answers requested.

[1] Was the Panel convened by another agency than the Air Force?
[1a] Was this the C.I.A.? (or)
[1b] Are you at liberty to divulge the name of the convening agency?

[2] Did the panel make a written report, other than the precise summary released April 9, 1958 (enclosed)?

[3] Did the panel produce a two-sheet statement for release to the press (called a "White Paper, perhaps), which was perhaps not actually released in toto?

[4] Was the quotation from p. 291 of Ruppelt's book, which begins: "We as a group do not believe that it is impossible for some other celestial body to be inhabited by intelligent creatures. Nor is it.....However, there is nothing...that would indicate that this is taking place."
was this quotation indeed the first paragraph of your intended statement?

[5] Were the panel recommendations essentially items (a) and (b) given by Ruppelt at the bottom of p. 1 of his enclosed letter?

[6] Did the panel agree to these recommendations verbally before disbanding?

[7] Was the panel concerned, in a major sense, with trying to find out why "experienced people" were reporting saucers?

[8] Can you enlighten me, briefly, on the reasoning behind the panel's interest in the question in [7] above. (Ruppelt's letter does not go into this aspect, and it may be involved with the field of interest of the unnamed "other agency", so perhaps you will not care to comment on this item. In that case, could I pose the following substitute?

[8a] Was the panel asked by the sponsoring agency to consider whether the "experienced people" could be reporting saucers as a possible result of some sort of hypothetical psychological war of nerves, which might includessome physical stagecraft (balloons, artificial meteors, and other equipment of a nominal research purpose) and some "mass hysteria" generators, including planted false reports, (Judas-goat techniques)with certain respected pilots, etc., making reports which would lead other pilots to accept the premise that saucers are real?

[9] Did the panel indeed recommend an expensive instrumentation or tracking program to prove that saucers don't exist (or do exist) on a scientific basis?

I would hope that most of these questions/could be answered with a few brief words, as I do not wish to take up your time. I will be happy even if you can only give me a partial reply, since my chief purpose is to verify, independently, Mr. Ruppelt's recollections.

Should you hear anything as a result of having sent my earlier letter to Washington (?), I would be most glad to know if anything is being done to clear up the matter. Meanwhile, I hope that you will find it possible and convenient to help me with answers to some of the questions above.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

Leon Davidson

106

Executive Registry
10-3102

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
May 16, 1958

Mr. J. S. Earman
Executive Officer
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Earman:

Pursuant to your letter to me of April 4, 1958, the enclosed statement dated January 17, 1953, was sent to me by Major L. J. Tacker of the Air Force Office of Public Information on April 9, 1958. It is a condensed version of a two page document known as the "white paper on UFO's", written by the same panel of scientists which signed the enclosure. This panel was convened on Jan.12, 1953, by the C.I.A., I understand, to study whether flying saucer reports indicated any menace to the United States.

The "white paper" referred to above was an unclassified statement originally designed to be released to the press, but until now this document has not been made public. These facts have been stated to me by Mr. Edward J. Ruppelt, former head of the Air Force Project Blue Book. I would appreciate it very much if you could check whether this unclassified "white paper"is extant in your files, and let me know how I might arrange to obtain a copy for public distribution.

To assist you in identifying the document in question, I quote its first paragraph below, as reported to me by Mr. Ruppelt:

> "We as a group do not believe that it is impossible for some other celestial body to be inhabited by intelligent creatures. Nor is it impossible that these creatures could have reached such a state of development that they could visit the earth. However, there is nothing in all of the so-called "flying saucer" reports that we have read that would indicateithat this is taking place."

You will observe that the release enclosed herewith is not the desired "white paper", since it does not contain the above paragraph.

Please let me know what arrangements you may be able to make to make the desired document available to me for public distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

Leon Davidson

enc: Panel Report dated
Jan. 17, 1953

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REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

17 January 1953

1. The undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met at the request of the Government to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendation. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant Governmental agencies, primarily the United States Air Force, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. In the light of this conclusion, the Panel recommends:

That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired.

We suggest that this aim may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena.

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ H.P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Luis W. Alverez
University of California

/s/ Thornton Page
John Hopkins University

(107)

64 Prescott St.
White Plains, N.Y.
May 13, 1953

Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories
Upton, L.I.
New York

Dear Dr. Goudsmit:

May I introduce myself as a friend and former associate of Dr. Charles Millikan, through whom I had the pleasure of working at Brookhaven during the summer of 1947. I recall listening to your stories of the ALSOS mission during that time.

With reference to the enclosure, I would welcome any clarification which you could supply in the matter of the uniqueness of this Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects." Do your personal notes or recollections indicate that you signed only this one report, as enclosed, or did you perhaps also sign a somewhat lengthier (two-page) report or statement? The latter, which is discussed in Chapter 16 of the book "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects", by E. J. Ruppelt (Doubleday, New York, 1956), contained the following initial paragraph: (op.cit.,p.291)

> "We as a group do not believe that it is impossible for some other celestial body to be inhabited by intelligent creatures. Nor is it impossible that these creatures could have reached such a state of development that they could visit the earth. However, there is nothing in all of the so-called "flying saucer" reports that we have read that would indicate that this is taking place."

Since the above paragraph does not appear in the enclosed report, it would appear that a distinct second report is involved, both of which were signed by the panel. There is also the possibility, to which I would appreciate your comment, that the enclosed report was prepared by condensation of the somewhat lengthier report which the committee signed.

It is a matter of some concern to me to establish whether any additional material was written and subscribed to by the Panel at the time, which does not appear verbatim in the enclosed report. Should you desire that I give you some detailed reasons for my concern, I would be most glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

enc: Panel Report

Leon Davidson

P.S. Was there a sixth member of the panel whose name does not appear on the enclosure? I am told he is an astronomer or a rocket expert, I will extract from Ruppelt's book. L.D.

107

108

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Y

64 Prospect Street
White Plains, N. Y.
May 18, 1958

Dr. Thornton Page
Operations Research Office
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Dear Dr. Page:

To introduce myself, I am an associate member of the Operations Research Society of America (by dint of a period of service a few years ago with a Washington agency). In light of the enclosure herewith, I take it that you are the man referred to by E. J. Ruppelt in his book "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" (Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1956) on p. 276, as:

> "an astronomer whose unpublished fight to get the UFO recognized is respected throughout scientific circles."

None of the other men, according to "American Men of Science", is classed as an astronomer. (You also, of course, are the man whom Ruppelt refers to a little later as one "who had pioneered operations research during World War II".)

My reason for writing to you is to seek any clarification which you can supply in the matter of the uniqueness of the enclosed "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects", to which you are one of the signatories.

Do your personal notes or recollections indicate that the Panel signed only the one report, as enclosed, or did you perhaps also sign a somewhat lengthier two-page report or statement which began with the paragraph quoted next below?

> "We as a group do not believe that it is impossible for some other celestial body to be inhabited by intelligent creatures. Nor is it impossible that these creatures could have reached such a state of development that they could visit the earth. However, there is nothing in all of the so-called "flying saucer" reports that we have read that would indicate that this is taking place." (Ruppelt, op.cit., p. 291.)

Since the above paragraph does not appear in the enclosed report, there is the possibility that a distinct second report is involved, or that the enclosure is a condensation of a somewhat lengthier report which the committee signed.

It is a matter of some concern to me to establish whether any additional material was written and subscribed to by the Panel, which does not appear verbatim in the enclosure. I would be glad to give you my detailed reasons for concern, if you should wish. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

108

109

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.
SUITE 1750, COLISEUM TOWER
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

COLUMBUS 5-2090

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CABLES: UNIVASSOC

19 May 1958

B3

Colonel Phillip G. Strong
1424 33rd Street, NW
Washington 7, D.C.

Dear Phil:

I am being bombarded with a series of letters from this chap Davidson concerning the recent release on our 1953 studies of the reality of flying saucers. I have made a brief check on Davidson, and he appears to be a reasonably sound person who is trying to put the matter of flying saucers in proper perspective, but of course with a personal profit motive in doing so.

I hesitate to answer his questions without consultation with you, since my reply could easily violate the security with which the panel was set up and might further expose the other members of the panel to the bombardment that I am now receiving.

It is always difficult to completely ignore such requests since they may open the panel to other attacks. On the other hand, I am not sufficiently briefed concerning the status of the classification of many of the ideas on which inquiry was made to safely make a reply.

Could I suggest, therefore, that you or one of your assistants might feel free to make a rough draft of a reply that it would be safe for me to make to Davidson in view of the security situation.

Thanks for your advice in this matter. With warm regards,

Sincerely,

L Lloyd (LLB)

L. V. Berkner
President

Signed in Mr Berkner's absence

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(110)

COPY

20 [illegible] 1953

Dear Dr. Davidson:

This is to acknowledge your letter of 27 April 1953 addressed to this office with copies to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Central Intelligence Agency concerning the releasable summary and the complete Formal Report of the Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects convened 14-18 January 1953.

The complete Formal Report of the Panel has not been fully declassified for security reasons. The Formal Report is not available to the general public for distribution or reproduction.

The Formal Report does not contain the following specific recommendations mentioned in Captain Ruppelt's book, "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects".

p. 273 "The panel didn't recommend that the activities of Blue Book be cut back, and they didn't recommend that it be dropped. They recommended that it be expanded....the expansion they recommended would require a considerable sum of money. The investigative force of Project Blue Book should be quadrupled in size, they wrote,....."

p. 274 "And lastly, they said that the American public should be told every detail of every phase of the UFO investigation—the details of the sightings, the official conclusions, and why the conclusions were made. This would serve a double purpose; it would dispel any of the mystery that security breeds and it would keep the Air Force on the ball—sloppy investigations and analysis would never occur."

However, the minutes of the various meetings which led to the Formal Report of the Panel do include comments and suggestions of individual members of the panel. This is an unofficial classified supplement to the Formal Panel Report setting forth comments and suggestions of the Panel members, which they believed were inappropriate for inclusion in the Formal Report.

These minutes disclose the fact that members of the panel generally concluded that in view of the complete lack of authenticated evidence an educational training program designed to debunk the existence of interplanetary space ships was required. Captain Ruppelt as an interviewer testifying before the panel unofficially proposed, for the purpose of analyzing and evaluating reported sightings, teams which would expand the ATIC effort. Captain Ruppelt was not a member of the Panel.

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These minutes also disclose that because of the brevity of some sightings and the inability of witnesses to express themselves clearly (understatics) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that normally it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings unless such actions would benefit a training and educational program. The Panel also evinced the long accepted method for new scientific knowledge which is for the fighter to prove his point not the explainer. Captain Ruppelt was probably recalling or referring to his conversations with individual members of the panel and to the unofficial supplement when he wrote his book. In any event I can assure you the Formal Report of the Panel does not contain the recommendations as spelled out in our letter of 27 April 1953.

For your information the classified portion of the Formal Report and the unofficial supplement do not deal specifically with UFO's but on other matters of intelligence significance which affect the national security.

In our attempt to put the UFO subject in proper perspective, it appears that the Air Force cannot compete with the science-fiction writers. We believe that we have the investigation of the UFO phenomena in responsible hands and that an adequate, thorough, and honest program is being conducted. Regardless, a small but articulate segment of people are under the mistaken belief that the Air Force has not sought the assistance of outstanding authorities from without the Air Force to assist in our evaluation of UFO sightings, and that we are withholding vital UFO information from the public, thereby preventing proper evaluation. We have, on numerous occasions, publicized our conclusions relative to UFO and explained our evaluation processes. This group, nevertheless, continues to claim that UFO's are objects from outer space and demand Congressional hearings on the subject.

You can readily understand the continued interest of this small segment because the subject is so novel and fascinating that it supports over 45 organizations of one type or another. Most of these organizations publish news letters or magazines and they expect the Air Force to furnish them material for their publications. Needless to say, we do not have the resources alloted to this project to fill the numerous individual requests which these organizations make for copies of our investigative reports and other related matter.

Furthermore, we would be remiss in our duty to the American public if we, by our assistance, encouraged these organizations in their sensational claims and contentions. Consequently, we do not give them individual attention but rather make periodic press releases through established news channels. In so doing, we show partiality to no one person or organization nor do we place ourselves in the position of placing our stamp of approval on, or giving preferential treatment to, any one of them.

This press release approach used by all branches of the Government is considered censorship by some of these organizations and, because we will not favor them with our individual attention, they contend that we are keeping vital information from the public. The Air Force was compelled to generally adopt the press release approach because in the past when we furnished factual information to certain writers of UFO books and articles upon their individual requests our section was interpreted as granting approval and clearance to the books and articles in which the information was used.

If we withhold certain information from the public on UFO's it is not done for the purpose of depriving the public of vital information necessary for proper evaluation nor is it done because there is scientific proof of the existence of space craft from other planets and we do not wish to alarm the American public. It is done in the majority of instances to protect the people involved from the idle curiosity of the sensation seekers. In a few limited instances it is done to keep from compromising our investigative processes and, in a few instances, it is done for legitimate security reasons.

The Air Force has a tremendous task in defending this country against weapon systems which we know actually exist and are in the hands of our potential enemies. To divert more men and money away from this most serious mission into a greatly enlarged program for the investigation of UFO's -- objects about which we have been unable to discover one iota of tangible scientific evidence -- would seriously jeopardize the security of this country against a known proven threat; would be allowing the sensation seekers to dictate our defense policies, and would, in our opinion, lay ourselves open to the charge of gross imprudence.

The Air Force does not deny that unknown objects have been seen by responsible people. It is in the interpretation of these sightings that we are questioned. From our investigation covering the past ten or twelve year period, the Air Force contends that when the evidence of these sightings has been drafted through the scientific criteria it has led to the conclusion that the objects were not space craft and they did not constitute a threat to the security of this country. As an act of faith, the UFO's can be considered manned or unmanned craft from outer space, but as a scientific fact there has been no authenticated scientific evidence presented to or discovered by the Air Force to support this conclusion.

This is all the information available on the subject at the present time.

If you have a future need for Air Force statistics on this subject, the latest Air Force press release will always be available upon request.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. TACKER
Major, USAF
Executive Officer
Public Information Division
Office of Information Services

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, N. Y.

CC: Major Byrne, AFCIN, Rm 4A 940
Major Poland, SAFLL, Rm 5D 918
General Strong, CIA
George L. Cary, CIA, General Counsel (Legislative)

B3

(111)

#18

COPY

21 May 1958

Dear Mr. Davidson:

Reference our letter to you, dated 20 May 1958, please make the following word changes:

Paragraph 5, line 5: The word interviewer should be changed to read interviewed (witness).

Paragraph 14, line 5: The word drafted should be changed to read sifted.

Thank you. I am sorry I missed these when I signed the letter.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. TACKER
Major, USAF
Executive Officer
Public Information Division
Office of Information Services

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, N. Y.

cc: Major Ryrne, AFCIN, Rm 4A 940
Major Poland, SAFLL, Rm 5D 918
General Strong, CIA
George L. Cary, General Counsel (Legislative)

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11

(112)



22 May 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mr. Chapin on Replying to Leon Davidson's UFO Letter, and Subsequent Telephone Conversation with Major Tacker

1. I met with Mr. F. M. Chapin, Assistant to the DCI, in his office on 22 May 1958 for the purpose of discussing actions to be taken in replying to two letters from Mr. Leon Davidson.

a. One dated 27 April 1958 addressed to the DCI

b. Another dated about 15 May 1958 addressed to Mr. J. S. Earman, Executive Officer to the DCI.

Copies of both these letters, and his reply to them, will be forwarded to me by Mr. Chapin as soon as his reply is drafted.

2. Mr. Chapin agreed to draft the reply noted above largely in the manner employed previously by Mr. Earman when he made his 14 April 1958 reply to Davidson. The reply will merely acknowledge receipt of Davidson's letters and will inform him again that the matter is one of Air Force concern and that his queries have been referred thereto for reply.

3. Following the meeting with Mr. Chapin I telephoned Major L. J. Tacker, USAF, finally contacting him on 23 May 1958. He stated that he had already replied to Davidson's 27 April letter (paragraph 1. a. above) for both the Air Forces and the DCI, and that information copies had been dispatched to CIA. I informed him then that Mr. Chapin had received a second letter from Davidson (paragraph 1. a. above), and that Mr. Chapin

a. had replied briefly to both (per paragraph 2 above), and

b. would forward copies of both incoming and outgoing correspondence to Major Tacker for further action.

4. Major Tacker asked if Mr. Carr had been able to contact Admiral Hillenkoetter as noted in Mr. Lexow's 16 May 1958 memorandum for record. I did not know, but stated I would look into the matter.

LaRae L. Teel
Deputy Division Chief, Applied Science Division
Scientific Intelligence

Orig - DAD/C/SI
2 - ASD
1 - Mr. Chapin (Ass't. to DCI)
1 - Mr. Carr (Leg. Counsel)
1 - SO/SI (Mr. Hontsou for Office of Sec'

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(113)

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA

NORMAN BRIDGE LABORATORY OF PHYSICS

May 22, 1958

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson:

It has been my lot for some years past to be called in for advice by one or another of the executive departments, and I have so far as possible responded to those requests on which I thought I could be of assistance. It is thus I became involved in the panel on UFO.

My activities in this respect resulted in an evaluation of the threat, which was made and duly reported to the requesting authority. With that my active concern with the problem ended; our results and actions consequent thereto (including disclosure) became and, so far as I am concerned, remain the concern of that authority.

You must therefore excuse me from entering into a discussion of the questions you bring up in your letter of May 13.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. Robertson

HPR:n

113

(114)

Execution Number:
10-3802/a

26 May 1958

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson:

Thank you for your letters of April 27th and May 16th addressed to Mr. Dulles and to me, respectively.

As I advised you previously in my letter of 4 April, the Department of the Air Force is the component of the United States Government having action responsibility in the matters in which you have expressed interest. Hence your letters have again been forwarded to the Air Force for appropriate reply.

Sincerely,

Signed

J. S. Earman
Executive Officer

O/DCI:[illegible]Chapin:jmf 27 May 58
Dist:
Orig - Add.
1 - JSE
1 - FHC
1 - CSI w/basic
1 - ER w/cy of basic
1 - Reading

AM 50 0 n2 AM 26

B

B

114

(115)

(106)

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
29 May 1953

B 3

Dear Sam:

Recently both Lloyd Parkner and Bob Robertson have been besieged by a Mr. Leon Davidson with questions relative to their activities on and the results of the UFO panel which convened in Washington early in 1953. In anticipation that you might soon be bombarded similarly, I am enclosing copies of an exchange of correspondence between Robertson and Davidson, and recommend strongly that you employ the general tenor of Bob's letter should the occasion arise.

In those cases where we have been required to correspond directly with Davidson, our reply has been merely one of acknowledging receipt and advising him that his queries had been forwarded to the Air Force for appropriate action.

Please advise me in the event you become caught up in this matter.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

B

Enclosures:
1. Letter to Davidson
2. Letter to Robertson

Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories
Upton, Long Island
New York

OSI:PGStrong:jeb (29 May 1953)
Distribution:
Orig. - Addressee
1 - Assistant to the Director (Mr. Chapin)
2 - DAD/P/SI
1 - ASD/SI /-os

B 3

B 3

115

(116)

OSI:PGStrong:mb (29 May 1953)
Distribution:
Orig. - Addressee
1 - Assistant to the Director (Mr. Chapin)
1 - Office of Security
2 - DAD/C/SI
1 - ASD/SI

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
29 May 1953

Dear Dr. Page:

Recently both Lloyd Lautzer and Bob Robertson have been besieged by a Mr. Leon Davidson with questions relative to their activities on and the results of the UFO panel which convened in Washington early in 1953. In anticipation that you might soon be bombarded similarly, I am enclosing copies of an exchange of correspondence between Robertson and Davidson, and recommend strongly that you employ the general tenor of Bob's letter should the occasion arise.

In those cases where we have been required to correspond directly with Davidson, our reply has been merely one of acknowledging receipt and advising him that his queries had been forwarded to the Air Force for appropriate action.

Please advise me in the event you become caught up in this matter.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

Enclosures:
1. Letter to Davidson
2. Letter to Robertson

Dr. Thornton Page
The Johns Hopkins University
Operations Research Office
Chevy Chase
Maryland

116

(117)

B3

OSI:PGStrong:mb (29 May 1958)
Distribution:
Orig. - Addressee
1 - Assistant to the Director (Mr. Chapin)
1 - Office of Security
2 - DAD/C/SI
1 - ASD/SI

B3

B3

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
29 May 1958

Dear Dr. Alvarez:

Recently both Lloyd Lambert and Bob Robertson have been besieged by a Mr. Leon Davidson with questions relative to their activities on and the results of the UFO panel which convened in Washington early in 1953. In anticipation that you might soon be bombarded similarly, I am enclosing copies of an exchange of correspondence between Robertson and Davidson, and recommend strongly that you employ the general tenor of Bob's letter should the occasion arise.

In those cases where we have been required to correspond directly with Davidson, our reply has been merely one of acknowledging receipt and advising him that his queries had been forwarded to the Air Force for appropriate action.

Please advise me in the event you become caught up in this matter.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

B3

Enclosures:
1. Letter to Davidson
2. Letter to Robertson

Dr. Luis W. Alvarez
University of California
at Berkeley
Berkeley
California

117

(118)

B3

OSI:PCStrong:mb (29 May 1958)
Distribution:
Orig. - Addressee
1 - Assistant to the Director (Mr. Chapin)
1 - Office of Security
2 - DAD/C/SI
1 - ASD/SI

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
29 May 1958

B3
B3

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner
President
Associated Universities, Incorporated
Suite 1750, Coliseum Tower
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Lloyd:

This is an addition to my letter of 8 May, concerning the one to you from Mr. Davidson, and will also reply to your 19 May letter to me.

Since I wrote you on 8 May, Mr. Davidson has kept the pot boiling hard and many things have occurred. Of of the most important of these is an exchange of correspondence between him and Bob Robertson. I am enclosing a copy of the two letters they exchanged and recommend strongly that you employ the general tenor of Bob's letter in your reply to Davidson.

I am also writing the other three panel members, Alvarez, Goudsmit, and Fogn, and sending them copies of the Robertson/Davidson exchange. This is being done in anticipation of their being bombarded by Davidson as you and Bob have been. Perhaps a solid front erected between the panel members and Davidson will discourage him. He is taking far too much of all our time and effort.

In those cases where we have been required to correspond directly with Davidson, our reply has been merely one of acknowledging receipt and advising him that his queries had been forwarded to the Air Force for appropriate action.

Please contact me if you continue to be embroiled in this matter.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

B3

Enclosures:
1. Letter to Davidson
2. Letter to Robertson

118

(179)

C
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THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
6935 ARLINGTON ROAD
BETHESDA, MARYLAND
WASHINGTON 14, D. C.

OPERATING UNDER CONTRACT
WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TELEPHONE
OLIVER 4-4200

2 June 1958

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson:

In reference to your letter of 18 May, I am not able to answer your specific question about our Panel report of 17 Jan 1953, partly because I do not now remember the detailed wording (which went through several drafts) and also because it would be improper for me to reveal more than has been officially released. If it is of any value, my present opinion as an individual is certainly in accord with the paragraph you quote from Ruppelt.

Although I am the only astronomer of the five whose names appeared on the report, I do not fit the first description by Ruppelt, as I have never fought to get the UFO recognized. Of course, many others were involved in the collection and analysis of the evidence; couldn't you get Ruppelt to name the man he had in mind?

I would be interested to learn why this matter is of such concern to you; I am of the opinion that the issue is a straightforward one -- and settled.

Yours sincerely,

ZP
Thornton Page

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(120)

4 JUN 1958

Major Lawrence J. Tacker
Office of the Secretary of
the Air Force
Information Service
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Major Tacker:

In accordance with the recent telephone discussion between you and Mr. [LaRue L. Teel] of this Office, I am enclosing the letter we received from Mr. Leon Davidson wherein he continues to inquire about UFO's. I am enclosing also a copy of our reply in which we state that his query has been forwarded to the Air Force for reply. B3(5)(D)

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

B3

Enclosures:
1. 15 May ltr to [Curran]
2. 26 May ltr to Davidson

B3

OSI:ASD[LLTeel:gl(mb)] 3 June 1958 B3
Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee w/encl.
1 - DAD/C/SI
1 - SO/SI (OS)
1 - [Mr. F. Chapin]
2 - ASD/SI

B3

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(121)

10 June 1958

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I have completely lost interest in the flying saucer business, which I consider dull and silly. I am sorry therefore that I can't give you any additional information. I have kept no documents or correspondence on this subject.

I do not possess and have not read E. J. Dipprelt's book. Perhaps if you will let me know why you are interested in this problem, I may be able to give you a lead as to how to get the data you want.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. Goudsmit

SAG:pob

121

(122)

See subject matter personal remarks

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.
UPTON, L.I., N.Y.
TEL. YAPHANK 4-6262

DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS

REFER:

10 June 1958

B3

Mr. Philip G. Strong
1424 Thirty-third St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Phil:

Here is a copy of my correspondence with Leon Davidson. I don't know the man personally, but this is the information I have about him.

He is a chemical engineer who, during the war, worked at the SAM Isotope Separation laboratories at Columbia University. He also was at Los Alamos and Oak Ridge and spent the summer of 1947 at Brookhaven. He is now with the firm, Nuclear Development Associates, Inc., White Plains, New York. You can find out all about him in the American Men of Science.

He has had various clearances throughout his career. He is somewhat eccentric and very persistent, according to those who know him. I hope my letter will get out of him what his motive is for getting interested in this business.

Best regards.

Yours,

Sam

S. A. Goudsmit

SAG:poh
Encls: Davidson's letter to Goudsmit
Goudsmit's letter to Davidson

122

C O P Y

medium propaganda release" operation, directed presumably by the CIA through some obscure branch, these stories helped to build up the picture, in the public mind, of the flying saucer" phenomenon.

Some of the cases in point I know of specifically; others I adduce without proof. For instance, there were tests of a new airplane flare for night photography near Windsor Locks, Conn., which it was later admitted had caused some "saucer reports"; at the time of the tests however, they were secret, and the Air Force was stubbornly insisting that no U.S. research activity was causing the reports. Likewise, tests of afterburners near Wright-Patterson AFB in 1948 were secret at the time, and many saucer reports were made, some of which were not solved even in the secret Project GRUDGE report of August 1949.

The "green fireball" of Sept. 12, 1952, seen over Baltimore, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, and points south, is an example of the type of upper atmospheric classified research activity which, when coordinated at the highest CIA and Operations Coordination Board levels, can produce a real "superhuman" result and lead to definite "proof" of flying saucer phenomena which "obviously" could not be earth-born. The newspaper accounts, on the front pages of the Washington Post, the Times Herald, the Evening Star, the Daily News, state that the object or objects" were the brightest meteors ever seen in the area, and all kinds of reports are quoted from eyewitnesses which show that the "thing" was not a true natural meteor or fireball. Presumably the same type of local stories appeared in the Baltimore papers, and other papers along the "track" of the object.

But, since the American Meteor Society at Flower Observatory (I write from memory here) had received only two reports of this superlative fireball some days later, and did not even bother to plot a track and go fireball hunting, I could not believe that this was a real natural meteor. And the fact that the site of the "landing" of the object (or some of the objects, for many reports indicated a multiplicity of fireballs at approximately the same time) in Flat Woods, W. Va., near Sutton, W.Va., was the scene of a highly publicized and well documented "saucer landing story," involving a "space man" or "monster" (or bit of stagecraft), at essentially the same minute of time as the Washington and Baltimore fireballs that evening, ... this is just one more bit of evidence, to me, that some group like the CIA is sitting in the background pulling the strings.

The individual scientists, technicians, and military personnel who might have been engaged in what they considered a regular research launching of artificial meteors, at a coordinated time, at stations along the "track," may not have known any more than that some bit of technical information was required. The small field group with the

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
July 3, 1958

Mr. Allen Dulles
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles

I have been informed by letter of May 26, 1958, from Mr. J.S. Earman, your Executive Officer, that the Department of the Air Force is the component of the United States Government having "action responsibility" in connection with flying saucers.

The subject matter of this letter is such that, I respectfully suggest, it can only be answered by your own agency, and not by the Air Force, even though the subject is flying saucers. Please, therefore, bear with me and see whether you can make some effort to send me an answer from the CIA.

My question is simple, and if the answer is honestly negative, then a simple and unequivocal categorical denial could be reasonably expected. If the answer is (or should be) affirmative, then I imagine that you would hesitate to put such an answer out in writing, or to have such answer come from any source that could be identified with your agency.

The question which I submit to you now is as follows:

"Has the CIA, alone or in cooperation with other Agencies, at any time since January 1951, and particularly in the early summer of 1952, been engaged in advising, inspiring, producing, promulgating, disseminating, causing, or encouraging the birth and/or spread of stories relating to the appearance of flying saucers (or UFO's) in the sky, or on radar screens, or on land, some of which have associated with them, or may have associated with them, passengers or crew members who seem to encourage observers to believe that they come from other planets than Earth?"

I would normally be hesitent about sending such a fool-hardy question to a person in your position, but I believe that I have ample circumstantial evidence to justify at least posing the question to you. The fact that your agency has a legitimate interest in carrying out "psychological warfare" (but against whom??), and the fact that there is no public, and scarcely any private, accounting for the hundreds of millions of dollars which the CIA has spent, seem sufficient to allow at least the possibility that the CIA would be involved in such activities.

Naturally, I would be happy, if I am completely off base, to have you give me the correct explanation of the various bits of circumstantial evidence which have led me to send you this letter. I hope to have the pleasure of a reply directly from your agency.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

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C O P Y

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
July 6, 1958

Dr. Thornton Page
Operations Research Office
6935 Arlington Road
Bethesda, Md.

Dear Dr. Page:

I am sorry for this delay in replying to your letter of June 2, which was necessitated by family matters.

The enclosed Thermofax copy of a letter of May 20 from Major Tacker of the Air Force, as you may observe, supplies the answer to the question I had originally asked you, about the existence of more than one "Report" of the Scientific Panel which met at the Pentagon in January 1953 to evaluate the flying saucer "threat." Tacker admits that there is still a classified report (Formal Report) of the Panel, and an unofficial classified supplement" which apparently contains the information which Ruppelt quotes in his book.

On page 2, Paragraph 2 of Tacker's letter, he states that the classified portions of the Panel's reports and supplement do not deal specifically with flying saucers, but with other matters of intelligence significance which affect the national security.

From correspondence which I have had with Dr. Menzel of Harvard College Observatory, and from other sources, I gather that the "psychological warfare" application of flying saucer phenomena was of interest to the CIA. I presume that this was one of the reasons for convening the Panel on which you served. Another purpose of the Panel apparently was to put on record the fact (attested to by five eminent and respected scientists) that flying saucers were not, repeat not, inimical, hostile, or a threat to the United States. With this conclusion safely on the record, the U.S. Government, in the person of the U.S. Air Force, could blithely proceed to ignore flying saucer stories, bypass or muddle any serious investigation, fob off would-be private investigators, and generally act the way the Blue Book project has acted since that time.

Meanwhile, if my contention is correct, other agencies of the Government, including the C.I.A., the Point Loma Naval Electronics Laboratory, the people at Camp Irwin near Barstow, Calif., the artificial meteor projects in the Navy, and a host of others, were engaged in a large number of normal research activities which led to phenomena giving rise, in one way or another, to "flying saucer" reports. By means of a well-coordinated and very highly placed "public news

C O P Y

equipment to land at Flat Woods might never have heard of the fireball launchings scheduled for that same time. Yet the effect on the saucer-conscious public, and especially the potential effect on the Russian intelligence system and clipping services, was much greater than the sum of the parts involved.

The Seattle "sky blast" of May 1952 is another case in point. There were innumerable explosions of that type for a while there, then they stopped. There were "extraordinary fireballs" seen over many states at several times throughout 1953, 1954, and so on. The New Mexico green fireballs of 1948 were limited to a shorter track length, but as I see it, that was only the testing period.

At another level of activity, the enclosed News Release of Nov. 5, 1957 shows how press releases are manipulated to avoid discouraging those who believe saucers to be "interplanetary." (See the last sentence in Paragraph 4.) The obviously cramped typing of this sentence may be evidence that this release was being held up (it had been due to be issued in Oct. 1957) until the strategy for response to the expected Sputnik-2 launching was settled.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just written to the CIA. You should realize that the reason for my concern about flying saucers, and the U.S. Government's involvement with them, is that I do not believe that a "1984" type of thought control should be allowed to develop in America. As I see it, if the CIA or the OCB, or whoever is calling the tune, can keep on getting away with this "saucer" activity, then the people will eventually be unable to believe their own eyes and ears. The manipulated world of which Orwell wrote will be upon us, and freedom of thought and inquiry, which I cherish, will be gone for a long while.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

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Operations Research Society of America

COMMITTEE ON AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

JOHN W. ABRAMS, *Ottawa, Canada*
JOHN P. COYLE, *Washington, D.C.*
LOUIS P. CLARK, *Johnsonville, Penna.*
WALTER L. DEEMER, *Washington, D.C.*
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, *London, England*
MICHAEL LEYZOREK, *Cleveland, Ohio*
S. B. LITTAUER, *New York, N.Y.*
THORNTON PAGE, *Chairman*
7100 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE 15, MARYLAND

10 July 1958

Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I was glad to get your letter of 6 July and to learn of the cause of your concern over flying saucers. As a member of the Scientific Advisory Panel that met early in 1953 I can honestly say that no agency of the US government had attempted to hide or distort information on this phenomenon up to that time. Moreover, I have heard no evidence that would lead me to think that the American public has been misled in this matter since then.

To put it bluntly, I think you are barking up the wrong tree. The purpose of the Scientific Advisory Panel was to examine all the evidence and to consider it objectively. That was done, and there was absolutely no evidence of manipulation of flying saucer reports by any governmental agency. Far from promoting flying saucer reports, governmental agencies were taking a purely passive course of recording reports, keeping statistics, and correlating them with known activities such as the research projects you mention. We examined many of the UFO reports, and I hold that it is inconceivable that they could have been "planted" as you suggest. Rather, the public interest in the subject attracted the attention of thousands of well-intentioned but poorly equipped observers who noticed well known phenomena in the sky for the first time, and reported them emotionally and inaccurately.

One interesting and pertinent statistical fact was that UFO sightings were more frequent in summer (when more people stay out of doors at night) than in winter. The geographical locations of sightings, too, were concentrated in regions where UFO's were of particular interest, and, of course, where the population density is high. These data, and many others, do not support the contention in your letter of Mr. Allen Dulles of 3 July that governmental agencies have caused the spread of "UFO stories."

I cherish American freedom of thought and discussion, too, and would never accept anything faintly resembling Orwell's "thought control." The purpose of this letter is to assure you on a personal basis that my detailed

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study showed absolutely no basis for concern along these lines. Far more serious, in my opinion, is the poor appreciation of the nature of scientific endeavor on the part of most Americans. You could better devote your efforts to popularizing science than looking for anything sensational in flying saucer reports.

Yours sincerely,

TP

THORNTON PAGE

(126)

1560 Forest Glen Drive
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
August 9, 1952

Dr. S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Goudsmit:

This letter is in reference to the Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects", released by the U.S.A.F. Public Information Division in Washington on April 19 of this years.

You are listed as a panel member of the, could you make an official statement regarding the [illegible] study of UFO reports given in "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" by Edward J. Ruppelt? This book was published [illegible] in 1956. The references to your panel are in the [illegible] of chapter sixteen.

Ruppelt was director of the A.T.I.C. information group at the time the study was made, but his statement that "the panel wrote that.... the investigative force of Project Blue Book should be [illegible]..." has been denied by the Air Force. Also, the April 19 release leaves the reader with an overall impression which is directly opposed to the impression Ruppelt gives.

Your cooperation in clearing up this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Fred A. Hirsch

Copied From Nearly Illegible Original

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CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PASADENA

August 4, 1958

Mr. Fred A. Kirsch
1309 Forest Glen Drive
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kirsch:

The release of 19 April 1958, to which referred in your certified letter of 28 July 1958, concerns the report of a panel under my chairmanship some years ago. The panel made and reported its findings to the requesting authority, and with that my active concern with the problem ended. Our results and actions consequent thereto - including disclosure - became and, so far as I am concerned remain, the concern of that authority.

You must therefore excuse me from entering into a discussion of the question you raise in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. Robertson

HPR:n

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Executive Registry
10-1621

X656

1309 Forest Glen Drive
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
August 12, 1958

Mr. Allen Dulles
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

Recently I wrote to Dr. H. P. Robertson concerning the "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects - 17 January 1953" which was released by the Air Force Office of Public Information on April 9, 1958. Dr. Robertson was the chairman of this panel which was convened at the request of your agency early in 1953.

I asked Dr. Robertson to make a statement regarding the authenticity and completeness of the report released by the Air Force because it conflicts with an account of the report as given in the book "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" by Edward Ruppelt. Capt. Ruppelt was the director of the Air Force UFO project at the time that the panel was studying the UFO problem.

I quote Dr. Robertson's reply dated August 4, 1958:

"The release of 19 April 1958, to which reference in your certified letter of 28 July 1958, concerns the report of a panel under my chairmanship some years ago. The panel made and reported its findings to the requesting authority, and with that my active concern with the problem ended. Our results and actions consequest thereto - including disclosure - became and, so far as I am concerned remain, the concern of that authority."

Therefor, since you are that "requesting authority", will you make a statement about the Air Force release? Is this release the complete report of the panel of scientists? Please check the last part of chapter sixteen in Capt. Ruppelt's book for an account of this matter.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Fred A. Kirsch

Fred A. Kirsch

1/1

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(129)

14 August 1958

Mr. Fred A. Kirsch
1309 Forest Glen Drive
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kirsch:

I have completely lost interest in the flying saucer business which I consider dull and silly. I think from now on it should be investigated by psychiatrists and psychologists, rather than by physicists, astronomers and engineers.

I do not possess, and have not read, Edward J. Ruppelt's book. Therefore I can give you no opinion about the statements he makes beyond that I, of course, agree completely with the officially released statement.

Sincerely,

S. A. Goudsmit

SAG:pob

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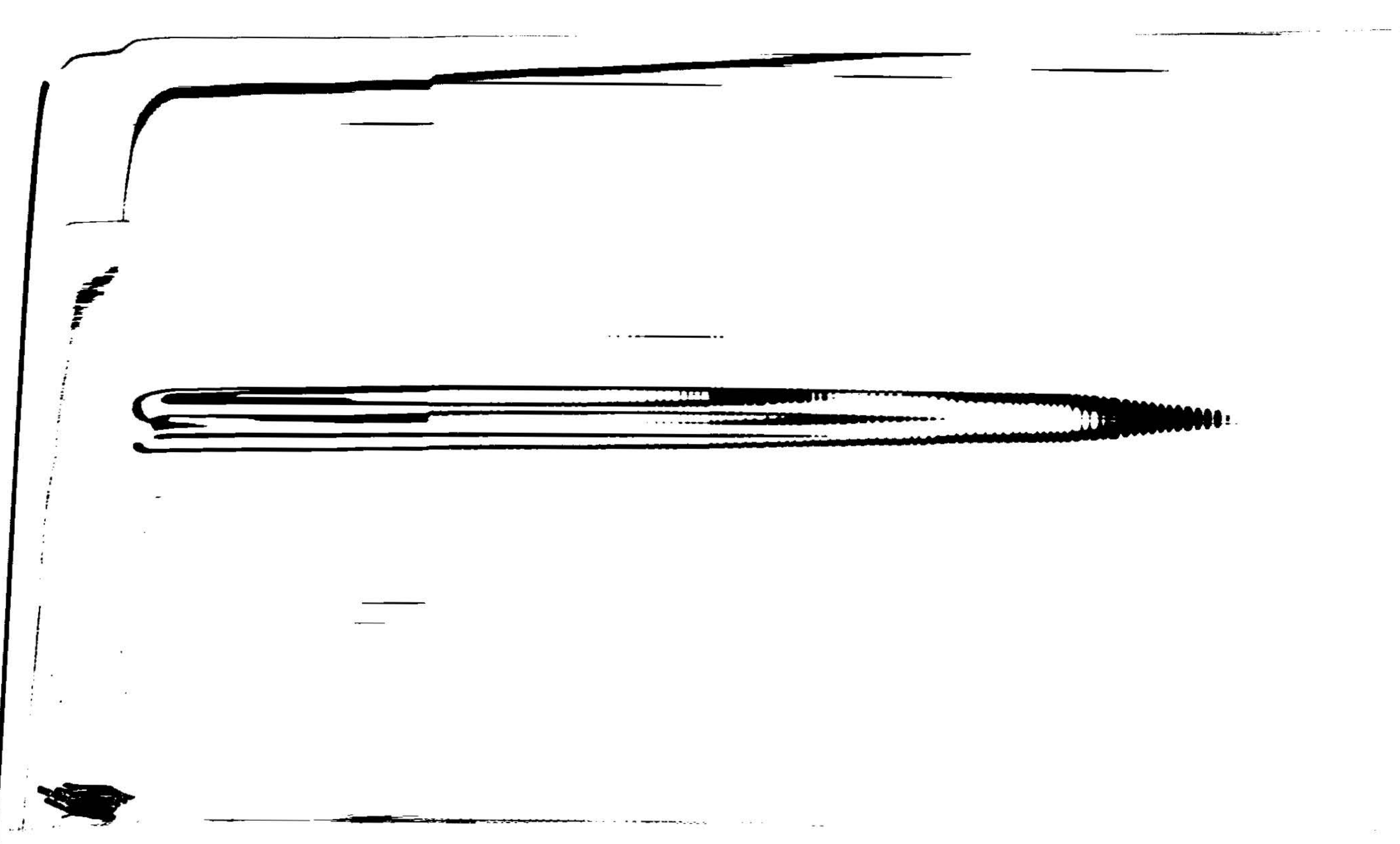

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BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.
UPTON, L.I. N.Y.
TEL. YAPHANK 4-6262

REFER:

14 August 1958

B3

Mr. Philip G. Strong
1424 Thirty-third St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Phil:

Here is another flying saucer inquiry, probably sent to all of us. I hope my answer is satisfactory. The printed return address on the envelope containing Kirsch's letter to me is:

UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
1309 Forest Glen Drive
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Two weeks ago I wrote a nasty letter to Bill Laurence of the NY Times about a news release misquoting Jung (the psychiatrist, not to be confused with Jungk, the anti-American). Last Sunday they had another article correcting the original statement and admitted, as I had surmised in my letter, that Jung was misquoted by the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization.

Best regards.

Yours,

S. A. Goudsmit

S. A. Goudsmit poh

SAG:poh
Encls.

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WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY

VAN VLECK OBSERVATORY

3 October 1958

B3

Mr. Philip G. Strong
1424 33rd Street N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.

B3

Dear Mr. Strong:

The enclosed letter from the "UFO Research Organization" may interest you. I propose to answer it per the carbon enclosed, unless you have strong objection. As far as I can see I have revealed no classified information, and my assurances may serve to calm Mr. Kirsch a little.

I will hold my answer to Mr. Kirsch until 15 October, pending any suggestion you may care to make.

Yours sincerely,

Thornton Page
THORNTON PAGE

TP:hd
cc. H. P. Robertson, Cal Tech.

File unconventional Air Craft

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10 Oct 58

National Investigations Committee
on Aerial Phenomena
Major Donald E. Keyhoe, Director
1536 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:

In response to your letter of 22 September 1958, we have referred it to Major Tucker, Office of Information Services, United States Air Force.

I believe the Air Force is the executive agency and perhaps the only government agency qualified to speak on the subject of unidentified flying objects.

Sincerely yours,

J. S. Earman
Executive Officer

B3

Distribution:
Orig and 2 - Earman
1 - ASD (EFO file)
1 - Front Office

OSI/ASD [WELexow:gl/682] (10ct58)

B3

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Van Vleck Observatory
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Conn.

15 October 1958

Mr. Fred A. Kirsch, Director
Box 145, Yost Hall
Case Institute of Technology
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kirsch:

In answer to your letter of 29 September, Mr. Ruppelt's statements fit the Panel of which I was a member in so far as the date and two movies of UFO's are concerned. However there were no "acceptable verdicts" presented to us in advance; I would have resigned rather than put up with the circumstances he implies. It may be that a Panel member proposed the three possible verdicts cited as means of getting discussion started. As far as I am concerned, no one instructed me, or even suggested in advance what the panel should conclude.

The two movies Captain Ruppelt cites were examined with great care; I was later told that they were released for public viewing, though I have not seen reference to them since the Panel meetings. The Panel members satisfied themselves that the Trexanton movie taken by a Navy petty officer on 8-mm color film actually showed seagulls. I think the Montana movie was identified with aircraft. Technical experts made elaborate measurements from blow-ups of individual frames, hoping to measure speeds and accelerations. Of course these quantities depend on the range from the camera to the UFO's - which had to be assumed, since the definition on the original film was too poor to show detail. The identification rested on similar movies taken with a similar camera under similar conditions. I remember being entirely satisfied with this identification.

The recommendation for increased investigation of UFO's came from an enthusiastic astronomer, a consultant hired to assist the Panel, who was eager to get more funds for sky cameras; as I recall, the Panel did not agree with him (though his appeal for wide-angle cameras may have been later justified by the advent of sputniks).

My own personal views are that all the UFO data should be released to the public, so as to quiet the unwarranted concern over the "sightings". As I have already said, the significant findings have been released, though somewhat tardily. A number of informal papers were written during the course of the investigations, but only the official report of the Panel, as I recall, carried all members' signatures. All the significant parts of that summary report were released on 19 April 1953. At the time I personally urged that the

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whole report be released. I am not free to reveal anything in the parts not released, but as far as I can remember there was nothing there worth with-holding - - nothing, in fact, that would alter the release significantly.

The "contradictory statements" you have received are easily understood in terms of the highly emotional reactions of some of your correspondents, and the official policy of holding back an insignificant portion of the Panel's report in order to avoid revealing classified information. I would be very interested in any evidence contradictory to the Panel's conclusions, but I have seen none.

Yours sincerely,

THORNTON PAGE

TP:hd

(13)

[redacted]

OSI:ecstrag:mb (29 October 1958)
Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
2 - DAD/C
3 - ASD/SI

29 OCT 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Photographic Intelligence Center

SUBJECT: Reported Photography of Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCE: Your memorandum PIC-7-58, dated 1 October 1958, Same Subject

1. The following information is supplied in answer to the referenced memorandum.

2. OSI has an interest in keeping track of UFO's, however, the over-all community responsibility for a) investigating UFO's and b) handling all information releases to the public is vested in the Department of the Air Force. The Agency, from the Director on down, has recently been flooded by queries concerning UFO's as a result of the declassification of a portion of the "Flying Saucer Report of January 1953." All of these have been referred, with only acknowledgment by us, to Major Lawrence J. Tacker, USAF, SAFIS, Room 4C916, Pentagon, who has the public relations responsibility for the Air Force. When some problem of investigation comes up, we normally refer the matter to Mr. J. M. Gilmore of AFCIN, Room 4D914, Pentagon. If it is agreeable with you, we would like to refer a copy of your memorandum to Mr. Gilmore so that the appropriate investigation of this matter may be made for the benefit of the entire community.

3. This, I think, answers your query regarding the UFO photographs that Mr. Fine purportedly has. I assume that this matter would be entirely separate from the problem of Mr. Fine's new films and emulsions, which you undoubtedly would handle through your normal channels.

4. Thank you very much for calling this matter to our attention. I will await a telephone call from either you or Mr. Stallings before sending a copy of your memorandum to Mr. Gilmore.

PHILIP G. STRONG

[redacted]

13B

UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

1309 FOREST GLEN DRIVE

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

September 29, 1958

Professor Thornton Page
319 Washington Terrace
Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Professor Page:

Thank you very much for your letter of 7 September and your offer to help "clear up" this matter of the 19 April release. I agree too that this matter is one that needs clearing up and I appreciate your cooperation.

I will quote directly from Ruppelt's book.

page 275 "By early January 1953 the scientists who were to be members of our panel of experts had been contacted and had agreed to sit in judgment of the UFO. In turn, we agreed to give them every detail about the UFO. We had our best reports for them to read, and we were going to show them the two movies that some intelligence officers considered as the 'positive proof' - the Tremonton Movie and the Montana Movie."

"When this high court convened on the morning of January 12, the first thing it received was its orders; one of three verdicts would be acceptable: 1. All UFO reports are explainable as known objects or natural phenomena; therefore the investigation should be permanently discontinued. 2. The UFO reports do not contain enough data upon which to base a final conclusions. Project Blue Book should be continued in hope of obtaining better data. 3. The UFO's are interplanetary spacecraft."

I have three questions so far. Is Ruppelt talking about the panel of which you were a member? If so, which of the three verdicts was decided upon? And just what did the panel think of the two movies of UFO's in flight (your personal opinion too)?

page 293 "The panel didn't recommend that the activities of Blue Book be cut back, and they didn't recommend that it be dropped. They recommended that it be expanded ....the expansion they recommended would require a considerable sum of money. The investigative force of Project Blue Book should be quadrupled in size, they wrote..."

page 294 " And lastly, they said that the American Public should be told every detail of every phase of the UFO investigation - the details of the sightings, the official conclusions, and why the conclusions were made. This would serve a double purpose; it would dispel any of the mystery that security breeds and it would keep the Air Force on the ball - sloppy investigations and analysis would never occur."

These are the statements that have caused all the confusion. I would very much appreciate hearing what you have to say about them.

I also have the statement from Major Donald Keyhoe, "As nearly as we can tell, the facts back Ruppelt. There was a series of recommendations but they were a part of the informal report and certainly I am certain of this regardless of what Tacker says. Unfortunately there were no records kept of these informal discussions. This is entirely different from the so-called formal report, which he admits has not been released.... In other words, this is a weasel to avoid admitting the facts.".

I also have the following statement from Major Tacker, "The classified portion of the Panel's Formal Report does not deal specifically with UFOs but on other matter: of intelligence significance which affect the national security. Also, I can assure you that the Formal Report of the Panel does not recommend that the Air Force quadruple its UFO investigative efforts and release all UFO information to the general public.".

So now you have most of the contradicting statements I have received concerning this report. Any light you can shed on this matter will be appreciated. I would also like to hear of your personal views on this subject. What I am mainly after though is whether or not the recommendations stated in Ruppelt's book were made in a formal report, an informal report, privately, or what have you.

Could you say anything to clarify the subject matter of the Formal Report? Just what is meant by "other matters of intelligence significance which affect the national security"? Could you also tell me what part the C.I.A. played in all this?

Thank you again and I will be waiting to hear from you. You might answer to the following address, F.K., Box 145 - Yost Hall, Case Institute of Technology, Clevelard 6, Ohio.

Sincerely,

Fred A. Kirsch

Fred A. Kirsch, Director

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The Unidentified Flying Objects Research Committee

P. O. Box 5242 - Akron 13, Ohio

November 19, 1958

Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

We have formed a group for the investigation of the flying saucer mystery. Our objectives are to discover the true nature of the objects which are being reported under the names of "flying saucer" and "unidentified flying object".

Through correspondence with Captain E. J. Ruppelt, Major D. Keyhoe, and members of the scientific panel which studied the ufo reports at your request in 1953, we have learned that your agency has taken an active interest in the ufo picture.

We have not been able to determine exactly what your interest in the ufo might be. We want to know if our activities, which will include publication of reports of ufos and possibly criticisms of the government agencies mishandling them, will be conflicting with the national security in any way. If so, in which manner would we be undermining security when ufos are not limited to the United States?

Please give us the opinion of the Central Intelligence Agency. For an answer, do not forward this letter to the Air Force. We are fed up with their weasel worded explanations.

Sincerely

George Popowitch

George Popowitch
for
The UFORC

64681

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IC-9369

1002 Arnold Street
Newport News, Virginia
November 30, 1959

Director
United States Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Because the Central Intelligence Agency has in the past participated in the Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO) research program of the Air Force, I would like to know what relationship the Agency currently has with the Air Force's Project Blue Book.

It is my understanding that congressional hearings have been held and are still being held on the subject of alleged undue secrecy in the Government's investigation of UFO's. Has your organization given any official testimony to the committees who have been conducting the hearings? The Air Force has stated recently that there would be little value in holding open hearings. Do you, as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, feel that open or public hearings on the matter should be held during the forthcoming session of Congress?

Yours truly,

Larry W. Bryant

Copied From Neatly Illegible Original

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(131)

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
August 19, 1958

Dear Sam:

Thanks very much for your letter of 14 August about flying saucers. I think that your reply to Mr. Kirsch is exactly what is needed in present context.

Ted Nordbeck, I know, gave you all the material that we could find in regard to Jung. I am sorry it took so long but my people apparently had difficulty prying the information loose. I hope that the information given you was of some use.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Associated Universities, Inc.
Upton, L.I.
New York

Unconventional Aircraft
C/ASD has seen

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SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

UNCLASSIFIED | CONFIDENTIAL | SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	Mr. Frank Capin 220 Main Building		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks: 1. I called Major Tacker and he also received a letter, same date, from Keyhoe. Major Tacker will be very glad to answer both letters along the lines he has previously discussed with Keyhoe, i.e., the Air Force is the executive agency and, in fact, the only agency qualified to speak on unidentified flying objects. Furthermore, Major Tacker assures me that he has advised Mr. Hoe that the remaining portions of the report are not only Secret but do not deal with unidentified flying objects.

2. Both the above statements are true and I suggest we write a letter to Keyhoe telling him that we have referred his letter to Major [illegible] Air Force.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE

UNCLASSIFIED | CONFIDENTIAL | SECRET

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This is a report of a sighting of an unidentified flying object. The report was prepared by members of the UFO Research Committee of Akron, Ohio. Information for the report was obtained from interviews with the witnesses and personal investigation into other aspects of the case by members of the Committee.

The following is a description by the witness, Mrs. William Fitzgerald, 934 East Drive, Sheffield Lake, Ohio:

On the morning of September 21, 1958, at approximately 3 a.m. local time, I had just gone to bed after watching the late movie on television. I was lying in bed with my arm over my eyes, trying to get to sleep when I sensed that the room was illuminated. Opening my eyes, I saw that the room was as light as it gets at any time during the day.

The window curtains were drawn, and since they are made of heavy red cloth, I thought that the source of light must be very powerful. All I could think of was that the light was strange and did not belong near my house. I stood up on the bed, pulled back the curtain, and looked out the window. The window has glass panes, and was closed.

Directly across from me was an object. It looked like a disc with a hump in the middle. (see Fig. 1) At this moment the rim was about ten feet from my window. My eyes were about six feet ten inches off the ground, and I would guess that the object was five feet off the ground. The object did not seem to glow or have any light source on it. It appeared to have a dull aluminum color. There were no houses lit at the time and our street has no lights on it.

I could see no rivets, seams, or other markings on the object. There was no visible means of propulsion or guidance such as propellers, jet exhaust flames or fins. Although the object was close to me, I did not feel any heat, nor could I detect a rush of wind.

The object appeared to be 20 to 22 feet in diameter and 6 feet high. (see Fig. 2)

When I first saw the object it was directly in front of me and moving north across my lawn. (see Fig. 3) It was losing altitude as it moved. The object continued in a straight path, losing altitude, until it was about fifty feet away and about one foot off the ground. It was then over the yard next door. The object hovered there motionless for several seconds. As it stopped moving, smoke began to billow around it. The smoke came from two openings in the rim. Each opening contained about seven pipes. The smoke did not seem to issue from the pipes, but from the opening which held them. The smoke was a pink-gray color and seemed to be luminescent, because it lit up the object. Before this there had been no external light on the object.

As it hovered in the yard, I was looking down on it. The background was familiar to me, and I could place the object very accurately by observing its position relative to the gravel driveway and the lawn. It appeared to be solid, with well-defined edges, and I could see nothing through it.

Then the object moved back into my yard and rose to a height of about five feet. At this point it was about twenty-five feet from me. It was no longer emitting smoke and had the same dull aluminum color that it had when I first saw the object. It made two quick clockwise turns and shot up out of sight. The second turn seemed to be tighter than the first. I would estimate the turning radius at three feet. It did not turn on its own axis at any time during the sighting. The two clockwise turns were about an axis parallel to the axis of the object.

During the turning maneuver, the object did not tip at all. Then it went straight up so quickly that I was unable to see the underside of the object. The roof on my house extends over the window so that the view was cut off before the object had

gained much altitude. During the entire time the object was in view it made a noise which reminded me of a jet engine warming up. It was a whirring or whining noise, and sounded muffled. The noise was unlike any I have ever heard made by the trains which run nearby.

The incident terrified me so that I was unable to call out to my husband who was sleeping in the bed with me. The best I could do was tó kick him several times with my left foot while balancing on my right. I never took my eyes off the object until it disappeared. My husband is a very sound sleeper and I was unable to waken him. When it was all over I just got back into bed and tried to pull myself together. Some time later I fell asleep and did not waken until about 11 a.m. The next morning I discovered that my son had also seen the object.

I was extremely nervous for several days after I saw the object. I am sure that I would be dead now if I had a heart condition. It frightens me when I think of the effect this kind of sighting could have on a person who might be slightly unbalanced emotionally. I was very relieved when I saw that my ten year old son was not harmed or frightened by the experience. I have no idea what the object was, or why it came into my yard.

A week later I went over the entire sighting in my imagination, trying to simulate the duration of each maneuver, and timed the sighting at about 36 seconds. This is the time elapsed from the time I first looked out the window to the time the object disappeared from sight.

John Fitzgerald, aged ten, was in the room next to the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald. He had awakened to go to the bathroom and was back in bed when a very bright white light shone through his window. It was so bright that he had to shield his eyes with his hand. The light seemed to come from the part of the object where the hump joins the disc-shaped base. John said that the object went past his window going south. He then got out of bed and climbed up on a hot air register to see out of the window. His description of the object and the events which followed matched that given by his mother. He described the color of the object as being similar to that of a tin cup. John simulated the sound made by the object by simultaneously whistling and humming. When the object went out of sight he went back to sleep.

On Sunday morning Mr. Fitzgerald and John rose at 7 a.m. and had breakfast. Mrs. Fitzgerald remained in bed until about 11 a.m. While eating breakfast, John told his father about the strange sight he had witnessed during the night. Mr. Fitzgerald told his son that it was all a bad dream and thought no more about it. Then later that morning when his wife met him she began to relate her experience. Mr. Fitzgerald cautioned his son to be silent and then heard his wife describe the same object and motions that his son had told him about several hours earlier. It was not until then that either witness realized that the other had seen the object.

When Mrs. Fitzgerald found that her son had seen the object she dismissed the idea that it might have been a hallucination. She felt that the incident should be reported to authorities, but could think of no one to call. Prior to this sighting she had no interest in "flying saucers", and was skeptical about other reports. Finally, she called the Lorain Journal for information. They sent a reporter to interview her. Subsequently, articles appeared in the Lorain Journal, Elyria Chronicle, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On September 25, two members of the UFO Research Committee of Akron interviewed Mrs. Fitzgerald. They prepared a summary of the sighting which was sent to the Aerial Phenomena Group, Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, together with a request for an investigation.

The Air Force sent two investigators from Dayton to check the report. They

made a survey of train schedules, lake activity, and other possible factors in the sighting. On October 4 they interviewed Mrs. Fitzgerald and her son John. Mrs. Fitzgerald filled out the standard UFO reporting form and answered a few questions. The Air Force investigators advanced no opinions at that time regarding the true nature of the object seen by Mrs. Fitzgerald. However, they assured her that the official conclusion would be made known to her within thirty days. If the conclusion was in the "known" category, all evidence which led to that conclusion would be available for her inspection, according to the investigators.

The Air Force investigators asked Mrs. Fitzgerald the following questions, recorded by a member of the Committee who was present:

Q: Was it raining? What was the weather like?
A: It had rained a few hours before.
Q: Did the smoke appear fluorescent?
A: It must have been to explain why it lit up, I guess.
Q: When the light turned off, did it fade or turn off quickly?
A: (Witness couldn't answer, but thought that the light did not turn off quickly.)
Q: When the object left, did it go up quickly?
A: Yes.
Q: Have you recently been under medical care?
A: No.
Q: (directed to John Fitzgerald) Did it appear to be aluminum?
A: It was like two tin cups, like a soup cup.

No other questions were asked of the witnesses.

Two other people in the neighborhood had experiences which helped to confirm the presence of a strange object.

Mr. D was sitting on the edge of his bed preparing to retire for the night. His attention was attracted by a light shining into his room through the window. The curtains were drawn. Mr. D says that the light had the color of moonlight but the source seemed to be much larger than the moon. However, he did not give it another thought and went to sleep, supposing that it was the moon. The light did not move or pulsate during his observation which lasted five seconds. There was no sound or other disturbance connected with the object so far as he could remember.

The time of Mr. D's experience must have been several minutes before Mrs. Fitzgerald's. Mr. D had also watched the late movie and had gone into his room immediately. He had no explanation for the light.

At approximately the same time, Mr. and Mrs. P were sitting in their living room, smoking, when they heard a strange noise. They had also watched the late movie. Mrs. P described the noise as something like a jet plane roar, but of a lower pitch. The sound began abruptly and then faded out in a period of about four seconds. Mr. P thought at first that the sound might be caused by train cars engaging on the track which runs nearby. However, this sound is familiar to both parties and they dismissed it as an explanation. Mrs. P said she did not think the sound was caused by a jet because of its abrupt start and strange sound. Also, the television set always fluttered when an airplane would pass overhead, and the set showed no signs of disturbance when the sound was heard. They saw nothing unusual.

Mr. D and Mrs. P contacted Mrs. Fitzgerald after her story was published. No house-to-house check or other attempt to contact witnesses was made.

Two other sightings were reported that morning in Lorain, which borders Sheffield Lake.

At 2:30 a.m. on the 21st, Mrs. S in Lorain was awakened by a light flooding through her window. At first she thought that the sun had risen, but her clock told her otherwise. She went to the window and saw a round red object apparently

several times larger than the moon. It had no markings and did not look like the moon. At the top of the object was a "hump" or protrusion which had the same uniform color of the main body. At first she thought that she was viewing the moon under strange conditions so she called to her husband saying, "There is something wrong with the moon." He looked at the object, but could not identify it. About five minutes later Mrs. S looked for the object again and found that it had shifted in a westerly direction. She thought the object's size might have been comparable to a 2 inch object when held at a distance of 14 inches. When it was first seen the object was in the WSW sky and about 40 degrees above the horizon.

At approximately 2 a.m. on the 21st, Mrs. G of Lorain watched a "big red ball" moving outside her window. She was in bed when she spotted the object through the partially closed venetian blinds on her window. The object approached the window, moving horizontally parallel to it for several seconds. Then it moved up and out of sight. The object made a low pulsating sound which reminded the witness of a death march. "It made me sick to my stomach," she said later, referring to the sound. The sound grew louder as the object approached, and diminished as it left. She thought she heard a crashing sound just before the object came into sight. If the object maneuvered as she said it did, then the object must have gone through some limbs in the trees outside the window. However, no damaged limbs or other evidence was found.

Mrs. G has no explanation for her experience. She suffered no ill effects. The G house is about 500 feet north of the same railroad track that is near the Fitzgerald house.

The accounts of the objects seen by Mrs. S and Mrs. G have no obvious bearing on the Fitzgerald sighting. They are included here because it is felt that all strange phenomena in the area that morning might have had a common origin. It should be noted that all of the incidents took place at approximately the same time. No other sightings were reported. (see Fig. 4)

The facts in each of the four cases concomitant to the Fitzgerald sighting are insufficient to permit a detailed analysis. However, it should certainly be noted that the objects reported by Mr. D, Mrs. S, and Mrs. G could not have been the moon. The moon set at 1:07 a.m. on September 21.

The full names and addresses of all parties connected with this report, as well as a tape recording of an interview with Mrs. Fitzgerald, are in the files of the UFO Research Committee.

ANALYSIS

Was this a real "unknown"? A true unknown is an object that remains unknown after being seen under conditions which should normally make the object easily identifiable. In order to satisfy this definition certain conditions must be present in a sighting:

(1) The object should be seen against a familiar background such as trees, houses, nearby hills or low clouds. There is no way to estimate the true size of an object seen in a cloudless sky. A small object close to the observer may appear to be large and far away. When the distance of the object is fairly certain, the observer will not make a great misjudgment in the size.
(2) The object must be fairly close to the observer. For instance, a balloon seen from a distance of two miles cannot be readily identified, but a balloon that is 200 feet away can be recognized immediately.
(3) The duration of the sighting must be such that the observer has time enough to focus his eyes and observe the details of the construction of the object. A sighting that lasts five seconds is highly questionable. The witness would have to be a very well trained observer to catch any detail in such a short time.
(4) The object should maneuver in a manner that clearly distinguishes it from a conventional aircraft or balloon. For instance, abrupt 90 or 180 degree turns would mark a true unknown, simply because no conventional object today could perform such maneuvers without structural failure.

In the Fitzgerald sighting the first and second conditions are fulfilled completely. The witness was in a very favorable position to observe the object because it was so near. When the object was stationary in the adjacent lot, the witness was looking down on it. The object was silhouetted against a familiar background. There was no chance for any sizable error in the estimated size of the object because its distance from the observer was so accurately known. Even though the object was not illuminated when it was closest to the witness, she could easily have seen any markings or protrusions.

The sighting lasted about 36 seconds. This is enough time for a person to get his bearings and focus his eyes, even during such a startling experience. Mrs. Fitzgerald had enough time to get a good look at the object. She could hardly have been looking at, say, a fallen weather balloon in her yard for 36 seconds without recognizing it for what it was. Her eyes might have been blurred at the beginning of the sighting but sufficient time passed for them to focus properly. Her description of the motions of the object would not be affected by a momentary lack of focus. The image of the object remained so vivid in her mind that she was later able to direct an artist in drawing it.

When the sequence of motions of the object is studied, it becomes obvious that an "unnatural" phenomenon was observed. The object glided down in a northerly direction, hovered, glided up in a southerly direction, made two quick turns and then went straight up.

We must conclude that the object was a genuine unknown. The nature of the object seen by Mrs. Fitzgerald must for the time being remain a mystery. However, some interesting observations can be made on the description of the appearance and motions of the object.

Although no marks of construction were seen on the object, the shape strongly suggests that it was manufactured. This is emphasized by the pipes in the rim. The general shape was symmetrical - - not the symmetry found in nature, but the symmetry of a potter's wheel or lathe. The motions of the object can quite reasonably be considered as having been intelligently directed. Certainly they are not the motions of an object caught in the wind.

WAS THIS A HOAX?

Mrs. Fitzgerald had nothing to gain by reporting this sighting. To date she has received nothing for her efforts but a scoffing from some of her neighbors; while, on the other hand, she has the indirect support of the other people in her neighborhood whose experiences are recorded in this report. These people were all strangers to Mrs. Fitzgerald before the incident. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have volunteered to submit to a lie detector examination if any serious questioning of their honesty is made.

WAS THIS A HALLUCINATION?

The fact that her son John also saw the object rules out the possibility that the sighting was a hallucination.

WAS THIS OBJECT A GOVERNMENT MISSILE OR FLYING DEVICE?

No simple answer to this question is possible. The U.S. Government has repeatedly denied that the UFO reports are being caused by government-operated craft of any sort. Mrs. Fitzgerald reported no markings which would indicate that the object was a U.S. device.

To answer this question more fully it is important to know that UFOs have been seen in every country, even behind the Iron Curtain. They have also flown dangerously close to commercial airlanes and over highly-restricted areas of this country where all flying is prohibited.

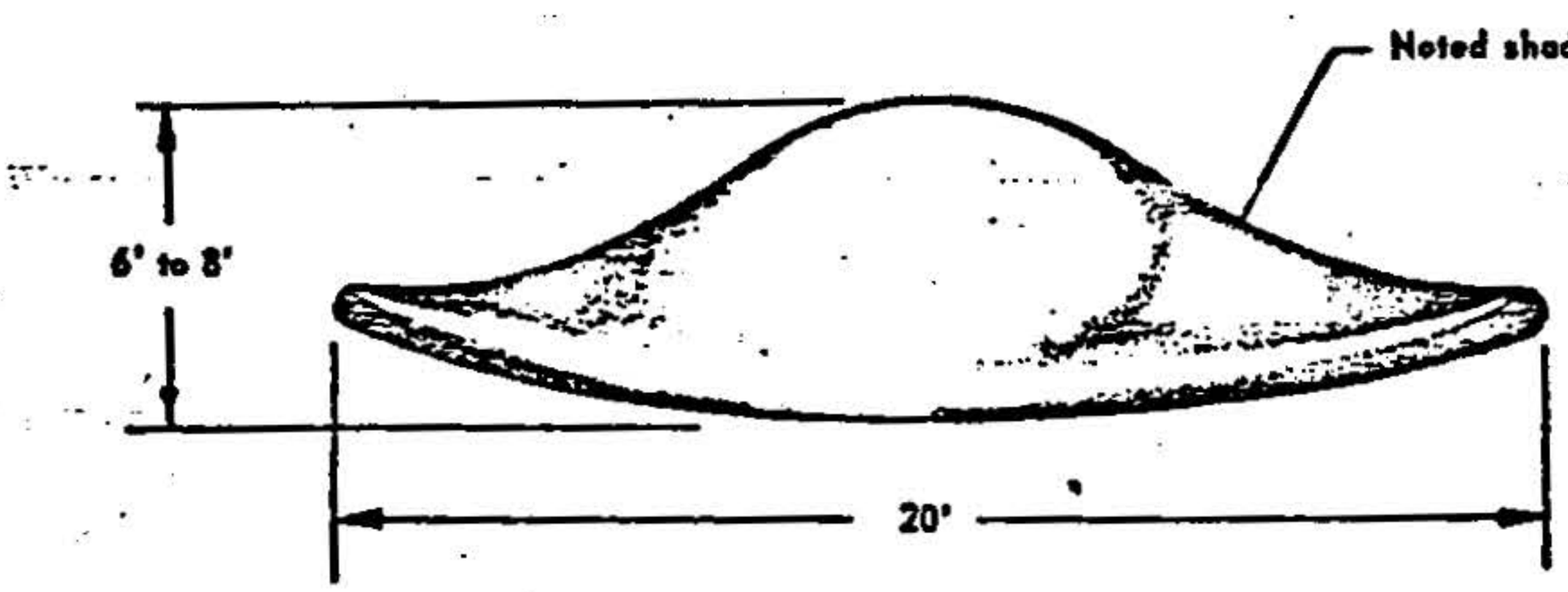
If the United States had in its possession a device capable of the performance attributed to the UFO, it would certainly not risk flying the device over foreign countries. The same can also be said of all other powers on this planet. To have a "saucer" crash or be forced down in a foreign land would naturally be most injurious to the manufacturing power.

No government tests are conducted over populated areas, and all military aircraft are kept at a safe distance from commercial air lanes. The threatening danger to the civilian population is enormous in both cases. It does not seem reasonable that the government would jeopardize the safety of the public by flying these devices where they could do so much harm.

Finally, it seems strange that so many billions of dollars are being spent yearly to perfect jet and rocket aircraft if we already have devices like the one described by Mrs. Fitzgerald.

HAS AN OBJECT LIKE THIS EVER BEEN SEEN BEFORE?

The Air Force Project Bluebook Special Report #14, a summary of the official UFO investigation from 1947 to 1952, contains a drawing of an object very similar to the one described by Mrs. Fitzgerald.(see below) The dimensions in the Air Force drawing correspond to the dimensions of Mrs. Fitzgerald's object.



Case VIII

(Ratio approx. 3:1)

(133)

(135)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Major Tacker, USAF

DATE: 22 August 1953

FROM : W. E. Lexow, Chief, Applied Science Division

B3

SUBJECT:

Dear Major Tacker:

Here is a copy of the letter from Fred Kirsch which I phoned you about yesterday. I have indicated to the office of the DCI that you have graciously volunteered to answer this letter as the official authority in these matterr.

W. E. LEXOW

B3

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. F. M. Chapin

DATE: 22 August 1953

B3

FROM : Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

SUBJECT:

1. Major Tacker has been given a copy of this letter. He has agreed to notify Mr. Kirsch that the Air Force is the official authority in UFO Matters. He will also notify Mr. Kirsch that correspondence that Mr. Kirsch sends to any other area of the government will automatically come to Major Tacker's desk. For your information Mr. Kirsch has written 20 such letters to the Air Force.

2. Our only action on this is to answer Mr. Kirsch stating that we have turned his letter over to the Air Force who are the responsible authority for appropriate action, thanking him sincerely.

B3

133

(134)

(45 FO)

OFO

file 67-

22 August 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Reply to Leon Davidson's letter of 3 July 1958

In accordance with my recommendation to Mr. Chapin B3
on 28 July 1958, a check this date with the executive
registry indicates the letter was not replied to apparently
in accordance with my recommendation.

W. F. LEXOW
Chief, Applied Science Division B3

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THE FITZGERALD REPORT

A COMPLETE AND DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE SIGHTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

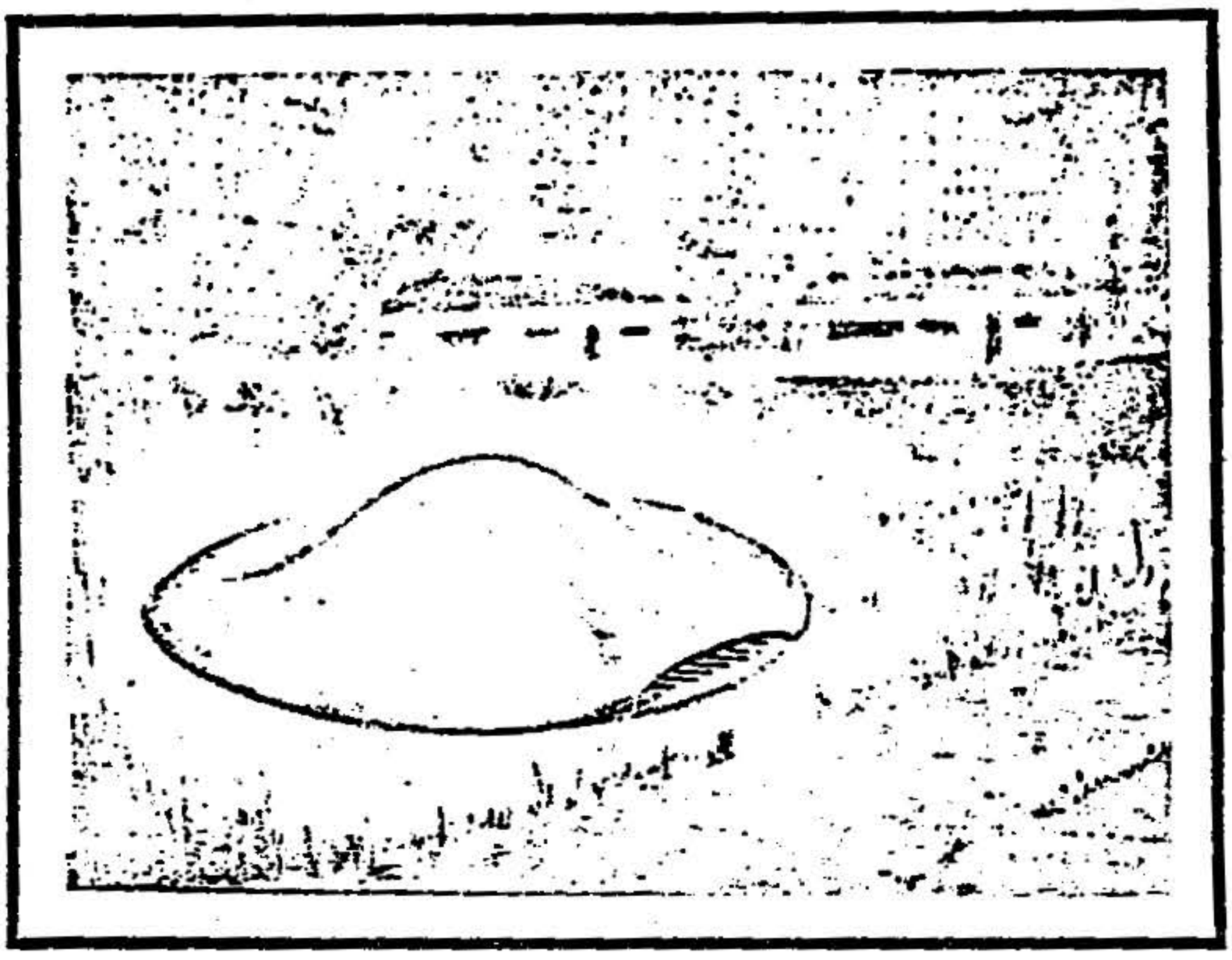
+ + +

SHEFFIELD LAKE, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 21, 1958

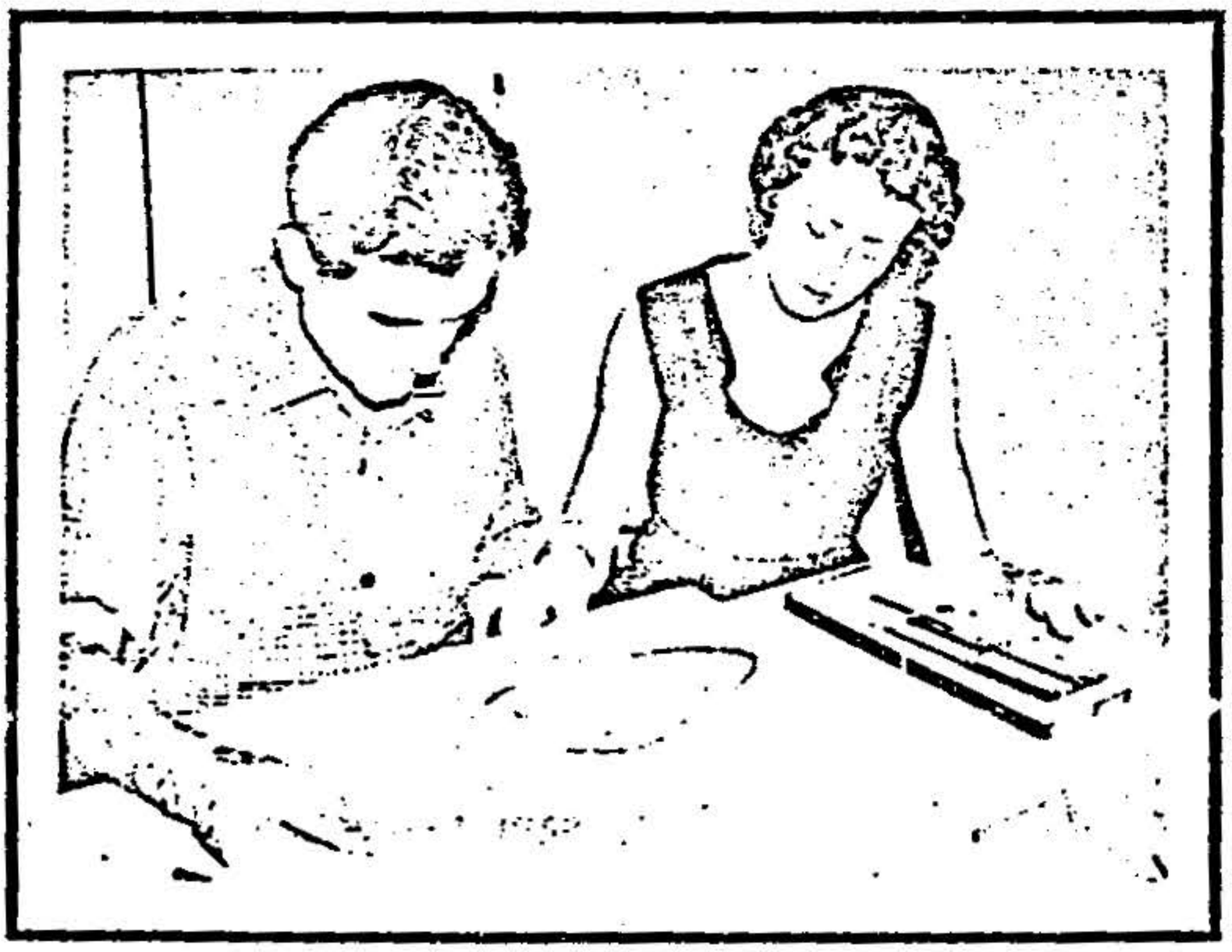
COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE UFO RESEARCH COMMITTEE
OF AKRON, OHIO

P. O. Box 5242 Akron 13, Ohio

December 1, 1958



DRAWING OF MRS. FITZGERALD'S CONCEPTION OF UFO



ARTIST WORKING FROM MRS. FITZGERALD'S DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT

Exec Re
IC-73-3

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA

MAJOR DONALD E. KEYHOE, Director

1536 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.
NOrth 7-9434

NICA

~~Rose Hackett Cmp~~
Richard Hall
~~Ross Clark~~
Elizabeth Ann Kuz

August 22, 1958

B3

Mr. J. S. Earman
Executive Officer
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

B3

Dear Mr. Earman:

With the approval of Board members with whom I have discussed the situation, I am writing again to ask what part the Central Intelligence Agency plays in the official investigation of the unidentified flying objects.

Since January 1953 I have been aware of the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency assembled a group of scientists at the Pentagon to examine the evidence on UFOs and to decide or suggest a course of action. Several months ago I was questioned by an investigator of the McClellan Subcommittee on Government Operations. During one of the several interviews in which I gave the subcommittee a mass of verified evidence, I told the investigator of the 1953 meeting of scientists and suggested that he ask for the copy of the official report.

Later he told me that the Air Force explained that this was not an Air Force document and that they would have to ask the approval of the agency involved. On still another occasion the investigator told me that this had proved to be the Central Intelligence Agency and that he had been sent a summary of the full report, which was declassified.

Until that time, the Air Force had officially denied the existence of any such document. However, shortly after I had the verification from the McClellan subcommittee investigator, the Air Force admitted that there was such a document, as I had claimed. Within a short time they released what they said was a summary of the main points, and the conclusions of the scientists. No mention was made of the connection with the Central Intelligence Agency

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Copied From Nearly Illegible Original

Since then, requests for the full report of this group have been refused, on the grounds that the report is classified.

The National Investigations Committee is hereby requesting the declassification of this full report so that we may examine the document and the evidence along with the scientists' conclusions.

The Air Force has repeatedly stated that there is absolutely no danger connected with unidentified flying objects. It has also said that there is no classification as regards national security this admitted "official use only" classification, which, the Air Force says, is to protect the names of witnesses who do not wish to be publicly listed.

Since the CIA document is said not to list witnesses names but to discuss the general problem, there is no reason apparent why it should not be declassified, as requested.

Despite the published conclusions of the 1953 scientists group, we have found that there is an increasing public belief that the UFOs may possibly be unfriendly. We have absolutely no evidence to prove that they are hostile and I cite this only to prove the danger of the present secrecy policy. Secrecy breeds ignorance of the subject and it could lead to hysteria or even panic under certain conditions. I believe that an open discussion of the problem would serve the best interests of the country.

In addition to requesting a copy of the formal report drawn up by the scientists in 1953, NICAP requests an interview with an official of the Central Intelligence Agency who is qualified to speak for the CIA on this subject. It is our belief that a frank discussion of the problems will be of mutual benefit.

In my previous letters, I gave you the name of some of our Board members, including Vice Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, USN (Ret.) who formerly was director of the Central Intelligence Agency. I am sure that Admiral Hillenkoetter, as well as all the members of our Board and our Special Advisers would tell you, if questioned, that they disagree with the present secrecy about unidentified flying objects.

With a membership covering all 49 states and many foreign countries except those in the USSR, NICAP has, by its serious, factual approach won the attention of many important citizens here and abroad. Our factual press releases have been given serious attention by the press and by newscasters. We are in a position to help citizens in America, and elsewhere, for the facts which eventually will have to be made public. We hope the Central Intelligence Agency will agree to a conference or at least an interview on the various aspects of this problem.

Sincerely yours,

DEK:k

DONALD E. KEYHOE, Major USMC (Ret.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

31 OCT 1958

Dear Mr. Baumhart:

I refer to your inquiry concerning the interest of Mrs. William Fitzgerald of Sheffield Lake, Ohio, concerning an unidentified flying object she allegedly saw on 21 September 1958.

Air Force investigators arrived in Sheffield Lake on 3 October, communicated with Mrs. Fitzgerald and also initiated other phases of an investigation to possibly evaluate this sighting.

The investigation revealed that a railroad track ran near the home of Mrs. Fitzgerald. The night of Mrs. Fitzgerald's sighting, a train passed the house at approximately the same hour of the reported sighting. The train had a rotating headlight which, under some conditions, would produce unusual effects. Contact was also made with Chief Bosun Mate William Schott of the Coast Guard Station, Lorain, Ohio. Chief Schott reported that he was using his spotlight in an attempt to attract the attention of another ship, and that the light was directed toward shore in the general direction of Mrs. Fitzgerald's house. The time and date of this incident coincide with those reported by Mrs. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Steward of Lorain, Ohio, a witness listed in Mrs. Fitzgerald's report, could not recall anything unusual on the night of the reported sighting. Mr. Grego of Lorain, another witness, was not available for interview. The weather at the time of the incident was a misty rain with haze and smoke.

The conclusion of Air Force investigators was that the combination of moving lights, noise of the train and prevailing weather account for the illusion experienced by Mrs. Fitzgerald. The Air Technical Intelligence Center, after evaluating the evidence in this case, concurred with the conclusion of the investigators.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. FISHER
Major General, USAF
Director
Legislative Liaison

Honorable A. D. Baumhart, Jr.

House of Representatives

GENERAL FISHER'S LETTER, REVEALING OFFICIAL AIR FORCE CONCLUSION ON FITZGERALD SIGHTING

ANALYSIS OF AIR FORCE CONCLUSION

A railroad track runs 320 feet south of the Fitzgerald house. At approximately 2:52 a.m. a train left the Lorain station going east. This train probably passed the Fitzgerald house a short time after 3. At the same time another train was on the tracks in the vicinity of Sheffield Lake, going west. The railroad officials were unable to furnish the time at which this train passed the Fitzgerald house.

The locomotives employ a special headlight called a "mars light" or a "gyralight" which oscillates in a horizontal figure eight pattern. The light throws its beam over a much larger area than would be possible with a conventional headlight.

If such a light did shine in the Fitzgerald bedroom window, it might have caused the room to light up as Mrs. Fitzgerald described. With this in mind Mrs. Fitzgerald and several members of the Committee observed trains approaching from the east. At a distance the headlight beam is completely blocked by the houses and trees on the other side of the street. When the train is near the headlight beam is directed away from the house. Even on the extreme swing of the beam the light never hits the house.

At best this explanation, that Mrs. Fitzgerald was fooled by a train headlight, could account only for the initial phase of the sighting in which she saw her room brightly illuminated. It has no conceivable bearing on the rest of her report. For instance, how could she have mistaken a train headlight for a solid object 22 feet in diameter, 6 feet high, from a distance of only 10 feet away? And it should be emphasized that the witness had her back to the railroad tracks during most of the sighting.

As to the sound connected with the object, it hardly seems possible that Mrs. Fitzgerald would not recognize the sound of a passing train. She has lived at her present address since June of 1958, and has lived near railroads all of her life. She has attempted to detect a similarity between the sound she heard and the sound of the trains, but has been unable to make any satisfactory connection.

The coast of Lake Erie is about 3000 feet north of the Fitzgerald house. The house is about 50 feet above the level of the lake. Between the house and the lake coast are a number of houses and trees. The lake cannot be seen from the Fitzgerald house.

According to Chief Boatswain Mate Schott of the Lorain Coast Guard station, the patrol boat in question was never closer to the shore than one mile.

The spotlight on the type of boat used on this patrol is designed for spotting bodies or objects in the water near the boat. Consequently it has a very broad and diffused beam. The beam from this spotlight has no similarity to a searchlight beam of the type used for spotting aircraft or for advertising.

Therefore the light from this searchlight could hardly have been a factor in the sighting of the object by Mrs. Fitzgerald.

The Air Force statement on this case states: "Mrs. Steward (i.e.Stewart) of Lorain, a witness listed in Mrs. Fitzgerald's report, could not recall anything unusual on the night of the reported sighting."

Mrs. Stewart has since signed a paper refuting this statement. (see Fig. 5)

It is interesting to note that the Air Force investigating team who visited Mrs. Fitzgerald insisted that their job was entirely one of fact-finding. They said that they themselves did not make any conclusions on a case, and explained that this was done by "highly qualified experts in Dayton." The last paragraph of the letter from General Fisher contradicts this statement made by the sergeants.

It is obvious that the Air Force conclusion in this report was based on a complete disregard for the facts. In the final analysis which follows it will be shown that the investigation, the sole basis for the Air Force conclusion, was conducted on the same level of competence.

ANALYSIS OF AIR FORCE INVESTIGATION

In our opinion, the Air Force investigation of this case was criminally mishandled. The two investigators, M.Sgt. Haistan and M.Sgt. Hof, spent two days in Lorain "investigating" the sighting. Their investigation, like the ATIC analysis, was a disgrace to the U.S. Air Force, and an insult to the American public whom the Air Force supposedly represents.

Following is a list of the blunders committed by Sergeants Hof and Haistan:

(1) They did not bother to observe the headlights on the trains passing near the Fitzgerald house. This was despite the fact that they were requested to do so by a member of the Committee present at the time they interviewed Mrs. Fitzgerald. In fact, this point was brought out in the presence of Mrs. Fitzgerald, and she stated then that the headlight beam never, at any time, comes through her window. The failure to make even this simple check on what was supposed to be a major factor in the sighting is inexcusable and displays the grossest inefficiency.

(2) The presence of any sort of lake activity should not have been listed as a factor in the sighting. At the closest point to the Fitzgerald house the lake is 3000 feet away. It is impossible to see the lake from the Fitzgerald house. This was explained to Sgt. Hof by a member of the Committee at the time the sergeant was in the front yard of the Fitzgerald house. The sergeant was asked to explain how, since according to their investigation the weather was bad at the time of the sighting, any light could have been seen reflected from off the clouds, or how light in any other manner could have reached the Fitzgerald house from the lake. Sergeant Hof acknowledged these objections but made no attempt to answer them.

(3) General Fisher's letter states that Chief Schott reported he was using his spotlight "in an attempt to attract the attention of another ship", and that the light was directed toward shore "in the general direction of Mrs. Fitzgerald's house." If the sergeants had made a conscientious check with Chief Schott they would have noted that at the time he was using the light to attract another ship he was at a place on the lake 4½ miles from the Fitzgerald house. They would also have noted that the spotlight beam would have had to travel through downtown Lorain on its way to the house. As mentioned in the analysis of the Air Force Conclusion, the sergeants apparently did not know that the Coast Guard boat had a light which could not be focused on clouds in the manner of a searchlight. Chief Schott has signed a statement specifying his position and activities on the morning of September 21.

(4) How the sergeants could make the statement that Mrs. Stewart "could not recall anything unusual" is indeed difficult to understand. Mrs. Stewart's signed statement (Fig. 5) is definite proof that this was either a deliberate attempt to distort the facts, an unforgivable act of negligence, or else an extreme case of ignorance.

(5) How the sergeants could make the statement that Mr. Grego of Lorain, another witness, "was not available for interview", is even more pathetic in view of the fact that the witness referred to in Mrs. Fitzgerald's summary to ATIC was actually MRS. Grego.

(6) General Fisher's statement reads, "The weather at the time of the incident was a misty rain with haze and smoke." The sergeants apparently discovered this through the same mental process which led them to conclude that Mrs. Stewart could remember seeing nothing. The weather at the time of the sighting, as described by the witness verbally and in writing in the Air Force report form, was not raining. There is no reason to suppose that the witness was mistaken on this point.

As to the presence of smoke, this undoubtedly refers to the fact that the U.S.

Steel Company has a plant about 1½ miles SW of the house. Unfortunately, the sergeants failed to check the wind direction at the time of the sighting. Had they done so they would have discovered that smoke from the steel plant could not have blown toward the Fitzgerald house before 4:00 a.m. on September 21. It can be assumed, however, that there was some haze during the sighting, but the effect this would have on the viewing of such a large object at a range of 10 to 50 feet is not made clear in General Fisher's Statement.

The statement concerning the weather not only has little foundation in fact, but is written in a manner calculated to discredit the sighting. It is somewhat surprising that the report does not also include accounts of tornadoes and blizzards converging over Sheffield Lake at the time of the sighting.

(7) The sergeants made several omissions, indicating they had little or no intention of making an honest investigation of this sighting. (a) They did not make a house to house check in the neighborhood for supplementary evidence. (b) They did not ask Mrs. Fitzgerald to make a 3-dimensional drawing of the object. The sergeants showed almost no interest in the shape of the object, which actually should have been the most important point in their entire report. (c) They showed almost no interest in the motions of the object, and relied upon a member of the Committee to explain the motions to them. Here again, the maneuvers of the object should have been the second most important point of the official report. (d) Mrs. Fitzgerald was made to fill out the standard Air Force UFO reporting form. This form was designed to report objects seen in the sky, not on the ground. Mrs. Fitzgerald said that it was very difficult for her to convey in this report the idea that she had seen a large, solid object moving in her front yard. The sergeants did not take notes during their interview with Mrs. Fitzgerald; consequently, the report form must be the only official record of her sighting.

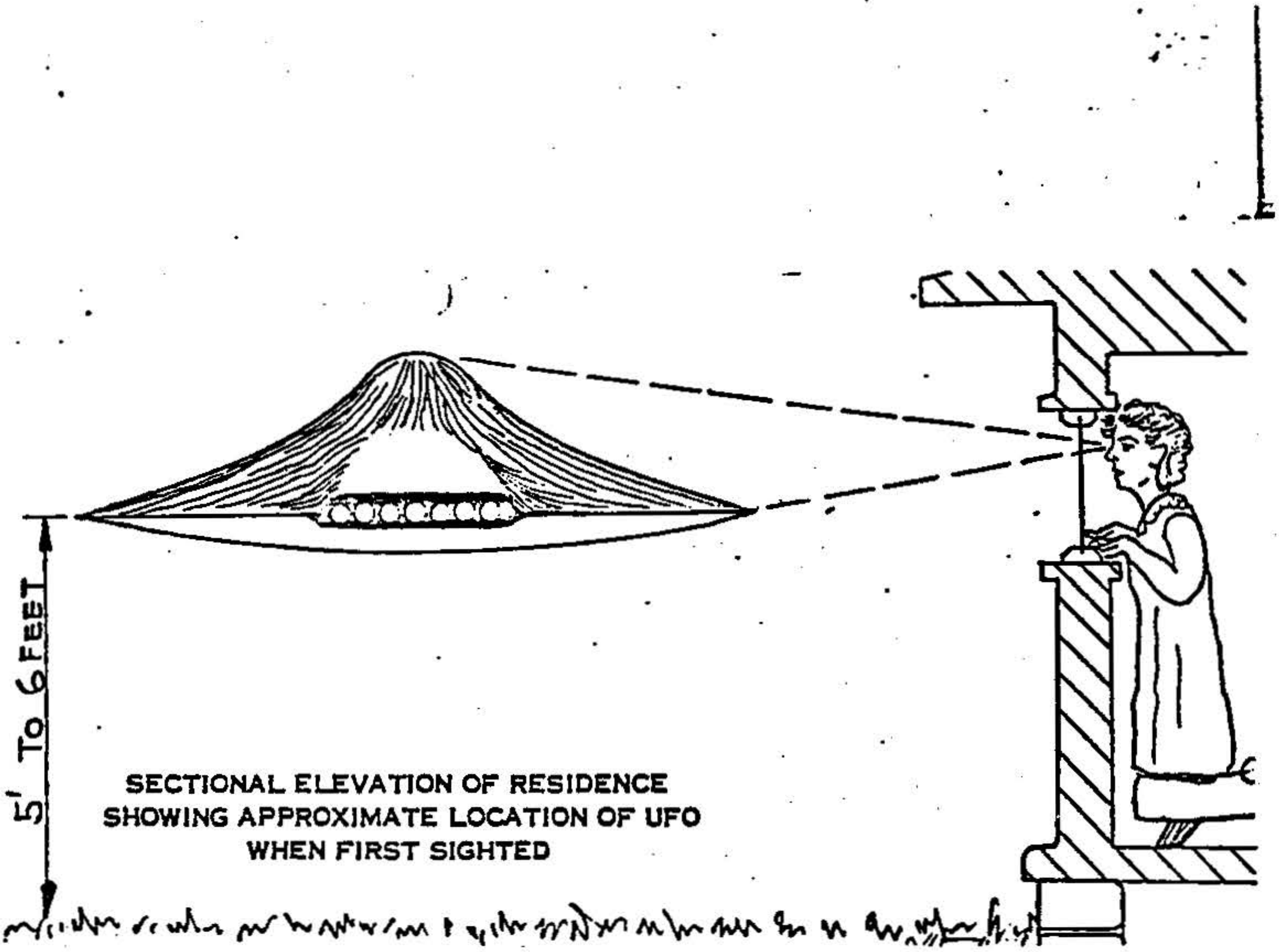
The investigation and analysis of this case by the U.S. Air Force is typical of the treatment which has been given UFO reports over the past ten years. This case has now become one of the 98.1% of all UFO reports which the Air Force terms as "known".

The figure of 98.1% was released on October 6, 1958 in news release number 986-58. The release goes on to say, "Refinements in investigative procedure have resulted in a steady decline of unknowns." After studying the Fitzgerald report it should be manifestly clear what the Air Force means by "refinements in investigative procedure".

In a letter to a member of the UFO Research Committee, General Fisher said, "The Air Force is interested in the truth concerning reported sightings and is compelled to deal scientifically and objectively with facts. We feel sure our analyses and evaluations by qualified scientific personnel of the reported sightings of unidentified flying objects are more than adequate."

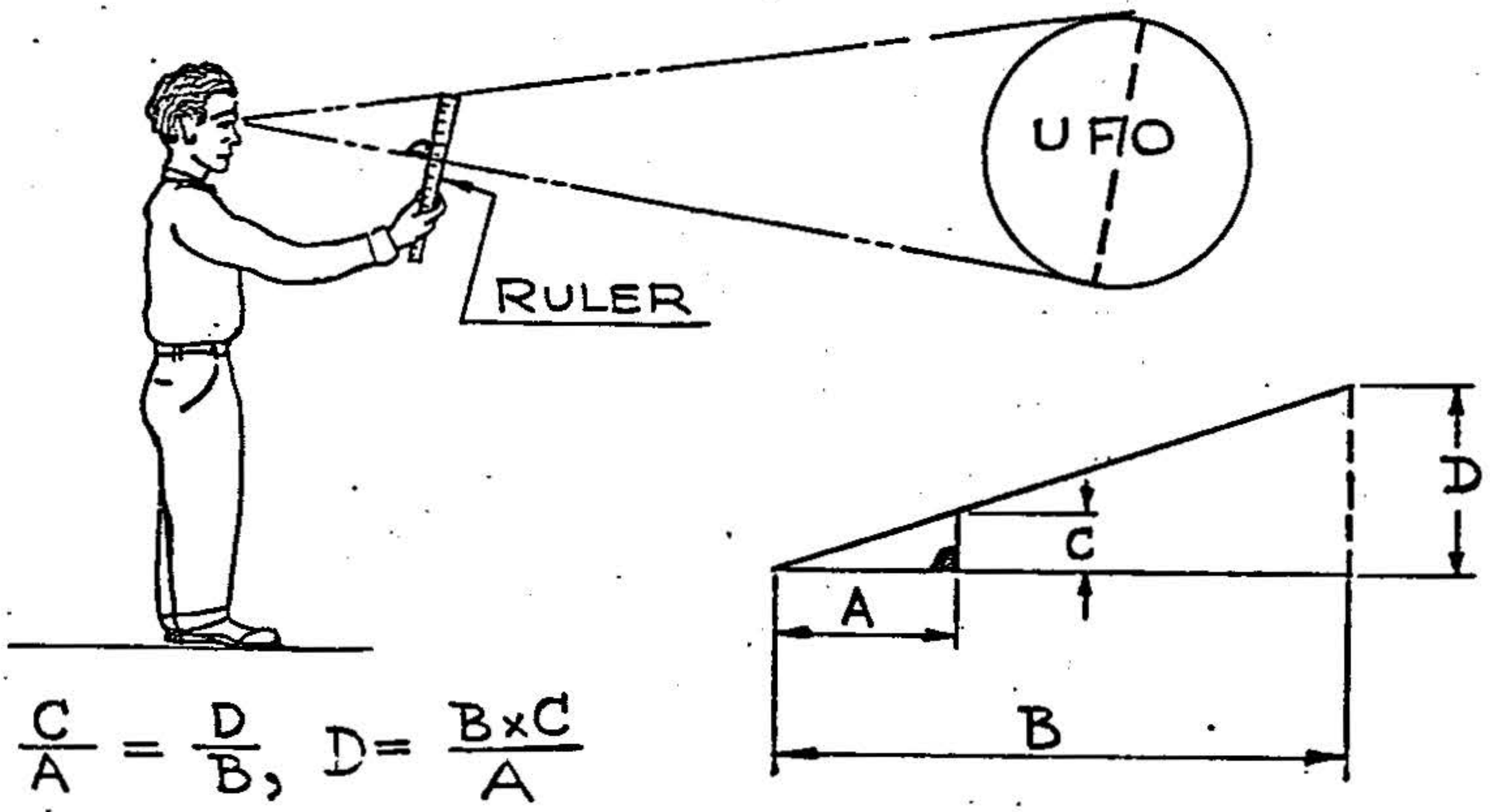
This is an example of the duplicity which has characterized the Air Force treatment of the UFO problem.

The Committee believes that the complete disregard of facts, which the Air Force has consistently exhibited through the years wherever the UFO is concerned, should be halted immediately. The public must be given the truth regarding the existence of these objects. We suggest that others who similarly feel that the UFO problem is being gravely mishandled write their representatives in congress, and request an investigation of the Air Force UFO project.



SECTIONAL ELEVATION OF RESIDENCE
SHOWING APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF UFO
WHEN FIRST SIGHTED

FIGURE 1

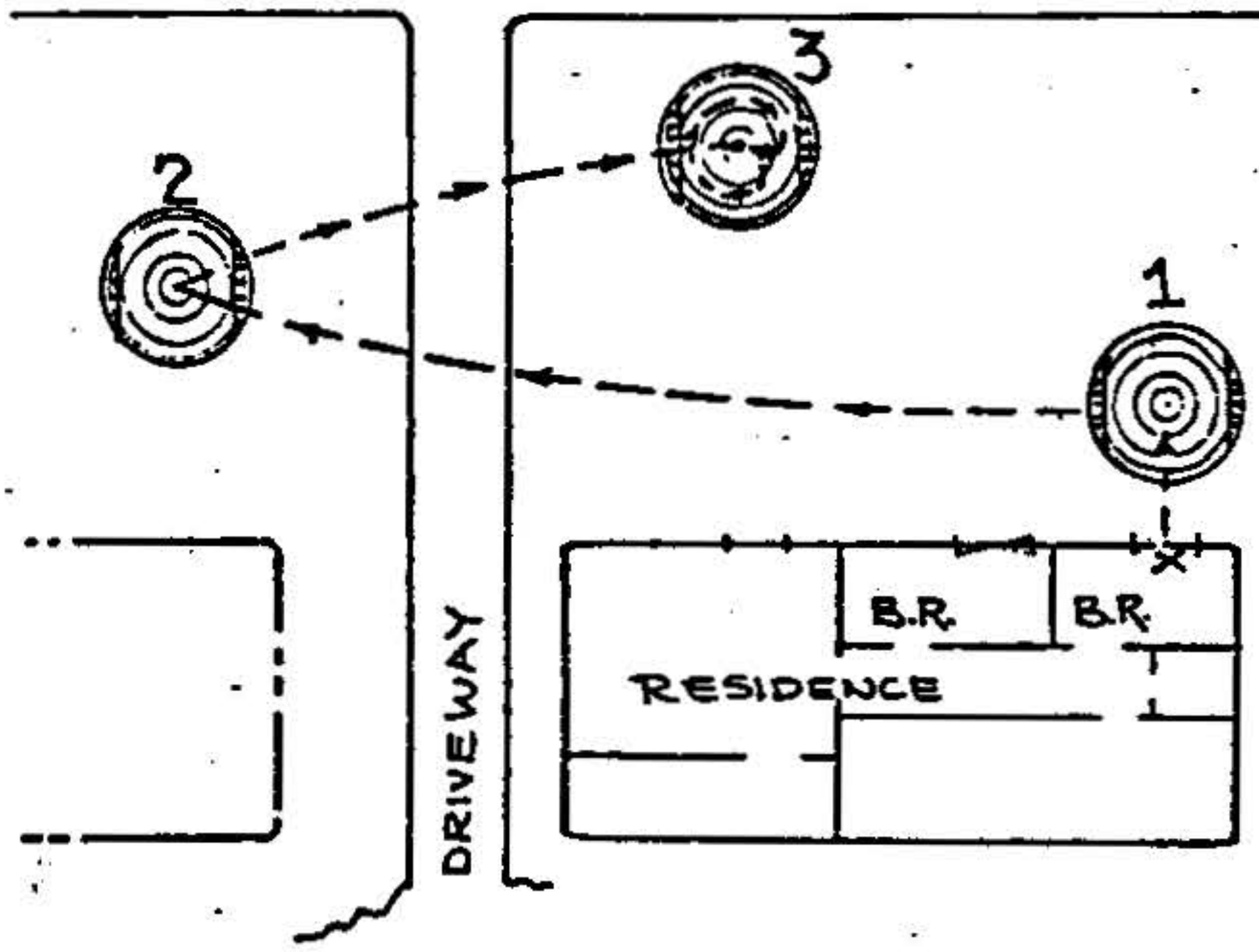


SIMILAR TRIANGLES METHOD OF ESTIMATING SIZE OF UFO

THE WITNESS PICTURES THE UFO IN HIS IMAGINATION AS IT WAS IN A PLACE WHERE THE DISTANCE FROM THE OBSERVER IS KNOWN. HE THEN ESTIMATES THE DIAMETER AT ARM'S LENGTH. BY A SIMPLE RATIO THE TRUE DIAMETER OF THE UFO IS FOUND. USING THIS METHOD THE DIAMETER OF THE OBJECT REPORTED BY MRS. FITZGERALD WAS FOUND TO BE ABOUT 22 FEET.

FIGURE 2

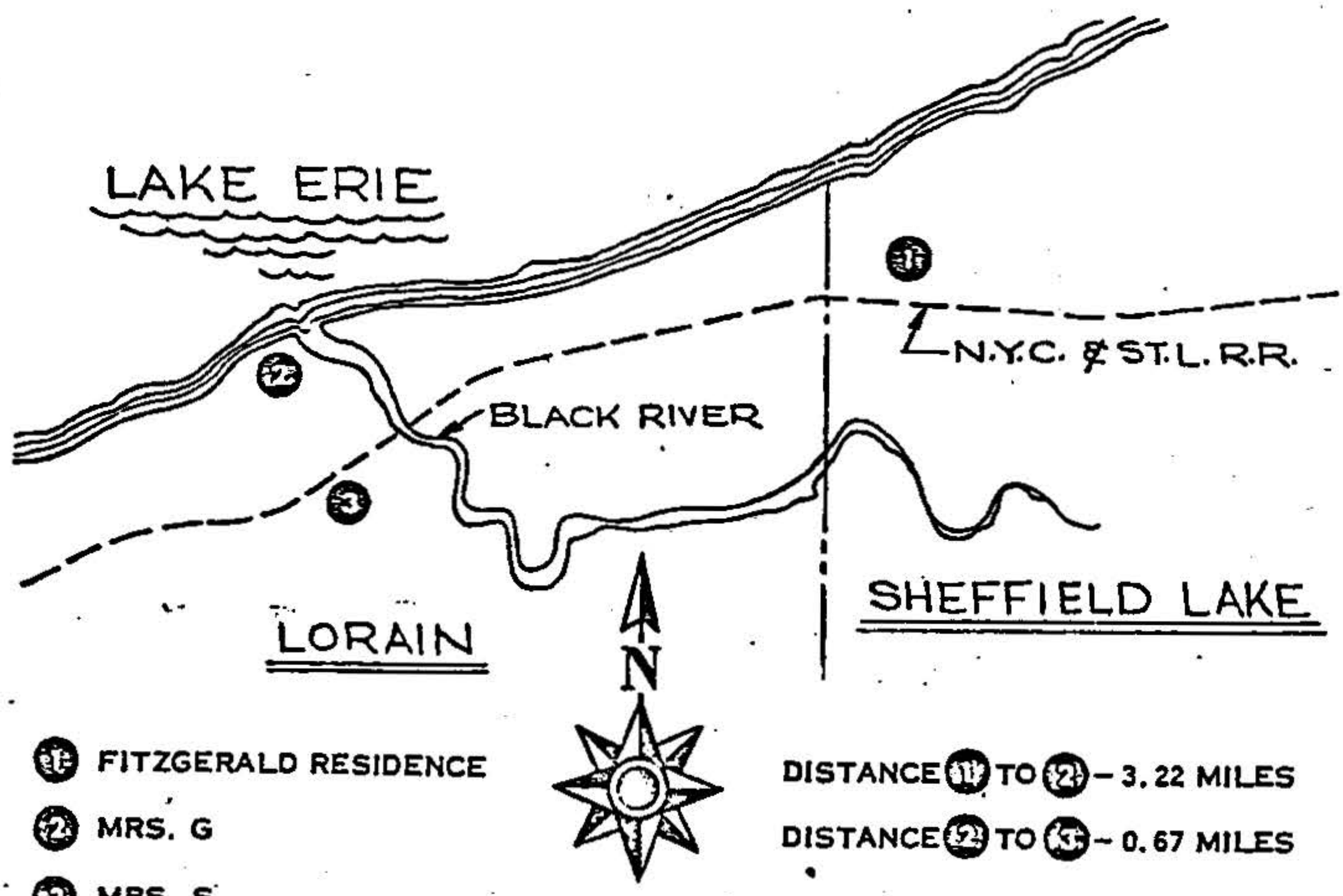
EAST DRIVE



FLIGHT PATH OF UFO

1.....UFO FIRST APPEARS
1 TO 2..LOSES ALTITUDE
2.....HOVERS MOTIONLESS
EMITS 'GAS'
2 TO 3..GAINS ALTITUDE
3.....MAKES TWO TIGHT TURNS
RISES SWIFTLY

FIGURE 3



(1) FITZGERALD RESIDENCE
(2) MRS. G
(3) MRS. S

DISTANCE (1) TO (2) – 3.22 MILES
DISTANCE (2) TO (3) – 0.67 MILES

FIGURE 4

(142)

(39)

2 December 1958

George Popovitch
UFO Research Committee
P. O. Box 5242
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. Popovitch:

Thank you for your letter of 19 November 1958.

We have forwarded your letter of inquiry concerning Unidentified Flying Objects to the Department of the Air Force for action. Contrary to your statement, we do not take an "active interest in the unidentified flying objects picture."

Sincerely,

Distribution:
Original and 1 - forward
1 - Air Force
1 - Chapin(Admin Bldg.-229)
2 - [illegible]/SI
2 - ASD/SI
1 - ASD/W/Atr
OSI/ASD [illegible]

Not forwarded

142

(143)

~~102~~

17 DEC 1958

Mr. Larry W. Bryant
1002 Arnold Street
Newport News, Va.

Dear Mr. Bryant:

Your letter dated 30 November 1958 has been referred to Major L. J. Tacker, Office of Information Services, United States Air Force.

This Agency has no responsibility in the matter of unidentified flying objects. The Air Force has been assigned executive responsibility and is the only agency of government qualified to speak on UFO's.

Respectfully yours,

P. G. Strong

PHILIP G. STRONG
Deputy Assistant Director

Distribution:
Orig and 1 - forward
2 - DAD/C/SI
3 - ASD/SI
1 - Major Tacker, USAF

OSI/ASD:LLTeel:gl/682 (5)(3)

143

(144)

Executive Registry
11-742

The Unidentified Flying Objects Research Committee

P. O. Box 5242 - Akron 13, Ohio

1/21/59

Mr. Allen Dulles
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles;

The following is a letter sent to your Agency Nov. 19, 1958 in which we have not received an answer.

Dear Sirs;

We have formed a group for the investigation of the flying saucer mystery. Our objectives are to discover the true nature of the objects which are being reported under the names of "flying saucer" and "unidentified flying objects".

Through corespondence with Captain E. J. Ruppelt, Major D. Keyhoe, and members of the scientific panel which studied the ufo reports at your request in 1953, we have learned that your Agency has taken an active interest in the ufo picture.

We have not been able to determine exactly what your interest in the ufo might be. We want to know if our activities, which will include publication of reports of ufos and possibly criticisms of the government agencies mishandling them, will be conflicting with the national security in any way. If so, in which manner would we be undermining security when ufos are not limited to the United States?

Please give us the opinion of the Central Intelligence Agency. For an answer, do not forward this letter to the Air Force. We are fed up with their weasel worded explanations.

End

Inclosed is a report that was investigated in detail and is being distributed by our group because we feel that it is an excellent example of the way ufo sightings are being mishandled by the Air Force.

The Air Force has maintained that they are conducting a "fair, honest, and scientific investigation of ufo reports". The inclosed report proves that the AF investigation in this case was not fair, honest, or scientific. In fact, the actions of the Air Technical Intelligence Center's investigators become a case of criminal negligence.

Copies of this report have also been sent to a number of congressmen in hopes that an investigation into the Air Force ufo project will be made. Our group believes that only by congressional investigation of the ufo Air Force project will steps be taken to insure a thorough and scientific investigation of the reported phenomena.

cont'd

Reg. # 11153

144

Mr. Dulles

We have sent the report to various gavernmental agencies. Some have replied only to inform us that our charge has been turned to the AF for comment and defense. It is apparent that Major L Tacker is the mouth piece for public information relative to ufos. It is also apparent, no matter to whom we may venture to notify he will have a pat answer for our charges come hell or high water.

At present the AF states the two investigators were"thorough and competent" and " completely satisfied with the findings of the investigators in this case." Our report proves the two investigators were not thorough and competent as the AF implies. We intend to push this point to within the relms of recognition that a bogus investigation(which is typical concerning the public) was conducted to deliberately cover up the facts.

We believe that an informed people is a free people. We are not being fully informed, consequently we are not a free people. Mr. Dulles, you should be able to answer this and many more questions. What secret is held by only a few men? Is this secret so dreadful and horrible that a veritable dictatorship has been instituted to keep it? This condition is a natural for some Castros. Is this secret so earth shattering that the population must not, under any circumstances learn? Why are the authorities determined to maintain an attitude of ridicule toward the exsistance of various space craft frequenting our atmosphere? Why don't they admit they are real and interplanetary? There certainly exsists sufficient circumstanial and photographic evidence to support their reality.

There is an alternative for the people that lose faith in their respective governments for the truth and leadership, and that is to become free thinkers on their own initative and not be harnessed by slippery explinations and deliberate lies to cover up the truth.

It is obvious that serious investigations are no longer needed- the authorties already have the answers they seek. It does not seemthat the mere knowledge of extra-terrestial beings would panic the world, but what would? Certainly the atom and hydrogen bombs has not panicked the world nor will the lithium bomb when it is introduced. Just how would the ufos then?

Truth is like cancer, it spreads and imbeds itself with little or no hope for it's victim. In this case the liars, are the victims.

Mr. Dulles, we know the part the CIA is delegated to perform in the ufo picture. We also suggest all parties invovled in the secrecy surrounding flying saucers, that they come down from their ivory towers.

We will expect an answer from you in one manner or another.

Cordially,

George Popowitch

GP/jc

George Popowitch, for UFORC

(145)

Executive Registry
11-742/c

6 FEB 1959

Mr. George Popovitch
The Unidentified Flying Objects Research Committee
P. O. Box 5042
Akron, Ohio

Dear Mr. Popovitch:

This is in reply to your letter of 21 January 1959 in which you quoted an earlier letter to this Agency on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects. We have also reviewed the copy of the Fitzgerald Report which you enclosed.

In your letters you have asked a number of questions concerning the subject of unidentified flying objects, how these affect national security, and essentially whether information is being withheld from the public. Some six years ago when there was a question as to whether the rash of reported sightings occurring at that time might pose some threat to national security, a panel of experts was called by higher authority to make an assessment of such possible threat. As you undoubtedly know from subsequent public information, this panel reached the conclusion that there was nothing inimical to our security in the matter. This conclusion was made public last year.

The total responsibility for the Government in dealing with UFO matters is vested in the U. S. Air Force and that is the department cognizant and responsible for answering the questions posed by organizations such as yours. This Agency has no jurisdiction or responsibility in this area and is therefore not in a position to supply the information you have requested.

Very truly yours,

FEB 3 9 12 PM '59 SIGNED

John S. Warner
Executive Officer

Distribution:
Orig - addressee
1 - Mr. Warner
1 - Exec. Register
1 - DDI
1 - Chief ASD/SI w/basic
2 - AD/SI

OSI/PGStrong:mb (4 Feb. 1959)

B3
B3
56
B3

Copied From Nearly
Illegible Original

145

(146)

Copyright ?

~~126~~

[redacted]

FDD Note 891
March 1959

File UFO

UFO's OBSERVED OVER NORWAY

The following is the full text of an item which appeared in Oslo Conservative Aftenposten of 16 March 1959 (AM edition):

Several bright objects were observed in the sky near Bergen by several persons on the evening of 12 March.

According to Birger Storesund, of Storesund, near Bergen, there were five of the bright bodies, all of which crossed the sky from north to south. The first object, which was first seen at 2010 hours, took about two minutes to cross the sky and disappear beneath the horizon. In size and appearance, it could be compared to the Soviet sputniks. About five minutes later, object number two appeared, later to be followed by objects three, and four and five.

According to Storesund, several of his neighbors also saw the objects. No sound was to be heard from the objects.

Storesund's dog, which usually reacts to the presence of aircraft, paid no attention. The objects were also observed in binoculars.

[redacted]

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(147)

Unclassified (125)

FDD Note No 8

file 3001 March 1959

Flying Saucers Seen Over Sweden

"Eight Persons Saw Flying Saucer," Stockholm, Stockholms-Tidningen, 20 Jan 59, page 1

No less than eight reliable persons observed a "flying saucer" over Stigsjoe, near Haernoesand (Vaesternorrland Province) recently. The object approached the observers slowly from the south over [Lake] Laargsjoen at a height of about 300 meters. The object was round, 6 to 8 meters in diameter, and surrounded by a luminous ring about two meters wide. The under side of the object emitted a reddish yellow light. It was visible for about three minutes.

The incident has been reported to military authorities.

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(148)

18 March 1959

Mr. Fred A. Kirsch
UFO Research Committee
P.O.Box 5242
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kirsch:

In answer to your letter of 12 March, I found the Fitzgerald Report, which you sent me in December, interesting reading, but scarcely basis for charging Air Force officials with malfeasance. Since the UFO Research Committee of Akron submitted a report of the sighting to ATIC at Wright Field, the facts are available for study, and I do not see what more investigation you would have the Air Force undertake. No harm was done, and no clear threat of harm was or is apparent.

As a scientist I am interested in unexplained phenomena, but the one or ones responsible for Mrs. Fitzgerald's sighting is or are undoubtedly highly complex. It is just as false to say simply that she saw a flying saucer 20 feet in diameter as it is to say that she saw nothing, or that she saw simply the train headlight on a mist. Certainly, I would not expect a pair of Air Force investigators to be able to explain her sighting (and the others) satisfactorily from interviews two weeks after the event. It would be ridiculous to propose that a team of experts in the fields of physics, psychology, meteorology, engineering and railroading be sent to Sheffield Lake, Ohio, to study these sightings from all possible angles.

I have already written to you and to Leon Davidson and others that your fundamental error is in oversimplifying your explanations of complex natural phenomena by assuming a common cause without justification. If you say that everything you cannot understand is caused by gremlins, then gremlins are everywhere! And the Air Force would need a much larger budget to investigate every sighting or hearing or feeling of a gremlin!

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Mr. Fred A Kirsch 18 March 1959

Scientists are working full time to understand more of nature, but they wisely devote their efforts to phenomena that are simpler and better observed than Mrs. Fitzgerald's sighting. As far as I can see, you have collected most of the evidence you could reasonably get in this case, but you must agree that a great deal more would be necessary for a truly complete and objective study of all possible causes of what was seen and heard on the morning of 21 Sept. 1958. Has there a mist? Was there a temperature inversion? Had Mrs. F. and John been blinded by the light (to give an after-image on the retina)? Did the railroad use any special equipment on the line that night? Can a searchlight reflect enough light off windows or low-lying clouds to account for the illumination?

The onus is not on the Air Force or me to prove that no flying saucer was present that night; the onus is on you and your UFO Research Committee to prove that there is no other explanation of what was seen and heard.

Yours sincerely,

TP

Thorston Page

TP:hd

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
26 March 1959

Dr. Thornton Page
319 Washington Terrace
Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Doctor Page:

I have just received a copy of your letter of 18 March to Mr. Fred A. Kirsch and I appreciate very much your keeping me current on your correspondence concerning UFO's.

Your letter is a masterpiece and I wish that earlier in this latest go-round of flying saucers' correspondence we had taken the very same down-to-earth approach that you have done in this letter. We still are besieged, though on a diminishing scale, with people who write us on this matter and I am afraid that in the future I am going to plagiarize from you.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

Distribution:
Orig - addressee
2 - ASI (Lexow) w/2 thermos 18 Mar letter
~~1 - AD/SI w/1 thermo 18 Mar letter~~
1 - UFO Project file w/carbon of 18 Mar letter
1 - DAD/C/SI chrono w/thermo of 18 Mar letter

OSI:PGStrong:cb (26 Mar 59)

(150)

Cleveland, Tennessee
June 19, 1959

Executive Reg
11-5586

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Office ofthe Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

051 ckt
7078

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I have sent you this book because I think it contains information which is of parament importance. Disreguarding the title of the book, I know that UFO investigation is of primary concern to the Air Force, please read chapter XI 'Antarctica" pages 160-176. Please read page 169 with particular care, that is the most important page of all.

I think that the CIA should interview the Mr. Hugh A. Brown of Douglaston, Long Island mentioned in the book, and if it thinks his theory is correct should try to help him get the action he wants so desperately.

This concerns something which of far greater importance than any more international tentions, but something which could bring immediate disaster to all life on this planet.

The first sentence of the chapter reads, 'This may have nothing to do with Flying Saucers." That should be keep in mind because I did not send you the book because of its general con-
t tents but because of the contents of chapter XI exclusively.

I believe that the extended cycle referred to on pages 169-170 is caused because the earth's equatorial bulge is greater than in previous cycles.

Please return the book when you are through with it.

Sincerely,

s/ George P. Wyllie

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(151)

2 JUL 1959

Mr. George Patrick Wyllie
863 Earle Avenue, N.W.
Cleveland, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Wyllie:

Mr. Allen W. Dulles referred the book, "They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers," and your letter to me, and asked that I return the book to you after I was finished with it.

We appreciate your interest and thank you for calling the material to our attention.

Sincerely,

Herbert Scoville, Jr.
Assistant Director

Attachment:
Book

OSI:FSD:CMatthews:amb (30 Jun 59)
Distribution:
Orig w/book - fwd.
2 - AD/SI
1 - Biographic Asst DCI

151

(152)

COPY

863 Harle Ave., N. W.
Cleveland, Tennessee
August 3, 1959

Exec. Registry
11-6713

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev will be in Washington, D. C. for two or three days in September. You will recall that I brought the Hugh A. Brown theory on the Antarctic ice cap to your attention in June, and said that the Central Intelligence Agency should interview Mr. Brown and if it thought his theory was correct should try to get him the help that he needs.

Since this is a subject of peculiar nature and of concern to the whole world, I believe that if the CIA has interviewed Mr. Brown and does believe his theory is correct, that the CIA should inform Premier Khruschchev of the Brown theory while he is in Washington, D. C. and give him a copy of the Brown TTheory for Russian scientists to study.

Sincerely yours,

s/ George Patrick Wyllie

72004

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(153)

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY

VAN VLECK OBSERVATORY

19 November 1959

B3
B3

Mr: Phillip G. Strong
1424, 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Mr. Strong:

Following my interests in UFO's, I used the topic as a freshman reading-period topic this fall. The attached sheet was given to 18 students of a science course who had completed Newton's mechanics and were given 2 weeks free of classes in the course to study the problem on their own. We had one session to start them off with a broad discussion of the basic problems involved (not, however, with any bias.)

I have just completed grading 16 of the papers of which: 4 support the existance of "saucers"
4 are undecided
8 are convinced they are not "real".
It occurred to me that you or someone else in Washington might like to see these reactions of intelligent young men presented with the published literature after good high school science preparation and 2 months of college courses. It would of course be a morale-builder for the boys to feel that their 2-weeks' research was being "used". Each paper is 10 to 20 typed pages (double spaced), and many of them have ingenious points of view (e.g. that the "flying-saucer" hypothesis is just like "any scientific theory".)

Let me know if you or anyone know of would like to see or keep some or all of these papers.

Yours sincerely,

Thornton Page
Thornton Page

TP:hd

153

At 2:30 a.m., an the 21st of September, 1958, I was awakened by a light flooding in my window. At first I thought tnat the sun had risen, bu6 looking at the clock convinced me that som thing was wrong.

I went to the window and saw a round red object apparently several times bigger than the moon. It had no markings and did not look like the moon. At the top of the object was a "hump" or protrusion which had the same uniform color of the main body. There was no marking separating the hump from the rest of the body. At first I thought that I was viewing the moon under strange conditions, so I called to my husband to come see the object. He looked at it, but was unable to identify it.

About five minutes later I looked for the object again and found that it had shifted position in a westerly direction. When the object was first in sight it was in the WSW sky, about 40 degrees elevation.

Later I estimated the size of the object as being about 2 inches in diameter at a distance from my eye of 14 inches.

On October 4, 1958, I was visited by Sgt. Hof and Sgt. Haistan from the Air Force Intelligence department. I repeated the account of my experience as written above. The sergeants talked to me about the sighting for about ten minutes. They were going to have me fill out a report form, but then decided against it.

signed Mrs. J. T. Stewart

Mrs. Jack T. Stewart
206 Washington Ave.
Lorain, Ohio

MRS. J. T. STEWART'S STATEMENT CONCERNING SEPT. 21 SIGHTING

FIGURE 5

Rev. 8 Oct. 1959

Science 1-2

Project I f: Flying Saucers?

Questions: (a) Are flying saucers "real"?
(b) What physical phenomena are involved?
(c) On what basis can their reality be discussed?

Readings: Menzel, D. H.: "Flying Saucers" (required)
Kehoe, D. E.: "Flying Saucers from Outer Space", 1953
Ruppelt, E. J.: "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" (Doubleday, 1956)
Michel, Aimé. "Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery", (Criterion, 1958)
Michel, Aimé: "The Truth about Flying Saucers" (1950)
Leslie, Desmond: "Flying Saucers Have Landed" (1953)
(Other popular books and articles)

Required: An essay of about 3000 words answering all three questions. Each student will give a 10-min. report on his study to a meeting of the group.

Instructor: Prof. Page Observatory

Limit: 20 students Reading

(154)

B3

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
25 NOV 1959

Dr. Thornton Page
Department of Astronomy
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Page:

I was very interested in your letter of November 19th regarding the freshman papers on the subject of UFO's. I have checked with my people here who have followed this subject and they would be very much interested in having a chance to look these papers over. I am not at all sure what we could ultimately do with them and, in any case, I would suggest that, if you mention the papers being sent to Washington, you not identify the agency, but simply indicate that they are being reviewed by a part of the national defense establishment.

After we have had a chance to see the papers I will write you further concerning them. Thanks very much for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

B3

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WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY

VAN VLECK OBSERVATORY

30 November 1959

B3

Mr. Philip G. Strong
1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

B3

Dear Mr. Strong:

I am enclosing ~~ten~~ 14 of the better essays written by students of our Science 1-2 course (for freshmen not majoring in science) who elected to work for two weeks on an independent reading project concerning flying saucers.

Of eighteen who wrote on this topic, four concluded that flying saucers are "real" in the common sense of that term, six left the conclusion in doubt, and eight concluded that they were not "real". As I mentioned in my letter of 19 November, the reasoning of these intelligent young men may be significant.

Two of the best papers in the last group are not enclosed; they are being reproduced in a student publication.

I would like to get the papers back when you are finished with them, with whatever comment you wish to make. The students have simply been told that some of my friends in the Air Force were interested in seeing their work; they do not expect any public acclaim! Thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,

Thornton Page

Thornton Page

TP:em
Encl.

155

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
10 December 1959

Dr. Thornton Page
Department of Astronomy
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Page:

In Mr. Strong's absence I should like to acknowledge receipt of the fourteen essays which you so kindly sent to him.

Mr. Strong had left instructions on the material and we shall return the essays and our comments as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Alnora M. Belt (Secretary)

(152)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Deputy Assistant Director, Collection, SI DATE: 26 January 1960

FROM : Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

SUBJECT: Flying Saucers--Student Papers Thereon Received from Dr. Thornton Page

1. The following comments are submitted for your information and use in replying to Dr. Page. The students' papers are returned herewith.

2. These student papers are in many respects interesting and most of them reflect a solid intellectual attempt to evaluate the evidence. The problem apparently remains a stimulating one, and especially suitable for exercising the rational powers of minds both young and old. Most of the students have done a good job in separating subjective views from objective reporting. It seems significant that no essentially new substantiating evidence emerged from this exercise.

B3

H. E. LEXOW

Enclosures:
14 essays

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(156)

File UFO's

1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

29 January 1960

Dr. Thornton Page
Department of Astronomy
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Page:

As indicated in the letter of 10 December to you from my secretary, the fourteen essays by your freshmen students were passed on to the people in my shop who have been following the subject of flying saucers. I also have gone through some of them rather cursorily. We are not passing on comments on individual essays, but I would like to say that we have found the papers extremely interesting. Most of them reflect a solid intellectual attempt to evaluate the evidence and certainly do great credit to your group. The problem itself apparently remains a very stimulating one and one that is especially suitable for exercising the rational power of minds both young and old. Most of the students have done a good job in separating subjective views from objective reporting. It is interesting that with a fresh and energetic group involved no essentially new substantiating positions emerged from the exercise.

It was very good of you to pass these on to us. It has been stimulating to our people to see this harried problem viewed again through new eyes. Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

Enclosure:
14 Essays (w/orig only)
Distribution: 2 - fwd 1 - ASD 2 - DAD/C
PGS:lh (29 Jan 60)

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UFO

FDD Note 1107

17 March 1960

UFO'S Sighted, Photographed in Sweden; Unidentified Satellite Seen

The full text, with the exception of the final paragraph, of an article on pages 1 and 8 of the 8 March 1960 issue of the Stockholm daily, Dagens Nyheter, is given below. The article, which was entitled: "Light in Sky New Satellite, Experts Believe", was accompanied by a photograph of the two UFO's sighted by Esse Jansson mentioned in the article.

"The luminous object which was observed shortly after 2000 hours on 6 March by the crew of the Sundsvall plane of Linjeflyg [Swedish airline], was, judging from all the circumstances, a hitherto unidentified satellite. The point of light was also observed from the observatory in Saltsjoebaden.

" 'I made the discovery just before the object disappeared below the northwest horizon, states Docent Gunnar Larsson-Leander [presumably of the observatory]. It seemed to be a satellite and I am sure that it was not a shooting star or meteor.'

"Two unidentified flying objects were observed and photographed on the morning of 6 March by photographer Esse Jansson of Norrtaelje. He states that he had gone out into a field early in the morning to photograph the unidentified satellite, 1960 Alpha, which was expected

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to pass the Stockholm latitude in a southerly direction about 0525 hours. Between 0515 and 0527 hours he observed two objects which came from the north and were moving in a southeasterly direction. Their movement was slow but otherwise initially was not entirely unlike that of the satellites he had seen before. Suddenly, however, the direction of movement changed, and the objects turned such that they were going back in the same direction they came from. On one of his plates he even caught a third luminous object of the same kind.

"It has not been possible to determine whether the observation is purely an optical illusion or not. It can be added, however, that a resident of Bromma, Thorsten Haakansson, reports that between 0528 and 0543 hours on 6 March he saw the so-called phantom satellite, 1960 Alpha, with binoculars through a window facing on the west. But in his case also the satellite moved a little peculiarly as seen from the observer's location: 'I observed the satellite in the north-northwest and it was moving in a horizontal direction . . . (but) then it went straight down at a right angle and disappeared.'"

The sighting by the crew of the Sundsvall-bound airplane mentioned above was originally reported in Dagens Nyheter of 7 March, page 9, under the title "Moving Light Phenomenon Is Believed to Be Satellite". The full text of that article follows.

"According to a radio report to Midlanda Airport outside

Sundsvall, an unidentified luminous object, probably a satellite, was sighted from one of Linjeflyg's regular planes en route from Stockholm to Sundsvall.

"Air Captain Mauritz Hamrin, captain of Linjeflyg's regular evening plane to Sundsvall, said late in the evening of 6 March that, 'It was just after 2000 hours Swedish time that Copilot Kjell Ferm reported a bright luminous object on a generally north-westerly course.' He [Hamrin] thinks that there is hardly any great doubt that it was some form of satellite.

"Light phenomena which may originate from a satellite have also been observed over Stockholm. It was reported to Dagens Nyheter from Lidingoe that on two evenings in succession a moving point of light had been observed at 2230 hours in a south-southwesterly direction and 15 to 20 degrees above the horizon."

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NEWS RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Washington 25, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE — July 21, 1960 — NO. 812-60

OXford 75131

FACT SHEET
AIR FORCE UFO REPORT

A total of 173 sightings of unidentified flying objects or aerial phenomena were reported to the USAF during the period 1 January to 30 June 1960. Of these 173 cases 139 have been analyzed and 34 are pending.

Of the 139 cases analyzed 51 were categorized "Insufficient Evidence." Of these 51 cases 37 were so categorized because there were no additional witnesses. It is the Air Force policy to attempt to determine the probable cause of these sightings. However in keeping with good scientific practices they are categorized for statistical purposes as "insufficient evidence." To give full credit to these particular sightings would be comparable to accepting as fact the results of an experiment which was conducted only once.

During this same period for 1959 the number of sightings reported to the Air Force was 175. Due to the fact that several reports usually reach the Air Force after the end of a period, it is safe to assume that the 1 Jan - 30 June period of 1960 will slightly exceed that of 1959. However, the 173 cases for the first half of 1960 represents a slight decrease from the 189 cases reported to the Air Force for the period 1 July through 31 December 1959.

During the period of this report there were 41 cases reported from foreign countries. The majority of these sightings took place in the Pacific and Far East area.

It is apparent that the public is taking the reporting of unidentified aerial phenomena more seriously. During this reporting period there was only one instance of an actual hoax.

The months of April and June 1960 show a fairly large percentage of astronomical sightings. These large percentages can be attributed to the excessive meteor activity in April and to the proximity of Jupiter in June. Its nearness resulted in an apparent brightness greater than that of a star of -2.0 magnitude and the planet also appeared unusually large.

When categorizing sightings of unidentified aerial phenomena the Air Force attempts to do so primarily by association to a responsible object. If the planet Venus was determined to have been the subject of a report the case is categorized as an astronomical sighting. It should be noted that in most instances the condition under which an object is seen is the real cause of the sighting and not the object itself. An example of this would be a star or planet seen low on the horizon with the associated refraction and diffraction patterns. This brings to point the secondary method of categorizing sightings. In some instances the evidence in a case will indicate the probable cause as a reflection, etc., but the responsible object may not be as traceable as a

MORE

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planet or star. In these instances the cases are categorized according to probably cause. A third method is the categorizing of those cases which are determined to be illusions, probably resulting from over active imaginations. Usually these cases are one witness sightings and ultimately fall into the "insufficient evidence" category.

There are still many sightings which are due to the viewing of startling natural objects for the first time; i.e., fireball type meteors. In most of these instances the object itself, coupled with the relative inexperience of the witness, is the resulting cause of the sighting.

It is significant to note the adaptation of the public to the satellite era of the space age as evidenced by only one satellite being reported as an UFO during this period. The one satellite reported was the startling re-entry of the Discoverer VIII on 7 March 1960.

To date no report of unidentified aerial phenomena gave any indication of a threat to the security of the United States, nor were there indications that these phenomena were other than natural.

UFO Report Evaluation - by Category and Percentage Breakdown

1 January 1960 - 30 June 1960

Astronomical	52	37.41
Aircraft	7	5.04
Balloon	6	4.31
*Insufficient Data	51	36.70
Other (Birds, hoaxes, search lights, etc.)	19	13.67
Satellites (Re-entry of Discoverer VIII)	1	.72
Unidentified	3	2.15
	173	100%

*This category includes 37 sightings (21.38%) reported by individuals and in each case there were no supporting witness and no additional information or facts available to allow a valid scientific evaluation of the sighting. Sightings of this nature must be discounted because of a total lack of supporting data. This in effect reduces the total number of cases for the period to only 136 with 102 of these evaluated to date. In the case of the other 14 sightings in the insufficient data category, addtional witnesses corobrated with sightings but did not provide sufficient data to allow a valid conclusion. Percentages are straight mathematical computations carried out to only two places based upon totals and sub totals or categories. Therefore when worked in reverse they will not reflect the exact original total or sub-total.

UFO cases or files are not closed and should additional information be obtained at a later date, it can result in a solved case and/or may change the category previously assigned to the individual sighting (as in the case of a previously unidentified case being changed to the aircraft category). This open and policy on all UFO files results in minor changes from time to time in UFO category statistics. This also applies to individual reports submitted after the fact. These continuing inputs account for additional minor changes periodically which, of course, are not consistent with previously released figures.

The total number of sightings reported to the United States Air Force since 1947 are as follows:

YEAR	OBJECTS SIGHTED AND REPORTED
1947	79
1948	143
1949	186
1950	169
1951	121
1952	1501
1953	425
1954	429
1955	404
1956	778
1957	1178
1958	573
1959	364
1960 (through 30 June)	173
	6523

Reporting, investigation, analysis and evaluation procedures have improved considerable since the first sighting of unidentified flying object was made on 27 June 1947. The study and analysis of reported sightings of UFO's is conducted by a selected scientific group under the supervision of the Air Force.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Head of the Department of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Northwestern University, is the Chief, Scientific Consultant to the Air Force on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects.

The selected, qualified scientists, engineers, and other personnel involved in these analyses are completely objective and open minded on the subject of UFO's. They apply scientific methods of examination to all cases in reaching their conclusions. The attempted identification of the phenomenon observed generally must be derived from human impressions and interpretations because scientific devices or measurements are not available. The data in the sightings reported are almost invariably subjective in nature. However, no report is considered unsuitable for study and categorization.

General categories of identification are balloons, aircraft, astronomical, other, insufficient data, satellites and unidentified.

Approximately 4,000 balloons are released in the U. S. every day. There are two general types of balloons: weather balloons and upper air research balloons. Balloons will vary from types 4 feet in diameter to large types 200 feet in diameter. The majority released at night carry running lights which often contribute to weird or unusual appearances when observed at night. This also hold true when observed near dawn or sunset because of the effect of the slant rays of the sun upon the balloon surfaces. The large balloons, if caught in jet streams, may assume a near horizontal position when partially inflated, and move with speeds of over 200 MPH. Large types may be observed flattened on top. The effect of the latter two conditions can be startling even to experienced pilots.

Many modern aircraft, particularly swept and delta wing types, under adverse weather and sighting conditions are reported as unusual objects and/or "flying saucers." When observed at high altitudes, reflecting sunlight off their surfaces, or when only their jet exhausts are visible at night, aircraft can have appearances ranging from disc to rocket in shape. Single jet bombers

having multi-jet pods under their swept-back wings have been reported as UFOs or "saucers" in "V" formation. Vapor trails will often appear to glow with fiery red or orange streaks when reflecting sunlight. After burners are frequently reported as UFOs.

The astronomical category includes bright stars, planets, comets, meteors, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, or moving clouds, the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter have often been reported as unconventional, moving objects. Attempts to observe astronomical bodies through hand-held binoculars under adverse sky conditions have been a source of many UFO reports.

The "other" category includes reflections, searchlights, birds, kites, blimps, clouds, sun-dogs, spurious radar indications, hoaxes, firework displays, flares, fireballs, ice crystals, bolides, etc., as examples: large Canadian geese flying low over a city at night with street lights reflecting off their bodies; searchlights playing on scattered clouds, appearing as moving disc-like shapes.

The insufficient data category includes all sightings where essential or pertinent items of information are missing, making it impossible to form a valid conclusion. These include corroboration of the sighting by an additional witness; description of the size, shape or color of the object; direction and altitude; exact time and location; wind weather conditions, etc. This category is not used as a convenient way to get rid of what might be referred to as "unidentified objects." However, if there is not an additional witness or if the data received is insufficient or unrelated, the analysts must then place that particular report in this category. The Air Force needs complete information to reach a valid conclusion. Air Force officials stressed the fact that an observer should send a complete report of a bona fide sighting to the nearest Air Force activity. There the report will be promptly forwarded to the proper office for analysis and evaluation.

A sighting is considered unidentified or unexplained when a report apparently contains all the pertinent data necessary to normally suggest at least one valid hypothesis on the cause or explanation of the sighting but when the description of the object and its maneuvers cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomenon.

In its Project Blue Book Special Report #14, released in October 1955, the Air Force showed that evaluated sightings in the unidentified category had been reduced to 3 percent at that time.

Unidentified sightings had been 9 percent in 1953 and 1954 and in previous years unidentified sightings had run as high as 20 percent. Project Blue Book Special Report #14, covered UFO investigations from June 1947 to May 1955. Since that time, Air Force statistics show the percentage of unidentified sightings has been reduced to approximately 2 percent.

Air Force conclusions for the thirteen years of UFO sightings involving over 6,500 reports are: first, there is no evidence that unidentified sightings were inimical or hostile; second, there is no evidence that unidentified sightings were interplanetary space ships; third, there is no evidence that these unidentified sightings represented technological developments or principles outside the range of our present day scientific knowledge; fourth, there is no evidence that these unidentified sightings are a threat to the security of the

country; and finally, no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment of a so-called "flying saucer" or space ship has evern been found.

The Air Force emphasized the belief that if more immediate detailed objective observational data could have been obtained on the unidentified or unexplained sightings, these, too, would have been explained satisfactorily.

The Air Force, assigned the responsibility fof the Air Defense of the United States, will continue to investigate all reports of unusual serial objects over the U. S. including objects that may become labeled Unidentified Flying Objects. The services of qualified scientists and technicians will continue to be utilized to investigate and analyze these reports, and periodic public statements on the subject will be made as warranted.

The Air Force Inspector General's Brief, dated 24 December 1959, contained a notice to all unit Commanders that UFO reports are serious business since they are vitally involved in the Air Force's air defense mission. This Brief stressed that Commanders are responsible for seeing that UFO sightings are investigated and evaluated quickly, thoroughly and accurately. The Brief referred to Air Force Regulation 200-2 concerning unidentified flying objects which outlines the Air Force's obligation to keep the public adequately informed on this subject and also stresses the fact that UFO sighting reports are not to be classified. If an UFO report is classified it is classified for other reasons than the UFO sighting itself.

The Air Force is charged by many private UFO groups with possession of classified information which concludes or proves that space ships from other planets exist and are visiting our atmosphere. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Air Force possesses no information, classified or unclassified, which proves this contention. Many individuals associated with these private UFO organizations are self-appointed authorities on UFOs and consider themselves entitled to be unofficial advisors to the United States Air Force Intelligence Community. Since they are not charged under law with these responsibilities it would be entirely unappropriate and even dangerous at times to exercise the Intelligence system in order to give them, or their organizations, any notoriety or publicity. It is an interesting fact that most of these individuals fail to recognize the fact that there is such a thing as legitmate classified security information. For the past thirteen years these groups have repeatedly stated that their organizations possess documented evidence proving the existence of space ships from other planets. However, when asked as patriotic citizens to deliver this evidence to the United States Air Force or other government agencies they have refused to do so. The obvious conclusion is that they do not possess this information or evidence proving the existence of space ships.

From time to time the Air Force has been asked the cost of conducting the UFO program. It is impossible to estimate the exact amount of funds expended by the Air Force in investigating reported sightings of unidentified flying objects because in addition to the entire facilities of the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center, the entire facilities of the nation's scientific and technical community are at the disposal of the evaluators, and the degree of use varies with each case. Also, investigation in the field can involve individual Air Force base personnel and special investigative units and again, in these instances the amount of time expended and the number of personnel assigned to a specific sighting will vary with each case.

END

(161)

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

August 24, 1960

Mr. John Warner
Legislative Counsel
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Warner:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have received from Mrs. Katherine Carter Golden of 15 Laurel Street, Cincinnati 20, Ohio, which is self-explanatory.

How do you suggest I reply?

Sincerely yours,

Gordon H. Scherer

Enclosure

Copied From Nearly Illegible Original

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AFOI-3A/Lt Col Tacker/mbb/T225

29 August 1960

Dear Mrs. Golden:

Your telegram of 16 August 1960, addressed to the Secretary of State, concerning a Brazilian UFO picture has been referred to this Office.

For your information, the U. S. Navy evaluated this picture as a hoax and official records indicate this was trick photography. No witnesses were present while the photographer developed the negatives.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. TACKER
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Public Information Division
Office of Information

Mrs. Catherine Carter Golden
334 Thrall Street
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

Comeback OI-3d
Reader OI-1

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(16)

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31 August 1960

Mr. G. L. Cary

Deputy Assistant Director for Collection/OSI

Reply to your Note Regarding Gordon H. Scherer

1. We have investigated this with the Air Force and find that Mrs. Golden telegraphed the Secretary of State along the same lines. She has been carrying on correspondence with the Air Force for quite some time on the general subject of UFO's. (Attached is their reply to Mrs. Golden.) The State Department referred the telegram to the Air Force who, in turn, answered Mrs. Golden to the effect that the U.S. Naval Attache evaluation indicates that the picture was false. The photo was taken by a free lance photographer noted for his trick photography. It was not, as Mrs. Golden states, developed in the presence of anyone.

2. I do not believe we should concern ourselves with questions in Mrs. Golden's letter that do not concern CIA; therefore, we have covered only those questions. The Air Force is responsible and is doing a very good job of public information in this field and it has been our past procedure to refer all matters to them when it does not implicate CIA.

3. I think our Naval attache's final comment on the whole affair sums it up very well: "It is the reporting officer's private opinion that a flying saucer sighting would be unlikely at the very barren island of Trindade, as everyone knows Martians are extremely comfort loving creatures."

4. Attached is a draft reply for Congressman Scherer per your request.

P. G. STRONG

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DRAFT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

SUBJECT: Unidentified flying objects

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947 and for the purposes annunciated in Paragraphs d and e thereof, the National Security Council hereby authorizes and directs that:

1. The Director of Central Intelligence shall formulate and carry out a program of intelligence and research activities as required to solve the problem of instant positive identification of unidentified flying objects.

2. Upon call of the Director of Central Intelligence, Government departments and agencies shall provide assistance in this program of intelligence and research to the extent of their capacity provided, however, that the DCI shall avoid duplication of activities presently directed toward the solution of this problem.

3. This effort shall be coordinated with the military services and the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense, with the Psychological Strategy Board and other Governmental agencies as appropriate.

4. The Director of Central Intelligence shall disseminate information concerning the program of intelligence and research activities in this field to the various departments and agencies which have authorized interest therein.



ER - 3 - 2809

MEMORANDUM TO: The Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects (Flying Saucers)

1. The Central Intelligence Agency has reviewed the current situation concerning unidentified flying objects which have caused extensive speculation in the press and have been the subject of concern to Government organizations. The Air Force, within the limitations of manpower which could be devoted to the subject, has thus far carried the full responsibility for investigating and analyzing individual reports of sightings. Since 1947, approximately 2000 official reports of sightings have been received and, of these, about 20% are as yet unexplained.

2. It is my view that this situation has possible implications for our national security which transcend the interests of a single service. A broader, coordinated effort should be initiated to develop a firm scientific understanding of the several phenomena which apparently are involved in these reports, and to assure ourselves that the incidents will not hamper our present efforts in the Cold War or confuse our early warning system in case of an attack.

3. I therefore recommend that this Agency and the agencies of the Department of Defense be directed to formulate and carry out a program of intelligence and research activities required to solve the problem of instant positive identification of unidentified flying objects. A draft of an appropriate directive is attached.

Walter B. Smith
Director

Enclosure

6. Attached hereto is a draft memorandum to the NSC and a simple draft NSC Directive establishing this matter as a priority project throughout the intelligence and the defense research and development community.

H. M. Chadwell B-3

H. MARSHALL CHADWELL
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Attachments:
Draft memo to NSC with
draft Directive

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - forward
1 - DD/I
2 - AD/SI

[redacted]

DEC 2 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

THRU : Deputy Director for Intelligence

SUBJECT : Unidentified Flying Objects

1. On 20 August, the DCI, after a briefing by OSI on the above subject, directed the preparation of an NSCID for submission to the Council stating the need for investigation and directing agencies concerned to cooperate in such investigations.

2. In attempting to draft such a directive and the supporting staff studies, it became apparent to DD/I, Acting AD/SI and AD/IC that the problem was largely a research and development problem, and it was decided by DD/I to attempt to initiate action through R&DB. A conference was held between DI/USAF, Chairman of R&DB, DD/I, Acting AD/SI and AD/IC at which time it was decided that Dr. Whitman, Chairman of R&DB, would investigate the possibility of undertaking research and development studies through Air Force agencies.

3. On approximately 6 November, we were advised by Chairman, R&DB, that inquiries in the Air Staff did not disclose "undue concern" over this matter, but that it had been referred to the Air Defense Command for consideration. No further word has been received from R&DB.

4. Recent reports reaching CIA indicated that further action was desirable and another briefing by the cognizant A-2 and ATIC personnel was held on 25 November. At this time, the reports of incidents convince us that there is something going on that must have immediate attention. The details of some of these incidents have been discussed by AD/SI with DDCI. Sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and travelling at high speeds in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations are of such nature that they are not attributable to natural phenomena or known types of aerial vehicles.

5. CSI is proceeding to the establishment of a consulting group of sufficient competence and stature to review this matter and convince the responsible authorities in the community that immediate research and development on this subject must be undertaken. This can be done expeditiously under the aegis of CMIS.

[redacted]

COPY

August 15, 1960

Hon. Gordon Scherer
House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Scherer:

Several weks ago a picture of a UFO was shown on the Dave Garroway show. It was the famous Brazilian UFO. It was taken on board the Brazilian Navy IGY ship in daylight and in full view of about a hundred persons. It was developed aboard in the presence of the officers of the ship. It was certified as being authenitic by the Navy, released to the press by the Brazilian President himself. It was in the headlines of all the Brazilian newspapers for a week. It created such tremendous public interest that a Congressional investigation followed, and as a result much more UFO information was made public.

Now the American Air Force has labeled this picure a hoax!

Of course I am concerned about the affect of this on our campaign to get the UFO situation opened up in this country. But I am even more concerned as to what affect this will have on our relations with Brazil. The Brazilians know about their UFOs. I have copies of the magazine O TRUZEIRO in which many outstanding incidents are frankly and openly discussed. I recently received a seven page report on censorship in Brazil from Dr. Olavo Fontes, Brazil's best known UFO researcher. What censorship there is in Brazil is largely at our insistence and the authorities don't like even that much. There have been an average of six to eight sightings/month for fifty months, and sometimes there are as many as thirty in a two hour period. How are these well informed people going to react to hearing their President and several high Navy officials called frauds?

You may not agree with this at present, Mr. Scherer, but the American Air Force is withholding evidence even from Congressmen, and I feel strongly that the time has long since come when this dangerous situation should be cleared up. ATIC has now admitted hiding the Project Grudge report by marking it "secret", and admitted that the CIA is involved in the UFO investigation. On the other hand it has denied many serious incidants it had previously confirmed. Why, why does there have to be secrecy at all? What is the CIA covering so desperately that it is necessary to make such incredible charges against the head of a friendly government? I have a good understanding of scientific method, and I am not a crackpot. The Air Force "explanations" many times simply do not explain, and their statistics are obviously contrived. The feeling about UFOs has changed in Cincinnati. There hasn't been a tongue-in-cheek article published for over a year. As General O'Keefe said last December, and Senator Johnson has said recently, UFOs are serious business.

Won't you, Sir, lend your help by making a stand for open Congressional hearings? And if you feel you can't do that, at least do something about the Brazilian affair. Thank you.

Sincerely

334 Thrall St, Apt 3
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

Catherine Carter Golden

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31 August 1960

Mr. C. L. Cary

Deputy Assistant Director for Collection/OSI

Reply to your Note Regarding Gordon H. Scherer

1. We have investigated this with the Air Force and find that Mrs. Golden telegraphed the Secretary of State along the same lines. She has been carrying on correspondence with the Air Force for quite some time on the general subject of UFO's. (Attached is their reply to Mrs. Golden.) The State Department referred the telegram to the Air Force who, in turn, answered Mrs. Golden to the effect that the U.S. Naval Attache evaluation indicates that the picture was false. The photo was taken by a free lance photographer noted for his trick photography. It was not, as Mrs. Golden states, developed in the presence of anyone.

2. I do not believe we should concern ourselves with questions in Mrs. Golden's letter that do not concern CIA; therefore, we have covered only those questions. The Air Force is responsible and is doing a very good job of public information in this field and it has been our past procedure to refer all matters to them when it does not implicate CIA.

3. I think our Naval attache's final comment on the whole affair sums it up very well: "It is the reporting officer's private opinion that a flying saucer sighting would be unlikely at the very barren island of Trinidade, as everyone knows Martians are extremely comfort loving creatures."

4. Attached is a draft reply for Congressman Scherer per your request.

P. G. STRONG

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DRAFT
31 August 1960

Mrs. Catherine Carter Golden
334 Thrall Street
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Golden:

In regard to your letter of 15 August 1960, I have inquired of the CIA as to their interest in UFO's. The CIA is not responsible for these matters nor are they involved in any UFO investigations. When any such item does come to their attention, their policy is to refer the matter or the information to the Air Force for the latters evaluation and reporting. They have never regarded such matters with secrecy.

By common agreement, in order to eliminate duplication and overlapping of effort, the Air Force has been singled out as the responsible component of the government for all matters pertaining to UFO's. CIA states, therefore, that they have never made any charge concerning UFO's to or about the head of any friendly government, inasmuch as they are not in a position to do so either from the standpoint of knowledgeability or responsibility.

GORDON H. SCHERER

(163)

13 DEC 1960

Miss Coral Lorenzen
International Director
Aerial Phenomena Research Organization
4407 East Linden
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Miss Lorenzen:

We have referred your letter with the enclosure to Lt. Colonel Lawrence Tacker, U. S. Air Force, who is our contact point and responsible for matters regarding unidentified aerial phenomena.

Concerning the last sentence of our letter to Congressman Scherer, there was a typing error in which a word was omitted; the last clause should have read, "which has already been provided by the Air Force."

Sincerely,

SIGNED

John S. Warner
Legislative Counsel

OGC/LC:JSW:jmd:mks (13 Dec 60)
Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - OSI
1 - Leg. C. Subject
1 - Leg. C. Chrono.

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(166)

OAI I Projects
File Copy - UFO's

10 JAN 1961

Lt. Colonel Lawrence J. Tacker
Office of Information
United States Air Force
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Colonel Tacker:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me the inscribed copy of your new book on flying saucers. I certainly agree with the pious hope that publication of this book will do much to clear up the confusion about UFO's. I read about half the book last night and found it extremely interesting and well presented. Unfortunately, there seems to be a fair sized "lunatic fringe" that will never be really convinced of Air Force objectiveness and forthrightness on this subject. In any case, I hope that the book will be a huge success.

Again, many thanks for sending it to me. Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

Philip G. Strong
Brigadier General (Ret'd)

B3

OSI/OAD/PGStrong:lh (10 Jan 61) 3758

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Distribution:
1 - Addressee
2 - DAD/C

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THE AMERICANA INSTITUTE

RESEARCH DIVISION OF
AMERICANA CORPORATIC
New York ☆ Washington, D. C. ☆ Chicag.

575 LEXINGTON AVENUE / NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

February 21, 1961

IN REPLYING, PLEASE
REFER TO:
A123209-ST

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have had considerable correspondence from a subscriber who is interested in Unidentified Flying Objects. He is not satisfied with the information that we have provided him and writes:

"I am not interested in hallucinations, sunspots, planes nor any conventional objects. Neither am I interested in an outmoded Air Force report which contradicts itself in at least four places... My specific question is this. When the recorded data (speed, color, maneuverability, etc.) of these objects are run through a modern electronic calculator with the question of what they are and what are their origin, what is the answer? I KNOW such an operation has been done. If there is a military secret involved, please say so."

Would you be so kind as to co-operate with us and state whether to your knowledge the characteristics of UFO's have ever been analyzed by any sort of data processing unit, whether you have any further information of UFO's, and whether there is any other source (besides the Air Force) to which you might refer our subscriber. Any statement that you could make that would help satisfy our subscriber somewhat would help.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Palmer

Robert J. Palmer
Research Editor

FEB 27 REC'D

167

(168)

DFO:

5 APR 1961

Mr. Robert J. Palmer
Research Editor
The Americana Institute
575 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

In reference to your 21 February query (No. A123209-ST), please be advised that all governmental responsibility for Unidentified Flying Objects has been charged to the Air Force.

We regret that we are unable to be of specific assistance to you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Philip J. Strong

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

PB

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Fwd
2 - DAD/C/ST
2 - ASD
1 - W Branch

OSI/ASD/JSHeckert:dv(8791)

RB

168

(169)

64 Prospect St.
White Plains, N.Y.
June 26, 1951

Hon. Joseph H. Earth
House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Earth:

May I respectfully call to your attention pp. 1941-1945 and following of the hearings of Nov. 15, 1950 of the House Government Information Subcommittee (Hon. John E. Moss, Chairman). In these hearings, Rep. Moss persuaded the Air Force to release to me, for republication, the Air Force Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14. I am pleased to send you a copy for your files, under separate cover.

It is my belief that the Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) has been solely responsible for creating the Flying Saucer furore (which you are now about to investigate), as a tool for cold war psychological warfare since 1951.

I would appreciate an opportunity to submit testimony to this effect before your subcommittee. Evidence may be adduced showing how the C.I.A. has been able to misguide such well-meaning persons as Major Donald E. Keyhoe, and lead them to spread the erroneous idea that flying saucers are interplanetary.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Davidson

Copied From Nearly Illegible Original

169

(170)

[redacted]

June 30, [redacted] 1961

Allen W. Dulles, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

The attached communication

is sent for your consideration.

Please investigate the statements

contained therein and forward re

the necessary information for re-

ply, returning the enclosed corre-

spondence with your report.

Very truly,

[redacted], M. C.
4th District, Minnesota

Encl-Corr. 6/26/61 from
[redacted] 64 Prospect St
White Plains, N.Y.

Copied From Nearly
Illegible Original

170

(171)

	[illegible] AGENCY		
	OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP		
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	Lyons, Colonel		
2			
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	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Remarks:

No previous record of Davidson in Exec Registry.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER		
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.		DATE
IG		3 July 61
[illegible]	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET

[illegible] Use previous editions
[illegible] which may be used.

(40)
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE [illegible]

171

(172)

UNCLASSIFIED ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: Legislative Counsel	NO.	DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Exec		5 Jan	JRM	The attached congressional correspondence is forwarded to you for the preparation of an appropriate reply. This correspondence, together with your proposed reply for the signature of _____ should be returned to the Legislative Counsel by _____ If for any reason, a complete response cannot be in the hands of the Legislative Counsel by this date, please contact this office by telephone immediately.
2. D/Pers				
3.				
4.				
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12.				
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15				

I think I should give him a call. Also from Dan Inouye, Hawaii. Please check, I believe he has no mail coming in. Thx.

FORM 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

172

(173)

12 JUL 1961

Legislative Counsel

Assistant Director, SI

Reply to the Honorable Joseph E. Karth

1. In response to your 5 July request, a proposed reply to the Honorable Joseph E. Karth is attached.

2. As is indicated, we have received a number of letters from Mr. Davidson on the subject of Flying Saucers since 1958. We have in every case referred these letters to the Air Force for appropriate reply inasmuch as they are the Executive Agent in such matters. In each instance we have notified Mr. Davidson of such action.

3. Our file on this matter is rather extensive and should you have any additional questions, we would be pleased to attempt to answer them.

Herbert Scoville, Jr.

Attachment:
Reply to Honorable Joseph E. Karth

173

18 JUL 1961

Honorable Joseph E. Karth
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Karth:

In response to your 30 June inquiry concerning statements made by Leon Davidson in his 26 June letter to you, please be advised that Mr. Davidson has been involved in rather extensive correspondence with this Agency and with the Air Force since early 1950 on the matter of UFO's.

Mr. Davidson believes that the Central Intelligence Agency is withholding information from him which would prove that this Agency is, to quote his letter to you ". . . solely responsible for creating the Flying Saucer furore. . . ." He believes further that this information is contained in the Scientific Advisory Panel Report on UFO's, dated 17 January 1953, (Secret). Mr. Davidson was supplied with the declassified and "Official" version of this report, but this apparently has only served to convince him that what is being withheld is information which would prove his claim. This is in spite of the fact that he was informed* as long ago as 20 May 1958 that "The complete formal report of the panel has not been fully declassified for security reasons. The Formal Report is not available to the general public for distribution or reproduction." and "For your information, the classified portion of the Formal Report and the unofficial supplement did not deal specifically with UFO's but on other matters of intelligence significance which affect the national security." In addition, Major Tucker went to great length, in this four page letter, outlining to Mr. Davidson all of the information currently available on the subject of UFO's, interpreting the Formal Report of the Scientific Advisory Panel, commenting on erroneous or

*Letter from Major Lawrence J. Tucker, U.S. Air Force Executive Officer, Public Information Division, Office of Information Services

misleading statements on this report in Captain Ruppelt's book, "The Report of Unidentified Flying Objects", and explaining why a portion of the report was classified. A copy of this letter is appended for your information.

In summary, Mr. Davidson's belief that this Agency is involved in the "Flying Saucer furore" and is using this as a tool in psychological warfare is entirely unfounded. His indication that CIA is misguiding persons in leading them to believe in Flying Saucers is also entirely unfounded. This Agency in conjunction with the Air Force investigated, in 1953, the threat to national security of the then prevalent Flying Saucer rumors. Since that time, CIA has not participated in any Flying Saucer activities and has referred all correspondence to the U. S. Air Force.

Very truly yours,

s/ Lawrence R. Houston

Lawrence R. Houston
General Counsel

Enclosures:
1. Letter, 26 June 1951, from L. Davidson
2. Letter, 20 May 1958, from Major Becker
3. Letter, 21 May 1958

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addee
2 - General Counsel
1 - Inspector General
1 - AD/SI
~~2~~ 1 - ASD/SI
1 - Exec Registry

OSI/ASD/JSeebert:mdw(8791) (5/6)

(174)

DFO

23 APR 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: Headquarters
United States Air Force

ATTENTION: Major Carl R. Hart, SAFOI-3B

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Letter from
Thomas B. Scott, Jr.

Enclosed is the letter we received from the observer Mr. Lexow talked to you about on the telephone and a copy of the letter which we have sent to young Mr. Scott.

B3

Philip G. Strong

B3

PHILIP G. STRONG
Deputy Assistant Director

Enclosures: 2
Letter from Young Mr. Scott
Reply to Scott dated 20 April 1962

Distribution:
2 - Addressee w/2 encls
2 - DAD/C w/1 encl
2 - ABCD/SI w/1 encl
2 - B-C/ABCD w/1 encl

B3

CSI/Staff/HChapin:rh/6516 (20 Apr 62)

174

20 APR 1962

Mr. Thomas B. Scott, Jr.
Box 71
Lake View
South Carolina

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you very much for your letter describing your sighting of an object in the sky on 2 April 1962. This Agency is interested in these events; however, the United States Air Force is responsible for identifying all such objects in carrying out their defense activities. We therefore have forwarded your letter to the Air Force for appropriate action.

Very truly yours,

Phillip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

B3

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - addressee
1 - USAF
2 - ABCD/SI
2 - BW/ABCD/SI
2 - DAD/C/SI

OSI:StaffHChapin:rh/6516 (20 Apr 62)

B3

(75)

Encl 7B

NARRATIVE OF SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO SIGHTING, 24 APRIL 1964

Shortly after 5:30 pm on Friday, 24 April 1964 Sgt Lonnie Zamora of the Socorro Police Department was chasing a speeding auto North on U S 85 in the line of duty. While in pursuit he heard a roar and saw flames in an area where a dynamite shack was known to be located. He abandoned chase of the auto and proceeded to where he thought an explosion had occurred. In order to reach this spot he had to travel a little-used road over several hills and gullies. After two or three efforts to drive his car up a gravel-covered incline he reached a crest where the object was visible. At this point, 800 ft from the object, he observed what he thought to be a car overturned and standing on its end. There were one or two objects described as coveralls which he assumed to be occupants of the vehicle. He radioed in to police headquarters that he was proceeding to investigate a 10-74 (auto accident). Proceeding up the road to a point about 150 ft from the gully where the object was, he stopped the car, got out, and headed toward the object. The object was on girderlike legs, white (not chrome) and egg shaped or oval. As he approached the object there were some noises and flame and smoke began to come from the bottom of the vehicle. The noise increased from low pitch to high pitch, was different from that of a jet or helo and not like anything Sgt Zamora had ever heard. The flame was blue like a welders torch, turning to orange or yellow at the ends. Thinking that the object was going to explode he became frightened. The time was approximately 17h5 (1 1/2 hours before sunset), the sun was to his back, slightly to the right. He turned, ran back to get behind the police car, bumping his leg and losing his glasses on the way. He crouched down, shielding his eyes with his arm while the noise continued for another 10 seconds. At this time the noise stopped and he looked up. The object had risen to a point about 15-20 ft above the ground and the flame and smoke had ceased to come from the object. The object had a red marking about 1 ft or maybe 18 inches in height, shaped like a crescent with a vertical arrow and horizontal line underneath. The object hovered in this spot for several seconds and then flew off in a SW direction following the contour of the gully. It cleared the dynamite shack by not more than 3 ft. He watched the object disappear in the distance over a point on Highway 85 about 6 miles from where he was standing. The object took about 3 minutes to travel that far. Disappearance was by fading in the distance and at no time did he observe the object to rise more than 20 ft off the ground.

While proceeding to the location when the object was assumed to be an auto Sgt Zamora was in radio contact with police headquarters. The State Police use the same network and his call was monitored by Sgt Chavez of the New Mexico State Police. Sgt Zamora attempted

to direct Sgt Chavez to the location while he was driving toward the object. Sgt Chavez took the wrong road, and was, in fact heading in the opposite direction for part of the time and would not have been in a position to see the object. He arrived at the point where Sgt Zamora was parked about three minutes after the object had disappeared. Sgt Zamora was pale and upset at what he had witnessed. Sgt Chavez was skeptical of the situation and proceeded to where Zamora had observed the object. Here he found the earth and burns. Smoke appeared to be coming from a bush which was burned but no flame or coals were visible. Sgt Chavez broke a limb from the bush and it was cold to the touch. The marks were fresh and no other marks were in the area. Diagonals of the four impressions intersect in a perpendicular and the major distance seems to be approximately 13 ft. Sgt Chavez secured the area and contacted local military authorities. This resulted in the investigation of the sighting.

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

TDEW

UFO Sighting, Socorro, New Mexico, 24 Apr 64 — 28 May 64

Hq USAF SAFOI PB (Mrs Gaiser)
Wash D C 20330

1. The following is a resume on the unidentified flying object sighted by Mr Lonnie Zamora, of Socorro, New Mexico on 24 Apr 64, results of the investigation so far, conclusions reached by FTD and courses of action in continuing the investigation.

a. Background Information:

(1) At approximately 1745, 24 Apr 64 an unidentified flying object was observed by Mr Lonnie Zamora in Socorro, New Mexico. The sighting was reported to Sgt Chavez of the New Mexico State Police. The object sighted by Mr Zamora had left markings in the ground as well as several burned spots in the area. The area was secured by Sgt Chavez and the commanding officer, Capt Holder, of the Stallion Site at White Sands notified. Capt Holder conducted an initial investigation of the sighting and obtained samples of the charred areas and dirt surrounding the markings left by the UFO.

(2) News media and persons connected with various UFO organizations such as APRO and NICAP received word of the sighting and sent investigators to the scene. Newspaper accounts of the sighting had become much distorted with reports of little men running around and a rocket ship blasting off into space. The account of the sighting carried in the El Defensor & Chieftain, dated Tuesday, 28 April 1964 and the account by UPI representative Charles Richard, carried inthe Albuquerque Journal, 27 April 1964, are essentially correct. As a result of wide news coverage and public interest in the sighting, Captain Hector Quintanilla, Project Officer, directed TSgt David Moody to assist in the investigation for the Air Force. Sgt Moody contacted Major Connor, the Officer at Kirtland AFB responsible for unidentified flying object investigations, and accompanied him to Socorro. Information obtained during this investigation revealed that the sighting was legitimate and there was no indication that a hoax was being perpetrated. The results of Capt Holder's investigation were received, interviews with Sgt Chavez and Lonnie Zamora were conducted. A geiger counter was used to determine if radiation was present in the area of the

UFO sighting. The data was collected and no positive conclusion reached. On Tuesday, 23 April 1964, Capt Quintanilla directed Doctor J Allen Hynek to Socorro to obtain additional data. Composite results of the investigation by Capt Holder, Sgt Moody, Dr Hynek and Major Connor indicated that the attached narrative depicts the true circumstances of the sighting.

b. Specific Findings from Efforts to Date:

(1) On the evening of 24 April 1964 Sgt Chavez of the New Mexico State Police accompanied by Agent Burns of the FBI and Capt Richard Holder conducted a search of the area surrounding the sighting. There were no automobile tire markings or markings of any sort in the area other than those located at the site of the alleged landing and as noted in Capt Holder's report.

(2) Radioactivity: Major Connor and Sgt Moody checked the area for radiation. There was no radioactivity in the area of the sighting.

(3) Helo Activity: A check was made to determine if any helicopter activity was in the area at the approximate time of the sighting. This check was conducted at White Sands by Capt Holder who talked with the pilots and operational personnel. All helicopters at White Sands were in the hangars at the time of the sighting. Sgt Moody checked all AF3 helicopters at Kirtland AFB and the landing gear did not coincide with the marks on the ground. Helo activity was checked within a radius of 300 miles including Biggs AFB at El Paso with negative results. All military helos including those associated with Project Cloud Cap have been eliminated as a possible cause of the sighting. However, civilian helicopter activity was not completely determined.

(4) Radar Surveillance of the Area: Capt Holder contacted radar sites at White Sands and Alamogordo. He was informed that there was no unidentified activity in the area during the time of the sighting.

(5) Soil Samples: The soil samples obtained at the sighting were given to Dr J Allen Hynek by Capt Holder. They were turned over to Captain Quintanilla who in turn submitted them to ASD for analysis. Laboratory analysis of the soil was completed on 19 May 64. It included spectrographic analysis which revealed that there was no foreign material in the soil samples. Also, no chemicals were detected in the charred or burned soil which would indicate a type of propellant. There was no significant difference in elemental composition between the different samples.

(6) VTOL and Lunar Modules:

(a) Personnel working on the development of VTOL type aircraft and lunar modules were consulted. VTOL type a/c were not eliminated as a possible cause due to the absence of a blast effect in the area. There are several types of ducted blast devices which would divert the force of the blast outward. However, they were not aware of an operational craft of this nature.

(b) Lunar Module configurations conform not only to the description of the object but also have girder like legs or pods which would produce markings such as those found at Socorro. One known experimental model, constructed by Bell Aircraft Corporation, is located at Edwards AFB.

(7) Additional Witness: The El Defensor and Chieftan of Tuesday 28 Apr 64 carried an article indicating that an unidentified tourist traveling North on U S 85 saw the UFO just before it landed. He also observed the police car heading up the hill toward the spot where the UFO landed. If this is true, the UFO not only disappeared in the direction of White Sand's but also came from that same direction. A telephone call to Mr Opal Calder of Whiting Brothers Service Station indicated that he was the source for reporting that an unidentified tourist had observed the unidentified flying object. He verified that the information in the news article was correct.

c. Current Conclusions to Date:

(1) Evaluation of the data contained in the various investigative reports confirms that a sighting definitely did occur. The description of the object and flight characteristics are coincident with that expected of a helicopter, VTOL or Lunar Module configuration. Current investigative efforts are being made to establish or identify the specific vehicle which caused the sighting. The following statement by Captain Hector Quintanilla represents a statement which may be released to the press:

"Conclusion: The investigators at Wright-Patterson have not been able to identify or determine what type of vehicle or object Mr Lonnie Zamora observed on 24 April at Socorro, New Mexico. The object or vehicle displayed flight characteristics which, if interpreted the sighting correctly, could be attributed to conventional or extraterrestrial phenomena. In this respect, I can categorically state that the vehicle or object observed by Mr Lonnie Zamora was not an interplanetary space vehicle visiting the planet Earth. The case is still open and the investigation is still in progress."

The Air Force has, however, continued its investigation of various so-called "unidentified flying objects" and has concluded that "no identifiable aerial phenomenon has given any indication of threat to the National Security; there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that unidentified sightings represented technological developments or principles beyond the range of our present day scientific knowledge; and finally, there has been nothing in the way of evidence or other data to indicate that these unidentified sightings were extraterrestrial vehicles under intelligent control."

The Air Force continues to extend an open invitation to any individual or group who feels that they possess any evidence of consequence concerning unidentified flying objects to submit such evidence for analysis.

Initial contact for this purpose may be through the following address:

Project Blue Book Information Officer
Hq USAF (SAFOI-PB)
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

In view of the continued and thorough investigations made by the Department of the Air Force of all reliable reports of unidentified flying objects, I believe that the matter is adequately being studied by the Department and there is no reason for a Congressional investigation of this matter.

I trust this is satisfactory for your purposes.

Sincerely,

Carl Vinson
Chairman

(177)

ref to .001/5+

[redacted]

DD/S&T 370/65

26 JAN 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT: Evaluation of UFO's

1. This memorandum is for your information in response to your request.

2. As you know, there has been a recent spate of reports of UFO's (unidentified flying objects) in news media. Widely publicized UFO reports during the past 18 months include: the July 1965 Hamilton, California, incident in which the UFO was later identified as an aircraft; the UFO's reportedly associated with the Gemini launching in April 1964 which probably were due to fragments causing radar reflection; and the Patuxent, Maryland, incident in December 1964, in which two objects were apparently tracked by radar, but later analysis attributed the sighting to malfunctioning radar circuitry. Evaluation of these and other reported phenomena reveals no evidence that UFO's are of foreign origin or are a threat to the security of the United States.

3. The Office of Scientific Intelligence/DD S&T monitors reports of UFO's, including the official Air Force investigation reports, and concurs with the Air Force conclusions, which are unclassified and available to scientific investigators. Of some 601 UFO reports investigated during 1964, only 3% are classed as unidentified; 11 investigations are still pending. Attached are the official Air Force statistics for the time period 1956-1963 by year and for 1964 by month.

[redacted]

DONALD F. CHAMBERLAIN
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

CONCURRED:

[redacted]

2 FEB 1965

(Deputy Director (Science and Technology))

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
3 - DD/S&T
[redacted]

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STATISTICAL DATA FOR YEARS 1954 - 1963
(Compiled 1 Nov 64)

TOTAL CASES BY C [illegible]

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	T
Astronomical	127	135	142	341	171	149	235	203	135	85	
Aircraft	69	124	143	217	105	53	66	75	67	73	
Balloon	63	108	93	112	57	29	22	37	19	24	
Insufficient Data	103	94	120	150	111	65	105	115	82	57	
Other	56	63	61	120	90	72	93	74	64	56	
Satellite	0	0	0	3	16	0	21	69	77	61	
Unidentified	47	23	15	16	11	13	14	12	15	13	
Total	457	543	581	1005	823	587	556	585	469	373	

ASTRONOMICAL SIGHTINGS

Meteors	82	78	88	179	163	100	137	119	94	57	
Stars & Planets	44	52	131	144	56	40	43	78	38	27	
Other	1	4	3	18	7	4	3	5	6	1	
Total	127	135	282	341	231	144	203	202	135	85	

OTHER CASES

Hoaxes, Hallucinations, Unreliable Reports and Psychological Causes	6	17	17	37	23	13	12	17	11	15	
Missiles and Rockets	1	1	3	2	6	14	13	12	9	12	
Collections	6	4	3	2	7	10	2	3	3	0	
Flares & Fireworks	4	8	6	8	3	5	7	4	3	3	
Mirages & Inversions	2	4	1	5	2	4	5	6	3	0	
Search & Groundlights	6	14	9	12	8	5	6	1	3	2	
Clouds & Contrails	3	2	1	9	5	2	4	5	4	5	
Chaff	2	0	1	2	6	1	4	3	5	2	
Birds	7	2	6	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	
Star Analysis	7	0	7	27	2	3	6	5	0	1	
Whole Analysis	1	2	4	1	6	4	6	3	2	3	
Physical Specimens	6	5	3	5	10	3	7	4	16	5	
Intelligence Agency	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	
Other	7	4	0	5	5	3	3	3	1	4	
Total	53	63	61	120	80	72	93	73	64	56	

STATISTICS FOR 1964

(Compiled 8 Jan 65)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TO
Astronomical	6	9	5	7	17	5	13	22	13	5	10	4	1
Aircraft	2	3	1	5	15	9	13	11	4	2	2	0	
Balloon	0	0	0	2	3	0	8	2	1	0	2	0	
Insufficient Data	4	4	5	7	13	8	12	12	9	5	6	0	
Other	3	5	4	10	12	3	14	4	6	7	2	2	
Satellite	2	4	3	0	20	4	42	30	4	4	17	3	1
Unidentified	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	5	1	0	0	0	
Pending	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	3	
Total	17	25	19	42	81	35	109	85	39	23	44	12	5
ASTRO CASES													
Meteors	5	5	1	4	5	3	9	9	6	2	9	1	
Stars & Planets	1	4	4	3	12	2	5	12	6	2	1	3	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1a	1b	1b	1c	0	0	
Total	6	9	5	7	17	5	15	22	13	5	10	4	1

a) Moon b) Sun Dog c) Moon Dog

OTHER CASES												
Hoaxes, Hallucinations, Unreliable Reports and Psychological Causes	1	2	2	4	5	2	6	2	3	3	1	1
Missiles & Rockets	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Reflections	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Flares & Fireworks	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
Mirages & Inversions	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Search & Ground-lights	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Clouds & Contrails	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fires	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Specimens	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Radar Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Photo Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Satellite Decay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	5	4	10	17	8	15	4	8	7	2	2

Unclassified
Interesting Correspondence
Offer To Help?

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

[boilerplate committee roster]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
SUITE 313, CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

[boilerplate committee roster]

September 2, 1964

Honorable Robert A. Everett
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Everett:

This is in reference to your request for comment on a letter you received from Mr. Eric L. Oliver of Gleason, Tennessee, recommending a Congressional investigation of the Unidentified Flying Object (UFO) problem.

As you are aware, the U. S. Air Force is the agency designated within the Executive Branch to investigate unidentified flying object reports. The Air Force originally established the unidentified flying object project in 1948. The objectives of this project were to determine if unidentified flying objects are a threat to national security and to determine if they are a source of new scientific or technical information which might be beneficial to the United States. At the onset, the program was identified as "Project Sign". The name was later changed to "Project Grudge", and finally to "Project Blue Book", its present designation.

In 16 years, the Air Force has investigated and analyzed more than 8,000 cases of UFO sightings and has yet to discover any evidence that unidentified flying objects represent a threat to the security of the United States or that they are alien interplanetary space vehicles under some form of intelligent control.

In 1953, a panel of Scientific Consultants met at the request of the Federal Government to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by unidentified flying objects (flying saucers) and to make recommendations concerning their findings. The panel concluded "That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security."

The panel, therefore, recommended "That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired."

[redacted]

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d. Continuing Investigative Efforts at Present Include:

(1) The FTD Liaison Officer, Major Mitchell at White Sands, has been requested to determine if a vehicle from a classified project at White Sands could have contributed to the sighting.

(2) A letter has been sent to the FAA requesting any information relative to identification of a firm using the marking observed by Lonnie Zamora.

(3) NASA has been queried regarding the status of the Lunar Module Program. As of this date no reply has been received.

(4) Letters concerning status of the Lunar Module program have been written to 15 industrial organizations.

(5) Contact with research and development personnel associated with VTOL and Lunar Module Program is being maintained.

(6) Efforts to locate the unidentified tourist have not been successful, however, this is still a possibility.

FOR THE COMMANDER

ERIC T de JONGHE
Colonel, USAF
Deputy for Technology
and Subsystems

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Narrative of Sight

(178)

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History and methodology of "flying saucer" intelligence.

THE INVESTIGATION OF UFO'S

Hector Quintanilla, Jr.

Unidentified flying objects are not a new phenomenon. In 593 B.C. Ezekiel recorded a whirlwind to the north which appeared as a fiery sphere. In 1254 at Saint Albans Abbey, when the moon was eight days old, there appeared in the sky a ship elegantly shaped, well equipped and of marvelous color. In 1520 in France there were sighted a round-shaped object with rotating lights and two fiery suns. In 1874 in Texas a farmer reported seeing a dark flying object in the shape of a disc cruising in the sky at a wonderful speed. These are a mere sampling of the many such events recorded by historians.

The modern era of UFOs, however, can be dated from 24 June 1947, when a flyer made some strange observations which national news coverage and authors with a poetic license so played up as to excite public entertainment of a notion that our planet had been visited by unknown vehicles from outer space.

Supersonic Saucers

On that 24 June, Kenneth Arnold was out flying in his private plane. He was looking for a Marine transport that was supposed to have crash-landed somewhere on the southwest side of Mt. Ranier. First he flew directly toward the mountain from the west at an altitude of approximately 9,500 feet, searching all of the various ridges for the downed plane. Then he made a sweep back to the west, found nothing, and headed again toward Mt. Ranier. The air was so smooth that it was a real pleasure flying; he trimmed out the aircraft and relaxed, admiring the crystal-clear sky and the terrain. There was a DC-4 to his left and rear at approximately 14,000 feet.

He hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on this course when a bright flash reflected on his airplane. He couldn't find where

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the reflection came from, but to the left, north of Mt. Ranier, he did observe a chain of nine peculiar-looking objects flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 feet. They were approaching Mt. Ranier very rapidly, and he at first assumed them to be jet aircraft. Every few seconds two or three of them would dip or change course slightly, so as to catch the sun at an angle and reflect brightly. They were too far away for him to determine their shape or formation.

As they approached Mt. Ranier, however, he observed their outline quite clearly—except that, oddly, he could not find their tails. He watched them pass the southern edge of Mt. Ranier flying directly south-southeast down the hog's-back of a range. Their elevation seemed to vary by as much as one thousand feet, but they remained very near the horizon, therefore around his own elevation. They flew rather like geese, in a diagonal chain, as though they were linked together. They seemed to maintain their orientation while swerving in and out of the high mountain peaks.

Arnold estimated the distance from him to the objects at approximately 25 miles. Using a Zeus fastener and a cowling tool, he estimated their size to be about two-thirds that of the DC-4. Watching them pass a high snow-covered ridge between Mt. Ranier and Mt. Adams, he saw that as the first object was leaving its south crest the last one was entering its northern crest. Later the length of this ridge, and therefore that of the chain of objects, was determined to be about five miles. Arnold timed their flight from Mt. Ranier to Mt. Adams, 47 miles, at 1 min. 42 sec., a speed of 1,650 miles per hour.

In a subsequent interview with newsmen, Arnold described the objects as appearing like saucers skipping on water. This description, shortened to "flying saucers" by newsmen, gave rise to the popular term for UFOs. The sighting, like most, was not reproducible for purposes of investigation; it involved uncontrollable atmospheric conditions. The Air Force was left with one man's subjective interpretation of what he had experienced. Scientists who reviewed Arnold's sighting concluded that the objects were a mirage. The smooth, crystal-clear air that he noted indicated the very stable conditions which are associated with inversions and a high index of refraction of the atmosphere.

Although Arnold's experience could not be reproduced, another phenomenon in some respects similar and observed in the same ar-

found a satisfactory explanation. Navy Commander W. J. Young reported in November 1948 that on several occasions he had seen over the Willamette valley and the plains of eastern Washington and Oregon what could easily have been mistaken for flying discs. One striking example occurred over the Willamette valley on a clear sunny day when the ever-present blue haze seemed somewhat thicker than usual. His aircraft was flying at altitudes between 1,000 and 5,000 feet when bright flying objects appeared, some on his beam and others on the bows or dead ahead. From time to time they would disappear and new ones appear.

Young finally determined that what looked to be aircraft at various altitudes were reflections of the sun from the aluminum roofs of farm buildings at great distance from his plane. The perspective of the land converging with the sky on the horizon, with limited ground visibility, made it appear as though the roof reflections were actually airborne at various altitudes in the haze. Thus one UFO sighting was solved by the observer himself. Although there is no uniform pattern among reported UFO phenomena, some characteristics of one may be found in others, as in Young's and Arnold's.

Sign and Grudge

Newspaper publicity for Arnold's flying saucers started an avalanche of other sightings. The Air Force began receiving reports from people in all walks of life. Before December 1947 no specific organization was responsible for investigating and evaluating these. Without any basis in measurable data or controlled experiment, the reported phenomena were variously assessed, even within the military structure, as due to a new aerodynamic configuration, to natural occurrences, to misinterpretation of conventional objects, or to space ships under intelligent control. The military interest touched the fields of air defense, R&D, and intelligence, responsibilities vested in many different organizations.

To end this confusion, the Chief of Staff directed on 30 December 1947 that a project be established to collect, collate, evaluate, and distribute within the government all information concerning sightings which could be construed as of concern to the national security. Responsibility for the project, assigned the code name "Sign," was given to the Air Technical Intelligence Center. In February 1949 Project

Sign, having completed its evaluation of the 243 UFO cases submitted to it, issued a report:

> No definite and conclusive evidence is yet available that would prove or disprove the existence of these unidentified objects as real aircraft of unknown and unconventional configuration. It is unlikely that positive proof of their existence will be obtained without examination of the remains of crashed objects. Proof of non-existence is equally impossible to obtain unless a reasonable and convincing explanation is determined for each incident. . . . Explanations of some of the incidents revealed the existence of simple and easily understandable causes, so that there is the possibility that enough incidents can be solved to eliminate or greatly reduce the mystery associated with these occurrences. . . . Under wartime conditions, rapid and convincing solutions of such occurrences are necessary to maintain morale of military and civilian personnel.

With the backlog of cases disposed of, the project was continued on a reduced scale and under a new code name, "Grudge." Project Grudge completed its evaluation of 244 reports in August 1949, relying heavily on the work of university scientists and other outside consultants, as well as the USAF Air Weather Service and the U.S. Weather Bureau. The Grudge Report concluded that the UFO sightings signified nothing that would constitute a threat to the national security of the United States, that they were chargeable to misinterpretations of conventional objects, a mild form of mass hysteria or war nerves, and fabrications for the sake of hoax or publicity.

Special Report No. 14

The soothing conclusions of Project Grudge caused very little comment, and the project was continued on a reduced scale. Nevertheless, the fringe of people that still believed in extraterrestrial visitation was growing with the popularity of science fiction articles and magazines. In December 1951 a contract was let to an industrial firm for a detailed study, unclassified, of the UFO cases on file. It took three years to complete this study.

Meanwhile, in March 1952, the project was given its present name, "Blue Book." During this period numerous books were written about the UFOs. Some representative titles are *The Coming of the Saucers, Space, Gravity, and the Flying Saucer, Is Another World Watching, The Flying Saucers Are Real, Flying Saucers from Outer Space,* and *Flying Saucers Come from a Distant World.* UFO hobby clubs were formed throughout the country. Most professed to be studying the phenomena scientifically, but few, if any, had physical or behavioral

scientists on their so-called evaluation committees. During the early fifties it became fashionable to accuse the Air Force of censorship or of withholding UFO information from the public.

In January 1953, while the three-year contract study was still in process, a Scientific Advisory Panel was formed to make an authoritative quick evaluation. It was composed of civilian scientists outside the government with well-known and respected names—H. P. Robertson, Luis W. Alvarez, Lloyd V. Berkner, S. A. Goudsmit, Thornton Page. Following is an extract from their report:

> The panel . . . has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents. . . . We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts. The panel further concludes that the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in these perilous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic. We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

The panel recommended:

> That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the unidentified flying objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired.

One action taken on this recommendation was to establish, within the Office of Information at the Air Force Secretary's level, an office to answer public questions and release information regarding UFOs. Throughout the years, the responsibility for releasing UFO information to the public has remained with the Office of Information, Secretary of the Air Force.

When the unclassified contract study was ready at the end of 1954, it was immediately released to the news media. It was released under ATIC cover, because the competent company which produced it wished to remain anonymous in this field of research. It is commonly referred to as Special Report No. 14, the first 13 having been administrative progress reports.

Special Report No. 14 reduced and evaluated all the UFO data held in the Air Force files. It contains graphs showing the frequency distribution of sightings by time, date, location, shape, color, duration,

azimuth, and elevation. It records an attempt to build a model of the typical UFO and an ultimate finding that UFOs come in all sizes, shapes, and colors. It concludes as follows:

> It can never be absolutely proven that "Flying Saucers" do not exist. . . . Scientifically evaluated and arranged, the data as a whole did not show any marked patterns or trends. . . . A critical examination of the distributions of the important characteristics of sightings, plus an intensive study of the sightings evaluated as unknown, led to the conclusion that a combination of factors . . . resulted in the failure to identify as *Knowns* most of the objects classified as *Unknowns*. An intensive study aimed at finding a verified example of a "Flying Saucer" or at deriving a verified model or models of "Flying Saucers" led to the conclusion that neither goal could be attained using the present data.
>
> It is emphasized that there was a complete lack of any valid evidence consisting of physical matter in any case of a reported unidentified aerial object. Thus, the probability that any of the unknowns considered in this study are "Flying Saucers" is concluded to be extremely small, since the most complete and reliable reports from the present data, when isolated and studied, conclusively failed to reveal even a rough model, and since the data as a whole failed to reveal any marked patterns or trends.
>
> Therefore, on the basis of this evaluation of the information, it is considered to be highly improbable that any of the reports of unidentified aerial objects examined in this study represent observations of technological developments outside the range of present-day scientific knowledge.

Investigation Procedures

The objectives of the UFO program, outlined in 1953 by Air Force Regulation 200-2, remain unchanged:

(1) To determine if UFO phenomena present a threat to the security of the United States.

(2) To determine if UFO phenomena exhibit any technological advances which could be channeled into U.S. R&D.

(3) To explain or identify the stimuli which caused the observer to report a UFO.

Our Project Blue Book office at Wright-Patterson has a complement of only one officer, two sergeants, and one civilian stenographer. The initial investigation of all UFO sightings is therefore undertaken by the commander of the nearest Air Force base. In its subsequent analysis of UFO cases, also, the project office is assisted by many organizations and professional individuals. Project Consultant for the past eighteen years has been Dr. J. Allen Hynek, astrophysicist

and Chairman of the Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University. It is Dr. Hynek, obviously, who has maintained continuity on the project, in addition to evaluating all suspected astronomical cases. We have used the services of Dr. Charles P. Olivier, head of the American Meteor Society, in evaluating some suspected meteor cases.

For help on suspected aircraft sightings we have gone to Federal Aviation Agency offices, local airports, the Strategic Air Command, and the Air Defense Command. In suspected balloon sightings we have called upon local airports, local weather stations, the U.S. Weather Bureau, Holloman AFB Balloon Control Center, the National Center for Atmospheric Research, General Mills, Raven Industries, Sea Space Systems, and colleges and universities conducting balloon research. For suspected satellite sightings we use the printed Echo schedules, NASA satellite reports, the Smithsonian North and South Equatorial Crossings, and the professional services of the Space Detection and Tracking System. For suspected missile observations we go directly to Cape Kennedy, Vandenberg AFB, Point Magu, Wallops Island, Eglin AFB, Holloman AFB, and Green River.

For radar analysis we contact one of our internal organizations. For photo analysis we use an internal organization but also Kodak in Rochester, N.Y. On physical specimens we have used the services of the Air Force Materials Laboratory, Battelle Memorial, the Food and Drug Administration, Libby Owens, Corning Glass, Institute of Paper Chemistry, and the Northwestern Geology Department. Numerous other organizations and individuals have helped the project in the past. No individual, government agency, or industrial group has ever refused assistance.

As indicated above, UFO sightings are classified according to the suspected real event that gave rise to each report. The characteristics of these different categories are sketched below.

Propeller Aircraft

Regular scheduled airliners fly in air corridors, are usually controlled by FAA. Lighting will probably be typical red and green wing lights with rotating beacon. They use landing lights on takeoff as well as in landing pattern. Sighting report may include hovering or stationary period if the aircraft is in a turn or approaching the observer. Total duration should be consistent with flight maneuvers, not likely to exceed five minutes unless some series of maneuvers is being performed. Landing light, blotting out the red and green

flashing lights, is often reported as a single light at night. Experimental and unusual lighting effects can vary with the lighting configuration of each aircraft. Color most often reported as white, can be red. Objects reported in straight flight at certain altitude can be checked against local flight corridors; then FAA can be checked if there remains doubt that an object is an aircraft or if positive identification of a specific flight is required. There may or may not be sound associated with the visual effect reported. If near an airport, this type of object is not classed as a UFO; moving lights in and around airports which could be caused by aircraft are assumed to be aircraft.

Private or non-scheduled flights have the same characteristics in general. Speeds may be slower and duration longer. Altitude usually lower. No sound if the wind is blowing away from the observer. Duration should not exceed seven or eight minutes unless maneuvers can account for additional time. Normally flight is cleared from some local airport and not carried on radar plots through FAA; hardest type to make positive identification of. Evaluation made on reported flight characteristics consistent with aircraft.

Jet Aircraft

Airliner and high-altitude missions are similar to conventional flights in visual characteristics with the following exceptions: (1) The color is most often reported as red. (2) No sound is associated with the object. (3) Flight is usually straight or with one turn. Duration is about three to five minutes, depending upon the length of arc visible. FAA has designated airways for these flights.

Special low-level military missions are flown at 2,000 feet in known air corridors. Sighting is usually brief, one minute or less. May be reported hovering if flight is directly toward the observer. May include a sudden burst of speed. No sound if wind is away from observer. Usually reported as a single light, but may be more than one. Sightings are at night; during the day these aircraft can be seen too well to be misinterpreted.

Special test or training missions, varying from a single plane to multiple flights or major air operations, may give rise to reports. These flights can be determined by contact with local, regional, or major air commands.

A jet with afterburner in operation, viewed from the side, may give the appearance of a short flame. It is usually reported as blue and

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tapering. When the afterburner is cut off, the object may be thought to have either just vanished or zoomed off into space. Duration is usually brief. The sighting is frequently during climb. As viewed from the rear, the jet may be reported red or orange with some yellow and of no distinct shape. Here again the disappearance may be sudden. If at high altitude, only a nondescript light may be reported.

Refueling Missions

Here lights on the tanker and the multiple aircraft engaged add new visual characteristics. Sightings are at night only; daylight operations would be recognized for what they are. They may be at low or high altitude. Multiple lights will be moving around, in formation, going on and off. The basic light formation will fly straight for a set distance, then may make a 180-degree turn. Duration in an area may run as high as 15 minutes, but any single pass should not last more than four or five. Lights may be seen going one way and then appear on their return path later. The 922 Air Refueling Squadron at Wright-Patterson furnishes information on the visual characteristics of night refueling operations, and SAC recently photographed a refueling mission for the benefit of UFO analysts.

Refueling operations are controlled and conducted in specific areas. A "Flight Planning Guide" issued by the Aeronautic Chart and Information Center gives the location of these areas and the agency controlling each. A phone call to the controller will determine whether an area was in use at a particular time and what squadron flew the mission. Then communication with the squadron will give the number and type of aircraft flown and their entry and exit times.

Photo Aircraft

Aircraft using flare drops for photo work are most often reported simply as flares. Similarly, aircraft using strobes to illuminate their target, which may work at either low or high altitudes, are reported as a series of evenly spaced flashes. Duration of these sightings is usually less than two minutes, more frequently 30 seconds.

Infra-red photo planes have turbine generators to drive their equipment. These make a whining noise which can be heard above the noise of the engines. Not many agencies do this work, which is often classified. The planes used are rather slow, less than 125 mph.

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Much of the work is done early in the morning, with landing lights on because of the low altitudes flown.

Advertising Aircraft

Planes towing targets or banners during daylight hours are not usually misinterpreted unless they remain at such a distance that the observer cannot distinguish the tow vehicle and sign. Frequently, in such cases the reports are accompanied by drawings picturing the towed banner as part of the UFO. Duration is longer than for other aircraft sightings, and the flight generally includes maneuvers. The frequently used loud speaker would presumably not be heard unless the flight were close enough for correct identification. Local investigators can check for these aircraft, since FAA regulations require a permit for such flights.

Aircraft with electrically lighted signs have the same essential characteristics except that they are normally sighted at night. On occasion the sign lights have been mistaken for windows of a much larger craft. Flights are relatively slow, characteristically maneuvering back and forth in one area. One usually operates over the same area for more than one day and can be viewed on successive nights, weather permitting.

Helicopters

Motion slow, may or may not hover. It needs to be far enough away from the observer to escape daylight identification. It may be reported as a black speck moving back and forth, up and down. During the night weird effects can be caused by the red rotating beacon flashing through the canopy. Motion will be erratic if the flight includes hovering. Positive identification is usually simple to obtain by checking the flight schedules of military and civilian helicopters in the area.

Balloons

Flight characteristics here are affected by meteorological factors. Wind data is obtained from the Weather Bureau. An Air Weather Service liaison officer assists in evaluating the meteorological data. Low-level weather balloons are described in sightings as round or oval, occasionally oblong. The flight may be reported as hovering, rising, zig-zag, or erratic, but the object must be moving with the wind. It will be picked up by radar only if a radar reflector is attached. A frequent time for sightings is at dusk, before the balloon disappears into earth's shadow. It is rarely sighted at night; its small white lights are not visible to ground observers from above 10,000 feet without optical aids. The sighting from planes is usually very brief, and on occasion even experienced pilots have attributed unusual motion to balloons.

An upper-air balloon may be described as round or oval, usually silver during the day and orange at dusk. It will appear stationary or in slow motion. Actually, it moves with prevailing winds at the altitude—six months to the east and six to the west. It will probably be picked up on radar and remain in the area long enough to be identified by aircraft scrambled or diverted for this purpose. Sudden disappearance is to be expected at dusk, and may be reported as a zooming off into space. The sun's reflection through folded panels can give unusual flashing effects. Every effort is made to pin to a specific launch any reports attributable to upper-air balloons; this practice has assisted the scientific community in recovering some of them.

Upper air research balloons are launched by military and civilian agencies for cosmic ray and other studies. These are about 100 feet in diameter, usually of polyethylene. They can be programmed to fly at various altitudes between 80,000 and 125,000 feet or higher. Their appearance may vary with the equipment suspended below and other attachments, but what is visible from the ground without optical aids is generally the same for all. The speed will vary with the wind from hovering in the same area for some days up to 200 mph in jet streams. At night the balloon will descend as the gas cools and the next day go back up to the programmed altitude. It usually carries a radio beacon which is followed by tracking stations, as well as running lights and radar reflectors. Occasionally, multiple balloons are used to carry heavy equipment. Pilots scrambled to check on this kind of balloon cannot reach its altitude but can get close enough to identify it. At dawn the balloon may appear suddenly, as it moves into sunlight, and similarly disappear at dusk.

Earth Satellites

In order for a report to be evaluated as deriving from an artificial satellite, the following criteria must be met: (1) Time of sighting must be at night and at such an hour that the vehicle can reflect

sun's rays. (2) Object should resemble a star in visual characteristics. (3) Direction of flight can have a westerly component only in the case of retrograde satellites. (4) Duration (considering the degrees of arc through which the object is observed) must be consistent with satellite orbital velocities.

Satellites are normally reported as star-like moving lights, most frequently white but occasionally yellow, green, blue, orange, and even red. Motion may be steady, hesitating, or zig-zag; portions of the flight may be seen as hovering or stationary. The path may be reported straight or arching, and a turn may be ascribed to it at the beginning or end of the flight. The object may appear or disappear suddenly. The speed should be about 15° of arc per minute, the average duration three to six minutes.

When a known satellite has a flight path over the observer's area at the time of the report (only Echo and Pegasus schedules are screened), and the above considerations are fulfilled, the sighting is evaluated as of that specific vehicle. There are more than 30 satellites in orbit visible to the naked eye. When a reported object does not correspond with Echo or Pegasus passages but displays the required characteristics, it is then evaluated as a probable or possible satellite.

Astronomical Events

The most common UFO reports are of astronomical sightings—bright stars, planets, comets, fireballs, meteors, auroral streamers, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, moving clouds, or other obscurations or unusual conditions, the planets, especially Venus, Jupiter, and Mars, have been reported as UFOs. Stellar mirages are also a source of astronomical reports.

Other Categories

There are three other classifications used for UFO reports. An *Insufficient Data* category takes care of those in which one or more elements of information essential for the evaluation are missing—for example the duration of the sighting, the date, time, location, or position in the sky, weather conditions, and the manner of appearance or disappearance. If there is any indication that such a sighting may be important from the viewpoint of security, scientific or technical value, or public interest, every attempt is made to obtain

the additional information necessary before placing the report in this category.

Another category is a catch-all labeled *Other*. It includes missiles, reflections, mirages, searchlights, birds, kites, spurious radar indications, hoaxes, fireworks, and flares.

And finally, a sighting is considered *unidentified* when a report apparently contains all the data necessary to suggest a valid hypothesis but its description cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomenon.

Through 1965, 10,147 UFO reports had been disposed of and classified in one or another of the seven categories. In 1964, a fairly average year, the figures were as follows:

Astronomical	183
Aircraft	71
Balloons	20
Insufficient Data	90
Other	58
Satellite	143
Unidentified	19
Total	583

Policeman's Report

One intriguing, classic case of the 19 listed above as unidentified will also illustrate how widely government agencies, industrial firms, and individuals cooperate in the UFO project.

On 24 April 1964 at approximately 1745 hours, a Socorro, New Mexico, police officer, Lonnie Zamora, was headed south chasing a speeding automobile when he suddenly heard a roar and saw a flame in the sky to the southwest. He decided to let the speeder go in favor of investigating the flame, because there was a dynamite shack in that area and it might have blown up. He turned right onto a gravel road that ran by the shack.

As he was driving slowly along the road, Zamora saw above a steep hill just ahead a funnel-shaped flame, bluish and sort of orange. The base of the flame was hidden behind the hill; there was no smoke connected with it. He had trouble getting the car to the top of the hill because of loose gravel; he had to try three times before he made it. As he reached the top of the hill he saw a shiny object to the south, this side of the dynamite shack, about 150-200 yards away. It was off the road to the left in an arroyo, and at first glance it

looked like a car turned over; but when he drove closer, it appeared to be aluminum color, not chrome, and oval-shaped like a football.

Zamora drove about 50 feet along the hill crest, radioing back to the sheriff's office, "10-44 [accident], I'll be 10-6 [busy out of the car] checking a wreck down in the arroyo." From this point, seated in the car, he could not see the object over the edge of the hill. As he stopped the car, he was still talking on the radio, and while he was getting out he dropped the mike. He picked it up and put it back and started down toward the object.

Just then he heard a very loud roar, not exactly like a blast but not steady like a jet engine. It was of low frequency at first and then became higher. At the same time he saw a light blue flame, sort of orange at the bottom. Zamora believes this flame came from the underside of the object; he could see no smoke but some dust in the vicinity. He panicked; he thought the object was going to blow up. In his own words (with slight rearrangements for the sake of clarity):

> As soon as saw flame and heard roar, . . . ran away from object but did turn head towards object. Object was ◯ in shape. It was smooth—no windows or doors. As roar started, it was still on or near ground. Noted red lettering of some type like ▭. Insignia was about 2½ inches high and about 2 inches wide, guess. Was in middle of object, like ⊙. Object still like aluminum white.
>
> [Running], bumped leg on car—back fender area. Car facing southwest. . . . Fell by car and [ran] glasses fell off, kept running to north, with car between me and object. . . . I guess I had run about 25 feet when I glanced back and saw the object . . . rise to about level of car, about 20 to 25 feet, guess. Took, I guess, almost six seconds when object started to rise and I glanced back. . . . It appeared about directly over the place where it rose from.
>
> I was still running, . . . [then] about 50 feet from car I ducked down, just over edge of hill. . . . I stopped because I did not hear the roar. I was scared of the roar, and I had planned to continue running down the hill. I turned around toward the object and at the same time put my head toward ground, covering my face with my arms. . . . When the roar stopped, heard a sharp tone whine and the whine lasted maybe a second. Then there was complete silence about the object.
>
> That's when I lifted up my head and saw the object going away from me . . . in a northwest direction . . . It did not come any closer to me. It appeared to go in straight line and at same height—possibly 10 to 15 feet from ground, and it cleared the dynamite shack by about three feet. Shack about eight feet high. Object was traveling very fast. It seemed to rise up, and take off immediately across country.
>
> I ran back to my car and as I ran back, I kept an eye on the object. I picked up my . . . sun glasses, got into the car, and radioed to Nep Lopez, radio operator, to look out the window, to see if you could see an object. He asked, what is it?

I answered, it looks like a balloon. I don't know if he saw it. If Nep looked out his window, which faces north, he couldn't have seen it. I did not tell him at the moment which window to look out of.

As I was calling Nep, I could still see object. The object seemed to lift up slowly, and to get small in the distance very fast. It seemed to just clear the Box Canyon or Mile Canyon Mountain. It disappeared as it went over the mountain. It had no flame whatsoever as it was traveling over the ground, and no smoke or noise.

Feeling in good health. Last drink—two or three hours—was over a month ago. Noted no odors. Noted no sounds other than described. Gave direction to Nep Lopez at radio and to Sergeant MS Chavez [of New Mexico state police at Socorro] to get there. Went down to where the object had been, and I noted the brush was burning in several places. . . . I got my pen and drew a picture of the insignia on the object. . . .

Then Sgt. Chavez came up, asked *me* what the trouble was because I was sweating and he told me that I was white, very pale. I asked the Sgt. to see what I saw and that was the burning brush. Then Sgt. Chavez and I went to the spot and Sgt. Chavez pointed out the tracks.

When I first saw the object (when I thought it might be a car) I saw what appeared to be two legs of some type from the object to the ground. At the time, I didn't pay much attention to . . . the two legs. The two legs were at the bottom of the object, slanted outwards to the ground. The object might have been about three and a half feet from the ground at that time. . . .

Diagnosis: Unsolved

There is no doubt that Lonnie Zamora saw an object which left quite an impression on him. There is also no question about Zamora's reliability. He is a serious police officer, a pillar of his church, and a man well versed in recognizing airborne vehicles in his area. He is puzzled by what he saw, and frankly, so are we. This is the best-documented case on record, and still we have been unable, in spite of thorough investigation, to find the vehicle or other stimulus that scared Zamora to the point of panic.

During the course of the investigation and immediately thereafter, everything that was humanly possible to verify was checked. Radiation in the landing area was checked with Geiger counters from Kirtland AFB. The Holloman AFB Balloon Control Center was checked for balloon activity. All local stations and Air Force bases were checked for release of weather balloons. Helicopter activity was checked throughout the state of New Mexico. Government and private aircraft were checked. The reconnaissance division in the Pentagon was checked. The White House Command Post was checked. The Commander at Holloman AFB was interviewed at length about special activities from his base. Down-range controllers

at the White Sands Missile Range were interviewed. Letters were written to industrial companies engaged in lunar vehicle research activity. The companies were extremely cooperative, but to no avail. The Air Force Materials Laboratory analyzed soil samples from the landing area.

The findings were altogether negative. No other witnesses could be located. There were no unidentified helicopters or aircraft in the area. Radar installations at Holloman AFB and at Albuquerque observed no unusual blips; but the down-range Holloman MTI radar, closest to Socorro, had been closed down for the day at 1600 hours. There was no unusual meteorological activity, no thunderstorms; the weather was windy but clear. There were no markings of any sort in the area except the shallow "tracks" Chaves and Zamora found. The soil analysis disclosed no foreign material. Radiation was normal for the "tracks" and surrounding area. Laboratory analysis of the burned brush showed no chemicals that could have been propellant residue.

The object was traveling at approximately 120 miles per hour when it disappeared over the mountain, according to Zamora's best guess of the time it took. Not an interplanetary speed, at any rate; and the findings are also negative for any indication that the Socorro UFO was of extraterrestrial origin or that it presented a threat to the security of the United States.

BOLIVIAN LAWS VIOLATED COULD LEAD TO SUSPENSION OF ELECTIONS

FY1618287 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 78 FY

[Text] Bolivian President Hugo Banzer has said that the forthcoming elections of 9 July may be suspended if political and electoral violence increases. He said that the government is doing everything to guarantee the tranquility of the country. These remarks were made by the Bolivian president during a program over the state-owned television network. Banzer has been in power 7 years and hopes to hand over the government to the candidate who wins the elections on 9 July. The Bolivian president also publicly stated his support for the official candidate, Gen Juan Pereda Asbun.

REPORTS CONFLICT ON DETAILS OF FALLEN OBJECT

FY1619311 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 May 78 FY

[Summary] We have received another phone call from our audience requesting confirmation of reports that an unidentified object fell in Bolivian territory near the Argentine border. We can only say that Argentine and Uruguayan radio stations are reporting on this even more frequently, saying that Bolivian authorities have urgently requested assistance from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in order to determine the nature of that which crashed on a hill in Bolivian territory. Just a few minutes ago Radio El Espectador of Montevideo announced that there was uncertainty as to the truth of these reports.

Argentine sources indicated that the border with Bolivia had been closed but that it might soon be reopened. They also reported that an unidentified object had fallen on Bolivian soil near the Argentine border and that local Bolivian authorities had requested aid from the central government which, in turn, had sought assistance from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration to investigate the case.

A La Paz newspaper said today that there is great interest in learning about the nature of the fallen object, adding that local authorities for security reasons had cordoned off 200 km around the spot where the object fell. The object is said to be a mechanical device with a diameter of almost (?4 meters) which has already been brought to Tarija. There is interest in determining the accuracy of these reports which have spread quickly throughout the continent, particularly in Bolivia and its neighboring countries. Is it a satellite, a meteorite or a false alarm?

ELECTORAL COURT WILL NOT SUBMIT TO MNR PRESSURES

FY1517111 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 May 78 p 11 FY

[Text] Responding to a declaration issued by the national assembly of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] recently held in Cochabamba, members of the National Electoral Court have stated that "they have always been willing to resign their posts."

They warned, however, that they will definitely not submit to "pressures from political parties" and they added that "they know the path of dignity and will assume their duties at the proper time and that they are above human selfishness."

Approved for Release
Date 25 MAR 1980

...ring to the announced nuclear powerplant in this city, Castro Madero said that if ... decided to install a nuclear energy-driven powerplant in the area, "we will have ... economic and nonpolluting source of energy." He explained: "But that depends on ... plans of the energy secretariat."

... also spoke of the future of a heavy water plant in Arroyito, Neuquen Province, regarding which he said that "the plans remain firm, but there are problems of international ...gards, which is why that technology is being held back. So Argentina has taken the ...d of installing a pilot plant at Atucha." He concluded by saying: "When Argentina is ... a position to define its industrial plan and has the technology, I believe it will be ...talled in Arroyito."

...stro Madero concluded by referring to Atucha II, Embalse Rio Tercero and other plans ...ich are being drawn up, regarding which he said that he is "waiting for the final ...port from the energy secretariat, which has finished the first part." He asserted: "...at is, decisions have been made on the electrification network up to the year 1985 ...d the second stage, from that year until 2000, is being planned."

BOLIVIAN ARMY COMMANDER VILLALPANDO TO VISIT

FT130255Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 12 May 78 FT

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May--According to a responsible source, Gen Alfonso Villapando ...ata, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, will arrive here next Monday. This ...gh-ranking military officer is scheduled to arrive at Ezeiza at 1300.

...LATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS SUBMIT PETITION TO GOVERNMENT

FT121300Y Santiago Chile Radio Minería Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 May 78 FT

[Text] Buenos Aires--A group of relatives of missing persons has submitted to the government a petition with 17,005 signatures. The group expresses its concern over the ...te of thousands of missing persons. The document, which was also released to the mass ...edia, adds that the group wishes to hold a meeting with a presidential advisory committee ...o find out "about our dear relatives."

...ERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS ARRESTS, RELEASES

FT130253Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2342 GMT 12 May 78 FT

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 May--The Interior Ministry reported today that as of 5 May ...ive persons were arrested and placed at the disposal of the executive branch while eight ...persons were released. One person was authorized to leave the country within the same ...period of time.

...THORITIES REPORT SATELLITE DOWN IN BOLIVIA

PA142357Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 14 May 78 PA

[Text] Salta, Argentina, 14 May--The strange object that some people in the northern ...one of Salta Province, 1,700 km from Buenos Aires, claim they saw falling was in fact ...n artificial satellite which already has been located in Bolivian territory, official ...sources in Salta announced Sunday.

Approved for Release
Date 25 MAR 1980

Many people in this part of the country claim they saw an object which resembled a soccer ball falling behind the mountains on the Argentine-Bolivian border, causing an explosion that shook the earth. This took place on 6 May. Around that time some people in San Luis and Mendoza provinces reported seeing a flying saucer squadron flying in formation.

The news from Salta confirms that the artificial satellite fell on Faire Mountain in Bolivia, where it has already been located by authorities. The same sources said the the area where the artificial satellite fell has been declared an emergency zone by the Bolivian Government.

YPF SIGNS $250-MILLION CREDIT IN U.S.

PY1015147Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 May 78 PY

[Text] Raul Ondarts, president of Government Oil Deposits [YPF], signed a credit agreement for $250 million with a group of international bankers in New York on 3 May.

The announcement was made by (Ernesto Varela), the financial director of the government institution, upon his return from the United States yesterday. He said that YPF will use $100 million for exploration plans and $150 million to reduce its foreign debt, transforming it from short to medium term.

The credit agreement is on a 7-year basis with a 2-and-½-year grace period. The terms the agreement were, at the time of negotiation, the most favorable granted to our country or to YPF.

BRIEFS

RESTRICTIONS ON FIREARMS--The executive branch has upheld the restriction on the transportation of firearms, including small- and large-caliber hunting arms, in order to maintain strict control on the use of all firearms. Authorization for shipment of arms should be requested from local authorities and will be valid only for a limited time. Transportation of some semiautomatic and automatic rifles is banned under all circumstances. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 May 78 PY]

ELECTRONIC TELEX SWITCHBOARD--Buenos Aires--The National Telecommunications Company will inaugurate a computerized, totally electronic telex switchboard for international services on Monday. The new switchboard will permit an increase in the number of circuits to 1,200. As a consequence of the use of the new telex central, Channel 011 will no longer be used as of Monday; nor will Channels 0111, 0112 and 0113, as of Wednesday. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1627 GMT 5 May 78 PY]

TV MICROWAVE LINK--Santa Rosa, La Pampa, 5 May--The local TV station will broadcast experimental programs transmitted by microwave this weekend. The microwave link will connect Santa Rosa with the national microwave network through the city of Bahia Blanca. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 5 May 78 PY]

Approved for Release
Date _____

(179)

[redacted]

20 JUL 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Defensive Systems Division/OSI

SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify an OSI Paper on UFO's

REFERENCE: CIA/OSI "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects" dated February 1953

1. Mrs. Sara B. Hunt, of the Office of Information, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, visited Mr. D. B. Stevenson on 19 July 1966 to discuss an Air Force request to declassify the referenced report.

2. Mrs. Hunt indicated that this request was triggered by the 12 May "CBS Reports" program. Dr. H. P. Robertson, Chairman of the panel, was on the show and reportedly made sufficient references to CIA involvement in UFO analysis to cause a press reaction.

3. A review of the documents supplied by Mrs. Hunt showed that Mr. Phil Strong had approved a similar Air Force request in December 1957. This resulted in a sanitized version of the original consultants' report. This report presented most of the conclusions but it did not refer to the original meeting minutes, case histories, or indicate CIA involvement. (Mrs. Baldwin has OSI copies of the reports and correspondence).

4. Although the Air Force request now in OSI does not request additional declassification, Mrs. Hunt expressed the view that this was intended. Mrs. Hunt said that the Air Force is now trying to declassify all U.S. Government work on UFO's.

5. Inasmuch as my review of the original material showed that significant deletions would be required for further declassification, I suggested that Mrs. Hunt ask the Air Force originator to submit a second request, if they wanted declassification of additional material from the minutes and case histories.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify an OSI Paper on UFO's

6. Mrs. Hunt said that a more specific request would be sent to us in the near future.

7. Mr. Loomis is holding the recent Air Force request until Mrs. Hunt contacts us.

DAVID B. STEVENSON

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
2 - DD/OSI
2 - ACMB/DSD/OSI

OSI/DSD/ACMB:DBStevenson:sjm/7621 (20 July 66)

[redacted]

(2)

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[redacted]

12 AUG 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify CIA UFO Report

REFERENCE: Memo for Chief, DSD/OSI, dated 20 July 66

1. Miss Sara Hunt of Air Force Office of Information phoned on 10 August to determine the status of our response to their request.

2. Upon instructions from Dr. Walter Mackey, I told her that the declassified report was being retyped and would be forwarded soon. Miss Hunt's restraint was admirable. She pressed gently for a more specific response, which was not forthcoming. -B3

3. Miss Hunt concluded by saying that Mr. John Leard, a newsman, had an article on UFO's in last week's Saturday Review. She stated that they wanted to show the new version to him as soon as it was declassified.

D. B. STEVENSON B3

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - ACMB/DSD/OSI
2 - DSD/OSI

OSI/DSD/ACMB:DBStevenson:sjm/7621 (11 Aug 66) B3

[redacted]

[redacted]

(180)

(181)

15 AUG 1956

Colonel Gerald E. Jorgensen
Chief, Community Relations Division
Office of Information
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C.

Attention: SAFOIC

Dear Colonel Jorgensen:

Consideration has been given to your request of 27 July 1956 for the declassification of the "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects." The Office of Scientific Intelligence feels that the report, as originally drafted, cannot be downgraded. As an alternative, an unclassified version has been prepared which omits names of personnel and participating organizations, and we are agreeable to the release of this version. It should be noted that permission for release has not been obtained from persons or organizations involved in the original panel report, and that the panel members themselves agreed only to the release of the edited summary and conclusions indicated by Mr. H. P. Robertson in his 20 December 1953 memorandum to AFOIN.

We are most anxious that further publicity not be given to the information that the panel was sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency. Further, we cannot authorize the listing of personnel participating in the discussions in any unclassified releases.

Sincerely,

Karl K. Kleber

Karl K. Kleber
Deputy Director of
Scientific Intelligence

Distribution
Orig. and 1 - Addressee
2 - DD/CSI
2 - IPS/OSI

CSI/IPS/[Boland] KKleber [hcl:pam:5511] (12 August 1956)

B3

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(182)

Memorandum for the D/CI

Subject: Air Force Request to Declassify CIA Material on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)

1. The following is a brief review of events pertinent to the subject matter.

2. In 1953 OSI convened a panel of scientists to consider reports on unidentified flying objects and to advise us on the potential threat to national security. This resulted in a report classified "secret."

3. In 1957 following some publicity on CIA involvement in the UFO problem, the USAF requested and obtained an unclassified version of the conclusions of the 1953 report. That version avoided mentioning CIA involvement. (See attachment A)

4. Dr. H. P. Robertson, the Chairman of the 1953 panel, was reported to have appeared on the "CBS Reports" TV program on 12 May 1966 and to have referred to the CIA sponsored panel on UFO's.

5. On 12 July 1966 USAF again requested declassification of the 1953 report. (See attachment B) Prior publicity was given as justification for downgrading.

6. Inasmuch as a sanitized version of the 1953 report had been released to the Air Force in 1957, we requested clarification in a meeting with an Air Force representative on 19 July. (See attachment C) During this meeting the Air Force representative showed us a USAF copy of the 1953 CIA report. It was stamped unclassified, indicating that the classification had been changed sometime prior to 19 July.

7. A new request dated 27 July was prepared by USAF. (See attachment D)

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8. On 10 August the Air Force representative called to ask about the status of our reply. She stated that Mr. John Learn, a newsman, had published an article on UFO's in the Saturday Review. (See attachment E, paragraph 3) This was the first indication during the recent interchanges that the USAF wanted to release the complete CIA report to the public.

9. On 15 August a declassified version of the complete 1953 report was forwarded to the Air Force. (See attachment F)

10. Prior to USAF receipt of the OSI reply, the Air Force called twice on 16 August to determine the status of our response and to ask about the extent of the sanitizing.

11. They called again on 18 August to request return of the USAF copy of the CIA report which had been sent to us for sanitizing. (See attachment G)

WALTER L. HACKEY
Executive Officer

B3

OSI/DSD/ACH:DEStevenson:ch/7621 (1 September 66)

B3

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE
ON AERIAL PHENOMENA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

TELEPHONE (202) 667-0424

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES:
1536 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.

MAJOR DONALD E. KEYHOE
USMC (RET.) DIRECTOR

RICHARD H. HALL
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

September 2, 1966

Staff,
Government Operations Committee,
Freedom of Information Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

In the September 3 issue of Saturday Review, science editor John Lear reports that the CIA has recently released a so-called "sanitized" version of a 1953 scientific panel report on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs). This article, incidentally, might make a good addition to your files on this subject, since it touches on the issue of public information policies on the UFO subject.

We would like to obtain a copy of this CIA report, earlier versions of which were released by the Air Force. However, our experience has been that direct requests to the Air Force are not satisfactorily answered for months, sometimes not at all. Also, because of personnel changes it is no longer clear who in the Air Force is considered responsible for release of such information.

While the information is current and topical, we would like to have the opportunity to study this document. Therefore, we are appealing to you in the hope that an interminable delay can be forestalled.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hall

Richard Hall
Assistant Director

RH:h
cc:DEK

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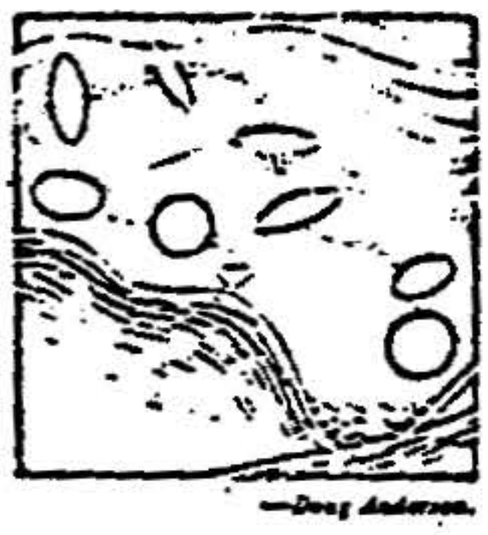
Dr M— FOR YOUR ENJOYMENT.

LG


—Doug Anderson.

SR / Research

SCIENCE & HUMANITY

DEPARTMENTS: Research in America • Letters to the Science Editor

ARTICLE: The Computer, the Eye, the Soul

RESEARCH IN AMERICA

THE DISPUTED CIA DOCUMENT ON UFOs

IN this space last month, there appeared a report on the twenty-year-old argument over whether planet earth is being clandestinely explored by intelligently guided vehicles from planets of stars other than earth's sun. The report began by pointing out that the Darwinian theory of evolution has encouraged modern astronomers to accept the idea that the skies must hold hundreds if not thousands of planets on which living creatures have evolved to a level of intelligence equal or superior to the intelligence of earthmen. Next, the report recited scientific speculations concerning possible visits to earth by interstellar excursionists in years gone by. Finally, the report made clear that if such visits in fact occurred, the visitors left behind them no unequivocal relics or other signs of their presence.

To believe in the possibility of intelligent life elsewhere than on earth is one thing. To believe that some of the hardier specimens of that life have survived passage through many light-years of space (a light-year is 5,880 billion miles long, and the star nearest to the sun is 4.25 light-years away) and landed on earth without wrecking any of their ships or leaving instruments or tools or articles of clothing or even footprints behind is quite another. Consider, for comparative purposes, the amount of debris earthmen already have scattered over the moon preparatory to landing themselves on the moon, which orbits only 221,593 to 252,948 miles out from earth.

The United States Air Force since 1948 (the year after Idaho businessman Kenneth Arnold said he saw, while piloting his own plane over the Pacific coast of this country, "a chainlike formation of disc-shaped objects" performing spectacular maneuvers around Mount Rainier in the Cascades [see LETTERS, page 50]) has been hunting some fragment of hardware of a "flying saucer." *SR*'s science editor believes that the search has netted absolutely nothing. He so believes because he has read through all but one of the once-secret dossiers the Air Force has kept on UFOs (unidentified flying objects). He cannot be certain, however, because the one exception—the minutes of a meeting of a panel of eminent scientists headed by H. P. Robertson of the California Institute of Technology—is still classified in the secret category thirteen years after issuance of the panel's report in 1953.



At *SR*'s request, during the period when last month's UFO report was being prepared, Major Hector Quintanilla, Jr., of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base at Dayton, Ohio, director of the Blue Book Project under which UFO sightings are shepherded, formally asked declassification of the Robertson panel minutes. Power to remove the secret label from this particular text rested with the Central Intelligence Agency because CIA had summoned the panel. Since publication of *SR*'s report last month, CIA has given Major Quintanilla a "sanitized" [officialese word meaning "edited"] version of those minutes, and the Major has given a copy of the version to *SR* through the Air Force Office of Information in Washington.

The edited copy fills twenty-three standard-sized typescript pages. Nowhere in the script is there an indication of how many lines or pages of the original minutes were deleted, or what was the nature of the deletions, or why any deletion was necessary to protect the nation from its enemies.

CIA'S insistence on editing in the face of an Air Force request for unequivocal declassification of a thirteen-year-old document is unfortunate. The very exercise of censorship suggests that vital information of long-range significance may be withheld for strategic reasons. That CIA, not the Air Force, is the censor is susceptible to interpretation as a sign that whatever data is missing has clandestine implications—precisely the claim that UFO fans have been making for years.

The questions raised by the CIA editing of the Robertson panel minutes are further complicated by a comparative reading of the censored version alongside the one-page report that bears the signatures of the Robertson panelists. The report's full text, with the names of its signers, was published in *SR* last month under the mistaken designation of a summary. The primary conclusion stated in the document was "that the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security . . . and that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts. . . ." "In the light of this conclusion," the panel recommended "that the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the

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aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired . . . [and that] an integrated program [should be] designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena."

Details of the proposed "integrated program" of public reassurance could not, of course, be spelled out in a single page. They must be looked for in the text of the minutes. As long as the only available version of the minutes is an edited one, the intentions of the panelists are bound to be disputed because the editing process has left in the minutes internal evidence of what appears to be a shift in emphasis by the panelists. Instead of the text signed by the panelists and quoted immediately above, the version of the panel report as edited by CIA concludes as follows:

> In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the concomitant dangers alluded to above, the panel recommends:
>
> That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired. We suggest that this aim may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures.

ONLY a semantic quibble may be involved here, but if that is so no arbitrary piece of censorship should be allowed to serve as a magnifying glass. For there is added evidence, in the edited version of the minutes supporting the report itself, of at least a momentary difference of opinion of an unstated degree among the panelists. That evidence reads:

> It was interesting to note that some of the members of the panel were [*sic*] loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extraterrestrial intelligence [*sic*] beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. One of the panel members, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and probable causes of sightings, leaving him [*sic*] "extraterrestrial" as the only one remaining in many cases. His background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence officer could not be slighted. However, the panel could not accept any of the cases cited by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports. Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases, and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by others of the panel members that extraterrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery twenty to thirty years ago. This was an attitude in which another of the panel members did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U.S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!) It was noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligence [*sic*] beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous.

Comparison of the texts of the signed report, the CIA version of the report, and the CIA version of the minutes behind the report leaves no room whatever for doubt that the panel as a whole could not bring itself to accept the thesis that UFOs are interstellar vehicles. The minutes contained one especially pointed observation:

> Attention should be directed to the requirement among scientists that a new phenomenon, to be accepted, must be completely and convincingly documented.
>
> In other words, the burden of proof is on the sighter, not the explainer.

THE real issue that is held open by the CIA's editing is whether the "integrated program" of public reassurance proposed in the Robertson panel's signed report was intended to determine whether UFOs might be interstellar vehicles after all or whether the purpose of the proposal was to convince the public to be skeptical of flying saucer propaganda.

The issue has been a simmering one for the last ten years because of an unauthorized summary of the Robertson panel's deliberations, published in a book authored by the late Air Force Captain Edward J. Ruppelt after Captain Ruppelt left his po as chief of Project Blue Book. Ruppelt's volume, titled *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*, is still in print as an Ace paperback. Its chapter sixteen, headed "The Hierarchy Ponders," gives the wording of the opening paragraph of the Robertson panel report as follows:

> We as a group do not believe that it is impossible for some other celestial body to be inhabited by intelligent creatures. Nor is it impossible that these creatures could have reached such a state of development that they could visit the earth. However, there is nothing in all of the so-called "flying saucer" reports that we have read that would indicate that this is taking place.

AFTER reviewing his own efforts as an Air Force officer to persuade the panel that UFOs might be interstellar vehicles, Ruppelt wrote:

> Each of the fifty of our best sightings that we gave the scientists to study had some kind of a loophole. In many cases the loopholes were extremely small, but scientific evaluation has no room for even the smallest of loopholes and we had asked for a scientific evaluation.
>
> When they had finished commenting on the reports, the scientists pointed out the seriousness of the decision they had been asked to make. They said that they had tried hard to be objective and not to be picayunish, but actually all we had was circumstantial evidence. Good circumstantial evidence, to be sure, but we had nothing concrete, no hardware, no photos showing any detail of a UFO, no measured speeds, altitudes, or sizes—nothing in the way of good, hard, cold, scientific facts. . . .
>
> In their conclusions they touched upon the possibility that the UFOs might be some type of new or as yet undiscovered natural phenomenon. They explained that they hadn't given this too much credence; however, if the UFOs were a new natural phenomenon, the reports of their general appearance should follow a definite pattern—the UFO reports didn't.
>
> This ended the section of the panel's report that covered their conclusions. The next section was entitled, "Recommendations." I fully expected that they would recommend that we at least reduce the activities of Project Blue Book if not cancel it entirely. . . .
>
> The panel didn't recommend that the activities of Blue Book be cut back, and they didn't recommend that it be dropped. They recommended that it be expanded. Too many of the reports had been made by credible observers, the report said, people who should know what they're looking at —people who think things out care-

fully. Data that was out of the circumstantial-evidence class was badly needed. And the panel must have been at least partially convinced that an expanded effort would prove something interesting because the expansion they recommended would require a considerable sum of money. The investigative force of Project Blue Book should be quadrupled in size, they wrote, and it should be staffed by specially trained experts in the fields of electronics, meteorology, photography, physics, and other fields of science pertinent to UFO investigations. Every effort should be made to set up instruments in locations where UFO sightings are frequent, so that data could be measured and recorded during a sighting. In other locations around the country military and civilian scientists should be alerted and instructed to use every piece of available equipment that could be used to track UFOs.

And lastly, they said that the American public should be told every detail of every phase of the UFO investigation—the details of the sightings, the official conclusions, and why the conclusions were made. This would serve a double purpose; it would dispel any of the mystery that security breeds and it would keep the Air Force on the ball—sloppy investigations and analyses would never occur.

THE CIA-edited version of the minutes of the Robertson panel meetings confirms Captain Ruppelt's recitation of his efforts to obtain greater official attention for UFOs. Among other things, he projected motion pictures of UFOs taken at Great Falls, Montana, on August 15, 1950 by Nick Mariana, a baseball team manager, and at Tremonton, Utah, on July 2, 1952 by a Navy Chief Photographer, Warrant Officer Delbert C. Newhouse. (Curiously, no one seems to have noticed that Ruppelt himself later told of watching sunlight glinting from the wings of sea gulls banking high in the air; the "bright white flash . . . [was] much larger than one would expect from sea gulls," he wrote. "There was a strong resemblance to the UFOs in the Tremonton movie.") However, there is little recognizable relationship between the Captain's statement about the Robertson panel's conclusions and the story of those conclusions as told in the CIA-dited minutes. Witness these excerpts on the latter:

> The panel members were impressed with the lack of sound data in the great majority of [UFO] case histories.
>
> It was the panel's opinion that some of the Air Force concern over UFOs (notwithstanding Air Defense Command anxiety over fast radar tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value.
>
> The panel noted that the cost in technical manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousand or more reports received through channels each year (1,900 in 1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be sightings, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if at all.
>
> It was agreed by the panel that no government-sponsored program of optical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time.
>
> A broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies . . . should have two major aims: training and "debunking."
>
> The training aim would result in proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects (*e.g.*, balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be many levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (*e.g.*, radar operators; pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories). This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.
>
> The "debunking" aim would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles. Basis of such education would be actual case histories which had been puzzling at first but later explained. As in the case of conjuring tricks, there is much less stimulation if the "secret" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda.
>
> Members of the panel had various suggestions related to the planning of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychologists familiar with mass psychology should advise on the nature and extent of the program. Also, someone familiar with mass communication techniques, perhaps an advertising expert, would be helpful. The teaching techniques used for aircraft identification during the past war were cited as an example of a similar educational task. The amateur astronomers in the U.S. might be a potential source of enthusiastic talent "to spread the gospel." It was believed that business clubs, high schools, colleges, and television stations would all be pleased to cooperate in the showing of documentary type motion pictures if prepared in an interesting manner. The use of true cases showing first the "mystery" and then the "explanations" would be forceful.
>
> To plan and execute such a program, the panel believed was no mean task. The current investigatory group at ATIC [Air Technical Intelligence Command, responsible for Project Blue Book] would, of necessity, have to be closely integrated for support with respect to not only the historical cases but the current ones. Recent cases are probably much more susceptible to explanation than older ones; first, because of ATIC's experience and, secondly, their knowledge of most plausible explanations. The panel believed that some expansion of the ATIC effort would certainly be required to support such a program. It was believed inappropriate to state exactly how large a Table of Organization would be required.
>
> The panel believed that, with ATIC's support, the educational program of "training and debunking" outlined above might be required for a minimum of one-and-one-half to two years. At the end of this time, the dangers related to "flying saucers" should have been greatly reduced if not eliminated.

THE passages just quoted may in fact be verbatim reproductions of the original Robertson panel minutes. But the knowledge that they come from an edited version introduces a gaping doubt because of a set of circumstances which will be described below.

As was reported here last month, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board in February 1966 assigned an *ad hoc* committee to re-examine the UFO controversy. The committee reported last March. The report stated that "in order to bring themselves up to date, the members of the committee initially

revie ved the findings of previous scientific panels charged with looking into the UFO problem. Particular attention was given to the report of the Robertson panel which was rendered in January 1953." Although no explicit statement to such effect appears in the record, it can be assumed as certain that the Robertson panel minutes read by the 1966 AFSAB committee were the unedited originals.

THE 1966 committee report included the following observations:

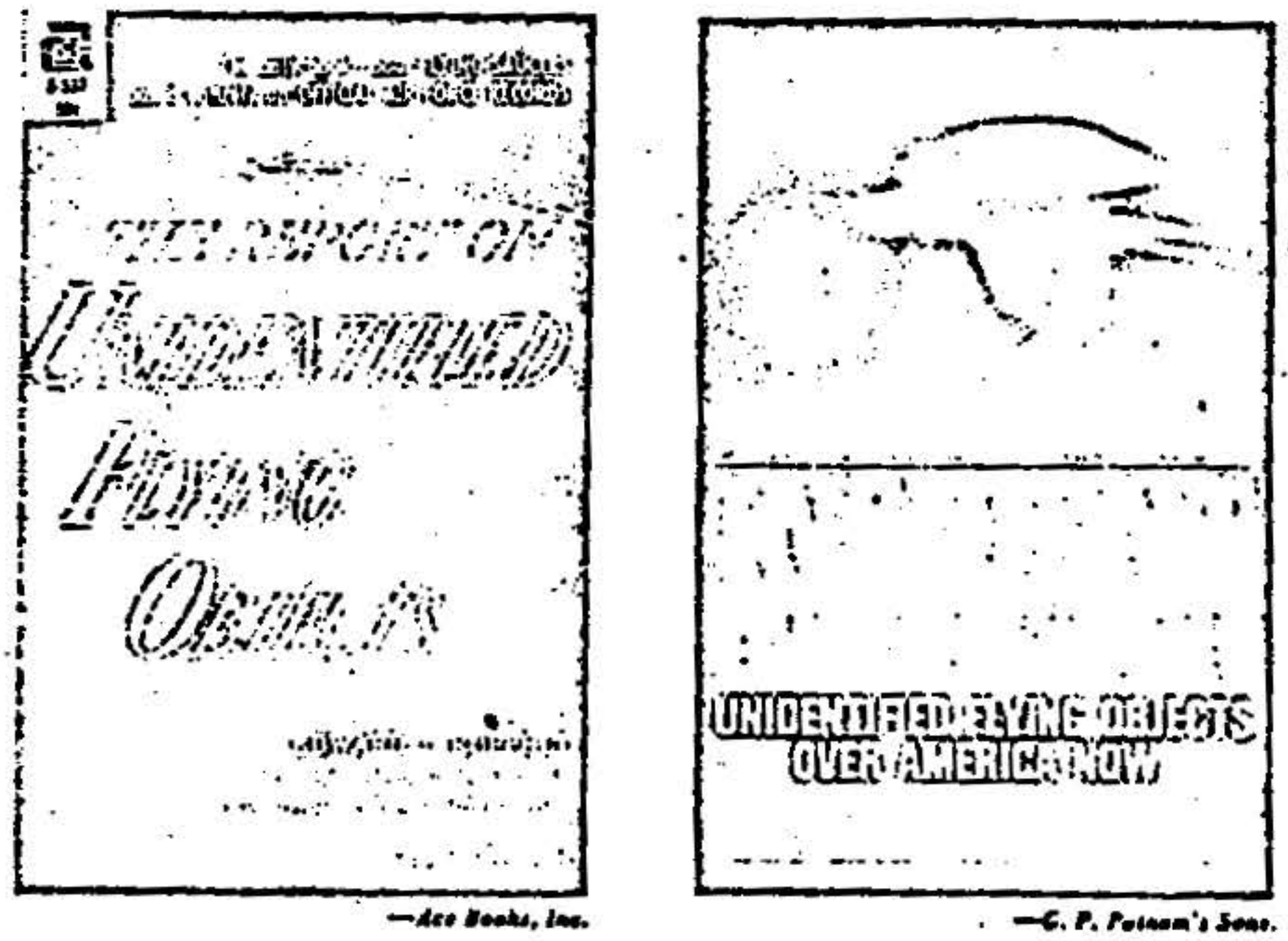
> Although about 6 per cent (646) of all sightings (10,147) in the years 1947 through 1965 are listed by the Air Force as 'unidentified,' it appears to the committee that most of the cases so listed are simply those in which the information available does not provide an adequate basis for analysis. In this connection it is important also to note that no unidentified objects other than those of an astronomical nature have been observed during routine astronomical studies, in spite of the large number of observing hours which have been devoted to the sky. . . .
>
> The committee concluded that in the nineteen years since the first UFO was sighted there has been no evidence that unidentified flying objects are a threat to our national security. Having arrived at this conclusion, the committee then turned its attention to considering how the Air Force should handle the scientific aspects of the UFO problem. Unavoidably these are also related to Air Force public relations, a subject on which the committee is not expert. . . .
>
> It is the opinion of the committee that the present Air Force program dealing with UFO sightings has been well organized, although the resources assigned to it (only one officer, a sergeant, and secretary) have been quite limited. In nineteen years and more than 10,000 sightings recorded and classified, there appears to be no verified and fully satisfactory evidence of any case that is clearly outside the framework of presently known science and technology. Nevertheless, there is always the possibility that analysis of new sightings may provide some additions to scientific knowledge of value to the Air Force. Moreover, some of the case records which the committee looked at that were listed as 'identified' were sightings where the evidence collected was too meager or too indefinite to permit positive listing in the identified category. Because of this the committee recommends that the present program be strengthened to provide opportunity for scientific investigation of selected sightings in more detail and depth than has been possible to date.

Thus, after declaring particular heed to the work of the Robertson panel, the 1966 committee edged toward the sort of recommendations Captain Ruppelt said had been made by the Robertson panel. A simple coincidence? Or did the original Robertson minutes tell the 1966 committe something that CIA for some reason preferred to delete from the version released to SR?

The question (which, it should be emphasized, is a question only because of the CIA editing) grows more insistent as the 1966 committee recommendations, summarized in SR last month and reproduced in their entirety immediately below, are detailed:

> A. Contracts be negotiated with a few selected univer ties to provide scientific teams to investigate promptly and in depth certain selected sightings of UFOs. Each team should include at least one psychologist, preferably one interested in clinical psychology, and at least one physical scientist, preferably an astronomer or geophysicist familiar with atmospheric physics. The universities should be chosen to provide good geographical distribution, and should be within convenient distance of a base of the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC).
>
> B. At each AFSC base an officer skilled in investigation (but not necessarily with scientific training) should be designated to work with the corresponding university team for that geographical section. The local representative of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI) might be a logical choice for this.
>
> C. One university or one not-for-profit organization should be selected to coordinate the work of the teams mentioned under A above, and also to make certain of very close communication and coordination with the office of Project Blue Book.
>
> It is thought that perhaps 100 sightings a year might be subjected to this close study, and that possibly an average of ten man days might be required per sighting so studied. The information provided by such a program might bring to light new facts of scientific value, and would almost certainly provide a far better basis than we have today for decision on a long-term UFO program.

THE confusing consequences of CIA's editing job are most obvious in the concluding paragraphs of the 1966 committee report, which loudly echo Captain Ruppelt's words. The 1966 committee urged that scientific reports on the UFO sightings selected for intensive study by the independent university teams be printed in full and made available on request, that suitable abstracts or condensed versions of these reports be included in or printed as supplements to the published reports of Project Blue Book, and that the reports of Project Blue Book then "be given wide unsolicited circulation among prominent members of the Congress and other pub-



—Ace Books, Inc. —G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Two books written by laymen ten years apart argue from UFO sightings that possibility of extraterrestrial visitations is credible.

lic persons as a further aid to public understanding of the scientific approach being taken by the Air Force in attacking the UFO problem."

The public reassurance aspect of the AFSAB 1966 *ad hoc* committee report is well understood within the academic community, so much so that many competent scientists at first-class universities are reluctant to join in the proposed intensification of UFO research. "It isn't science," these men complain. "What is going to happen to our reputations if we take part in it just to show people that the Air Force isn't looking out on them?" To get around this formidable obstacle, officers attached to the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development have solicited testimonial letters from such august institutions as the National Academy of Sciences confirming the importance of adequate understanding of UFOs as a matter of public policy.

It had been hoped that by September 1, 1966, some school of significant stature would have accepted responsibility for guiding the UFO hunt and choosing perhaps five other schools to share the burden. As of this writing, negotiations have been begun with a prospective leader, but announcement of the outcome may now be delayed until October.

The UFO team at the bellwether school will, by Air Force stipulation, include no scientist who has publicly expressed an opinion about UFOs, one way or another. But the lead-school's choice of cooperating schools will be unrestricted; even the wildest UFO enthusiast may belong to the hunting party if his scientific peers consider him professionally competent.

Under Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's rule that participants in military contracts must share costs of administering the contracts, whichever schools take part in the UFO research will pay expenses involved in answering questions from the public about UFOs. If the experience of *SR*'s science editor following his UFO report of last month is an acceptable criterion, the answering system will have to be endowed with incredible patience. For some UFO *aficionados* write a dozen letters on the same subject when one would suffice. Others insist that no finding about a UFO is unbiased if it does not consider all possibilities including "inconceivable" ones. Others demand that the UFO hunt encompass investigation of undescribed means whereby flying saucers can plunge straight down through the atmosphere without making a sound, go underwater and follow a river system submerged, and finally rise into the sky again like a Polaris missile—all without detection. Other UFO believers object to application of such earthly limitations as the law of gravity. Others categorically reject any statement whatever that is made by the Air Force—unless it can be turned against the Air Force. Even if all claims of UFO sightings are passed unchallenged (as was done in last month's report in *SR*), there are many who will persist in the view that absence of doubt about observers' veracity is not enough; these people hold that such qualifying questions as "What was seen?" amount to a confession of the questioner's subservience to "the Establishment."

Probably the most difficult hurdle the UFO research teams at the universities will have to clear is the presence of other independent UFO hunters, already entrenched in groups like the National Investigating Committee for Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO). The two are equally aggressive, with NICAP perhaps the more influential. The pronouncements of both are accepted as gospel by their members in contradiction to the most thoroughly documented Air Force observations.

In the Socorro, New Mexico, sighting of a UFO in 1964 by policeman Lonnie Zamora, for example, NICAP and APRO members are convinced that Zamora witnessed brush burning in the gully where he said he saw a white, egg-shaped vehicle take off and zoom above the ground in a low trajectory. Yet Zamora's immediate superior on the Socorro police force, Sergeant Chavez, told FBI and Air Force investigators that he (the Sergeant) arrived in the gully in response to a radio call from Zamora three minutes after the egg-shaped object (which only Zamora saw) had disappeared; at that time, Chavez said, the burned vegetation in the gully was cold to the touch.

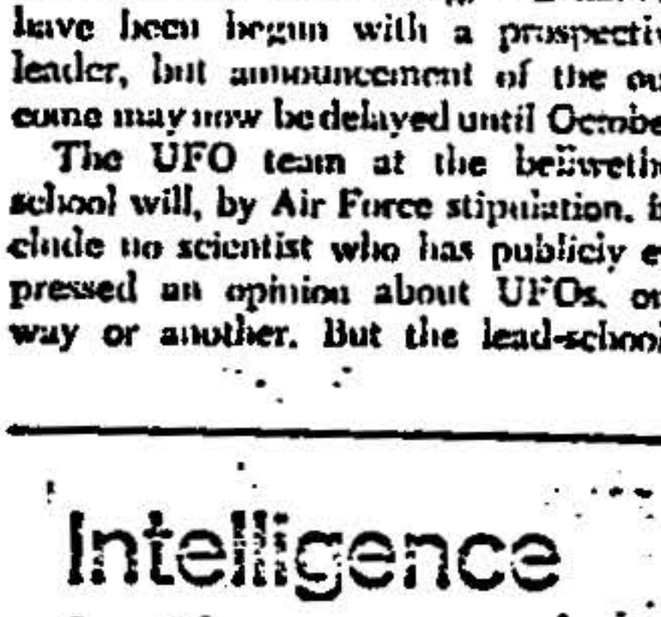
INSTEAD of being content with an Air Force confirmation that examination of the Socorro site revealed four depressions in the ground where Zamora said the UFO had stood (this being the closest anyone has ever come to finding so tangible a thing as a UFO "imprint"), NICAP and APRO members deride the Air Force for refusing to identify as a spaceship whatever Zamora saw.

Copies of several different Air Force reports on the Socorro episode are in *SR*'s possession. None of them casts doubt on policeman Zamora's story. One of them says "Zamora . . . is basically sincere, honest, and reliable. He would not be capable of contriving a complex hoax, nor would his temperament indicate that he would have the slightest interest in such. . . . His fright was genuine, and his feeling that he had seen something truly unusual is attested by the fact that he asked whether he should speak to the priest first before saying anything about it. Any question of hallucination seems clearly out. He is a non-drinking man. . . . I conclude, therefore, that Zamora saw a tangible, physical object, under good daylight illumination, and from fairly close range (at the closest, almost as little as 100 feet). It appears essential that we discover what the physical object actually was . . . [and] consider this one of the major UFO sightings in the history of the Air Force's consideration of this subject. . . . It will require, very possibly, the attention of the Secretary of the Air Force himself."

Certainly such phrasing is not the stuff of which conspiracies to silence discussion are hatched. Nor is any Air Force attempt to suppress scientific data likely to succeed without the help of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center in Massachusetts. Therefore, the following letter, critical of the interpretation given to a photograph published in illustration of last month's UFO report in this magazine, has a special meaning:

> As SCIENTISTS involved in obtaining the radar-scope photograph which was used in your report "What are the Unidentified Aerial Objects?" [*SR* Aug. 8, p. 49], we must take strong exception to your interpretation of the

Intelligence in the Universe



—*Prentice-Hall*

New book written by scientists downgrades "flying saucer opera."

data. You attribute the undulations which appeared on the radar-scope photograph as ". . . birds riding thermal currents in the air . . ." and ". . . reflecting light in curious designs . . ." and you speculate further that the undulations may somehow create the illusion of a UFO. Such is not the case. These undulations are not reflections from any type of particulate matter such as clouds, insects, or birds as stated in the report. Instead these echoes are due to scattering of the radar energy from fluctuations in temperature and moisture (or, to be precise, refractive index) which are occurring in the visually clear atmosphere. The echoes arise because of the special relationship between the radar wavelength and the size of the turbulent eddies within the atmosphere. A similar relationship does not exist for visible light, and therefore the patterns which appear in the radar-scope photograph could never be observed visually or reported as a UFO.

KENNETH R. HARDY,
KENNETH M. GLOVER,
Meteorology Laboratory,
Air Force Cambridge
Research Center.

Why was the picture caption misleading? For the same reason that has brought on much of the criticism the Air Force has suffered in connection with UFOs—poor communication and snap judgments under hurried circumstances. *SR*'s science editor wrote the caption from information provided by an Air Force officer who gave him the picture. Ordinarily, that officer is a reliable informant. In this instance, however, to accommodate a press deadline, he spoke from memory, and the checking process he usually relies on did not operate. Similar inconsistencies have been normal to Air Force investigation of UFOs because the investigating process has ultimately depended on individual capabilities and temperaments of air base officers assigned on an individual basis by the base commanders with no central criteria for guidance. Standard criteria are now being established to smooth the performance, and new regulations, written with reassurance of the public in mind, had reached the last processing stage prior to printing as this issue of *SR* went to press.

Since the 1966 *ad hoc* committee of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board was exceedingly explicit in urging avoidance of any appearance of censorship on UFOs, it seems reasonable to suggest an official CIA acknowledgment that CIA's decision to edit the minutes of the Robertson panel's deliberations in 1953 was a mistake in judgment and that the unexpurgated original text of the minutes would now be open to immediate public inspection. Such an act would forestall argument over an obvious parallel. According to the edited minutes of the 1953 panel meeting, the eminent scientists who sat on that panel believed a disciplined approach could dispose of the UFO mystery within eighteen months to two years. The $300,000 Air Force appropriation set aside for the 1966 independent university scientific study of UFOs is designed to last for eighteen months; supplementary monies will be available for another year if that much time is necessary to dissipate talk of interstellar invasion.

—JOHN LEAR,
Science Editor.

LETTERS TO THE SCIENCE EDITOR

Ufoof

MARVELOUS INDEED is the power of modern science! If the opening paragraph of your fascinating article, "What Are the Unidentified Aerial Objects?" [*SR*, Aug. 6], is to be believed, science has accomplished what even the Ecumenical Movement could not: the canonization of a Protestant king! Page 41 says quite plainly, "The St. James translation of Ezekiel's words runs as follows. . . ." What follows is from the version of the *Bible* authorized by King James I in 1611.

S. BUTLER CRIMES.
Baltimore, Md.

IN REFERENCE TO your article on unidentified aerial objects, there is an incomprehensible error, especially for a man of learning, since no such thing as the "St. James" version of the *Bible* exists. The *Bible* contains the names of three James boys: James the son of Alphaeus, James the son of Zebedee, and James the son of Joseph, or the brother of Jesus, one of whom wrote a chapter, called a book, in the *New Testament*, but none of whom prepared a version of the English *Bible*. James V, King of Scotland, who became James I, King of England, etc., commissioned the translation of the *Bible* in 1610, which job was completed in 1611, and it became the version authorized to be read in the Anglican church. The British Crown still owns the copyright on it, and the royalties comprise a tidy sum. However noble James I may have been, he was hardly a saint.

For the good of the magazine, I think you will want to print a suitable correction—if for nothing else, to spare the preachers another opportunity to make a malicious jab at science.

ORIS D. DUNCAN,
Emeritus Professor of Sociology,
Oklahoma State University.
Stillwater, Okla.

ACCORDING TO my random-number table, this is the 156th letter notifying you of the unidentified *Bible* translation cited by you in the second sentence of your August 6 article, "What Are the Unidentified Aerial Objects?"

King James I was no saint.

A science editor can be forgiven the slip. Not so, *SR*'s proofreaders—nor *SR* itself.

This slip does not, of course, make Ezekiel's UFO report any less credible than those now current.

FRANK V. PAGE.
Fairview Park, O.

I ENJOYED John Lear's "What Are The Unidentified Aerial Objects?", but the first part left me with a question concerning the Ezekiel references. These references, with the comments attributed to Mr. Jacques Vallee in the *Anatomy of a Phenomenon*, had a familiar sound. I refer to Mr. Lear's statement:

"Vallee . . . quoted from . . . modern 'books dealing with unidentified flying objects' which find some of Ezekiel's expressions 'similar to those commonly used by witnesses of modern sightings of UFOs.'"

Because of the familiar sound, I searched until I found an article, "The Four Faced Visitors of Ezekiel," by Arthur W. Orton in *Analog Science Fact & Fiction* (March 1961, pp. 99-115). Mr. Orton said of the first chapter of Ezekiel:

"I am convinced that this chapter is the account of an actual happening; the landing of extraterrestial beings, reported by a careful, truthful, and self-possessed observer."

He then interpreted Ezekiel in such a way as to demonstrate his thesis.

Was Orton's article one of the "books" Vallee quoted from?

FRANKLIN BRAINARD.
New Brighton, Minn.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Jacques Vallee's footnotes attribute his Ezekiel quotations to "Domenica del Corriere" (May 27, 1962), and "Australian Flying Saucer Review No. 7" (November, 1962).*

I FIND IT difficult to determine whether John Lear in "What Are the Unidentified Aerial Objects?" is a man of little faith or of great. On the one hand, he lacks certain knowledge about the sacred literature ("the *St.* James translation"); on the other, he is able to move a mountain ("Mount Rainier in the *Rockies*").

RALPH R. SUNDQUIST, JR.
Hartford, Conn.

LATEST REPORTS SUGGEST that UFOs "cavorting in the sky around Mount Rainier in the Rockies" have moved the mountain

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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TO : Department of State

INFO : U.S. Mission to NATO, Brussels

4 dcpts 15

15?-164-1.

FROM : Amembassy PARIS

DATE: 5/5/68

SUBJECT : No Serious Studies of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's) in France sc

REF : Dept. CA-7216, April 11, 1968

Although there are many interested amateurs, no serious study of UFO's is being conducted in France. This assurance was provided by M. Salson who is in charge of foreign relations for the Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aerospatiques (ONERA). Salson said that any such government-sponsored work in France would be coordinated with ONERA.

General R. Lehagre, who coordinates military research programs within the Secretariat General de la Defense National, gave assurance that there are no on-going French military contracts to study UFO's.

WALKER, JJ

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SCI:JHBurroughs 5/6/68

SCI:ELPitts

FAA:TMoore

AIR/I:LTCOL.EJMagic

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R 171416Z JUN 70
FM AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA
TO SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY CAMBRIDGEMASS
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 7449

UNCLAS TEGUCIGALPA 1953

FOR: MR. CITRON

SUBJECT: FIREBALL SIGHTINGS

REF: SMITHSONIAN 0703 1592100 R 0821002 JUN 70 FROM ROBERT CITRON.

1. ON MORNING MAY 28 TEGUCIGALPA RADIO REPORTED FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT IN LA PAZ, HONDURAS, (APPROX 87 DEGREES 41 MINUTES WEST; 14 DEGREES 19 MINUTES NORTH) THAT "FLYING SAUCER", OR "BALL OF FIRE" HAD BEEN SEEN IN AIR NEAR LA PAZ. IMPLIED SIGHTING WAS MAY 27. NO RPT NO MENTION OF SONIC PHENOMENA.

2. THIS WAS SOLE REPORT. NOTHING IN PRESS. HONDURAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE HAS NO RPT NO REPORT OR CONFIRMATION.
-RYAN

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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27 Mar 74 (morning)	Córdoba	Not available.	Construction workers.	N/A
28 Mar 74 (daytime)	Córdoba	Luminous.	School children.	Appeared over Córdoba Sierra and disappeared shortly thereafter very rapidly.
31 Mar 74 (early morning)	Vigo (A21AN-00[illegible])	Red.	Group of nurses.	Moving up and down over the Vigo Inlet, then UFO disappeared behind mountains of the Morrazo peninsula.
2 Apr 74 (night)	La Unión (3737N-00052W)	Luminous, circular.	Ten persons on night shift at mining company.	Disappeared suddenly after having been seen several seconds.
4 Apr 74 (morning)	La Retreda (A2[illegible]N-00829W)	Metallic, noiseless, size of a bus, had a reflector in turret. Gray or aluminum in color.	Two 12-year-old girls.	Stopped a few seconds about 10 or 12 meters from the ground and 100 meters from observers, then went out of sight.
11 Apr 74	San Pedro (A322N-00[illegible]W)	Oval, had no vapor trail.	Resident of San Pedro.	Was traveling at approximately 1,000 kilometers per hour, in sight for about 6 seconds.
14 Apr 74 (2 a.m.)	Herrera de Alcántara (39[illegible]N-007[illegible]W)	Rhomboid, formed by luminous, heavy lights. In upper lefthand part there was a pink-yellowish semicircle which became a circle as UFO came near ground level. Student claims he heard a prolonged noise like that from an old alarm clock. Professor estimated size of smaller diagonal of rhomboid to be about 20 meters.	Professor, his wife and a student.	Was observed at ground level from a distance of 300 meters for 5 or 6 minutes, then flew northeast.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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15 Apr 74	Ceuta (3552N-00520W) Algeciras (3608N-00530W)	Round, intense torch-like light.	Numerous passengers on ferry from Ceuta to Algeciras.	Rose out of the water near a huge rock, traveled at low altitude, then fell into the water again. This happened twice.
19 Apr 74 (12:30 p.m.)	La Coruña (4323N-00823W)	Round.	Newspaper photographer	Four photographs were published local newspaper.
21 Apr 74 (midnight)	Roger de Arriola (Málaga)	Triangular or conical.	Astronomical group "Organización Juvenil Española" (Spanish Youth Organization)	Was photographed by the group and photo appeared in local newspaper.
26 Apr 74 (near midnight)	Ceuta	Whitish-orange light.	Newspaper editor, his associates and printers of the paper.	Was a great distance away and traveling at a speed that appeared to be slow, going from east to west and moving swiftly up and down. Disappeared after a few minutes.
31 May 74 (night)	Villanueva de la Vera (4008N-00528W)	40 or 50 centimeters in length, fish-like in form, bright-colored, had three powerful green lights, silent.	Guard (60 years old), a 62-year-old man and a young couple.	Appeared over center of city for half a minute, then disappeared.
6 May 74 (shortly after 7 a.m.)	Alto de Cabrejas (Cuenca) (4204N-00503W)	Oval, reddish reflections	Three car passengers on highway to Madrid from Cuenca - a businessman, his daughter and their chauffeur.	Rotated over car for about 40 seconds, then flew higher and disappeared.
15 May 74 (4:30 a.m.)	Pedroche (3826N-00446W)	Round, size of a table.	Couple from Córdoba (businessman and a teacher).	UFO pursued their car and when it intercepted their travel on the road, they turned around rapidly.
22 May 1974	Ibiza (3854N-00126E)	Somewhat like a top.	Wife of a reporter.	Was photographed. Remained stationary in space for some time, then rose and disappeared.

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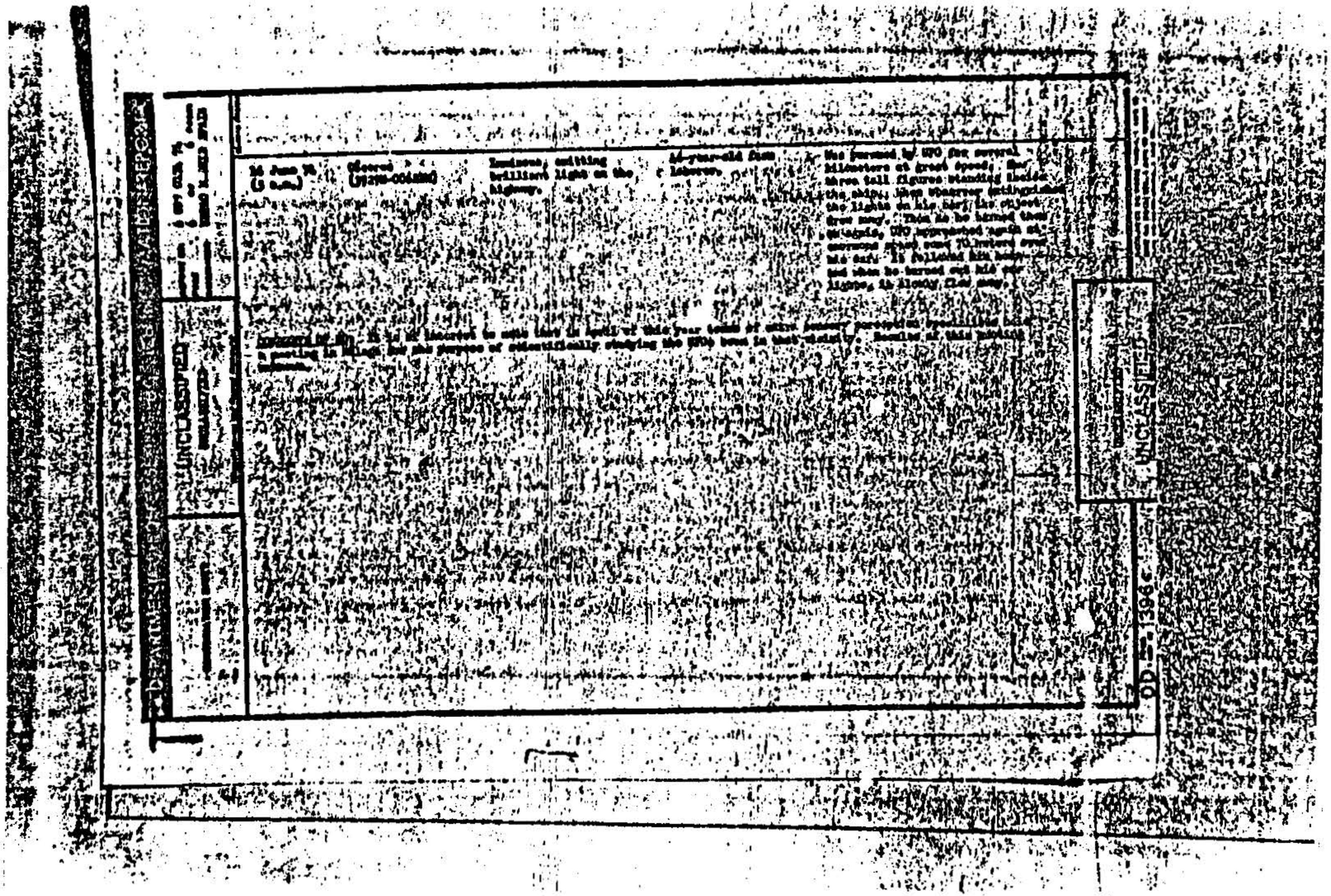

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING INFORMATION REPORT

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DD 1396

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Rpt to USAF

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314

8 NOV 1974

REPLY TO ATTN OF: IVO

SUBJECT: Project "Blue Book"

TO: Executive Secretary
Security Committee
USIB

1. Please reference your request of 30 Oct 74 concerning information released by the Air Force on UFO investigation/research.

2. Attached is a 17 Dec 69 news release from the Asst Sec Def (Public Affairs) announcing termination of "Blue Book" and summarizing its findings. Attachment 2 is a fact sheet on the subject maintained by the Secretary of the Air Force's Office of Information. Both may be released to any requestor.

C. R. Torpy
Air Force Alternate Member
Security Committee, USIB

2 Atch
1. News Release No.1077-69 re "Blue Book" from OASD (PA)
2. SAFOI fact sheet re UFO

189

SAFIRS FILE COPY

NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301
PLEASE RELEASE DATE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE December 17, 1969

NO. 1077-69
OXford 7-5131 (Info.)
OXford 7-3189 (Copies

AIR FORCE TO TERMINATE PROJECT "BLUE BOOK"

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans, Jr., announced today the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

In a memorandum to Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ry: Secretary Seamans stated that "the continuation of Project Blue Book cannot be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science," and concluded that the project does not ne: future expenditures of resources.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on:

- An evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects."

- A review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences.

- Past UFO studies.

- Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the pa: two decades.

Under the direction of Dr. Edward U. Condon, the University of Colorado completed an 18-month contracted study of UFOs and its repo: was released to the public in January, 1969. The report concluded th little if anything has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 ye: that has added to scientific knowledge, and that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that scien will be advanced.

The University of Colorado report also states that, "It seems : only so much attention to the subject (UFOs) should be give as the Department of Defense deems to be necessary strictly from a defense p of view....It is our impression that the defense function could be performed within the framework established for intelligence and surveillance operations without the continuance of a special unit such a Project Blue Book, but this is a question for defense specialists rat than research scientists."

A panel of the National Academy of Sciences made an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the University

-more-

Colorado study. The panel concurred in the University of Colorado's recommendation that "no high priority in UFO investigations is warranted by data of the past two decades." It concluded by stating that, "On the basis of present knowledge, the least likely explanatio of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intellig beings."

Past UFO studies include one conducted by a Scientific Advisory Panel of UFOs in January, 1953 (Robertson Panel); and, a review of Project Blue Book by the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board Ad Hoc Committee, February-March, 1966 (Dr. Brian O'Brien, Chairman). These studies concluded that no evidence has been found that any of the UFO reports reflect a threat to our national security.

As a result of investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no UFO-reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientifit knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Project Blue Book records will be retired to the USAF Archives, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Requests for information will continue to be handled by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information (SAFOI), Washington, D.C. 20330.

END

UFO FACT SHEET

On December 17, 1969 the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for the investigation of UFOs.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the past two decades.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs has been rescinded, and file copies of Project Blue Book records have been transferred to the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112, where they are available to the public for review. Although the Center does not have the reproduction capability to provide duplicate copies of Project Blue Book reports (some 26 standard file drawers of material), the complete University of Colorado report is available in paperback form at a nominal cost by Bantam Book Company.

Attached is the Project Blue Book sighting summary for the period 1947-1969. Also included is a listing of UFO-related materials currently available through publication outlets of the federal government.

Since the termination of Project Blue Book, no evidence has been presented to indicate that further investigation of UFOs by the Air Force is warranted. In view of the considerable Air Force commitment of resources in the past, and the extreme pressure on Air Force funds at this time, there is no likelihood of renewed Air Force involvement in this area.

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

2 Atch
1. Sighting Summary
2. UFO-related Materials

the complete University of Colorado report is available in

TOTAL UFO SIGHTINGS, 1947-1969

YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED
1947	122	12
1948	156	7
1949	186	22
1950	210	27
1951	169	22
1952	1,501	303
1953	509	42
1954	487	46
1955	545	24
1956	670	14
1957	1,006	14
1958	627	10
1959	390	12
1960	557	14
1961	591	13
1962	474	15
1963	399	14
1964	562	19
1965	887	16
1966	1,112	32
1967	937	19
1968	375	3
1969	146	1
TOTAL	12,618	701

UFO MATERIALS

Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-67-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465 p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for $6 per volume, $18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977, from the National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p. Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for $3 as AD 688:541 from the National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

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DRAFT
5 November 1974

Mr. Brad C. Sparks
2650 Haste Street, 806G
Berkeley, California
94720

Dear Mr. Sparks:

In response to your letter of 21 October 1974, a copy of the minutes of the 4 December 1952 meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee relating to the discussion of "Unidentified Flying Objects" is enclosed. Following this meeting selected scientists reviewed and appraised the available evidence on the subject. A copy of the report of this review, titled "Report on Unidentified Flying Objects", dated 17 January 1953 is enclosed. In view of the conclusion of the Panel that the evidence presented on unidentified flying objects showed no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security, no National Security Council Intelligence Directive (NSCID) was drafted.

I trust this material satisfies your request.

Sincerely,

Bruce A. Lowe
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

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DD/S&T

29 July 1970

DD/SI

Vartorella's letter on UFOs

Carl --

A little background for a discussion on the Vartorella letter:

1. The central theme of this letter is "that the CIA has used -- or is using -- the Condon Report as a whitewash designed to cover a CIA-initiated program begun prior to January 1953". This allegation is not new and, of course, is ridiculous. Confirmed UFO believers are constantly searching for ways to discount the conclusions of every responsible group that ever considered the UFO problem -- whether they be Swedes, British, the US Air Force, the CIA, or the Condon Committee.

2. A review of the files on the last two decades shows the following. The only formal CIA involvement in a UFO investigation was in the one conducted by the Robertson Panel in 1953. This Panel was convened by [Dr. Chadwell,] then AD/SI at the request of the Intelligence Advisory Committee (minutes of IAC meeting of 4 December 1952). [Dr. Chadwell] was asked to examine the threat to national security posed by UFOs and to make appropriate recommendations to the IAC. The Robertson Panel was selected by OSI and met from 14-17 January 1953. Its report, drafted by [Fred Durant], was submitted to [Dr. Chadwell] in February 1953 and was subsequently noted by the IAC. On the basis of the Panel study, the IAC concluded that no NSCID on this subject was needed and that the real dangers probably lay in the danger of overloading the air defense structure needlessly and in mass hysteria and the like.

3. This was the high point in CIA involvement in the UFO matter. We had no organized effort on the subject. One or two analysts maintained some kind of watch on reports under [Phil Strong's] general guidance.

4. On 5 May 1955 the Air Force issued its Special Report No. 14, "Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Aerial Objects" -- a project BLUE BOOK publication. This report goaded the UFO enthusiasts into renewed activi and considerable pressure was put on the Air Force tc declassify the Special Report (from OUO), as well as the earlier Robertson Panel Report. In 1958 [Phil Str got the Panel members to agree to the declassifying the conclusions of the Robertson Panel and to the re of their names in connection with it. But CIA conne with the Panel review was not to be revealed at thei request. The pressure continued, however, and on 7 1966 the Air Force commissioned the Condon Committee make the "final" review of the two-fold problem. By time we had long since closed our files on the subj and since about 1953 had been referring inquiries t Air Force. You will recall that we were in no way in the Condon Review.

5. Despite the finality of each of the various reviews was a renewed effort during 1966 on the part of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenom get a copy of the original Robertson Panel Report. time the issue became public information policies. requested by the Air Force on 27 July 1966 to decl the entire Robertson Report. We had previously to Air Force that the two page release of 1958 was th Report. The lengthier unreleased material was sir up for our use. This time we agreed to furnish a version of the back-up deleting information on CI and on the views of individuals appearing before Robertson Panel since we didn't want to go to the of getting their permission. Accordingly, I made appropriate and minor deletions. I believe that jumped the gun and had already made a release whi were trying to cover up by asking for declassific after the fact. I refused to agree to release o: information and the matter has remained quiet un

6. Vartorella is not the first person to use UFOs as a basis for alleging that CIA runs the government, suppresses legitimate inquiry, and the like. His predecessors include such illustrious gentlemen as Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe (ret.) and Leon Davidson. Eac of his allegations or questions could be answered but I would certainly hope they would not be. Thoug Vartorella professes only an academic interest in searching for truth, the questions are loaded with innuendoes that indicate where his sympathies lie.

7. I suggest that we prepare a brief note to be sent to Vartorella by the Director's PRO (as Jack Earman used to do during Dulles' time) saying that we're sorry bu we have had no interest in the UFO matter for many years, have no files or persons knowledgeable on the subject and hence are unable to respond to his charge and questions. I have made a similar type of respons to the (thankfully) infrequent requests that trickle down to me.

/s/
Karl J. E-

(191)

[redacted]

ER - 3 - 2809

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

19 S

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Psychological Strategy Board

SUBJECT: Flying Saucers

1. I am today transmitting to the National Security Council a proposal (TAB A) in which it is concluded that the problems connected with unidentified flying objects appear to have implications for psychological warfare as well as for intelligence and operations.

2. The background for this view is presented in some detail in TAB B.

3. I suggest that we discuss at an early board meeting the possible offensive or defensive utilization of these phenomena for psychological warfare purposes.

Enclosure

Walter B. Smith
Director

[redacted]

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[redacted]

PROBLEM:

It is the purpose of this study to determine what concern to CIA, if ~~any, is resident~~ in the problem of "unidentified flying objects," and to recommend, ~~if such interest is found, steps that should be taken to improve CIA's intelligence position on aspects related to national security.~~

[redacted]

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

1. Since 1947, there have been about 1500 official reports of sightings plus an enormous volume of letters, phone calls and press reports. During this July alone, official reports totaled 250. Of the 1500, Air Force carries 20% as unexplained and of those received since the first of this year, 28% unexplained.

2. The administrative unit now handling the Air Force inquiry on these phenomena is a small section headed by an Air Force Reserve Captain, E. J. Ruppelt, assisted by two lieutenants and two secretaries at Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright Field. It is from this small group that the controling collection directive to the entire Air Force originated and it it to this small group that the flood of reports on flying saucers comes for collation and analysis.

3. Research and analysis at this time is limited almost exclusively to the

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DISCUSSION:

The three man OSI team entered into its inquiry fully aware that it was coming into a field already charged with partisanship, one in which objectivity had been overridden by numerous sensational writers, and one in which there are pressures for extravagant explanations as well as for oversimplification. They consulted with a representative of Air Force Special ~~Projects~~ Studies group; discussed the problem with those in charge of the Air Force Project at Wright field; reviewed a considerable volume of intelligence reports; checked the Soviet press and broadcast indices; and conferred with three of our consultants at MIT, all leaders in their scientific fields.

The present small scale inquiry at ATIC, which thus far has been able only to use the case history approach, examining each incident carefully to determine whether it can be explained or whether it must be put into the "unexplained" [illegible] was considered a perfectly valid procedure but one that offered but [illegible] in opening up explanations regarding the nature of these phenomena, [illegible] at MIT told us, it would probably be found on the margins or just [illegible] limits of our present knowledge in the fields of atmospherics, [illegible], taking into account the possibility [illegible] a factor to consider. A systematic [illegible] could be established a carefully coordinated [illegible] on a number of fronts and involving a variety of [illegible].

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DRAFT

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The problem of "unidentified flying objects" is a national security problem of concern to operations as well as to intelligence.

2. Operational problems are of primary importance and should be attacked at once. They include:

a. Taking immediate steps to improve identification of "phantoms" so that in the event of an attack, instant and positive identification of enemy rockets or planes could be made.

b. Determination of what if any utilization should be made of these phenomena by US psychological warfare planners and what, if any, defenses should be planned in anticipation of Soviet attempts to utilize them.

3. Intelligence problems include.

a. Knowledge of the exact nature of these phenomena especially as regards:

(1) Whether any are susceptible to control, and can be thus utilized for either military or psychological offense or defense.

(2) Whether any are predictable and can thus be taken advantage of in military or psychological operations.

b. The present level of Russian knowledge regarding these phenomena.

c. Possible Soviet intentions and capabilities to utilize these phenomena to the detriment of US security interests.

d. The reasons for silence in the Soviet Press regarding "flying saucers".

4. Intelligence responsibilities in this field as regards both collection and analysis can be discharged with maximum effectiveness only after much more

is known regarding the exact nature of these phenomena.

5. The problem transcends the level of individual departmental responsibilities, and is of such importance as to merit cognizance and action by the National Security Council.

6. Additional work, differing in character and emphasis from that presently under way will be required to meet the specific needs in this field of both operations and intelligence.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

One of the two ~~feasible~~ courses of action set ~~forth~~ below is proposed; one requires NSC action, and the other requires action by Secretary of Defense:

1. NSC action: under this course, it is recommended:

a. That the DCI present to the NSC a draft NSC directive (NSC A) which prescribes that a centrally administered research program under NSC be established, in accordance with Sec. 214 (a), National Security Act of 1947, this program having for its research objectives requirements to be specified by the Secretary of Defense; the Director of Central Intelligence, and Director Psychological Strategy Board.

b. That upon issuance of this NSC directive, CIA exercise its ~~responsibilities~~ functions by providing coordinated intelligence requirements and ~~intelligence support~~ to NSC.

2. Secretary of Defense action: under this course, it is recommended:

a. That the DCI submit to Secretary of Defense along lines of the ~~above~~ that coordinated research program would be suitable to CIA, and ~~that~~ a study in collaboration by Defense, ~~the~~ coordinated intelligence requirements be provided by CIA before the study is started.

TAB A

DRAFT

NSC

SUBJECT: Unidentified flying objects.

1. The National Security Council has recognized as a national security problem our present limited capabilities in making prompt positive visual or mechanical identification of flying objects. The problem is recognized also as one which bears directly upon both offensive and defensive capabilities of the armed forces; as one of concern to operations as well as to intelligence; and as one having possible implications for psychological warfare.

2. As the nature of the problem is such that a centrally administered inquiry rather than a divided effort offers the best promise of progress, the Director, Research and Development Board is charged with the responsibility of administering in this field a program of research which meets the specifications of Secretary of Defense and as regards operational requirements; of the Director of Central Intelligence, as regards the intelligence requirements and of Director, Psychological Strategy Board, as regards psychological warfare implications.

[redacted] A B B

DRAFT LETTER

FROM: DCI

TO : Secretary of Defense

SUBJECT: Intelligence interest in a study of unidentified flying objects.

1. Recently CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence made an inquiry into the possible intelligence implications of this subject. We concluded that while the operational problem of improvement in identification of "phantoms" was of first priority because of the need to make instant and positive identification of enemy rockets or planes, the solution of intelligence problems are of sufficient importance to justify vigorous support by this Agency of an organized attack on the problem.

2. In our inquiry three of our men consulted with a representative of Air Force Special Projects group; discussed the problem with those in charge of the Air Force Project at Wright field; reviewed a considerable volume of intelligence reports; checked the Soviet press and broadcast indices; and conferred with three of our consultants at MIT, all leaders in their scientific fields.

3. The present small scale inquiry at ATIC, which thus far has been able [illegible] history approach, examining each incident carefully to [illegible] it can be explained or whether it must be put into the [illegible] considered a perfectly valid procedure but one that [illegible] little promise in opening up explanations regarding the nature of those [illegible] consultants at MIT told us, it would probably be found on the [illegible] the frontiers of our present knowledge in the fields

[redacted]

of atmospherics, ionization and extra-terrestial phenomena, taking into account the possibility that nuclear waste products might also be a factor to consider. A systematic attack on the as-yet unexplained cases would contemplate a centrally coordinator program involving projects on a number of fronts and involving a variety of techniques not now used.

4. As the strictly US military operations problem of improved identification at home and abroad is closely tied to a number of intelligence questions, it would be advantageous to CIA, as well as to the interests of the intelligence components of Department of Defense, if intelligence research requirements could be included in any organized inquiry into the subject.

5. At this time we know so little of the exact nature of these phenomena that additional research would be necessary before it could be said whether any are susceptibel to control and can thus be utilized for either military or psychological offense or defense, or whether any are predictable, and can thus be taken advantage of in military or psychological operations.

6. It may be found that an appropriate center for such research would be in a group such as Project Lincoln which is now working for Department of Defense on problems of air defense.

7. At this time we are unable to find any basis in our information for [illegible] Soviet intentions or capabilities to utilize these phenomena in our detriment. The Soviet Press has been silent on the subject — which is in itself provocative — and so are not yet able to appraise the present level of knowledge of Soviet scientists regarding these phenomena.

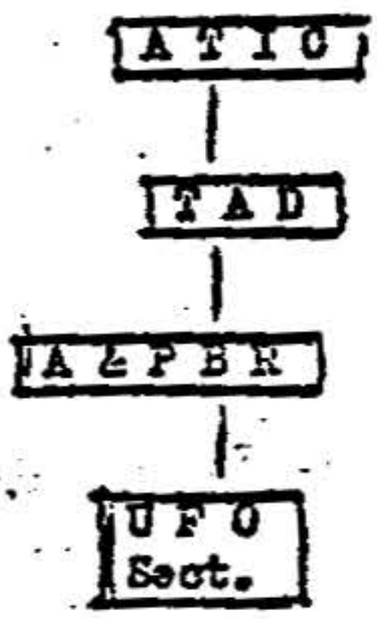
8. It would be appreciated if this agency could participate in any plans for further inquiry into this subject.

[redacted]

PRESENT STATUS OF THE INQUIRY

Mr. Strong has discussed with you some of the general features of this problem, and now I should like to describe briefly how the Air Force has organized its study of reports on unidentified flying objects and outline its methods.

The administrative unit now handling the Air Force inquiry on these phenomena is the unidentified Flying Objects Section of the Aircraft Propulsion Branch of the Technical Analysis Division of Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright Field.



This small section is headed by an Air Force Reserve Captain, E. J. Ruppelt, assisted by two lieutenants and two secretaries. It is from this small group that the controling collection directive to the entire Air Force originated and it is to this small group that the flood of reports on unidentified flying objects comes for collation and analysis.

The strength and position of this central administrative group clearly indicates a low level of support, and, presumably, serious reservations in the Air Force regarding the value of extensive inquiry into the subject. Paradoxicall

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this central effort at ATIC is maintained on a minimal basis while there is concurrently ordered a world-wide reporting system and an interception program which may expend hundreds of man hours and thousands of dollars.

The methods used by Air Force are now in the process of change but the conclusions and explanations given to the public are based on the process I am going to describe.

Research and analysis at this time is limited almost exclusively to the case history method. Reports, which are limited in their coverage to ten broad elements of information, are received from the field, mainly through the Air-intelligence reporting system, though also to a limited extent from the other services and from the Department of State.

These reports come to the Unidentified Objects Section where each one is examined separately to determine whether it is explainable as "misinterpretations of a known object", or whether it must be classed as "unexplained" and subject to further investigation.

In this sorting process, the reports are first examined in the light of established and readily available fact such as known balloon tracks or aircraft flights. The report may then be referred to an Air Force Base or to the Offic

[redacted]

[redacted] of Special Investigation for direct interrogation of the reporter. Also, in some cases the reports are referred to technical or scientific specialists for interpretation. It should be borne in mind that this is all on an individual case basis.

There has been no systematic or extensive use of other standard methods of processing data. It is true that there have been a few attempts to examine some of the broader questions that have been raised by these reports. ATIC has, for example, laboriously gone through the accumulation of "unexplained" US reports one by one, to plot them on a map. These plots show a high incidence of reported cases near atomic installations and Strategic Air Command bases but this might be expected because of the greater number of alert observers in such places. Actually, a number of accepted research techniques that should be used in any effort to gain a sound understanding of these phenomena, have not been employed.

There is, of course, some doubt regarding the extent and kind of effort required for the future. The Air Force has not yet found any great cause for concern. Captain Ruppelt remarked that, as the problem seems to be of more concern to operations than to intelligence, it might appropriately be moved out of intelligence to some operational command. (Within the last two weeks, he

[redacted]

has tried, unsuccessfully, to hand the baby to Air Defense Command.)

Of the essential processes that might be used if Air Force considered the inquiry worth a full blown effort, we could list the following:

Research objectives should be defined in detail in relation to the questionnaire. The questions asked in the present collection directive are admitted to be inadequate even for the limited case-history approach. Further the answers are not processed in such a way as to easily permit the determination of the lines of research and analysis that should be followed.

As there has been no preliminary determination of areas of most profitable research, there is no way at this time by which to isolate the important elements in each of the problem areas. No studies have been made, for example, to establish categories of the objects reported by shape, size, color, etc. or to show such things as shortest, longest and average duration of sightings of objects of various kinds.

These deficiencies have conspired against valid cross-comparisons. There have been no studies, for example, that would compare certain weather conditions with the appearance of certain colors of lights.

There are a number of standard analytical processes that might be used if this problem should be Air Force considered ~~the inquiry~~ worth a full blown effort. It might define in detail the research objectives to be used in relation to the questionnaire.

After the areas of most profitable research had been determined, a logical ne step would be to isolate the important elements in each problem area.

A third step would be to set up means by which to make many useful cross- comparisons. Finally ~~Fourth~~, trend studies as well as area studies could be made.

Finally, there might be an objective study on the attributes of available data

In summary, the limited central administrative support given to the project by Air Force, coupled with the extremely limited scope of the analytical work done thus far, has placed a strict ceiling on the kind of interpretations that can be made from material now available.

[redacted]

Trend studies as well as race studies could be made. [There is now no picture of how the various phenomena may have formed patterns, either as regards aggregation or dispersal over specific periods of time.]

Finally, there might be an objective study on the attributes of available data. [Thus far, reports themselves (not factors present within these reports) are only classed "explainable" or "not explained". It is not known to what extent, or where, elements of consistency may extend through both the collection of "explainable" and "not explained" reports.

Also, there is no means by which to sort out valid elements from otherwise "unreliable" reports, nor is there a means by which to sort out invalid elements from otherwise accurate reports. An illustration of a consequence of this limitation would be the probable unhappy fate of a valid report on what was actually a misused cloud, when observed on a well established balloon track. It would, in all probability be classed "explainable" as a balloon. The relegation of this report to the "explained" category would take any valid elements present in the report out of the reach of later analysis.]

In summary, the limited central administrative support given to the project by Air Force, coupled with the extremely limited scope of the analytical work

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does thus far, leads us to believe that any broad conclusions presently drawn can be accepted only with caution.

As to the future, a limited amount of improvement may be accomplished. A revised questionnaire, now being designed by Air Force and Battele experts will give more detail to each case-history. We have heard informally, though, that many objects are not reported in Korea because of the burden of required paper-work. A longer questionnaire would make pilots even more reluctant to report their sightings. Also, many cross comparisons will be possible if present plans to use punch cards are carried out. In addition, improvements may be expected if Air Force follows through on its present plan to establish an advisory board of top level scientists. Further, the current plan to place emphasis on using instrumentation such as refraction grid cameras and new type Schmidt telescopes, will yield more usable facts. The absence thus far, however, of a well planned and properly guided research program makes it appear that it may be some time in the future before we can expect complete explanations of many of these phenomena.

For the next part of our presentation, Mr. Durant will discuss some of the factors that have been found, or may be involved, in these reports.

[redacted]

Part I - Weather Balloons

1. In the analysis of Flyobrpts prior to 1 Jul 52 approximately 15% were classified as "possibly" or "probably" balloon. The basis for decision was generally little more than a form of guesswork; if the Flyobrpt did not do anything, and much leeway was allowed for observer's fallibility, that a balloon could not do in maneuvers, speed, etc., and if the description corresponded even roughly to that of a balloon, it was so classified. If there was no particular reason to believe a balloon was in the area, the report became a "possible". If the sighting occurred near a balloon launching site or on or about the launch time, it became a "probable". It was obvious that an effort to obtain factual data to support such conclusions was in order.

2. ATIAA-5 approached the problem of weather balloons first. Weather balloons are of the following types:

a. Radiosonde - Rubberized tan latex, 6' in diameter at launch, up to 20' at altitude. Carries a transmitter and telemetering device for temperature pressure, dewpoint sequences, which transmitter under certain conditions would give radar returns. Also carries a white running light during night launches battery operated, which should last for duration of flight. Normal ascent is to 70,000' - 100,000', at ± 1,000 ft/min, at which altitude the balloon bursts and equipment recovery is effected by a red parachute.

b. Rawin - Same balloon as above, but it carries only a radar "triangle", and is a winds aloft observation.

c. Rawinsonde - Same, a combination of rawin and radiosonde.

d. Patal - Same type of balloon, tracked by theodolite for winds aloft observation.

e. Pibal - A rubberized tan latex balloon, 30" in diameter at release and 4 or 5' at altitude. Burst and climb comparable to radiosonde. A winds aloft observation, tracked by theodolite. Carries running light for night launches.

All types of balloons are launched at 0300Z, 0900Z, 1500Z and 2100Z daily. However, some stations launch one, two, three, or four times daily; others launch irregularly, some launch only one type, and others several or all. In addition, time of launch may vary approximately thirty minutes from the scheduled time, either way. All agencies which launch balloons are quick to admit that balloons can malfunction and that many are lost. In addition, wind currents at altitude can cause the balloons to assume odd shapes and strange maneuvers. The balloons under certain atmospheric conditions can appear to be almost any color, and may be visible even at extreme altitudes, particularly at sunrise and sunset, to an observer on the ground.

3. ATIAA-5, faced with this situation, compiled in July a file of balloon launch data cards for Air Weather Service, Naval Air Weather Service, and Weather Bureau launch stations. In addition, this information is pictured graphically on the weather balloon launch location chart. Combining this information with the winds aloft data which ATIC receives from the facsimile charts has often provided a solution to Flyobrpts. Significantly, balloons, possible and probable, increased from 15% in June to 30% in August, with 24% in July. The percentage of reports analyzed as "unknown" decreased proportionately. This gain is a real one, and results from the accumulation of the background data and the elimination of guesswork.

4. The actual radiosonde meteorological information is extracted by all agencies launching balloons onto WBAN 31a, 31b, and 31c. For winds aloft observations, all agencies use WBAN 20 and 20a, and these forms also include the track of the balloon. All agencies forward these records to the National Weather Records Center, Grove Arcade Building, Asheville, North Carolina. ATIAA-5 has requested the CO, AWS, which maintains a detachment at Asheville, to permit "Blue Book" to deal directly with Asheville. The intention is to request photostats of the sounding (WBAN 31a, b, c) and the balloon track (WBAN 20 and 20a) at certain specific times and places. If this is approved, ATIC will be in a position to obtain these records for every balloon flight launched in the U.S., from overseas American bases, and from all the U.S. ships and weather stations at sea. In addition, ATIAA-5 will continue to use the balloon launch information available in this office and will from time to time TWX various launch sites for specific information. These methods of approach will solve the problem of weather balloons.

Part II - Upper Air Research Balloons

1. Specially designed types of balloons are used by the USAF and the U.S. Navy in cooperation with various contractors to obtain upper air data for scientific purposes. There is no doubt that these balloons cause Flyobrpts; tracking data of eleven such flights in July resulted in positive identification in three cases, probable identification in three more. The U.S. Navy, through its field representative of CNR at the University of Minnesota, deals with three contractors. The balloons released are large white polyethylene types capable of expanding to 100' in diameter and carrying up to 500 pounds of metallic equipment. Valve and inflation arrangements control floating altitudes. Naturally, they are visible even at extreme altitudes under many conditions and are capable of assuming almost any shape. The contractors often release from time to time free or attached clusters of the RA and P type rubberized balloons, as well.

2. These flights are often of long duration; one Minneapolis released balloon was tracked to Cape Cod and lost, then it was recovered in Bordeaux, France. They are tracked by ten RDF stations throughout the United States.

3. ATIAA-5 has taken steps to set up a reporting system for all balloon flights of the Navy contractors. This program will be implemented 15 Oct 52 and will permanently solve the problem of U.S. Navy upper air research balloons.

4. The USAF operates two projects, "Gopher" and "Moby Dick", which involve the release of the large polyethylene type balloons. In all particulars, flight durations, tracking methods, etc., these flights are comparable to the U.S. Navy projects. At present, ATIAA-5 has no communication or liaison with these projects, but ATIAA-5 intends to use the same approach and reporting systems with the USAF projects as with the Naval contractors.

Conclusion:

By 1 Nov 52 ATIAA-5 should be receiving complete data on all weather, Navy upper air, and USAF upper air balloon releases.

Note:

This paper is a short introduction to the "balloon phase" of Project Blue Book. For anyone desiring the complete information, such as agencies and personalities involved, channels and methods of communication, etc., it will be necessary to read the following supporting papers which are on file in ATIAA-5.

a. Balloon Data Folder

b. Miscellaneous Correspondence File - Letter 5 Sep 52, to: USAF Cambridge Research Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts, subj: Air Force Upper Air Research Balloon Releases, and first indorsement thereto.

c. Air Weather Service Correspondence File - Letter 22 Sep 52, to: CG, AWS, subj: Climatology Data for Project Blue Book.

d. U.S. Navy Correspondence File - Letter, 9 Sep 52, to: Air Branch, ONR, subj: ONR Upper Air Balloon Projects, and ONR answer thereto.

e. Travel Report - Lt A. G. Flues, 25 Aug 52 to Washington, D.C.

f. Travel Report - Lt A. G. Flues, 15 Sep 52, to Asheville, N.C.

g. Travel Report - Lt A. G. Flues, 30 Sep 52, to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

[redacted] P.

Memorandum for file OSI-W/A 21 January 1953

Meeting of OSI Advisory Group on UFO
January 14 thru 17, 1953

Declassified by 057375
date 20 APR 511

At 0945 on January 14, 1953, an ad hoc panel of scientific consultants was convened to review the "Unidentified Flying Objects" problem. A detailed statement of the problem presented to the group by CIA is attached as Appendix A. The panel consisted of the following:

Dr. Robertson, CIT
Dr. Luis Alvarez
Dr. S. Goudsmit , Brookhaven
Dr. Thornton Page, ORD Johns Hopkins
Dr. J.A. Hynek, consultant to ATIC.

The following members of the staff of OSI were present for various parts of the discussions.

Dr. H.M. Chadwell
R.L. Clark
P.G. Strong
F.C. Durant III
Lt. Col. Oder (P&E)
D.B. Stevenson (Weapons)

To assist the scientific panel in its review and analysis of evidence, Capt. E. J. Ruppelt of ATIC, Lt. Neasham and Mr. H. Woo of the Navy photo interpretation lab at Anacostia, and Major Fournet and Capt. Smith of Air Force Directorate of Intelligence were present.

A final report on the results of the meeting is being prepared for the AD/SI by F.C. Durant but it is believed that the following is a fair statement of the conclusions reached:

1. No evidence is available to indicate any physical threat to the security of the United States.

2. No evidence is available to indicate the existence or use of any as yet unknown (to us) fundamental scientific principles.

3. The subject "UFO" is not of direct intelligence interest. It is of indirect intelligence interest only insofar as any knowledge about the innumerable unsolved mysteries of the universe are of intelligence interest.

4. The subject "UFO" is of operational interest for three reasons:
   (a) Interference with air defense by intentional enemy jamming or by lack of ability on the part of operating personnel to discriminate between radar anomalies and actual airborne weapons
   (b) Related to (a), interference with air defense by overloading communication lines from the air defense observation stations.
   (c) Possibility of a psychological offensive by the enemy timed with respect to an actual attack could conceivably seriously

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reduce the defense effort of the general public.

It is noted that these general conclusions as stated here do not specifically answer the needs presented in Appendix A. However, it is anticipated that comment on these points will be presented in a written statement from the scientific panel to AD/SI.

[DBS:gl] (typed 12 February 1953)

191-B

7 13

[redacted]

Declassified by 0583?5
date 20 APR 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director (Intelligence)

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCE: Request of the Director of 10 December 1952

1. The following is a summary of the current situation with respect to the investigation of unidentified flying objects. Recent incidents include:

a. Movies of ten (10) unidentified flying objects (unexplained on the basis of natural phenomena or known types of aircraft), near Tremonton, Utah, on 2 July 1952.

b. A very brilliant unidentified light over the coast of Maine for about four hours on the night of 10-11 October at a height computed to be two or three times that which can be sustained by any known device.

c. Alleged contact with a device on the ground in Florida late this summer which left some presently unexplained after-effects.

d. Numerous other sightings of lights or objects which either in configuration or performance do not resemble any known aerial vehicle or explainable natural phenomena.

2. In furtherance of the IAC action on 4 December, O/SI has been working with Dr. H. P. Robertson, consultant (former Director of Research, WEPD), toward establishing a panel of top scientists and engineers in the fields of astrophysics, nuclear energy, electronics, etc., to review this situation. Wholehearted cooperation has been secured by DI/USAF and ATIC, and a visit by AD/SI, Dr. Robertson, and Mr. Durant of SI to ATIC is planned for Friday. It is hoped to organize the panel and undertake effective scientific review of this subject within the next two to three weeks.

H. MARSHALL CHADWELL
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

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S-E-C-R-E-T
Security Information
IAC-M-90
4 December 1952

INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting held in Director's Conference Room, Administration Building Central Intelligence Agency, on 4 December 1952

Acting Deputy Director (Intelligence)
Central Intelligence Agency
Mr. Robert Amory, Jr.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. W. Park Armstrong, Jr., Special Assistant, Intelligence Department of State
Brigadier General John M. Willems, acting for Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army
Rear Admiral Carl F. Espe, Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
Major General John A. Samford, Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, United States Air Force
Dr. Walter F. Colby, Director of Intelligence, Atomic Energy Commission
Brigadier General Edward H. Porter, Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff
Mr. Meffert W. Kuhrtz, acting for Assistant to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALSO PRESENT

Dr. Sherman Kent, Central Intelligence Agency
Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell, Central Intelligence Agency
Mr. Paul Borel, Central Intelligence Agency
Mr. Ludwell L. Montague, Central Intelligence Agency
Mr. Philip Strong, Central Intelligence Agency
Mr. Joseph W. Smith, Central Intelligence Agency
Mr. William C. Trueheart, Department of State
Mr. Miron Burgin, Department of State
Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Anderson, Department of the Army
Lieutenant Colonel Edgar H. Thomson, Jr., Department of the Army
Colonel John J. Morrow, United States Air Force
Colonel Jack E. Thomas, United States Air Force
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Grant, United States Air Force
Colonel S. M. Lansing, The Joint Staff
Captain John A. Holbrook, USN, The Joint Staff

Richard D. Drain
Acting Secretary

Not relevant

Approval of Minutes

1. Action: The minutes of the last meeting, 1 December 1952 (IAC-M-89) were approved.

Conditions and Trends in Latin America Affecting U. S. Security (NIE-70)

2. Action: Approved with minor modifications.

Unidentified Flying Objects

3. Action: The Director of Central Intelligence will:

a. Enlist the services of selected scientists to review and appraise the available evidence in the light of pertinent scientific theories.

b. Draft and circulate to the IAC a proposed NSCID, which would signify IAC concern in the subject and authorize coordination with appropriate non-IAC departments and agencies.

4. Discussion: The acting Chairman, Mr. Amory, presented to the committee the DCI's request that this subject be informally discussed. Dr. Chadwell briefly reviewed the evidence and peripheral considerations, and noted that most of the available evidence is processed by ATIC. General Samford offered his full cooperation. It was recognized that the problem is best approached if directly related to specific problems of intelligence and defense. It was thought desirable that the action noted above under "a" be undertaken immediately, with consideration of a proposed NSCID to depend in some measure on the results achieved by the scientists' studies.

(192)

[redacted]

5#1cc

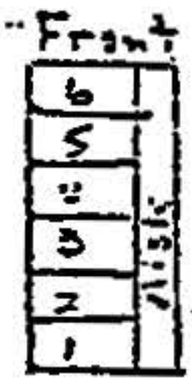
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, [redacted]

SUBJECT: Observation of Flying Object Near [redacted]

During my trip inside the [redacted] as a member of [redacted] party, I was one of four persons who observed an unusual flying object in the [redacted] area. Following are the details of my own observation of this object, to the best of my recollections:

1. Our trip from [redacted] by train was planned according to timetables available in [redacted] and we were originally scheduled to leave [redacted] during daylight. Apparently the [redacted] officials responsible in [redacted] did not know about certain changes which had been made in the train schedules, and our schedule was altered in [redacted] We left [redacted] at about 1600 hours on Tuesday, [redacted] Our accommodations were in a "soft" sleeping car of the international type, consisting of six two-person compartments. The car was occupied as follows:

Compartment 1.- Porter
2.- Probably empty
3.- [redacted]
4.- Myself and a [redacted], an American civilian who was [redacted] traveling on private business.
5.- A [redacted] general who wore a hat with a [redacted]
6.- A young civilian, about 25 years old, probably [redacted]



[redacted]

The car was arranged with compartments all on one side, the left side as one faced forward, with an aisle on the right side. There were windows in the compartments and on the outside of the aisle, but not in the aisle wall of the compartments. However, during the time of the observation, the door to my compartment was open, so that movement of persons in the aisle would have been observable. My recollection is that the window of my compartment may have been open a little way from the top. Prior to the time of observation, [redacted] were all together in Compartment 4.

2. From [redacted] the train traveled slowly along the [redacted] in a generally southerly direction. Before the train turned at [redacted] went to his own compartment to rest and turned off the light in Compartment 3. At [redacted] the train turned westward.

3. About ten minutes after we had passed [redacted] returned to Compartment 4, and, with great excitement, said, "I just saw a flying saucer!" The time was then about 1/10 hours. When asked where he had

[redacted]

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seen it, [redacted] went to the window of the compartment, saying, "Turn out the lights." [redacted] also went to the window, and I looked over their shoulders [redacted] said, "I just saw it coming up." When the lights were out, I saw through the window, to the south of the train, an object resembling a searchlight at the end of the horizon, perhaps a little above the horizon. It did not throw a beam but instead glowed with a reddish light, something like the glowing of an electric hot plate. It looked like a circular light standing on edge, facing the train, and perhaps tilted slightly downward. I had the impression that the searchlight was at a distance of perhaps four to six miles. The land was flat and without buildings, installations, or special vegetation. At the time of observation, twilight had fallen and the first few stars were out but it was still light enough to see for some distance. The sky was clear, with no clouds.

4. At this point I said, "I don't see it." [redacted] said, "Here, it's coming again"; and the others said, "Yes, it's coming up. It's whirling." I then noticed an object slightly to the right of the searchlight. It had two shining eyes and seemed to be rising vertically. It then seemed to change course and to approach the train on more of a horizontal course but still ascending slightly (traveling northward). I am not certain whether the body of the object changed position, but the eyes, which seemed to be fixed on the side of the object facing the train during the ascent, continued to face toward me. The eye on the left was brighter than the other but both gave a white light, glowing like a firefly rather than casting a beam. On the horizontal course, the object gave the impression of gliding. No noise was heard and no exhaust glow or trail was seen by me. When the object appeared to be about to pass over the train, I ran to the other side of the train in order to look out the window on the aisle side, but I saw nothing. The observation lasted about six or seven seconds, maybe less. The porter was standing in the corner of the aisle, forward, near Compartment 6, but did not seem to be looking out the window at the time.

5. After the object had passed, we turned on the lights in the compartment, and [redacted] said, "We saw a flying saucer. I wanted you boys to see it so that I would have witnesses." Everyone in the compartment was convinced that we had seen something real and unusual. I asked if it could have been some kind of airplane and the others replied, "No, there was no resemblance."

6. A few minutes later, [redacted] returned to his compartment. [redacted] suggested that I, as interpreter, ask the porter the name of the last station which we had passed. I was reluctant to do so for fear of arousing the porter's suspicion. However, [redacted] insisted and, about five to seven minutes after the observation, I approached the porter in the aisle and in a roundabout way approached the question of the names of the last and next stations, whether they were large, and how long we

would stop at the next station, commenting that we should like to obtain some water or tea. The porter answered in only general terms, not naming the stations, but saying, "The next station will be a longer stop and you will be able to get off to buy something." I returned to the compartment and told [redacted] that the porter seemed a little reluctant to give any details. A few minutes later the porter came into Compartment 4 and pulled down the window shade, saying [redacted] (It's better this way). He also pulled the shades on the aisle windows, but I do not recall his entering the [redacted] compartment to pull the shades. After the stop at the next station, he gave us the name of the station: [redacted]. ([redacted]) The porter may have shown some slight excitement when he pulled the shades, but I do not believe that his excitement was connected with our observation. I believe that the cause may have been his failure to follow the standard rule on [redacted] trains to pull the shades as soon as it became dark. He was late in doing this, and no doubt we were passing through some restricted area where such instructions must be observed strictly. I do not believe that either of the other two passengers in the car tipped off the porter that something important had happened. Before dark, the [redacted] in Compartment 5 had asked the porter to prepare his bed because he had to get up at 0200 hours to get off the train. As far as I know, he went to bed quite some time before the occurrence. The civilian from Compartment 6 was seen in the aisle sometime after the occurrence but not at the time of the occurrence.

7. I cannot describe the shape of the object which we observed, inasmuch as I observed no silhouette. I had the impression of a short object, probably shorter than an airplane, but in no way did I obtain an impression of the silhouette of an airplane. Perhaps the object could have had short wings. I am not certain whether it was or was not disc-shaped or circular. It appeared to me that the object at first was farther from the train than the searchlight. At all times, the searchlight appeared to be larger than the object and stationary. I cannot estimate the altitude reached by the object, but it was very high. I cannot estimate the speed at which the object traveled. It did not seem to be traveling very fast. On its horizontal course, it seemed to be gliding smoothly, and it seemed to be moving more slowly as it approached the train than when first observed. It definitely did not whizz by at an unusual speed. I did not hear any noise which might have been associated with the object, and I believe that the sound of an airplane engine would have been heard over the train noises. I best observed the eyes of the object when the object approached the train. They were distinctly two in number, set apart at a fixed distance, but I cannot estimate how far apart they were. I observed no other, small lights on the object. I do not recall seeing any military traffic or installations of significance within half an hour on either side of the point of observati

8. Only [redacted] and I were debriefed in [redacted] and at that debriefing [redacted] was the principal speaker; I provided only a few supplement

[redacted]

details. [redacted] was not debriefed on the subject. Except for the debriefing in [redacted] I have not discussed this matter with other members of [redacted] party since the occurrence.

[redacted]

Interrogation of [redacted]

1. The train was about one hour and ten minutes out of [redacted] The train had traveled for about 10 minutes after it turned east away from the [redacted] The time was about 7:10 PM.

2. The object was sighted out the left side of the train. The landscape was a bare plain to the horizon.

3. The train was moving at about 30 mph.

4. The lights had been turned on in the train but it was not yet completely dark outside.

5. The sky was clear.

6. [redacted] was resting in one compartment which was dark.

7. [redacted] were in second compartment with lights on.

8. [redacted] came into compartment and announced that he had seen a flying saucer.

9. The lights were extinguished and all looked out the window.

10. [redacted] saw a search light which was described as a glow. There was no beam.

11. When the object was pointed out to him he saw two white lights, like eyes, rise vertically and then move rapidly over the train. He looked out the opposite side of the train but could see nothing.

12. The body of the object appeared only as a darkened object against the sky. It may have been square or round, he was not sure.

13. The lights were not quite equally spaced on the span of the object, being somewhat closer together than the distance to the tips.

14. There appeared to be stub wings on the object.

15. The object appeared to be about 1/3 the size of the searchlight.

16. It was not possible to estimate the distance to the object.

17. The total time of sighting was estimated to be about 5 seconds.

18. About 10 minutes after the sighting, the steward came in the compartment and pulled the shade down. When they protested he said it

[redacted]

was better this way. Source got the impression that they were passing a restricted area, however, he stated that it was customary to lower the shades when the lights were on.

19. Source went to see if he could learn the name of the station they had passed about 10 minutes before, but had no success.

Notes on interview with [redacted]

1. The train left [redacted] at about 6:00. It was still light enough to take photos.

2. [redacted] out how to mute his ten minutes out of the station after the train had turned away from the Sea the sighting ceased.

3. The [redacted] was in one compartment with the lights out [redacted] alone, the [redacted] were in the adjacent compartment with the lights on. It was getting dark but the horizon was li

4. The [redacted] walked into their compartment & announced that he had seen an flying saucer. The lights were extinguished a all lighted at the window. F a moment they saw noth then [redacted] said, "There is [redacted] over a shadow object against the sky slightly the longer moving system the object appeared to rotate slowly. The rate was lights or visible on the

light on top of the object.
The object was a flat circle
shape with a bulge in the
center like a simulated
partially inflated balloon.
The object moved upward
rotating slowly, it tipped
rotating & moved rapidly
over the train. It disappeared
appeared & increased in size
as it moved over the train.
There were no wings on the
object that was visible nor
was a supernatural noise
nor estimate distance could
be made. Its size was that
of the about a large size
There were two small
lights & the left with the hea
horizontal. The lights appeared t
be diffused. The lights were
not thought & be associated
with the object.
The object appeared to be
about 30° ahead of the train
& crossed the train at abo
90°. The train was moving

Dawn

Jupiter lights

Rose short and

Reached alt 3 took N.

No noise

Show reached dark object

plane reached after glow

afterwards turned very slow

Spiny like a top

Dark

Two much light. one 11 bright

other at an alt 11 & quick

Not in Sirius rays.

Faster than jet

No lamps for inverted

Reached stage 1 by naked

eye with funnel

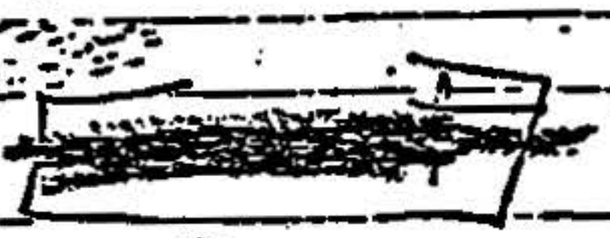
Looked like distant Indian

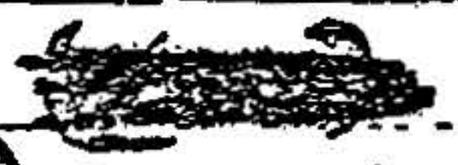
Canal pts used in

white light on top

Side light white

Searchlight 1 mile





Left [redacted] 6:00 PM 9th rd
Out at 6:30
6:45 [redacted] mt to compl mt.
Compl close grip
10 min after turned
Light

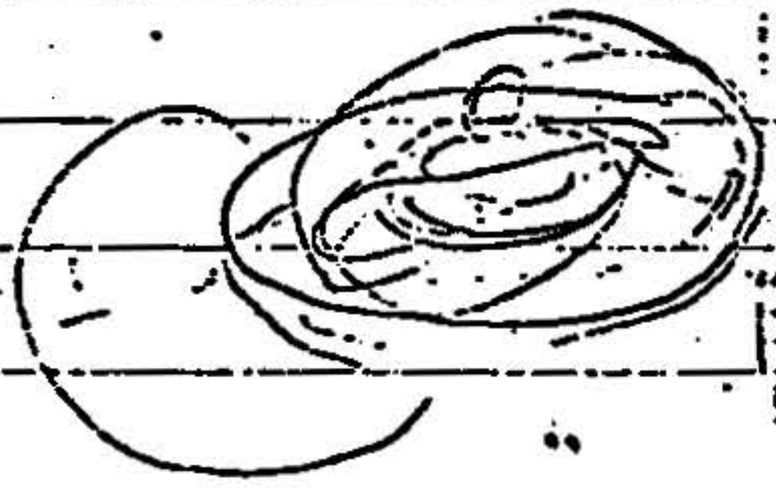


Lights to extra color pattern of
object opening light on top
light on side opening.



6-7 seconds flat time.

Helicopter



100 yds from large jet trailer.
Much larger than transport.
Red nav lights;
got a picture;

The object weighted



1. The object was in the air
moving slightly above the horizon
when first seen.
2. It appeared as a shadowy
object which slowly rotated as
it ascended. The object
was round & appeared
like a partially inflated
balloon. It had a light on
the top. There were several
lights or jets on the outer edge.
3. The object moved upward
slowly & then rapidly moved
across the train faster than a jet.
3 The object was spotted & be-
about 30° ahead of the train &
moved directly over at 90°.
The train was moving at
about 30 MPH. This would
maybe the speed of the object
about 600 MPH. Seen it to 10°

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[redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Sightings of Flying Saucers or Unconventional Aircraft

1. [redacted] All four participants in the observation of the flying saucers or unconventional aircraft have now been debriefed and the following is a summary of their observations.

2. The party was travelling by train [redacted] at the specific request of [redacted] and tried to use rail transportation whenever it was at all possible. The sighting took place about ten minutes before [redacted] at 1210 hours when it was already dark. [redacted] was resting alone in his compartment with the lights out when he noted a small greenish-yellow glowing ball rising quite rapidly. He informed the other members of the party who were occupying the other compartment and a few minutes later they too observed similar objects.

3. [redacted] only see the form of the object only the luminescent ball [redacted] saw only two lights resembling eyes. [redacted] saw a shadowy object with a single light in the middle at the top and a running light or lights similar to exhausts at the base. [redacted] had the impression that the object could have been as small as a jacket although there were no objects available to produce a satisfactory scale and no trail was left by the rising ball. [redacted] considered the size of the object to be comparable to that of a U. S. jet fighter. However, [redacted] believes that the object did not resemble any aircraft, model or missile that he had ever seen. All observers agree on the impression that the object was rotating or whirling during its rise along its initial steep trajectory. Neither [redacted] noted any change in this trajectory, but [redacted] stated that the object altered its course to horizontal flight quite sharply. Neither [redacted] saw any objects on the ground with the exception of the moving lights, but [redacted] reported the presence of a triangular object with three lights which appeared to be ejected from a launching site.

4. Based on the interviews so far, the only testimony which would support the existence of flying saucers or radically unconventional aircraft is that of [redacted] All other

[redacted]

[redacted]

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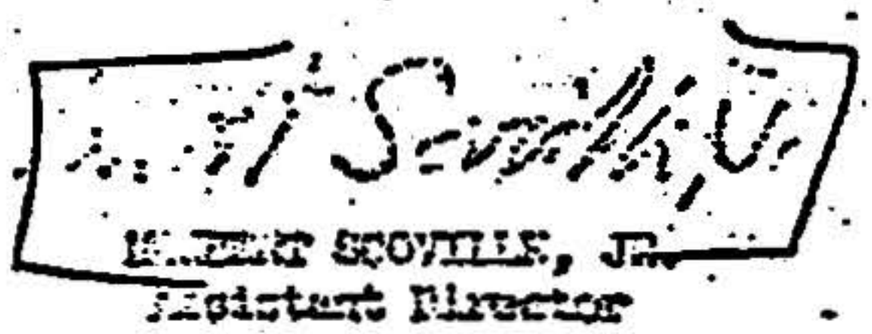
SUBJECT: Sightings of Flying Saucers or Unconventional Aircraft

observations can probably be explained as stray climbing aircraft or similar. Further discussions will probably be required before the matter can be completely resolved. In the meantime, however, the evidence does not appear sufficiently firm to warrant the conclusion that the Soviets have developed and have in operation a radically new type of aircraft.



WILLIAM SCOVILLE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

OSI:WScoville:gs (31 October 1955)

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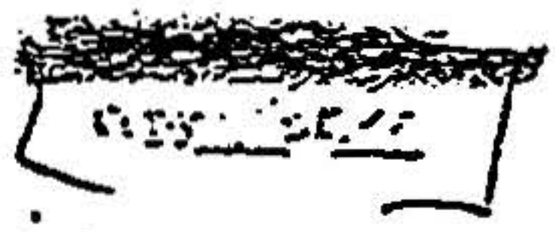

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview with [redacted]

1. On 27 October, [redacted] and I interviewed [redacted] relative to an observation of unconventional or saucer-like aircraft during his visit [redacted] The following is a statement of his observations with my comments. [redacted] will submit separately his views on [redacted] statements but I believe he is in general agreement with the views stated herein.

2. The party was travelling between [redacted] on a train at the specific request of [redacted] who made every attempt to journey by train when possible. (This tends to refute the theory that the train trip was arranged in order to stage the operation [redacted] About an hour and one-half out of [redacted] the subject, who was not feeling well, was resting in his compartment with the lights turned out while the remainder of the party was in the next compartment with the lights on. He suddenly noticed a greenish-yellow ball rising rapidly. He rushed into the next compartment stating that he had seen what he thought was a flying saucer. They turned out the lights and looked out the window but initially saw nothing and the rest of the party was initially skeptical. However, suddenly a second ball was noticed rising rapidly and then the other members of the party were convinced. The second object was initially seen at a minimum altitude of 700 to 800 feet, and while the first object was initially viewed at an even higher altitude. Nothing was seen on the ground with the exception of a search light which was about one-half to one miles away and appeared to be aimed at a very low trajectory almost at the train. The subject did not on either occasion see the form of the object, only this fiery ball. No firm estimate could be made of the size or distance of the ball because there were no reference objects. However, the subject had the impression that the object could have been as small as a rocket although no trail was left by the rising ball. The object gave the impression of whirling and appeared to follow a single trajectory with no break in its flight pattern. The subject did not see any lights, only the yellowish glow (this is contrary to statements of other observers). The search light did not appear to be following the object. About five to ten minutes after the sightings and after the subject had returned to his own compartment, the guard came in and pulled down

[redacted]

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SUBJECT: Interview with [redacted]

the shades. No unusual attitude on the part of the guard was noted but it was dark. (This is in direct contradiction with the original dispatch and the statement [redacted] was not present when the dispatch was prepared and sent from Prague, and as a consequence did not have a chance to verify the contents.

4. The testimony [redacted] does not in my opinion support the theory [redacted] developed saucer-like or unconventional aircraft. It is quite possible that the objects seen were the exhausts of normal jet aircraft in a steep climb. The fact that none were seen on the ground might indicate that the aircraft were in a dive followed by a sharp pull-up in such a way that nothing was seen until the exhausts were visible to the observers on the train. However, it is possible that the aircraft were indeed of the short or almost vertical take-off variety.

b3

HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

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[redacted]
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[redacted]: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Flying Saucers or Unconventional Aircraft

1. A dispatch from Frejus, C-103, dated 13 October 1955, reported the sighting of two flying saucers or disc-like unconventional aircraft. An interview with [redacted] one of the four observers of these aircraft failed to confirm in general respects the information given in the dispatch.

2. His observations were limited to sighting two lights which initially arose vertically and then approached the train and passed over head at a high altitude. He failed to observe the body of the object and had no feeling as to whether it was round, disc-like or even square. His only reason for describing an unconventional shape to the object was that it rose vertically and appeared to glide in a manner unlike any aircraft he had previously seen. However, in view of the fact that it was dusk, that he thought the aircraft quite high (3000 feet) and that his observations were undoubtedly conditioned by [redacted] that he had seen a flying saucer, too much confidence cannot be given to his observation. The fact that no noise was heard may also have influenced his opinion as to unconventional characteristic of the object. He also failed to confirm the statement of the train official relating the incident. It is my belief that [redacted] also could not confirm the existence of any unconventional aircraft. However, as he was not in a position to have as good a look as were the other members of the party, a very careful interrogation of the other members is in order.

3. Two years ago, Dr. Robertson headed a group which investigated U.S. sightings of flying saucers. This group was able to explain almost all the sightings and reached the conclusion that these phenomena represented no threat to the security of the U.S. Even if the present sightings

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SUBJECT: Flying Saucers or Unconventional Aircraft

[redacted] are confirmed, it should not be feared that these unconventional aircraft have actually been flying over the U.S. and were the source of U.S. public speculation.

4. The USAF is supporting a Project "Y" at Avro Aircraft Ltd. in Canada for the development of unconventional saucer-like aircraft. However, this development is still in the early research and design stages with three or more years being required before the production of a first prototype. If the development proves successful, the calculations indicate that such an aircraft might have a very high ceiling (up to 100,000 feet) with speeds up to 1500 miles per hour, a range of 700 miles and rate of climb of 100,000 feet a minute. A vertical take-off characteristic would, of course, be extremely valuable. Project Y is being directed by John Frost. Mr. Frost is reported to have gotten his original idea for the flying saucer from a group of Germans just after World War II. The Germans may also have obtained information from this German group. (It is suggested that you ask General Sanford to report on the progress of the Air Force project at the DIC meeting.)

[redacted]
ROBERT CUTTELL, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

cc: DD/I

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[redacted]

Stumpf – What is Hail?

Crisp – : around 3

Army – had reports of jamming from AAA near Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Crisp – Jamming reported by AAA Chicago also believed to be weather Thinks "Pa." one has also been recorded.

Sometimes temperature inversion will give you an a/c-like plot

Navy – confirms our temp. inversion

Gentualch – This speed or at least its appearance, is a not an infrequent phenomenon in weather situations.

Air – These plots not a perfectly straight line – a corridor of area perhaps 50 miles across...

Crisp – Pittsburgh in "jamming" (our search radars) cannot be attributed to B-47's. The radars "jammed" were AAA FPS-3's.

21 Sept 1957.

Gen Doughty - Sent a Gen Bissonnette to Niger to
investigate.
He has checked with Governor Vest
and has visited on each of three
occasions (except last
the Tuaregs (Nigeria)
The breaking of Goodpaster was at
instruction of Gen. Taylor.
Kent - Gen Cabell is going over to see
White House, wants to have an
"intelligence explanation" submitted
for President on Niger-Nigeria
Dougherty - Info desired at time of
(a) Rabbly-mouth temperature
at sea level
(Limit (Travelling time in Vac.)
(b) Ten-minute break in track
(c) Total Jamming transmitter watts of
Vertical polarization

UFO (1)

("Type 2

Col. Civ. — 1906 Z 20th — initial pictures
radar object size of Lansing
1 minute. Point, to look back 1927, all
several plots. Passed on to
Alt. 50,000, speed 2,000 kts.
Break of 11 minutes < Washington — stationary (4 plots)
1918 Z "GAPA 37" radar at Scott
picked up track on response.
(north of the site).
Washington & Traverse object
9 minutes Washington — 9 plots. Unknown
2,000 kts, 50 secs, Track Fade
at 1927, headed toward
Detroit. Note velocity, speed match
At time Benton was looking
object, Pittsburgh reports
jamming (overshooting)
Aircraft Scrambled Coast
Washington (Travers) are plotted
"Benton Scrambled on Dead Reckon...
Unknown
object
as far as
Radar...

the projection of track, and -
intercept 2 SAC B-47's. (45,0
Any track west of Washington
Thought to be not connected...
UFO — but wants to find out...
last as far as T...

Cusp — A cruise-type missile should travel higher and faster — might have up at this speed and sh.

Navy (Lawrence Scouts) — No u/i sub contacts in Atlantic at present — one in Mediterranean Gen Walsh — Fishing concentration — Portugal off Newfoundland, Soy trawler fleet active east of Greenland

Navy — No strange merchant ship activity in Atlantic either

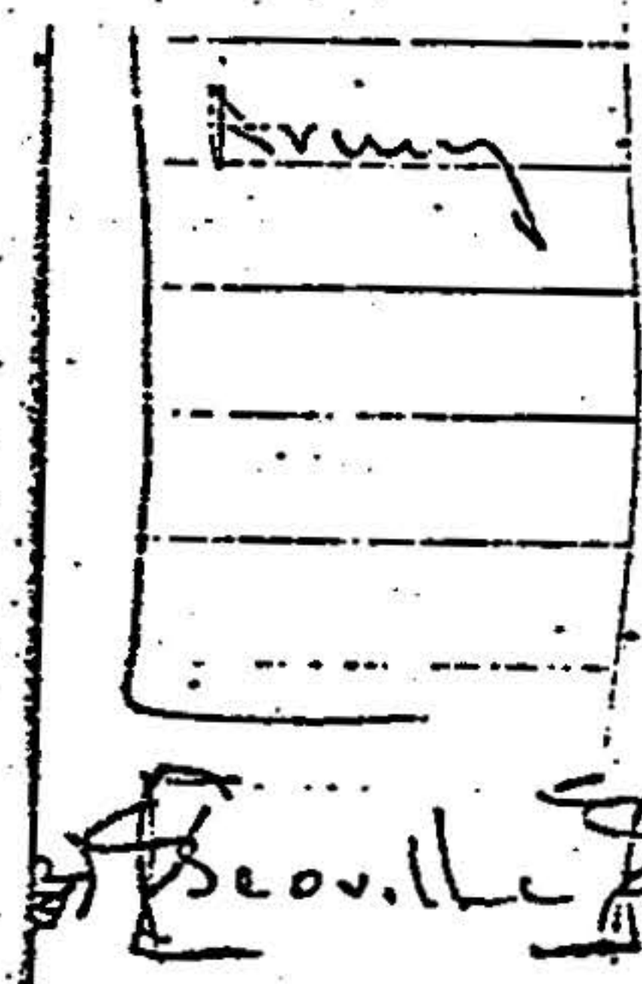
Cusp — Further area of UFO was suggested from this proof.

Walsh — He was picking Flying Pittsburgh locations up to about 2 hours before Shuttle Turned off his radio because of static.

Scoville — Any Sov a/c that could do this

Walsh — BEAR could get there and back. Could carry something?

Wilson — ... previous capability —
500 nm cruise type sub-launch
capability
Wedemann — How about Canadians?
Crisp — Relax with operations —
picked up nothing — had a
lot on in Arctic area
Seaville & Wilson — possible
cruise ship activity



Seaville — We can fill cruise ship
- probably working out cruise-
missiles - previous capability
a submarine launch capability
with ...

Hall - [illegible] across US except [illegible]

Kent - Pure curiousness, as we activities [illegible] We believe [illegible] not of [illegible] but of [illegible] Soy [illegible]

Beaulieu Could they have such [illegible]?

Walsh - Not to go at the speed round from [illegible].

Stoertz If they [illegible] know [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Kent = Does not [illegible]
[illegible]?

Army = Don't have full ADC [illegible]

Scoville - summarizing =
No specific unlikely consequence
Intell does not credit Russ
with current [illegible] of these
[illegible] — except
capability for sub-launched
[illegible]
What possible reasons?
Kent explanations or what
Stump, could also be destruc
penetration aids or our
reactions.
Would get little out of Sc
Scoville can see no possible
reason except marginal
retaliation possibility.
Therefore little likelihood of Russ
using a SLV vehicle.

Scoville Burgers undershirt
received at the time =
Walsh - reporting on
[illegible] discussion with Kirsch, and
degraded at least to point that
[illegible] Scoville [illegible]
[illegible]

(197)

[redacted]

The Air Force Stand on "Flying Saucers" — as stated by CIA, in a briefing on 22 August 1952

I. The Air Force has primary responsibility for investigating "flying saucers" The unit concerned with these investigations is a part of the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Dayton, Ohio, and consists of three officers (a Captain in charge) and two civilians. They receive reports of sightings, analyze and attempt to explain them. A standard reporting form has been prepared which is used on a world-wide basis. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations checks into each sighting attempting to determine its authenticity and the reliability of the observer.

II. (A) The Air Force officially denies that "flying saucers" are:

(1) U.S. secret weapons
(2) Soviet secret weapons
(3) Extra-terrestrial visitors

(B) It is believed that all sightings of "flying saucers" are:

(1) Well known objects such as balloons (over 4000 are released daily in the U.S.), aircraft, meteors, clouds, etc. not recognized as such by the observer.
(2) Phenomena of the atmosphere which are at present poorly understood, e.g., refractions and reflections caused by temperature inversions, ionization phenomena, ball lightning, etc.

III. Not a shred of evidence exists to substantiate the belief that "flying saucers" are material objects not falling into category IIB(1) above.

IV. A study of "flying saucer" sightings on a geographical basis showed them to be more frequent in the vicinity of atomic energy installations (which is explained by the greater security consciousness of persons in those areas). The by-products of atomic fission may in some way act catalytically to produce "flying saucers" has not been disproved. The greatest number of sightings has been made at or near Dayton, Ohio where the investigations are going on.

V. Of the thousands of "flying saucers" sighted of which there are records, the Air Force says that 70% have been explained by either IIB(1) or IIB(2) above, 2% have been exposed as hoaxes and the remaining 20% have not been explained primarily because of the vague descriptions given by observers.

VI. The Air Force is mostly interested in the "saucer" problem because of its psychological warfare implications. In reviewing publications designed for Soviet consumption, there has not been a single reference to "flying saucers". On the other hand, several "saucer" societies in the United States have been investigated. Key members of some of these societies which have been instrumental in keeping the "flying saucer" craze before the public have been exposed as being of doubtful loyalty. Furthermore the societies, in some cases, are financed by an unknown source. The Air Force realizes that a public wide jump by the "flying saucer" scare would be a serious liability in the event of air attacks by an enemy. Air

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defense could not operate effectively if the Air Force were constantly calle upon to intercept mirages which persons had mistaken for enemy aircraft.

RG

[redacted]

[redacted]

19 August 1952

The purpose of this presentation is to report the findings of the AF Study Group as to the implications of the Flying Saucer problem.

I will start with a resume of what we have done and a short history of the subject — [illegible] I will outline the Air Force effort — I will go into the explanations of sightings — I will give you our conclusions.

Our group reviewed available intelligence, official reports, press and magazine coverage and the main popular books. Indexes of the Soviet press were scanned. We spent a day at Wright Field with the officers conducting the Air Force study, and finally we took the problem to a group of our own consultants.

The Saucer furore in this country started in June 1947 with a report of nine discs flying in formation past Mount Rainier at an estimated speed of 1000 miles per hour. This was followed immediately by a continuing and increasing flood of reports over the months.

Therefore, in 19[illegible], Air Force initiated Project Saucer to study

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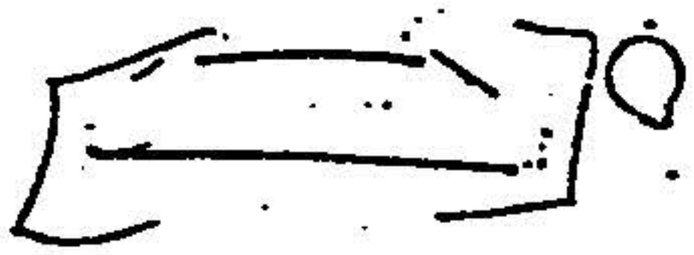

the pleasure and in December 1949 released sections of its secret report to the press. The conclusion was that the sightings stemmed from three causes:

1. Mass hysteria

2. Hallucination and hoax

3. Misinterpretation of known objects

This satisfied most of the public but not certain sensational editors. The resulting highly speculative books and magazine articles combined with increasing reports of sightings built up such a resurgence of public interest that Air Force, early in 1951, reopened its study, instituted a world-wide reporting system, and alerted its bases to intercept the unidentified objects. General Samford gave their interim conclusions in his recent press conference. These were that analysis of the cases showed "no pattern of anything consistent with any menace to the United States"; that the recent Redlington reports were probably due to "temperature inversions"; and that the unexplained sightings could not have resulted from any experiments or tests conducted by the United States.

So much for the history.

[redacted]

In concluding this discussion, I would restate that on three of the main theories in explanation of these phenomena, — a US development, a Russian development, and space ships — the evidence either of fact or of logic is so strongly against them that they warrant at present no more than speculative consideration. However, it is important that there are many who believe in them and will continue to do so in spite of any official pronouncement which may be made. This whole affair has demonstrated that there is a fair proportion of our population which is mentally conditioned to acceptance of the incredible. Thus we arrive at two danger points which, in a situation of international tension, seem to have National Security implications.

Earlier, we mentioned our search of Soviet press. ATIC made a similar search. With world-wide sightings reported, we have found not one report or comment, even satirical, in the Russian press. This could result only from an official policy decision and of course raises the question of why and of whether or not these sightings could be used from a psychological warfare point of view either offensively or defensively. Air Force is aware of this and has investigated a number of the

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civilian group that has sprung up to follow the subject. One — the Civilian Saucer Committee in California has substantial funds, strongly influences the editorial policy of a number of newspapers and has leaders whose connections may be questionable. Air Force is watching this organization because of its power to touch off mass hysteria and panic. Perhaps we, from an intelligence point of view, should watch for any indication of Russian efforts to capitalize upon this present American credulity.

Of even greater moment is the second danger. Our air warning system will undoubtedly always depend upon a combination of radar scanning and visual observation. We give Russia the capability of delivering an air attack against us, yet at any given moment, there may be current a dozen official unidentified sightings plus many unofficial. At the moment of attack, how will we, on an instant basis, distinguish hardware from phantom? The answer, of course, is that until far greater

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knowledge is achieved of the causes back of the sightings — the little understood phenomena Dr. Millner has described — we will run the increasing risk of false alerts and the even greater danger of taking the real as false. This is primarily an operational research problem but as long as it exists it will have intelligence implications because of its bearing on air vulnerability.

Our purpose in this survey has been to examine what is being done and make some assessment of its validity. The Air Force study is valid. On a case by case basis, the great bulk of the sightings have been and will continue to be explained — but the limited case approach will never solve this second real problem — positive identification.

As to what should be done, we propose to discuss the research problem with the Research and Development Board and to pass on to Air Force an offer from M.I.T. to assist in a study of some of the fundamentals. We suggest that the psychological possibilities both for and against us should be investigated. From an intelligence point of view, CCI has been and will continue watching Russian research and development in the scientific fields involved.

[redacted]

DRAFT 15 August 1952

In the next few minutes, I intend to touch briefly upon the official explanations of the great majority of sightings of unidentified flying objects (or UFO's) and mention possible phenomena which may account for some of the open cases.

Before we elaborate upon the current explanations I would like you to keep in mind certain facts which are generally common to all reports.

First, is the earnestness of those making reports. These people are certain that they have seen <u>something</u>.

Secondly, objects sighted almost always are reported to be against the sky thereby providing no point of reference.

Thirdly, without a reference point, a valid estimation of size, speed, distance of relative motion is virtually impossible.

Finally, no debris or material evidence has ever been recovered following an unexplained sighting.

In each case of reported sightings exists the personal element. This is the combined effect of psychological and physiological factors which

[redacted]

individually or together may have outstanding importance in the accuracy of a person's report. These factors generally cannot be determined adequately.

The psychological factors are:

Mental conditioning by newspaper stories of earlier reported sightin

Individual emotional response with respect to the unknown.

Desire for publicity resulting in "embroidering" of facts or complet fabrication.

Emotion of chase of interceptor pilots.

The major physiological factors are:

General physical condition of the person at time of sighting: conditions of fatigue, anoxia.

Existence and extent of eye strain immediately preceding sighting.

Insufficient night adaptation.

Now let us take up the explanations which have been used to account for well over a thousand cases. Under the category of: "Misinterpretation of identifiable objects," ATIC feels that the most prevalent misinterpretations have been: free balloons, aircraft, astronomical bodies, atmospheric

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phenomena, instrument errors and windblown objects.

There are two types of high altitude balloons, radiosonde and the Navy Skyhook. They may reach altitudes as high as 20 miles. Although both types are tracked and plotted for some distance, there generally is no accurate confirmation of destruction. Consequently, because of the large number released daily by the weather services and research groups in the U.S., it is possible that they might appear over almost any geographic location. The longevity of the gas bags is not known but is believed to be possibly weeks. Night-launched balloons carry a bright light to facilitate tracking. Many others have radar-reflecting panels.

The Mantell case, referred to by Mr. Strong, has been explained as a misinterpretation of a Navy Skyhook balloon. This was in January 1947. There were three interceptor aircraft. One, piloted by Capt. Thomas Mantell radioed in that he was going to climb to 20,000 feet in an attempt to close in. His rather wild report that the object was "tremendous" and his subsequent crash are laid to the effects of anoxia since his plane carried no oxygen equipment.

[redacted]

[redacted]

A case under known conditions occurred some months ago at Wright Field which illustrates the fact that objects at high altitudes may be in sharp illumination even one or two hours before dawn or after. This case also points up interesting psychological factors.

The time was near dusk. Captain Ruppelt was called out to witness a sighting of three red lights in the sky. Even through binoculars he could not determine their nature. An F-94 interceptor climbed to 43,000 feet. At this altitude the pilot could see clearly that the objects were a cluster of three Skyhook balloons still well above him, sailing an even course across the sky. By this time, telephone reports had started to come in. The objects were described as violently maneuvering "saucers" of various shapes and colors. Even "looping" maneuvers were reported. The medical staff at Wright Field, including the senior psychologist, witnessed the sighting. The next day this staff turned in a report stating that, despite the official statement that these objects were balloons, they felt that this was in error and that the sighting must have been of some other unknown origin.

Probably the second most common misinterpretation is that of conventional aircraft.

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In the daytime, aircraft, particularly those that are unpainted, can give extremely brilliant reflections of sunlight. An interesting case under known conditions is one which occurred last year in Maryland.

A group of aircraft design engineers went into the country to witness tests of their own jet airplane. The three test aircraft, with unpainted wings and red fuselages, passed directly overhead. All engineers agreed that if they had not known what the objects were, and since they could not observe the silver wings against the sky, they would have reported the red fuselages as flaming trails and they would have imagined objects emitting them.

At nighttime the possibility for misinterpretation of aircraft increases. First, there are the dusk and dawn illuminations already mentioned. Similarly, misinterpretations have been made of running lights or reflections of aircraft in clouds. There are a number of reports of cylindrical objects with square tails or having lighted "portholes" which have been explained as distorted images of conventional aircraft profiles on clouds of ice crystals.

Some time ago a pulsating bright yellow light was reported moving through the sky near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For months this report was relegated to the "unexplained" file. A few weeks ago in Washington a man

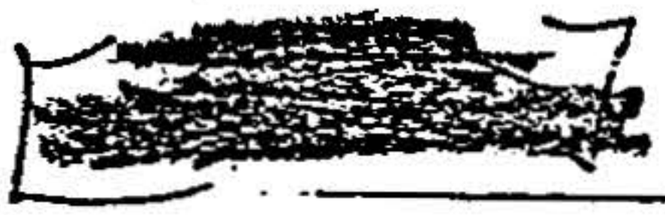




who was familiar with this report saw an anti-collision light installation on a Capital Airlines airplane. This new safety device, a light mounted on the nose of the airplane, oscillates back and forth laterally similar to those installed on some ambulances and police cars. A check with Capital Airlines revealed that an airplane fitted with such a light had "checked in" while flying near Pittsburgh at the exact time and place of the reporting sighting.

Let us turn now to astronomical phenomena. In the daytime some planets particularly Venus, can be seen clearly as a bright white object, even at high noon under certain conditions. At night, meteors of various varieties have been mistaken for maneuvering lights. The luminous meteor trail of ionized gas has been picked up by radar and at times misunderstood. This ionized trail may remain visible to the eye for as long as one hour.

Natural phenomena in the Earth's atmosphere have caused many misinterpretations. High altitude "jet streams" traveling at high velocities, temperature inversions and conditions of turbulent mixing of air of greatly different temperatures and densities exist and are not charted. They account for optical as well as radar aberrations in a number of cases. In one case





of a ground radar sighting in Maryland the pilot of an interceptor aircraft, with his AI gear "locked on" a "blip", found himself on a steeply sloping downwards course at low altitude. This occurred three times indicating that the target was on the ground and that the course of the radar beam had been distorted. It should be noted that radar anomalies both internal and external in nature still exist in disturbing numbers. The ability of a radar observer to accurately determine the validity of "blips" on his scope is directly proportional to the length and breadth of his experience.

Cloud effects have affected the accuracy of a number of sightings. Rapidly scudding clouds lend an apparent motion to a fixed body. The moon or a bright planet shing through a cloud hole at times does appear as a "flying object." Other "explainable" misinterpretations which are known to have accounted for reports of sightings include a wide variety of objects. Windblown objects is one. Such an incident was reported by the U.S. Consul at Merida, Yucatan, Mexico. Here is his actual report:

"At about 2:00 p.m. last Sunday, I observed a silvery, shining, disc-like object floating in the clear, blue sky almost directly



[redacted]

overhead, travelling in a northwesterly direction. I believed that the object was a flying disc and was about to run to the house and fetch my camera when I noticed that the object was below the level of some vultures manouvering at a great height. This proved to me that the disc-like object was considerably smaller than a vulture. During the course of two hours I saw a total of three of these objects, all going in the same direction, but at times appearing to be stationary. Later in the afternoon I found one of these 'discs' on my front lawn. It was a seed enclosed in a fluffy mass of silken fiber . . . . Had it not been for the soaring birds and my curiosity, I would undoubtedly have reported that I had seen several 'flying discs'. . . . I am enclosing the 'flying disc' which I captured...in my front yard."

Another misinterpretation is that of searchlights on clouds which has been the cause of several reports of sightings as in the recent case described by the Secretary of Defense. Finally, there is a case which occurred at Frenchman's Flat, Nevada.

"Blips" in formation were picked up on the radar scope. They were

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reported to be traveling at terrific speed at 30,000 feet. It happened that the reporting station had a searchlight and it was turned on in the direction of the radar sighting. It was immediately discovered that the objects were Canadian geese flying at 300 feet altitude.

The above explanations are believed by ATIC to account for some 80% of the sightings reported. They feel that the remaining 20% might be reducible to 10% were it not for these reasons:

Insufficient information reported.

Incorrect information unwittingly or purposely reported.

Insufficient or total lack of subsequent investigation of details.

This still leaves ATIC with a possible 10% of sightings for which there is no available explanation.

Considering that the remaining cases might have been caused by little understood natural phenomena, the OSI Panel conferred at length with three of our consultants in Boston. These men are outstanding in the fields of geophysics, electronics and chemistry. They emphasized to us that there

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are many scientific frontiers which have as yet been little explored or charted. In these areas occur phenomena which may account for optical or electronic aberrations as well as for things actually seen. They listed three categories: atmospherics, ionization, and extra-terrestrial phenomena. They suggested also that products of nuclear fission might have some effect upon these.

In the field of atmospherics would be the temperature inversions stressed by General Samford. This phenomenon exists but the exact mechanics of its cause, its nature and manner of dissipation are not well understood. Neither is its effect upon electromagnetic and light beams causing their refraction or reflection. Little is known of clouds of ice crystals which exist at altitudes to 60,000 feet. Studies of the winds and the physical and chemical properties of air at very high altitudes have only recently commenced with the availability of such agents at high altitude balloons and research rockets.

The second category was ionization. The Heaviside (or "E") layer of ionization, the "F" layer above it, and their relation to radio transmission





were thought ten years ago to be fairly well understood. Within the past year, however, the whole concept of the "F" layer has been changed. It has been discovered that it splits sometimes into two layers of ionization known as F-1 and F-2. Recent tests utilizing these layers have shown it possible to transmit as far as 1,000 miles using certain VHF frequencies. This is totally opposed to the previous well accepted opinion that maximum VHF transmission distance was limited to "line of sight."

Clouds of ice crystals become luminous under certain conditions of ionization. The factors affecting the way in which the electrostatic charge on the earth is continuously rejuvenated by thunderstorm lightning are obscure. Ball lightning, a luminous phenomenon which has been reported for centuries, appears in various colors but its nature is not known. St. Elmo's fire, corona discharge and Aurora Borealis are catalogued in a variety of forms but their exact nature is unknown. The movement of vortices of smoke particles, clouds of moisture and ice crystals will cause changes in electrostatic potential and may be affected by the earth's magnetic field.



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material tossed aloft could appreciably affect atmospheric phenomena.

For instance, the cosmic and gamma natural radiation which pours in daily from outer space is many thousands of times greater than the radiation produced by atomic bomb blasts.

This list could be extended at length. Suffice to say, our ignorance of the nature and controlling factors of all of the above is immense. Effects of interaction between these natural phenomena and radioactive material in the air can only be conjectured. The appearance of unusual optical or radar sightings caused by these phenomena is possible. Their occurrence cannot be predicted.

There is some strength to the hypothesis that many of the unexplained sightings of UFO's may be electromagnetic or electrostatic in character. Factors supporting this hypothesis are:

Absence of sound, although apparently moving rapidly in the atmosphere.

Phenomena are apparently affected by shock waves or electromagnetic radiation of aircraft.

Reports of erratic operation of various kinds of instruments in

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the vicinity of sightings.

Sightings of UFO's reported at Los Alamos and Oak Ridge, at a time when the background radiation count had risen inexplicably.

Here we run out of even "blue yonder" explanations that might be tenable. and, we still are left with numbers of incredible reports from credible observers.

[redacted]

[redacted]

14 August 1952

FLYING SAUCERS

During the past weeks, with the phenomenal increase in the number of Flying Saucer reports there has been a tremendous stimulation of both public and official interest in the subject. Requests for information have poured in on the Air Force, including an official query from the White House. Finally, on July 29, General Sanford held a press conference in which he stated, that analysis showed "no pattern of anything remotely consistent with any menace to the United States;" that recent Washington sightings were possibly due to "temperature inversions," others to ionized clouds, ice formations, etc.; that instrumentation would be emphasized henceforth in the Air Force study. He emphatically stated that the unexplained sightings could not have resulted from any experiments or tests conducted by the United States.

At this point, CSI felt that it would be timely to make an evaluation of the Air Force study, its methodology and coverage, the relation of its conclusions to various theories which have been propounded, and to try to reach some conclusion as to the intelligence implications of the

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problem — if any. In view of the wide interest within the Agency, this briefing has been arranged so that we could report on the survey. It must be mentioned that outside knowledge of Agency interest in Flying Saucers carries the risk of making the problem even more serious in the public mind than it already is, which we and Air Force agree must be avoided.

In order to supply both breadth and depth to the survey we have reviewed our own intelligence, going back to the Swedish sightings of 1946; reviewed a large number of individual official reports, recent press and magazine coverage and the main popular books. Indexes of the Soviet press were scanned. We interviewed a representative of Air Force Special Study Group. Following this, we spent a day at Wright Field in a thorough discussion with the officers conducting the ATIC study, and finally we took the problem to a selected group of our own consultants, all leaders in their scientific fields.

From all this, we have come up with facts, theories, explanations and some conclusions, which we will cover in a brief summary of Flying Saucers history, an analysis of the ATIC work, and a discussion of the

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explained sightings and of possible theories regarding the unexplained.

We make no recommendations of action. We would ask that questions be held till the end.

The Saucer furore in this country started in June 1947 when Kenneth Arnold, a reputable business man flying his own plane reported nine disc: flying in formation past Mount Rainier at an estimated speed of 1000 miles per hour. This was quickly followedin early July 1947 by reports from a doctor in Phoenix, Arizona, the pilot and co-pilot of a United Air Liner at Boise, Idaho, and field staff members at Muroc Test Base, California. The public was somewhat preconditioned by the earlier Swedish reports of unidentified rockets and the press had a field day.

Among the continuing and increasing mass of reports over the months, three further incidents which received wide publicity might be mentioned as they did much not only to maintain interest but also to supply bases for some of the more fantastic theories. In January 1948, an interceptio was attempted at Godman Field Kentucky and the pilot — Captain Mantell — crashed and was killed. In October 1948, a National Guard fighter pilot at Fargo, North Dakota — Lt. Gorman — coming in after dark spotted a

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moving light below him — also seen from the field — and for twenty minutes put on a dog-fight with it, finally, being outdistanced at 17,000 feet. The third incident occurred in April 1949 at White Sands Proving Ground when a Navy Commander, tracking a missile flight by theodolite, watched two discs maneuvering at high speed around the test rocket. Three such sightings were made at White Sands within a month.

Meanwhile in 1948, Air Force initiated Project Saucer to study the phenomena, issued a preliminary report in April 1949 and in December 1949 released sections of its secret report to the press. The conclusion was that the sightings stemmed from three causes:

1. Mass hysteria
2. Hallucination and hoax
3. Misinterpretation of known objects

This satisfied much of the public but not certain sensational writers. The resulting highly speculative books and magazine articles combined with continued reports of sightings built up such a resurgence of public interest that Air Force, early in 1951, reopened its study, instituted a world-wide reporting system, and alerted its bases to intercept the

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unidentified objects. Planes had orders not to shoot.

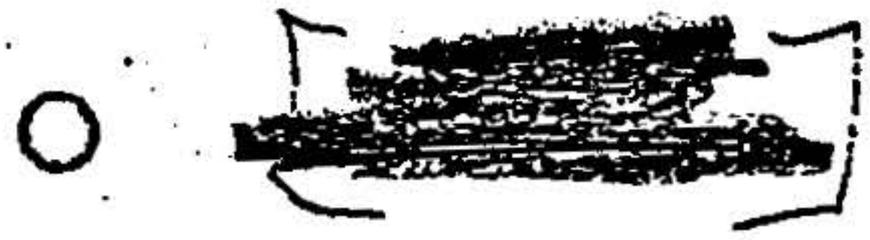
Now, let's examine for a moment what all these people claim to have seen. Grouped broadly as visual, radar, and combined visual and radar, ATIC has two major visual classes — first, spherical or elliptical objects, usually of bright metallic lustre, some small (2 or 3 feet across most estimated at 100 foot diameter and a few 1000 feet wide. There are variants in this group, such as torpedos, triangulars, pencils, even mattress-shapes. These are all daylight reportings.

The second visual group, all night reporting, consists of lights and various luminosities, such as green, flaming-red or blue-white fire balls, moving points of light, and luminous streamers.

Both categories are reported as single objects, in non-symmetrical groups and in formations of varying numbers.

Reported characteristics include three general levels of speed: hovering; moderate, as with a conventional aircraft; and stupendous, up to 18,000 miles per hour in the White Sands incident. Violent maneuvering was reported in somewhat less than 10%. Accelerations have been given as high as 20 g's. With few exceptions, there has been a





complete absence of sound or vapor trail. Evasion upon approach is common.

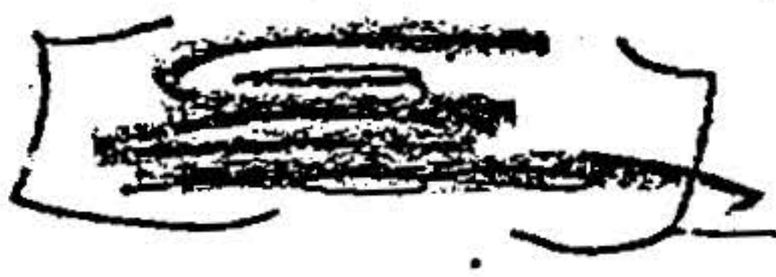
Radars have shown many unidentified "blips" but there is no reported instance of complete tracking in and out of the maximum drum, and no report of a track from station to station. The blip, in almost every case, passed through the center of the scope.

In combined visual and radar sightings, I might mention as illustrations three specific reports.

First, a visual sighting from a plane over Sandy Hook coincident with a blip seen on a ground radar at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Second, a recent Far East report from an aircraft carrier operating between southern Korea and Honshu. Here ships radar reported a high speed target approaching from the north. Observers on the bridge picked it up visually as a plane. When still far out, it did a superspeed 180° turn and shortly thereafter split in two, disappearing both visually and in the PPI scopes.

The third occurred a few days ago at Wright Field and has not yet been fully analyzed. Two F-94's with camera guns were vectored in on



[redacted]

a blip. Both pilots sighted an object and one locked on with his AI equipment. Reaching his maximum allowable altitude, he triggered his camera and the negative shows "an object."

Since 1947, there have been about 1500 official reports of sightings plus an enormous volume of letters, phone calls and press reports. During this July alone, official reports totalled 250. Of the 1500, ATIC carries 20% as unexplained and of those received since the first of this year, 26%. ~~The final unidentified figure might be reduced to 10% on the basis of more information or fuller investigation.~~

Now to shift away from Air Force for a moment and into the public domain, there are four major theories in explanation of the Flying Saucer.

First, that it is a U.S. Secret weapon development. This has been denied officially at the highest level of government and to make doubly certain we queried Dr. Zuitman, Chairman of the Research and Development Board. On a Top Secret basis, he, too, denies it. However, in the light of the Manhattan District early super security, two factors might be mentioned which tend to confirm the denials - first, the official action of alerting all Air Force commands to intercept, and second, the unbelievable risk aspect of such flights in established airlanes.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The second theory is that these are a Russian development. Though we know that the Russians have done work on elliptical and delta wing principles, we have absolutely no intelligence of such a technological advance as would be indicated here in either design or energy source. Further, there seems to be no logical reason for the security risk which would be involved and there has been no indication of a reconnaissance pattern. However, it should be mentioned that there is a totally unsupported thesis that this may be a Russian high altitude development of the World War II Jap balloon effort using preset flares and the resulting US press reports to check flight tracks.

The third theory is the man from Mars — space ships — inter-planetary travellers. Even though we might admit that intelligent life may exist elsewhere and that space travel is possible, there is no shred of evidence to support this theory at present. There have been no astronomical observations in confirmation — no slightest indication of the orbitting which would probably be necessary — and no tracking. However, it might be noted that Comdr. Mc Laughlin (of the White Sands report), a number of General Mills balloon people

[redacted]

[redacted]

and many others are reported to be convinced of this theory.

The fourth major theory is that, now held by the Air Force, that the sightings, given adequate data, can be explained on the basis either of:

Misinterpretation of known objects, or of as yet little understood natural phenomena.

So much for the history of the problem. B-3 [Mr. Eng] will now pick up with an analysis of the Air Force study.

[redacted]

[redacted]

TAB A

1. Motion Pictures, Trimonton, Utah

This case involves the sighting and photographing (Kodachrome film) of ten bright lights moving across the sky on 2 July 1952 in rough formation. Source is a Chief Photographer's Mate, USN, with 17 years photographic experience. The local time was 1110; weather conditions bright, clear, no clouds. Objects appeared to be "milling about" while traveling in a westerly direction across the sky. Source was driving along the road when the sighting occurred. He stopped the car and photographed the event with his personal camera. Toward the end of the sighting, one object separated from the rest and reversed course across the sky.

Status: ATIC Photographic Laboratory examination of the film resulted in following conclusions:

a. 10 objects, all alike in movement and size.

b. Decidedly improbable that they are birds or balloons.

c. Exact nature cannot be determined, because they are visible only as small spots of light. It can be deduced, however, that they are either non-spherical in shape and similar to bright metal in reflectance or else variably self-luminous. Objects which follow similar courses show similar brightness fluctuations which could be caused by their taking similar flight attitudes.

d. Apparently a coordination of movement to some extent among these objects. They seem to move in formations which are probably 3-dimensional in arrangement.

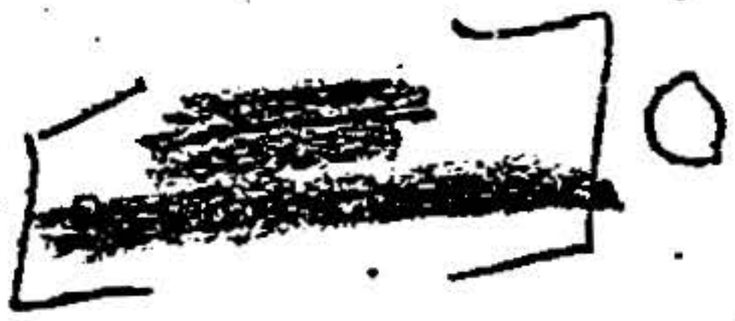
e. The movements suggest flight paths consisting of skew curves in space.

f. The single object which reversed course remained reasonably uniform in brightness. It followed a nearly straight line path with reasonable uniformity of motion at an angular velocity of about 2.1°/sec. (This is equivalent to the following speeds: 37 mph @500 yards; 75 mph @ 1000 yards; 373 mph @5000 yards; 750 mph @10,000 yards; etc.).

g. It would probably be extremely difficult to imitate this photography for fraudulent purposes.

This film is currently under examination by the U. S. Navy Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia. Estimated completion date: 15 January 1953.

[redacted]



2. Bright Light sighted from Presque Isle and Limestone Air Force Bases, Maine

This sighting occurred the night of 10-11 October 1952 from 2330 to 0300 local time, by observers at the weather stations at these Air Force Bases. The description of the light was "circular orange object with four green lights nearby." Theodolite sightings of elevation and azimuth were obtained. Weather was clear.

Status: A comparison of observed azimuths and elevations of the supposed object with the calculated position and relative motion of the planet Jupiter leave little doubt that the observed object was actually Jupiter.

3. Reported Sightings of a Strange Object in Florida

This sighting was reported by a Boy Scoutmaster to have occurred at 2150 local time on 19 August 1952 near West Palm Beach, Florida. According to the story given, the source was driving along deserted road in his car, together with four Boy Scouts. Sighting a strange light, source stopped the car, cautioned the boys to wait, and entered the palmetto underbrush alone. When he did not return in a few minutes, and witnessing some strange lights in the vicinity of the scoutmaster, the boys went for help, returning with a deputy sheriff. The scoutmaster appeared, badly frightened, slightly burned on the forearms. His story was that he had seen a large circular object about eight feet over his head which had released a "fire ball" which descended on him. He stated that he had thrown himself upon the ground and "blacked out." There were various other embroideries to the story. His car was burned slightly and samples of grass taken from the immediate vicinity of the "sighting" differed strangely in appearance from samples 75 yards away.

Status: The background of the source indicates an unsavory personal reputation and criminal record, resulting in the belief that the report may have been an elaborate hoax. However, the unusual condition of the grass samples is currently unexplained. This fact, together with other aspects of the case, leave final determination in doubt at this time.



THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
6410 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

OPERATING UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TELEPHONE OLIVER 4200

12 December 1952

Dr. H. P. Robertson
Cosmos Club
2121 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear H. P.:

Here is that article you mentioned from the New Yorker, which I found most interesting and informative. I have listed below a few items which seemed to me to need further discussion:

Patrol Cameras

Fred Whipple at Harvard has had considerable experience in developing and using small, equatorially mounted cameras. These are exposed for several hours through a rotating sector, and show a meteor trail as a series of dashes on a background of stars, thus providing the meteor's angular velocity. In many cases two such cameras are used, separated by several miles, so that the space track of the meteor can be derived.

As I recall, meteor patrol cameras have been used in the vicinity of Boston and southern New Mexico only. All the photographs are preserved, and I am sure there have been no unidentified objects of any type to date. A possible modification of this technique which would provide more complete coverage is to use the Greenstein-Henyey wide-angle camera, which photographs 160° of the sky at once. Such a camera is in use at the Yerkes Observatory and is reported most recently in a paper by Sharpless and Osterbrook in the Astrophysical Journal, 1951. The major difficulty of operation would be changing the film, which might be made automatic.

Another use of cameras could be on selected ground radar scopes. Possibly such a camera should be kept in stand-by status and triggered by the operator when unidentified objects are on the screen.

The issue of light, hand-held cameras to aircraft pilots is another fair possibility noted in the New Yorker article.

Study of Communications Systems

One of our CHC projects is undertaking such a study, and has collected a large amount of literature. The British Army Operational Research Group has made several studies of air raid reporting systems as used in exercises, which show the distortion and "noise" introduced in any reporting system. There is a possibility of obtaining comparable

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data on false alarms to fire departments and "flaps" in several military situations (such as North Africa in 1942). I have been intrigued with the electronic analogue of a communications system with feedback. The circumstances leading to instability of such a system might be measured if a simple theory can be postulated; e.g., if something analogous to impedance of the circuit determines instability.

Mass Psychology

It is clear that a simple statement has not and will not convince the public. A psychologist may have some theoretical framework in which past "flaps" of this kind can be analyzed and the results extended to the present difficulty.

General Requirement

It seems to me that the major difficulty as present is the lack of a well-defined attitude among responsible officials: either there is or there is not convincing evidence of significant phenomena. To resolve this question it must be decided in advance what level of completeness is necessary in explaining reports, and what indications of hostile intent are necessary to make reported objects of importance. It might help to point out the difference between open-mindedness and indecision, and to suggest some level of credibility below which reports will not even be considered.

Dr. Aden B. Meinel who is an assistant professor of astrophysics at the Yerkes Observatory, who has been concerned with the photography of aurora and who has designed complex wide-angle cameras for the Air Force under a subcontract with Boston University, might be helpful in discussion of cameras noted above and of auroral phenomena. However, the Air Force authorities here have no record of his clearance. If you are interested in him, we could ask him by telephone what his clearance is and with what organization.

Yours sincerely,

Thornton.

Thornton Page

[redacted]

DEC 10 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

THROUGH: Deputy Director (Intelligence)

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCE: Request of the Director of 10 December 1952

1. The following is a summary of the current situation with respect to the investigation of unidentified flying objects. Recent incidents include:

a. Movies of ten (10) unidentified flying objects (unexplained on the basis of natural phenomena or known types of aircraft), near Fremont, Utah, on 2 July 1952.

b. A very brilliant unidentified light over the coast of Maine for about four hours on the night of 10-11 October at a height computed to be two or three times that which can be sustained by any known device.

c. Alleged contact with a device on the ground in Florida late this summer which left some presently unexplained after-effects.

d. Numerous other sightings of lights or objects which either in configuration or performance do not resemble any known aerial vehicle or explainable natural phenomena.

2. In furtherance of the IAC action on 4 December, O/SI has been working with Dr. H. P. Robertson, consultant (former Director of Research, WSEG), toward establishing a panel of top scientists and engineers in the fields of astrophysics, nuclear energy, electronics, etc., to review this situation. Wholehearted cooperation has been assured by DI/USAF and ATIC, and a visit by AD/SI, Dr. Robertson, and Mr. Durant of SI to ATIC is planned for Friday. It is hoped to organize the panel and undertake substantive scientific review of this subject within the next two to three weeks.

[redacted]
H. MARSHALL CHADWELL
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Distribution:
DD/I - 1
Ops/SI - 1
Prod/SI - 1
AD/SI - 2

OSI:RLC/ntv (10Dec52)

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9 December 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

1. At 1015 hours today I talked by telephone with Captain Edward J. Ruppelt (Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, Analysis Division, ATIC). The purpose of the call was to determine if Captain Ruppelt would be in Washington during the next few days so that he might meet with Dr. Robertson. Also, if there had been any developments in the Limestone-Presque Isle case.

2. Captain Ruppelt stated that he had put in a request to come to Washington last week but that he had been "running into a snag" in getting away and he intimated that his intention to specifically visit CIA may have been the difficulty. By oblique references it was determinedthat Colonel Donald L. Bower (Chief, Analysis Division) was blocking his trip. Note: If this is true, it is difficult to understand since Colonel Bower, in discussions with E. Tauss and myself on 25 November, indicated complete willingness for cooperation. Ruppelt stated that he would try again and hoped to be in Washington next week. I gave no indication of the agreements reached on this subject in the IAC meeting on 4 December.

3. Regarding the Limestone-Presque Isle case, Captain Ruppelt reported that the observation is suspected of being the planet Saturn. A sighting of Saturn with the same theodolite will be made within the next few days. An examination of this data with possible theodolite reading errors should indicate whether the sighting could conceivably have been of this planet. I find it difficult to believe that the moons of Saturn could be seen visibly.

4. Captain Ruppelt stated that he had a package of analyses and reports which he desired to have O/SI study and was planning to hand-carry to Washington. I mentioned that someone from O/SI might be making a trip to ATIC within the next week or so. Ruppelt stated that he would be pleased to

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hear from me at any time. His office telephone number is Dayton, Chio, Kennore 7111, Extension 65365 and his home telephone number is Walnut 7113.

F. C. DURANT

OSI:FCDurant:bm

Distribution:
Orig - Subject file
1 - Daily reading file
1 - Chrono file

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30 January 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Briefing of ONE Board on Unidentified Flying Objects

1. The subject briefing was given by Mr. P. G. Strong, assisted by Mr. F. C. Durant, at 1000 hours, 29 January. A history of O/SI interest in and action on this subject was followed by a showing of the motion picture films of sightings at Tremonton, Utah, and Great Falls, Montana. Copies of the Report of the Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects had previously been made available to the Board. This briefing was given for background prior to the ONE requested briefing by ATIC scheduled for 0900, 30 January.

2. ONE personnel briefed were as follows:

Admiral Bernhard Bieri
Dr. Edgar Hoover
General H. R. Bull
Ambassador Nelson Johnson
Mr. William Bundy
Dr. Abbot Smith
Dr. Ludwell Montague
Mr. Willard Matthias
Dr. De ForestVan Slyck
Dr. R. J. Sontag
P. A. Borel

O/SI, was also present.

F. C. DURANT

OSI/FCDurant:bm

Distribution:
Orig - Subject file
1 - Production
1 - Daily reading file
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17 December 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence

FROM : Chief, Physics and Electronics Division, SI

SUBJECT : Current Status of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOB) Project.

1. In accordance with the verbal request of [Mr. Brent, Exec/SI], on 30 November, the following resume of the current status of unidentified flying objects activities has been prepared.

2. P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects as a result of your memorandum of 27 May 1953. The project has been confined to maintaining awareness of the activities of other agencies (notably the USAF) in the unidentified flying objects business and to maintenance of files.

3. Status of Department of Defense Activities.

a. Air Force. The Air Force continues to maintain, but with apparently decreasing emphasis, its interest in UFOB's. The present interest of the Directorate of Intelligence, Hq., USAF, is confined to a cursory cognizance of ATIC's project (Bluebook No. 10073). At ATIC the project is carried by one officer (Capt. Charles A. Hardin), one airman (A/1C Max G. Futch), and a secretary operating as the Aerial Phenomena Section of the Electronics Branch, Technical Analysis Division. In spite of this limited staff, as well as several changes of project officer, the project records appear to be up-to-date. ATIC personnel no longer conduct field investigations of UFOB sightings (these are requested from USAF intelligence officers [primarily Air Defense Command and Airways and Air Communications Service] nearer to the sightings), but confine their activities to receiving and checking reports as received, requesting additional field investigation where necessary, performing necessary checking against meteorological, astronomical, aircraft and balloon data, and recording their findings and conclusions in a cross-referenced system by date, location, source, type of observation and conclusion drawn. The Aerial Phenomena Section also deals directly with the Public Information Office of Hq., USAF, regarding information for public release. For about the past year, approximately ten percent of the reported sightings have been tagged as unsolved.

Of particular interest is the fact that ATIC is in the process of transferring project Bluebook to Hq., Air Defense Command. According to Lt. Col. Harry Johnston, Chief, Electronics Branch, the reason for the transfer was that ADC had been doing most of the

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investigative work of the project and "if it turns out that these things (UFOB's) are space ships or long range aircraft from another country, ADC is the (Air Force) Command that would have to take action." Col. Johnston followed this comment with the somewhat contradictory statement that the project transfer did not reflect any change in Air Force policy. It is undoubtedly true that ADC is the Air Force Command primarily concerned with UFOB's at the present time in that their interceptors are occasionally dispatched "against" reported UFOB's and that their reporting stations and communications systems are involved in a considerable portion of the UFOB activity. ATIC will maintain liaison with the project.

Approximately a year and one half ago ATIC initiated a program to purchase cameras for selected ADC radar sites and AACS control towers in locations where consistent UFOB reports were received in the hopes of photographing UFOB's. One lens of the camera (a stereoscopic type) was to be covered with a simple grating to record the spectrographic nature of the UFOB photographed. One hundred "Videon" 35 mm. cameras with "stereon" anastigmat f 3.5 lenses were purchased along with 100 gratings (15,000 line) from CENCO, Chicago. Seventy-four (74) cameras were distributed. Ninety percent of the gratings have "gone bad"--the actual grating separating from the plastic mounting plates. New gratings are expected shortly and ATIC expects to recall all of the 74 distributed cameras and re-equip them with the new gratings.

Several months ago we were advised that ATIC planned to set up a concentrated instrumentation observational effort in the Albuquerque area. This has now been dropped.

Project STORK (SECRET) has been preparing, at ATIC request, a comprehensive statistical report on UFOB sightings during the period 1947 through 1952. This study is now expected to be completed by 1 December 1953.

ATIC issues status reports on Project Bluebook on a tri-monthly basis the most recent being Report No. 12 30 September 1953.

b. Navy. The Navy, in spite of press reports to the contrary, is presently devoting only part of one ONI analyst's time to maintaining cognizance of UFOB's.

c. Army. The Army has evidenced little or no interest in UFOB's other than cooperating with the Air Force in reporting sightings and pertinent data using the Air Force format.

4. Investigations or Interests of Foreign Governments.

[redacted]

[redacted]

d. Other. Aside from a few scattered reports, mostly old, which indicate interest in UFOB's by private individuals or groups, there is no information of concern or inquiries of consequence in other foreign countries.

5. Results of CSI Panel Recommendations. The consultants who considered this problem in January 1953 recommended that UFOB's be stripped of special status and aura of mystery and that policies on intelligence, training, and public education pertinent to true indications of hostile intent or action be prepared. The definite drop in the number of "sightings" reported during 1953 over 1952 could be attributed to actions following these recommendations. Two recent books ("Flying Saucers From Outer Space" by Keyhoe and "Flying Saucers Have Landed" by Leslie and Adamski) take full advantage of "official" UFOB reports released by the Air Force to develop a central theme that UFOB's are extraterrestrial in origin. Fortunately, the latter book is so nonsensical and obviously fraudulent that it may actually help calm down public reaction. These books do, however, illustrate the risk taken by the present policy. There are no other as yet apparent results of these recommendations.

[redacted]

THOMAS H. ORAMEKO

(202)

[redacted]

FO

14 June 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Intelligence Responsibilities for Non-Conventional Types of Air Vehicles

REFERENCE: Memorandum from AD/SI to Ops/SI, ASD/SI and PSE/SI of May 20, 1954.

1. As requested by the referenced memorandum, the allocation of intelligence responsibilities in regard to the non-conventional air vehicles, similar to those currently under development by the Canadian, British and USAF organizations, has been considered by ASD/SI, Ops/SI and PSE/SI.

2. It is agreed that:

a. ASD/SI will be responsible for the initiation and proper exploitation of all intelligence measures required to identify, to assess and to report the use by any foreign power or nation of non-conventional types of air vehicles, such as or similar to the "saucer-like" planes presently under development by the Anglo/British/Canadian efforts. In this, ASD/SI will rely upon normal assistance of all other elements of CSI, substantive and staff, of the same kind that it receives in regard to other weapons and weapon systems presently within its normal intelligence activities.

b. PSE/SI will continue to be responsible for the CSI project on "unidentified" flying objects, will maintain the CSI central file on such objects and will make available to ASD/SI the material of this file which might bear directly or indirectly upon man-made non-conventional air vehicles capable of "weapon" applications. It will retain its normal responsibilities in regard to electronic aspects of these vehicles (such as navigational and guidance methods, techniques and equipments, etc.) and will assist ASD/SI in all matters falling within its intelligence responsibilities as these might be required to fully assess the capabilities and limitations of the non-conventional air vehicles considered as weapons or weapon systems.

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3. It is believed that no special action is required of AD/SI at this time in regard to the definition or allocation of intelligence responsibilities in regard to the subject matter.

ASD/SI /s/ Sidney N. Graybeal

Ops/SI /s/ T. M. Nordbeck

P&E/SI /s/ T. M. Olerenko

15 June 1954

cc: AD/SI
ASD/SI
Ops/SI
P&E/SI

[redacted]

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JAN 27 1953

Dr. Julius A. Stratton, Provost
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 37, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Stratton:

Remembering your request to be kept informed of any progress in the problem of "unidentified flying objects," this letter will bring you up to date.

Last December, the section of the Air Technical Intelligence Center charged with investigation of reports of sightings presented a status briefing at the Agency. Based upon the evidence presented, the subject was discussed at a December meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee (CIA, Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint Staff, State, AEC, and FBI). At that time it was recommended that CIA should assemble a panel of highly qualified personnel to examine the problem and its ramifications. Particular competency in the fields of physics, radar and astronomy was believed desirable.

We were fortunate to obtain the services of especially qualified men, I believe you will agree. Enclosed for your information are copies of the report submitted by the Panel and related material. We concur in the conclusions and recommendations of the Panel, and are forwarding the report to appropriate authorities. Since the problems related to this subject appear to be operational rather than intelligence in nature, we will be concerned only indirectly in the future. However, if there are any developments in which we believe you might be interested, we shall inform you. Incidentally, knowledge of any interest of CIA in the subject of "flying saucers" has been carefully restricted, in view of probable misunderstanding if it were publicly known.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Signed H. Marshall Chadwell

H. Marshall Chadwell
Assistant Director

Enclosures:
1. Panel Report
2. List of Personnel
3. Evidence presented

Distribution:
Boston Office [redacted] with Enclosures - 1
CO/C, [redacted] no enclosures - 1
OSI:[redacted]/Adv-(27Jan53)

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[illegible] 27 January 1953

[illegible]

Minutes of CIA Advisory Group on Unidentified Flying Objects, 24-27 January 1953

1. At your request I represented FBI Division at the subject meetings. I was present to study all sessions of the group with the exception of the afternoon of Friday, the 23rd and the session on Saturday, the 24th. During the latter two sessions the Advisory Group went into executive session for the preparation of their report to AC/I.

2. The following CIA consultants formed the Advisory Group:

Dr. H. P. Robertson, Chairman
Dr. Sam Goudsmit
Dr. Louis Ridenour
Dr. Thornton Page (missed morning session on 24th)
Dr. Lloyd Berkner (present only on afternoon of 24th and
Dr. J. A. Hynek (in AIG consultant - he sat in all the sessions after the first day, but did not sign the report to AC/I as an official group member)

3. The following CIA staff members attended:

Dr. H. M. Davidson (part of the first day only)
Mr. R. C. Strong (first day only)
Mr. F. C. Durant (although not a CIA consultant, he functioned as a staff member for the conference and attended all sessions including the executive session)
Mr. E. E. Stevenson, Reports Division
Lt. Col. F. G. [illegible], ICE Division

4. The following persons were invited to present certain background information to the Advisory Group:

Captain Edward Ruppelt, ATIC who presented information on the work of Proj. Blue Book (and his predecessors Projects "Sign", "Grudge", and "Twin") and discussed in detail many of their specific investigations.

Major Dewey Fournet, USAF (by use of inactive status and with the Navy Dept.) who presented Pentagon background of AIC, representative of the Navy photographic labs who presented their analysis of films of a "flight."

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5. The first business on the agenda was a review by Mr. [redacted] (Mr. [redacted]) of the [redacted] which was followed by a discussion of the UFO problem. Each of the participants was requested by Mr. [redacted] to present their views on the "flying saucer" problem because of their official security position: (a) possible exploitation of photographs obtained, (b) the conclusions and degree of interest in observations of "flying saucers" by the U.S. radar and electronic systems, (c) the control "flying saucer reports" exercised by the emergency communication facilities of the Department of Defense.

6. Because of the quality of the participants and the excellence of their introduction to the subject by Mr. Cantwell and Mr. Stone, the Advisory Group never lost sight of the gross inspite of the fact that the discussion took many excursions.

7. The Advisory Group submitted its report to AC/SI on 17 January 1953. Their principal finding was that at the present time the unidentified flying objects pose no threat to the security of the United States. They recommended the establishment of procedures whereby the flights periodically, as contacted the U.S. radar and electronic systems, and for the general public as well.

8. Most of the CSI files on this subject are being retained in the office of the [redacted] Weapons Division has a considerable file which concerns [redacted] they would like to dispose of because of the finding of the Advisory Group that "flying saucers" pose no present threat to the United States security. Mr. [redacted] feels that the material in the Weapons Division file should be maintained in one of the substantive Divisions of CSI and has suggested that FSI Division take them over and maintain them. Mr. [redacted] of Weapons Division currently has the material and estimates that several hours per week will be required to keep it current. In addition that he is suggesting to [redacted] Chief of Weapons Division, that FSI Division get the files. I would like to suggest that the next time FSI Division discuss this with [redacted] I personally don't see why FSI Division has any greater interest in this material than Weapons Division.

9. If CP Branch, FSI Division is given the responsibility for the files mentioned in paragraph 8, above, one (1) additional safe will be required.

Released

[redacted]
Lt. Colonel, USAF

FSI:ccs

cc: Orig. & 1 - Div. Off.
1 - DDP
1 - CIF
1 - Originator

[redacted]

CHARGE TO O/SI ADVISORY GROUP ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

1. To review available evidence on unidentified flying objects and to consider possible dangers to national security related thereto.

2. To advise concerning the amount and kind of data necessary for a scientific evaluation of these phenomena.

3. In particular to comment on:

a. Validity of current CIA evaluation of related dangers.

b. Methodology and scope of current and planned ATIC investigation.

c. Advisability of further meetings of this group or further review of the subject by a larger panel.

[redacted]

[redacted]

POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS

A. Hysteria, hallucinations, hoaxes, etc. (Psychological)

B. Misidentifications of conventional objects:

1. Aircraft, missiles, searchlight reflections, etc. (man-made controlled)

2. Balloons, kites, etc. (man-made, uncontrolled)

3. Birds, bugs, etc. (animal)

4. Dust, seeds (e.g. dandelion), paper, etc. (foreign matter)

C. Natural Phenomena:

1. Light aberrations, reflections, refractions, etc.

2. Anomalous radar propagation

3. Ionization, static electricity, ball lighting, etc.

4. Planets, meteors and other astronomical bodies.

5. Others.

D. Unconventional man-made devices:

1. US

2. USSR and other foreign

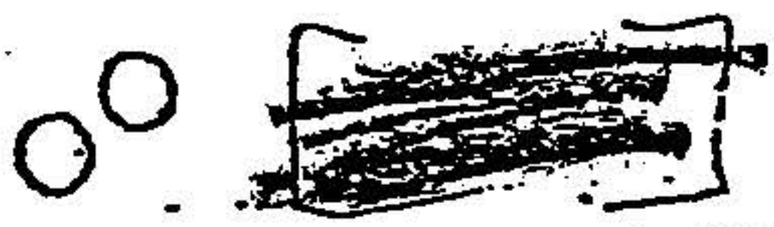
E. Extraterrestrial origin

1. Animal

2. Machine

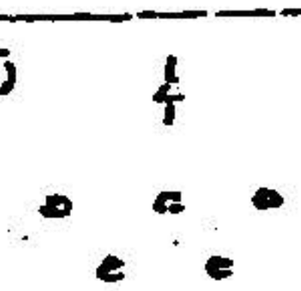
Features Picked up by 14-17 Jan Basis for Mgt to OSI Action (Memo of 16 Jan)

[redacted]



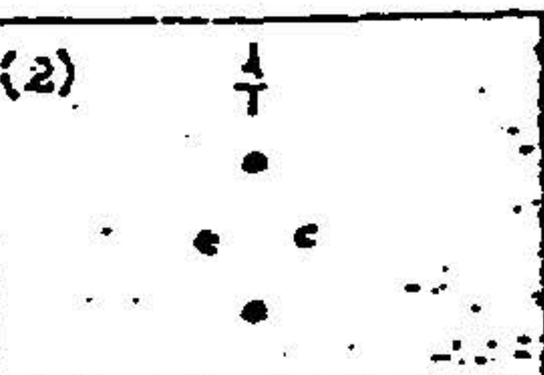
FORMATION

(1)



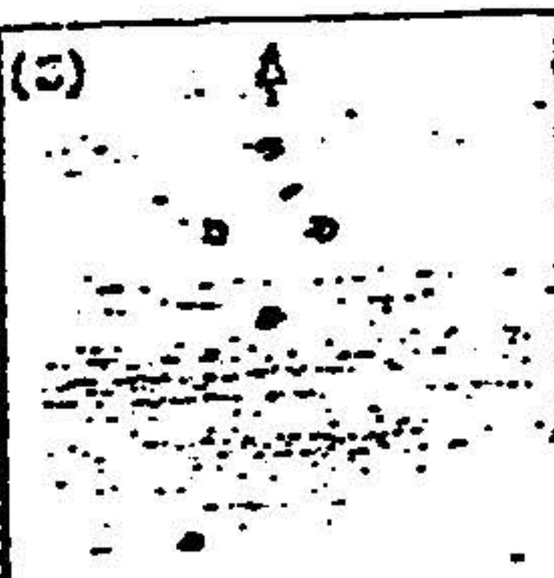
(3 in rear diagonal formation in circular or zig-zag manner)

(2)

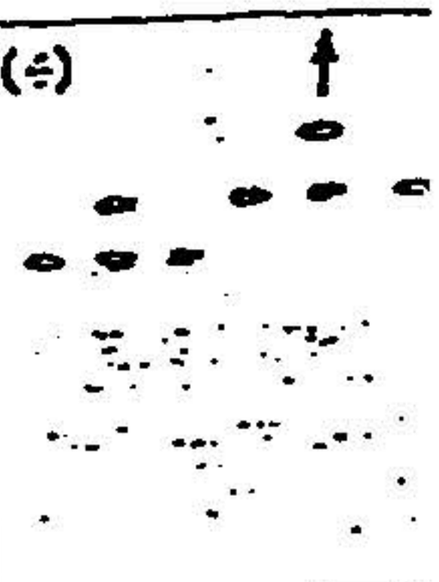


(All objects have a guiding motion from side to side)

(3)



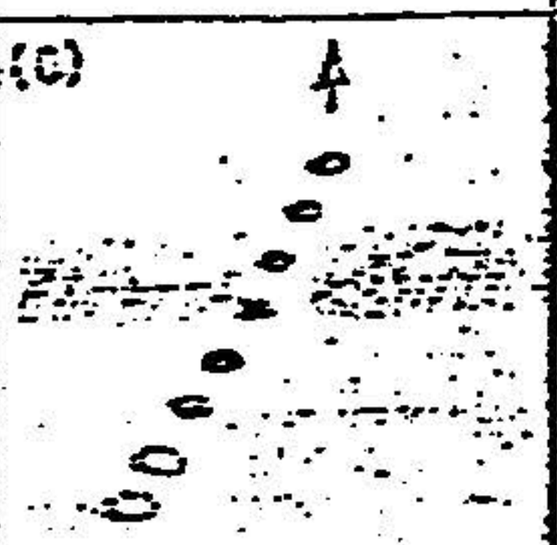
(4)



(5)



(6)

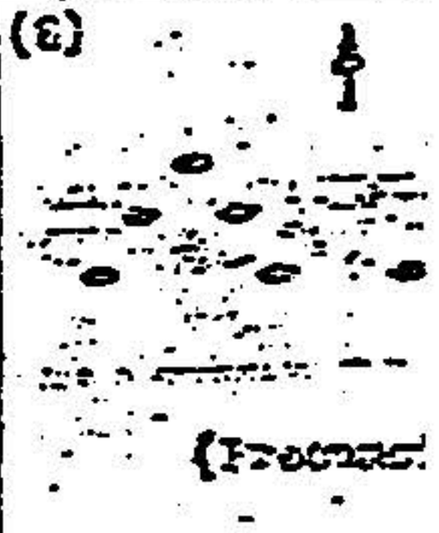


(7)



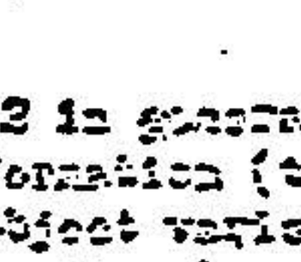
(Precision)

(8)



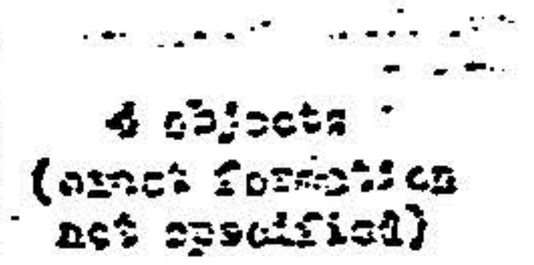
(Precise

(9)



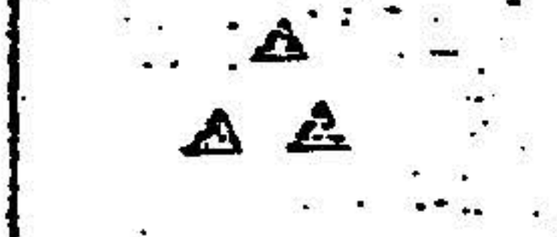
2 in general small formation (trailing object varied position)

(10)



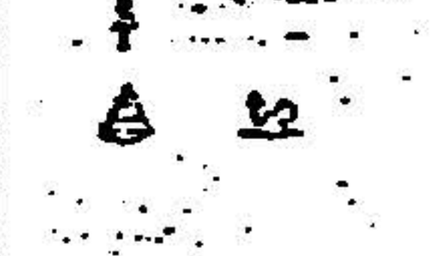
4 objects (exact formation not specified)

(11)



(Perfect formation)

(12)



(P

(13)

Cluster in

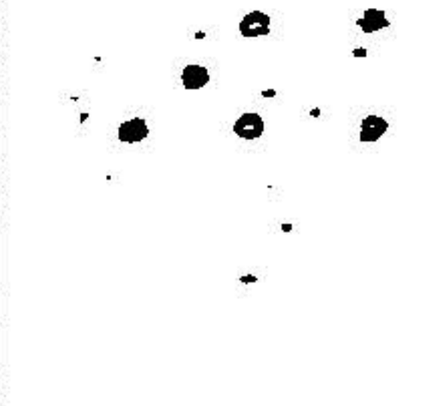


(Inverted)

(14)



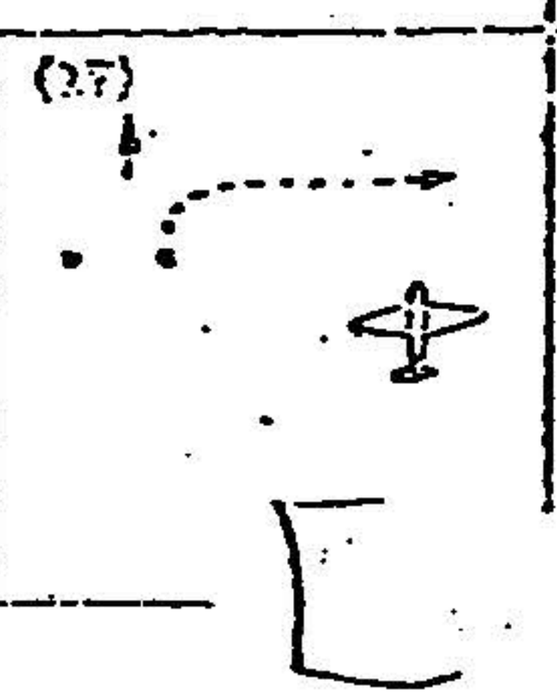
(15



(16)

3 objects, one above the other

(17)



(204)

[redacted]

25 February 1955

Chief, Contact Division, OO

Chief, Support Staff, O/SI

Unusual Wire [redacted]

Wire

1. [redacted] possesses a wire recording of an unidentified electrical translation of unknown origin. The collector's attention is invited to [redacted] which is attached hereto for details relating to this incident.

2. It is requested that the Office of Operations attempt to obtain this recording for an investigation by this Office.

3. Recording should be sent to Support Staff/SI for transmittal to Physics and Electronics Division/SI.

R. P. HOLCOMBE
Deputy Chief

Enclosure: 1

204

(201)

[redacted]

6 April 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Contact Division, CO

ATTENTION : Scientific Branch

THROUGH : Chief, Support Staff, SI

FROM : Chief, Physics and Electronics Division, SI

SUBJECT : Radio Recording

1. Reference your memorandum of 17 March 1955, in regard to Case [redacted] the tape recording enclosed therewith has been analyzed and positively identified as a known signal of U.S. origin.

2. Your prompt cooperation in securing the recording is appreciated.

[redacted]

TODOS M. ODLEGHLO

cc: Chief, SR/SI

[redacted]

205

(206)

(18)

[redacted]

Copy #1 of 4

19 October 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Reported Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft

1. The objects reportedly sighted by [redacted] are described to be similar to Project "Y" which is in the research stage at Avro Aircraft Ltd., Canada, under contract to the US Air Force.

2. Several design studies have been made on Project "Y". The present study calls for a circular wing 30 ft. in diameter and about 1.1 ft. thick. Its performance is to be as follows:

Speed M	=	3
Rate of climb	=	120,000 ft. min.
Ceiling	=	102,000 ft.
Range	=	700 n.m.

3. The present effort consists of wind tunnel testing sponsored to the extent of $300,000 by the US Air Force.

4. Project "Y" is being directed by John Frost. Mr. Frost is reported to have obtained his original idea for the flying machine from a group of Germans just after World War II. The Soviets may also have obtained information from this German group.

5. Since two objects were reportedly seen in operation at one time in an area where it is most unlikely that experimental flying would be conducted, it is likely that these objects were in service. This would indicate very rapid progress in this development for the Soviets. It does, however, seem inconsistent that the Soviets, if they have such an object in service, would continue their large development and production programs on conventional type aircraft.

6. Since our first information on Project "Y" in early 1953, ASD has been on the alert for information which might indicate that the Soviets were working on such a project. Prior to the sighting by [redacted] no such information has been available.

[redacted]

206

[redacted]

3. In order to properly evaluate the report by [redacted] and group, it will be necessary to have additional information and details of the sighting. The Air Force has made arrangements for technically competent persons to question the party.

Release

W. E. LEXOW
Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

SI/ASD [redacted]Bowers:mnf

Distribution:
Orig - AD/SI
1 - ASD/A
2 - ASD

[redacted]

207

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview with [redacted]

The following is a report of an interview [redacted]

"He was riding on the train [redacted] with 3 others [redacted] had a cold, was feeling tired, and lay down in one of the two compartments. The others were in the second compartment. [redacted] had the lights out. He noticed what appeared to be a yellow spot on the window. Looking closer he saw it was outside and seemed to be a greenish yellow ball which was ascending rapidly. After it disappeared, he went in to tell the others. While he was discussing it with them, a second object appeared and they all watched it. When the second object was first sighted, the compartment lights were on, but were then switched off. It was after dark and [redacted] was unable to see any outline or details of either object other than the greenish yellow light which appeared to be round. He could see no rocket trail nor smoke. He had the uncertain impression that the object was gently whirling or 'tumbling upward'. The trajectory was upward at a steep angle (not vertical) which he described as the way a Fourth of July rocket goes off a highly inclined track. In both cases, the objects were first seen at a distance which he estimated was 600 to 800 feet above the earth. However, he emphasized he had no good way of telling how far away the objects were. The objects kept on going up without a break in their course. They did not level off. He seemed uncertain as to how they finally disappeared. At no time did he hear any noise above the train noise.

"There was a searchlight visible such as we used in World War II to spot planes. It was turned on but was not pointed at the objects and did not attempt to follow them. In the discussion with the others afterward they claimed to have seen lights on the objects and to have been able to make out some details. [redacted] remarked that their eyes were better than his for he could see only the round yellow light. The others said the objects went over the train.

[redacted]

Copy 1 of 18

207

SUBJECT: Interview [redacted]

[redacted] stated that after he was back in his compartment, lying down, the porter pulled down the shades. This was at least 10 minutes later and was not unusual. [redacted] stated that he preferred to ride the train, taking it whenever possible. There was nothing unusual about him using the train on this trip. He did not feel [redacted] were trying to conceal anything from him in this region. He did not see anything to indicate the presence of a big airforce base in this region. Elsewhere, he passed several airbases and no attempt was made to conceal them from him.

[redacted] has never seen a jet airplane take off at night. If these objects were jet airplanes, they climbed surprisingly rapidly.

HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

DISTRIBUTION:
Orig - DCI
1 - DD/I
1 - OCI
2 - D/SI
2 - AD/SI
7 - IAC members (1 cy each)

[redacted]
Copy 1 of 10

-2-

208

27 [illegible] 5

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Interview with [redacted]

After interviews with three of the four observers involved in the "Flying Saucer" event, there still appears nothing to confirm the existence of these or other particularly unconventional type aircraft. It appears more likely that the aircraft observed were normal jets or at the very best aircraft with high rate of climb. Since [redacted] seems to have been the prime mover in sending the original dispatch and ascribing so much confidence to the observation of these saucers, it is imperative that he be interviewed alone. Furthermore, he should be able to provide some expert testimony relative to the [redacted] complexes which has not been mentioned in any previous correspondence relative to this trip. It is my understanding that G-2 is holding back on interviews with [redacted] ostensibly in order to wait for a joint interview with him and [redacted] I would recommend that we try and avoid this procedure.

Herbert Scoville, Jr.

HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Enclosure:
[redacted] Copies 1 and 2

[redacted]
Copy 1 of 8

208

(209)

1 47

10 October 1955

[redacted]

SUBJECT: Guided Missiles in Afghanistan

REFERENCE: a. [redacted] 23 October 1955 rpts,
b. [redacted] 5 October 1955 rpts, [redacted]

1. We have no desire to interview [redacted] noted in reference a. However, we are most anxious to receive the reported results of [redacted] forthcoming trip noted in reference b.

2. We are unable to determine the nature and use of the observed object. Consequently, we are very much interested in any further details which may be developed any area of any metallic or other debris remains after such objects landed would be extremely valuable.

3. Your attention is invited to the very close similarity between the Army attaché's report attached to reference b. and a United Press article on flying objects in Afghanistan datelined from Kabul on 4 October 1955, attached hereto.

Richard [illegible]
RICHARD SCHEIDE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Attachment: 1
(as stated)

OSI/[redacted]:LLTaylor:rg Release

Distribution:
Original and 1 - Forward
1 - DD/I
1 - ADD/S
1 - DCI
2 - ADD
1 - AD/SI

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209

[redacted]

Attachment to 3 November 1967 memo, DD/I to DD/P, subject Flying Objects in Afghanistan.

Below is a copy of a UPI article on flying objects in Afghanistan.

Kabul: Afghanistan, October 4, UPI

Eye witness reports reaching Kabul said today the Soviets are testing a revolutionary bottle-shaped aircraft at a secret base in the remote and mountainous regions of north Afghanistan.

More than 1000 residents of the Afghan "corridor" - a finger of land jutting eastward towards Red China - reported seeing the strange craft which they first said looked like a "flying saucer."

The descriptions of the eyewitnesses was almost identical. They said it was shaped like a neckless bottle about 20 feet high, with "pins" extending down from the bottom edges; apparently similar to the new United States flying platform.

Fire appeared to be shooting out of the top and from the bottom and there was a "big blue" which officials took to be the downward thrust of the air at high speed. The craft had a blue band around the middle and port holes, witnesses said.

The aircraft was seen on two separate occasions. Each time it apparently took off from the Russian field, flew along the corridor at a low altitude, hovered, went up and down, and then sped away to the north at high speed.

Officials said the natives of the region were familiar with modern day jets, helicopters and airplanes. They were questioned when reports of "flying saucers" reached the northeast Afghanistan town of Faisabad three weeks ago.

[redacted]

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(210)

21 MAR 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director, Office of Operations

SUBJECT : Unidentified Flying Objects

1. The attached copies of letters addressed to the Director of Central Intelligence have been passed to this Office for preparation of appropriate response.

2. The statements and inquiries made in these letters involve a number of rather critical matters. It is important that our response be carefully prepared.

3. Accordingly, I would like to have your comments relative to the last two paragraphs on page three of Major Keyhoe's letter as soon as possible. Any other comments or information that you consider pertinent would, of course, be appreciated.

Howard Scoville, Dr.

HOWARD SCOVILLE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Attachments: a/s

Backslip to Chief, OD/DO 24 March 1958

Please prepare a reply for my signature to Dr. Scoville. I hope Major Keyhoe is not referring to any of our field personnel. We know Lem Davidson, do we not?

[redacted]

210

211

[redacted]

16 May 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with Air Force Personnel Concerning Scientific Advisory Panel Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, dated 17 January 1953 (Secret)

1. A meeting was convened this date with representatives of the Air Force to discuss what steps should be taken concerning the subject report in order to take care of inquiries such as the letters written by Mr. Leon Davidson. Mr. Davidson has been most insistent upon getting the entire report released. The full report is classified "Secret." A declassified version is available, a copy of which was given to Mr. Davidson.

2. The following personnel were at the meeting:

Mr. Philip G. Strong	DAD/C/SI, CIA
Major Joseph E. Boland	SAF LL-3
Major James F. Byrne	AFCIN-2IA
Major Lawrence J. Tacker	SAFIS
Dr. A. Francis Arcier	ATIC
Mr. George Cary	Legislative Counsel, CIA
Mr. W. E. Lexow	OSI, CIA

3. Paragraph 3 of the report cites examples of actions that could be taken by an enemy with possibly dangerous consequences to national security. This is the principal reason that the entire report cannot be declassified. This was agreed to in the meeting. In addition, it was pointed out by Mr. Strong that several of the panel members specifically requested that while they had no objection to their names being used in connection with the report, they did not want their names connected to the Central Intelligence Agency. So far it is believed that all connections between the panel members and CIA have been made by unofficial personnel.

4. In dealing specifically with Mr. Davidson it was agreed that Major Tacker would answer for the DCI at the same time that he was answering for the Air Forces. (Mr. Davidson sent a copy of his letter to Major Tacker to the DCI for a response.)

5. Mr. Strong pointed out that perhaps the best way to forestall any future inquiries along these lines was to put out a press release covering the subject of unidentified flying objects, utilizing the panel report as much as possible. Major Boland agreed

[redacted]

214

SUBJECT: Meeting with Air Force Personnel Concerning Scientific Advisory Panel Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, dated 17 January 1953 (Secret)

that this was perhaps the best way to handle it, inasmuch as in his capacity of Legislative Liaison, it would best satisfy congressional requirements. Major Tacker will draft an Air Force press release, clearing it through the various sections of the Air Force, and will then submit it to Mr. Cary for Agency review, Mr. Cary will consult with the Office of Security, Mr. Strong, and the undersigned when he receives the draft press release.

6. The Air Force representatives believe that much of the trouble they have been having with Major Keyhoe along these same lines could be alleviated if the Major did not have such important personages as Vice Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, USN (Ret.), former DCI, on the board of governors of his organization. They suggested that perhaps if the Admiral was shown the Secret panel report he would understand and take appropriate actions. Mr. Cary said that he would relate this suggestion to Mr. Houston (General Counsel).

7. Major Boland suggested that it might be advisable to contact the panel members to consider a rewording of the panel report somewhat along the lines that Dr. Menzel suggested in his letter to all the members of the panel. Dr. Menzel has received the unclassified version from Mr. Leon Davidson. Mr. Strong feels that this may be inadvisable at the present time, inasmuch as the report has already been made available to the public and any change may arouse suspicion. However, he will contact Dr. Robertson and discuss this.

W. E. LEXOW
Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

Distribution:
Orig - DAD/C/SI
2 - ASD/SI
1 - Mr. Chadwell (Ass'n to the DCI)
1 - Mr. Cary (Leg. Counsel)
1 - SO/SI (Office of Security)

OSI/ASD/WELexow:gl/682

(212)

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	Frank M. Chapin		
2	Room 229		
3	Admin. Bldg.		
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks: I have discussed the Ivon Davidson letter with [redacted]. Their unanimous opinion was that this letter should not be answered unless it is the policy of the Agency to answer all inquiring requests. They feel, as I do, that this will merely spark another letter from Mr. Davidson. They also feel he may have ulterior motives, some of them perhaps not in the best interest of this country. However, if a letter must be drafted, I suggest we state that the answer to his question is a categorical "no." Also reference can be made to public law which prohibits CIA from engaging in any activities such as this within the United States.

For your information, [redacted] would like to refer a copy of this letter to the FBI for appropriate action. I will undertake to send a copy to [redacted] provided you have no objections.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
[redacted]	28Jul58

UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

(40)

Thank You and
All May Be Used.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954—O-342331

212

[redacted]

File UFO

25 July 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with Representatives of [redacted] Concerning Letter from Leon Davidson, dated 3 July 1958

1. A meeting was held this date with [redacted] OSI representatives were [redacted] Mr. Mackey and Mr. Lexow.

2. Mr. Davidson's letter was read and discussed. Both Mr. [redacted] were of the opinion that the letter should not be answered unless it was a policy of Public Relations to answer all letters. This policy will be checked with Mr. Chapin by Mr. Lexow. If an enser must be made, a categorical "no" to the question posed by Mr. Davidson was suggested by [redacted] Mr. [redacted] added that perhaps Davidson should be advised of the fact that we are barred from such operations in the United States by public law.

3. [redacted] suggested that perhaps the FBI should receive Mr. Davidson's letter in the event that Mr. Davidson is working for any subversive group attempting to solicit information from the Agency. It was agreed that after any action on the part of OSI has been taken, the letter be forwarded to [redacted] who would then take it up with the FBI.

(W. E. LEXOW)
Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

Distribution:
Orig - UFO File (Air Section)
1 - ASD (chrono

OSI/ASD:WELexow:gl/6[illegible]

[redacted]

213

11 FEB 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director for Special Activities

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Object

REFERENCE: Attachments, 1 Feb 65

1. Detailed analysis of the [redacted] of 19 November 1964 and review of associated correspondence indicate that there was, in fact, no high altitude ultra-high-speed UFO north of [redacted] during the [redacted] period. There were, however, apparently valid tracks and/or observations of unidentified aircraft in the vicinity of the [redacted] on 15, 17, 18, 19, and 24 November 1964.

2. Relative to the incident during the evening of 19 November, the US Navy F-8C pilot was able to distinguish the object as a delta shape about the size of a jet fighter, reported it as having much higher performance, and estimated object speed to be in excess of Mach 1. The [redacted] reported a radar track in excess of 3250 knots.

a. During this incident, [redacted] were taken of the [redacted] presentation. Analysis of these photographs show a good track in excess of 300 n.m. for the object in question. The object was flying a course of about 165° relative to the [redacted] at a relative speed of about 485 knots.

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SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Object

b. At the time, the radar was undergoing an evaluation test program -- here, the use of a recording camera.

3. In view of the lack of pilot observation, it is concluded that the so-called UFO on 19 November was probably a delta-wing fighter of a type having a significantly higher climb performance than the F-8C at the 50,000 foot altitude regime. Based on the limited information provided in the associated correspondence, other objects reported during the period of 16 to 24 November would appear to be unidentified aircraft.

4. Apparently, missile test firings were scheduled during this time period, and it is conceivable that the area in question could have been an attractive target for reconnaissance. The [redacted] was located 325 n.m. from the eastern during the 19 November incident, well within MiG-21 range. The USSR has a MiG-21 reconnaissance configuration. There is no evidence at hand to suggest or deny any MiG-21 reconnaissance activity based

DONALD F. CHAMBERLAIN
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Attachments:
[redacted]

Distribution:
Cy 1 & 2 - Addressee (w/attach)
Cy 3 & 4 - AD/SI
Cy 5 & 6 - DSD/SI
Cy 7 & 8 - ADD/DSD/SI

OK Rowellane

OSI/DSD/ADD:FAGray:lcl/6621 (10 Feb 65)

MEMORANDUM FOR : Director, Photographic Intelligence Center

SUBJECT : Reported Photography of UFO's

REFERENCE : Your Memo PIC-7-58, dated 1 October 1958, Same Subject

1. Your referenced interesting memorandum has been reviewed thoroughly within this Office. Although my Applied Science Division assumes responsibility for UFO's, I considered it appropriate to refer this case to the Air Force wherein primary community responsibility lies. Referral was accomplished by forwarding a copy of your memorandum to AFCIN.

2. Your third paragraph opens an interesting question to which I am not at all certain I have the solution. Nevertheless, for you to procure Mr. Fine's photographs and determine more about his experiments, my suggestions are:

a. That you approach him

perhaps as one interested in photographic research.

b. That you seek advice from the AD/O relative to other means of approach with which he may well be familiar.

HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

198

[redacted]

Deputy Assistant Director, Collection/I

25 July 1957

[redacted]

Interview with [redacted] on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects

1. [redacted] is appearance and actions, is a very average sort of person. He has no prominent features. His height is about 5'9"; weight about 150 - 160 pounds. His complexion is slightly sallow. He was born and raised in the Pacific northwest and spent most of his adult life in the lumber business at Oakland, California. He served in WWII as an intelligence officer for the 197 A. A. Battalion, advancing from private to major. During the interview [redacted] was very calm and relaxed at all times and talked with an earnest belief in what he had to say.

2. [redacted] explained that he has powers of extrasensory perception, brought about by a conditioning of the mind, which permit him to see and sense things about him of which others without this power are unaware. He explained that space ships are all about but they travel in a fourth dimension and are invisible unless they so will. People with highly developed senses are permitted to know or be aware of these space ships. The ships are from outer space and are here only for good. He has no fear of their presence at any time.

3. [redacted] explained that he has the ability to travel in the fourth dimension. This happens when he is asleep. He explained that this is not a dream but that his twin body or other body travels.

4. About two years ago [redacted] had his first encounter with an unidentified flying object. This encounter occurred, as he stated, in the fourth dimension. He found himself in a strange place which he learned to be the wilds of the Pacific northwest when the saucer appeared. The saucer stopped some distance away and a screen, similar to a TV screen, appeared. A total of six men appeared on the screen, two at a time, speaking in a friendly manner.

5. On May 11 and 12, 1947, [redacted] who flies his own airplane, flew from Oakland, California, to Yucca Valley to attend the Space Craft Convention. On this flight, he reported, they were accosted on two different occasions by flying saucers. Presence of the saucers was determined by one of the airplane's two compasses which always acted strangely when saucers were near.

[redacted]

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198

[redacted]

6. During the night of May 11th and 12th, [redacted] had an encounter with a flying saucer, as he states, in three dimensions. During the evening he felt a magnetic field directing him into the desert. After about a two mile walk he saw what appeared to be a star, but as he looked it blinked an orange light several times and grew into a white light, about fifteen or twenty miles away. It approached him to within one mile at about 1500' altitude and changed into a round red orb of light, 20 - 30 feet in diameter. It remained motionless for about five minutes; as he approached it moved away and landed in the desert.

7. [redacted] spent the rest of the night walking in the desert as directed by the magnetic force he previously noted. Several times he felt that he was near and on one occasion he felt that he was load around the saucer but it was invisible. He felt the presence of the people who had arrived in the saucer and voiced greetings to them on several occasions. After spending most of the night walking in the desert as directed, a revelation of a very personal nature came to [redacted]. After this he felt that the mission of the saucer was accomplished and the encounter was over. He returned to camp. On his return journey he encountered three people who had camped across two miles from the convention site who stated that they saw the light first described [redacted]

8. [redacted] estimates that during the night he walked about twenty miles. He stated that at the time he was suffering from the mumps and was in considerable discomfort. He would much rather have been in camp asleep but he felt that he should follow the magnetic impulses. He said that he was not compelled to follow and that he could have broken off and gone home at any time.

9. No classified information was given [redacted]

[redacted]

Distribution:
Orig and 1 - forward
1 - CS/SI
2 - FSD
1 - ASD/W/A
2 - ASD

OSI/ASD [redacted] 2

[redacted]

199

DEC 18 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

THROUGH: Deputy Director (Intelligence)

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCES: (a) Request of the Director of 10 December 1952
(b) Memo from AD/SI to Director dated 10 December 1952

1. Pursuant to the request of the Director, the following amplification of Reference (b) and review of the current situation is submitted. A preliminary review of the USAF investigation of this subject has been completed. With respect to the recent incidents enumerated in Reference (b), additional information has been obtained which is appended as Tab A.

2. A trip to Air Technical Intelligence Center was made on Friday, 12 December by AD/SI, Dr. H. P. Robertson (consultant), and Mr. F. C. Durant (Operations Staff/SI). During this visit the O/SI group was briefed on the current status of the investigation, and copies of selected case studies and progress reports were obtained. This material has been subsequently studied in detail.

3. There still exists no reasonable evidence that the objects sighted are of foreign origin. While there is no indication that these objects represent a direct threat to the national defense, there are certain potential dangers which are related to these sightings. As a result of the trip and these conclusions, O/SI is proceeding with plans to convene a group (probably not more than three), of top level consultants in the fields of physics (radar and upper atmosphere), astrophysics and astronomy, to review the evidence and recommend with respect to:

a. Methodology of investigation of unidentified flying objects.

b. Instrumentation to obtain data in future sightings.

c. Methods of rapid identification of unidentified flying objects.

d. Desirability for convening of a larger panel.

We are deferring for the present the convening of a large panel of diverse scientific interests for a detailed review of the substantive aspects of the problem because of insufficient and incomplete data.

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199

[redacted]

(Signed R. L. CLARK)
H. MARSHALL CHADWELL
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

Enclosure - Tab A

Distribution:
Director - orig & 1
DD/I - 1
[redacted]/SI - 1
[redacted]/SI - 1
[redacted]/SI - 1
AD/SI - 2

OSI:[redacted]:SCD/[redacted]

(18 Dec 52)

[redacted]

214

[redacted]

23 AUG 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify CIA UFO Report

REFERENCE: 1. Memo to Ch/DSD dated 20 July 1966
2. Memo for Record dated 12 August 1966

1. Mrs. Sara Hunt of the Air Force Office of Information called the undersigned twice on 16 August and once on 18 August.

2. The first time she asked if our response had gotten out and I told her it had. She requested the phone number of the office responsible for issuing the reply and I gave her [redacted] number.

3. The second time Mrs. Hunt called she wanted to know the extent of the deletions, if any. I told her that, at least, reference to CIA and names of CIA employees were removed, and that I had heard that some additional sanitizing probably was done in the processing of the reply.

4. The ~~fourth~~ final call was to state that Air Force had received our response, and to ask for the return of their copy of the CIA report which had been forwarded to us with the request for declassification.

DAVID B. STEVENSON

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - ACIB/DSD/OSI
1 - DSD/OSI
1 - EO/OSI

OSI/DSD/ACIB:DBStevenson:sjm/7621 (23 Aug 66)

[redacted]

214

B.11

[redacted]

DIGEST OF LAWS OF [illegible] ACTIVITY [illegible]

OF UNITED STATES

CONDUCTED BY OFFICE OF SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE, CIA

[illegible] 24 - 25, 1953

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F. C. [illegible]

[redacted]

214-A

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16 February 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence

FROM : F. C. Durant

SUBJECT : Report of Meetings of the Office of Scientific Intelligence Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, January 14 - 18, 1953

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to present:

a. A brief history of the meetings of the O/SI Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects (Part I),

b. An unofficial supplement to the official Panel Report to AD/SI setting forth comments and suggestions of the Panel Members which they believed were inappropriate for inclusion in the formal report (Part II).

PART I: HISTORY OF MEETINGS

GENERAL

After consideration of the subject of "unidentified flying objects" at the 4 December meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, the following action was agreed:

"The Director of Central Intelligence will:

a. Enlist the services of selected scientists to review and appraise the available evidence in the light of purported scientific theories..."

Following the determination of this action by the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence a group known informally as

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an Advisory Panel of selected scientists was established. In cooperation with the Air Technical Intelligence Center, case histories of reported sightings and related material were made available for their study and consideration.

Present at the initial meeting (1030 Wednesday, 14 January) were: Dr. H. P. Robertson, Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, Dr. Thornton Page, Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit, Mr. Philip G. Strong, Lt. Col. Frederick C. Oder (AAS Division), Lt. Dudley P. Sherman (AAS Division), and the writer. Detail Members, Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, was absent until Friday afternoon. Messrs. Oder and Strong were present throughout the meeting to familiarize themselves with the subject, represent the substantive interest of their Divisions, and assist in effectuating support of the meeting. (A list of personnel concerned with the meeting is given in Tab A).

[redacted]

The AD/SI opened the meeting, reviewing SIA interest in the subject and action taken. This review included the creation of the O/SI Study Group of August 1952 (Strong, Ess, and Durant) culminating in the briefing of the DCI, the NSC Director 21 briefing, A-1 action NSC consideration, study visit by NSC Staff, Robertson and Durant), and O/SI concern over potential dangers to national security indirectly related to these sightings. Mr. Strong suggested these potential dangers following this introduction, Dr. Goudsmit then . The meeting was to

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Dr. Robertson, Chairman of the Panel, Dr. Robertson summed t
the evidence available and requested consideration of specific
reports and letters be taken by certain individuals present (Tab B).
For example, case histories involving radar or radar and visual
sightings were solicited for Dr. Alvarez, while reports of Green
Fireball phenomena, Lubbock Lights, and unusual reports of
investigations were requested for Dr. Page. Following these remarks
the action phases of the sightings at Lakenheath, U.K. (26 July 1956)
and Great Falls, Montana (22 August 1956) were set forth. The meeting
adjourned at 1600.

WEDNESDAY, 16 January

The second meeting of the Panel of Consultants, Dr. R. S.
Robertson, USN, and Dr. Harry Wexler, Director of the U.S. Weather
Bureau, Washington, presided. The results of further analyses of
the radar evidence were discussed. Such analyses were presented
by Dr. Alvarez, Capt. E. J. Sawyer, USAF, Mr. Allen Hynek, Dr. Page,
Dr. Machta, Capt. Harry E. Gish, USAF (Ret.), and Dr. Alvarez. Exercise
were planned.

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THURSDAY MORNING

The third and fourth meetings of the Panel were held Thursday, 15 January, commencing at 0900 with a two-hour break for luncheon. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Mr. Ruppelt and Dr. Hynek were present for both sessions. In the morning, Mr. Ruppelt continued his briefing on ATIC collection and analysis procedures. The Project STORK support at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, was described by Dr. Hynek. A number of case histories were discussed in detail and a motion picture film of seagulls was shown. A two hour break for lunch was taken at 1200.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

At 1400 hours Lt. Col. Odar gave a 40-minute briefing of Project TWINKLE, the investigatory project conducted by the Air Force Meteorological Research Center at Cambridge, Mass. In this briefing he pointed out the many problems of setting up and running 24-hour instrumentation watches of patrol seamen searching for sightings of U.F.O.'s.

At 1615 Brig. Gen. William M. Garland joined the meeting with AD/SI. General Garland expressed his support of the Panel's efforts and stated three personal opinions:

a. That greater use of Air Force intelligence officers in the field (for follow up investigations) appeared desirable, but that they required thorough briefing.

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b. That vigorous effort should be made to declassify as many of the reports as possible.

c. That some increase in the ATIC section devoted to U.F.O. analysis was indicated.

This meeting was adjourned at 1700.

FRIDAY MORNING

The fifth session of the Panel convened at 0900 with the same personnel present as enumerated for Thursday (with the exception of Brig. Gen. Garland).

From 0900 - 1000 there was general discussion and study of reference material. Also, Dr. Hynek read a prepared paper making certain observations and conclusions. At 1000 Mr. Fournet gave a briefing on his fifteen months experience in Washington as Project Office for U.F.O.'s and his personal conclusions. There was considerable discussion of individual case histories of sightings to which he referred. Following Mr. Fournet's presentation, a number of additional case histories were examined and discussed with Messrs. Fournet, Ruppelt, and Hynek. The meeting adjourned at 1200 for luncheon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

This session opened at 1400. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Dr. Hynek was present. Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, as Panel Member, was present at this meeting for the first time. Progress of the meetings was reviewed by the Panel Chairman and tentative

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conclusions reached. A general discussion followed and tentative recommendations considered. It was agreed that the Chairman should draft a report of the Panel to AD/SI that evening for review by the Panel the next morning. The meeting adjourned at 1715.

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At 0945 the Chairman opened the seventh session and submitted a rough draft of the Panel Report to the members. This draft had been reviewed and approved earlier by Dr. Bushnell. The next two and one-half hours were consumed in discussion and revision of the draft. At 1100 the AD/SI joined the meeting and reported that he had shown and discussed a copy of the initial rough draft to the Director of Intelligence, USAF, whose reaction was favorable. At 1200 the meeting was adjourned.

SIXTH AND FINAL MEETING

At 1400 the eighth and final meeting of the Panel was opened. Discussion and recording of certain sentences of the Report occupied the first hour. (A copy of the final report is appended at Tab C.) This was followed by a review of work accomplished by the Panel and incorporation of individual Panel Members' opinions and suggestions on details that were felt they could be for inclusion in the formal report. It was agreed that the writers would incorporate these comments in an informal report to the AD/SI. The material below represents this informal report.

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PART II: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PANEL

GENERAL

The Panel Members were impressed (as have been others, including O/SI personnel) in the lack of sound data in the great majority of case histories; also, in the lack of speedy follow-up due primarily to the modest size and limited facilities of the ATIC section concerned. Among the case histories of significant sightings discussed in detail were the following:

Bellefontaine, Ohio (1 August 1952); Trenton, Utah (2 July 1952); Great Falls, Montana (15 August 1950); Utah, Missouri (1 September 1952); Washington, D. C. area (19 July 1952); and Haneda A.F.B., Japan (5 August 1952), Port Huron, Michigan (29 July 1952); and Presque Isle, Maine (10 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 15 others, in less detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and by deduction and scientific method it could be induced (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner. The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g. 2-3 seconds) and the inability of the witnesses to express themselves clearly (semantics) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such action would benefit a training and educational program (see below). The writings of Charles Fort were referenced to show

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that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen. The presence of radar and astronomical specialists on the Panel proved of value at once in their confident recognition of phenomena related to their fields. It was apparent that specialists in such additional fields as psychology, meteorology, aerodynamics, ornithology and military air operations would extend the ability of the Panel to recognize many more categories of little-known phenomena.

ON LACK OF DANGER

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Foo Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. Both Robertson and Alvarez had been concerned in the investigation of these phenomena, but David T. Griggs (Professor of Geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles) is believed to have been the most knowledgeable person on this subject. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943 - 1945, these objects would

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have been so labeled. It was interesting that in at least two cases reviewed that the object sighted was categorized by Robertson and Alvarez as probably "Foo Fighters", to date unexplained but not dangerous; they were not happy then to dismiss the sightings by calling them names. It was their feeling that these phenomena are not beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical science, however.

AIR FORCE REPORTING SERVICE

It was the Panel's opinion that some of the Air Force concern over U.F.O.'s (notwithstanding Air Defence Command anxiety over fast radar tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal meandering lights". The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were or might be potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for deemphasization made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

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It was the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the "saucer" problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-1944 intelligence operation (CROSSBOW), there was excellent intelligence and by June 1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "hardware" obtained from crashed vehicles in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "hardware" resulting from unexplained U.F.O. sightings lends a "will-o-the wisp) nature to the AFIC problem. The results of their investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile act or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "hardware" would be available almost at once.

/EXTRACTS OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL ORIGIN

It was interesting to note that many of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extra-terrestrial intelligent beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. Mr. Fournet, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and probable causes of sightings leaving him "extra-terrestial" as the only one remaining in many cases. Fournet's background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence

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officer (Project Officer, BLUEBOOK for 15 months) could not be sighted. However, the Panel could not accept any of the cases sighted by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports. Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by Dr. Goudsmit and others that extraterrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in which Dr. Robertson did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U. S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!) Dr. Page noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligent beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous.

[redacted]

This case was considered significant because of the excellent documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture film (about 1600 frames). The Panel studied these films, the case history, ATIC's interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the film. This team had expended (at Air Force request, approximately

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1000 man-hours of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, showing apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.L. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60° of arc" and were, therefore, "self-luminous". Plots of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.L. team, they could not accept the conclusions reached. One of the reasons for this were as follows:

a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce a reflection of sunlight without "blinking" through 60° of arc travel.

b. Although no data was available on the "glint" of birds or polyethylene balloons in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly after the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of seagulls in bright sunlight.

c. P.I.L. description of the objects sighted as "polyhedral, bluish-white" in color would be expected in cases of specular reflections of sunlight from convex surfaces where the brilliance of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.

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d. Objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been aircraft, and the bright lights such reflections.

e. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the Tremonton sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their directive. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflections of aircraft known to have been in the area.

f. The intensity change in the Tremonton lights was too great for acceptance of the P.I.L. hypothesis that the apparent motion and changing intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.

g. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with U.F.O. reports and explanations.

h. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the objects appeared much less bright.

i. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unsuitability of equipment and questionable assumptions in making averages of readings.

j. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.

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k. Read "jitter" frequencies (obtainable from early part of Tracontes film) were not removed from the plots of the "single pass plots" at the end of the film.

The Panel believed strongly that the data available on this sighting was sufficient for positive identification if further data is obtained by photographing polyethylene "pillow" balloons released near the site under similar weather conditions, checking bird flight and reflection characteristics with competent ornithologists and calculating apparent "G" forces acting upon objects from their apparent tracks. It was concluded that the results of such tests would probably lead to creditable explanations of value in an educational or training program. However, the Panel noted that the cost in technical manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousand or more reports received through channels each year (1,500 in 1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be sightings, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if at all. The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate any intelligence value. The educational or training program should have as a major purpose the elimination of popular thinking that every sighting, no matter how poor the data, must be explained in detail. Attention should be directed to the requirement that scientists that a new phenomena, to be accepted, must be completely and conclusively documented. In other words, the burden of proof is on the explorer, not the explainer.

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POTENTIAL RELATED DANGERS

The Panel Members were in agreement with O/SI opinion that, although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was wholly lacking, related dangers might well exist resulting from:

a. Misidentification of actual enemy artifacts by defense personnel.

b. Overloading of emergency reporting channels with "false" information ("noise to signal ratio" analogy--Durkee).

c. Subjectivity of public to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

Although not the concern of CIA, the first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Defense intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ADC. If U.F.O.'s become discredited in a reaction to the "flying saucer" craze, or if reporting channels are saturated with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced. Dr. Page noted that more computer screening or filtering of reported sightings at or near the source is required, and that this can best be accomplished by an educational program.

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The map prepared by ATIC showing geographic location of officially reported unexplained sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Alamos. This might be explained on the basis of defense watchful guard and

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awareness of security measures near such locations. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive related AE establishments while there were occasionally multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these clusters. It was noted, however, that if terrestrial artifacts were to be observed it would be likely that they would be seen first near foreign areas rather than central U. S.

DISINTEGRATION TO OPERATIONAL DATA

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIC program to place 100 inexpensive 35 mm. stereo cameras in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little valuable data related to U.F.O.'s. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that procurement of these cameras was partly the result of public pressure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project TWINKLE program of 24-hour instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a widespread program of sky-watching would not be expected to yield much direct data of value.

There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers (Hynek) and by wide-angle cameras (Page). Dr. Page and Dr. Robertson pointed out that at present a considerable fraction

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of the sky is now—and has been for many years—under surveillance every clear night in several meteor and aurora observing programs as well as sky mapping programs at the various locations listed below. Although the attention of these astronomers is largely directed toward identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any striking unidentified object is known to Dr. Page or Dr. Hynek. Such an object would most certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

A case was cited where an astronomer refused to interrupt his exposure in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different part of the sky. This led Dr. Hynek to say that, if a program of watching could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little cost would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel might photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

The location of some of these programs and their directors are believed to be:

a. Harvard University, Cambridge and New Mexico (meteor patrol)—Whipple.

b. Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago and Fort Davis, Texas (several programs)—Meinel (auroras), Kuiper (asteroids), Morgan (wide angle camera).

c. University of Alaska, Fairbanks (auroras)--Elvey

d. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa (meteors)—Millman

e. Palomar Observatory, California (sky map)--Minkowski

f. Lick Observatory, California (sky map)--Shane

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It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of optical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur astronomers to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "flying saucer" stories in the public mind. However, the issue of radar 'scope cameras for recording peculiar radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of U.F.O.'s.

RADAR PROBLEM OF MUTUAL INTERFERENCE

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of U.F.O. reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating ADC concern in solving this problem of signal identification before service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956). Dr. Berkner believed that one answer to this problem was the use of a "doppler filter" in the receiving circuit. Dr. Alvarez suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "controlled jitter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (on the order of 1000- 10,000 m.p.h.) would operate a circuit which would alter slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by mutual interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance

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from the center of the screen, if it still appeared at all. Dr. Alvarez felt such a mechanical solution was simpler and would cost much less than a "doppler filter".

[illegible] COUNTY BAT PHENOMENA

Two reported cases were examined: one at Palomar Mountain, California, in October 1950, when cosmic ray counters went "off scale for a few seconds", apparently while a "fix" of flying saucers was observed visually; and "two, a series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from August 1950 to January 1951, when cosmic ray coincidence counters behaved queerly. Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and Dr. Alvarez was able quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubtedly due to instrumental effects that would have been recognized as such by more experienced observers.

The implication that radioactive effects were correlated with unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected by the Panel.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and "debunking".

The training aim would result in proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be very

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levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (e.g., radar operators; pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories.) This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.

The "debunking" aim would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles. Emphasis of such education would be actual case histories which had been puzzling at first but later explained. As in the case of conjuring tricks, there is much less stimulation if the "secret" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda. The Panel noted that the general absence of Russian propaganda based on a subject with so many obvious possibilities for exploitation might indicate a possible Russian official policy.

Members of the Panel had various suggestions related to the planning of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychologists familiar with mass psychology should be also on the actual staff and extend all the program. In this connection, Dr. H. May Cassidy (Chief, Air Intelligence) was encouraged. Should additional "debunking"

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Mars", (a study in the psychology of panic, written about the famous Orson Welles radio broadcast in 1938) and has since performed advanced laboratory studies in the field of perception. The names of Don Marquis (University of Michigan) and Leo Rosten were mentioned as possibly suitable as consultant psychologists. Also, persons familiar with mass communication techniques, perhaps an advertising expert, would be helpful. Arthur Godfrey was mentioned as possibly a valuable channel of communication reaching a mass audience of certain levels. Dr. Berliner suggested the U. S. Navy (ONR) Special Devices Center, Sands Point, L. I., as a potentially valuable organization to assist in such an educational program. The teaching techniques used by this agency for aircraft identification during the past war was cited as an example of a similar educational task. The Jam Handy Co. which made World War II training films (motion picture and slide strips) was also suggested, as well as Walt Disney, Inc. animated cartoons. Dr. Kynck suggested that the amateur astronomers in the U. S. might be a potential source of enthusiastic talent "to spread the gospel". It was believed that business clubs, high schools, colleges, and television stations would all be pleased to cooperate in the showing of documentary type motion pictures if prepared in an interesting manner. The use of term cases showing first the "mystery" and then the "explanation" would be forceful.

To plan and execute such a program, the Panel believed was no main task. The current investigatory group at ATIC would, of necessity, have to be closely integrated for support with respect to not only the

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would be the photographing of "pillow balloons" at different distances under similar weather conditions at the site.

The help of one or two psychologists and writers and a subcontractor to produce training films would be necessary in addition. The Panel considered that ATIC's efforts, temporarily expanded as necessary, could be most useful in implementing any action taken as a result of its recommendations. Experience and records in ATIC would be of value in both the public educational and service briefing program envisaged. Dr. Robertson at least was of the opinion that after public guilibility lessened and the service organizations, such as ATIC, had been trained to sift out the more readily explained spurious sightings, there would still be a role for a very modest-sized ATIC section to cope with the residuum of items of possible scientific intelligence value. This section should concentrate on energetically following up (perhaps on the advice of qualified Air Force Scientific Advisory Board members) those cases which seemed to indicate the existence of unconventional energy artifacts. Reports of such artifacts would be expected to arise usually from unknown outposts in far places primarily to the Iron Curtain from humble, Pau[illegible]

[redacted]

The Panel took cognizance of the existence of such groups as "Contact Men" or Saucer Interrogators" (Ten Persons) and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (Mrs. Hall believed that such organizations should be watched because of their potentiality

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great influence on mass thinking if widespread sightings should occur.

The apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups for subversive purposes should be kept in mind.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS

The consensus of the Panel was, based upon the history of the subject, that the number of sightings could be reasonably expected to increase again this summer.

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TAB A

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

JAN 17 1953

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security

We firmly believe that there is no reliable report which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of our scientific concepts

3. The Panel further concludes

a. That the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in the present climate, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore re-

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indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the countermeasure dangers alluded to above, the Panel recommends:

a That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of [illegible] they have unnecessarily acquired;

b That the national security agencies [illegible] on intelligence, training, and public [illegible] the material defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the [illegible] of aerial sightings or films, to explain the phenomena, to train personnel [illegible] false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen [illegible] channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to indications of hostile overflight.

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TAE E

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

EVIDENCE PRESENTED

1. Seventy-five case histories of sightings 1951 - 1952 (selected by ATIC as those best documented).

2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GRUDGE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).

3. Progress Reports of Project STORK (code name for Battelle Memorial Institute contract work supporting ATIC).

4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.

5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWINKLE).

6. Outline of Investigation of U.F.O.'s Proposed by Kirtland Air Force Base (Project POUNCE).

7. Motion Picture Films of sightings at Tremonton, Utah, 2 July 1952 and Great Falls, Montana, August 1952.

8. Summary Report of 89 selected cases of sightings of various categories (Formations, Blinking Lights, Hovering, etc.).

9. Draft of manual: "How to Make a FLYOSRPT", prepared at ATIC

10. Chart Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.

11. Chart Showing Balloon Launching Sites in the United States

12. Charts Showing Selected Actual Balloon Flight Paths and Relation to Reported Sightings.

13. Charts Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1947 - 1952

14. Charts Showing Categories of Explanations of Sightings

15. Kodachrome Transparencies of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Sunlight Showing High Reflectivity.

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16. Motion pictures of [illegible]

17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Interest [illegible]

18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Copies of Pertinent Air Force, Army and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.

19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillow" Balloon (5½ inches square)

20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JANP 103 (Manual illustrating the effect operating characteristics of Service radars).

21. Miscellaneous official letters and foreign [illegible] dealing with subject.

22. Copies of popular published works dealing with subject (articles in periodicals, newspaper clippings and books).

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TAB C

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

MEMBERS	ORGANIZATION	FIELD OF COMPETENCY
Dr. H. P. Robertson (Chairman)	California Institute of Technology	Physics, weapons systems
Dr. Luis W. Alvarez	University of California	Physics, radar
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	Associated Universities, Inc.	Geophysics
Dr. Samuel Goudsmit	Brookhaven National Laboratories	Atomic structure, statistical problems
Dr. Thornton Page	Office of Research Operations, Johns Hopkins University	Astronomy, Astrophysics
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		
Dr. J. Allen Hynek	Ohio State University	Astronomy
Mr. Frederick C. Durant	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Rockets, guided missiles
INTERVIEWERS		
Brig. Gen. William M. Garland	Commanding General, ATIC	Scientific and technical intelligence
Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell	Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Ralph L. Clark	Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence

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Encl 1

INTERVIEWEES (cont'd)	ORGANIZATION	SUBJECT OF INTERVIEW
Mr. Philip G. Strong	Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Stephen T. Possony	Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence.
Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF	Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, ATIC, USAF	[illegible]
Mr. J. Davey Tremont, Jr.	The Chief Corporation	
Lt. R. S. Neuhaus, USN	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	
Mr. Harry Wu	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD 16 September 1954

SUBJECT: Meeting of Upper Atmosphere Rocket Research Panel

1. At the invitation of Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, I attended a meeting of the Upper Atmosphere Rocket Research Panel on 8 September at the Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia. The two agenda items of primary concern were: 1) Higher Altitude and Satellite Vehicles, 2) International Geophysical Year, and the logistics therefor.

2. This panel was formed in 1946 by representatives of various organizations which were concerned with upper atmosphere research through rocketry. It is chaired by Dr. James A. Van Allen who is Chairman of the Department of Physics, State University of Iowa. The panel has representation from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, University of Michigan, Evans Signal Laboratory, General Electric Company, Naval Research Laboratory, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, California Institute of Technology, and Harvard Observatory. It has no official connection with any Department of Defense or Air Force but is informally supported by the Office of Naval Research. In connection with the forthcoming International Geophysical Year, it has been assigned the function of coordinating the United States program for upper atmosphere research through the use of high altitude rockets.

3. At the 8 September meeting, there were in addition to the panel itself, representatives from the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, the Redstone Arsenal, The Rand Corporation, the Office of Naval Research, Aerophysics Development Corporation, Air Force ARDC, NACA, National Science Foundation, etc.

4. Dr. Van Allen opened the discussion of the first agenda item - High Altitude and Satellite Vehicles - by a discussion of past upper atmosphere research with rockets. He cited the extensive use of V-2s which could carry 2,000 pounds payload to a 100 miles altitude but the supply of which has now been exhausted. He mentioned the WAC-Corporal which was not used as a single stage vehicle, primarily because it could carry only 25 pounds to an altitude of 40 miles. The WAC-Corporal was however, used as the second stage in combination with the V-2 and achieved an altitude of 250 miles. Since exhaustion of the V-2 supply, two other rockets have been developed and used as civilian research instruments. These are the Viking which in its present form can carry 100 pounds payload to 135 miles

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altitude and in its forthcoming modification will carry 500 pounds to 125 miles altitude. The second rocket is the Aerobee which can carry 150 pounds payload to 65 miles altitude. In addition to these two, there is also the [redacted] which is a system of launching a Recon rocket from a "Skyhook" balloon. The launch is made at a balloon altitude of approximately 100,000 feet and the rocket carries 30 pounds of instrumentation to an altitude of 60 miles. Dr. Van Allen concluded his presentation by stating that, from here on, civilian upper atmosphere rocket research will probably be dependent, due to lack of civilian funds, upon the military rockets being developed now by the Department of Defense. He then introduced Dr. Fred Whipple of the Harvard Observatory for a discussion of Earth Satellite Vehicle (ESV).

5. Dr. Whipple stated that the interests of civilian research and of the Department of Defense in ESV are synonymous. He pointed out the many scientific gains which could be made through the ESV which have application both to civilian science and to defense. These include meteorology, astronomy, solar-terrestrial relations, far ultra-violet and X-ray research, etc. He described the ESV sequence as being in three phases as follows:

(1) The placing in orbit of an observable object (uninstrumented) which could be seen either optically or by radar.

(2) The placing in orbit of an instrumented vehicle, "an unmanned physical laboratory". This phase will be a progressive development starting with a very small vehicle similar to the Vanguard [redacted], which will carry telemetering equipment. Larger capacity will be achieved as bigger and more reliable power plants are developed. These latter will probably be nuclear or solar energy plants. Instrumentation starting with simple telemetering will progress through more complicated stages until television and finally a telescope is included. The last stage in this phase will be a remote controlled vehicle.

(3) The final phase of ESV will be the putting in orbit of a manned satellite vehicle.

6. Dr. Whipple emphasized that the placing of a slug in orbit was an [redacted] first step in the process. He stated that such a vehicle even without instrumentation could produce useful scientific results such as air density data and relative positions on the orbit. The main problem in connection with a slug (phase 1) is that of observation from the earth, which will require much study. This problem will be simplified if the ESV is on either an equatorial or a polar orbit. In regard to

[redacted]

the unmanned instrumented vehicle (Phase 2), he said that the main problems will be development of small reliable power plants; television, the technical design of which is already well along; orientation of the vehicle itself and of the instrumentation carried; and constant reduction of weight of the equipment to be carried. He stated that the altitude at which the vehicle should orbit will depend upon the purpose envisaged. Theoretically, an altitude of 1,000 miles at a speed of 5 miles per second would be ideal. This would provide a 2-hour orbit.

7. Mr. [redacted], Chief of the Air Branch, GSP, made the next presentation, concerning high altitude vehicle projects with which GSP is concerned. GSP has three main projects in this field, the first of which is the development of a manned conventional aircraft to operate at a medium altitude of 300 miles. Two designs are presently under consideration - the Douglas 553 and the Douglas 558. The former is designed to have an altitude of 700,000 feet. (Note: this field of study is covered in Report No. SM-12260(30), "High Altitude and High Speed Study" by Douglas Aircraft Corporation. CONFIDENTIAL). The second GSP project is development of a manned high altitude balloon to operate at 100 to 200,000 feet. The system would be based on the "Polybook" polyethylene balloon carrying a gondola equipped to sustain one or two men. The third GSP project is for manned space flight and the study of this is being conducted at the Aero Jet Laboratory. The first phase of this latter project is called SLED, the purpose of which is to place an SV in orbit at an altitude of 200 miles in order to secure meteorological and atmospheric data at that level as the first step toward higher altitude work. Project SLED has been tentatively approved by the Navy and GSP is going ahead with it in coordination with the Army. It is now also being coordinated with the Air Force at a very high level. The project calls for the use of the Army Redstone missile (see para. 8 below) as the first stage with the Loki cluster (see para. 9 below) providing the second and third stages. Under Aero Jet leadership, four subsidiary studies are planned to be undertaken as follows:

(1) A Fiability Study to determine the size and weight of the vehicle required at an altitude of 300 miles. It is hoped that Dr. Fred Whipple will be the leader of this.

(2) An Orbital Study to determine the power required, the guidance system, etc. It is hoped that Dr. S. Fred Singer of the University of Maryland will lead this.

(3) A Boost-trajectory Study to determine the final design and the staging requirements.

[redacted]

[redacted]

(4) A launching study to determine where and how the vehicle should be launched, the logistics requirements, and the range risks involved.

Following the completion of these four studies, construction of the actual vehicle will be commenced. [redacted] considers that successful completion of project [redacted] will lead into the launching of a vehicle similar to the Juno [redacted], i.e., an instrumented vehicle using a polar orbit at an altitude of 200 miles. It is expected that [redacted] could remain aloft for ten days while [redacted] could probably maintain its orbit for about one month. It was further emphasized that if adequate backup is available for project [redacted], [redacted] might well be used during the International Geophysical Year. It laid great stress on the necessity for the United States being the first in launching an IGY and said that project [redacted] was absolutely essential to achieve this end.

5. [redacted] then gave a briefing on the Redstone missile. [redacted] about 200 miles-lb, as a tactical weapon, has a range of 170 miles with a trajectory apex of 65 miles. If used as a research tool, it has a vertical range of 450 miles with a payload of about 500 pounds. The modified A-4 which is now under consideration will have a vertical range of 270 miles with an instrument payload allowance of 500 pounds. Redstone Arsenal is now bending its efforts toward construction of these missiles as research instruments. They will cost 70,000 to 80,000 per missile if more than five per month are produced. They have a speed of approximately Mach 4.0.

6. [redacted] described the [redacted] which they are developing as an air area rocket. The vehicle comprises two clusters of solid rockets; the first cluster of seven acting as the first stage booster; the second cluster of four constituting the second stage. It has a thrust of 1600 and a payload of 10 pounds. Air-launched vertically from an altitude of 40,000 feet, it is designed to achieve an altitude of 100 miles. It is planned to use either a flashing light system or a folding radar reflector for tracking purposes. Ground-launched, it is expected to get an altitude of 270 miles. With Mach 4 rocket in, the second stage develops 400 mph. The missile has yet to be fired vertically as a research instrument. [redacted] indicated that the second stage cluster could be adapted to carry 12 pounds of ruggedized telemetering equipment.

10. [redacted] commented briefly on a design which they are [redacted] which consists of the Viking booster as the first stage and a Recruit rocket as the second stage. It is estimated that the vehicle could attain an altitude of 450,000 feet. It would be very low cost, in the range of 47,000 to 53,000.

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11. Dr. [illegible] of the National Science Foundation gave a brief account of [illegible] and their current rocket research. One million, nine-hundred thousand dollars is presently available and about 7[illegible] of this will be transferred immediately to ONR for procurement and accounting purposes. The balance of the rocket project funds - $300,000 - will become available next year.

12. Following adjournment of the panel session, I spent a couple of hours with Dr. Van Allen, who had served under me for a time during World War II. Van Allen was one of the key figures in the development of the VT fuze under Admiral Parsons and was one of the officers assigned to introduce the fuze to the Pacific Fleet. In our conversation, I mentioned the difficulty that apparently would be encountered in the VT program, of designing electronic equipment which would stand the high G's encountered in most of the ultimate rockets, particularly with solid propellant. I mentioned specifically the 40,000 G's contained in stage two of the Jato cluster vehicle. Dr. Van Allen said that there should be no such difficulty. He pointed out that the VT fuze contained the miniature radio tube, a battery and a transmitter, and that this instrument, with practically no failures, withstood 20,000 G's when fired from the naval 5-inch gun. He pointed out also that in the V-2, a system which was then in use for some time, the Germans put at current 30 pounds of instrumentation for cosmic ray research and telemetering and withstood 60 G's. He said that he saw no difficulty whatever in designing instrumentation for solid rockets which could easily withstand 1,000 G's. In regard to the V-2 program generally, he agreed thoroughly with Lt. Col. Boyer, that the Germans' first step was to launch a ship. He felt that if two level government priority could be established, with guidance and control by an outside civilian level scientific group, it would almost certainly be possible to put a ship in orbit by the time of the I.G.Y. and possibly even put up an instrumented vehicle.

J. G. Stone

P. G. STONE

CI:PGS:hl

Distribution:
Orig - 1 - VT Collection
1 - Dr. Ballard
1 - [illegible]
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1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

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FDD Note 891
March 1959

file UFO

UFO's OBSERVED OVER NORWAY

The following is the full text of an item which appeared in Oslo Conservative Aftenposten of 16 March 1959 (AM edition):

Several bright objects were observed in the sky near Bergen by several persons on the evening of 12 March.

According to Birger Storesund, of Storesund, near Bergen, there were five of the bright bodies, all of which crossed the sky from north to south. The first object, which was first seen at 2010 hours, took about two minutes to cross the sky and disappear beneath the horizon. In size and appearance, it could be compared to the Soviet sputniks. About five minutes later, object number two appeared, later to be followed by objects three, and four and five.

According to Storesund, several of his neighbors also saw the objects. No sound was to be heard from the objects.

Storesund's dog, which usually reacts to the presence of aircraft, paid no attention. The objects were also observed in binoculars.

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Intelligence Information Report

[redacted]

[redacted]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. [redacted]

DATE DIST. 22 December 1977

COUNTRY USSR

DOI [redacted]

SUBJECT [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ACQ [redacted]

FIELD NO. [redacted]

SOURCE [redacted]

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10.

11.

12.

13.

14. On one evening in late Summer 1973, Source observed an

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unidentified phenomenon at Site T. While watching a sport competition between Canada and the USSR on television, he stepped outside for some air and observed an unidentified sharp (bright) green circular object or mass in the sky. The object was situated west of the site at an angle of sighting of approximately 90 degrees. The altitude of the object was undeterminable. (Field Comment: Although there were no clouds in the sky that evening, Source believed that the green mass would have been higher than cloud level. Source could not estimate the diameter of the object.) Within 10 to 15 seconds of observation, the green circle widened and within a brief period of time several green concentric circles formed around the mass. Within minutes the coloring disappeared. There was no sound, such as an explosion, associated with the phenomenon. (Field Comment: Source had no opinion as to what this phenomenon was. There was no resultant rumors. Source could not provide any further details.)

15.

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SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

2.

3.

4. "On July 24 at about 6:30 a big formation of 'Flying Saucers' was seen above Arnhem. Mrs.[ ]and her four children, two sons of 16 and 13 and two daughters of 12 and 10, saw them coming in 'V' formation from the North and they could see them for several minutes before they suddenly disappeared to the South."

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[SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY]

INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. 00-D-3,113,696

DATE DISTRIBUTED 20 Oct 58

NO. OF PAGES 4

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

COUNTRY

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE AND DATE ACQUIRED BY SOURCE

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE:

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6. Nothing of interest occurred during our Leningrad visit, and on the evening of 11 July we departed by train for Moscow. This 10 hour trip was uneventful except for one incident which took place when we were about one hour out of the Leningrad station. I was looking out of the train window toward the [illegible] I noticed two bright lights with gray smoke trails rising vertically into the air. Because of the poor visibility and the distance involved, I could not tell whether the lights were propulsion flames of some sort or lights that were integral parts of large objects. I could not judge the speed of ascent, nor could I tell how far away the objects were, but they remained in view, still in ascent, for about 10 minutes. I called this to the attention of the above-mentioned Intourist guide and he just laughed and said, "Maybe we're launching two more satellites."

7. We forgot the above incident until later in Moscow when the Russian-speaking member of the tour and I were given a short sightseeing trip around the city by [illegible] official whom I shall call Ivanov and about whom I shall comment later. [illegible] remarked to Ivanov that we had seen two bright lights rising skyward and asked him if he knew what they might have been. Ivanov was driving alone in the front seat of the car, and without turning he made a joking reference to Sputnik similar to the one made by our guide. When we told him that the lights appeared to be traveling too slowly to be rockets of that type he laughed again and said, "Well, maybe they were flying saucers." My friend, going along with the joke, said, "Stop kidding us Ivanov; we know what flying saucers look like." At this, Ivanov immediately pulled the car off the road, stopped, and turned around to face us, evidently flustered. "You do know what flying saucers look like?" he inquired. When we registered surprise at this concern he started the car up again and changed the subject completely. We did not discuss it with Ivanov or anyone else after that.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

21 AUG 1957

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Report on Conversations with Soviet Scientists on Subject of Unidentified Flying Objects in the USSR

REPORT NO. CO-3-321/23490-57

DATE DIST. 21 AUG 57

NO. PAGES 4

REFERENCES

(351)

DATE OF INFO

PLACE & DATE ACQ

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1.

2. He visited [redacted] who was noncommittal on the subject of UFO's. The scientist who served as translator, a radio astronomer, emphatically stated that he knew of no sightings of UFO's in the USSR and added with a laugh that if they were only seen in the US, they must be of Soviet origin.

3. At the [redacted] one of the astronomers mentioned that she had heard of some sightings of unidentified objects near the Caucasus. She was unaware of any study being made of them but was open-minded on the subject.

4. The [redacted] main visit was to [redacted] who was very interested in the problem. He had read [redacted] book (which has been translated into Russian) but did not accept his conclusions. [redacted] knew of some sightings in the northern part of the USSR, but said that reports of such sightings are not printed in Soviet newspapers because they are not regarded as scientific observations. (Comment: this is interesting in view of the readiness of Soviet newspapers to print rather fantastic reports of hypotheses and "observations" suggested by the more imaginative members of the scientific community. Apparently some official sanction is needed.) [redacted] has been interested in UFO reports of UFO's and readily accepts their reality. In fact, it is his personal opinion that the UFO's may originate on Venus. He is well aware of the negative effect of "enlightened" scientific opinion on the interpretation of questionable observations as he has had personal

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experience of this effect. (Comment: [redacted]

3. At the [redacted] little interest is shown in the UFO question. [redacted] stated that he and several other astronomers had been out in the countryside one evening and had seen a curious, reddish object flashing through the sky that they were convinced was neither a satellite nor a meteorite. However, their immediate interpretation was that this object might have been a fragment of a satellite or rocket returning from orbit, burning up in the atmosphere. [redacted] thought that UFO's had been seen in the USSR but he could not be specific as to locations and characteristics.

4. At the [redacted] again little interest was shown. One of the astronomers, [redacted] was with the group mentioned by [redacted] and confirmed the observation of a peculiar object. He did not discuss the experience in detail but clearly had been struck by the possibility that the object might have been a "spacer."

7. At the [redacted] there was considerable interest. The institute includes [redacted] provided over by [redacted] However, the initial discussion of the problem was with the director of the institute, [redacted] He too had read Menzel's book, but considered it an adequate treatment of the subject which he consequently felt was closed. He indicated that no observations of UFO's had been made by his staff and that they had received no reports of such observations. However, then the [redacted] proceeded to indicate the results of McDonald's critical study of the problem, [redacted] readily conceded that there might be more to it and concluded by stating that it was "clearly still an open question."

8. Another astronomer mentioned that in the northern part of Kazakhstan there had been repeated sightings of ball lightning. [redacted] had sent a team out to investigate and discovered that what was being seen were reflections of automobile headlights from an inversion layer. [redacted]

9. Later, a discussion was held with [redacted] He was not very impressed with Menzel's book, but was also not impressed with the significance of the phenomenon. It is possible that some interest was kindled that might lead to additional investigations.

10. A stellar spectroscopist, [redacted] was also interested in this problem. [redacted] She was also dissatisfied with Menzel's book and felt that there was definitely an opportunity for additional research.

11. The general feeling one gets is that no official treatment of the UFO problem has been given in the USSR. Instead people refer to the US work, principally Menzel's book, to demonstrate the absence of real scientific problems. At the same time, there is an almost universal awareness of the history and characteristics of the phenomenon often associated with considerable interest. The result is that a demonstration of the inadequacy of US official explanations coupled with some proof of the reality of the observations might excite enthusiasm more rapidly among Soviet astronomers than among their US counterparts who are more strongly influenced by the official ridicule associated with UFO's in the US.

- end -

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Chief Petty Officer, Patuxent Naval Air Station, picked up on radar 3 consecutive trackings: December 19th 196[illegible] between 3:15 and 3:30 P.M.

Initial sighting 2 objects 10 miles apart
2nd sighting picked up on screen 39 miles S.E. of Patuxent Naval Air Station travelli towards base at estimated speed of 6 thousand miles per hour. Lost it off screen abo 10 miles out of Patuxent.

3rd sighting on screen one UFO 8 miles N.E. of Patuxent which made 160° turn and dropped off screen." On same date about same time checked with an FAA station at [illegible] Salisbury, Maryland which had picked up messages from U.S. Coast Guard reporting sightings of UFOs..

Based on radar beam data, altitude of UFOs estimated in range between [illegible] 2000 to 25000 feet

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CLASSIFICATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT NO. 00-W-23682

CD NO. --

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 23 Aug 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

COUNTRY Germany

SUBJECT Military; Scientific

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

WHERE PUBLISHED Athens

DATE PUBLISHED 9 Jul 1952

LANGUAGE Greek

SOURCE [redacted]

"FLYING SAUCER" IS FACT GERMANY

Berlin, July -- Furnished with the sworn testimony of an eyewitness, Oscar Linke, a 46-year-old German and former mayor of Gleinerschmoon, West Berlin intelligence officers have begun investigating a most unusual "flying saucer" story. According to this story, an object "resembling a huge flying pan" and having a diameter of about 15 meters landed in a forest clearing in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Linke recently escaped from the Soviet Zone along with his wife and six children.

Linke and his 11-year-old daughter, Gabriella, made the following sworn statement last week before a judge: "While I was returning to my home with Gabriella, a tire of my motorcycle blew out near the town of Lasselbach. While we were walking along toward Lasselbach, Gabriella pointed out something which lay at a distance of about 140 meters away from us. Since it was twilight, I though that she was pointing at a young deer.

"I left my motorcycle near a tree and walked toward the spot which Gabriella had pointed out. When, however, I reached a spot about 55 meters from the object, I realized that my first impression had been wrong. What I had seen were two men who were now about 40 meters away from us. They seemed to be dressed in some shiny metallic clothing. They were stooped over and were looking at something lying on the ground.

"I approached until I was only about 10 meters from them. I looked over a small fence and then I noticed a large object whose diameter I estimated to be between 13 and 15 meters. It looked like a huge frying pan.

"There were two rows of holes on its periphery, about 30 centimeters in circumference. The space between the two rows was about 0.45 meters. On the top of this metal object was a black [illegible]

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"At that moment, my daughter, who had remained a short distance behind me, called me. The two men must have heard my daughter's voice because they immediately jumped on the conical tower and disappeared inside.

"I had previously noted that one of the men had a lamp on the front part of his body which lit up at regular intervals.

"Now, the side of the object on which the holes had been opened began to glitter. Its color seemed green but later turned to red. At the same time I began to hear a slight hum. While the brightness and hum increased, the conical tower began to slide down into the center of the object. The whole object then began to rise slowly from the ground and rotate like a top.

"It seemed to me as if it were supported by the cylindrical plant which had gone down from the top of the object, through the center, and had now appeared from its bottom on the ground.

"The object, surrounded by a ring of flames, was now a certain number of feet above the ground.

"I then noted that the whole object had risen slowly from the ground. The cylinder on which it was supported had now disappeared within its center and had reappeared on the top of the object.

"The rate of climb had now become greater. At the same time my daughter and I heard a whistling sound similar to that heard when a bomb falls.

"The object rose to a horizontal position, turned toward a neighboring town, and then, gaining altitude, it disappeared over the heights and forests in the direction of Stockheim."

Many other persons who live in the same area as Linke later related that they saw an object which they thought to be a comet. A shepherd stated that he thought that he was looking at a comet moving away at a low altitude from the height on which Linke stood.

After submitting his testimony to the judge, Linke made the following statement: "I would have thought that both my daughter and I were dreaming if it were not for the following element involved: When the object had disappeared, I went to the place where it had been. I found a circular opening in the ground and it was quite evident that it was freshly dug. It was exactly the same shape as the conical tower. I was then convinced that I was not dreaming."

Linke continued, "I had never heard of the term 'flying saucer' before I escaped from the Soviet Zone into West Berlin. When I saw this object, I immediately thought that it was a new Soviet military machine.

"I confess that I was seized with fright because the Soviets do not want anyone to know about their work. Many persons have been restricted to their movements for many years in East Germany because they know too much."

- E N D -

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INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO. --

COUNTRY Belgian Congo

SUBJECT Military; Scientific - Air

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 16 Aug 1952

WHERE PUBLISHED Vienna

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE PUBLISHED 29 Mar 1952

LANGUAGE German

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

[redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Die Presse.

FLYING SAUCERS OVER BELGIAN CONGO URANIUM MINES

Fritz Sitte

Recently, two fiery disks were sighted over the uranium mines located in the southern part of the Belgian Congo in the Elisabethville district, east of the Luapula River which connects the Meru and Bangweolo lakes. The disks glided in elegant curves and changed their position many times, so that from below they sometimes appeared as plates, ovals, and simply lines. Suddenly, both disks hovered in one spot and then took off in a unique zigzag flight to the northeast. A penetrating hissing and buzzing sound was audible to the onlookers below. The whole performance lasted from 10 to 12 minutes.

Commander Pierre of the small Elisabethville airfield immediately set out in pursuit with a fighter plane. On his first approach he came within about 120 meters of one of the disks. According to his estimates, the "saucer" had a diameter of from 12 to 15 meters and was discus-shaped. The inner core remained absolutely still, and a knob coming out from the center and several small openings could plainly be seen. The outer rim was completely veiled in fire and must have had an enormous speed of rotation. The color of the metal was similar to that of aluminum.

The disks traveled in a precise and light manner, both vertically and horizontally. Changes in elevation from 800 to 1,000 meters could be accomplished in a few seconds; the disks often shot down to within 20 meters of the tree tops. Pierre did not regard it possible that the disk could be manned, since the irregular speed as well as the heat would make it impossible for a person to stay inside the stable core. Pierre had to give up pursuit after 15 minutes since both disks, with a loud whistling sound which he heard despite the noise of his own plane, disappeared in a straight line toward Lake Tanganyika. He estimated their speed at about 1,500 kilometers per hour.

Pierre is regarded as a dependable officer and a zealous flyer. He gave a detailed report to his superiors which, strangely enough, in many respects agreed with various results of research.

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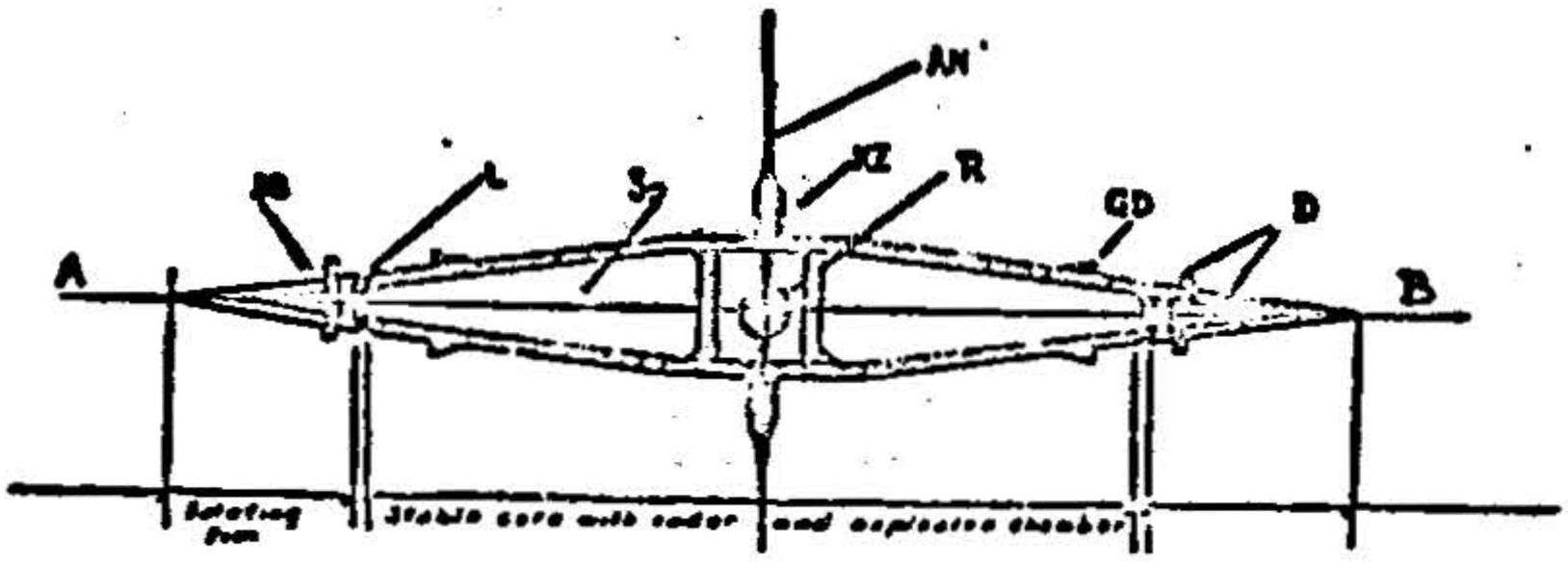
[redacted]

00-W-23602

The sketch below shows the construction principle of the "flying saucers." The captions are, in part, purely conjecture, based on reports by pilots who pursued the disks; in part, they were learned from secret research institutions. The central core contains the explosive (SP) and the installations for radar steerage (R). It has catapult knobs (KZ) and antennae (AN) as well as counter-pressure housing (GD). Around this core, a rim rotates which has jets (D) on its upper and lower side, plus fuel chambers (LB). The roller bearing is shown by the letter L. The launching occurs at a sharp angle in the manner of a discus throw; the revolutions per minute of the rim probably amount to 22,000. The jets on the bottom of the rim serve to propel the disk vertically upwards; lateral steerage results from switching on and off various jet groups.

[Appended sketch follows:]



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SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. 00-B-18589

DATE DISTRIBUTED 2 AUG 1956

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DISTRIBUTED TO

DATE

COUNTRY USSR/Stalingrad

SUBJECT Fast-moving Flying Objects Over Stalingrad In Spring 1954

DATE OF INFO. Spring 1954

PLACE & DATE ACQ. USSR/Stalingrad Spring 1954

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

In the spring of 1954, I was hospitalized for treatment for yellow jaundice at a military hospital near the Barrikadi Munitions Works (48 48 N - 44 32 E). On two occasions during the period of my convalescence, I, as well as other patients at the hospital, observed the flight of an unknown object from horizon to horizon, flying from southeast to northwest. This object appeared to be climbing. I cannot describe the object, but as I remember, it took approximately one minute for the object to leave the range of my vision. This object caused a great amount of vibration in the air and made a screeching, whistling noise which was different from the noise made by an artillery shell in flight. I could not see the object itself, but I did see disturbance in the air which seemed to envelop it.

-End-

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826

SUBJECT Flying Do

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Attached is a copy of

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CLASSIFICATION:

COUNTRY [redacted] DOI: [redacted]

SUBJ: Flying Discs Observed in the Eastern Part

EVALUATION: [redacted] PLACE CODE:

DATE OF CONTENT: October 1965

DATE OBTAINED: 29 July 1966 by [redacted] Form 206

REFERENCES:

PAGES: 1 ENCLOSURES (NONE)

REMARKS:

SOURCE: [redacted]

At about 2000 on 22 or 23 October 1965, it was observed from FV Corp [redacted] in Route 1 that a flying object moved from northeast to southwest 5 km west of the city at an estimated altitude of 1,000 to 1,500 meters and a constant speed. The weather was clear and cloudless. The glow of fire was yellowish red in front and black disk red to the rear, but its shape did not change to the rear. No smoke trail was observed nor were sounds heard. The glow was observed for about 3 seconds during which it covered a distance of about 1,250 meters. This was not confused with an aircraft because no air activity was conducted during the period of observation.

Field Comment. The information confirms previous observations of unidentified flying objects in the Taguig/Pateros area.

[redacted]

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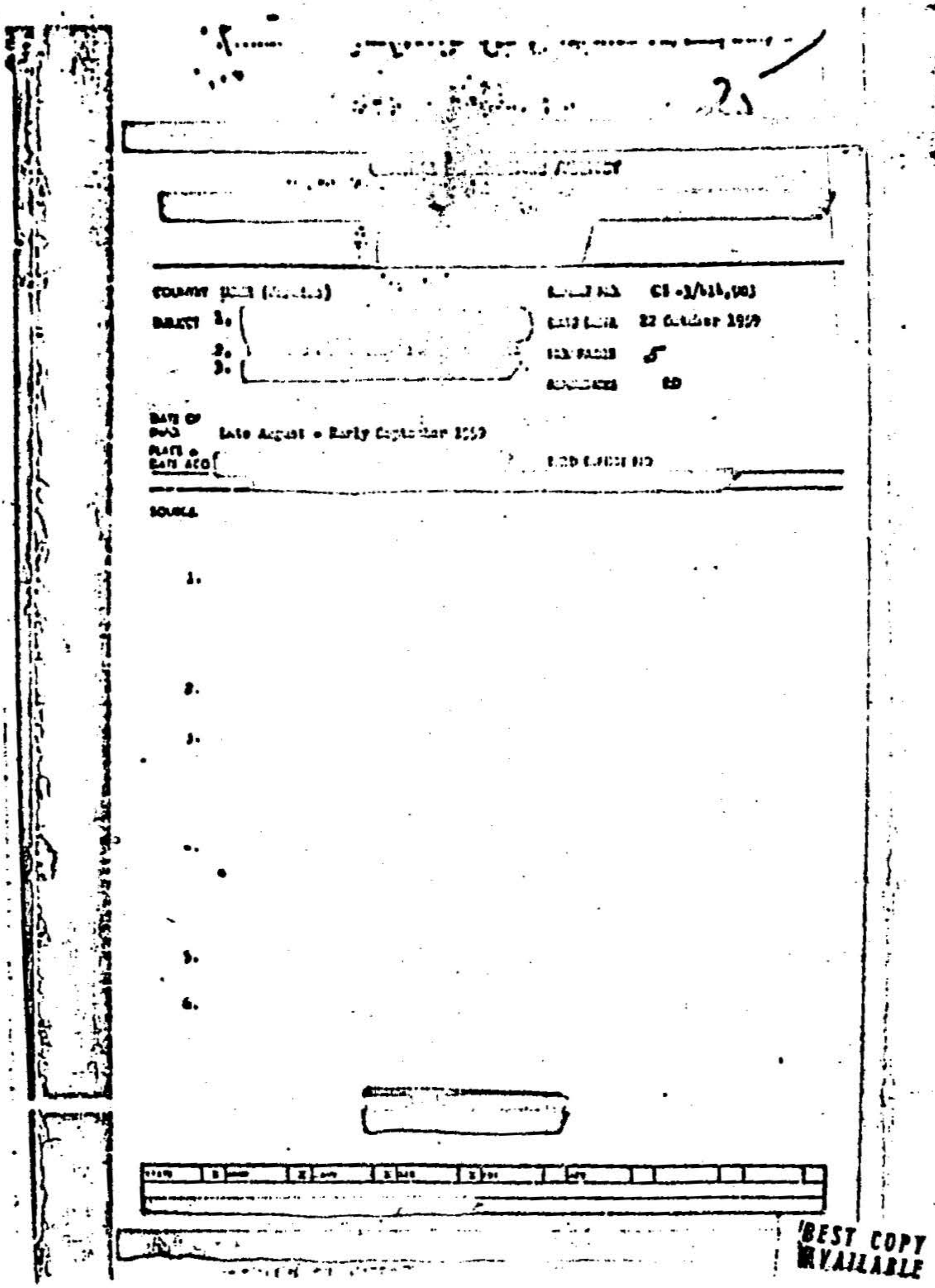
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CS-3/A(1,90)

9.

10.

11. At about 2030 hours a luminous orange ball was sighted on the left of the train. It appeared to be in flight and vacilated while in the air. It was visible for a short time only and no additional information was obtained concerning it.

12.

13.

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MH-11-78

TO : Chief, Domestic Collection Division
ATTN : [redacted]
FROM : Chief, Minneapolis Office

DATE: 9 February 1978

SUBJECT: Report of UFO at Time of Soviet Satellite Failure

1. At 4:30 on 8 February 1978, [redacted], who works for the [redacted], reported information that might relate to the Soviet satellite that fell in Canada on Tuesday, 24 January. He said that while going to work a week ago Friday, 27 Jan; he was on the bridge in [redacted] going over towards [redacted] and he observed an odd object coming down in the sky. No description was obtained.

2. We said we would pass his information to the Air Force, and if they wanted to contact him for more information we would give the Air Force his name and telephone number.

3. For the record, in the event that anyone is tracking UFO's, we forward the following:

[redacted]

Telephone (home): [redacted]
(work): [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[

DOMESTIC COLLECTION DIVISION

Intelligence Information Report

DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONS

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT

DCD REPORT NO. OU-8-321/11933-75

DATE DIST. 8 MAY 1975

NO PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ BY SOURCE

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1.

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3.

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4.

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7.

8.

9. On one occasion [redacted] asked if the US forecast center was ever bothered with UFO sightings. He explained that at one time the [redacted] and [redacted] in particular, had been plagued with calls and questions about UFO sightings. He said that some of their scientific balloon flights had prompted some of them. Now, he said, he never gets those calls anymore and half jokingly surmised that someone must have made a political decision that they were not to be sighted anymore.

- end -

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[redacted]

Domestic Collection Division

Foreign Intelligence Information Report

[redacted]

OCD REPORT NO. DO-S-321/23476-76

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DIST 30 November 1976

SUBJECT [redacted]

NO PAGES 4

REFERENCES [redacted]

DATE OF INFO [redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE [redacted]

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009-321/33:74-76

6. [redacted] asked for [redacted] personal opinion of the UFO phenomenon. He was told that 99 percent of those occurrences were traceable to either natural or man-made phenomena such as celestial movement, aircraft or artificial satellites, and that the other one percent cannot be explained--possibly an hallucination. [redacted] then asked, "Do you think it is possible...could there be something coming from outer space?"

7.

8.

10.

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[illegible]
[illegible] January 1991

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[illegible] Capitalist Development Experience in [illegible] Asia Reviewed

[illegible] Magazine NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in [illegible] No 6, July-Aug 91 pp 18-36

[illegible] by [illegible] Olimov under the rubric "Socialism in the Orient: A Standard of Non-Capitalist Develop-[illegible]

[illegible] The institution of traditional society in Central Asia had retained a certain allegiance among the masses [illegible] a good camouflage for greed during the time of stagnation. Adylov, for example, tried to ground the legality of his "rule" through purely feudal methods. He traced his genealogy back to Tamerlane. The strongly rooted leveling facilitated the preservation of communes of a feudal type. This was not a consequence of the barracks socialism that was propagated by the first utopian socialists Owen, Saint Simon and Fourier and incarnated in our country by the revolutionaries infected with "the infantile disease of leftism" alone. The leveling of barracks socialism is genetically close to feudal leveling and thus easily entered the mass consciousness.

The question of socialist orientation and the non-capitalist path of development is evoking heated disputes in Oriental studies of late. Debates that were held on this problem at the Oriental Studies Institute and Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a number of articles published in the pages of the journals NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA and MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA[1] confirm the undoubted topicality and undeveloped nature of these problems.

The enormous quantity of new materials that are finally accessible to researchers and the opportunity to express oneself openly and honestly and to discuss in the press topics that were closed before have elicited a need to review many of the views on the most difficult problems of the developing countries that have chosen the non-capitalist path of development.

It cannot fail to be seen that the building of socialism in the majority of the socialist-oriented nations was and is being conducted under strong influence from the experience of the USSR, which was propagated by our theoreticians as the basic model for the building of socialism and was perceived to be the standard. The model of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, which did not undergo the stage of capitalism, was taken as the foundation. Mountains of literature were written in which the non-capitalist development path of the Central Asian republics was subjectively analyzed and recommended as a prototype for the young Third World countries. All of these works, however, suffered from common shortcomings: an enormous distance from reality, a silence regarding real problems and difficulties and an idealization of the process of building socialism in national regions that had earlier been backward. When distortions of the principles of socialism that were monstrous in scope began to be uncovered in the republics of the Soviet Orient, they forced many social scientists and party workers into a closed end, revealing the complex and equivocal nature of real socialism and ways of building it. All of this dictates the persistent necessity of studying and interpreting the experience of the non-capitalist path of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. The need for such research is caused, on the one hand, by the development needs of the republics themselves—since without an objective analysis of the situation, it is impossible to move forward or to correct the multitude of errors and omissions that have now become tangled in a tight knot of almost intractable problems—and, on the other hand, it is essential for a deepening of our notions of contemporary socialist orientation, since our former ideas, founded on an uncritical approach toward Soviet experience have not been confirmed by life[2].

It must be acknowledged that the problems facing the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan today are largely similar to the difficulties that the developing countries in the foreign Orient are experiencing (as relates partly to the countries that have chosen the capitalist development path as well).

Our academics had tried to convince us that the development path of the Oriental republics of the USSR differs radically from the evolution of the socialist-oriented countries of the Orient. Acute conflicts of a national, economic, political and cultural nature have been detected today, however, that are a consequence of the profound processes that we have successfully closed our eyes to over this whole time. Some economists have dared to acknowledge that Tajikistan, for example, is a developing republic with problems that are common to the Third World. They include a high birth rate, i.e. a population explosion, and the problem of a surplus of labor resources that is associated with it, as well as the adaptation of a traditional society founded on the feudal-type rural commune to modern times and the entry of traditional feudal social structures into a modern infrastructure. These issues have been raised in the course of debates that have taken place in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia and have been reflected in the pages of the republic press.

• • •

The majority of researchers engaged with these problems are coming to the conclusion that the circle of dangers lying in wait for socialist revolutions and the building of a new society is determined principally by the "straightening out" of the historical path, the negative effects of the overall lack of development in the pre-socialist period and the "birthmarks of feudalism." While accepting this point of view in general, I would like to direct the reader's attention to one of its key elements—

If these conditions are not fully met and the government at the provincial or higher level deems it necessary to create a township, and have officially approved it, the place can be listed as an urban residential area.

According to a rough estimate based on these criteria, the urban population of China in 1984 and 1985 was 20.8 and 24 percent of the total population respectively. These figures are lower than the respective 31.9 and 36.6 percent figures of the State Statistical Bureau and take into account administrative criteria, demographic criteria, economic criteria, and geographic criteria, thereby better reflecting the real differences between urban and rural areas.

No matter what the criteria are, if they are to be used, it is necessary for us to understand the competing interests of various internal departments of administrative bodies in our government over the issue of the definition of urban and rural land. The strongest opposition to standardizing the criteria by which urban and rural areas are defined are the statistics departments themselves. They are strongly in favor of a definition by administrative units, so that the definition will be consistent with the current system of compiling statistics. The statistics departments feel that the rationality of the criteria themselves is of secondary importance. What is important to them is who will define the criteria and once the criteria are defined, who will be responsible for compiling the statistics. They would find it impossible to assume the heavy burden of compiling statistic on the basis of both administrative regions and standardized classifications. The State Planning Commission also frowned on major changes which would bring difficulties for a comprehensive balance in labor and wages, credit, and taxation. The Tax Bureau collects 7 percent,' 5 percent, and 3 percent town-building tax from cities, towns, and villages respectively, and is, therefore, not interested in two different types of statistics on urban population. The Ministry of Finance would like to see more rigorous standards applied to the definition of urban and rural areas because the more than 9,100 townships now enjoying treatment as an urban entity will be a heavy burden. The public security, commercial, education, public health, and grain departments all have different definitions and measures for urban and rural areas, and it would be hard to enforce any arbitrary standardization. Whatever form the new criteria may take does not seem to matter much. Theoreticians try even harder to arrive at standardized criteria and comparability and welcome a standard definition of demarcation. In the face of the many competing interests and desired criteria, the State Council should adopt the following measures in addition to stressing the need to look at this issue from a nationwide perspective: (1) Increase the funds, personnel, and power of the statistical departments so that they can play their role more effectively as economic chiefs of staff. (2) Not change the rules of special departments. (3) Work out carefully and resolutely the criteria that will meet the requirements of economic development so that they will serve as a national yardstick for economic zones and social zones. This is also an underlying requirement for modernization.

Wang Ruoshui on Truth Criterion, Theory Research

40050370 Beijing WEI RENDAO ZIIUYI BIANIIU in Chinese 1986 pp 1-22

[Chapter from book "In Defence of Humanism" by Wang Ruoshui; Sanlian Shudian, 279 pages; transcription of a speech delivered at a forum held in Shanghai on 15 Aug 1979]

[Text]

Truth Criterion and Theory Research

The Theory of Scientific Socialism Should Be Developed in Practice

First, I'd like to talk about the issue of truth criterion. Bringing up this issue at the present is of not only domestic but also international significance. Marxism has been tested in practice for over a century since it was introduced. How do we look at it now? In the beginning of the 20th Century, the October revolution won a great victory. In the middle of the 20th Century, the Chinese revolution also won a great victory. These great events brilliantly proved the correctness of Marxism and exerted a far-reaching influence in the world. In the 1950's, the reputation of the imperialist camp was notorious while the influence of the socialist camp was growing among the people of the world who placed hope in the Soviet Union and China. However, in the past 20 years or so, things have changed. First, the Soviet Union had problems. Immediately after that, the socialist camp split. There followed 10 years of turmoil in China. Contrary to what happened on this side, capitalism had over 20 years of a "golden age." What does this explain? I think perhaps during these years Marxist theory has failed to develop along with the development of practice; therefore, it is probably already behind the international reality.

Marxist theory has three parts, and the most detailed one is political economy. "Das Kapital" was in line with the reality at its time. Later in the imperialist period, things were different. In the early 20th Century, Lenin wrote "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and thereby solved the problems of that period. Now half a century has passed since then, the situation has changed drastically, and many new situations and phenomena have appeared in capitalist development. However, many of our comrades still try to understand capitalism only by reading books. Of course, we need to read Marx's "Das Kapital" and Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," but what these books depicted

Date AUG 1991

were situations in the last century or the early part of this century and many changes have occurred since then. Although essential and basic contradictions remain the same, many situations have indeed changed. Due to many years of isolation (resulting first from an imperialist blockade and then from our own closed-door policy), we did not understand the outside world. Due to the isolation and lack of study, we knew very little about the situations of capitalist countries. Even if we knew a little, we were too afraid to talk about it. Now that our door is open, we find that things are different from books, students have raised many questions, and the theoretical circle also feels the need to think about many issues. We now need a book—not one book but many books—that analyzes, from all angles, new phenomena which have appeared in capitalist countries during the past few decades since the introduction of "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and gives Marxist answers to new questions and on new situations. Of course, we do not have another Lenin; nor did Chairman Mao write such a book. Then what shall we do? I think, instead of waiting for some talent to show up, we should rely on collective power—the collective power of theoretical workers—to explore and study and gain new knowledge from years of research and discussion, which is also developing Marxist political economy.

Lenin said imperialism was moribund capitalism. He even then predicted that the capitalist system was dying. Of course, several decades could also be considered a dying period in history. It takes not just one or two decades for a system to die; it could take several decades or even a century. This is understandable. But the question is since Lenin's book "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," especially since World War II, the capitalist economy, in general, has had many crises as well as rapid developments, resulting in higher living standards for workers and a so-called "golden age." How come a dying system has a "golden age?" In addition, some new capitalist countries have emerged in some areas and they are developing very rapidly. For instance, Singapore and South Korea are making rapid economic progress. This explains that Chairman Mao's thesis in "The Theory of New Democracy" that there could not be another Kemal is proved incorrect in practice. Then, is it justified to describe the present capitalist world with such adjectives as rapidly declining and moribound? There are two estimates and based on them we can develop two kinds of foreign strategic principles. If we think the capitalist system is dying, we should hurry up and get prepared for the world revolution. Didn't we use to say during the "cultural revolution" that "now is the time for imperialism to head to a complete collapse and for socialism to head to a world-wide victory?" Lin Biao also thought that way. He believed that cities were surrounded by rural areas all over the world and he wanted to overthrow U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism, and everything else. He was an ... ...ome "Leftist." Another estimate is that in spite of crises, capitalism still has some life in it. I have been abroad only a few times. Last year I went to the United States and saw there were indeed many contradictions including economic problems, inflation, and an energy crisis, which gave them great headaches, but they are far from dying or rapidly declining. When a system is dying, it should be fairly easy to detect. Even if you are there only for 20 days or a month, you should be able to find traces of decline in social conditions and the psychological conditions of the people. Like Comrade Ba Jin said in his novel "Home:" I am denouncing a dying system; that system is indeed dying for feudal things are withering one after another. Judged from the current situation, the force of life is still growing in the framwork of capitalist production relations. Therefore, I wonder if the life of capitalism is longer than what Lenin predicted or if it was probably too early for Lenin to say that capitalism was at a dying stage. We should be able to study these questions. At that time, it was impossible for Lenin to make accurate predictions on certain things. I think Lenin probably could not imagine or predict the rapid developments in the science, technology, and productive forces of today's capitalist world. Take polarization for instance. Marx said in "Das Kapital" that as capitalism develops, there will be an increasingly large number of poor proletarians on the one side and millionaires on the other. In other words, the entire society will be polarized into the shape of a gourd—big on one end, small on the other, and very skinny in the middle—and the middle class and petty bourgeoisie will be drawn to both ends. What is the current situation of capitalist society? There are large numbers of middle-class people. Under this circumstance, we should forget about books, proceed strictly from reality, and test theory with practice. If a theory contradicts reality, we should revise it. We should never distort facts to accommodate theories by saying that the peoples of capitalist countries are impoverished, that they will rebel any minute, that they are just sitting on a powder magazine that will explode any time, and that they will be doomed as soon as it explodes. Because, it would be unrealistic. American workers strike, too, but they are not opposing the capitalist system. They want higher wages. We visited the United Auto Workers union in Detroit. A union official told us that they were willing to cooperate with capitalists, but capitalists refused to cooperate, so they had to fight. He believed that everything could be solved through legal struggle and he had no intention of overthrowing the capitalist system. We cannot just say you American workers have such a low level of class consciousness, you are corrupted, and etc. I think we should do more than make critical remarks on this issue, for it reflects the objective existence of a situation; whereas the task of Marxism is to recognize facts as they are in an objective manner and to answer such questions through Marxist analysis. We should not be afraid of such things. Now that our foreign relations have been established and more and more people have come in and out of our country, our youth begin to have problems, thinking that capitalism is superior. In the past these young people did not understand and thought capitalism was a complete mess. Now

they understand a little about the surface of capitalism, but not enough, so they think that capitalism is superior and that our socialism, in comparison, has failed.

What is socialism exactly? It was impossible to have a complete theory of socialism during Marx' time because Marx only laid a foundation for scientific socialism. It is impossible to say that the theory of scientific socialism is complete because socialism has not been carried out. How can there be a complete theory on socialism without the practice? We have tested and developed the theory through Soviet and Chinese practice of socialism in the past several decades. Even today, many questions have yet to be resolved, many objective laws are waiting to be studied and experiences reviewed. As the central government pointed out, we should build a socialism to suit China's national conditions and develop productive forces as soon as possible. This includes absorbing the good experiences of other countries.

This involves the question of how to uphold socialism. First, we should understand what is real and what is fake socialism. Only by thoroughly criticizing the fake socialism of the "Gang of Four" can we uphold real socialism. Second, socialism has more than one model. As long as the general principle is the same, socialism could be carried out in a hundred different ways. Before we only knew how to copy the Soviet Union. We did it because the Soviet Union was the only socialist country at the time. Later we criticized the Soviet Union but we were still thinking in the same way. We thought there was only one way to achieve socialism, no alternatives. Only by comparing can one distinguish and recognize. Only after comparing our methods with those of other countries such as Yugoslavia and Romania did we find out that there could be different methods. Therefore, to uphold socialism, we should have a clear understanding of these issues. This also explains that we cannot uphold socialism unless we emancipate our thinking. Upholding socialism does not mean maintaining the status quo and copying everything indiscriminately. We should not copy the 10 years of the "cultural revolution"; nor should we copy the 17 years before the "cultural revolution." Of course, certain things should still be done in accordance with the methods used during that 17 years, but they are not sufficient. We must create new methods to solve new problems. Failing to solve these problems will make upholding socialism impossible. Because of this, we should not advocate emancipating our thinking under the prerequisite of the four upholds. I disagree with this view. We should reverse it—only by persisting in emancipating thinking can we uphold socialism. You say we need to uphold socialism, but what kind of socialism? There is no fixed model for socialism, then what is the method most suited to China's conditions? We should let the public discuss these questions. How can they discuss anything if their thinking is not emancipated? Some erroneous and popular views of the past are mistaken for the only way to socialism. For instance, socialism does not allow recruits so everybody must be assigned under socialism; otherwise, if workers are recruited, it would not be socialism. What is this nonsense? For another instance, the planned economy, which is also waiting to be studied, may be practiced in different ways. Only by so doing can we develop the theory of socialism. How can we develop the theory of socialism if we do not emancipate our thinking? Many practices cannot be continued. Since Stalin's problems cropped up, the Soviet Union realized that they could not succeed by copying all of Stalin' methods and that they had to make some changes. Chairman Mao also realized this fact and tried to create some new methods. As a result, when Chairman Mao criticized dogmatism before the year 1957, he urged us to think before copying the Soviet Union so that we could learn from their positive experiences and draw lessons from their negative ones. The Soviet Union also changed. They attached importance to material incentive or material reward—I cannot find much difference between the meanings of these two phrases after consulting with many dictionaries. The Soviet Union has indeed taken this road. In 1958 we put politics in command. Later we engaged in class struggle, using it to determine everything, as the key link, and to promote production. After all these years, if we look back and use practice to test the several theories which guided us through these years, we would find out—we need not to be evasive—that the 10 years of turmoil has pushed the national economy to the brink of collapse. How can you afford not to review this theory? How can you refuse to recognize such a practice?

Many people at home and abroad say that we have turned into "revisionists" and that our line has changed. It is true that our line has changed. It was the ultra-left guiding ideology that occupied a dominant position during the "cultural revolution." How can we afford not to change it? But, changing the line is not the same as revisionism. In fact, the "revisionist line" is not an appropriate term. Why? Revisionism initially was referred to the theory of Bernstein and his like. It was a theoretical issue. If a theory contradicts the basic tenets of Marxism, it is called revisionism. As for the issue of line, it is either Left or Right opportunist line; there is no revisionist line. The basic tenets of Marxism are universal truth which is a criterion for the whole wide world. "Revising" such a criterion is the same as opposing Marxism and thus should be objected. We cannot say a basic tenet was good yesterday but is no good today because it covers a very long period of time. As for the line itself, it should change as situations change. We had one line for the period of democratic revolution and another for the period of socialist revolution. We even had different lines for different stages of the socialist period. Therefore, the term, the revisionist line, gives people an illusion as if there ought to be a permanent line that will stay the same forever like "doing everything according to existing principles" which was advocated by the "Gang of Four." You have to do everything according to existing principles and lines; otherwise, you are revisionists—this is the exact logic Liang Xiao [2733 2400] used in his article carried by the "[illegible] RIBAO." It says: After Marx died, Engels waged a

struggle against opportunism according to existing principles; after Engels died, Lenin followed Marx' and Engels' existing principles; later Stalin followed Lenin's existing principles; and Chairman Mao too followed existing principles. As a result, our current principles are still Marx' principles. This is absolutely absurd metaphysics.

All I mean is that socialism still needs to be shaped and there is a vast world where much can be accomplished by our theoretical and other workers in this field. To do so, we must emancipate our thinking. Therefore, I say there is no scientific basis for the argument that Chairman Mao had a complete set of theories on socialist revolution. How can there be a complete theory of socialism before socialist construction is completed? It is of course possible for theory to precede practice, but theory could not be completed before practice is completed. Do we have a complete understanding of capitalism? No, we do not. After "Das Kapital" we had to study "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism." After "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" we had to study other aspects of capitalism. When will we be able to complete our understanding of capitalism? After the death of capitalism. Only then can we study the whole process of birth, development, and death and thereby complete our understanding of capitalism. We cannot even complete our understanding of capitalism not to mention socialism. Therefore, we must emancipate our thinking to develop Marxism. People used to think in the past that theoretical issue was only a leader's responsibility. This idea came from the Soviet Union and Chinese tradition. Each dynasty had a sage such as Yao, Shun, Yu, Tang, Wen, Wu, Zhougong, Confucius, and Mencius. Only their words can be used for criterion or the "so-called "Confucian Orthodoxy" and other people's words are worthless. A theory should be developed by the collective including the masses of people and theoretical workers, and everybody can make a contribution and help develop it. We are all fools, but even a fool can occasionally hit on a good idea. By adding such ideas together, we would be able to improve our theory. For many years we were not used to thinking for ourselves; we used to wait for the central government and Chairman Mao to say something and then we would do whatever Chairman Mao told us to do. Now we cannot rely on them anymore. We need to study many teachings of Chairman Mao, but there are no ready-made answers to many new questions. This forces us to think for ourselves, thus bringing life and hope back to our theoretical work. There still may be great development in China's theoretical undertaking.

Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought Permit Inquiries and Criticisms

I'd like to address another issue: how to treat Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. When we bring up the issue of the four upholds, we should not set it against the liberation of our thinking because we need to emancipate our thinking to uphold Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought; otherwise, we cannot uphold Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought.

I think that after years of practice, Chairman Mao's 1957 speech on correctly handling contradictions among the people has been proved basically correct. Restoring some of the themes in this speech which have been forgotten and abandoned is exactly what we need to do now. For instance, the phrase that the class struggle has been basically completed is a long-forgotten sentence and we have started to mention it again. There are also some problems. During the same socialist period, first he said that the class struggle was basically completed and later he said that it should be discussed yearly, monthly, and daily. These two sentences contradict. If one of them is the truth, the other would not be. So it is impossible for every sentence to be the truth; neither is it possible for us to follow every instruction. Since the tenets of a complete system usually are consistent, the inconsistency of its tenets explains that our understanding of socialist construction and revolution has not been completed. Chairman Mao urged us in 1962 to understand the realm of necessity—the socialist construction of China and we have not been able to accomplish it. When did we complete our understanding of democratic revolution? As far as the theoretical system was concerned, we did not set forth the general line for the new democratic revolution—namely, a revolution led by the proletariat and the masses of people to oppose imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism—until 1948 right before the victory of the democratic revolution. Later in the article "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," he was still reviewing this experience, but by that time the theory was complete because the practice of democratic revolution was completed and the theory was tested to be correct. Now we have this problem: Some instructions contradict others and we cannot follow every one of them. What do we do? There is only one thing we can do—we resolutely follow those instructions which have been proved correct in practice in accordance with the criterion of practice. So, quoting a sentence from Chairman Mao's 1957 speech—the large-scale, violent mass class struggle has been basically completed—at the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee does not mean that we stick to each and every instruction. Instead, it means that this instruction has been proved correct after over 20 years of practice. Why did we not quote other words? We did not quote other words because they have not been tested in practice. These questions not only concern our attitude toward our leaders and political stand but also concern the success and failure and the life and death of socialism in our country. Some people still cannot get over the lingering fear. They say, you are probably right now, "but what happens if there is another "cultural revolution." I say, if there is another "cultural revolution," whether or not you will be criticized would not constitute an issue because the issue would be whether or not the nation and the party will survive.

That Marxism permits criticism was originally an idea advanced by Chairman Mao in his 1957 report on contradictions among the people. Chairman Mao said: Marxism has been considered as a guiding ideology in our country, then can we criticize it? Of course. Marxism would be useless if it were afraid to be criticized. Instead of being afraid of criticism, Marxism invites it in order to develop during the struggle. In fact, the petty bourgeoisie, bourgeoisie, and other people are criticizing Marxism every day, aren't they? They criticize it every day. Some are fair criticisms and others are not. Can you stop them from criticizing? No, it is impossible.

We have to distinguish between opposing socialism and opposing Marxism and between doubting socialism and opposing socialism in action. In China, socialism is our basic system and the overwhelming majority of people support it. So you cannot oppose it. Nowadays, some young people are confused. They doubt socialism and do not understand what socialism is. They thought the iron rice bowl and eating from the same big pot 12 months a year means socialism. What does that have anything to do with socialism? They do not know and we cannot blame them. We should blame ourselves, for we did not do a good job. If you oppose socialism in action, like instigating a group of people, founding some kind of an organization, or calling on the people to overthrow socialism, then, sorry, you would be violating the criminal law. It is of course allowed to have some doubts about socialism. It is also allowed to have some doubts about Marxism. Why can't we have doubts about it since Chairman Mao said it was Okay to criticize it? We should distinguish between party and non-party members. If a party member says I don't believe in Marxism or Mao Zedong Thought at all, we should ask: Why did you join the party? It is not strange for the masses outside the party to have different kinds of thinking. We should use a proletarian world outlook to educate and reform them, which is a long-term task. All non-proletarian thinkings including the anti-Marxist thinking will exist for a long time to come. We should educate or criticize people with such thoughts but we cannot prohibit such thoughts, according to Chairman Mao. What can we do about the anti-Marxist thinking? If our enemies have such thoughts, it will be easy—just forbid their talking. What happens if it is one of our people? We can only let him talk first and then educate and criticize him by reasoning with and talking to him.

Therefore, first, we should not be afraid of criticism; second, we cannot possibly stop them from criticizing; and third we should permit criticism. Is criticism good or bad to Marxism? It is good. Many people are scared to death as if allowing criticism could damage our stand and Mao Zedong Thought. I say Chairman Mao himself thought differently. He said: Marxism develops during the process of a struggle and it stops when people stop criticizing. To prevent Marxism from turning into dogmatism, an important measure is to allow a hundred schools to contend.

I can tell you something else. In April 1957, I met Chairman Mao and heard him say face to face that Marxism, including the basic tenets of Marxism, permits criticism. He said it did not sound good to say it is Okay to criticize the individual theories of Marxism but not the basic tenets of Marxism. So, when he wrote his speech, he just said in a general term that Marxism can be criticized.

But, we did not follow his instruction. Later at a propaganda work conference, someone said that a hundred schools referred to only two schools—capitalist and proletarian, thus confusing the issue of allowing a hundred schools to contend. All thinkings were categorized into either bourgeois or proletarian. In other words, if you were not bourgeois, you must be proletarian. What belonged to the bourgeoisie? Everything that was wrong, as if the proletarian ideology was so pure that it could not have any mistake at all whereas the bourgeoisie had all the mistakes. As a result, every ideology was labeled. This practice may be traced further back to "The Theory of Practice" where there was a sentence saying that all ideologies were stamped with the brand of a class. Of course many ideologies were stamped with the brand of a class, but does every ideology have a class nature? Later during the "Great Cultural Revolution," this sentence became the basis for the theory of blood relationship. You were branded with a class as soon as you were born. The brands of certain classes were especially deep, such as the "son of a bitch" class and the four black categories. The several red categories were also branded with a class which was born red. These brands of classes could never be erased. Can we categorize all ideologies into either bourgeois or proletarian? Many ideologies have a class nature but many don't. What kind of a class nature does the thinking of natural science such as Einstein's theory of relativity have? What class does social science such as Morgan's ancient sociology belong to? Another question is: Are there only two classes? Can landlords be considered a class? Can farmers and small producers be considered a class? How about the petty bourgeoisie in urban areas? How come we only singled out the bourgeoisie? Since only two classes were noticed, someone later put forward the slogan of eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology as if on the ideological front all we had to fight was only one bourgeois ideology. When did we criticize the influence of feudalism and petty production over all these years? Never. In fact, we saw that feudal influence was much greater and worse than bourgeois influence. What we did was let slip by the thinkings of the l -nlord class and feudalism. As a result, feudal thinking merged during the criticism of the bourgeoisie. For instance, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," women were not allowed to wear skirts or braids. I also saw a big-character poster opposing men and women swimming together and saying that women's swimsuits looked ridiculous in the pool. I think in the past 20 years we have failed to raise anti-feudalism to a proper level on our ideological front. The fact that the government work report at this people's congress mentioned the issue of anti-feudalism indicates

great progress. As I mentioned before, someone at a propaganda work conference said that a hundred schools referred to only two schools, which was however changed in the "May 16 Circular." Originally we were told that various erroneous thinkings among the people should be criticized and corrected through persuasion and reasoning, not by coercion. Problems in the ideological sphere cannot be solved by holding one or two meetings; they should be solved by presenting the facts and reasoning things out. Later, the "May 16 Circular" criticized the view that everybody is equal before the truth. In other words, the bourgeoisie could not enjoy equality and they had to be suppressed. It demanded that the proletariat exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of superstructure including the ideological sphere. Such a dictatorship made it impossible for a hundred schools to contend. Therefore, a hundred schools contending became two schools contending, which later became one school singing solo. What was the last school? Was it Marxism? No, it was the school of Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four."

The movement of combating and preventing revisionism originally was to oppose changing the basic tenets of Marxism. Later, it turned into a movement to establish absolute authority for a leader and ensuring that China will never change its political color also became a means to establish a leader's absolute authority. Every word this authority said was absolutely correct and did not need to be tested through practice. Whoever criticized or violated some of his words before or after he died would be likened to Khruschev, accused of opposing Mao Zedong Thought, and considered a bad guy to be punished by the whole party and nation. As a result, in the process of combating and preventing revisionism, a personality cult gained ground. In 1956, we drew lessons from Soviet experiences and wrote an article, "On the Historical Experience of Proletarian Dictatorship," to criticize Stalin's personality cult, which was the right thing to do. In the report to the Eighth National People's Congress on the amendment of the Party Constitution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said there was a reflection of a personality cult inside our party. Later, this view was changed. On the issue of Stalin, the second criticism of the "Nine Criticisms," which was adapted from the speech of a certain "adviser," never even mentioned the mistakes of his personality cult. Instead, it said criticizing personality cult was completely wrong for it violated Lenin's theories on the masses, class, political parties, and leaders, thus paving the way for the development of a personality cult and resulting in serious and disastrous consequences. These views all violated the criterion of truth. Lenin's teachings on the masses, class, political parties, and leaders is that the masses are of different classes, the party represents classes, and leaders represent the party. It is true that leaders represent the party, classes, and the masses, but we cannot say that everything a leader does must represent the masses, that believing in leaders means believing in the masses, and that the personality cult does not exist. Leaders can also depart from the people; therefore, not every word and deed of leaders absolutely, undoubtedly conform to the people's interests. Leaders sometimes can make mistakes. Chairman Mao himself once said: "No party or person can avoid making mistakes." Lin Biao advocated that "everything Chairman Mao said is the truth." I'd like to ask him: Isn't this remark of Chairman Mao also the truth? Chairman Mao said no one, including himself of course, can avoid committing mistakes. This remark must also be the truth if whatever Chairman Mao said is the truth as Lin Biao advocated. However, if this remark is the truth, "whatever he said is the truth" would become impossible. Due to many years of propaganda, this view has been ingrained; therefore, trying to set things right, solving these problems, and emancipating our thinking has become a very arduous task. This requires a certain process. Of course, we should also realize and notice that some people oppose our efforts to set things right because they are on the side of the "Gang of Four." But a large number of masses have no bad intention. They are against the "Gang of Four," but since they have had too much of this propaganda and have not paid much attention to their political study, they resent what we are trying to do now. Our RENMIN RIBAO has received many letters, especially from PLA soldiers, protesting: Don't attack people here and there by innuendo and stop doing such things. These comrades are good comrades. They do not necessarily think that Chairman Mao had made no mistakes. It is just that they can not accept this psychologically. We need to carry out propaganda steadily. Propaganda needs discipline, but what kind? It is very hard to say. It is a process. We cannot say certain things during a certain period; but after a while, it will be all right. Maybe we cannot say this today, but we will be able to say it after a certain period. Therefore, we need to advance steadily and help some people by working with them to change their thinking, but never hurt their feelings.

We should advance steadily not only in propaganda but also in all fields including democratic and reform issues. Old bad practices die hard. We now have so many problems which are forming not a pile but a mountain. So, when we sort out these problems, we can only work at a steady pace. We should not vacillate. Vacillation is no good. Don't vacillate, advance steadily. This is why we cannot discuss certain things now but we will be able to after a while. Take the issue of sham leftist and real rightist, for example. Some people say that this still has not been corrected, and I agree. When an article on this issue was first published, it was risky to talk about an issue which was considered a forbidden zone. Chairman Mao said himself that Lin Biao was an extreme rightist. The only way to indicate sham leftist, real rightist was by placing quotation marks around the word "leftist." You now say he was an extreme leftist, so now an unquoted leftist has come to mean sham, and a quoted "leftist" means real. Later after the situation developed, it was all right to talk about the extreme leftist line. Therefore, things are developing and ideological liberation requires a process. Eliminating the forbidden zone also requires a process. For instance, the Liu Shaoqi forbidden zone has

to be eliminated sooner or later and it will involve even more areas. Many people have already had too much of this. They say: We redress mishandled cases everyday. Why are there so many cases to be redressed? A large part of the masses think the same way. What do you thik about their thinking? In a certain sense, their thinking is still under the pernicious influence of the ultra-leftist thinking of the "Gang of Four." In another sense, their thinking is lagging behind the situation. The situation has developed and the focus has been shifted, but they still stay in the past talking about things like taking the class struggle or this and that as the key link. So based on this point, their thinking is conservative. There are actually two common definitions for "leftists" and rightists as Chairman Mao pointed out. One definition is: One who emphasizes struggle, excessive struggle, is a leftist; one who lacks the spirit of struggle is a rightist. Another definition is: One who does things which should be done in the future, going too far, is called a "leftist", one who refuses to do things which should have been done and stays in the past is called a "rightist." Although practice has changed, many people with ossified thinking have failed to change their thinking along with the change of practice, so in this sense they are considered as conservatives who have fallen behind.

The Issue of Socialist Democracy Should Be Resolved

Many socialist countries have not yet resolved this issue. Failure to resolve this issue has caused many problems for the Soviet Union. What about us? We have not resolved it either. We always thought democracy was an issue of work style. For many years we advertised: Democracy is to let the people speak, refrain from bludgeoning and putting labels on people, and heed the opinions of the masses. We thought this was what democracy was all about. It is of course democracy but the major meaning of democracy should not be limited to this area. This formulation is to urge leaders to heed the opinions of the masses, let the people speak, and allow them to express their opinions. According to this formulation which is based on the viewpoint of the leaders', democracy is possible even in a feudal society. Due to the deep influence of feudal ideology, our discussion of democracy has been limited to how leaders should understand the people. An upright feudal official and a good emperor could be democratic if they accepted others' advice. Of course we hope that leaders are like this, but the question is what do we do if they aren't. Nothing. Now we have to correct this misunderstanding. First, democracy is the system of a country under which the people have the right not only to criticize but also to supervise, vote, recall, and etc. I attended the people's congress and felt that some progress has been made. At the congress, representatives criticized state leaders by name and those criticisms were sharp and unprecedented. Many representatives responded to the issue of personal privileges, which is a good phenomenon. However, all this is just preliminary. The important question is the principle of the Paris Commune. Before when we discussed the principle and experience of the Paris Commune, people like Yao Wenyuan and Chen Boda always wrote articles to blame the failure on the lack of suppression on the enemy. Today when we discuss the principle of the Paris Commune, we concentrate on how to prevent leaders from changing from the people's public servants into the people's masters. The Paris Commune had two methods: one is general election and the other, the low-wage system. The low-wage system, under which leaders are paid the same amount of wage as workers, is not feasible today, but at least personal privileges should be eliminated.

We cannot expect "upright officials" to do all this for us. We have to rely on ourselves and fight. Whether it is economic reform, political democracy, or ideological liberation, there is always a fight and many things demand of us to get up and fight. This is a very important experience and lesson. If there were more comrades like Zhang Zhixin [1728 1807 2450] in the past, many things would not have been in such a mess. Zhang Zhixin was a hero of the socialist period and we need such an example. In the old days, things were simple. Whoever opposed the Kuomintang became a hero, of course, and whoever got shot became a martyr who will be remembered by the people. Under the new conditions, whoever has differing views becomes a revisionist who will go down in history as a byword of infamy and whoever opposes Mao Zedong Thought becomes a disgraced element of the three evils who cannot even gain the understanding of the people. It is not very easy to take this kind of mental pressure. None of us is mentally prepared for such a struggle in the socialist period. In the past, when we fought the Kuomintang and Japanese, we could easily tell right from wrong and we felt superior to our enemies if we died and became heroes. However, in the socialsit period, since the party and leaders have high prestige, we always feel like we are wrong, wondering if we lack ideological consciousness, if we are wrong after all, and if we will go down in history labelled as a byword of infamy and humiliation. This indeed poses a mental pressure. So I said Comrade Zhang Zhixin was wonderful. She noticed the problems very early. She was also alone because at the time everybody else, not knowing the problems, was still talking about the "three bests" and the "red sun." Comrade Zhang Zhixin's criticism on Chairman Mao came from love and respect not vicious attacks. I heard that comrades of Liaoning Province decided to rehabilitate Comrade Zhang Zhixin after they read the documents of the ideological work conference and found that there were criticisms on Chairman Mao because Comrade Zhang Zhixin's criticism was not as serious as there at the ideological work conference. She was great because she was alone and many good comrades and people around her did not understand and opposed her. It was not easy for her to persist under such a circumstance. Zhang Zhixin was the vanguard of ideological liberation.

Ideological liberation is to free us from various kinds of ideologies such as idealism, old dogmatism, superstitions, and prejudice that prevent us from understanding

the truth so that we can seek and understand the truth freely and independently. The purpose of ideological liberation is to understand the truth and the criterion of truth is practice. As long as we recognize this rule, we would not have to worry about the problem of overdoing in ideological liberation. Today, we still need to liberate our thinking.

Some comrades asked me how to explain democracy as a means. If democracy is a means, so is dictatorship. We have no reason to belittle the importance of democracy just because we think it as a means. Is dictatorship a means? Yes, it is also a means. As Marx said, dictatorship is a medium to ultimately eliminate classes. If we can stress the means of dictatorship, why can't we stress the means of democracy? This is the first question. The second question is that a means and an end are relative and can be transformed. For instance, when we were opposing the Kuomintang, we fought for democracy which was our end; after we won democracy, we used it to build socialism and democracy became a means. At the present, democracy, I think, is both a means and an end because we still need to develop socialist democracy so we can use it to arouse the people's enthusiasm for the cause of the four modernizations.

On the Issue of Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking

How do we look at Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking? What are his contributions and shortcomings? I can only talk about it briefly because I am not prepared and don't have any reference materials. I can only say a few things based on my memory.

While discussing these issues, including Chairman Mao's theories on epistemology and contradictions, we should go far back to the philosophical difference between Chairman Mao and Stalin. Lenin wrote "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" which was the first Marxist classic to discuss mainly epistemology. No book was devoted to the discussion of epistemology before then. However, this book is to resolve the issue of materialism and criticize idealism. It also talks about the dialectics of epistemology, but not much. It mainly answers questions such as what is primary and what is secondary. Later he began to write "Notes on Philosophy" and learned Hegel's science of logic. He finished writing outlines and introduced many thinkings. It looked like he was ready to write another book on philosophy, but he did not have enough time to do so. In his "Notes on Philosophy," Lenin had two ideas: one is to summarize the gist of dialectics into the unity of opposites, thus getting to the heart of the issue, which however should be explained and expanded on; the other is to apply dialectics to the theory of reflection. In addition, he also said that the road to knowledge is from vivid perception to abstract thinking and then from thinking to practice. For a long time in the Soviet Union, ideas like this failed to attract Stalin's attention. Since Stalin looked down on Hegel and dialectics, for a long time the Soviet Union attached much importance to "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" but did not give due attention to "Notes on Philosophy." Under Soviet influence, China also attached importance to "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and ignored "Notes on Philosophy." "Notes on Philosophy" is only notes not a book but it contains the embryos of many valuable ideas. However, Chairman Mao inherited and developed these ideas first by expanding on Lenin's remark on the unity of the opposites into an article, entitled "The Theory of Contradictions" and, second, by expanding Lenin's idea on the process of cognition into an article, entitled "The Theory of Practice." Chairman Mao's articles were written in 1937, and "The Short History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" was published in 1938. Stalin wrote one of the chapters, entitled "Dialectical and Historical Materialism" which exerted great influence and played a great part. This article expounds on the general guidelines of the tenets of Marxist philosophy in simple and clear language and carries a certain amount of weight. However, it also has several mistakes which I will not discuss at length today. One of the mistakes is, as everybody knows, that when he discussed the four characteristics of dialectics, he only mentioned that the struggle of opposites in contradictions pushes things to move forward. Lenin's original remarks were two sentences: one was "development is the identity of opposites" and the other was "development is the struggle of opposites." Stalin used only the second sentence and dropped the first one. Another thing about his article is that it did not give enough coverage to the issue of epistemology. As if epistemology is merely an issue of the knowability and unknowability of the world, he said that the materialism thinks the world is knowable and idealism thinks the world is unknowable. And that is all he said about the issue of epistemology. Earlier in 1937, Chairman Mao already elaborated on this issue; so it is in these areas that Chairman Mao inherited and developed Lenin's thinking and these are also Chairman Mao's contributions.

Lenin's original remarks on the process from vivid perception to abstract thinking and then from abstract thinking to practice later aroused some questions. For example, how many stages are there in the process of cognition? One group says there are two: one is perceptual and the other, rational. They say according to "The Theory of Practice," knowledge is perceptual in the lower stage and rational in the higher stage; so there are two stages. Another group says there are three stages, contending that rational knowledge is not the end of the process and that there should be another stage for the testing of practice, which is also what Chairman Mao said. Rational knowledge, which is only the half point in the process of cognition, needs to go back to the stage of practice. This is the continuous development of knowledge.

What is our answer to this question? Chairman Mao elaborated on this issue in his work "Where Does Man's Correct Thinking Come From" where he said that our

stage is from practice to knowledge and another stage is from knowledge to practice. In this sense, the process of cognition has two stages—one from the beginning of practice to knowledge and the other, the return of knowledge to practice. This is the development of Lenin's idea because according to Lenin the process consists of vivid perception, abstract thinking, and practice in that order. Since this puts practice at the end of the process of cognition, practice only plays the role of testing. In fact, practice is the foundation of the whole process of cognition; it is not only the beginning but also the end of the process. This shows the shortcoming of Lenin's formulation. In addition, since the process begins with perception, this theory is also acceptable to idealism. Lenin said that proceeding from perception, one may take the road of subjectivism leading to idealism or materialism. Therefore, we should say that the process begins from practice and that there are two stages between practice and knowledge: one is perceptual and the other, rational knowledge. This is my view. Knowledge should of course return to practice to be tested, but there are only two forms of knowledge: perceptual and rational. Are there any other forms? I say no. How can knowledge return to practice to be tested? It is simple. First we gain perceptual knowledge in practice and then elevate it to rational knowledge. Practice itself does not equal knowledge. For instance, the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution" was a test for our basic line, or the theory of continuous revolution, and the theory of sharpening the class struggle. This 10-year period was used to test this theory. How? Like I said before, first we discovered through perceptual knowledge many wronged cases, economic problems, and lower living standards and then we elevated and combined many different kinds of perceptual knowledge, turned them into rational knowledge, and then concluded that the theory of sharpening the class struggle is wrong. When we review our experiences, we also use practice as the criterion for judgement which is formulated on the basis of perceptual and rational knowledge; therefore, as far as the form of knowledge is concerned, there are only two stages. In sum, we should affirm Chairman Mao's philosophical development and achievements. It is not right to ignore "The Theory of Practice" and stress only "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism."

Then, is Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking perfect? Of course not. For instance, I think "The Theory of Practice" also has insufficient areas or shortcomings. Here I will discuss only one question: what is perceptual and rational knowledge? According to "The Theory of Practice," perceptual knowledge reflects the appearance of things and is a stage of sense perceptions and impressions; after this stage repeats for several times, a sudden change will take place and form conception, judgement, inference, or rational knowledge, which reflects the essence of things. So perceptual knowledge is different from rational knowledge. One difference is that rational knowledge is conception and judgement while perceptual knowledge is impression and sense perception. Another difference is that perceptual knowledge reflects appearance while rational knowledge reflects essence. This formulation is questionable. Does it mean that there is no concept or judgement in the stage of perceptual knowledge? Let me give you an example. I say this cup is white. Is this perceptual or rational knowledge? By saying that this cup is white, I reflected the appearance. But didn't I reflect any concept or judgement? The cup is a concept and so is the color white. That the cup is white is a judgement but this judgement does not reflect the essence of the cup. So I think there is conception and judgement in the stage of perceptual knowledge and we don't automatically understand the essence of things as soon as we gain concepts. Let's look at one of Chairman Mao's own example: The first part of the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism was the stage of perceptual knowledge and so was the long-term spontaneous struggle of the working class against capitalism. Were there any concept or judgement during that stage? Of course there were, but those concepts and judgements only reflected the appearance of things. We often use concepts and judgements in our daily life, but many of such concepts and judgements reflect only the appearance not the essence of things. So we cannot say that the formation of a concept automatically leads to the essence of things. Not necessarily. The difference between a concept and a sense perception is that the former masters the common characteristics and appearances of things and summarizes the common characteristics of things. Of course, essence can be reflected only by concepts, but this does not mean that all concepts reflect the essence of things. We now have many concepts. For instance, the concept of capitalism existed before Marxism, but then it did not reflect the essence of capitalism. The concept of the noun commodity existed long time ago, but it took economists several thousand years to study, from classical economics to Marx, before they finally understood the essence of commodity. Therefore, after a concept is formed, we usually have to go through a fairly long development stage before we can master the essence of things. For another instance, since the 1940's, there have been people reporting that they saw flying objects which did not look like airplanes or anything else. More and more people saw them but nobody knew what they were. So after failing to find their name after much research, we named them "flying saucers" which foreigners called "UFO—namely unidentified flying objects. Is this a concept? "Flying saucers"—unidentified flying objects—is a concept. But what exactly is this unidentified flying object or "flying saucer?" Is it sent by the people of another planet or an illusion? We don't know. We need to conduct research and prolonged studies and collect data before we can finally judge what exactly is a "flying saucer" and understand its essence. For still another instance, when did we learn the essence of men? Marx did. He said men's essence is the combination of social relations, so he grasped the essence of men. But, didn't the concept of men exist before then? Aristotle said men are rational animals and others said men are ...there were many concepts. Franklin said men are tool-making animals, which was affirmed by Marx. Therefore, the process of learning the essence of things is

much more difficult than that described in "The Theory of Practice." We don't understand the essence of things as soon as we obtain rational knowledge by eliminating the one and retaining the other in perceptual knowledge. Chairman Mao said after "The Theory of Practice" that our knowledge is incomplete and its contradictions can be corrected through the test of practice; some knowledge is erroneous and its mistakes can be corrected through the test of practice. When he said correcting mistakes, he referred to mistakes in rational knowledge. It is thus clear that rational knowledge does not necessarily reflects the essence of things and that it needs to be tested in practice. Therefore, it is wrong to say that once a concept is formed, the essence of things will be reflected.

9302

Fudan Graduate Seminar Discusses Crisis of Marxism

40050341b Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Jun 89 p 4

[By Li Ning 2621 7227]

[Text] The Question of Crisis in Marxist Philosophy

Fudan University's first-term graduate students specializing in philosophy discussed Marxist philosophy in a recent seminar. Most of them agreed that in the development of theories in China, a so-called crisis actually exists in Marxist philosophy. As to the cause of this crisis and the way to overcome it, however, the participants had many different opinions.

1. Some were of the opinion that the so-called crisis in Marxist philosophy of the present age is caused by the current publication of textbooks on this subject. The system of Marxist philosophy according to these textbooks is mostly based on the old 18th-century materialism. The same traditional theory of knowledge is still used to explain some basic categories of Marxist philosophy, and the system used is based on a Soviet model of the 1930's. Therefore, the use of these textbooks in education obstructs further explorations in Marxist philosophy, and causes a stagnation in the study of Marxism. The only way to overcome this crisis is to get completely out of the entanglement with old materialism, and to search for a new starting point. In other words, we must study Marxism afresh in order to understand Marx and his philosophy.

2. The so-called crisis in Marxist philosophy of the present age can also be attributed to this cause: Marxism no longer enjoys its supreme position as a system of values and faith in people's minds. To overcome this crisis, we should combine our national cultural tradition with the latest ideological trend of Western philosophy and set up a new system of values and faith that is needed by Chinese people in order to eliminate the sense of an impending crisis.

3. After the beginning of the reform and the adoption of the open policy in China, people are more concerned with the economic activities which have a direct bearing on social development, and have the feeling that philosophy is too abstract and far removed from the realities of daily life. That is why philosophy has been neglected. To overcome this situation, we should liberate philosophy from the confines of its abstract form and take the road of philosophical application (such as application of the philosophy of management, philosophy of technology, and so forth), so that philosophy will be more closely related to the realities of social life. Philosophy will then be able to find its proper place in the present society.

4. The so-called crisis in Marxist is essentially a type of political crisis, or a conflict between the realities of social conditions and the old ideology. We must overcome this political crisis before we can remove the sense of crisis in philosophy from people's minds.

9411

More Security for Political Theorists Urged

40050342 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 89 p 6

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Raise the Coefficient of Political Security for Theorists"]

[Text] If we say that our theoretical work is not rich or vivid enough, one of the important causes may be the low coefficient of political security for the theorists.

The position of theorists in China, as shown in a social cross-section, is not by means low. Some theorists did occupy eminent positions at certain times. Vertically and individually, however, they had their ups and downs. Their positions were even more precarious when "class struggle is taken as the key link." The situation, though much improved in recent years, is still by no means tranquil. Normal academic debates may suddenly be charged as indications of political dissidence and a good book just published may become the primary target of scrutiny. Because of the changes in the political climate, suspension of publication and sales, destruction of the printing plate, replacement of pages and so forth are common sights. In a certain year, for example, a theorist was invited to deliver a lecture. The script was examined in advance, the delivery of the lecture was warmly applauded, and people cordially shook hands with the lecturer. In a news report on this event, however, this theorist was accused of "opposing the CPC Central Committee." Again, when a certain theorist in Shanghai joined the "mass criticism" according to a unified plan, a tabloid with powerful backing accused him of committing the same mistakes which he himself criticized. The theorist and some others did not know whether they should laugh or cry.

Point-data modems	
1,200 bits per second	880
2,400 bits per second	900
4,800 bits per second	3,490
Asynchronous modems	
Connections	
With 2 voice and data wires	26,830
With 4 analog wires	133,730

Source: Ministry of Postal Affairs

The Italian Telephone Co. is obviously rather pleased. It expects the Mammi decree to give impetus to mass telecomputing, both professional and consumer, in Italy as well. In addition, the Italian Telephone Co.'s plans for this year call for substantial expansion of Videotel services, with the spread of low-cost terminals, to free subscriptions and to payment based on normal increases in telephone use.

In this connection, Philips Italy had introduced the "active television set" (a Videotel keyboard costing 100,000 lire that can be connected both to a television set and to a household telephone) for its Christmas sales campaign. The first returns show that Philips enjoyed better-than-expected success (sales of approximately 20,000 telecomputing keyboards had been projected). The Italian Telephone Co. intends to offer business firms just as many of the Videotel Omega 1,000 terminals made by Italtel, at a cost of 1,000 lire per month. A large number of banks also plan to launch their own home banking services this year by way of Videotel. What is taking place, in other words, is an expansion long awaited in the world of telecommunications, one that could trigger the snowball effect (fed by users and new services) needed to bring Italian mass telecomputing out of its current stage reserved for a few pioneers (in mid-1988 there were only 20,000 modem users—as many as there were terminals sold at Christmas).

The Mammi decree may have an even greater effect from the professional viewpoint. The deregulation of modems will promote a further spread of corporation networks and of mass telecomputing for small businesses and individual professionals. As a matter of fact, the greatest effect is expected precisely in this second segment, which potentially is the larger and livelier. In other words, 1989 could be the year of data transmission.

Teletra To Install Phone Lines in Rural USSR

[illegible] in IL SOLE-24 ORE in Italian 24 Nov 88 p 10—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Article: "After 6 Months of Testing, Moscow Acquiring Teletra Systems"]

[Text] Milan—The experimental multiple-access telephone system for rural telephone service that Teletra, a company totally controlled by the Fiat Group, installed last April in the Russian region of Tula, has successfully passed all technical and operational tests, clearing the way for the Italian company to supply these systems, for which negotiations began some time ago through the Italian multinational's Spanish subsidiary (see also IL SOLE-24 ORE of 13 July).

An agreement is to be signed shortly in Moscow setting forth the final details of the cooperation. The agreement, according to plan, should have an overall value of some 35 billion lire annually.

Teletra, as is known, possesses a worldwide leading-edge telephone transmission technology. In fact, to provide telephone service in sparsely populated areas, it uses a microwave system that is much more economical than laying cables.

And this is one of the advantages that enabled the company to bid successfully on the Russian initiative. Teletra's telephone central offices of the analog type are designed for zones with low-density telephone service, where the use of traditional systems would not be competitive. The Teletra system has already been a proven success in Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia. In Spain, the system is operating in Galicia and Asturias.

SPAIN

Television Satellite Slated for 1992

35001040 Paris AIR & COSMOS in French 15 Oct 88 p 39—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Article by Pierre Langereux: "Spanish TV Satellite for 1992; Four Manufacturers Competing for the Fr2-billion Project"]

[Text] Spain has resumed its satellite project—buried in 1985, it was suddenly revived last summer—so that it would have an operational communications and direct television broadcasting satellite system by 1 July 1992.

Actually, the prime objective of the Spanish authorities is for the system to be ready to operate in time for the Seville World Fair scheduled for March to October 1992, for the Barcelona Olympic Games in July 1992, and for the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery of America, to be celebrated on 12 October 1992.

As a result, on 19 July, the National Institute of Aerospace Technology (INTA) invited several European and U.S. satellite manufacturers to submit proposals no later than 15 September. The very day when the INTA was handing over a feasibility study for a Spanish direct-TV satellite to the new minister of PTT [Post and Telecommunications], Mr Barrionuevo who, meanwhile, seems to have decided to accelerate the project.

The selection of a manufacturer for the Spanish satellites should be completed by the end of October, we were told by Jose M. Carballal, the INTA director of international

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programs. In fact, the Spanish cabinet will meet early in November to confirm its commitment to the project, at an estimated cost of 40 billion pesetas, i.e. about Fr2 billion, Jose Carballal indicated.

The invitation to bid, which was exceptionally concise (30 pages), stressed compliance with the schedule for the construction of ground facilities and the delivery of two operational satellites. The complete ground control station (OCS) and project management center (PMC) will have to be installed and acceptance procedures completed by 1 October 1991. The two satellites will have to be delivered in time to be launched on 1 December 1991 and 1 April 1992, and set into service on 1 March and 1 July 1992. An option covers the eventual procurement of a third satellite, the launching of which will be decided as soon as possible.

The contract to be signed with the manufacturer will include acceptance of the satellites on orbit, but the invitation to bid covers neither the launchers nor insurance for the satellites (with free relaunching). A launcher will be selected independently by the INTA before the end of 1989, we were told by Jose Carballal. In principle, the INTA intends to use the European launcher and is not considering negotiating for a U.S. or Chinese launcher, he added. Satellites should not weigh more than about 2 tons, corresponding to one half of an Ariane-4 launcher (twin launch); otherwise the payload would have to be reduced (from 3 to 2 TV channels).

The INTA has received four proposals from satellite manufacturers. Three are from European groups. Satcom International, consisting of Matra [Mechanics, Aviation and Traction Company] (France) and British Aerospace (Great-Britain), proposed a Eurostar platform with a payload to be supplied and integrated by Matra. The Eurosatellite team, consisting of MBB [Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm] and ANT (Germany) together with Aerospatiale and Alcatel Space (France), counts on a Eurostar-2 platform, whereas Selenia Spazio (Italy) joined forces with GE Astro Space (United States). Finally, Hughes Aircraft (United States) stands alone, probably with its new HS-601 platform which has already been adopted for some 12 civilian (Asiasat 2) and military (UFO) satellites. The INTA also consulted Orbit (Germany) and Ford Aerospace (United States), but they did not bid.

The two geostationary satellites (31° West) will carry a triple payload, corresponding to 3 direct television broadcasting and civil and military communications missions. Direct TV using the C-MAC process will use two or three 100-W channels to cover Spain and the Balearic and Canary Islands with 60-cm ground antennas, as well as Europe (France, Germany, Benelux, Italy and Great-Britain) with 1.5-m receiving antennas. Three channels will be provided for Ku-band TV broadcasting over Spain, and one channel over the Americas (PAL and NTSC standards). Public communications (telephone, fax, data transmission and videoconferencing) will use five Ku-band channels through 4.5-m (120-Mbit) or 1-m to 2-m (2-Mbit) stations. Finally, government X-band (encrypted) links will provide telephone (64-Kbit) and data-transmission (16-Kbit) service through fixed 3-m to 7-m stations and 1.8-m offshore or mobile stations. Thus, it will be possible for government links to be received throughout the Spanish territory and up to 500 nautical miles (930 km) off the Spanish coasts, with coverage of Equatorial Guinea as an option.

The consultation initiated by the INTA provides for participation of the Spanish industry to the manufacturing of satellites and stations. This clause should favor manufacturers which already have Spanish subsidiaries, such as Matra (with Crisa) and Alcatel, which will create a new subsidiary of Alcatel Standard Electrica in October; the new subsidiary will specialize in electronics and will be called Alcatel Espacio.

Technical Specifications for the Satellites and Stations of the Spanish Project

Mission	Band	Satellite Channels			Satellite Beams			Ground Stations	
		Number	Power	Width	Number	EIRP*	Coverage	Diameter	Quality**
Direct TV	12 GHz	2 or 3	100 W max.	27 MHz	2	53-56 dBW	Spain + Islands + Europe	0.6 m	<9 dB/°K
TV relay - Spain	Ku	3	50 W max.	72 MHz	1 or 2	52 dBW	Spain	2-2.5 m (TV)	20-22 dB/°K
								3.5-4 m (HDTV)	25-27 dB/°K
TV relay - Americas		1	100 W max.	36 MHz	1	45 dBW	North & South America, Mexico	3 m	24 dB/°K
Civil communications	Ku	3	20 W (?)	72 MHz	1	52 dBW	Spain	4.5 m	29 dB/°K
								1-2 m	13-20 dB/°K

[illegible]

UNITED KINGDOM

Defence Satellite Moves Into Orbit

LD3006J7 London THE GUARDIAN in English 3 Dec 89 p 8—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Article by David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent]

[Text] The first of the Ministry of Defence's L30 million Skynet communications satellites moved into orbit above the Equator last night.

The Skynet 4 programme acquired notoriety last year when it was alleged that one of its three satellites would be equipped not for communications, but for spying on the Soviet Union, under the code-name Zircon.

Plans to develop a radio surveillance satellite were disclosed by the journalist, Duncan Campbell. He suggested the launch of Skynet 4C, scheduled for orbit above the Indian Ocean in May 1990, was a perfect cover for the Zircon project, whose costing and justification was deliberately hidden from Parliament.

Ministers have acknowledged the existence of such plans, although they have been shelved—at least for the time being—but denied using Skynet as a cover. Three satellites are needed, as official said yesterday, so as to have two operational and one in orbit as a spare.

Skynet 4B, now being manoeuvred into its final position above the Atlantic, is intended to cover the NATO area. Skynet 4A will go up in August next year aboard an American Titan 3 rocket to provide the orbiting back-up. Its initial position will also be above the Atlantic.

The last in the series, Skynet 4C, will be launched by a French Ariane rocket in May 1990 and positioned off East Africa, level with the Equator.

It has never been entirely clear how the expense for the third satellite was being justified when Britain no longer had a serious military role east of Suez and would be withdrawing from Hong Kong in the 1990s.

"We have withdrawn from the Far East," a Ministry of Defence official said yesterday, "but we still need to retain some capability to communicate with naval ships out there."

UK Database Service Reportedly Worth L546m

LD3006J5 London THE TIMES in English 3 Dec 89 p 31—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Article by Ken young, Editor of COMMUNICATE Magazine]

[Text] According to EPS, a specialist consultancy in information markets, the UK information service market is worth L546.5 million and has more than 800 services on offer.

This puts Britain in a market-leading position with around 54 per cent of the European market, valued at nearly L1.1 billion. This is due mainly, says EPS, to its lead in supplying equity trading and foreign exchange services.

UK service providers are beginning to market their services in Europe, but penetration is relatively low.

EPS says: "Due to international telephone and data connections most services are potentially available throughout Europe, but in practice most services are only targeting one or two countries."

Language barriers are also a problem. "Some databases offer multi-lingual services, but language will continue to be a barrier until English becomes the standard business language."

By far the fastest growing sector of the on-line market is financial information services. These provide around 45 per cent of the UK revenue. A typical example is Compen Online, which holds data on 110 companies. Users can search for information relating to a company or a country, or by choosing one of the 45,000 product categories.

In Britain, space frequency is available from the BBC and the IBA for the transmission of data throughout the TV network—effectively 98 per cent of the British Isles. One of the key users in the UK is the Stock Exchange which uses the system to transmit its Market Eye service, comprising data on UK equities, gilt-edged securities and London-traded international stocks.

And can many of our "worldly" confessors say several sincere, informal words over a grave without a crib sheet? And a church sexton would say that the marriage ceremony performed in our registry offices [zags] is their work. So, it should not be surprising that the church "upstorm" continues to cloud even present-day brains that are enlightened by the sciences. The soul is drawn there where refuge is given.

I had a remarkable dialogue with A. Volokitina, chairman of the Ust-Pechengsk rural sov[illegible] Anna Anfinogenovna, with knowledge of the matter, talked about how her countrymen and women live, what they buy in the store, what they subscribe to and read, and how much money they have on their bankbooks. She guiltily became silent only when I asked whether she knew for what reasons Komsomol member Sidorova recently baptized her firstborn, and deputy Petrova, her two sons, who are senior pupils.

"I visit the church only on a patron saint's day," Volokitina admitted frankly. "In order to hear whether there is anything anti-Soviet in the sermons. I once tried to establish contact with the father, and he then and there took the opportunity to ask permission. . . at times to sit in at sessions and meetings of the ispolkom."

"You did not allow it!"

"What else!"

Brief, but very eloquent indeed. But I liked that seditious initiative of the Ust-Pechengsk father superior very much (true, he is now in another parish). Well, he will not miss his chance, and we? Are we always seeking, finding and seizing any opportunity to look into the human heart—into another soul. Which, maybe, is drawn to us more strongly than to the temple?

. . . I finished my notes in the Gryazovetskiy Rayon. Three of the 17 parishes functioning now in Vologodskaya Oblast (not counting the newly opened church in Totma) are in villages in the nearby area. Apparently, it is for this very reason that the visiting (vyezdnoye) conference of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Vologodskiy CPSU obkom was held here. The conference examined the question "on the individual approach to the atheistic education of the population." Not bothering the reader with an exposition "of individual shortcomings in the system of party management of atheistic education of the population," I will say, however, that this system is in deep stagnation, if not worse.

There is this kind of a line in the resolution document: "The ideological activ obtains information on the activity of religious organizations in the rayon. . ." I strongly doubt the truth of this assertion. The rayispolkom showed me such information on the condition: "Not for publication." N. Voronin, a representative of the council on religious matters in Vologodskaya Oblast, when requested to acquaint the correspondent with the activity of the Vologodskaya eparchy [diocese], turned the key in a safe and, excusing himself, said: "All information of this kind goes to Moscow under a "secret" stamp, so I do not have the right."

Secret—just like in a confession. Only it is not known what is being concealed. It looks like it is the fact of their capitulation to the father.

Results of Youth Poll on Religious Issues Reported

[RUO055 Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 6 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by Ye. Grishina, under the rubric "Sociological Laboratory": "Are We Religious?"]

[Text] The process of renewing society has made the problem of the human being, his spirituality and morality, paramount. In this connection a great deal of attention is being given to questions of the attitude toward religion, the level of acceptance of religious culture, and its place and role in spiritual culture and in the life of contemporary society.

The Scientific Research Center of the Higher Komsomol School of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee conducted a sociological study on this subject. They questioned 420 representatives of the youth intelligentsia and college students in Moscow and Leningrad, including doctors, teachers, engineers, and representatives of the creative professions. In addition, young believers in the non-traditional religious grouping of Hare Krishna were questioned by the identical methodology.

On the basis of the data received we can say that the interest in religion, above all in religious culture and the ethical side of religious teachings, is quite high among the youth intelligentsia: about 40 percent of all the young people surveyed were familiar with religious literature (mainly the Bible, less commonly the Koran and the Talmud), and the interest shows most markedly among the creative intelligentsia.

Young people are attracted first of all by the historical and literary value of these works. In their answers they often speak of the humanism and wisdom expressed in these monuments of religious teaching. It is interesting that some respondents consider the Bible's prophesies timely for the present day; they consider them a kind of "futurology." This is found most commonly among students.

Responding to a question about the reasons for the preservation of religious feelings, almost half of the respondents agreed with the statement that in ordinary ideas there is a mixture of national and religious concepts and that it is often impossible to separate national from religious traditions. Perhaps this is why the growth

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in national self-awareness which has been manifested more and more vigorously in recent years carries in itself somewhat idealized ideas of the role of religion in national culture. Thus, 23 percent of the creative youth feel that national culture cannot exist without religion, and overall 16.4 percent of the respondents hold this point of view.

A fact that draws attention is that four percent think that religion under contemporary conditions is a "form of defense of national interests" and express the opinion that religious fundamentals should be taught in school. About 30 percent of the young people surveyed think that in the process of religious organizations' more active interaction with society they must be represented in state organs, and 14 percent propose organizing broad access to the mass information media for religious organizations.

It appears that such a "radical" position in part of the intelligentsia may be caused by a reaction of rejection of that "atheistic" stereotype that has been artificially imposed for many years. At the same time it is direct evidence of an inadequately mature civic position in some young people, a result of equating the concepts of religion and morality, religion and culture, and so in the ideas of these young people.

A significant number of respondents (about 30 percent) expressed the opinion that one of the primary reasons for the preservation of religious feeling is shortcomings in the system of education and indoctrination, which does not adequately mold a scientific materialist worldview. Thus, to the question, "Did the knowledge received in these classes help you in realizing and formulating principles and goals in life and in searching for answers to the questions that are important to you?" 38 percent answered, "No," and 30 percent were unable to give any answer at all. But this is just one aspect of the general problem of dehumanization of the system of education and indoctrination.

Along with the youth intelligentsia these same questions were answered by a group of young believers, followers of the Hare Krishna cult. The answers to questions about the level of teaching of history and literature are practically the same for both groups. But 70 percent of the believers gave a negative assessment to the role of the humanitarian knowledge received in school. If we consider that the ranks of the believers are filled most often by emotional, suggestible types who are easily wounded psychologically, then the damage to their spiritual world that is caused by the mechanical, stereotyped approach to humanitarian culture could have been the initial impetus to withdraw into religious mysticism. It is not surprising that an absolute majority (95 percent) of them think that religion fosters an awakening of the higher spiritual principle in people.

While traditional, canonical religious culture attracts the attention of about half of the respondents, a majority (80 percent) are interested in questions linked to mysterious phenomena of nature and the human mind (UFO's, telepathy, telekinesis, the biofield, and the like). There is a notable infatuation with dream books, horoscopes, fortune telling, and the like. Although 36 percent consider all of these things a kind of "game" and something to do "from boredom," 32 percent of the young people surveyed link fortune telling with a hope to avoid dangers and unpleasantness and a desire to know one's future, and almost as many say that they have encountered cases which verified certain signs, predictions, and so on.

I would like to point out one other aspect of the problem of non-traditional religion. This is that because of a certain eclecticism and primitivism the so-called "occults" are unable to perform the religious compensatory function and cannot serve as a adequate means of individual social adaptation. Therefore, politization of the activity of non-traditional religious groups is almost inevitable. This is confirmed by foreign experience, and by our own domestic experience. Most of the existing associations which to one degree or another have a religious (or pseudoreligious) orientation are drawn to consolidation. Steps are being taken to work out common ideas and programs whose purpose is to form a political organization of believers, persons united by "space religion," and so on.

Many Soviet social scientists are now speaking of the "need to refine the existing practices in classifying believers with religious organizations considering the real processes in the ideology and activity of our country's religious organizations." But while rejecting vulgar atheism which has been imposed on mass consciousness for many years, we must understand that idealized ideas of religion and religious organizations are also unwise and usually result from inadequate theoretical literacy and humanitarian culture.

Under conditions of continued democratization of public life in the country the activity of religious organizations, including the non-traditional ones, will grow. Overall this is natural, and given all the diversity of the situation there must be broader interaction with religious organizations and groups of believers in the social, cultural, and sociopolitical spheres. Joint activity by religious, public, and state organizations offers an opportunity for believers to achieve social self-realization not only in the religious sphere, but also in solving socially significant problems. Such interaction can help reorient the individual and mold a scientific materialist worldview through concrete activity, through solving joint problems that are equally important to believers and non-believers.

Sofia Airport the guest was seen off by Comrades ... Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

Pan-Turkish Propaganda Denounced

AU1608154789

[Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 14 August 1989 carries on pages 4 and 5, a 2,500-word article by Mikhail Yanchev, entitled: "Pan-Turkism—Imperial Passion of Turkey" dealing with Turkish propaganda related to the identification of Muslims living outside the borders of Turkey as belonging to the Turkish nation.

In an introductory passage, Mikhail Yanchev points out that "Bulgarian literature is full of examples describing the struggle against foreign domination, but it never refers to claims for foreign territories and peoples," which applies in particular, to "our neighbor countries."

The author further enumerates several contemporary Turkish publications, such as newspaper articles, books, and essays of Turkish scholars on the recent past in which pan-Turkism is expressed in many ways, by indicating the existence of "Siberian Turks, Northern Turks, Western Turks," and other Turks living in "America, Argentina, Algeria, Australia, Britain, Egypt, and Yemen as minorities." Yanchev comments as follows on this statement:

"This is how far the Turkish pan-Turkish scholars are going. They do not recognize any borders, or states, and in a quite aggressive manner they ascribe entire states and nations to the Turkish nation. This, as a matter of fact, is the very basis of pan-Turkism."

Ching Riza Yonder [name as transliterated] writing in the Turkdili magazine, no 191, 1967, about the necessity of teaching the Turkish language to minorities abroad, Yanchev remarks:

"The foreign language imposed on part of our compatriots, namely on the Islamized Bulgarians, was not adopted by them, naturally, and for this reason, Yonder gives instructions on methods to keep up the 'flame' of pan-Turkism outside the Turkish borders, having in mind us, in Bulgaria, of course."

Yanchev further points out: "The fact that the names of the descendants of Islamized Bulgarians were restored was the most severe blow against pan-Turkism, it is no coincidence that in their writings, the propagandists keep mentioning the strength of anadola, and the strength of the "sovereign Turks," the "homecoming" to Turkey is nothing but an expression of the goals and tasks of pan-Turkism.

Yanchev cites some more recent Turkish publications on the subject, including an article published in the daily TURKIYE on 23 July 1989 containing an "appeal" to Prime Minister Ozal to establish "a ministry for Turks abroad" and a "world federation of Turks living abroad," as well as an institute on the problems of "enslaved Turks living abroad." Yanchev adds in this connection:

"Anyone may ask, where are these Turks living? It is very well known, that the Ottoman decrees of the remote past, according to which they used to invade and destroy entire civilizations all over the world, including Bulgaria, are still valid for them."

Yanchev closes his article by stressing that "an increasing number of people are becoming aware that pan-Turkism is a crime that should be denounced by the entire civilized world." He admits that some "soberly thinking people in Turkey condemn Ozal's chauvinistic policy," and expresses the hope that "Turkey's western allies should understand, or if they do not know it yet, learn, the fact that what is happening in Turkey is in contradiction with present-day realities."

Farmers Burning Straw To Make Up For Delays

AU1608162389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 89 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Warning Tip: Ban on 'Flying Saucers Made of Straw'"]

[Text] It is well-known how the short-lived sensational story ended concerning the unidentified flying object that was recently reported to have landed near Moscow: Unprejudiced investigations produced a perfectly prosaic explanation, namely the combustion of a large amount of dry grass. We would not mention this attempt to make up for the summer shortage of interesting news with a fabricated story, if the danger had not recently arisen of similar "launching areas" also appearing in the fields of Bulgaria.

Delays are occurring in collecting the straw from harvested fields, and because in many areas this has begun to hinder the timely completion of the basic soil cultivation operations, it is no wonder that certain leaderships may be tempted "to put a match to it," without wasting any time in thinking of the existing categorical prohibition on this. It is not superfluous to remind ourselves that though prohibitions may well exist, violations of these prohibition exist as well.

The lowest percentages of straw have been collected in Sofia, Razgrad, Burgas, and Mikhaylovgrad Oblasts (between 36 and 45 percent). Marked differences can be noted in the way the different municipalities are carrying out this agricultural task. Whereas a few days ago Veliko Turnovo Municipality had completed 97 percent of this task, and Lom Municipality had collected the straw from 86 percent of the harvested fields, Mikhaylovgrad Municipality had only completed one-third of the work.

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Of course, objective reasons do exist. Large amounts of straw left over from last year can be seen, and village farmers are refraining from collecting and baling the straw in order to avoid excess expenditures [which are not insignificant]. However, the true farmer finds a way out, for example by distributing unlimited amounts of straw to private farmers, or baling it to keep it in reserve for the needs of stockbreeding and vegetable production.

Every situation is good in its own way, but one is absolutely unacceptable, and that is burning!

Without mentioning the danger presented by stubble burning, and without considering in detail the losses, which can very easily multiply (as such matters are clear to everyone), let us remind ourselves of the extremely unfavorable ecological consequences. Many of us, if not all, have seen the black patches caused by the fires, the soil baked hard as brick.... The earth carries such wounds for a long time, and they are not easily cured.

Thus, the "landing" of such "flying saucers" made of straw must continue to be prohibited. If the telltale signs of orange flames should nevertheless appear anywhere, our readers know whom to inform of the violation.

Sociopolitical Committees Formed in Burgas, Varna

AU1608172289 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 89 p 6

[Text] Burgas, 10 August (oblast correspondent Tsanko Raychev)—Today representatives of 12 public organizations, movements, and professional and creative unions founded a committee of sociopolitical forces attached to the Burgas Oblast Fatherland Front Council. Nikolay Zhisbev, first secretary of the Varna Oblast Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], was elected to serve as chairman for a period of 6 months.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, took part in the constituent meeting of the committee. He pointed out that new effective forms must be used to further improve the links with working people, steadily overcome bureaucracy and indifference towards their problems, and mount an offensive to solve the important problems that real life poses.

The committee will introduce new elements in uniting all political and social forces in the oblast. Its efforts will be directed toward the vital interests of the workers: environmental protection, demographic processes, the struggle against negative phenomena, and meeting the consumer demand for goods and food products. X X X

Varna, 10 August (oblast correspondent Nikolay Zhelev)—A committee of sociopolitical forces attached to the Varna Oblast Fatherland Front Council was formed today. This decision was unanimously reached by the leaders of sociopolitical organizations, movements, and professional and creative unions who attended the meeting. Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Varna Oblast BCP Committee, chairman of the committee. At the first m committee he will present for discussion th qualification of the Bulgarian nation. The st work of the new organ will also be discu committee has been formed in response to requirements of sociopolitical life as a nat the road toward expanding democracy. S develop and enrich the socialist values on pluralism of views and the coalition appro

Amendment to Economic Decree Discu

AU1608185189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO in Bulgarian 12 Aug 89 p 2

[Report on "Amendment to Decree No 56 Activity," published in issue 62 of DU VESTNIK]

[Text] Decree No 1,585 of the People's Bulgaria dated 4 August 1989 on Amendme No 56 on Economic Activity. According paragraph of the new decree, in Article 34 [of Decree No 56], which stated that th nominal value of a share is 1,000 lev "thousand" is replaced by the word "fifty."

The question arises of the considerations th the reduction in the nominal value of a sing 1,000 leva to 50 leva. The Decree on Econ provides a possibility for the joint stock com shares to other legal and physical persons. Th of companies with state and municipal prop stock companies will create conditions for it to be widely applied. The purchase of shares of the labor collectives of joint stock compa great extent mobilize the interests of the parti production processes, as they will be directly the economic results of the joint stock com ever, in order for shares to be purchased by th labor collectives on a mass scale, it is impo minimum value of the shares to be such as shares to be acquired by members with lower clear that the minimum nominal share value that was determined previously did not pro opportunity, and it followed that the valu reduced to 50 leva. At this share value p member of the labor collective will be ab shares in the company in which he works. Th and the employee will manage the compa better and will devote more concern to company's success.

Government Decisions Published in Ga

AU1508202589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO in Bulgarian 15 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The following more important acts i in Issue 63 of DURZHAVEN VESTNIK:

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Economic Reform Conference

Abalkin Answers Questions on Economic Conference

LD1711235989

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1903 GMT on 17 November carries a 37-minute recording of a news conference held on 15 November with Leonid Abalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the conclusion of the scientific and practical conference held in Moscow to discuss Soviet economic reform. Video shows Abalkin on rostrum. An unidentified chairman opens the news conference:

"Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, we have invited you to a meeting in connection with the conclusion of the all-union scientific and practical conference on radical economic reform. This conference opened on Monday and ended today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions." "Today Academician Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will share his impressions on the conference with you."

Urgent measures, Abalkin says, must be taken to implement economic reform, and these measures must be drawn up before the Congress. Taking part in the conference were experts in all fields, to discuss as openly as possible, with all possible opinions represented, a nationwide program to take into account of all shades of opinion. The program must be realistic, comprehensive, and bold. The conference yielded a great deal of material over the 3 days it was held.

The first question is from a TASS correspondent who asks about the basis for the theory of the transitional period.

Abalkin says one main issue is how to move from a nonmarket economy to a market economy, how to create the infrastructure. The program is based upon a critical evaluation of past experience, both in the USSR and abroad; a scientific and theoretical analysis was also made. All this went into the proposals advanced.

A BTA correspondent asks about consensus on the issues discussed and on approaches to republican financial autonomy.

Abalkin says consensus is impossible in such cases: Full agreement would mean stagnation in thinking. All aspects must be weighed and conclusions reached. Agreement on the basic fundamentals was, however, attained: Without reform, we have an impasse. Consensus in the sense of an understanding of the responsibility of the decisions to be made was thus reached. Financial autonomy must be introduced in the republics from 1990, which leaves very little time. Huge price changes are impossible, but we are compelled to take interim measures to compensate until full measures are implemented. The source of republican budgets have been precisely defined, and further measures, amendments can be made in 1991 when other [illegible] move to financial autonomy.

The FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent, speaking English with superimposed Russian translation, asks a question from the FINANCIAL TIMES: Could you tell us what specific changes must be made in your economic program as a result of the conference? It seemed to us that the reaction to your program was pretty disappointing. Do you agree with that assessment?"

Abalkin responds: "The conference yielded no fundamental changes, no rejections of any directions or stages of reform. Conservative moods, however, turned out to be stronger than I had assumed before the conference started. This perhaps reflects the general changes in the social situation in the country, which is today substantially different from the situation in the summer, the summer of this year. This must be taken into account, this complex development of events: One cannot simply brush it aside, one must be ready for it.

"I cannot as yet fully evaluate what was done in the sections—work went on in eight sections, four round-tables, and over 200 people spoke—all this must be looked at attentively, some interesting ideas, and amplifications may evidently be found there. And only then will it be possible to evaluate fully the quality of the discussions."

A Portuguese correspondent asks whether public opinion might oppose the changes needed to emerge from impasse. The correspondent also asks what will be the role of the congress.

Abalkin responds that public opinion is vital; attempts have been made to play with public opinion and manipulate it. Public opinion must be mobilized—it is awaiting constructive measures and decisions. The congress will certainly be very turbulent and contradictory. We must learn to listen and heed one another, we must overcome social "deafness."

An Italian correspondent asks in English about opposition in society to private ownership.

Abalkin says the law on ownership, like the law on taxation must be submitted for nationwide discussion. As an economist, Abalkin says that it is very common for terms to be misunderstood, terminology is a source of misunderstanding and therefore of tension. Terms such as private ownership and cooperatives have been interpreted in different ways, giving rise to unnecessary polemic. We must not try to put over new thinking in the old terminology of the 19th Century.

An EL PAIS correspondent, in Russian, asks: "The newspaper EL PAIS, Spain. I should like to learn about ruble convertibility—that is one point; then also about a system of rationing, and third, parallel money—chervonets."

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...replies: "I believe the opinion is general and ...ident that there is a need for a Soviet ruble to be ...vertible. The only difference is in the professional ...d the nonprofessional views of how to make the ...ruble. The difference lies in the fact that the profes...sional assessment—as held by all the great experts, not ...just in the Soviet Union but in the west, too—is that ...convertibility cannot be introduced by decree. We ...cannot just convene a session of the Supreme Soviet and ...vote to introduce ruble convertibility as of 1 January. In ...order for this to come about, we must have within the ...country a developed market economy, a price structure ...akin to the price structure on the world market. We must ...have a developed infrastructure with the circulation of ...domestic securities and at least what we call internal ...ruble convertibility. We must have well-trained profes...sionals. We must have a whole host of other conditions ...which cannot be created just by decree or administrative ...decisions made purely at will. This is the road we must ...go down. But we must go down it aware of all its ...complexities. This must be the case at subsequent stages ...in this movement, as well.

"A system of rationing is, in my opinion, an unacceptable path. We asked the country's leading academics and economists for an analysis of this problem and of the possible economic and social consequences. We had virtually total unanimity from them in their assessment of the inexpediency and of the socioeconomic unjustifiability of such a move. It does not feature in the program of our actions. If we succeed in implementing the steps that have been mapped out in the course of this year and next year, then this issue will have been removed from discussion by the start of the 1990's. If this program is not implemented—if something prevents it from being carried through—and if by the end of 1990...by the start of the 1990's we are unable to stabilize the situation in the country, then a system of rationing will be inevitable, but that will be the end of the reform.

"The question of a parallel currency is a question that is open to discussion. It is open to discussion. There are many plans and proposals on this score, but there has been no decision on this matter. There are pros and cons. It is not celar which outweigh which, or by how much. We need some more time to form a definite opinion, but there is less than a month for this."

An APN correspondent asks about the difficulty of the present state of affairs and whether the population expected to wait.

Abalkin says everyone is waiting for an instant miracle. In the past, he says, it is at times like this that reports of UFO's start circulating. We must convince public opinion, by means of the truth and nothing but the truth. Huge disappointments are inevitable after huge illusions. The unfortunate must be made aware of the state's concern for their well-being. We must not give way to emotions. The individual must be made to feel his own responsibility and the importance of this work. The republics must be given their chance: In 1990 they must be zones of change; they must show that things are changing for the better.

An ABC correspondent, speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation, asks: "President Bush has said that he wants perestroyka to succeed. What steps would you like the United States to take in the economic sphere to help perestroyka succeed?"

Abalkin responds: "We must do most of the work ourselves. I remember what Bush said about Poland and Hungary. He was quite right, I think, when he said, as a wise and realistic politician, that the Poles and Hungarians themselves must bring their country out of economic crisis, just like the Soviet people must do. We must do this ourselves. I am concerned most by what must be done in our country in these matters. As for what can be expected of the United States of America, which might be of assistance, I do not wish to develop this topic, because apart from the most general concepts with which you have all long been familiar—decide the issue of the most-favoured nation system, remove some other restrictions—I shall not be enriching our knowledge with anything."

A (?HARLEMS DAGLAD) correspondent, speaking in Russian, asks: "We did not all manage to follow the debates conducted at the conference. Could you perhaps tell us more specifically which points gave rise to the most negative reaction from the conservatives, and how do you reckon to break this opposition?"

Abalkin answers: "We have a great deal of historical experience on how to break the opposition. [laughter in hall] Therefore, the main task is how to learn to hold a dialogue with the opposition. The best way is to compel the conservatives to do battle with the radicals, while we get on calmly with the job at hand. [laughter] That would be the wisest solution, we have both radicals and conservatives. At the same time, we must take all the valuable and useful and sensible things offered by both of these, and include these in our programme and get on along our own way. As for the aspects which came in for criticism, I would limit myself to just two approaches. Emotions carried over from meetings were present at the conference; and there were also scientific discussions.

"Everything starts at the very beginning: Should state property be left unaltered, or should we start to modernize and renew, make it more flexible and start the process of de-etatization, given labor collectives on this basis the freedom to decide matters independently and to elect their manager. Or should we maintain the system of administration by injunction. Should we move to a market with new laws of regulating it, with flexible and mobile prices. Or should we as before keep prices unambiguously under harsh state control. A quite normal process is under way, not a very pleasant one, but a normal process of counterposing and weighing up and so forth. At the same time—and this is also a very well known thing—the existence of any opposition compels

one to sharpen one's instruments of argument, compels one to weigh up more attentively the possible consequences, which might be overlooked were there no such criticism. Altogether, in the final analysis, if there is no destructive action and no struggle, one can derive useful things from this, if one regards taking account of diverse points of view as a factor making it possible to ensure a more realistic program of action.

"Thank you for the interest you have shown in the work of our conference and in our commission's work. Thank you."

Supreme Soviet Session

Moscow TV Airs 20 Nov Supreme Soviet Proceedings

1600 GMT

LD2011174289

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1600 GMT, on 20 November begins carrying a recorded relay of the 20 November Supreme Soviet morning session in the Kremlin.

The morning session is chaired by Nishanov, who says there is a quorum for the joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and declares the session open. He states that if the agenda is not completed this week, it is not excluded that the session may have to continue next week. A draft law on the press may find its way into the agenda if documentation is provided in time. Today the general principles of managing the national economy of the republics will be discussed, further aspects may be included in accordance with notes submitted by deputies.

At 1604 GMT, an unidentified Baltic people's deputy asks about a debate on the Draft Law on Financial Autonomy of the Baltic Republics.

At 1606 GMT, an unidentified asks why various aspects of the Baltic republics' autonomous economic management has not be included in the agenda.

At 1607 GMT, Deputy Prunskene asks about the general principles of the draft on the republican economic autonomy.

At 1608 GMT, Bichkauskas protests that one issue, namely republican autonomy, was excluded from the agenda: Nishanov says this is not so and puts an end to procedural matters.

At 1610 GMT, People's Deputy Nikolskiy of the Commission on Glasnost asks about items on agenda: the Law on the Press is not on agenda.

At 1611 GMT, Obolenskiy asks about a decision on banning demonstrations.

At 1612 GMT, Deputy Vulfson says that on 18 November a demonstration was held in Riga with 300,000 people taking part, at which questions were asked about why the issue of a confederation is being discussed. The same issue is doubtlessly discussed in the other Baltic republics. It was promised that this matter would be discussed in October at the USSR Supreme Soviet. The date for the second session must be set.

At 1614 GMT, Belozertsev asks about the free passage of the Press Law.

At 1616 GMT, Lukyanov says that no emotional elements must be brought into the Supreme Soviet debate. Some deputies have already said that there are attempts to remove the law on the press from the agenda. As soon as comments on the draft have come in, the draft will be put on the agenda. As for financial autonomy of the Baltic republics, this matter is included on the agenda in full. The session is planned to last only 5 days. The deputies have the right to prolong the session if they wish in order to include all these issues. If the Law on the Press and the issue of the Baltic republics is to be included on the agenda, the deputies must decide this later in the day.

At 1620 GMT, Nishanov calls for the business to start. The original agenda set in October provided for 1 month's work. Deputies have in front of them the draft law on the General Principles of Management of the Economy in the Baltic Republics. At this moment a deputy interrupts the report by trying to submit a petition to the chairman. Abalkin takes the floor, and resumes the history of the draft law, which was not passed at its first reading. A new variant of the law has been drawn up and has been submitted for deputies' consideration. Abalkin stresses the need for compromise and a rational approach. He will dwell on certain aspects only. In accordance with numerous requests, certain points on the legal aspects of the law have been included in the new variant. There must be regional self-financing and financial autonomy in order to develop the economy of the Union as a whole. The law lays stress on demarcating the competence of the republics and the union. The republics themselves must determine certain aspects of this. The concept of ownership is crucial and regional demarcation has a great bearing on this, namely demarcation of ownership according to Union republic, region and enterprise. The decision reached by the commission was to lay down general principles of demarcating ownership. Industries are interpreted as the union social distribution of labor, regardless of whether they come under a ministry or not.

1635 GMT

LD2011175789

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1635 GMT, ON 20 November continues its recorded relay of the 20 November Supreme Soviet morning session proceedings in the Kremlin.

At 1635 gmt, Abalkin states that with regard to taxation the draft law, Article 6, enumerates the taxable revenues of the republics. The financial basis of local soviets

English Summaries of Major Articles

[Text] [Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in English No 4, Jul-Aug pp 218-221]

[Text] COUNTRIES OF ASIA: STATE POLICY TOWARDS SMALL BUSINESS

[illegible]SAKIEN

In Oriental countries the state actively influences the development of small enterprise, ensuring in fact equal possibilities for evolution for all sectors of economy, in all fields of activities, as concerns deliveries of raw materials, allocation of investments, training of qualified personnel and the taxation, both direct and indirect. Facing the necessity of prioritary development of science- and capital-intensive branches which would pay for themselves in the long run, developing countries of Asia finally succeed in finding such a compromise solution that foresees in the long-term perspective a join of increasing quantities of living and materialized labour, i.e. is based on combination of labour-, capital- and science-intensive productions and intended for well-balanced growth of small-scale, big capitalist and state sectors.

From this point, the experience of Asian countries is of a certain importance for developing small (in particular, co-operative) sector in the USSR. The recently adopted laws on the state enterprise, the co-operation and the individual labour activities meant a legal acknowledgement of such objective reality as the multi-sector nature of Soviet economy. However, the perestroyka in general has not shaken the monopoly of state property, and this makes possible negative processes in economy to grow without hindrance. The state sector still stays apart from any competition. Only secondary roles are still assigned to co-operative and self-employed workers. In the existing conditions they are not able to organize any important production while co-operators could successfully ensure, for instance, a small-series production of mini-tractors, mini-combines, electronic equipment and electrotechnical devices, as well as the small enterprises perform this function in practically all countries of Asia. But this way is still firmly blocked by a deep-rooted dogma in our consciousness that proclaimed the state property to be a priori the height of perfection.

STANDARD OF NON-CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT

M.A. ULIMOV

One could not deny that the building of socialism in majority of socialist-oriented states was realized under strong influence of the Soviet experience which was advocated by our theorists as the basic model of socialism. They wrote piles of works pretending to give analysis of the non-capitalist way of development in Central Asian Soviet republics, recommended as a standard for young states of the "third world." However, these works were completely out of touch with reality, ignoring existing problems and difficulties. But recently, when most crude distortions of socialist principles in Soviet Asian republics came to light, they puzzled many theorists of social sciences and party workers, unmasked complexity and contradictions of the real socialism and its ways.

In the author's opinion, we should admit that problems actually faced by the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan are similar to those of developing countries of the East (to some extent this includes also countries which develop on the capitalist way). Dangers that threaten these peoples in general are connected with accelerated path of historical development, negative influence of the whole underdevelopment in the pre-socialist period, the heritage of feudalism. The article scrutinizes a key problem of this heritage—the conservation and functioning of the traditional society in Soviet Asian republics.

The socialism built under Stalin's direction was itself a model of feudal community. Its features were paternalism, hierarchic and caste structure, use of a powerful compulsion machinery. In Central Asian republics the hierarchy of Stalin's socialism joined the hierarchy of the old feudal system. Institutes of traditional society which still remain attractive for masses, in the epoch of stagnation became a good camouflage for money-grubbing and corruption. Forcibly spread wage-levelling also contributed to the conservation of the feudal type community. The wage-levelling of the barrack-like socialism was close by nature to the feudal levelling and therefore easily took ruot in mass conscience.

AFRICA. DIFFERENT ORIENTATIONS AND COMMON PROBLEMS. ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY IN COUNTRIES OF ALTERNATIVE ORIENTATIONS

Yu.V. POTYUMKIN

Scepticism towards possibilities of socialist-oriented policy in developing countries, which became widespread lately among Soviet researchers, is a sort of retroactive reaction to the overestimated realities in the past. However, considering the capitalist and the socialist orientations of development we should not exaggerate their difference, which is strict enough in the political and ideological field but is less important in the social and economic sphere. This is quite natural, because the main tasks of overcoming backwardness faced by developing countries are similar if not identical. Their essence is the accelerated creation of the potential for this overcoming, all possible development of productive forces, both material and human. This circumstance inevitably reduces the social and economic difference between the two alternative lines to non-significant variations in proportions of certain aims and methods of policy in countries of both orientations at the present stage. This thesis is confirmed in the article by a review of the policy of African states on main problems dealing with vital people's interests, i.e. the essential, human component of productive forces.

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In the author's opinion, the degradation of social and economic situation on the continent in 1980s, connected in fact mainly with objective factors, cannot be explained merely by the socialist-oriented way. It would be wrong also to compare results achieved in countries of both types for a too short historical period; to consider measures of normalization as a deviation from the socialist orientation; to interpret this orientation as a stage of "building of socialism." This is a long-range policy, and its destinies are not determined by factors of conjuncture. Its necessary pre-conditions are the existence of a solid economic basis—the public sector of the economy, while not necessarily predominant, and the conviction of political leaders in a historical need for socialist orientation.

TURKISH ASPECTS OF TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND SOME MISTAKES OF STALINIST DIPLOMACY

A.Sh. RASIZADE

While Greek events and the situation about Turkey were the occasion to proclaim the doctrine, its Greek and Turkish aspects haven't been yet a special subject of study in our country. However, the Truman doctrine played a crucial role in American-Turkish relations, in the choice by Turkey of its place in the post-war world, and this influenced, of course, the Soviet-Turkish relations as well. The principles of the doctrine still stay the basis of bilateral relations between Turkey and the USA.

The author tried to reconsider the Soviet interpretation of the Truman doctrine. Now, when we review our past, it is useful to show consequences of the wrong approach by I.V. Stalin and his associates to the Soviet policy in the region.

The Soviet-Turkish relations reached a high level of tension during first post-war years. In course of the second world war Turkey took in fact anti-Soviet positions, and after the war the Soviet government denounced the Treaty on friendship and neutrality between the two countries, signed in Paris in 1925, and suggested to prepare a new treaty. However, Soviet proposals that followed, aggravated even more the bilateral relations, contributed to the western orientation of Turkey. With approval of Stalin, Georgia and Armenia put in claims on the adjacent parts of Turkish territory. In the course of the diplomatic discussion on the regime of the Black Sea straits between USSR, USA, Great Britain and Turkey, the Soviet party also raised claims unacceptable for the Turks, which resulted in drawing up of a common British-American-Turkish position.

SYNCRETISM OF RELIGIOUS AND MYTHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS OF PRE-MOSLEM TURKS

I.V. STEBLEVA

The article deals with insufficiently explored problem of various religious and mythological pre-Islam systems which functioned among Turkic peoples of Central Asia, Southern and Eastern Siberia. From the 6th century Turkic peoples began to form military, political and state unions of tribes. On their territories written texts were created, dealing with shamanism, Buddhism, Manichaeism and Christianity. The adoption of Islam by Turks in Central Asia began in 10th century, but this process was long, and during several centuries Turkic peoples lived in the sphere of other cultural and religious traditions.

Turkic manuscripts available for studying these pre-Islam conceptual systems are written by runic, Manichaean and Uighur scripts. They include special religious texts (prayers, hymns, instructions and norms of religious behaviour) as well as literary works (epitaphs, historical and heroic poems, didactic parables and novels).

A most peculiar feature of these works is the interaction of various religious and mythological traditions. Shamanic texts are influenced by the Manichaean religion (the runic fortune-telling book). Manichaean hymns are created under the influence of Buddhism. The syncretism of Manichaean and Buddhist ideas and notions reaches the level where Mani is identified with Buddha. Manichaeism receives as well an impact of Christianity: in the prayer addressed to "Mani-Angel (and) Buddha" the word equivalent of "angel" means also "apostle." Turkic Christian texts were influenced by shamanism (the ritual formula of space description) and Manichaeism which included in its turn some features of zoroastrianism.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIEWS OF ABU-L-HASAN AL-MAWARDI (NEW TRENDS OF STUDIES)

A.A. IGNATENKO

Works created by this eminent Moslem medieval lawyer, expert on problems of the state, have been studied for a long time by orientalists. Modern islamists interpret the heritage of al-Mawardi, this distinguished theorist of the islamic state—caliphate, as being purely theocratic concept.

The notion of "concord" (*ulfa*) takes a key place in his concept aimed at giving explanation to the existence and functioning of society. This "concord" is necessary for people to receive "sufficient matter of their life" in the course of "development of the world" (*imara*). Human society is considered by the medieval theorist to be innerly differentiated: "unity in difference" is a pre-condition of "union" (*ittilaf*) of people performing various functions in the process of "development of the world" (tillage, handicraft etc.) and therefore needing one another.

Mutual hostility inherent in people by nature requires the existence of power to consolidate this union using the "religion" (*din*). Al-Mawardi reconsiders the notion of "religion" interpreting it as any set of society-organizing norms and rules, including even "dishonesty" (*kufr*) if it

performs the function of uniting people. Norms of the "religion" interpreted in this way are obligatory both for subjects and the sovereign (*malik*), the supreme ruler who is to take measures to ensure the community life.

The article calls in question the authorship of the "Sermon to sovereigns," a well-known treatise whose manuscript is kept in the National Library of Paris, traditionally attributed to al-Mawardi.

ROLE OF SCALES OF TIME AND SPACE IN MODELLING OF HISTORICAL PROCESS

D.S. POMERANTS

Rationality or irrationality of the history depends to a considerable extent on the scale applied to it. This idea was put forward in 1784 by E. Kant who noted the trend to all-world political unification. F. Schlegel, leaning upon the Indian experience, argued that there were no planetary time; each great culture went the way from revelation to rational constructions leading to a loss of creative impulse and to a decline. The model by Kant, in the final analysis, can be traced back to Augustus and Jewish promise of Messiah, and the model by Schlegel—to the Indo-European mythologem of four centuries (golden, silver, copper and iron). These models are not mutually excluding. Total historical movement has a complex inner structure including a number of movements, each of them being evident on a certain scale of articulation of historical time and space. The article distinguishes five scales of the time and the same number of scales for the cultural space. On the superlarge scale of Indian mythology, the history in general is an illusion and only eternity is real. On a global large scale accumulated changes (growth of productive forces, of population, differentiation of society and intellect; growing alienation, ecological tension etc.) are first and foremost. A middle global scale discerns wave movements, the "eternal return," the revival of archaic features in the Middle Ages and of the classics in the modern history. In Chinese historiography this is expressed by an alternation of dynasties *in* and *yan*. On a middle local scale the most important are cycles of rise and decline of various cultures. These movements, while they are different enough, can be considered as being rational, easily modelled. They are opposed to explosive movements directed by a charismatic leader (M. Weber) or a group of "passionaries" (L.N. Gumilyov). Here only anthropomorphous scale is possible. There are no reasons to explain Mongolian conquests besides those interlaced in Gengis Khan's personality. It is impossible to forecast what new "passionary" (Hitler, Khomeini) will frustrate all plans of sober-minded people. However, the course of time smoothes away traces of explosions and all the logic of history is restored to its rights.

ROUND TABLE

FUTURE OF ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE EAST

Participants: N.A. IVANOV, M.F. VIDYASOVA, L.S. VASILIEV, YU.G. ALEKSANDROV, A.D. DIKARYUV, V.A. YASHKIN, A.V. AKIMOV

This Round Table concerns problems of development of the economic history of the East in the USSR. The article by A.M. Petrov "New Tasks of Ancient Science and Some Materials for Study of Economic History of the East" (1989, No 2) gave rise to the present discussion. The participants put the question: what is the reason of such a lag in the field (history of economy) which was traditionally considered by the marxist science as a priority? A number of solutions is suggested. In the authors' opinion, use of quantitative methods would allow to reject some dogmas which need to be reviewed, e.g. the dogma of the "robbery" of the East as a source of primary capitalist accumulation. The economic backwardness of the East was, first of all, a result of the non-ability of etatist economy to ensure the extended reproduction, and not that of the "colonial robbery."

A negative influence on the East, exerted by the West, was rather that the East actively rejected all western elements, becoming more and more archaic. However, one should not consider that modernization of the eastern economy is inevitably to lead to the death of traditional structures, pre-industrial civilization. The study of economic history of the East would help understanding economic problems of the USSR.

Results of the study of economic history could be applied for forecasting trends in the following fields: global problems, studies of economic growth and analysis of precedents.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO) IN ANCIENT CHINA

A.D. DIKARYOV

The process of emancipation of thought in China in 1980s is particularly impressive after the spiritual vacuum of the epoch of "cultural revolution." The thirst of the whole society for knowledge based on the economic reforms, takes in a number of cases the form of unofficial science. An example of such organizations is the scientific societies of UFO fanciers with corresponding periodicals as the revue "Feidie Tansuo" ("Studies of Flying Saucers"). The efforts by Chinese scientists to find in ancient Chinese sources "historical evidences" of UFO' existence are of particular interest for Sinologists and experts in science of science. The activities of adherents of this new scientific trend in China demonstrate methodology and tasks of the Chinese historical science in general.

The article considers a number of concrete modern versions of interpretation of historical materials on extraordinary flying phenomena. A number of works criticizing the attempts to place a historical basis under this problem, as a rule, does not dispute the main modern concept of UFO as a product of alien mind.

FBIS FOREIGN PRESS NOTE

22 November 1989

USSR: MEDIA REPORT MULTITUDE OF UFO SIGHTINGS

Leading Soviet newspapers and journals have recently begun publishing an increasing number of articles and news reports on sightings of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) in various areas of the Soviet Union. A "permanent center" for the study of UFOs has been established in Moscow to conduct research and support the investigation of reported sightings.

* *

Setting the tone for this media coverage was an article in the 9 July 1989 SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, which referred to many recent reports of UFO sightings in the USSR. Interviewed by the paper, P. Prokopenko, director of a laboratory for the study of "anomalous phenomena," stated that a "permanent center" for the study of UFOs is being established in the Soviet Union. In addition to conducting research and presenting lectures on UFOs, the center will support the investigation of reported sightings.

In referring to an issue of the paper published in July 1988 that included a report on "an amazing event that took place on Hill 611 near the village of Dalnegorsk in Primorskiy Kray," the article noted that the event is still under investigation. Many observers saw a flying sphere crash into one of the hill's twin peaks, and physicists and other scientists from the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences are still studying the "fine mesh," "small spherical objects," and "pieces of glass" that are considered to be small remnants left behind by the sphere. According to the article, the alleged spacecraft was nearly obliterated in the crash, but there appears to be enough material at the site for the scientists--a mixture of UFO "enthusiasts" and skeptics--to eventually "penetrate this mystery."

In studying the site, scientist A. Makeyev reported finding gold, silver, nickel, alpha-titanium, molybdenum, and compounds of beryllium. One of the "skeptical" physicists from Tomsk has hypothesized that the so-called sphere could have been some kind of a "plasmoid," formed by the "interaction of geophysical force fields," which captured the elements found by Makeyev from the atmosphere on its trajectory toward disintegration on the hilltop. Other researchers have generally rejected this explanation since the amounts of various types of metals found at the site would imply, according to this "plasmoid" theory, that "the concentration of metals in the atmosphere should exceed the present level by a factor of 4,000."

Approved for Release
Date

Some of the scientists have concluded that the object that crashed into Hill 611 was an "extraterrestrial" space vehicle constructed by highly intelligent beings. Doctor of Chemical Sciences V. Vysotskiy stated that "without doubt, this is evidence of a high technology, and it is not anything of a natural or terrestrial origin." He cited the fact that the remnants of fine mesh included bits of thin threads with a diameter of only 17 microns and that these threads, in turn, were composed of even thinner strands twisted into braids. Extremely thin gold wires were discovered intertwined in the finest threads--evidence of an intricate technology beyond the present capabilities of terrestrial science, according to Vysotskiy.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA of 25 July 1989 reported that a UFO sighting had been claimed by engineer Yuriy Ponomarenko and a group of workers at a collective farm in the Dnepropetrovsk region. The object was described as a disk with two beams of light emanating from its sides. The witnesses maintained that they had observed the object on the ground for about 20 minutes, and that it emitted no sound when it flew away.

The August 1989 issue of the Soviet journal NAUKA I ZHIZN included a 9-page article which, after summarizing the history of UFO sightings in general, contrasted some of the views of the "skeptics" with some of the opinions of the "enthusiasts" on the numerous reported UFO sightings in the USSR, including incidents in Serpukhov, Petrozavodsk, and Rudnya. According to the "enthusiasts," UFOs have left evidence of their visits on many occasions, including the Serpukhov incident in which, they claim, a UFO left a circular depression in the grass with a diameter of 4 meters. The skeptics maintain that most of this so-called "evidence" can be explained as having no connection with extraterrestrial intelligence. Many of the sightings could be attributed to rocket testing, for example. Academician Vladimir Vasilyevich Migulin, director of the Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation Institute in Troitsk, which has a section for the investigation of anomalous phenomena in the atmosphere, maintains that over 90 percent of UFO sightings can be nullified by such mundane explanations.

STROITELNAYA GAZETA of 16 September 1989 reported that in August a group of observers including physical scientist Elvir Kurchenko began investigating another circular depressed area in a forest near Surgut after a worker claimed that a UFO had visited the site.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA of 30 September 1989 noted that media all over the Soviet Union were receiving reports of UFO sightings on the ground and in the air, adding that the paper's editorial office was revieving hundreds of reports related to UFO incidents. In response to this deluge of reports, the paper interviewed Anatoliy Listratov, chairman of the section of the All-Union Astronomical and Geodesic Society assigned to the study of anomalous phenomena, who said that although his group is "still wandering around in the darkness," some important developments in the investigations had recently occurred. He stated that "at the sites of the landings...the operating frequency of a crystal-controlled oscillator changes. Simply speaking, electronic timepieces run at rates that are either too fast or too slow."

Listratov noted that Soviet military officers and pilots had recently started providing some documentation on UFO sightings. As an example, he stated that he had documentary information regarding an encounter between Soviet aircraft and a UFO over the city of Borisov. The crews of two

Soviet aircraft reported seeing a large flying disk in their vicinity with five beams of light emanating from it: three beams were directed toward the ground and two were projected upward when the object was first sighted. The ground controller instructed one of the planes to alter its course and approach the object, at which point the disk flev to the same level and aimed one of its beams at the approaching Soviet plane, illuminating the cockpit. Listratov cited the pilot's log as stating: "At this time, the copilot was at the controls. He observed the maneuver that the object had just carried out and was able to raise his hand to shield himself from the unbearable light. The aircraft commander was resting in the adjoining seat, and a bright ray of light, projecting a spot with a diameter of 20 centimeters, passed across his body. Both pilots felt heat."

According to Listratov, the aircraft commander and his copilot both became "invalids" shortly after the incident. The copilot was forced to leave his job due to a sudden deterioration in his health, including the onset of sudden prolonged periods of "loss of consciousness." The aircraft commander died within a few months. The cause of death was listed as "cancer," and "injury to the organism as a result of radiation from an unidentified flying object" was listed as a contributing factor on the official medical record in the hospital where the commander died, according to Listratov.

Listratov told SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA that about 95 percent of UFO sightings could be explained, and investigations have often revealed them to be burned-out rocket stages or the remnants of unsuccessful rocket launches. It is the 5 percent that cannot be explained that is causing all the commotion among Soviet scientists and military personnel. Instead of the widespread skepticism that he had expected when he first began to interview military personnel, he noted that officers and soldiers had told him about their own encounters with UFOs, and they had even shown him reports that had been completely filled out on official forms.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of 7 October reported that the Soviet Union had just opened an official center for the study of UFOs in Moscow. Physicists, geologists, astronomers, and psychologists are teaching courses on the various characteristics of the UFOs that have been reported and the types of equipment necessary to investigate UFO sightings.

...On 9 October the Soviet news agency TASS reported that a UFO had landed in a park in the city of Voronezh. TASS reported that the object had been observed by many witnesses before it left.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of 12 October reported that a group of scientists had visited a field in Perm Oblast to investigate claims that a UFO had landed in that area and had left behind a circular impression measuring 62 meters in diameter.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of 13 October suggested that mass hysteria may be an important factor contributing to the recent outburst of widespread claims of encounters with UFOs in the USSR. According to the paper, many elements of the Soviet media were fanning this phenomenon, which it compared to the hysteria resulting from Orson Welles' radio broadcast in 1938 about an invasion of the United States by extraterrestrials.

The 19-25 October issue of POISK carried an article contrasting the viewpoints of scientists from the two main Soviet institutes presently

engaged in investigating UFO reports—the newly established center for UFO studies in the Palace of Culture of Power Engineers in Moscow and the Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation Institute, which has branches in Troitsk, Leningrad, and Irkutsk. Physicist Yuriy Platov of the Terrestrial Magnetism Institute does not believe the claims of scientists who maintain they have found remnants in Dalnegorsk of a UFO constructed by extraterrestrials, and he is convinced that the materials found at that site are really only the remnants of the unsuccessful launch of a Soviet rocket in that region. He believes that many of the other reports of UFOs can be explained by the inability of the observers to recognize the phenomenon known as "ball lightning."

The POISK article contrasted Platov's view with that of another physical scientist, Vladimir Azhazha, who was recently elected chairman of the new All-Union Commission for the Study of Unidentified Flying Objects of the Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies. Azhazha compared reports of a UFO crash in the USSR with a claim by UFO enthusiasts in the United States that a UFO had crashed in the desert near Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947. He believes there is sufficient evidence to support the claims of UFO crashes in both cases—in Dalnegorsk and in Roswell. In the latter case, he cited the testimony of eyewitnesses who maintained that they had seen the bodies of four extraterrestrials lying near the smashed spacecraft. According to Platov, however, the eyewitnesses in the Roswell case were mistaken. He believes that the object that crashed was a USAF experimental rocket with four Rhesus monkeys aboard and that the accident was the result of an unsuccessful launch attempt at the dawn of the space era.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA of 21 October noted that hundreds of residents had reported observing a UFO in Omsk and that many of these eyewitnesses had reported the sighting directly to the paper's office in Omsk. The article included a report by an "authoritative" military officer, Maj V. Loginov, who stated: "I must tell you straight off that radar did not detect this object, and so I am reporting visual observations. The object was passing over at an altitude of several kilometers. The visible shining sphere appeared to be about one and a half times as large as the moon's shape in the night sky. Four projectors—some parallel and some at angles to the Earth--were casting very bright beams. The object was in the field of vision for about 5 minutes...hovering...over the civil airport before descending a little. Then the projectors were turned off and a whirling plume trail instantaneously appeared around this shining sphere. The object began to recede rapidly in a direction from the northwest to the east at the same time that flights were being carried out from a neighboring airport. Pilots were able to observe it visually, but they could not detect it on their radar screens.... Radar signals could not be reflected from it. This object was immediately reported up the chain-of-command, and our colleagues in the Altay Kray, in the area toward which the object flew, reported back to us within 5 minutes that they had it under visual observation. That meant that it had covered a distance of approximately 600 kilometers at a speed of about 7,000 kilometers per hour."

According to Loginov, all observations indicated that the object was a UFO being controlled by some kind of intelligence and that it was not merely some kind of anomalous atmospheric phenomenon.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA of 28 October reported on the results of a conference in Petrozavodsk of about 100 Soviet scientists representing the "various branches of science and technology." The main topic of discussion was the multitude of claims of recent UFO sightings in the USSR. According to SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, more questions about UFOs were raised at this conference than were answered.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of 1 November reported that Voronezh, where some observers had claimed to have witnessed the landing and take-off of a UFO, has become the place for a "pilgrimage" by correspondents seeking sensational news for their newspapers, regardless of the controversial nature of the so-called "weighty evidence" being presented as proof that extraterrestrials had visited Voronezh.

ЗАЧЕМ ИМ НАТАША?

НЛО пытается похитить учащуюся СПТУ

...ЧАК, МЕСТО СОБЫТИЯ: ... район, Кабардино-Балкария. ... события: 11 сентября 1989 года, ... 18.00 — 18.15 (вечера. Действую... лица: ОНИ и Наташа Баранова, ... лет, воспитанница группы 3-го ... СПТУ. Вот что они рассказали:

...После занятий я вышла с подругами, от них, чтобы домой. Было ... и было видно далеко. Я шла ... двора над навесом-электрощитом ... мелькнуло, я обернулась на него, ... вспышка. Вдруг услышала голос, ... какой, мягкий, без интонаций, мне ... пробовать. Он как бы шептал, он звучал ... моей голове, громко и ясно.

— Сядьте скорее.

Больше терпеть я не могла: хотела ... и прогрызть сетку, будто полоумная. ... была за правильных, что ...

...ли по сторонам, а сама ... антенна упала на бок и ярко ... горела, как деревянная. Хотя ... она стальная.

Ефрейтор С. Дудник стоял ... посту и видел посадку ... объекта. Он рассказывает:

— Это был большой ... треугольник. Каждая сторона метров по пятнадцать, ни окон, ни дверей — весь черный. Садился он с тихим шелестом, сверху, как вертолет. Вспышка, которая сожгла антенну за моей спиной, исходила из середины его борта. Не дырок никаких там не заметил. Я был прямо на виду у него. Но мне ничего не стало, а антенну луч срубил. Она горела очень ярко.

Загадочный треугольник сидел возле станции часа полтора-два, и за этот отрезок времени произошли и другие чудеса. Со своих постов исчезли часовые — ефрейтор А. Блакис и рядовой А. Вареница. Через два часа они нашлись. Аркадас Блакис искренне удивился, что его искали:

...нают и все это время шел к розетке позвонить в караулку. Ничего сам не видел и ничего не помню.

Оба из «пропавших» глубоко убеждены, что они находились ... рядом. Николай — в палатке, а я увидел Наташу под навесом электрощитовой и кинулся к ней. Она размахивала руками, как бы отталкивая что-то невидимое сверху, и пронзительно кричала: «Сетка! Сетка!». Меня поразил голос — он был звонкий и более громкий обычного крика. Тут подбежал Николай, подхватил с земли Наташу и вынес в дом. На ногтевых фалангах ее левой руки были царапины отметки — сетку.

Получив сообщение, члены Кабардино-Балкарского отделения уфологической секции Костромина и Антулов прибыли в этот поселок. С помощью щупа биолокации они обнаружили обширную углубленную положительную аномалию размером 250×90 метров. Нашлись десятки очевидцев, наблюдавших примерно в это же время НЛО на большой высоте пять раз в районе поселка. Больше того, спустя три дня, 14 сентября, точно в начале предыдущего вечера, очевидцы наблюдали в Нальчике сразу восемь НЛО!

Вслед за корреспондентом «Кабардино-Балкарской правды» В. Шульгиным, рассказавшим об этом случае, я тоже готов воскликнуть: что же все это значит?

А. ПРОХОРОВ.

г. Нальчик.

«БЕЛЬГИЙСКИЙ ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК» НАД ВОЛГОЙ

Командир хозяйственного взвода станции дальнего радиообнаружения старшина прапорщик Борис Афанасьевич Воронов 14 сентября написал начальнику объекта рапорт-жалобу. И должен был, что некий летающий объект в форме острого треугольника пролетел над территорией части и приземлился недалеко от внешнего ограждения прямо на огородном участке прапорщика. Прапорщик возмущался в рапорте: «Чему за воны не стреляли в того треугольника? Помидоры подавил, антенну поломал, а его упустили. Ходатайствую о наказании виновных часовых за помидоры и антенну».

Рапорт — не досужая выдумка, а реально существующий документ, который имеет корреспондент газеты «За Родину» капитан Д. Рудит.

Капитан осматривал место посадки и свидетельствует: «Листья, стебли, помидоры — все изуродовано и расплющено. Впечатление такое, что они побывали под огромным объемным взрывом. Снята даже каменистая земля. Но странно, что многие кусты стоят, поэтому не судить: они не сломаны, а изуродованы давлением со всех сторон».

Не в рапорте предъявляется иск и за сожженную антенну. В чем тут дело?

Свидетельствует капитан П. Лазейка:

— Я не видел, когда развернулась антенна № 12, заметил только вспышку. Антенна была внутри ограждения, и когда мы подбежали к ней ...

Офицеры после этого вышли из бункера. Черный треугольник пролетел буквально над их головами. Днище объекта, по их свидетельствам, было гладким, но не зеркальным, будто на нем находился толстый слой копоти. Каких-либо отверстий, посадочных устройств и излучателей никто не заметил. Но вверх объект в виде треугольника с закругленными углами послал три светлых голубых луча.

После этого треугольник и порушил огород прапорщика, оставив солдат без свежего салата.

Вот такая история произошла 13 сентября под Куйбышевом.

А. ВОРОБЬЕВ.

ОТ РЕДАКЦИИ. Информация передана, что называется, по горячим следам — факты, известные на сегодняшний день. Военный отдел «ЗР» связался с войсками ПВО Приволжского военного округа. Оперативный дежурный майор В. Костычев сообщение не подтвердил. Сейчас наш корреспондент выезжает подробности на месте происшествия, опрашивает свидетелей, ищет ответы на многие волнующие и острые вопросы. Об этом — в ближайших номерах.

А пока предварительный вывод. Если очевидцы не ошибались, то есть все основания полагать, что окрестности Куйбышева посетили тех ... «бельгийский треугольник» — ..., которые будоражили не так давно Европу, — их засекали радары, за ними безуспешно гонялись истребители. Описания сходятся. И еще заметим: произошло исключительно редкое событие — наблюдение полета и посадки НЛО четких форм. Кроме того, объект оставил следы материального воздействия. Все это — ценнейший материал для исследований.

Архив Олега Кайсева

—не верить? Mosrod TRUD 28 Nov 89 p 4

ЧЕРТА НА КУЛИЧКАХ

...ку, не полезет в угу и никому не даст ножа. Предлюбимый Наполеон (посредством интервью Сухаревский в Фонтенбло) с двух ложечек кофе в бегущей каскадом воде, ...отрекомендует ...ки-то не применялось.

— Как видите, феномен экстрасенсы обычно после открытий сразу в другой материал,— говорит Игорь Крапивницкий.— В деле нашей криминалистической следственной, помощи, которую судебного разбирательства в Рязани по поводу чудес чудес. Это было в городе Шуранске Симбирской губернии в 1913 году. В небе однажды Рождественской стали вещи собой диковинки продукты. Летали по небу вещи, вилки, горшки и стаканы. А на стены шел таинственный голос, однако бы так сказать мистическое существо. Когда попытался здесь обратиться в полицию, за установление — арбитражные действительно такие вещи могло в течение трех суток... Дело дошло до суда. Защищались обвинение на наши процессуалку Костенька Сергееву. Он в конце было сказано, что он, оказалось в Шуранске, все время по деревням и врач. В нужный судебный суд постановил «Случай еще никого ему...

— Случай этот весьма ...ватель,— продолжает Н. Крапивницкий.— Вещи тогда люди сами не знали, что причиной подобных чудесам служит пусть и уникальное, но все же земное, так сказать, реальное явление природы—электричество. С тех пор многое время для вещи, ...ую туманную перспективу. Так, после одной серии необъяснимых происшествий в одной московской квартире — это было ему назад,— следственный орган возбудил уголовное дело. Но так и не нашел виновной привлекательной квартиры и квартиры, летающие по пентагону; в ходе, которых тупики открыли начальника вдруг повстать на стол в полете; в окно, которым нашли исчезнувшие хранящиеся вещи... Дело было закрыто, так как виновного — будь то человек или инопланетный ...ород — не обнаружили.

— Тут, пожалуй, дело в том, что людям с электричеством в человеческом его излучении очень редко друг. Самым это ладно и спокойно это делается...

— Не только уж и редко. Кто из нас думал, что все это проявление только давным-давно в ту черту не существует, по сути дела. Конечно и сейчас. Просто дело не спешат сообщать об этом — боятся, что их сочтут ненормальными, или не поймут, куда обращаться за помощью. Между тем в могу назвать один московский квартиру, где электричество причиняет серьезные неудобства.

Так я оказался в доме по улице... Не буду называть точного адреса пострадавших, чтобы избежать их от излишней любопытства. Скажу только, что это очень интеллигентная семья. Есть там и доцент технических наук, и преподаватель французского языка... В их квартире словно бы прошел сильный ураган... Все ...ные вспыхнули стекла. На обоях лопнули и вспучились пятна, будто там взялись огромные волдыри. На подоконниках и полированных поверхностях мебели обугленные пятна... Началось это в конце октября, когда по по выяснениям еще причинам появилась ...ка. Внук как-то ...тался на ночь в доме потерявшей сознание бабушку. По счастью, быстро приехали ...ители и загасили огонь.

А через несколько дней начались вообще страшные вещи, о которых осмеливались рассказывать лишь шепотом, что событиям этим было множество непредвзятых очевидцев, среди них и сотрудники милиции.

— Я услышала громкие хлопки, сидя в своем кабинете,— рассказывает вместитель начальника отделения милиции Т. Шилягосов.— Выглянула в окно и поняла, что это в квартире за стеной этажом в доме, что через дорогу. Решила выяснить, что происходит. Вместе с сотрудниками вошла туда. Свету в квартире не было. Мальчик и их сосед по подъезду рассказали, что в доме творится нехорошее. Летают по комнате предметы. Падают вазы. Взрываются лампочки. А перед, который мы слышали,— это разлетелось на мелкие брызги оконное стекло. Весь вид был действительно весьма осложнен. Но, что удивительно, нарушения стекла в рамах удивили. Я велела всем выйти на лестничную площадку. И тогда в квартире уже никого не осталось, лишь услышала мощный взрыв. Вернулась и в свете фонарика увидела, что в рамной полосе в нижнем правом углу стекла нет. Осколки валялись на полу.

На месте происшествия побывали представители Совета научных и инженерных обществ СССР по проблеме по исследованию аномальных явлений. Но их просьбе квартиру зафиксировали на фото видео для научных исследований. Сами жильцы переехали до родственникам, в гостиницу, учитывая аварийное состояние дома, съехали на другую квартиру, которую, как признано специалисты, выделит районная администрация. Подробный доклад о феномене полтергейста будет сделан на научной конференции «Электромагнетизм-89», которая состоится в Москве. Возможно, на участниках, среди которых будут и иностранцы, и члены-корреспонденты, и профессора, зарекомендовавшие себя самым реальным образом, хоть немного ослабит налет таинственности над тем, что по признанию в Мещере Данилин-Дальо — «у черта на куличках» в совсем реальном — там, где мне довелось побывать. Вопросами, мы рассылаем читателям «Труда» в командировки ученых. Но что мы делать уже сегодня тем, кто попал в сферу действия полтергейста? Ответом на этот вопрос профессора Э. Зелинцев, заместителя председателя комитета по проблемам электромагнитного обмена в природе, мы решили завершить эту информацию.

— Совокупность фактов, которые мы имеем в наблюдении сегодня во всем мире, свидетельствует о том, что в крупном уже не вызывает сомнения сам факт существования полтергейста или природного явления. Надежно ведущего специалиста в этой области В. Фоменко вызывали наши болгарские коллеги для консультации по поводу случаев полтергейста в Болгарии, а также для доказательства власти необходимости организовать специальную ...цию людей, занимающихся в ...ергейсте.

Какая власть и были разработаны для МВД СССР специальные инструкции о ...ействиях в чрезвычайных ситуациях, как следует поступать в ...ующих условиях. В частности, рекомендовалось проверить прежнюю ...ированность ...ивших домов, где ...ировался полтергейст, в участок, в котором, с помощью ...ых горе-экспериментов, в ...ммунуцию. Есть там и другие рекомендации по изучению причин и даже прекращению процесса полтергейста. Есть там и просьба в случаях полтергейста немедленно сообщать по адресу: Москва, Курсовой переулок, дом 17, институт «Электромагнетизм». Фоменко В. И.

К сожалению, исходя из существующей сегодня научной ...ологии (сумма знаний, формирующей мировоззрение), объяснить глубинные причины полтергейста своим умом не удалось. Имеются гипотезы о его как высшем смысле, так и явном происхождении. Однако их обсуждение в широкой аудитории еще преждевременно. Единственный ...ший гипотез о средствах массовой информации заявлял, что, кроме вышеперечисленных разных точек зрения как в научной, так и в ...ьмистической кругах, ничего не получается. Дальше будем вести наблюдения изучать существующие факты и по мере возможности ...ещать людей, попавших в эти, прямо скажем, неприятные необычные ситуации.

М. ЦАРЬ.

ТЕЛЕВИДЕНИЕ ● ПОГОДА ● СПОРТЛОТО

Approved for release
Date AUG 1991



...как-то давал лекцию
...ованиях Стоуэнхенджа.
...ружная цепь построек
...жна не оставлять удо-
...ружения крепкими ис-
...ользовать причудливые
...альных учебниках. Это
...ается. И напомнил:
...так же расчерчивал
...решал дифференциаль-
...ые методом графических

...ли разговор о учебни-
...ть школьной математики.
...ождают иногда нелад-
...ский тут. А поэтому
...ких случаях доказатель-
...ься с формулами, поте-
...аров закрыл несколько

...фессоров убедил. А ра-
...ранцах математики еще
...ают интригующе: один вы-
...ехгедра (разной высоты)
...ит собой некую функцию.
...ю вершин проектирую
...Третья — вторую прямо-
...ые вместе подчиняют
...равнения математической
...ля тех, кто помнит, со-
...ложение Эйлера, уравне-
...ших в уравнение, описы-
...вательные и волновые

...е? — интересуюсь я.
...что мы с коллегами на-
...чала самое простое из них
...го в ЭВМ. Потом дополни-
...чу граничных условий
...ении в Стоунхендже. И
...ет: машина стала рисо-
...е. А когда мы попробо-
...ные условия задачи,
...ыдал следующее...
...ас! — вырвалось у меня
...же взгляде на картинку.
...похоже, не правда ли?
...какая-то связь Стоун-
...знаменитым египетским
...есть. Но вот какая?.. Про-
...ое каменный дисплей? Хо-
...ся за более сложные урав-
...осмотреть, что они нам
...Ведь можно в условия за-
...ти производную по време-
...гда изображения начнут
...

...лаветник достарался? —
...спрашиваю я.
...я знал, что от этого вопро-
...не уйти,— улыбается уче-
...думаем вместе. Предполо-
...ку-то на древней Земле по-
...сь подать о себе восточку
...поколениям. Да так, что-
...обязательно дошла. И ве-
...я в определенный момент
...когда человечество накоп-
...точно знаний. Иными сло-
...ами, с одной стороны,
...было долго храниться в
...условиях, а с другой — не
...ть до поры помышлением
...ей. Логика подсказывает,
...шее всего воспользовать-
...этого · вокруг нами ма-
...ами. Наши предки вполне
...адуматься до такого
...ика — строили из них. Но
...записать видеоинформа-
...ую эрад ли. Не на столько
...ы мудры. Наш вывод такой:
...ли строителями Стоунхенд-
...ого руководил...

• ЧЕЛЫЙ ушел, а я, глядя
...ва загадочные картинки,
...ерживал сюжет, показан-
...ый недавно по телевиде-
...нию. Археологи нашли в
...Мексике храм. А на его
...рнях — множество точек, на-
...ных страшным образом в
...ему. Подумал, что если по-
...ть соединить места с равным
...ением линиями и поискать в
...орах закономерности? ...
...ся, что в здесь записана ка-
...я информация и к ней тоже
...им метод анализа, предло-
...й Комиссаровым и его колле-
...ами?

Вспомним, первое радиопослание с Земли было сделано в 1974 году. Американские астрономы использовали для этой цели радиотелескоп Аресибо-Ридж. Адрес — звездное скопление М 13 в созвездии Геркулеса, удаленное от нас на расстояние 24 тысячи световых лет. Сообщение состояло из 1.679 сигналов, своеобразных точек и тире. И в этом была своя логика: разложив сигналы на 23 строки в 73 ряда, адресат мог определить местонахождение Земли и получить примитивную картинку земного эффектора — туманность. Но ответ, может прийти лишь через 48 тысяч лет, столько времени потребуется радиосигналам на преодоление расстояния между

...ственные системы этих звезд ме-
...ут быть населены высокоразви-
...ованной жизнью.

Американский астроном Карл Са-
...ан считает, что нужно знать
...ерпение и ждать. «В конце
...концов,— говорит он,— мы —
...ервое поколение, которое начи-
...ает всерьез заниматься по-
...добными исследованиями. Что такое десять поколений?..»

Заметим, между прочим, будущее может показать, есть ли жизнь на других планетах. Еще в четвертом веке до нашей эры философ Метродорос изрек: «Представлять, что Земля — единственное вместилище разума во всем свете, это так же абсурдно, как и то, что на огромном пространстве огромное поле в урожайный год взойдет только один колос».

Ф. АЛЕКСАНДРОВ.

Отовсюду обо всем

Накануне вторжения

Если верить астрологам, то вскоре на территории нашей страны произойдет долгожданный контакт представителей внеземной цивилизации с человечеством. И, возможно, многим будет интересно узнать какие события предшествуют ему сейчас. Сборник таких материалов, в который вошла и публикация «Рабочей трибуны», выпускает акционерная инновационная фирма «Инкофонд».

Для того, чтобы подписаться на него, надо перечислить 3 рубля 50 копеек по адресу: 330006, Запорожье, МФО-31331, Земинское отделение Жилсоцбанка, р/с № 146165 «Для АНФ «Инкофонд». Квитанцию вместе с вашим адресом вышлите по адресу: 330091, Запорожье, ул. Нижнеднепровская, 4.

Успех или неудача...

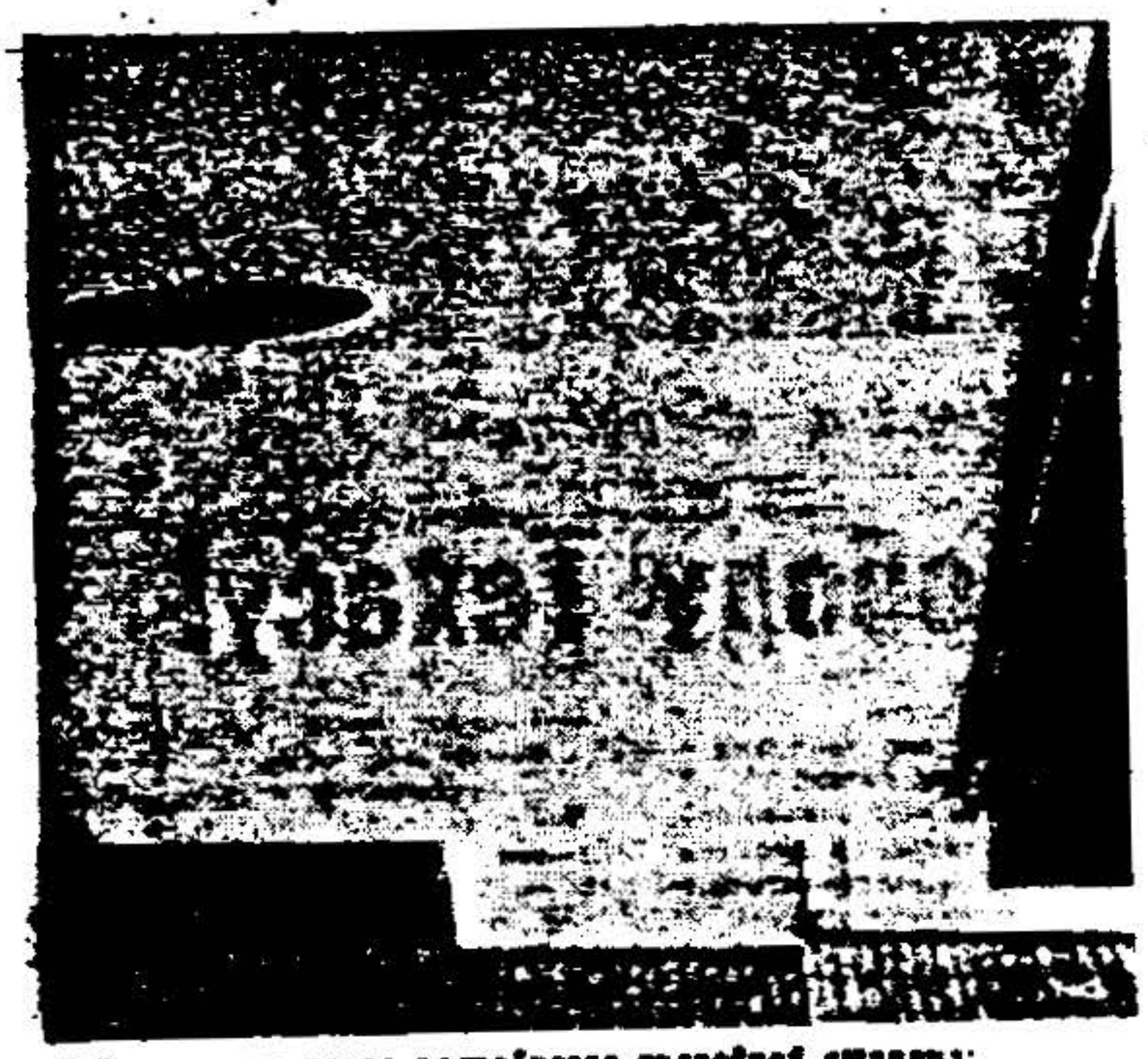
Исследовательская станция «Фобос-2», запущенная к Марсу, программы, как известно, не выполнила. Через 57 суток вращения вокруг Марса автомат бортовой ЭВМ, а станция ценные потеряла. Полная неудача? Материалы совещания Американского астрономического общества свидетельствуют: полет корабля прошел успешно, результаты исследований — сенсация в научном мире.

Советская станция, управляют американские ученые, открыла 6 новых кратеров, 11 новых тектонических линий. Все это важные, а также космическое исследование позволят сделать новый шаг вперед: научные теории об одинаковом времяхождении Марса и его спутников неверны.

Из пушки на Луну

Жюль Верн мог бы торжествовать — его идея обретает реальные очертания. В начале будущего года американские ученые попробуют испытать пушку, которая сможет выстреливать в космос грузы. Длина этого [illegible] должна забросить 6-килограммовый снаряд на высоту 200 километров. Приводится его в движение будет водородный заряд.

Касанову можно верить



Редакционная почта преподнесла очередной сюрприз: письмо, обманный фотографа-любителя. Но пока автор пишет «летающая тарелка».

Признаемся, подобные кадры мы получали и раньше. Но не публиковали. На поверку каждый оказывался мистификацией. Шутники либо вычерчивали изображения «тарелок», либо прикрепляли бумажные силуэты на стекло и потом фотографировали. Есть в другие редакции, известные специалисты. Профессионалы в редакции легко раскрывали обманы. На сей раз им придраться было трудно.

Есть еще одна причина, почему мы рискнули опубликовать снимок. Его прислал известный уже нашим читателям фотокорреспондент газеты «Новая жизнь» из города Красноармейска Саратовской области С. Касанов — тот, который сделал уникальные кадры НЛО в ночном небе. Один из них напечатала «Рабочая трибуна» 6 мая. Словом, Касанову можно верить. И вот что он рассказал:

— Я пришел в среднюю школу № 3 на съемку. А учителя, достав газету с фотографиями НЛО, гордо сообщили, что и их ученик запечатлел нечто похожее. Пригласили меня — он принес всего четы-

...тающиеся элипсисы, похожие на те, которые довелось фотографировать мне. А на четвертом... Взгляните сами: настоящая летающая тарелка. [illegible]

Самый «тарелочный» город?

...на донце. Андрей Плеханов уверяет, что фотографировал он 5 марта между 17 и 18 часами. Я припомнил, действительно, в городе тогда ходили слухи об НЛО. Почему же он не предложил снимки в газету, спросил я. Думал, все равно не поверят, ответил парень, смеяться будут...

Андрей долго не соглашался отдать снимок в редакцию. Но после публикации в «Рабочей трибуне» от 6 мая решился. С негатива Плеханова Касанов отпечатал фотографию и выслал ее нам.

Заметим, вероятность подделки все же нельзя исключить на сто процентов. А поэтому мы ждем негатив — только он может снять все сомнения. А они, признаемся, есть. Были сообщения о «тарелках» [illegible] уверяют сейчас специалисты, НЛО легко меняет видимую форму. Так что все может быть...

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(10)

В. С. ВАСИЛЬЕВ, В. А. ЕГИЧКИН

ИНТЕРЕСУЮТСЯ ЛИ В США СЕКРЕТАМИ АНТИГРАВИТАЦИИ?

В последнее время о неопознанных летающих объектах (НЛО) сообщалось из самых разных районов мира. В Соединенных Штатах также есть несколько мест, где наблюдаются эти явления. «Известия о появлении НЛО, насколько можно судить за последние 40 лет, накатываются волнами. Часто поступает сразу множество сигналов из какого-то одного района, а затем они резко прекращаются»,— констатирует У. Мур, президент исследовательской организации «Фэйр уитнесс проджект».

Особенно часто видят НЛО жители северо-восточной части штата Нью-Мексико. 12 случаев наблюдения НЛО зарегистрировано над калифорнийским городом Лонг-Бич. Последний из них датирован 5 августа 1989 г. Более 200 раз видели НЛО в 1988 г. в районе Маунт-Мизери на Лонг-Айленде (штат Нью-Йорк). Эти данные приводит действующая там организация уфологов-энтузиастов «Скайуотч», которая использует для записи сообщений очевидцев круглосуточно работающий телефонный автоответчик. Его номер периодически публикуется в местной печати.

По словам руководителя вашингтонской организации «Граждане против секретности вокруг НЛО», анализирующей правительственную документацию по этой проблематике, Л. Брайанта, неопознанные летающие объекты можно нередко видеть над некоторыми сельскохозяйственными районами Канады, а также вблизи города Экрон (штат Огайо) и местечка Честнат-Ридж (штат Пенсильвания). Работу независимых уфологов-исследователей финансирует, в частности, «Фонд по изучению НЛО». «Я уже имею достаточно доказательств того, что вокруг Земли порой летают очень странные объекты. Но чем они являются, до сих пор не знаю» [1],— признался один из руководителей этого фонда, Д. Берлинер.

По проблемам НЛО в США опубликовано огромное количество материалов, исчисляемое тысячами названий, а в разных американских университетах уже защищено около десятка докторских (!) диссертаций по наиболее важным аспектам уфологии. Первой в их ряду стоит получившая мировую известность работа Д. Джейкобса «Полемика об НЛО в США», вышедшая в свет еще в 1975 г.[2] Последним по времени можно считать социологическое исследование Т. Булларда из Университета штата Индиана, где когда-то защищался и Джейкобс. Изучив историю наблюдений НЛО в США с 1896 г., Буллард пришел к выводу, что «многие волны возникли не из социальной истерии, как настаивают скептики, а из наблюдений подлинных НЛО» [3].

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[1] «The Los Angeles Daily News», 17.X.1989.

[2] Jacobs D. UFO Controversy over America. N. Y., 1975.

[3] «OMNI», October 1989, p. 121.

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Стереотип современных представлений об НЛО был сформирован еще в первые послевоенные годы в условиях напряженности международной напряженности. В обстановке растущей антисоветской истерии, сопровождавшей обсуждение в конгрессе в первой половине 1947 г. законопроекта о национальной безопасности (ставшего законом 26 июля), в США и стала распространяться «тарелочная эпидемия»[4]. Ее причина коренилась, однако, не в количестве зарегистрированных наблюдений неопознанных объектов (во второй половине 1947 г. ВВС США получили всего лишь 135 сообщений об НЛО), а в многочисленных публикациях и сообщениях средств массовой информации. Их благосклонную по отношению к НЛО реакцию проф. О. Биллинг объясняет прежде всего тем, что в тот период «Запад, чувствуя себя психологически сильным, приписывал России еще большие, почти магические силы. Многие тогда полагали, что СССР изобрел секретное оружие — «летающую тарелку» или самолет, который мог двигаться с огромной скоростью и выполнять невероятные маневры вопреки законам гравитации»[5].

В 1948 г. ВВС США организовали специальный исследовательский проект «Знак», перед которым была поставлена задача оценить наблюдения и сам феномен «летающих тарелок» с точки зрения интересов национальной безопасности США. Этот проект преследовал две конкретные цели: во-первых, надо было дать ответ на вопрос, «представляют ли НЛО возможную угрозу для Соединенных Штатов», во-вторых, «использовать научные или технические данные, полученные в результате изучения сообщений об НЛО»[6].

Очень важно, что в момент принятия решения об организации секретного разведывательного проекта «Знак» у руководства ВВС США не было ни малейших сомнений в реальном существовании принципиально новой летательной технологии, которая подлежала такому же скрупулезному изучению и исследованию, как и все виды техники «иностранного происхождения». В циркулярном письме на имя командующего ВВС США генерал-майора Л. Крейга, подписанном 23 сентября 1947 г. начальником штаба армии США генерал-лейтенантом Н. Туайнингом, создание проекта «Знак» обосновывалось тем, что после изучения этой проблемы разведывательными органами вооруженных сил США, а также Институтом авиационной техники были получены выводы:

«а) сообщаемый феномен является до известной степени реально существующим, а не оптическим или сфабрикованным;

б) эти объекты по форме, вероятно, являются дискообразными и имеют такие размеры, что кажутся соответствующими земным самолетам...

г) сообщаемые технические характеристики, такие, как необычайно быстрые скорости набора высоты, маневренность (особенно групповая) и траектории полета, которые могут рассматриваться как уклоняющиеся от визуального или радиолокационного контакта с не представляющими опасности самолетами или радарами, дают основания полагать, что неко-

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[4] О том, какую важную роль фактор «военной угрозы» сыграл уже в самом первом сообщении американской прессы о наблюдении НЛО в США, свидетельствует первооткрыватель «летающих тарелок» К. Арнольд. Вспоминая 30 лет спустя — в 1977 г.— на первом международном конгрессе по проблемам НЛО свои действия и свою реакцию на «перевернутые тарелки» 24 июня 1947 г., Арнольд отметил, что, вылетев на своем самолете в Пендлтон, штат Орегон, «почувствовал, что должен сообщить об этом ФБР, потому что... эти штуки могли быть, вероятно, из России...» (Proceedings of the First International UFO Congress. N. Y., 1980, p. 23).

[5] Billing O. Flying Saucers: Magic in the Skies. A Psychological History. Mass., 1962, p. 72.

[6] Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Ed. by D. Gillbor. N. Y., 1969, p. 820.

«тела» из этих объектов управляются либо вручную, либо автоматически, либо дистанционно».

В письме Н. Туайнинга прямо говорилось: «Существует вероятность того, что некая иностранная держава уже разработала такие двигательные установки, предположительно ядерные, которые выходят за рамки уровня знаний, достигнутых в США». Вместе с тем он считал (очевидно, с учетом мнения военных экспертов), что, исходя из нынешнего уровня американских знаний, вполне возможно — при условии организации широких и глубоких исследований — создать пилотируемый воздушный аппарат... который имел бы общие характеристики вышеописанного объекта...»[1].

«Контакт официальных органов США, прежде всего ВВС, с феноменом аномальных явлений в воздушном пространстве довольно быстро породил хорошо видную из официальных американских публикаций «аномальную» реакцию, которую даже покойный специалист по НЛО, астрофизик, проф. А. Хайнек сформулировал так: «Этого феномена быть не может, поэтому его и не существует»[2].

Концептуальная формула категорического отрицания феномена НЛО и его неопровержения, вопреки некоторым существующим стереотипам массового общественного восприятия, впервые была сформулирована ВВС США еще в конце 1949 г., т. е. спустя примерно два года после организации проекта «Знак».

Выводы ВВС США, обнародованные 27 декабря 1949 г., заслуживают того, чтобы привести их в максимально полной форме, тем более что за последние 40 лет к ним мало что было добавлено неопровергателями проблемы НЛО, несмотря на их научные и общественные заслуги, звания и авторитеты.

В итоговом сверхсекретном документе по проекту «Знак» говорилось следующее: «Не существует свидетельств, что объекты, о которых сообщалось, являются результатом далеко продвинутых зарубежных научных изысканий, и потому они не представляют прямой угрозы национальной безопасности. Исходя из этого, рекомендуется, чтобы исследование и изучение сообщений о НЛО было уменьшено... Очевидно, что любые дальнейшие исследования в этом направлении только подтвердят результаты данного исследования... Все свидетельства и анализ говорят о том, что сообщения о неопознанных летающих объектах — результат следующих причин:

ошибочной идентификации разных обычных объектов;

некоей формы массовой истерии и послевоенного психоза;

сообщений лиц, намеренно их фальсифицирующих или добивающихся собственной известности;

сообщений психопатических личностей»[3].

Весь комплекс причин, приведших ВВС к этим выводам, получивших «права гражданства» во многих изданиях, в том числе и советских, так до конца и остается невыясненным. Но один факт американскими исследователями установлен более или менее точно: этот вывод не был результатом тщательного изучения накопленных к тому времени в досье ВВС сообщений об НЛО[4]. Отметим, что в середине 1948 г. в рамках проекта «Знак» был подготовлен сверхсекретный доклад «Оценка ситуации», в котором, по словам директора проекта в 1952—1953 гг. капитана Э. Руппельта и сообщениям комиссии Э. Кондона в 1969 г.,

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[1] Ibid., p. 894, 895.

[2] Hynek J. The Hynek UFO Report. N. Y., 1977, p. 23.

[3] Scientific Study..., p. 509.

[4] А. Хайнек, который давал заключение по всему накопленным за 1947—1949 гг. 237 вошедших в проект «Знак» первичных сообщений об НЛО, прямо написал, что не менее 23% этих сообщений не могли быть удовлетворительно объяснены и были в прямом смысле слова «неопознанными» (Hynek J. Op. cit., p. 18).

[illegible] доказательства реальности феномена НЛО". По официальным сообщениям, этот доклад впоследствии был уничтожен.

Двойственность оценок ВВС США всегда возмущала сторонников тщательного изучения феномена НЛО, ибо официальные и полуофициальные издания, опубликованные в результате давления общественного мнения, неизменно содержали серьезные противоречия в объяснении феномена НЛО, которые очень трудно примирить с исходными данными и сообщениями, имевшимися в распоряжении ВВС. В частности, в 1952–1955 гг. ВВС попросили Баттелевский институт провести статистическое исследование сообщений об НЛО в сопоставлении с сообщениями об опознанных летающих объектах (ОЛО), представленными шестью параметрами – притом в количестве наблюдавшихся объектов, продолжительностью их наблюдения, яркостью свечения, формой и скоростью передвижения. Идея исследования состояла в том, что если бы статистическое распределение признаков в классе ОЛО совпало с признаками феномена НЛО, то имелись бы все основания говорить, что класс явлений НЛО тождествен классу явлений ОЛО, хотя по каким-то субъективным причинам первые не принимаются за последние.

В результате проведенного Баттелевским институтом исследования было установлено следующее: вероятность того, что НЛО являются ОЛО по цвету, составляет менее 1%, по продолжительности наблюдения – намного меньше 1%, по яркости свечения – больше 5%, по форме – менее 1%, по скорости передвижения – намного меньше 1%. Но официальный вывод ВВС США гласил: «Крайне невероятно, что какое-либо из сообщений о НЛО, проанализированных в данном исследовании, представляет собой наблюдение образцов технологии, выходящей за пределы нынешнего уровня научных знаний».

Такие же противоречия были присущи и докладу комиссии Э. Кондона – последнему полуофициальному заключению ВВС о феномене НЛО, после публикации которого США объявили себя свободными от дальнейшего изучения НЛО. По этому поводу Дж. Хайнек писал: «Представляет ли доклад в действительности заключение негативного характера? Удивительно, но если пропустить резюме д-ра Кондона и введение У. Салливана и сосредоточиться лишь на проанализированных случаях, то можно прийти к выводу, что доклад комиссии Кондона представляет собой серьезный документ, свидетельствующий в пользу реальности феномена НЛО» [11].

В 1975 г. в написанной совместно с Ж. Валле работе «У грани реальности» Хайнек выразил крайний скептицизм в отношении того, что Соединенные Штаты, историческим кредо которых всегда было научно-техническое могущество и превосходство над другими странами, не занимаются проблематикой НЛО. Он писал: «Представляется совершенно невероятным, что в таком государстве, как наше, которое тратит такие огромные средства на разведывательную деятельность, никто не интересуется проблематикой НЛО. Я считаю, что к данному вопросу надо подходить именно с этой точки зрения, нежели пытаться получить доказательства того, имеет ли место сокрытие всего или нет. Мне кажется невероятным, что никто в высших эшелонах власти не интересуется этим вопросом, а если это действительно так, то в таком случае кто-то является чертовски неосведомленным лицом!» [12]

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[11] Ruppelt R. The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. N. Y., 1956. p. 59; Scientific Study..., p. 506. Как писал сам Э. Кондон, по слухам, циркулировавшим в кругах ВВС США, «доклад «Оценка ситуации» содержал убедительные свидетельства о внеземном происхождении НЛО, но это важнейшее открытие было замято произвольным решением (командующего ВВС США в тот период) генерала Вандевберга».

[12] Hynek J. Op. cit., p. 273, 281.

[13] Hynek J., Vallee J. The Edge of Reality. A Progress Report on UFO. Chicago, 1975, p. 72.

Было ли крушение?

В 80-е годы среди американских уфологов стала крепнуть убежденность, что, несмотря на официальные опровержения этого факта со стороны ВВС США в 1957 и в 1960 гг.[*], действительно произошло событие, о котором начиная с 1950 г. ходит множество слухов, догадок и сплетен, а именно: крушение на территории США неопознанного летающего объекта.

По данным У. Мура, в ночь со 2 на 3 июля 1947 г. недалеко от города Розуэлл (штат Нью-Мексико) произошло крушение неизвестного летательного аппарата с экипажем на борту. В своей книге «Происшествие в Розуэлле», опубликованной в США в 1980 г., У. Мур воспроизвел текст и факсимиле заявления, сделанного руководством местной базы ВВС и опубликованного в газете «Уэстерн рекорд» 8 июля, которое через несколько дней, как и следовало ожидать, было категорически опровергнуто.

Как считает У. Мур, поскольку это крушение произошло в пустынных районах тех штатов, где в 40-е годы США вели наиболее секретные военные работы и испытания, связанные с созданием ядерного оружия, и где имелось большое число военных объектов, то военные службы США смогли без большого шума и утечки информации захватить — если они имелись, конечно,— остатки летательного аппарата и доставить их на авиабазу Райт-Паттерсон недалеко от г. Дейтона, штат Огайо, где в тот период находилась штаб-квартира Центра технической разведки ВВС США.

У. Мур указывает, что предположительно остатки неопознанного летательного аппарата были подобраны личным составом 509-го авиаполка — того самого подразделения, которое сбросило атомные бомбы на Хиросиму и Нагасаки. Этот авиаполк находился на особом счету Пентагона. По словам У. Мура, личный состав 509-го авиаполка «может быть охарактеризован как элитарная группа военных, предназначавшаяся для выполнения уникальных задач и имеющая уникальный опыт не только в своей повседневной работе, но и в том, что касается умения держать язык за зубами»[**]. Обеспечению секретности операции способствовало и то, что немногочисленное гражданское население в указанных штатах, даже самые необразованные фермеры в тот период также были «патриотически настроены» и предпочитали «не болтать лишнего».

В конце 70-х годов У. Муру удалось разыскать шесть свидетелей, в том числе и служащего Розуэллской военно-воздушной базы в тот период майора Дж. Марсела, которые сообщили ему вполне достоверную, по оценке У. Мура, информацию о каких-то странных металлических обломках, подобранных ВВС и семьей одного фермера недалеко от г. Розуэлла. Все свидетели держали в своих руках и видели эти обломки, которые они классифицировали, во-первых, как необычайно тонкую и чрезвычайно прочную, очень легкую «металлическую фольгу», но это не был металл; во-вторых, как «прутики» или иглы, напоминающие бальсу, покрытые необычными надписями, розовыми или ярко-красными, которые Дж. Марсел определил как больше всего похожие на египетские иероглифы, а владельцы фермы — как числа и цифры, выписанные в столбцы, или иероглифы, которыми пользовались жители древних индейских пле-

[*] Официальное опровержение приведено в книге сотрудника ВВС США Л. Такера (Tucker L. Flying Saucers and the U. S. Air Force. The Official Air Force Story. N. Y., 1960, p. 140, 161), где, в частности, приведена выдержка из официального пресс-релиза ВВС США от 21 июля 1960 г. о том, что никогда не было найдено никаких физических или материальных свидетельств, ни даже отдельных фрагментов так называемых «летающих тарелок» или космического корабля». Яростные споры на этот счет продолжаются и по сей день. См., в частности, Кедров К. Поэтический космос. М., 1989, с. 464; «Поиск», 1989, N 25.

[**] Berlitz Ch., Moore W. The Roswell Incident. N. Y., 1980, p. 125.

мен, живших в этой местности; и, в-третьих, как некую небольшую черную неоткрывающуюся коробочку, похожую на металлическую[16]. Во всяком случае майор Дж. Марсел твердо сказал У. Муру, что это не были обломки воздушного зонда, как об этом сообщили ВВС в опровержении своего сообщения от 8 июля 1947 г. Он подчеркнул: «Что это были за обломки, мы не знали. Мы просто подобрали какие-то фрагменты. Это было нечто такое, что я до и после того никогда не видел. Я не знаю, что это, но это наверняка не походило на то, что создавалось нами, и почти наверняка не было каким-то воздушным метеозондом»[17].

В работах, опубликованных в 1978 и 1980 гг. другим американским исследователем, Л. Стрингфилдом, приводятся многочисленные свидетельства, в том числе и военнослужащих, которые видели воочию или на кино- и фотопленке остатки разбившихся НЛО и(или) останки их экипажей.

Среди приводимых Л. Стрингфилдом свидетельств заслуживает внимания, в частности, рассказ некоего мистера Т., который занимал довольно высокое положение в научно-технической иерархии США. По его словам, весной 1953 г., когда ему было 20 лет, он обслуживал радарную установку на одной из авиабаз в штате Нью-Джерси. Однажды его в составе небольшой группы специалистов по радарной технике пригласили на просмотр специального документального фильма продолжительностью примерно 5 минут.

Первые кадры обычной кинохроники показали район какой-то пустыни. Вдруг на экране появился врезавшийся в песок дискообразный объект серебристого цвета с куполообразным верхом. В нижней части аппарата виднелся открытый проем или дверь. На последующих кадрах этого фильма были показаны 10—15 человек в военной форме, но без знаков отличия, стоявшие вокруг этого объекта. Сравнив рост этих людей с размерами объекта, м-р Т. определил максимальный диаметр диска в 4,5—6 м, а размеры открытого проема 0,7 м в ширину и примерно 1 м в высоту. Затем был показан внутренний отсек объекта, но изображение было расплывчатым и неконтрастным, что, по мнению м-ра Т., доказывало документальный характер фильма, ибо при студийной съемке световые пятна и блики наверняка отсутствовали бы. В конце фильма были показаны тела (трупы) двух гуманоидов, лежавших на двух столах под тентом. Они были меньше ростом, чем нормальные люди, а их головы, наоборот, были непропорционально большими по отношению к телу. Черты их лиц были монголоидными, носы и рты небольшие, глаза закрыты.

По окончании фильма присутствовавший на сеансе офицер разведки строго-настрого обязал аудиторию никому не рассказывать об увиденном. Примерно через две недели тот же самый офицер подошел к м-ру Т. и сказал, чтобы тот забыл о фильме, поскольку это была «подделка».

М-р Т. рассказал Л. Стрингфилду, что он и сам не знает, зачем показывали этот фильм. Вместе с тем, обсуждая его с другими военнослужащими, побывавшими на просмотре, он узнал, что это была съемка НЛО, разбившегося когда-то в штате Нью-Мексико. Как свидетельствует собранная Л. Стрингфилдом информация, упомянутый фильм в 50-е годы демонстрировали и на других военно-воздушных базах США. По глубокому убеждению м-ра Т., фильм вряд ли был подделкой и снимался не в студии, а в реальной пустынной местности где-то на западе США[18].

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[16] 1985 MUFON UFO Simposium Proceedings: The Burden of Proof. Seguin, 1985, p. 157—158.

[17] Berlitz Ch., Moore W. Op. cit., p. 65.

[18] 1978 MUFON UFOSymposium Proceedings. Seguin, 1978, p. 85—87; Stringfield L. The UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrom. Status Report II: New Sources, New Data. Seguin, 1980, p. 15—18.

Сверхсекретный проект!

Всех согласиться с тем, что в конце 40-х годов в распоряжение правительства США действительно попали один или несколько разбившихся НЛО, то можно утверждать, что в Соединенных Штатах организован и практически реализуется сверхсекретный проект с целью овладения антигравитационной технологией НЛО.

В канадских источниках можно обнаружить по крайней мере одно косвенное доказательство в пользу этой версии. В начале 70-х годов канадское правительство рассекретило меморандум об одной научной конференции, состоявшейся в Вашингтоне в ноябре 1950 г. Этот меморандум был составлен участником упомянутой конференции инженером У. Смитом, сотрудником министерства транспорта Канады. В своем меморандуме Смит, в частности, отметил, что в результате американских исследований по проблеме НЛО могут появиться совершенно новые виды техники. При этом У. Смит сослался на свои контакты с сотрудниками канадского посольства в Вашингтоне, которые информировали его о следующем:

эта проблематика наиболее засекречена в США, степень ее секретности даже выше, чем у работ по созданию водородной бомбы;

«летающие тарелки» существуют;

неизвестно, на какой энергии работают их двигательные установки, но над решением этой задачи упорно работает небольшая группа ученых во главе с д-ром Ванневаром Бушем;

вся эта проблематика рассматривается властями США как имеющая исключительно важное значение [50].

Упоминание о д-ре В. Буше представляется весьма важным, ибо, как подчеркивает У. Мур, именно д-р Буш еще до начала второй мировой войны был «наиболее проверенным организатором государственных сверхсекретных научно-технических проектов... В 1947 г. д-р Буш по-прежнему был директором Управления научных исследований и разработок и, конечно, стал бы логическим избранником для назначения его руководителем сверхсекретного проекта, занимавшегося разбившимися НЛО» [51]. Основное назначение этого проекта должно было бы состоять в создании американских аппаратов типа НЛО.

Если допустить, что катастрофа НЛО действительно имела место, то можно выдвинуть веское объяснение, почему Соединенные Штаты не объявили об этом на весь мир. Ч. Берлитц и У. Мур сформулировали это так: «Если правительству Соединенных Штатов действительно удалось заполучить в свои руки достаточное количество обломков разбившегося НЛО, чтобы приблизительно определить, что он из себя представляет и как функционирует, то в этом случае становится понятным, что все относящиеся к этому делу материалы имели бы гриф «Совершенно секретно» в течение всего периода действия существующих правил и положений обеспечения национальной безопасности. Эта мера представлялась бы особо необходимой и потому, что все большее число иностранных государств желало бы узнать... тайну полета на огромных скоростях и без использования топлива, как мы это понимаем сегодня» [52].

Для обеспечения полной секретности этого проекта в США, возможно, был утвержден его особый режим, в соответствии с которым он был выведен из-под всех грифов секретности, и таким образом даже сам факт его существования является секретом. По данным американских уфологов, для изучения проблемы НЛО в 1948 г. на военно-воздушной базе Райт-Паттерсон был создан специальный секретный компьютерный

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[50] 1981 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings: The Hidden Evidence. Seguin, 1981, p. 151.
[51] 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings. Seguin, 1982, p. 101.
[52] Berlitz Ch., Moore W. Op. cit., p. 126.

центр, где хранятся все сведения об НЛО. Перевод всей информации об НЛО в компьютерные банки данных позволил избежать постепенной утечки информации и рассекречивания данных при передаче устаревшей информации в Национальный архив. Но если США действительно располагают обломками НЛО, то в этом случае еще с конца 40-х годов они накапливают бесценную информацию об их устройстве, возможностях, материалах и других технических характеристиках. В то же время именно технические аспекты проблемы НЛО остаются наиболее туманной областью в теоретических построениях американских уфологов, которые по существу даже и не пытаются решить проблему, «как построить НЛО». Не означает ли это тонкой кампании дезинформации, проводимой на протяжении всего послевоенного периода с целью отвлечь внимание от сверхсекретного проекта?

Нельзя забывать, что специалисты ВВС США еще в 1949 г. пришли к твердому убеждению, что на основании одних только наблюдений НЛО, даже с помощью фотографий и киносъемок невозможно сделать достоверные выводы об их техническом устройстве. В упоминавшемся докладе ВВС по проекту «Знак» в результате анализа более чем 200 наблюдений НЛО делался важный вывод: «Пока не существует окончательных свидетельств, которые доказывают или опровергают существование неопознанных летающих объектов как реальных аппаратов неизвестного и нетрадиционного устройства. Маловероятно, чтобы позитивное доказательство их существования было получено без осмотра остатков разбившихся объектов» [32]. Но ведь для того, чтобы так написать, надо иметь уверенность в том, что НЛО разбиваются!

Особо подчеркнем, что определенную долю уверенности в этом американские военные имеют. Известный уфолог Ф. Эдвардс в одной из своих статей в журнале «Фейт» описал случай, происшедший в 1950 г. на побережье штата Нью-Джерси. Житель пустынного побережья известил власти о том, что часто наблюдает НЛО. На следующее утро он обнаружил в лесу около своего дома три замаскированные передвижные радиолокационные станции. В ответ на недоумение домовладельца офицер одной из РЛС объяснил, что луч радара действует на «тарелки», а если ее захватят сразу несколько лучей, то ее даже можно сбить!

В ходе проектов «Синяя книга» и «Колорадо», а также во время работы комиссии Робертсона в 1953 г. ВВС США неоднократно убеждались в том, что наблюдения НЛО могут лишь разжигать беспредметные споры о том, «существуют они или нет», когда противники и сторонники НЛО располагают набором примерно равносильных аргументов за и против. В последние годы к аналогичным выводам стали приходить даже самые упорные сторонники НЛО. Так, авторитетный американский уфолог Р. Фаулер в одной из своих последних работ пишет: «С моей точки зрения, неправительственные исследования НЛО зашли в тупик. Я должен признать, что многолетние расследования и описания одних и тех же типов необъяснимых событий стали рутинным и разочаровывающим занятием... Фотографии, взятие образцов и проб почвы, а также поиски других доказательств существования НЛО являются для исследователей побочной формой деятельности... Их отсталая методология не производит большого впечатления на ученых». Вместе с тем он утверждает: «Я пришел к выводу, что исследования ведутся в течение многих десятилетий и что результатом этих крупномасштабных работ стало получение физических доказательств того, что НЛО — это корабли из других миров, но официальные органы не знают, откуда прилетают НЛО и почему они появляются» [33].

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[32] Unidentified Aerial Objects. Project «Sign». Technical Report No F-TR-2274-1a. Wright-Patterson AFB. Dayton, 1949. p. V.

[33] Fowler R. Casebook of a UFO investigator. A Personal Memoir. N. J., 1981, p. 228–229, 230.

Весьма показательно, что ВВС США в 1949—1969 гг. умело отвели все попытки начать такие научные исследования, которые могли бы дать количественную оценку важнейших параметров наблюдаемых НЛО. Так, в 1951—1952 гг. сотрудник проекта «Синяя книга» майор Д. Фурнье предложил изучить кинематику движения НЛО, что позволило бы получить ценную информацию о технических характеристиках летательных объектов, на что возлагал очень большие надежды Э. Рупшельт [24]. Однако идея такого исследования была отклонена. В аналогичную ситуацию в начале 70-х годов попал и Дж. Хайнек, который предложил Национальной академии наук США провести два подобных исследования, но также получил немотивированный отказ.

Предположение об организации в США с конца 40-х годов крупномасштабного научно-исследовательского проекта с целью овладения технологией НЛО требует дать оценку возможного состояния дел и перспектив использования «готовой технологии».

Основное возражение Дж. Хайнека против гипотезы об осуществлении в США научно-исследовательского проекта с целью создания летательного аппарата типа НЛО сводилось к следующему: «Если допустить, что мы имеем технику — и обладаем ею уже 25 лет,— способную совершать повороты в воздухе под прямым углом (к курсу), быстро взлетать и имеющую остальные сообщаемые характеристики НЛО, то в таком случае у нас не было бы необходимости посылать астронавтов на Луну, используя примитивные ракеты на химическом топливе» [25].

Однако, строго говоря, отсутствие в настоящее время каких-либо проявлений «внеземной» технологии в известных нам военных и гражданских научно-технических разработках не может служить неопровержимым доказательством того, что США действительно не работают в этом направлении и не достигли определенных успехов.

Грядущий «космический уотергейт»!

Можно лишь догадываться, с какими трудностями придется столкнуться США в попытках овладеть технологией НЛО и почему они не спешат сообщить о результатах.

Во-первых, подобное официальное заявление может вызвать крупный политический скандал в стране, ибо тем самым был бы подтвержден факт распространения в течение десятилетий заведомо ложной информации о якобы непричастности правительства к изучению проблемы НЛО. Как считают С. Фридман и У. Мур, подобное заявление правительства может вызвать «космический уотергейт», и поэтому оправдать такой шаг могут только чрезвычайные обстоятельства или угроза национальной безопасности страны.

Во-вторых, известны сообщения о том, что правительство США якобы уже было готово сделать заявление о соответствующих разработках и наличии у правительственных органов остатков разбившихся НЛО. Такое заявление было подготовлено в 1955 г. к моменту опубликования «Доклада 14» по проекту «Синяя книга» (это был последний аналитический доклад подобного рода), а также при подготовке доклада комиссии Кондона. Сама комиссия и была создана именно с этой целью, но впоследствии от этой идеи отказались по политическим соображениям: подобное заявление усилило бы политическую изоляцию США и могло вызвать кризис доверия к демократической администрации в условиях войны во Вьетнаме.

В-третьих, если США интересуются возможностью военного использования НЛО, то в условиях разрядки международной напряженности

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[24] Ruppelt E. Op. cit., p. 218—224.
[25] Hynek J., Vallee J. Op. cit., p. 256.

и ослабления темпов гонки вооружений исчезает политический смысл в сообщении такого рода.

Имеется косвенное свидетельство в пользу предположения о «зажиме» соответствующей информации. Это довольно-таки запутанные обстоятельства отставки в 1981 г. бывшего высокопоставленного сотрудника Совета национальной безопасности США генерал-майора Р. Швейцера. Поводом для отставки, как это явствует из советской печати, послужили его высказывания о «советской военной угрозе», которые «немногим отличались от жестких антисоветских заявлений, с которыми выступали на протяжении этого года официальные представители администрации США начиная с президента» [36].

Авторы данной статьи думают иначе и обосновывают свое заключение следующими причинами. В начале и середине 1981 г. директор частной международной уфологической организации ИКУФОН К. фон Кевницки направил президенту США Р. Рейгану два пакета материалов с «доказательствами» военной активности НЛО и потребовал, чтобы президент США «предотвратил фатальную войну с галактическими силами НЛО». Ответ ему гласит:

«Совет национальной безопасности США
21 ноября 1981 года

Дорогой м-р фон Кевницки

Президент полностью осведомлен об угрозе, которая так хорошо освещена в вашем документе, и делает все от него зависящее для укрепления национальной обороны и безопасности настолько быстро и предусмотрительно, насколько это только возможно.

Генерал-майор Р. Швейцер» [37]

Впоследствии Р. Швейцер заявил, что под угрозой, о которой полностью осведомлен президент США, он сам имел в виду военную угрозу со стороны СССР. Однако деятельность ИКУФОНа и К. фон Кевницки слишком хорошо известна в США, чтобы их перепутать с какой-то антисоветской организацией, потребовавшей в начале 80-х годов наращивания военной мощи США с целью противодействия «советской угрозе».

Поэтому цитированное письмо можно считать косвенным признанием по крайней мере одного отрицавшегося до этого фундаментально важного факта: проблематика НЛО находится в поле зрения высшего политического руководства США. Но открытое признание его означало бы разглашение важного государственного секрета США. Поэтому очевидно, что с целью предотвращения дальнейшей «раскрутки» этого дела — а ИКУФОН продолжал активно давить на Белый дом, требуя дополнительной информации,— генерал-майор Р. Швейцер был немедленно уволен под явно надуманным предлогом.

В то же время нельзя исключить, что утечка информации подобного рода носит преднамеренный характер с целью подготовить общественное мнение в США и за их пределами к появлению нового фактора внутренней и международной жизни, а именно «технологии НЛО», а также прозондировать реакцию общественности, в том числе и международной.

Косвенным свидетельством такого зондажа служит обмен мнениями на советско-американских переговорах на высшем уровне в Женеве в ноябре 1985 г., на которых были заложены основы принципиально нового этапа в отношениях между СССР и США. По словам Генерального секретаря ЦК КПСС М. С. Горбачева, «на встрече в Женеве президент США высказал мысль о том, что, если Земле будут грозить вторжения инопланетян, Соединенные Штаты и Советский Союз объединятся для отражения этого нападения» [38]. Упоминание о том, что проблема НЛО

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[36] «Правда». 22.X.1981.
[37] ICUFON. The «Potential Threat» Package. N. Y., 1982.
[38] Горбачев М. С. Избранные речи и статьи. т. 4. М., 1987, с. 388.

...вися ...ки-...том-...ика ...ера. ...ки-...ты ...или ...ции ...ест-...ици-...ско-...ими ...США ...ода ...в ме-...обо-...ьис ...ро[17] ...пол-...розу ...ицки ...ития ...ана-...льно ...шего ...чало ...оче-...утого ...ебуя ...лен-...ного ...ное ...рен-...про-...ой. ...ими ...неве ...ново-...мого ...дент ...ения ...для НЛО

...вправе обсуждалась на советско-американской встрече в верхах, само по себе беспрецедентный факт, а М. С. Горбачев сделал это дважды — в феврале 1986 г. в Политическом докладе ЦК КПСС XXVII съезду партии и в феврале 1987 г. в речи на форуме «За безъядерный мир, за гуманизм международных отношений».

Вполне возможно, что высказывание президента США не было вызвано небрежностью в подборе словесных выражений, что, как известно, было одно время характерно для политических реплик Р. Рейгана, а представляло собой попытку внести состояние работ в СССР по проблеме, которой США, разумеется, уделяют первостепенное внимание, имея в виду именно перспективу советско-американских отношений. Наличие этой «подсказки» в высказываниях Президента США требует от советской стороны тщательного рассмотрения вопроса о путях, формах и ресурсах овладения антигравитационной технологией будущего, и в том числе — что полностью отвечало бы духу нового политического мышления — в форме крупного международного проекта с участием максимально возможного числа государств под эгидой двух ведущих космических держав — Советского Союза и Соединенных Штатов.

КОРОТКО О КНИГАХ

США ГЛАЗАМИ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ СОЦИОЛОГОВ: ПОЛИТИКА, ИДЕОЛОГИЯ, МАССОВОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ. М., «Наука», 1988. 248 с.

В книге, представляющей собой заключительную часть критического исследования тенденций и проблем социальной реальности и общественного сознания в трудах социологов США (см. США глазами американских социологов: социальные аспекты американского образа жизни. М., «Наука», 1982), рассматриваются изменения в идеологии, политической жизни, массовой культуре, религиозном сознании американцев за последние годы. Уточняя существующие в социологической литературе оценки политических институтов, неоконсервативного стиля политической культуры и связанных с ней структур политической власти, соотнося те и другие с реалиями жизни американского общества, ситуацией в мире и общечеловеческими приоритетами нового мышления, авторы выделяют две главные, притом дополняющие одна другую тенденции методологии в подходах социологов и политологов США к этим проблемам — плюрализм и элитаризм.

Сквозь призму мифологизации массового политического сознания прослеживается роль средств массовой информации в политическом процессе, различные направления анализа этого процесса учеными США — концепция «рациональности» (франкфуртская школа), идеи Маклюэна, бихевиоризм Д. Халла и др. Исследуется социальное расслоение американской массовой культуры («китч», «масс», «арт»), выделяется так называемая «элитарная культура», ориентированная на экологическую проблематику. Представлена в книге и социология религии в США.

В. А. Дее

Братья Аркадий и Борис Стругацкие — знаменитые, пожалуй, самые любимые советскими читателями писатели-фантасты. Сегодня, в их гостеприимном доме, мы ведем разговор о творчестве Стругацких, о фантастике вообще, о ее месте в нашей литературе, о ее будущем.

— Аркадий Натанович, Борис Натанович, вы, наверное, привыкли к тому, что вас называют «отцами советской фантастики». Вам не надоело это?

— Нет, не надоело. Мы действительно «отцы», и нам это приятно. Мы, конечно, не первые, кто начал писать фантастику в нашей стране, но мы, пожалуй, первые, кто сделал ее литературой, а не развлекательным чтивом.

— Вы, наверное, знаете, что ваши книги очень популярны за рубежом. Какие из ваших произведений переведены на иностранные языки?

— Почти все. Больше всего переводов в Польше, Чехословакии, Венгрии, Германии, Финляндии, Японии. Недавно вышла книга в Голландии, готовятся издания в Англии, Франции, Италии, Испании, Португалии, Швеции, Норвегии, Дании, Исландии, Греции, Израиле, Индии, Бирме, Таиланде, Индонезии, Австралии, Новой Зеландии, Канаде, США, Мексике, Бразилии, Аргентине, Уругвае, Перу, Венесуэле, Колумбии, Эквадоре, Гватемале, Гондурасе, Сальвадоре, Никарагуа, Коста-Рике, Панаме, Гаити, Ямайке, Пуэрто-Рико, Кубе, Доминиканской Республике, Гаване

По службам и холостяково

Венера в роли НЛО

Ах, наш разум способен иногда принимать за чудеса

На этот раз (чтобы окончательно развеять наши сомнения) нам помогли американские ученые. Они сообщили, что 14 декабря Венера будет находиться в самой удаленной от Земли точке своей орбиты. Ее можно наблюдать над западом в вечернее время. Сейчас, как это происходит сейчас, дело не вечером утром, а перед восходом Солнца, как это будет уже в следующем году. Поэтому Венера никогда не видна. Именно поэтому ее древние назвали Венеру «Утренней звездой». Такое чередование утренней и вечерней видимости Венеры происходит ‘уже миллиарды лет и наблюдается ведь с глубокой древности.

В ближайшее время Венера будет оставаться все время в созвездии Козерога, и ее блеск составит —4 звездной величины. После 14 декабря блеск Венеры будет постепенно ослабевать.

Обращаем ваше внимание, что сегодня, 3-го декабря, у Венеры четырехдневное время покинуть окрестности Луны. Это тем удивительно сходство Венеру с Луной. Естественно, при этом земляне будут видеть не

Теперь с научной точки зрения объяснить явление Луны. Это фрагменты Венеры, что Венера. Или с точки зрения ее теории, то мы можем предположить, что Венера обладает достаточно плотной атмосферой. Либо она может удержать атмосферу, и поэтому ее фотографировать.

Кстати, в бинокль (если успеете это до затмения) можно прекрасно видеть. Кроме того, ночью в ясную погоду вы увидите без перерыва конфигурацию созвездий. Это — Сатурн и Уран. Венера сейчас светит в сторону Сатурна и в сторону Урана.

Кто наблюдал в эти дни за Венерой, обратил внимание, что после ее захода за горизонт в противоположной стороне небосвода на северо-востоке появляется новая, тоже достаточно яркая звезда. Это Юпитер, заметьте. Юпитер в отличие от Венеры виден всю ночь. Вследствие вращения Земли с востоку он медленно перемещается по небу и под утро оказывается на востоке, приводя в смущение случайных прохожих, полагающих, что это Венера снова «выплыла» из-за горизонта.

Юпитер также интересно рассмотреть в бинокль. Кроме самой планеты, вы увидите четыре ее спутника, открытые еще Галилеем в 1610 году.

Вот так в один вечер вы можете увидеть Венеру, Юпитер, Сатурн, Уран, Луну и 4 главных спутника Юпитера.

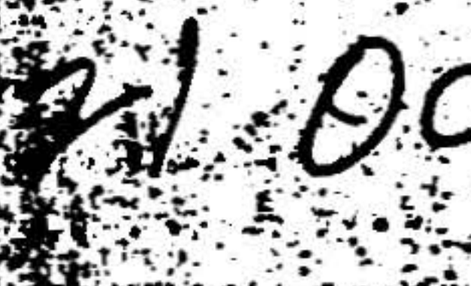
Что же касается сообщений о НЛО, якобы зафотографированных космонавтами, то пока еще человечество не располагает ни одним достоверным фактом подобного события. В большинстве случаев — это слухи, основанные на неверной интерпретации (как произошло у нас с Венерой), на распространенном свойстве человека выдавать желаемое за действительное, а в отдельных случаях всякая сенсация и ничего более.

В. ГЕТМАН,
зав. лабораторией Института астрофизики АН Таджикской ССР, кандидат физико-математических наук.

Комсомолец Таджикистана
2 Дек 89 г

21 ОСТ 89

С прибытием, НЛО!



Approved for release
Date AUG 1991

13

Комсомолец

НЛО: преследование ведет милиция

Красноярский рабочий 22 Feb 90 с.4

— Всего мы насчитали четыре «объекта», — рассказывает ученица средней школы № 2 города Шарыпова Л. Соловьева. — Летали они на небольшой скорости над самыми крышами домов. Вокруг — ни звука. Мы стояли и смотрели на них, пока они не скрылись из виду. Когда вернулись в класс, я подошла к окну и увидела, что в нашу сторону летят еще два «объекта». Они остановились над нашей школой. Один из них завис прямо над нашим окном. Я видела, как из него вышел луч красного цвета. Он был очень яркий. Потом они все вместе улетели. Когда я вернулась домой, я рассказала родителям о том, что видела. Мама сказала, что я выдумываю. Но ведь нас было тридцать человек, и мы все видели одно и то же.

Вот что рассказала Лена Соловьева. Ее мама, Ирина Ивановна, работает в Шарыповском горисполкоме. Она тоже видела странные летающие объекты. Ирина Ивановна рассказала, что ее дочь и ее одноклассники были очень напуганы. Они не могли понять, что это такое. Ирина Ивановна позвонила в Шарыповский горком комсомола. Оттуда сообщили в Красноярск. Вскоре в Шарыпово приехали сотрудники КГБ. Они опросили детей, показали им фотографии различных летательных аппаратов, в том числе и НЛО.

— Всего мы насчитали четыре «объекта», — рассказывает Лена Соловьева. — Летали они на небольшой скорости над самыми крышами домов. Вокруг — ни звука. Мы стояли и смотрели на них, пока они не скрылись из виду. Когда вернулись в класс, я подошла к окну и увидела, что в нашу сторону летят еще два «объекта». Они остановились над нашей школой. Один из них завис прямо над нашим окном. Я видела, как из него вышел луч красного цвета. Он был очень яркий. Потом они все вместе улетели. Когда я вернулась домой, я рассказала родителям о том, что видела. Мама сказала, что я выдумываю. Но ведь нас было тридцать человек, и мы все видели одно и то же.

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— Всего мы насчитали четыре «объекта», — рассказывает ученица средней школы № 2 города Шарыпова Л.

[illegible]

К ЧЕМУ ПРИВЕЛ [illegible]

[illegible]

КОНЕЧНО, у отдельных людей свойства полевой связи [illegible] выражают себя и сейчас. Эти люди могут выступать, например, в качестве экстрасенсов, телепатов. Можно сказать, что это отдельные люди, но забывшие еще «вовсе предков». Однако, я полагаю, у детей от 3 до 5 лет эта дальнедействующая фаза существует. Причем через нее проходит каждый ребенок. Но мы, взрослые, этого чувственно не воспринимаем и в результате совершенно не учитываем. Странные корой рисунки ребенка, его отношение к окружающей среде, какие-то иногда загадочные его заключения, [illegible] — все это мы [illegible] на инфантильность его [illegible]. Мы не понимаем сути этой фазы маленького человека.

Пусть пока мы говорим о действительно появляющихся на Земле новых [illegible] как о «местах посадок», о «контактах». Пусть пока это называется, например, «НЛО». Эти «контакты», в которых наш разум ведет себя порой странным, как бы не очень реальным образом, должны, скорее всего, изучаться и с позиций гипотезы о проявлениях полевых форм жизни.

«Большая» наука, которая сейчас отрицает множественность форм живого вещества, должна прислушаться к иной точке зрения, к предоставлению [illegible] о том, что [illegible]. Начиная с В. И. Вернадского, даже с Н. Ф. Федорова и К. Э. Циолковского гипотеза о множественности форм жизни, о сосуществовании их на планете Земля имеет уж во всяком случае не меньшее право на гражданство.

ИЗ ДОСЬЕ. В. А. Курков, 45 лет, [illegible]

ЕСЛИ ЖЕ ГОВОРИТЬ об общечеловеческих интересах, о выживании, то достаточно представить себе правомочность гипотезы о сосуществовании разных форм жизни на Земле, как наше технократическое убеждение о монопентровом человечестве и основанные на нем практические действия приходят в возможные противоречия с естественной природной живой средой. Человечество настаивает на своей исключительности, мотивируя таким образом свое право делать все, что ему заблагорассудится, и тем самым губя себя. Хорошо, что «крыба» на харовской дороге увидел водитель. А если бы оператор, сидящий за пультом атомной установки? Кто скажет, как поведет он себя, повез к зону аномального полевого воздействия? Таким образом, от фантастических рассказов до нашего [illegible] — один шаг.

Явления, подобные [illegible] место в Вологодской области, могут оказаться более чем просто контактом. Быть может, через некоторое время современные экологические опасности покажутся нам «цветочками» по сравнению с тем конфликтом, в который мы уже входим или собираемся войти.

Подготовила
И. МАЙДАНСКАЯ

● ЯЗЫКОМ ЦИФР

Ох, уж эти разговоры...

Известна страсть американцев к различным, причем самым неожиданным опросам и исследованиям. На этот раз социологи решили выяснить, о чем говорят между собой мужчины и женщины в США. Опрос показал, что

71% американских мужчин, встречаясь, говорят о текущих новостях,
68% — о работе,
68% — обсуждают телепередачи,
66% — говорят о деньгах,
65% — о спорте,
63% — о еде,
61% — о здоровье,
53% — о кинофильмах,
47% — о праздниках,
40% — о личных проблемах,
2% — о сексе,
0,2% — об одежде.

Что же касается лучшей половины человечества, то
76% американцев говорят о еде,
72% — о здоровье,
70% — о телепередачах,
67% — о деньгах,
66% — о текущих событиях,
59% — о работе,
57% — о кинофильмах,
52% — о личных проблемах,
49% — о праздниках,
42% — о спорте,
1,8% — об одежде,
0,8% — о сексе.

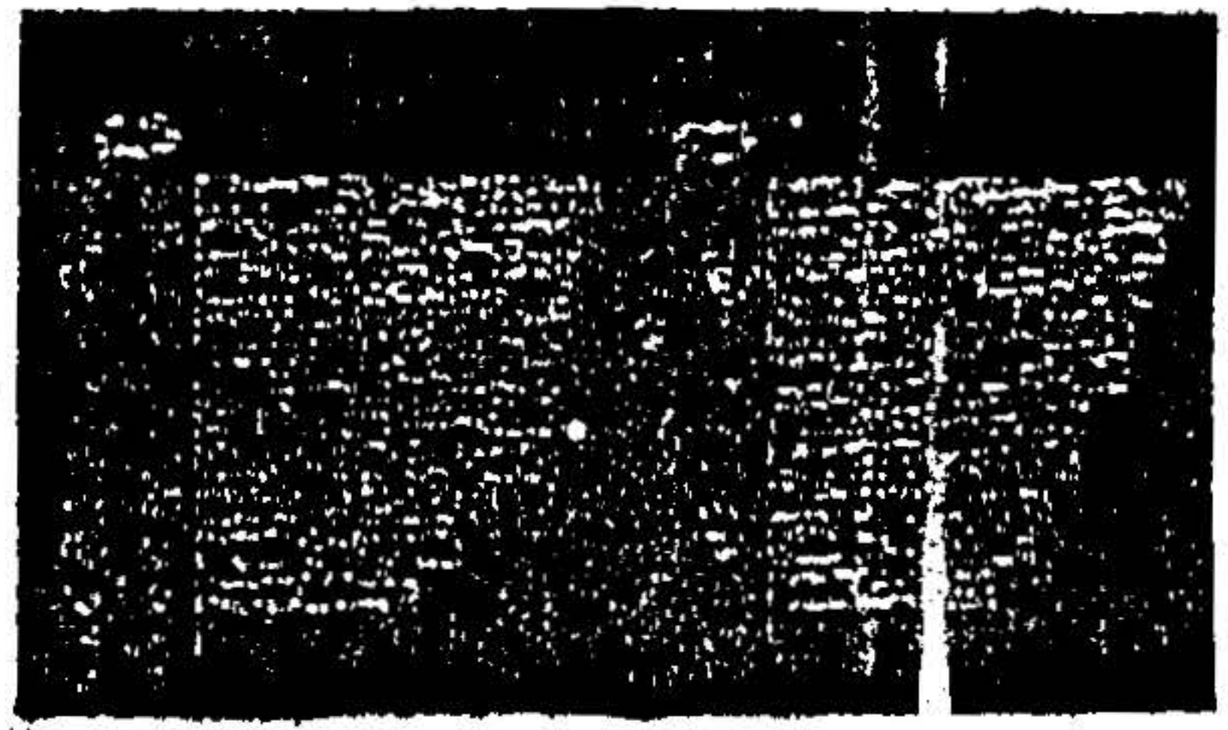


Диаграмма из журнала «Ю. С. [illegible] (США).

● В настоящее время на 8,2 млн. руководителей различных уровней в Советском Союзе лишь 44% получили высшее, а каждый седьмой не имеет даже полного среднего образования. Если в 60-е годы количество лиц с высшим образованием (в абсолютных цифрах) в США было на 450 тыс. человек больше, чем в СССР, то сейчас — на 5 млн.

● На подготовку одного студента в США затрачивается средств в 5,4, в Японии — в 4,7, в Великобритании — в 5,8 раз больше, чем в СССР. В расчете на одного студента в вузах нашей страны приходится оборудования на 2400 руб. в то время, как в [illegible] капиталистических [illegible] — около 80 тыс. долл.

Approved for Release AUG 1996
Date

Инопланетяне или сопланетники?

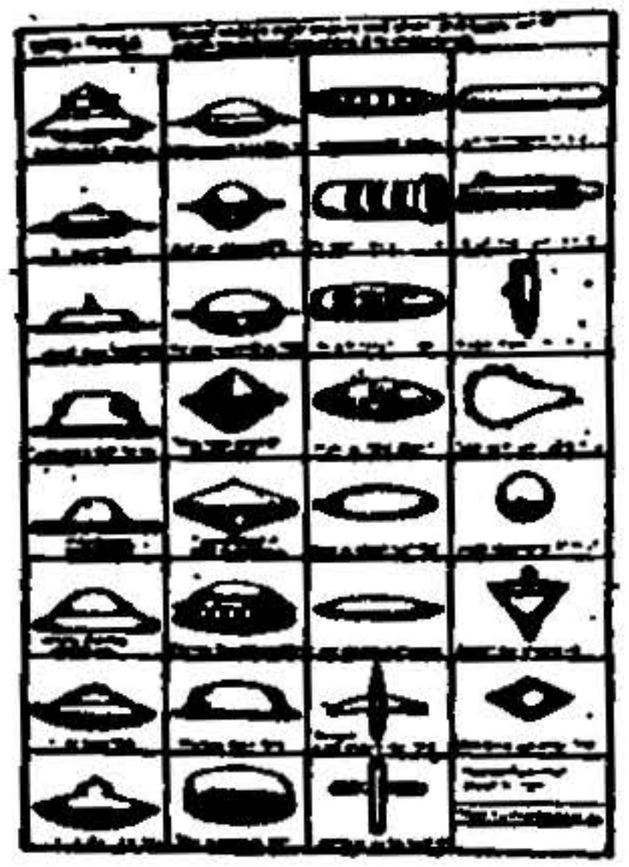
До сих пор не утихают страсти вокруг странных, облакообразных с виду тел — почему-то синих небо и земли Калининской области. Свою точку зрения на «калининский феномен» и другие подобные загадки излагает директор Института космических и медицинских проблем Сибирского отделения АМН СССР академик АМН СССР В. П. КАЗНАЧЕЕВ.

ЕСЛИ в определенные периоды в одних и тех же географических точках под одной, над одной или в ближайших окрестностях у человека или у групп людей возникают состояния, при которых им кажется, кажется или в действительности имеет наблюдается что-то, за что является причиной этого? Несколько таких примеров тысяча и десятки тысяч, то объяснение тут только одно: что-то где-то периодически сходит с ума, ума нельзя: не выходит говорить так про такую случайность!

Напомню, что можно воспринимать человеческий организм, любой живой организм как форму белково-нуклеиновой жизни. Но можно предположить, что и белково-нуклеиновой жизни сочетания и другие организмы. По нашим материалам — это пламена, независимые от формы, которые имеют определенную научную концепцию жизни — живое вещество. Все знают, что известный по научно - фантастической литературе миф или предположение о теле разных биологических существ — дело не фантазии. Возможно, такая встреча разных форм живого вещества уже произошла... на планете Земля! И эволюция биологических объектов — это не чисто белково-нуклеиновая, мутационно-отборная система, как мы привыкли считать согласно теории Дарвина, а иной сосуществования и белково - нуклеинового вещества другой формы или других форм жизни!

В 1963 г. ПРИ РАСКОПКАХ в районе Ленска-Юрях, в 140 км от Якутска, были обнаружены палеонтологические остатки, возраст которых оценивался в 1,8—2,2 млн. лет. Выше и ниже обнаруженных уровней Олекмой археологи нашли 1,5—2,5 млн. лет. Следовательно, можно со всей определенностью допустить, что возникновение человека на Земле происходило не в одном очаге, а практически одновременно в нескольких: в Центральной Африке, почти у Полярного круга и, возможно, в Южной Азии. А один тот, один предшественник человека — протоантропы и гоминиды обитали на планете не в одном районе, что, справедливости, благодаря чему, по какой причине среду в несколько местах у них появился то новое свойство, которое мы называем разумностью человека? Исследователи Ленска-Юрях высказывают следующую свою точку зрения.

Протоантропы головной мозг достаточно развит в центральной доле имеют 8—10 млрд. Если в каждой клетке-нейроне сосуществуют белково-нуклеиновые и иные формы жизни, то до определенного уровня белково-нуклеиновые структуры нейронов, связанные нервными проводниками, работают, как компьютер проводникового типа. Представим себе, что во внешней среде возникает какая физическая или геофизическая аномалия. Все поля нейронов, которые работали в режиме контактного компьютера, в один момент могут объединиться в единое кооперативное поле: компьютер проводникового типа переключает на организацию волнового типа. И чему это ведет? Существо — носитель такого компьютера начинает воспринимать окружающий мир по-новому. Для этого сначала биологических мутаций не нужны!



Классификация НЛО, составленная на основе описания очевидцами наблюдавшихся перемещений «белых облаков».

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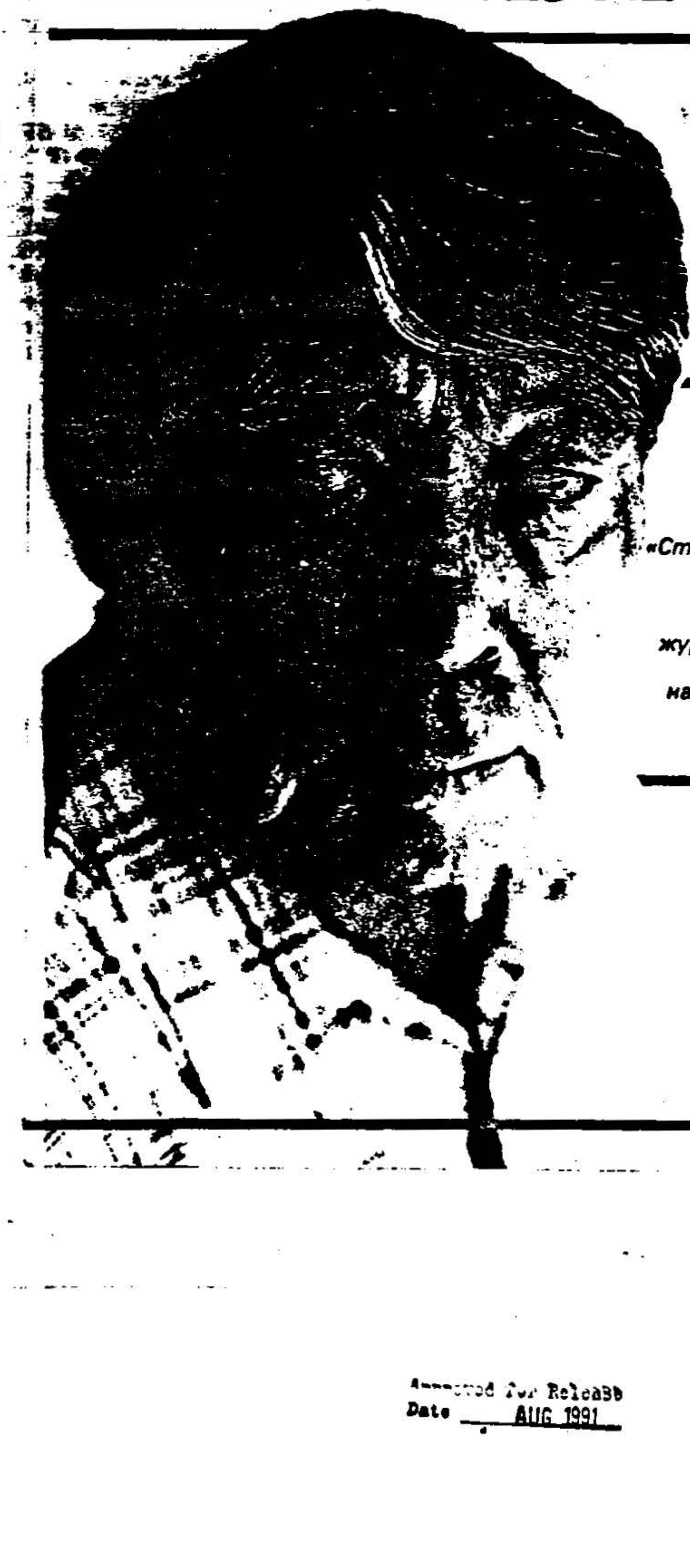
ЖУРНАЛИСТ



Гадий АРСЛАНОВ —*редактор газеты «Стерлитамакский рабочий». Награжден премией Союза журналистов СССР за публикации на темы экологии*

(см. стр. 4).

портреты в диалогах

Анатолий СОФРОНОВ:

ЖИЗНЬ ЧЕЛОВЕКА НЕОТРЫВНА ОТ СВОЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

В резолюции XIX партконференции «О гласности» говорится о праве каждого гражданина, подвергнутого критике, на публикацию обоснованного ответа в том же органе печати.

Признавая это право за теми, кто критиковался на страницах «Журналиста», редакция, кроме того, считает возможным предоставлять место для ответов и тем, кто подвергался критике в других изданиях, но по какой-либо причине не смог там осуществить свое право. Разумеется, делать мы это будем лишь в тех случаях, когда содержание ответа может вызвать широкий общественный интерес. Итак, мы открываем рубрику

«Разрешите ответить»...

Корр. Наверное, вам не часто приходится сейчас давать интервью?

А. С. Теперь не часто.

Корр. Когда было последний раз?

А. С. Точно не помню, но в советской прессе, еще работая в «Огоньке». А из журнала я ушел в апреле 86-го. На пенсию, по возрасту.

Корр. Скучаете по журналу?

А. С. Поначалу скучал — шутка ли, прорадакторствовать тридцать три года. Потом привык, затем даже облегченно вздохнул: ведь я к столу потихоньку тянет. И общественную работу в Комитете солидарности стран Азии и Африки веду тоже уже тридцать с лишним лет. Кстати, взялся за это дело по просьбе Фадеева. Он так и сказал: «Хорошо бы тебе, Анатолий, начать Азию изучать». Помню, первая поездка была в Пакистан, с Николаем Семеновичем Тихоновым во главе делегации...

И тут наша беседа прервалась. Точнее, продолжалась, но еще с одним участником — пришла жена моего собеседника, Зоолина Сергеевна, что, как выяснилось в дальнейшем, оказалось только к пользе.

Так началось мое знакомство с Азией...

Корр. И со Средней Азией тоже?

З. С. Только не в этом смысле, на какой намекал недавно «Огонек».

А. С. Да, сейчас бой ведется не столько ради идеи, сколько во имя уничтожения конкретных людей, меня в частности. Я так расцениваю и попытку «Огонька» привязать меня и Николая Грибачева к преступнику Рашидову.

З. С. Что значит: Софронов и Грибачев (видимо, только они) поддерживали Рашидова? Общались с ним как с главой республики? Встречались в Ташкенте на афро-азиатских форумах? И, простите, кому могло прийти тогда в голову, что кандидат в члены Политбюро ЦК КПСС окажется жуликом?

А. С. Рашидов тогда был еще и председателем Союза писателей Узбекистана. И, будучи в то время секретарем правления Союза писателей, я не раз с ним встречался у нас в Союзе.

З. С. Это сейчас куда ни ткнешь — попадешь в преступника. От Сталина до Туманова. Как стало все просто сегодня: пригвоздили к позорному столбу одну-другую личность поодиозней — и дело с концом. А конца-то не видно, да, впрочем, как и начала. А с него бы и надо начинать. Как же все-таки все это могло случиться в таком масштабе?! И судьи сегодня — кто? Что подделывали, кого возносили в те приснопамятные годы?! Ну, например, тот же Константин Симонов, чьими устами сегодня выносят приговор? Или Виталий Коротич с его не так уж и давними одами в адрес нерукотворных творений Леонида Ильича? Посмотрите журнал «Политическое самообразование» № 2 за 1982 год. Да, да, тот самый год, что значится на карикатуре на старый «Огонек» — сидит мышь и грызет журнал 1982 года. Ну, не красноречивое ли совпадение! Но нет, виноват все тот же Софронов, а теперь уже и Грибачев. Не потому ли, что они никуда не шарахнулись, не отказались от самих себя?

А. С. И логика-то какова: общались, это мы с Грибачевым, там, кажется, еще Кожевников упомянут и Георгий Марков,— все равно, что кандидатом в члены Политбюро Рашидова сделали. Ох, какие мы могучие!..

З. С. Конечно, надо бы подать в суд за подобную клевету, да времени жаль.

А. С. А это бы надо напечатать: последний раз я застал Рашидова в Ташкенте очень мрачным; видно, тогда я так подумал, с хлопком что-то не ладится. Это была последняя моя с ним встреча. В Ташкенте форум афро-азиатский очередной проходил.

...ка

...ем, с Николаем Сизово-
...ю первую диктовку.
...ровались. Точнее, продол-
...ем участником — прошло
...Зинаиды Сергеевны, что,
...ознакомившись, оказалось нередко

...знакомство с Анной...
...ной Анной чехи?
...вспоминалось, что такой обычаи
...

...бой видятся не столько ради
...ия уничтожения материальных
...ственности. Я так расценивал и по-
...ринимать меня и Николая Гри-
...ку Равидову.
...Софронов и Грибачев (видимо,
...ригласили Равидова? Обещались
...республики? Встречались в Таш-
...ентских форумах? И, простите,
...ли тогда в голову, что кандидат
...бро ЦК КПСС оказался шуликом?
...огда был еще и председателем
...Узбекистана. И, будучи в то вре-
...правлении Союза писателей, я «не
...лся у нас в Союзе.
...ас куда ни плюнешь — попадешь
...Сазарина до Туманова. Как стало
...ом: пригласили к микрофону
...ную личность поодиозней —
...кого-то не видно, да, впрочем,
...ого бы я недо начинать. Как не
...ясно случиться в таком высоте-
...ах — кто? Что подделывали, кого
...чтопамятные годы?! Ну, напри-
...ер, капитан Симонов, чьими устами
...ргизавр? Или Виталий Коротич
...ривычно одевая в адрес марухо-
...го Леонида Ильича? Посмотрите
...ское самообразование» № 2 за
...от самый год, что значится на
...ырый «Огонек» — сидит аккуш
...982 года. Ну, не красноречивое
...о нет, виноват все тот же Софро-
...ов Грибачев. Не потому ли, что
...двинулись, не отказались от са-

...ного какова: обещались, это мы
...кажется, еще Коковенков упо-
...рекое,— все равно, что кандида-
...рбюро Равидова сделали. Ох,

...ало бы подать в суд за подобную
...ую хвалу.
...ядо напечатать: последний раз
...я в Ташкенте очень мрачным;
...ечудилось, с плохим что-то не
...последняя моя с ним встреча.
...ско-языкатский очередной про-

Карр. Какой это был [illegible]

Карр. Говорят — да. Сначала с одной женщиной, [illegible]

Карр. Собрания, на которых исключали Пастернака?

А. С. Да. И что на плечах (заметьте, снова, как и у публикаторов симоновских «Воспоминаний» в «Знамени»,— кассета!) якобы зафиксировал голос Софронова, его возглас: «Вон из России!» Это Пастернаку-то!

А. С. А я, между прочим, как и Грибачев, голосовал против его исключения. Хотя, честно говоря, «Доктор Живаго» мне никогда особо не нравился — этот фильм произвел сильное впечатление. Потом меня вызывала к себе Фурцева, расспрашивала за то, что не голосовал за исключение Пастернака. Я объяснил, что не могу за то причин. Ну, не нравится роман, что с того? Писатель даже от Нобелевской премии отказался, кстати. Еще я сказал, что «Доктор Живаго» — это интеллигентский «Тихий Дон»...

Карр. Любопытное определение.

А. С. Я с Пастернаком несколько раз встречался. Свои стихи ему читал. Во время войны он был в Чистополе. А я привез туда свою маму и дочку. Разыскал Бориса Леонидовича. Он меня принял. И слушал мои партизанские стихи. Очень внимательно слушал. Заботливо, сердечно. И похвалил. Нужно ли говорить, в каком настроении я от него ушел? До конца дней благодарен ему. Интересная встреча была и на семинаре молодых писателей в Малеевке в 1932 году. Пастернак приехал к нам и спросил, кто у нас выступал. Мы назвали Давида Бедного. И спросили, как он относится к его поэзии. Пастернак улыбнулся. Знаете, говорит, все это очень просто, так просто, что даже не понял. И еще, по-моему, в сорок четвертом году мы обсуждали его книжку стихов «На ранних поездах». Очень тепло приняли его выступление в Доме литераторов, хотя и шла война, а в книжке ни одного о ней стихотворения. Мы ему, и я в том числе, об этом сказали. А в следующем сборнике, возможно, и к нам он прислушался, было несколько стихотворений о войне. Очень хороших. Пастернак — поэт со своим миром. Сложный поэт. Неверно, в отношении к нему мы не всегда были на высоте. И не только потому, что в струю старались вначале [illegible]. Для меня — Маяковский. Но в моих [illegible] никогда не умаляло величия Пастернака.

Э. С. В струю попасть... А я вспомнила обратный — третий или [illegible] струю». Когда уже после постановления в журналах «Звезда» и «Ленинград» он высказался против исключения из Союза Ахматовой [illegible]. Но вот в устах Константина Симонова [illegible] удивился он, Софронов, а не автор [illegible], который, основательно прошел, сыграл [illegible] роль, в частности в судьбе того же Зощенко. Какое торжество правды наблюдаем сегодня, от дискурса задохнуться можно!..

А. С. Ну было, простим земные эмоции, понять [illegible]. Я не хочу сказать, что при всей моей [illegible] порядочности, да, наверное, и не самый худший. Ахматову всегда высоко ставил как поэта, как личность. И многие тогда были угнетены тем, как обошлись с ней и с Зощенко. Что же касается публикации симоновских воспоминаний в «Знамени», кто знает, может, и продиктовал он в микрофон фразах о «литературном таланте», может быть, что у меня представление тут что-то не увязывается, во всяком случае, плохо увязывается. В архиве моем письма Симонова ко мне 50-х — 60-х годов, с неизменным обращением «Дорогой Толя», «Дорогой Анатолий» и с неизменной подписью «Твой...», «Жму руку» и т. п. Письма небольшие, деловые, не свидетельствующие совершенно об тех, нашими извлеченных в журнале «Знамя», отношениях.

Бесспорные вещи приходится читать ныне часто, в том числе и о себе. Снова симоновские воспоминания. Не верю своим глазам — оказывается, на одном из заседаний Политбюро Сталин якобы говорит о том, что Софронов высказал творческую, по которой выходит, что сегодня нельзя писать хороших пьес, так как нет в нашей жизни конфликтов. И эти слова приписываются мне в то время, когда многое уже было написано «Карьера Бекетова»! Кому, как не Симонову, это было известно: ведь он не только раскритиковал пьесу: «Старик, ты сам не знаешь, что написал»,— но и напечатал ее в «Новом мире», в четвертом номере в 1949 году! В Ленинграде у Акимова состоялась премьера спектакля, который Николай Павлович даже сам оформлял. В интервью «Ленинградской правде» он говорил, что счастлив, что на сцене появится такая пьеса... Тут же после премьеры в газетах появились разгромные рецензии на спектакль. Особенно злым был подвал в «Правде», написанный Заславским. Главная мысль, им утверждаемая: «Софронов клевещет на советское общество. В нем нет места карьеризму». А это в пьесе на первом месте!

Спектакль не вышел ни в Малом, ни в Вахтанговском театрах. Такова судьба одного из детищ «теоретика бесконфликтности» в драматургии.

Карр. Так что век «Карьеры Бекетова» оказался недолгим.

А. С. Увы... Сотрудники ЦК намекали мне тогда, что все пошло от Берии, дескать, «он украл...». Ну, писать об этом...

Э. С. Сейчас обо всем пишут.

А. С. Будто Берия «украл в образе Бекетова себя». По пьесе, главный инженер хочет стать директором завода, естественно, со всеми вытекающими отсюда благами. Для достижения своей цели он прибегает к помощи анонимок и т. п. Но первым он быть не может, а вторым не хочет... Увы, так хотелось, чтобы у пьесы продолжалась жизнь, и я даже малодушно проявил, стал переделывать. Не был наказан — не получилось. Нельзя писателю кривить душой. В 75-м не все же поставили Голубов-

...ский в театре имени Гоголя. В первой редакции... Мне кажется, спектакль получился интересный, ...ворый. Но что любопытно. Театр его принял не ...сторожно, исподу учуяв, а вот другие коллективы ...пешу за бронь. Мейерхольд, если бы он поставил ...рейчас, как бы они воспрянули...

Корр. Почему «если»? Ушел это невозможно?

А. С. Ах нынешние волнения в Союзе театральных деятелей?! Уважаемый человек Марлен Ульянов, а что написал в «Театральной газете»? Кончилось, мол, время, когда нами руководили А. В. Софронов...

А. С. А я никогда никем не руководил. Дружил с ним.

З. С. ...ним его друзья. А как было на самом деле? В репертуарной афише шестидесятых присутствовали два драматурга: Арбузов и Софронов, считай, два направления. Ульянов, кстати, играл в у того, и у другого. Просто не пришло время вспомнить рассказов Софронова, а времена ушли...

Корр. Но если быть точными, у драматурга Софронова не такая уж печальная судьба. История, например, знает случай, когда в один вечер в Москве шли шесть его пьес. Было такое?

А. С. Действительно, было такое. Давно. Сейчас об этом можно вспоминать только с юмором.

Корр. Но это, верно, был ваш звездный час. А начиналось как?

А. С. Начиналось с пьесы «В одном городе», которую поставил театр имени Моссовета, и с «Московского характера» в Малом театре. Ставил пьесу Алексей Дикий, а играли Гоголева, Шатрова! Представляете?! Пьес я написал немало. «Страпуху»-то хоть знаете?

Корр. Кто же не знает вашу «Страпуху»? Прошла по всей стране.

А. С. Да, ей досталась счастливая судьба. Я возликовал и взялся за «Страпуху замужем». Мне бы задуматься, почему на ее долю выпал уже меньший успех, но я, что называется, обнаглел и написал «Страпуху-бабушку», которая прошла только в одном периферийном театре. Да, самокритичность — это ведь тоже талант.

Корр. И не только в искусстве — в жизни тоже.

А. С. А как все же родилась «Страпуха»? Тогда многие пьесы, как вы называли их, городские. И женщины в них, все, как одна, такие несчастные были, с разрушенной личной жизнью. И мне захотелось вывести на сцену другой женский характер, другую судьбу. Нет, не выдуманную, а виденную в жизни, хотя бы во время поездок по родным кубанским просторам. Наверное, в этом во многом залог успеха «Страпухи».

З. С. У Анатолия Владимировича почти не было пьес, которые поначалу не вызвали бы сопротивления критиков. Спектакли шли на аншлагах, делали сборы, а их ругали. Так было и с «Миллионом за улыбку», который прошел в театре 900 раз, и со «Страпухой», которую Вахтанговский театр снял на аншлагах, а «Карьера Бекетова» вы уже знаете.

А. С. Я писал, как мне кажется, очень разные пьесы. Принцип? Его я не вырабатывал специально. Главное — чтоб было по жизни. Меня могли ругать как угодно, за что угодно, но только не за фальшивость героев.

З. С. Софронов, конечно, не Шекспир — это сейчас у нас на театре сплошные Шекспиры, но у него действительно было несколько бесспорных пьес.

А. С. Пролила бальзам на душу... Но вернемся не сейчас, чтобы сказать о Боге. Для меня Бог в драматургии — Островский. И в литературе великий Человек, создание, а не разрушение его личности. Так я воспринимаю искусство. Хотя Данелия в решении не постановку Голубовского «Бесприданницы» увидел продолжение авторского издевательства над Островским.

Корр. У вас к Маяковскому особая любовь.

А. С. Именно бесовская. Я дважды слушал его осенью 1927 года в Ростове. Сам факт встречи с поэтом так повлиял на мою биографию! Сначала я двух первых строк понял под прямое политическое воздействие.

Мы нашинковали стены напрочь.
Будет день, этот день будет наш.
Мы назначим слово «Мак-Кормик»
Большевистским словом «Сельмаш».

Хорошие стихи. О самом первом.

Время ночь откроет рассвет,
И тревожные рассыпались грачами,
Если запад от солнца сатан,—
Ровно в шесть выходи на двор.
Ночь ушла, жестокие свежи,
И, качаясь автобусным краном,
Снова кусочек в узел связан,
Чтоб к тискам подойти с сиреной.

Позже на Ростсельмаше руководил «Синей блузой», агитбригадой. И Окна РОСТА были. Все — под Маяковского! Я так и остался его последователем. Могу даже сказать: всю жизнь служу Маяковскому.

З. С. За что тебе не раз хорошо попадало.

Корр. За любовь надо платить. А за что все же попадало?

А. С. Я считаю заслугой «Огонька» тех лет защиту общественной позиции Маяковского-поэта, принципиальную защиту. Мы разделили отношение к Маяковскому критика Воронцова и критика Колоскова, которого многие не признавали.

Корр. Ну, а суть конфликта в чем?

А. С. Скорей, не конфликта, а борьбы. Готовили мы в приложении (1978 года) к «Огоньку» 12-томное собрание сочинений Маяковского. В пятом номере должны были идти письма Татьяны Яковлевой. Вдруг звонит мне Наровчатов, тогдашний редактор «Нового мира», и сообщает, что получили они письмо Симонова, выражающего протест против публикации писем Яковлевой. Давление нарастало — подключилась уже и Эльза Триоле. Словом, такое началось!.. Наровчатов тогда сказал, что, если хоть два члена редколлегии будут против симоновского письма, оно не пойдет в журнале. Против были ныне уже покойные Михаил Львов и Александр Овчаренко. Но, как в плохой пьесе, к моменту обсуждения этого вопроса один заболел, другой оказался в отъезде. Но письмо все-таки напечатано не было, кто-то убедил Наровчатова в этом.

Корр. Кто это был?

А. С. Право, не знаю. И тогда Константин Михайлович обратился с этим же вопросом в ЦК. А я в это время был в Ташкенте, на очередной деловой встрече.

З. С. Как сейчас помню, в пятницу позвонил Беляев, нынешний редактор «Советской культуры» — он тогда в ЦК работал, спросил Анатолия Владимировича, сказал, что его в понедельник приглашает к себе Зимянин. Он тогда секретарем ЦК был.

А. С. Зимянин был категоричен — письма Яковлевой снять. Так ведь часть тиража уже готова, убеждаю я. Значит, вырезать. Таков был диктат. Остались в книжке только фотография Татьяны Яковлевой — о ней указания дать забыли. А тот

...

...

...

писателя. По-разному я воспринимаю и ж. Платонова дочитываю, у Дудинцева серьезный роман, а Гроссмана обязательно прочту, а к нему всегда очень хорошо относился. А в общем, сейчас читаю очень много, но больше специальную литературу. В частности, по истории донского казачества.

Корр. Будет книга?

А. С. Задуман роман. Хватило бы времени и сил. Ведь мне уничтожение донского казачества. Разнообразное.

Корр. Можно сказать, что вам [illegible] в какой-то степени автобиографичен? Впрочем, как в конечном итоге, наверное, любая книга любого писателя. Есть мысли, мировоззрение — все равно автобиография.

А. С. Конечно. Но есть кое-что и помимо...

Корр. Понимаю: секрет творчества.

А. С. Если хотите.

Корр. Тогда последний вопрос, связанный с книгой. Если позволите. Название уже есть?

А. С. «Дети Тихого Дона».

Корр. Глубокий смысл... И совсем уж последний вопрос, Анатолий Владимирович. Если я его не задам, а вы не него не ответите, нас, как говорится, неправильно поймут. Вы следите за «Огоньком» сейчас?

А. С. Журнал я читаю, но вряд ли суждения мои могут быть объективными — невольно буду сравнивать. Журнал хорошо оформляется. Что же до содержания, то мне кажется, много в нем обывательщины и мало о тружениках села, производства. По части «разоблачительства» он, пожалуй, на одном из первых мест.

Корр. Так же говорят и про «Московские новости».

А. С. Не знаю, не читал. В принципе обличительство мне не нравится, это ведь не критика по большому счету. Наверное, нужен и такой журнал, но я согласен с теми, кто считает — не на базе «Огонька». Я считаю, что «Огоньку» надо было бы быть пошире, как ни парадоксально, но помассовее, что ли...

Корр. Но сейчас вся пресса...

А. С. Если бы такие перемены были при нас, я мы бы были рады. Конечно, легко сегодня нарисовать карикатуру на старый «Огонек». Но при чем тут журнал? Вот Эвелина Сергеевна уже напомнила, какие опусы в 1982 году сочинял нынешний главный редактор «Огонька». Не хотелось, а ведь напрашивается крыловская строчка — «...чем кукушек считать трудиться...» Как видим, у времени даже нынешний редактор «Огонька» был в крепком плену. А коллектив в редакции был очень хороший. Я не менял его, когда только пришел в журнал. Сколько писательских имен — многонеперспективных — мы тогда открыли.

Корр. Лично я, например, помню по страницам «Огонька» и Георгия Маркова, и Михаила Алексеева, и Анатолия Иванова, и Юрия Бондарева, Петра Проскурина...

А. С. Тираж тогда, в 1954 году, был 800 тысяч экземпляров, а потом 2 миллиона 200 тысяч. Было время, его даже хотели урезать в объеме, из-за нехватки бумаги, до 24 полос. Пришлось пожертвовать тиражом (оставили 1 миллион 800 тысяч), чтобы остались 32 полосы. Всякое было... А как нам помогало издательство «Правда» и его директор Фельдман! Словом, работали дружно, делали одно дело. Была и критика, а как же иначе, но товарищеская, конструктивная. Амбициям ходу не было. У меня и с Фадеевым, например, тоже бывали расхождения, но я бы назвал их расхождениями закрытого типа, пока не приходили к общей точке зрения. А ее мы, как правило, находили. Что еще сказать? Разве что повторить чужую мудрость: другие времена — другие нравы... Не надо, наверное, мне было говорить о новом «Огоньке», но вы попросили.

Корр. Очень благодарен вам за откровенность. И еще, на сей раз действительно последний вопрос, не очень-то оригинальный. Если бы вам начинать жизнь заново... Есть такое, чего вы не хотели бы повторить?

А. С. Но ведь жизнь человеческая неотрывна от своего времени, своей эпохи... Обновление связано только с ними.

Диалог с супругами Софроновыми
вел обозреватель журнала
Павел ДЕМИДОВ.

Август 1988 года.

ЖУРНАЛУ «МУХБИР» 70 ЛЕТ

ЖУРНАЛ «Мухбир» — «Корреспондент» родился в июле 1918 года под названием «Туркестанский печатник». На титуле его первого номера значилось: «Орган Краевого Совета Рабочих Печатного Дела Туркестанского Края». В условиях гражданской войны он просуществовал недолго, вышло всего 12 выпусков. В 1924 году издание возобновилось под названием «Наш рабкор», а с 1927 года в помощь авторскому активу начало выходить еженедельное приложение к газете «Правда Востока» — «Трибуна рабкора». Позже на его основе по решению ЦК Компартии Узбекистана создается ежемесячный журнал рабоче-дехканских и военных корреспондентов — «Мухбирлар юлдаши» («Спутник корреспондентов»).

В довоенное и послевоенное время издание выходило под разными названиями, пока наконец в 1969 году не появился ежемесячный журнал на узбекском и русском языках — «Мухбир» — «Корреспондент», издание газеты «Совет Узбекистони» и Союза журналистов республики.

Сейчас в Узбекистане выходит 288 газет разовым тиражом 5,1 миллиона экземпляров, десятки других периодических изданий. «Мухбир» рассказывает о деятельности печати, радио, издательств, полиграфических предприятий. В кругу его интересов — книготорговые организации, «Союзпечать», развитие рабселькоровского движения.

О содержании журнала говорят такие, например, рубрики, как «Авторитет печатного слова», «Актуальная тема», «Психологический климат редакции», «Слово о коллеге», «Мнения, суждения», постоянные разделы «Лира», «Кругозор», «Мир и пресса».

Редакционному коллективу, однако, еще многое предстоит сделать, чтобы журнал действительно стал массовым профессиональным изданием, улучшилось его художественное оформление и полиграфическое исполнение.

Н. БАЕВ

STCI

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БЫЛИ БЫ УФОЛОГИ, А НЛО ПРИЛЕТЯТ

В ПОСЛЕДНИЕ ДНИ БЛАГОДАРЯ НЛО ВОРОНЕЖ СТАЛ МЕСТОМ ПАЛОМНИЧЕСТВА КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТОВ.

Вот и я побывал... Пришельцев в городе не нашел, зато встретил уфологов. Так называют себя те, кто ведет поиски инопланетных цивилизаций на полях родной страны.

Воронежские уфологи собрали и представили журналистам областных газет «Коммуна» и «Молодой коммунар» весомые, на их взгляд, доказательства появления инопланетян.

Что же за доказательства? Ковырная карта — видеозаписи рассказов свидетелей, наблюдавших, по их словам, полеты и посадки НЛО. Кроме того, в Козлином парке покосился тополь, на который садился «шар», рядом — внеземного происхождения ямки в земле, там же найдены два образца инопланетной породы, наконец, уфологи ссылаются на исследования с помощью приборов.

Тополь действительно, я в этом убедился, растет криво. Правда, местные жители утверждают, что таким он был давно.

Ямки от опор приземлившихся «шаров» хоть и затоптаны немного любопытными, но еще видны. Уфологи пока не пришли к окончательному выводу, какие силы образовали эти углубления, не повредив растущей травы. А неуфологам представляется наиболее вероятным, что ямки были вырыты несколько лет назад и успели нарасти травой прежде, чем на них обратили внимание.

Образцы «инопланетных» камней были сданы в лабораторию. Химический анализ показал, что это минерал земного происхождения.

Отчеты о приборных исследованиях места приземления поражают воображение. Приборов было три. Во-первых, магнитометр, показания которого двигались в зависимости от присутствия свидетелей. Во-вторых, Г-образная проволочка, называемая «рамкой», — она крутится в руках уфологов на месте «посадки». Впрочем, в нескольких местах поблизости она тоже крутится, это дает уфологам основание считать, что там тоже кто-то приземлялся. В-третьих, «прибор по замеру биоэнергетического потенциала человека», изобретенный одним из воронежских уфологов. Показания этого устройства позволили определить, что в точке приземления «биоэнергетика людей нулевая». Допустим, что так. Ну, а если она там всегда была «нулевой»?

Практически информацию о воронежских НЛО можно почерпнуть только из рассказов «очевидцев». И что же? Стоит, например, пожилой, степенный человек — местный дворник — и рассказывает о своих встречах с инопланетянами. Другой эпизод: школьники описывают прилет «шара» и поведение пришельцев, появляется их товарищ и тоже начинает утверждать, что видел «шар» и его «команду». Нет, говорят ребята, тебя с нами не было. Мальчик тушуется, пытается незаметно подмигнуть приятелям и сообщает в камеру, что это, мол, было в другой раз. Начинаются заинтересованные расспросы уфологов, и в результате вырисовывается картина еще одного «пришествия».

В общем, были бы уфологи, а очевидцы найдутся.

К. ЕФРЕМОВ

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ДНЯ, ЗАВТРА

Яркий шар в вечернем небе

В воскресенье 9 сентября жители Мурманска и Североморска наблюдали в вечернем небе яркое светящееся облако. Те, у кого был бинокль или телефонный телескоп, постарались рассмотреть предмет, напоминающий своими очертаниями то ли светящийся шар, то ли пропеллер. Позвонили также в НЛО своим коллегам, дежурившим в это время на небосводе, но ничего необычного, кроме яркой звездочки, они не заметили.

КУРЬЕЗ И ВСЕРЬЕЗ

Как сообщили в штабе противовоздушной обороны, НЛО — не что иное, как большого размера воздушный шар. Он перемещался потоками воздушных течений над Баренцевым морем на высоте примерно 25 тысяч метров в направлении Кольского полуострова. И был засечен средствами ПВО в районе острова Кильдин. Получив команду, летчик истребителя-перехватчика Игорь Сергеенко точно вышел цель. От воздушной оболочки отделились контейнеры с их аппаратурой, благополучно опустились на землю.

Шар это стало необходимой потому, что шар попал в воздушный коридор, по которому проходят трассы самолетов Аэрофлота. Оказалось, что ученые Полярного геофизического института Кольского научного центра Академии наук СССР запустили шар, чтобы на его борту исследовать ряд явлений из области физики атмосферы. Эксперименты такого рода проводятся широкой международной программе в Европейском Арктическом архипелаге, цикличный отчет с которой специалисты запускали с ракетно-артиллерийского полигона. Начиная с 1965 года и вплоть до этого полигона запускали в небо шары 1—2 раза в месяц. На этот раз из-за работы при запуске, вертикальный контроль был не-под контролем и был унесен в сторону Кольского полуострова.

А. ХРАМЦ
(Внештатный корр. «Правды» г. Мурманск.

Срочно в номер!

Расписание для НЛО

Загадочный красный шар регулярно, вместо по расписанию, появляется над лесом в районе поселка Сандово Калининской области, сообщает газета «Калининская правда».

Видели его многие жители деревни Горошково (совхоз «Северный»), а наиболее подробное свидетельство принадлежит М. Белягову, который наблюдает странный предмет уже в течение двух лет! Сначала, рассказывает он, на небе появляется яркая звездочка. В течение примерно полутора часов она, опускаясь все ниже и ниже, превращается поначалу в большой красный шар, который то неподвижно зависает над лесом, то плавно перемещается. «Наверное,— говорит рассказчик,— за кромкой леса совершает посадку, при этом происходит искрение, как во время электросварки».

Редактор районной газеты «Ленинская правда» Н. Кафидов, получивший подобные сообщения, попытался проверить их. Рассказы об НЛО он слышал от нескольких лиц. Так, работник трансформаторной подстанции А. Смирнов наблюдал его в деревне Топалки. Как он утверждает, это был красный шар диаметром примерно четыре метра. Когда он перемещался, то заслонял от взора ближние деревья — значит это было непроницаемое тело. Любопытно, что во время беседы в Горошкове редактор и окружившие его люди тоже увидели загадочный предмет, но в несколько ином варианте: на небосводе появилась светящаяся точка, становившаяся все ярче. Она не приближалась, но оставалась на небе в течение часа. Было это 11 декабря минувшего года около пяти часов вечера.

После публикации заметки в необычном звонок в редакцию районки позвонил председатель колхоза имени Калинина Н. Рябков и сообщил, что 15 декабря во второй половине дня жители деревни Аморкино увидели огненное зарево. Решили, что пожар, Н. Рябков стал звонить в пожарную часть и одновременно послал шофера А. Чистякова к месту происшествия. Тот, вернувшись, сказал, что это не огонь, а огромный красный шар, удаляющийся за лес. На другой день такой же шар, двигающийся в сторону совхоза «Северный», видел житель деревни Пнево (колхоз «Заря») Н. Якушев. Загадочное явление пока остается без объяснений.

М. АМАЕВ
(Корр. ТАСС).

КАЛИНИН.

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Уважаемая редакция!

Сейчас много пишут об НЛО — неопознанных летающих объектах, о контактах с другим разумом, который якобы нас, то пугает, то зовет, то просто, чтобы познакомиться среди людей скрыто, тайком, с целью изучения нашего строя. Я давно собираю газетные вырезки с сообщениями на эту тему, рисую даже фантастические «летающие тарелки», вырабатываю с личностью «Огненной планеты». Меня это очень волнует. Может быть, кто-нибудь читающий из вас на Байкале был свидетелем подобного явления. Хотелось бы здесь в газете редакции по этому вопросу.

Кандидат В. Шорохов.

Отвечаем, что «НЛО» должны обратиться в свои специальные органы и публикации о них. Ведь этим они занят в политической структуре — наша обязанность будущее.

(По письму читателя г. Бурятии)



ВЕРНО ЗАМЕТИЛ наш читатель: тема необъяснимых летающих объектов, как и других аномалий, будоражит воображение, волнует все возрастающий интерес людей, а у отдельных и тревогу за завтрашний день человечества. Ибо слухи о приземлениях стали сливаться со слухами о приближающемся «конце света». Называется даже срок этого «конца» — 2000 год. Ни раньше, ни позже.

Объяснить это можно и повышенной чувствительностью людей, живущих в нынешнем веке очень трудной, насыщенной и драматических, и трагических событиях жизнью, и постоянной угрозой всемирной катастрофы, не без основания рождены огромный запасами ядерного оружия, созданного на планете за последние десятилетия. И можно бы спокойно и убедительно на более конкретных фактах, но были многие наши современники, события, связанные с НЛО, становятся в день явлений, с которыми связываются тревожные мысли о будущем человеческой цивилизации.

Чтобы заглянуть в это будущее, полезно обратить взор в прошлое — далекое и не столь отдаленное. И в случае с НЛО тоже.

30 июня 1908 года. Над сибирскими просторами движется на восток, затем на северо-восток огромное тело диаметром 50—70, длиной 600 метров. Оно имеет скорость полета, силу свечения. А затем в районе реки Подкаменная Тунгуска на высоте 5—7 километров происходит огромной силы взрыв...

1927 год. Русский художник Н. К. Рерих, совершивший экспедицию на Тибет, записал: «Один из бурятских лам видел луну в голубой мгле:

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— Что там вверх? Белый воздушный шар? Аэростат?

Мы замечаем — на большой высоте что-то блестящее движется в направлении с севера к югу. Из палаток выбежали три сильных бинокля. Мы наблюдали объемистое сфероидальное тело, сверкающее на солнце, явно видное среди серых облаков. Оно движется очень быстро. Хотел бы я знать, как оно меняет направление и скорость на снежной целине. Погибель. Весь экипаж сидит на пробитых самолетах, а мы могут: сбить Шамбалу.

1967 год. В 180 милях от побережья Британии дежурный офицер английского судна «Кальеро» заметил нечто странное, поднял всю команду. Корабельные радары в 15 от корабля на правому борту обнаружили объект сигарообразной формы длиной около 30 метров. Четверть часа двигался он параллельно кораблю, затем нырнул в воду и исчез в глубине.

Тот же 1967 год. Жители Софии наблюдают НЛО в форме трапеции, зависшей над городом.

1977 год. 7 июля в 16 часов московского времени теплоход «Н. Островский» следовал в Татарском проливе в порт Преображение. С 16.08 до 16.32 левее судна на высоте 300—400 метров двигалась масса, напоминающая сгусток облака в форме правильного параллелограмма.

В тот же 1977 году, 20 сентября, около 4 часов утра на темном небосводе вспыхнула огромная «звезда», посылающая импульсами на землю свопы свет, и медленно двинулась в сторону города Петрозаводска. Распластавшись над ним в виде медузы, она осыпала город множеством тончайших струй, похожих на струи дождя. Через 10—12 минут «медуза» «свернулась» яркой полукругом и двинулась в сторону Онежского озера...

Многие районы нашей страны претендуют на право называться «своей» приземлены НЛО и обитания пришельцев. Их «приземления» и в европейской части, и в Сибири, и на Крайнем Севере, и на Кавказе. Периодически поступают вести о прибытии «гостей» в другие страны.

Надо заметить, встречали и встречают их по-разному. В основном с изумлением и доброжелательным любопытством. Но бывало, что и стреляли. 25 февраля 1942 года на Лос-Анджелес «напали» 20—25 светящихся НЛО. Американская ПВО решила дать им бой. 1400 выстрелов было произведено из зенитных орудий. Быстрее безрезультатных... В октябре 1956 года, как сообщают американские источники, на Огайо налет реактивного истребителя открыли огонь по НЛО над одной из баз ВВС и... потеряли. В районе Тегерана в 70-х годах два «фантома» пытались сбить НЛО, но на дистанции открытия огня у них отказали системы электронного управления пуском ракет и некоторые приборы. Есть также сообщения о «боевых» контактах с НЛО на море и даже под водой. Безрезультатных.

Истории, связанные с НЛО, можно продолжать бесконечно. Они «украшают» не только полосы газет, но и беседы на разных уровнях, в том числе и кулуары на перекурах в партхозяйственных вла...

Официальное же отношение к проблеме НЛО (кстати, термин этот от английской аббревиатуры УФО, по-русски НЛО, отсюда же названия специалистов по УФО-НЛО — уфологи) в нашей стране менялось неоднократно. Были и «холодные» периоды, и «оттепели». В один из «холодных» периодов за публикацию информации об очередном наблюдении НЛО пассажирами и экипажем пассажирского лайнера была строго наказана дежурная смена журналистов одной центральной газеты. Зато в период «оттепели» при Академии наук СССР создали экспертизу по аномальным явлениям. За несколько лет она была буквально завалена тысячами писем очевидцев со всех концов страны, рассказывающих о проекте и применении необычных аппаратов, о контактах с пришельцами. Каждый конкретный случай требовал детальной проверки, ибо за «летающую тарелку» принимали порой шаровую молнию или движение луча прожектора по ночным облакам. В этой экспертизе нет скептиков, поскольку даже самые убежденные отрицатели существования НЛО вынуждены признать, что встречаются настолько достоверные описания таких явлений, которые «по-земному» объяснить невозможно.

Есть подобная комиссия по аномальным явлениям и при Гражданской обороне СССР. Ее председатель А. Н. Мордвин-Шодро рассказывал о том, что мощный толчок к серьезным исследованиям аномальных явлений дал упомянутый выше петрозаводский феномен 1977 года. В СССР возникло и несколько общественных организаций по изучению аномалий. Еже-



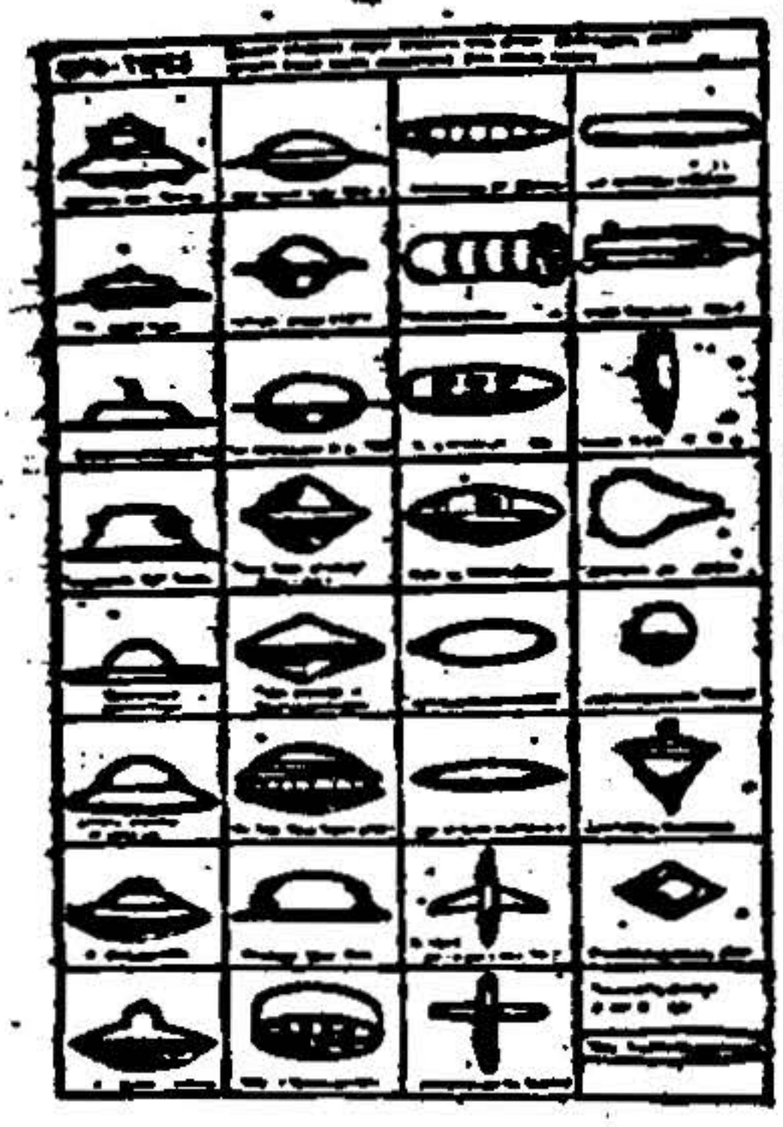
годно в сентябре собираются Петрозаводские семинары, где ватуристы обмениваются информацией, выводят закономерности тех или иных природных и аномальных явлений. В семинарах принимают участие ученые — астрономы, биологи, медики, а также авиаторы, журналисты.

О серьезности проблемы существования НЛО говорит тот факт, что на достаточно высоком уровне уже несколько десятилетий без всяких «последствий» занимаются ученые США, Англии, Франции, ФРГ и многих других государств. Совсем недавно, в октябре 1989 года, в западногерманском городе Франкфурте-на-Майне состоялся симпозиум «Диалог со Вселенной». Специалисты из 30 стран, приехавшие в этот участок, выразили уверенность в существовании неопознанных летающих объектов. Были представлены многочисленные снимки, видеозаписи, документы и магнитофонные пленки, которые, по их мнению, неопровержимо свидетельствуют о пребывании на нашей планете пришельцев из далеких миров.

И все-таки спасители, прилетев, не спешат больше. Их больше спасать некому. Воображение «спасшего» человека, заброшенного в трехмерное пространство, отказывает ему в признании другой цивилизации, способной существовать параллельно с нашей, такой прочной, земной. К тому же сам его фантастические способности НЛО мгновенно появиться и исчезнуть бесследно... Впрочем, стоп. На местах посадок НЛО находят иногда водяную жидкость, в металлических предметах обнаруживают сильную намагниченность, насекомые оказываются поврежденными, листья деревьев, помещенные в высокочастотное поле, начинают светиться, но не так, как сосед-ние. Рассказывают и о совсем драматических и даже трагических случаях. Так, года назад американцы рассекретили данные о том, что 2 июля 1947 года в штате Нью-Мексико возле города Росуэлл разбился неизвестный летательный аппарат неземного происхождения. В двух милях от него найдены остатки четырех небольших человекоподобных существ, вероятно, катапультировавшихся из «летающей тарелки». Исследования показали, что они биологически не схожи с людьми.

Однако тайна этого НЛО и его экипажа осталась нераскрытой, ибо, как официально сообщило командование ВВС США, документация, которой оно располагало по этому делу, уничтожена. Так же велел отставной майор разведки ВВС США Д. Мерсел, участвовавший в сборе обломков «тарелки», допросе журналистов и подписке случая. Есть и другие показания свидетелей. Но если эта трагедия случилась с пришельцами и нам остается лишь сочувствовать их далеким «родственникам», то другие случаи вызывают настоящую тревогу землян. Будто сверху на

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ НЛО, СОСТАВЛЕННАЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ОПИСАНИЯ ОЧЕВИДЦЕВ АНГЛИЙСКИМ ЖУРНАЛОМ «ЛЬЮ САЙЕНТИСТ»



небольшие группы людей опускалось нечто такое, что втягивало их в себя и улетало в никуда. Так что, выходит, никто не застрахован от путешествия в тартарары...

И все-таки давайте порассуждаем, стараясь быть по возможности объективными. Сделать это помогут мнения авторитетов. Ученый-астролог Метродор писал: «Считать Землю единственным населенным миром... было бы такой же вопиющей нелепостью, как утверждать, что на громадном засеянном поле мог бы вырасти только один пшеничный колос». А вот мнение отца отечественной космонавтики К. Э. Циолковского. «В нашей Солнечной системе, — писал он, — более тысячи планет, и хоть одна из них находится в условиях, благоприятных для развития высшей сознательной жизни... Без сомнения, не некоторых расцвет был раньше, чем на других, и совсем необыкновенный — по прекрасным результатам. Там жизнь опередила все возможное, все самое лучшее, что может себе только представить человек».

Исходя из этих постулатов, можно предположить, что в безграничном космосе, в море галактик, размеры которых невозможно зрительно представить, существуют-таки другие цивилизации, в том числе намного опередившие нас в развитии. Это позволяет им делать «глубокую разведку» Вселенной, и вот по «дымкам» заводских труб и охотничьих костров отыскали они нашу Землю, покружили вокруг нее и решили посмотреть, что за существа ее населяют, попробовать нас, как говорится, на зуб. По крайней мере установили наблюдение за объектом...

Обратимся к тем газетным вырезкам, что прислал в редакцию читатель, а также к публикациям других изданий, не обходящих вниманием столь животрепещущую тему.

Одним из самых сенсационных среди последних печатных произведений об НЛО является, конечно, «М-ский треугольник», опубликованный в латвийской газете «Советская молодежь» и потом перепечатанный рядом других изданий. Начавший эту «эпопею» Павел Мухортов описал контакт с пришельцами, очевидцем, а точнее, участником которого он был в «зоне» под Пермью. «Я сразу поймал себя на мысли, — пишет журналист, — что за мной кто-то постоянно наблюдает. И это ощущение преследовало меня на протяжении всей экспедиции».

При биолоцировании места, откуда исходил «взгляд», фиксировалась аномалия. Когда же этот взгляд исчезал, приборы тут же меняли показания. Дважды, пока шли к месту будущей стоянки участники экспедиции, Мухортов боковым зрением различал сначала очертания огромных «гантелей» с красными точками в каждой из сфер, затем — очертания черного трехметрового силуэта гуманоида. Стоило повернуть голову, чтобы рассмотреть его в упор, как он мгновенно исчезал. Странно вели себя фотоаппараты и фотовспышки участников экспедиции: они отказывали после нескольких кадров, но потом, при выходе из зоны, работали вновь исправно. Тем не менее все отснятые кадры после проявления пленок оказывались «чистыми».

Чудес, описанных автором «М-ского треугольника», немало. Необъяснимо исчезающие и появляющиеся вещи, шорох параллельных шагов, головокружения и галлюцинации, наконец, переговоры с «гостями», тайну которых по «джентль-

...ческому сигналению» с собеседниками не прекращал автор ее надежд... В общем было чему удивиться. Было и в чем усомниться. И вот статистически построенный с «большим» знанием по вопросу автор отправляется другой журналист «СК» — Владимир Сапарин. Последствия были результативны. Через некоторое время в молодежной газете над фон их заголовком «Й-ский треугольник» появляется и его рассказ об увлечении и преувеличениях. Сказал просто: нарисовал красивый натюрморт, а «треугольник действующий».

В стиле начала шестидесятых, на волне всеобщего доверчивого внимания широких деревень. Предприимчивые ребята из центра НТТМ Пермского области повсюду открывали кооперативы по доставке любителей острых ощущений в «треугольник». Цена путевки быстро возросла с 30 до 50 рублей.

Не знаю, как относятся ревнители принципы к кооперативному движению в нашей стране, но, судя по тому, что доступ к «треугольнику» им не перекрыт до сих пор, инициатива предпринимателей их не страшит.

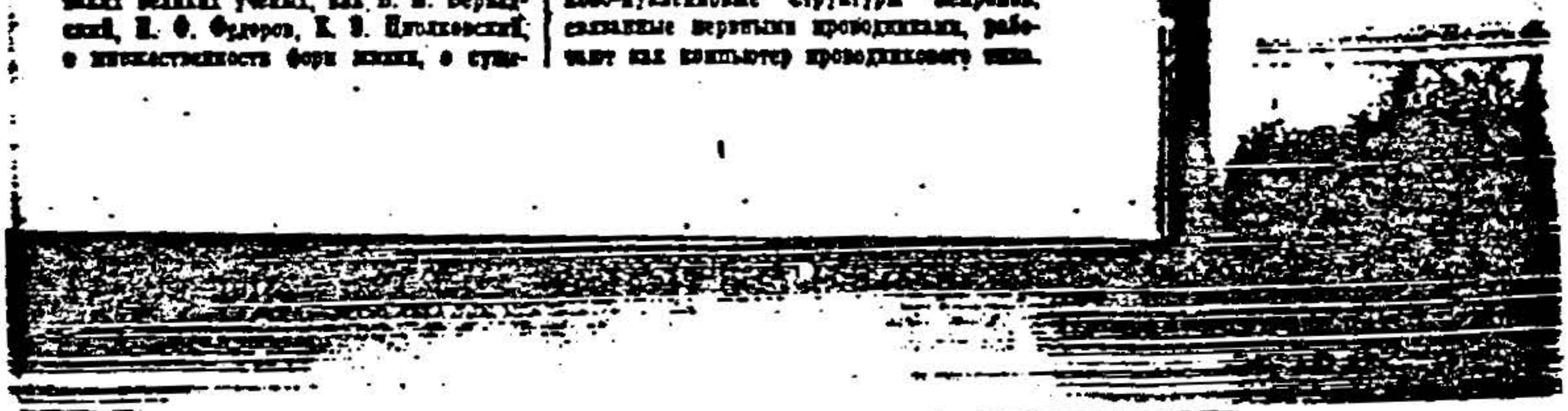
Что же касается специалистов, то мнения их об «Й-ском треугольнике» неоднозначны. Очередной участник всесоюзного семинара «Экология неопознанного» Ю. Фокин, подытоживая свои рассуждения об экстрасенсорных возможностях человека, возникающих во время спиритических сеансов, сказал: «Я готов предположить, но сомневаюсь в невозможности рассказанного, что в районе Перми существует загадочная природная аномалия. Она может вызвать галлюцинации, обострить чувственное восприятие. Люди могли получить некую информацию. Но сказывать на истерии с фантазией ребят я бы не решился».

Безусловно, каждый из нас вправе верить в не верить в НЛО, в пришельцев, которые напоминают своим обликом то дедушек-старичков, то супермужчин, то инопланетянок, то еще кого-нибудь. Десятки гипотез уфологов по всей игре используют лишь на предположении, что инопланетяне из космоса (и только из космоса ли?) ведет за нами своеобразный контроль, как ученые за грызунами. Гипотезы таких великих ученых, как В. И. Вернадский, К. Э. Федоров, К. Э. Циолковский, о внеземности форм жизни, о существовании их на планете Земля также имеют право на гражданство.

Комментируя происшедшее в конце мая — начале июня нынешнего года на полигонной земле случай контакта с пришельцами, директор Института космической и экспериментальной медицины Дальневосточного отделения АМН СССР академик АМН СССР В. И. Казначеев, в частности, отметил: «Можно распознать чьей-нибудь организм, любой конкретный организм или форму биологической жизни. Но невозможно представить, что в биологической жизни встречаются и другие организмы. Не знаем материалы, это обычная, малоизвестная или форма, которая отвечает современным научным понятиям жизни — живого вещества. Это означает, что известный из научно-фантастической литературы мир или предположение о встрече разных биологических существ живых не фантазия. Возможно, такая встреча разных форм живого вещества уже происходила... на планете Земля! И аномалии биологических объектов — это не часто биологическая, мутационно-отборочная система, как мы привыкли считать согласно теории Дарвина, а способ осуществления в белково-нуклеиновом веществе других форм или других фор жизни!

В 1982 году при раскопках в районе Дюрит-Юрях, в 140 км от Якутска, были обнаружены каменные орудия, возраст которых определен в 1,8—3,2 млн. лет. Находки в африканском урочище Олдувай датируются примерно 1,5—2,5 млн. лет. Следовательно, можно не боясь ошибиться допустить, что возникновение человека на Земле происходило не в одном очаге, а практически одновременно в нескольких. А если так, если предшественники человека — протогоминиды и гоминиды обитали на планете не в одном районе, то со какой причины сразу в нескольких местах у них появляется то новое свойство, которое мы называем разумностью человека?»

Исследователь Дюрит-Юрях высказывает такую точку зрения. У протогоминида головной мозг достаточно развит и количество нейронов достигает 8—10 млрд. Если в каждой клетке-нейроне сосуществует белково-нуклеиновые и иные формы жизни, то до определенного уровня белково-нуклеиновые структуры нейронов, связанные нервными проводниками, работают как компьютер промежуточного типа.



Представим себе, что во внешней среде возникает некая физическая или геофизическая аномалия. Все поля нейронов, которые работали в мозаике контактного компьютера, в один момент могут объединиться в едином кооперативном поле: компьютер проводникового типа пересканирует на организацию полевого типа. К чему это ведет? Существо — носитель такого компьютера начинает воспринимать окружающий мир по-новому. Для этого скачка биологических мутаций не нужно.

В конце концов ученый настаивает на правомочности гипотезы о сосуществовании разных форм жизни на Земле, а это значит, что «пришельцами» могут быть существа не из других галактик, а «наши» соплаветники, которые живут своей, неведомой пока нам жизнью и лишь порядка, как отшельники, появляются среди людей привычного для нас обличья.

Гипотезы, гипотезы... Каждый факт контакта с НЛО, неуловимыми гуманоидами будоражит воображение дилетантов, ставит новые вопросы перед учеными мужами. А фактов все больше и больше, и пресса, повторяю, относится к ним с нежной любовью. «Изюминки», «гвозди» номеров газет, радио- и телевизионных программ. «Вы слышали?», «Вы читали?», «Удивительно!» «Кошмар, конец света...»

Недавно в Москве стало известно, что появившиеся в Воронеже небесные посланцы предъявили ультиматум: «Если до 2000 года не закончите перестройку — испепелим Землю». Такое вот условие поставили.



Узнал об этом и летчик-космонавт К. Феоктистов. С одной стороны, он вроде бы и рад был за земляков — все-таки удостоились чести быть посещенными, а с другой стороны, встревожен — ведь прямая угроза всему человечеству. Космонавт, решив, очевидно, успокоить земляков, позволил себе сильно усомниться в приземлении «трехметровых и трехглазых инопланетян в сапогах бронзового цвета», о котором сообщила местная печать. «Вот никому из космонавтов не везло, — пишет он в связи с происшедшим, — ни советским, ни американским, ни арабскому шейху, побывавшему на орбите, не приходилось видеть никакой летающей посуды, встретиться с чудом, которого они, их души жаждали не меньше, чем души боевовестных мальчишек. Да и других мужчин тоже («свидетелей» приземления инопланетян. — А. Т.)... Все тянутся к чуду, к необыкновенности. Надоело видеть перед глазами унылую, неприлично голую формулу природного закона: нельзя получить больше, чем заработаешь... Тем не менее лишать соотечественников надежды на чудо нельзя. Хотя бы потому небесные посланцы имеют право на появление... Почему бы и нет? Все может быть».

Такое вот мнение человека, знающего о космосе немало, побывавшего в нем, серьезно занимающегося освоением его в настоящее время: «Все может быть»... Возможно, здесь довлело желание поддержать оптимизм земляков?

Созданная в Воронеже высококомпетентная комиссия тщательно исследовала то место в Левобережном районе Воронежа, где, как утверждают свидетели, в период примерно с 21 сентября по 2 октября прошедшего года наблюдались загадочные явления пролета и приземления тела сигарообразной формы и выхода из него трехметровых пришельцев.

Член комиссии, заведующий кафедрой ядерной физики Воронежского госуниверситета, доктор наук, профессор С. Кадменский сообщил журналистам, прибывшим в город по горячим следам событий, что в районе предполагаемого приземления взято 17 проб грунта, они исследуются. Ученый был осторожен, и это естественно. Одолевают сомнения, и не только

ра. Но скептики не есть отрицание. «Если инопланетяне, — замечает С. Капрелов, — реальность и если нам действительно обитатели дальних широт, движущихся по орбитам Солнечной системы, то сам факт их присутствия предполагает определенный астрономический феномен. Если будет доказано, что такие планеты существуют, то признание их реальности влечет за собой пересмотр многих из центральной теории относительности. Это значит, что есть другие физики, которых еще нужно открыть».

У читателей может возникнуть вопрос: что же наши военные думают об НЛО и о пришельцах? А вдруг «прибывает» от их «гостей» система ПРО или ПВО?.. Хорошо, если дело кончится локальным конфликтом...

На беседе с представителями Главного штаба видов Вооруженных Сил, Генерального штаба Вооруженных Сил выяснилось, что никакой «службы», занимающейся проблемой НЛО, у нас нет. Отношение к ним — скептическое, но трезвой мере у большинства специалистов. Когда на экранах локаторов появляются «безответные» отметки с характерных перемещения свечением, операторы с улыбкой говорят: а вот и «гости» прилетели... Ну а если серьезно, то, как свидетельствуют очевидцы, локаторы тоже «не видят» НЛО и пикор операторов рождается разного рода атмосферными явлениями, сказал, турбулентностью воздушных масс и т. д.

Локаторы относятся к НЛО с меньшей долей скепсиса, поскольку порой «встречаются» с ним. Вот что рассказал мне полковник А. Степаненко:

— Летчики дальней авиации иногда наблюдают «так, на облаках» явления, которые можно назвать аномальными. Лично мне вместе с экипажем ракетоносца довелось видеть, как прямо по курсу самолета возникла светящаяся точка. Быстро увеличиваясь, она превратилась в шар, затем в огромную сферу и зависла над нами. Несколько минут они сопровождали нас, потом отстали. Может ошибусь это не определю байку, но я был не один и оценивал поведение увиденного у всех членов экипажа одинаков. Как, впрочем, докладывали об этом на последующий вылет, даже дисциплинированные в полетах, не раз наблюдавшие космические и подземные, уходили от них задолго встречи... И — до новых встреч, НЛО!

Да, службы, которая бы серьезно занималась фиксированием аномальных явлений, в наших Вооруженных Силах нет. Оказывается, очевидно, каждое отношение к уфологии тех времен, когда они, как и изобретатели в свое время, считались «сумасшедшими», а уфология — чудачеством. Между тем явление НЛО заявляет о себе все активнее, настойчивее, и не случайно заинтересованность профессиональных уфологов увеличит большое внимание в США, Франции, Китае. Все более серьезный подход к аномальным явлениям со стороны советской науки также требует всемерной поддержки, в том числе и от военных специалистов, располагающих возможностями наблюдать и фиксировать эти явления на земле, в воздухе и под водой.

Ну а пока в лучшем положении, судя по всему, находятся те, кто «преследует» нас. Они видят и слышат нас, когда хотят, а мы их — когда повезет. Роберт Рождественский написал по этому поводу:

Записки над землею живущей брошой,
как в лесу
. . . над журавлиной стаей,—
инопланетные
странники Вселенной
скрупулезно изучают нас...
Так будем вежливо внимательны.

Публикацию подготовил полковник А. ТРОФИМОВ

НЛО районного масштаба

Как-то под вечер в наших дворах прямо над детской площадкой завис подозрительный шар. «Вот оно — НЛО!» — крикнул сосед из окошка. Объект быстро побелел и оказался обычной летающей тарелкой, которая плавно опустилась между песочницей и автомобильной качалкой. Мы замерли. Наконец, открылся люк, и наружу, помогая друг другу, неуверенно шагнули на четырех конечностях космические существа. Рук у них было тоже четыре.

Из толпы ему шепотом посоветовали:

— Начинай первым от них мирение!

— Только двери в небе открыл. А в них всякая гадость прячется.

— Точно. Забросали бы лучше камнями.

Зеленые человечки на лбу многозначительно часто замигали, демонстрируя мыслительный процесс.

— Мать ты,— крикнул кто-то,— опять-то что-то изобретает.

— Значит, есть контакт! — воскликнул председатель домкома Лунич и протянул приличную приготовленную бумагу:

— Заполнить вас, товарищ. Видите, народ волнуется. Ознакомьтесь с нашими требованиями. Тут список на устранение недоделок в наших домах. Правда, не знаю, как вас там по-нашему или по-матушке. Короче, от жильцов нашего дома и всех незнакомцев привет.

Посланец далекой цивилизации устремил на область головы на бумагу тонкий луч зеленого света.

— Гадит-то, читает...

Вскоре луч погас, а огоньки на лбу гостя лихорадочно засверкали. Весь вид его демонстрировал недоумение. Он даже замигался.

— Тихо, народ! — крикнул Лунич.— Не видите, человеку плохо.

— Подумаешь, цаца какая! — забурчала толпа.— Лучше бы улицу осветил, чем зря мерцать. А то ночью хоть глаз выколи.

— Чего улицу? Если хуть строит. Вон какой рукастый.

— И помилуйте.

— Ребята, не спешите. Хоть бы с сантехникой помог.

— Правильно! А кооперативный мужик — в могиле!

— Пива дайте...

Тут глаза нашего брата по разуму вытекли, сам он весь съежился, затрясся, вспыхнул синим пламенем — и исчез.

— Ах, опять слабака прислали,— вздохнул Лунич, крича летающую в банку.— Давай, ребята!

Пионеры быстро набросали окурки в незамутненную посуду, прицепили к асфальтовому катку, и тот, урча, потянул ее к школе. На металлолом. Четвертую уже в этом месяце.

А. ГОЛОВЕНКО.
В. МУРАВЬЕВ.

Литературная газета, 19 [illegible]

S+TC
J+

И час пик, и фат, и инвалид

Минск: В ПОДПОЛЬЕ ОКАЗАЛО

Прокуратура СССР по воздушным сообщениям в связи с авиакатастрофой самолета Ту-134, происшедшей вблизи аэропорта Минск-2, возбудила уголовное дело по признакам преступления, предусмотренного ч. 1 ст. 172 Уголовного кодекса Белорусской ССР.

Для расследования и экспертизы в Минск выехала группа специалистов прокуратуры СССР.

АЭРОКЛУБ ПРИ ЦЕРКВИ

В поселке Вергасово вновь открывается аэроклуб, в том, что при церкви. Председатель правления аэроклуба, бывший летчик дальней авиации

Настоятель храма является отец [illegible]. До 1982 года он состоял [illegible], затем отрекся от [illegible] сана и вышел из [illegible] — потому что «бог приказал». Обосновав аэроклуб отец Владимир объяснил тем, что деревень дала много молодых людей, поэтому что им не помогали ни комсомол, ни профсоюзы.

S+TC
J+

Грозный: ИСТРЕБИТЕЛЬ ГНАЛСЯ ЗА НЛО

Командир авиационной части С. Прокопов сообщил корреспонденту, что 1 октября в 11 часов на экранах радиолокаторов внезапно появилась метка воздушной цели.

— Я уже выполнил задание и возвращался на аэродром,— рассказывает майор П. Рябишев.— В 11 часов 22 минуты получил координаты цели и задание обнаружить ее.

Выполнил разворот, вошел в зону — по сведениям командного пункта, объект находился на высоте 4,5 километра. Погода — ясная, безоблачная, видимость — отличная. Но поиск цели результатов не дал. Сообщил об этом, развернулся в лобовой домой.

Вдруг что-то заставило меня обернуться. Сзади и справа увидел два сигарообразных объекта значительных размеров. Диаметр первого — примерно 2 километра, второго — около 400 метров. Они располагались один за другим и хорошо просматривались на фоне ясного неба. Маленький объект отливал серебром в лучах солнца, тот, что побольше, выглядел матовым. Но детали и конструктивные особенности разглядеть не удалось — слишком велика была дистанция, заметил, правда, что НЛО перемещаются боком и с большой скоростью.

Я развернулся и начал их догонять. И вдруг оба цели мгновенно исчезли из зоны видимости. Но отметки от них появились на экране локатора. На дальнем командного пункта, в этот момент между нами было около 15 километров.

[illegible] Эстонии. Они потребовали отменить [illegible] 21 октября обязательно для [illegible] школы.

Как сообщили представители парламентской группы «За равные права», в акции протеста приняли участие представители не только русскоязычного, но и эстонского населения.

Баку: ТОРЖЕСТВА ОТМЕНИЛ КОМЕНДАНТ

Постановлением [illegible] Алиева, военный комендант столицы Азербайджана, отдельно проведение в Баку 7 ноября демонстрации и парада, посвященных 71-й годовщине Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции.

Об этом мы узнавали вчера бакинцы в сообщении военной комендатуры, опубликованном в республиканских газетах.

Демонстрации и парад, как следует из сообщения, отменены в соответствии с пунктом 6 статьи 4 Закона СССР «О правовом режиме чрезвычайного положения», согласно которому запрещено проведение митингов, уличных шествий и демонстраций.

Тбилиси: «СТАЛИН» В ВЫБОРАХ НЕ УЧАСТВУЕТ

Политическая организация Грузии «Сталин» отстранена от участия в многопартийных выборах в верховные республики, которые назначены на 28 октября.

Об этом стало известно после того, как в Центральную избирательную комиссию поступило решение Верховного суда Грузии, который удовлетворил протест прокуратуры республики.

Approved for Release
Date [illegible] 1991

(28)

одновременно поступивших из разных городов от наших собственных корреспондентов У. Богдалова, В. Юрлова, Н. Климкинадзе.

НЛО: ОПТОМ И В РОЗНИЦУ

ЧЕБОКСАРЫ

Этот звонок показался розыгрышем. Да и как еще надо было его воспринимать?

— Хочу вас обрадовать,— сообщил еще в октябре женский голос,— я видела инопланетян.

Пожалуй, читательница не шутила. К сегодняшнему дню нашли с десяток свидетелей.

Л. Шаповалова, намотчица Чебоксарского приборостроительного завода, увидела нечто странное из окна в 22 часа. Прямо над территорией производственного объединения «Завод промышленных тракторов» зависли сразу шесть НЛО — три крупных, три поменьше. Через час «компания» пополнилась — прилетел седьмой объект.

— Они действительно были похожи на две склеенные краями тарелки, — объясняет женщина.— У каждого НЛО по три иллюминатора с разноцветными огнями — желтым, красным, зеленым. И еще вокруг заметно какое-то свечение — напоминает планету Сатурн на картинках.

«Тарелки» вели себя суетливо: двигались по вертикали вверх, вниз, вращались вокруг своей оси. Через полчаса шесть объектов с огромной скоростью внезапно взмыли вверх и в считанные секунды скрылись из виду. Один так и остался внизу.

— В нашем доме «тарелки» видели многие,— продолжает Шаповалова. Моя соседка, например, даже в бинокль НЛО разглядывала. И мы до половины двенадцатого смотрели на чудо всей семьей. Я даже маленький эксперимент провела: посадила двух своих детей в разные комнаты и заставила нарисовать увиденное. Проверили потом — одно и то же.

Шаповалова добавила к своему рассказу, что примерно неделю назад с небывалой новостью прибежала от подружки ее десятилетняя дочь. Девочки тоже видели в окно «летающие тарелки» над тракторным заводом. Только не семь, а пять.

— Я тогда ей не поверила, — вспоминает Людмила Николаевна. — Решила, начиталась газет, вот и выдумывает. А тут вот...

Очевидцев НЛО в Чебоксарах с каждым днем становится все больше. Поступают сообщения, что «тарелки» летают над производственным объединением имени Чапаева, они были замечены в Новочебоксарске, Канаше и других городах.

И я, признаюсь, грешен — видел. Но не в этот раз. Даже передал в газету — не напечатали. Обиды не таю, тогда еще нельзя было печатать. А «повезло» мне в 1984 году. В предвечерних сумерках на пустынной дороге под Алатырем я и водитель «Волги» из Чебоксарского обкома партии повстречали сигарообразный предмет. Он бесшумно плыл в стороне, примерно в 200—300 метрах от земли. Сзади виднелось искрящееся свечение, цепочкой по борту сияли пятна, похожие на иллюминаторы. «Сигара» не ушла за горизонт — через три минуты словно бы растворилась в сумерках.

ДУШАНБЕ

Конец осени одарил местное население богатым урожаем на НЛО. Первый раз непонятный «желтый шар» заметили 8 ноября на окраине города. Потом 11-го, 14-го, 20-го и 27-го уже в других районах появились «звезды», от которых мощными потоками расходились лучи.

По вполне понятным причинам я не стал призывать в свидетели местных школьников — обратился к людям более скромным в фантазиях. Один из них главный педиатр Душанбе Г. Саттаров. Это он, заметив на небе нечто непонятное, позвонил в Таджикгидрометцентр и в службу наблюдения аэропорта.

— Может, привиделось мне? — поинтересовался Гофар Нишанович.

— Нет, не привиделось,— рассказывает фотооператор узла связи Т. Галустова,— я полностью подтверждаю наблюдения врача. И мне бросилось в глаза, что «звезда» эта и не звезда вовсе — ведь она находилась ниже облаков. Лучи испускала красные, синие, зеленые, в разных направлениях. Уже дома около 9 часов вечера наблюдали за ней всей семьей. Через некоторое время заметили, как от объекта отделился какой-то шарик и быстро пошел вниз. Помню, мы еще неудачно пошутили с дочкой: сказали, сейчас вот заберут тебя инопланетяне с собой. Девочка сначала отреагировала спокойно, а увидела спуск шарика, разревелась.

Диспетчер службы движения Душанбинского аэропорта после сообщения Саттарова вооружился шестикратным биноклем.

— Удаление неизвестного объекта составляло от аэропорта примерно 20 километров, — говорит он, — НЛО перемещался в разных направлениях и постепенно удалялся в сторону юго-запада.

Призывая в помощники здравый смысл, некоторые пытаются объяснить подобные феномены массовым психозом. Что ж, воображение и подсознание могут действительно породить много непонятного. Но только не материальные предметы. А именно с ними и довелось столкнуться, пока развивалась история со «звездой».

Дело было так. Во дворе дома Имомовых на высоте примерно двух с половиной метров завис раскаленный шар. Может быть, и не раскаленный, а какой-то еще. Вывод о высокой температуре сделали потому, что обгорели ветви и плоды хурмы, растущей во дворе. Повисев в воздухе секунд 40, шар неожиданно устремился вниз — плавно, но стремительно. Едва коснувшись земли, он взорвался. Шаровая молния? Вряд ли. На память небесный пришелец оставил Имомовым не только обгорелые плоды хурмы, но и собственные осколки. А, насколько известно, шаровые молнии нигде и никогда подобного не оставляли.

Имомовы передали осколки в руки работников НПО «Таджикаэрокосмогеодезия».

— Осколки внешне напоминают туф, обожжены изнутри и снаружи,— говорит научный сотрудник НПО А. Очельдиев,— а по форме можно безошибочно определить: прежде они составляли некий круглый предмет. Иные выводы делать рано. Осколки вдруг повели себя несколько странно — начали рассыпаться чуть ли не на глазах. К счастью, они не испарились, что позволит продолжить исследования. Анализ обгоревших плодов хурмы выявил в них повышенную радиацию.

Природу взорвавшегося шара предстоит еще выяснить. Но кто знает, нет ли связи между аномальными явлениями, наблюдавшимися в Душанбе. Вдруг у Имомовых взорвался тот самый шарик, который спустился со «звезды»?

ТБИЛИСИ

Никогда не поверил бы с чужих слов, а тут вижу: повисла в вечернем небе над Тбилиси звезда. Часа три не двигается. И вдруг понимаю: ну, никакая это не звезда, [illegible] над горизонтом не могут быть звезды. Побежал к соседу. А тот у окна с биноклем. Глянул через окуляр — да вовсе не звезда это, а ярко светящийся объект непонятного происхождения. Звоню приятелю: видишь, мол? Вижу, отвечает. И причит: исчезла. Смотрю — действительно исчезла.

Между тем уже пятый месяц тбилисцев интригуют неопознанные летающие объекты, появляющиеся обычно над Святой горой, точнее — близ телевизионной вышки. Поговаривают, что кто-то вошел в контакт с пришельцами и в итоге получил ожог третьей степени, который чуть ли не на следующий день исчез без каких-либо следов. Начинаю верить во все это, честное слово.

МОСКВА

Эти сообщения еще не были подготовлены к печати, когда в редакцию позвонила столичная читательница, воспитатель детского сада Л. Никифоренко. Заметим, она никак не могла знать об информации, поступившей из других городов. А поэтому наблюдения женщины наводят на размышления, что нынче к нам чаще других заглядывают НЛО одной «породы».

— Мы живем на Алтуфьевском шоссе, — рассказывает Любовь Андреевна,— на двадцать первом этаже. Несколько дней назад меня позвал сын и показал за окном странную «звезду». Она походила на прожектор, которые обычно вешают на башенные краны, еще напоминала сигнальную ракету. Да только впереди никаких кранов нет, а ракет таких не бывает. «Звезда» испускала в разные стороны яркие лучи, вращалась, а снизу была окрашена красным. Я рассказала соседям — они очень огорчились, что сами ничего не видели. Не знаю почему, но 30 ноября мы собрались все вместе и стали ждать. «Звезда» прилетела примерно в 17 часов — уже темнело. Повисела с час и стала смещаться вправо. Потом совсем улетела, по-моему, в район Тушино.

— Вот и все,— закончила рассказ женщина, и помолчав, добавила:— Знаете, если бы я вас хотела разыграть, придумала бы что-нибудь поинтереснее, про пришельцев, например...

Вместо послесловия

Пока мы спорим, есть они или нет, верить или не верить, наши японские коллеги, похоже, сделали свой выбор. Как передавал наш собственный корреспондент В. Пырх, они побывали в районе падения Тунгусского метеорита. Какие находки они там сделали, пока неизвестно. Но закончилась экспедиция весьма интригующе. Ученые перечислили средства в качестве первого взноса на возведение мемориала... пришельцам.

Если начинание будет поддержано, то задуманный мемориал станет первым в нашей стране памятником инопланетянам и своеобразным укором скептикам.

Подборку подготовил В. ЛАГОВСКИЙ.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA БДВС РТУ

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...ление тарелок и прочие неопознанные объекты продолжают ...дить нашу страну. Популярной было бы, видимо, разгорается ...ной сезон. Свидетельство тому сразу три сообщения, одновременно поступившие из разных городов от наших собственных корреспондентов У. Богданова, В. Юрьева, И. Кононенко.

ЧЕБОКСАРЫ

Этот звонок поначалу ра...ватрогил. Да и как его ...до было не воспринимать?

— Хочу вас обрадовать,— сообщил он в октябре знакомый голос,— в нашем небе...

Помолчал, чтобы усилить ...ечатление. К вечеру этого дня жители и десятки окрестных...

Д. Шаповалов, инженер Чебоксарского приборостроительного завода, увидел это впервые на окне в 22 часа. Прямо над территорией производственного об...ния «Завод промышленных тракторов» висели сразу шесть НЛО — три круглых, три овальных. Через час «освещение» исполнилось — прилетел седьмой объект.

— Они действительно были похожи на две сложенные крыши тарелки, — объясняет женщина.— У каждого НЛО по три иллюминатора с разноцветными огнями — желтым, красным, зеленым. И еще вокруг каждого такого ...ечения — напоминает планету Сатурн на картинках.

«Тарелки» вели себя суетливо: двигались по вертикали вверх, вниз, вращались вокруг своей оси. Через полчаса шесть объектов с огромной скоростью взмыли вверх и в считанные секунды скрылись за тучу. Один так и остался висеть.

— В наших домах «старались» видели многие,— продолжает Шаповалова. Моя соседка, например, даже в больницу НЛО разглядела. И мы до полночи устраивали коллективного смотрения на чуде всей семьей. Я даже маленькой внучке разрешила проявить: посидела друг своих детей в разных комнатах и настойчиво просила увидеться. Проверяли потом — одно и то же.

Шаповалов добавил к своему рассказу, что примерно неделю назад с работавшей вместе прибежала от подруги ее десятилетняя дочь. Девочка тоже видела в окно «светящиеся тарелки» над тракторным заводом. Только не семь, а пять.

— Я тогда ей не поверила, — вспоминает Людмила Николаевна. — Решила, испугалась гамм, вот и выдумывает. А тут вот...

Очевидцев НЛО в Чебоксарах с каждым днем становится все больше. Поступают сообщения, что «тарелки» ...были объединением имени Чапаева, они были замечены в Новочебоксарске, Канаше и других городах.

И я, признаюсь, грешен — видел. Но не в этот раз. Да...ли звуки в гамму — не...ринятия. Обоих не тянет, тогда ...ей нельзя было отличить. А «тарелок», или в 1984 году. В предвечерних сумерках на пустынной дороге над Алатырем я и летчик «Волги» из Чебоксарского объединения впервые наблюдали фигурообразный пролет. Он бесшумно плыл в сторону, примерно в 300—500 метрах от земли. Сначала показалось искрящимся метеоритом, но боролся на земле звезд, похожих на иллюминаторы. «Сатурн» не ушел за горизонт — через три минуты можно бы рассмотреть в деталях.

Конец осени одарил местное население богатым урожаем НЛО. Первый раз массовый «звездный парад» замечен 8 ноября на окраине города. Потом 11-го, 14-го, 20-го и 27-го уже в других районах появлялись «звезды», от которых мощными потоками расходились лучи.

По многим понятным причинам я не стал привлекать в свидетели местных школьников — обратился к людям более серьезным в фантазиях. Один из них главный редактор Душанбе Г. Саттаров. Это он, вместе со своим сыном-студентом, позвонил в Таджикгидрометцентр и в службу наблюдения аэропорта.

— Может, привиделось им? — поинтересовался Гофар Ниязович.

— Нет, не привиделось,— рассказывает фотокорреспондент газеты Т. Гаврилова,— я полностью подтверждаю наблюдения врача. И мне бросилось в глаза, что «звезды» эти в не имели конца — ведь они находились вне облаков. Лучи испускали красные, синие, зеленые, в разных направлениях. Уже дома около 8 часов вечера наблюдали за ней всей семьей. Через некоторое время исчезли, или от объекта отделился какой-то шарик и быстро понес меня. Помню, мы еще весело шутили в духе: сказали, сейчас нас заберут тебя инопланетяне с собой. Девочка сначала отреагировала спокойно, а увидев огни шарика, разрезвилась.

Диспетчер службы движения Душанбинского аэропорта после сообщения Саттарова вооружился инструкционными биноклем.

— Удаление неизвестного объекта составляло от аэропорта примерно 20 километров, — говорит он, — НЛО красивых и постепенно удалился в сторону юго-запада.

Придавая в помощники верный смысл, некоторые пытаются объяснить подобные феномены массовым ис...ением. Что и, вообразимое и несбывшееся могут действительно породить много интересного. Но только не материальные предметы. А именно с ними у довелось столкнуться, мне рассказывать говорил по «звездой».

Дело было так. Во дворе дома Киселевых на высоте примерно двух с половиной метров висел раскаленный шар. Может быть, и не раскаленный, а какой-то фантастический. Выход с высокой температурой сделали потому, что обгорели листья и плоды хурмы, растущей во дворе. Появился в ноябре около 40, шар несколько секунд ...ержался ...ем — исчез. Через минут 5 появился вновь, но стремительно. Как коснулся земли, он ...ворился. Шаровая молния? Вряд ли. На память небесный пришелец оставил Киселевым не только обгоревшие плоды хурмы, но и собственные осколки. А, насколько известно, шаровых молний никто и никогда подробного не оставлял.

Киселевы передали осколки в руки работников НПО «Таджикгидроспецгеология».

— Осколки имеют плотность туф, обожжены внутри и снаружи,— говорит научный сотрудник НПО А. Очеретяев,— в по форме можно безошибочно определить: прежде они составляли какой круглый предмет. Иные выводы делать рано. Осколки вдруг повели себя несколько странно — начали рассыпаться чуть ли не на глазах. К счастью, они не испарились, что позволит продолжить исследования. Лишь обгоревших плодов хурмы жалко: в них повышенную радиацию.

Природу зародившегося шара предстоит еще выяснить. Но кто знает, нет ли связи между описанными явлениями, наблюдавшимися в Душанбе. Вдруг у Киселевых зародился тот самый шарик, который впустился со «звезды»?

ТБИЛИСИ

Никогда не поверил бы с чужих слов, а тут вижу: поздно в вечерам небе над Тбилиси звезда. Часа три не двигается. И вдруг понимаю: ну, никакая это не звезда,

МОСКВА

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— Мы живем на Алтуфьевском шоссе, — рассказывает Любовь Андреевна,— на двадцать пятом этаже. Несколько дней назад мои новый сын и показал на окно странную «звезду». Она походила на прожектор, которые обычно висят на вертолетных кранах, еще напоминала сигнальную ракету. Да только впереди никаких кранов нет, и ракет таких не бывает. «Звезда» испускала в разные стороны яркие лучи, вращалась, а снизу была окрашена красным. Я рассказала соседям — они очень огорчились, что сами ничего не видели. Не знаю почему, но 30 ноября мы собрались все вместе и стали ждать. «Звезда» прилетала примерно в 17 часов — уже темно. Покрасла с час и стала смещаться вправо. Потом совсем улетела, по-моему, в район Тушино.

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Вместо послесловия

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Если начинание будет поддержано, то выпускать первый номер станут первые в нашей стране издательство инопланетян и перелетающих умов сенсации.

Подборку подготовил В. ЛАГОВСКИЙ

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Инопланетяне в Обрадовске

Первый контакт с внешней цивилизацией!

Вчера вечером сотрудник нашего районного центра Обрадовска местный рабочий корреспондент П. М. Неустроев и организованная от газеты «Вечерний звон» спасательная команда. Надеюсь, друзья, читатель поймет, почему я вынужден оперативно дистанционировать рассказ Петра Неустроева и предложить его вашему вниманию. Из-за упомянутых срывов в голосе, причины которых вам станет понятны ниже, а также традиционных помех на линии связи некоторые слова и даже целые предложения я не разобрал. Читатель вправе упрекнуть его неполным ответом на свой вопрос.

В. ЕГОРОВ.

— Привет, старина! Извини, что поздно звоню. Мне надо... (неразборчиво)... Обязательно... (неразб.)... Да, знаешь уже все, не отговаривайся... (неразб.)... Читал в газете? (неразб.)... «Отлично»... (неразб.)... «Не сомневайся»... (неразб.)... «Московская новость»... (неразб.)... А теперь послушай, что у нас сегодня случилось. В городе приземлился НЛО. Понимаешь?.. Повторяю: НЛО... Не понимаешь?.. (неразб.)... Ну, ладно Богу, дошло. Хочешь стенографировать?.. Хорошо, записывай. Передаю в форме репортажа с места события. Заголовок придумай сам. Думаю, лучше какой-нибудь спокойный, чтобы не было паники. А то побегут, а у нас гостиницу третий год сдать не могут... Вилу Васильевичу, говоришь? Пока законсервировали. Мало ли что там впереди. Короче: начинаю диктовать. Рабочий заголовок:

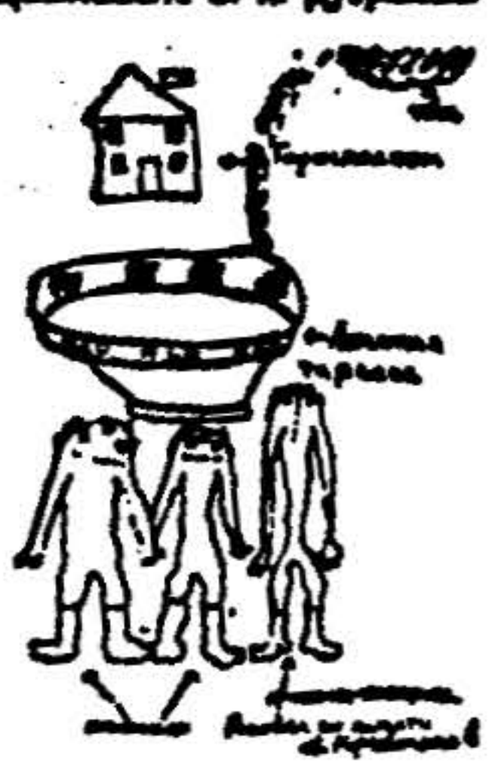
ПРИЗЕМЛИЛИСЬ

И вот так долго ожидаемое событие свершилось! Сегодня в 13 часов 58 минут в районном центре Обрадовска на площади Пробуждения (бывшей Вольной Демократической) совершил посадку Неопознанный Летающий Объект (НЛО) с представителями внеземной цивилизации на борту. Жители нашего славного города стали первыми землянами, которые вступили в прямой контакт с посланцами иных миров. Счастливчиков оказалось 257 человек. И все это были не подростки, склонные к фантазиям, а взрослые мужчины, вполне повседневно на своем веку.

Конечно же, читателей интересуют подробности. Вот они. Обычный осенний день. И вдруг откуда-то сверху раздались булькающие звуки, либо позывные, потом запахло, и на фоне серой тучи, похожей как раз под цветом горизонтали, материализовался загадочный термос оранжевого цвета и плавно приземлился в центре площади.

Потом очевидцы рассказали нам, что посадка была практически бесшумной, и лишь в момент соприкосновения НЛО с землей твердью раздался резкий звук, «Напоследок тот, когда бракованный пробродит в пробку на бутылке выбивается»,— записала одна из следственной бабушек соседочка села Обрадовского покойного Бахтя Л. М. Кривопутова.

На террасе, на бортах которой было нанесено вперемежку кириллицей и латинским шрифтом НЛО, NLO, имелись три иллюминатора. Впоследствии, когда их удалось измерить, они оказались: 2 и 72 см, 3 и 08 см и 3 и 36 см. Забегая вперед, скажу, что самый высокорослый пришелец, по мнению историка обрадовских спецслужб, хвалится дочкой, «Все не как у людей»,— прокомментировала это наблюдение старшая инспекторша детской комнаты милиции Н. М. Дубровина.



Пришельцы выглядели вполне достоверно. У каждого из них было по три ноги, четыре руки, восемь пальцев, которые у двух располагались на лице (всего это только лицо) горизонтально, а у предполагаемой дамы вертикально. Одеты инопланетяне в серебристые комбинезоны, на ногах — сапоги, напоминающие резиновые...

(Здесь связь на две минуты прервалась).

...Самый высокорослый инопланетянин сделал шаг вперед, поднял вверх правую руку и металлическим голосом произнес:

— Гласность... (неразб.)... (неразб.)... (неразб.)... Ура!

— Ура! — ответили 257 обрадовцев, но не спешили с места. Тут надо заметить, что все они составляли коллектив очередь, стоящей в отдел недавно разбалансированных напитков...

(Связь на минуту в течение трех минут).

...Сейчас, когда я передаю эти строки, в горисполкоме под председательством Василия Даниловича Гусева идет собрание актива с участием представителей неформальных организаций. В повестке один вопрос: как быть с пришельцами?

П. НЕУСТРОЕВ.

(Зав. отделом городской газеты «Вечерний звон»— специально для «Правды»).

г. Обрадовск, 14 октября.

Воспроизводим рисунок, сделанный Л. М. Кривопутовой через пять часов после приземления в г. Обрадовске НЛО (передан по фототелеграфу через спутник связи «Молния-38»).

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ФЕНОМЕН МАРКИНЫ, ИЛИ «ВОЛНЫ С НЕБЕС»



В. ИСРАФИЛОВ.

Не убегаем ли мы от самих себя

Зрел ли сегодня можно найти правильное научное толкование происшедших в репортаже фактов. В зарубежной и отечественной литературе подобных событий немало много. Материалы, статистика, географии, регионы уфологических событий собираются в ряде крупных мировых центров. В СССР тоже ведется работа весьма разносторонняя.

Вернемся к описанным выше. Действительно, можно предполагать эффект гипнотической под влиянием неизвестных воздействий. Эта версия гипотеза, казалось бы, больше соответствует толкованию психотроп. Однако если какую-то часть свидетельских показаний в целом отнести к этой области, то останется многочисленные случаи одновременного наблюдения группы независимых друг от друга участников. Есть фотографии, которые требуют большого изучения.

Кажется, что только тщательное, целое «клиническое» исследование такого научного непонятного явления позволит ученым не видеть этих материалов, по собственной интуиции делать себе скидки и глушить для восприятия такой информации.

В современном естествознании высшего научного ареала природных явлений остается сущность живого вещества, или в меньшей степени — человека. Вопросы биосферы и человечества научно глубоко, проблема их изучения достигла критической черты. И при этом современная наука необычайно эксплуатируется, весь ее объем на 90—95 процентов составляют данные о космосе, земном шаре, и лишь остаток является живого вещества.

Скорость изменений природы живого вещества и природы человека увеличивается, скорость научной мысли в познании этих изменений отстает все более. Мы убегаем от самих себя в технической и технической сложности. На этом пути человечество подстерегает катастрофа.

К сожалению, отечественная наука, особенно ее гуманитарная составляющая, медленно и крайне консервативна. Вооруженный аппарат науки наиболее интерпретирует, росток нового пробивается через необычайное сопротивление. Между тем в мире много вещества, в которых человечество накопило научный опыт общения с космическими окружениями. Эти данные накапливались в образе живого тотемных фетишей, в религиозных обрядах, эту память хранят, сохраняют, обогащают институты церкви, храмов, монастырей, академий.

Мировой интеллект очень много потерял в понимании самого себя. По существу истинный комплекс науки о жизни, о человеке так и не сформировался. До сих пор классическая наука, можно сказать, не допускает возможности существования в космосе и на нашей планете различных форм живого вещества, высших и интеллектуальных.

Один из путей реализации этого научного барьера — это учиться у прошлого опыта человечества. Вот почему все больше начинают науки прислушиваться к сокровенной, духовной сути, в мир необъяснимых явлений, экстрасенсорики, астрологии, геопатогенных зон и, конечно, наблюдения космических объектов.

Новые потребности нашей жизни еще не проникли в большие академические лаборатории, еще не собрали по-настоящему информацию, не потребность реализуются постепенно объединяются междисциплинарные группы, появляется интерес в академической сфере. Эти направления какой-то научной деятельности.

В ноябре 1989 года состоялась первая Всесоюзная конференция по проблеме «Биосфера и человек», которая подготовила к международной конференции в СССР «Биосфера-ноосфера-91». Весной этого года готовится международная экспериментальная работа по исследованию природных сил с экстрасенсорным участием операторов древнейших наук. Эксперимент организуется на основе советско-американского соглашения в Институте фронтальных проблем (университет в Техасе, США—ИКИМ СО АН СССР, Новосибирск). Ученый совет физики «Полярное» (Свердловск) принял решение о включении программы дальних связей в план организации международной экспедиции по пути миграции древнего человека (Азия — Северная Америка).

Высокий регресс отечественной культуры и науки второй половины XIX — начала XX веков включал в себя всеобщность философии и науки, биологию, то, что сегодня называют русским космизмом. Есть пробиться в тех, что за последние годы проблема космической природы человека обогащается и связи с развитием космологических идей К. Э. Циолковского, работ отечественного энциклопедиста - естествоиспытателя В. И. Вернадского.

К тем-таки относящиеся фундаментальных исследований в этих проблемах уже пришло к тому, что практики экстрасенсорики, например, которые развивались неудержимо, оставались вне поддержки и направляющей научными центрами. Стихия может оказаться опасной. Последние телевизионные беспомощные сеансы чреваты непредсказуемыми отрицательными последствиями.

Обо всем этом следует глубоко задуматься на всех уровнях управления, науки, культуры нашей страны.

В. КАЛЯЧКИН,

Новосибирск.

Approved for Release
Date AUG 1991

Феликс ВЕЛИЧКО:

«МЫ ЗВЕНЬЯ КОСМИЧЕСКОЙ ЦЕПИ»

С недавних пор яблоки, огурцы, картофель, растения на своем участке стала бывшего моего одноклассника урожаи — Феликс Казимирович имеет. Он доктор химических наук, лауреат Государственной премии СССР, известен в научном мире своими биологически активных веществ.

Понятно: спрашивать рецепт подкормки для другого вида «химии» — интересуется сделать выход некоторых веществ. И ошибусь. Ученый выдумал мне тогда... для задачных работ. Ведь Величко по моему прочному астролог. Феликсовы предсказания почти более десяти лет назад, еще в то время, когда специалисты слова «астрология» были «шарлатанство» и «шарлатанство». Сейчас положение изменилось — древнейшая наука вернулась.

Астрология — обширная система знаний о взаимосвязи процессов на Земле и в космосе. А значит, и о нас, ведь мы — дитяти космических ритмов.

С последним доводом Величко трудно не согласиться. Такой взгляд на человека давно стал популярным. Раньше о связи земного и космического подозревали интуитивно, а теперь ученые нашли этому подтверждения. На нас воздействуют Солнце, космические лучи, мы подвластны капризам магнитных полей. Многие даже связывают с подобными факторами: настроение и поведение людей, болезни, ускорение или замедление развития, творческие взлеты и падения. Но строить прогнозы, просто глядя на небо, по звездам и планетам — «Меркурий во втором доме...»? Тут здравый смысл протестует.

— Чтобы не протестовал, попробуем поискать аналогии, — сказал Феликс Казимирович.— Представьте, известны особенности и начальные условия некоего процесса. Вам надо узнать, чем он закончится. Ученые в таких случаях прибегают к моделированию. Собирают электрические схемы и следят за результатом. Существуют электрические модели, к примеру, поведения моста или плотины. «Прокрутив» их, иногда можно определить, что будет с объектами лет через десять. Примерно так же действуют и астрологи — моделируют, но не технические конструкции, а жизнь.

Вы ведь, надеюсь, согласны с тем, что мы живем в мире всевозможных ритмов? — продолжил Величко. — Смотрите, за днем следует ночь, планеты с определенным периодом вращаются вокруг светила, Луна то появляется, то исчезает. И в то же время бьется сердце, активность нашего организма достигает пика и угасает в отведенные природой сроки. Примите на веру: в те, и другие ритмы тесно связаны. А значит их можно соотнести с видимым движением Солнца. Говоря научным языком, ритмы являются его функциями. А раз так, то одно можно выразить через другое — определить зависимость ритмов Земли от картины расположения планет. Для астролога звездное небо с перемещающимися по нему планетами — это своеобразный приборный щит со множеством циферблатов. Определенные их комбинации указывают и моменты встречи Земли с потоками космических [illegible] мыслящего поля. Словом, считывая показания небесных «приборов», можно смоделировать ритмы и поведение живого...

Феликс Казимирович положил на стол несколько листов. На верхнем были начертаны концентрические окружности со множеством делений, в разных направлениях их пересекали красные и черные линии. Между окружностями в беспорядке располагались цифры, буквы, непонятные знаки. Следующие листы уже пестрели цифрами в колонках, строчках, таблицах и формулах. А вот и последний лист с аккуратным машинописным текстом. Ему предшествует надпись: Владимир Семенович Высоцкий.

...Высокодаренный... эмоциональный... через несколько жизнь будет богата произведениями... ждет широкая известность... трагическая смерть в июле...

— Какие же данные вы располагали для составления гороскопа?

— Только время и место рождения.

Тут можно было бы усомниться еще раз. Но вот недавний эксперимент. Энтузиасты из Иркутска собрали компьютер. В нее вошли незнакомые астрологу люди. Они, в свою очередь, выбрали четырех местных жителей, которые отправили Величко открытки. Указали лишь пол, дату и место рождения. Астролог должен был подробно описать этих людей, рассказав о состоянии их здоровья, семейном положении, увлечениях, привычках, творческих возможностях, характере, работе. Свои выводы Величко отправил в Иркутск. Их проверяла комиссия. Оказалось, ответы астролога совпали с реальным положением вещей на 75 процентов. Погоду «угадывают» хуже.

— Честно признаюсь, — сказал Феликс Казимирович, — это отнюдь не простая работа. У меня на вычисление каждого гороскопа уходит не меньше недели, ведь не помогает. На Западе, к слову, дело поставлено на более широкую ногу. У астролога — целая контора, оборудованная компьютерами. Ее обслуживают программисты, операторы. Собранная и обработанная информация поступает на центральный дисплей. Астролог обобщает ее и строит прогноз.

Им легче,— вздыхает Величко.— У них астрологов готовят в высших учебных заведениях. В США таких волшебников уже около двухсот тысяч.

— А у нас?

— Точно сказать не берусь. По моим сведениям, в Москве серьезно занимается астрологией около ста человек. Периодически собираемся, обмениваемся опытом. Готовим к печати учебники. Трудно, знаете ли, возрождаться — былые традиции утеряны. Ведь в сталинское время с нашим братом-«мракобесом» обошлись весьма просто. Астрологов, собравшихся в 1929 году на Всероссийскую конференцию, посадили в машины и повезли «на обед». Больше их никто не видел.

— Сейчас, к счастью, настали иные времена, можно спорить и доказывать [illegible] соседа, истину, тому подтверждение. А раз так, то вернемся к ее началу — к овощам и фруктам. Пользуясь вот «садовыми» гороскопами, я понять не могу, почему они помогают. Отчаянный [illegible] людях — большая разница.

Величко оживился:

— Подумаешь, биолог Иванов, говоря в таких случаях Коровьев. С растениями астрологи особенно преуспели, глядя на Луну. Они издревле проследили связь этого земного с нашей небесной спутницей. И советовали, сеяли, рубить лес на избу в новолуние. А теперь и наука установила: Луна влияет приливы и отливы не только в океанах. И растения периодически являются сонями. А в новолуние они устремляются к корням. Деревья становятся суше и крепче. Дома из них стоят дольше. Просто вода?

Совсем нетрудно понять, почему водокачки «по Луне» повышают урожай. Во время полнолуния (полная Луна) овощи и фрукты на двадцать процентов активнее, требуют больше удобрений, лучше их усваивают.

Но это еще не все. На растения влияют не только фазы Луны, но и ее положение в знаках Зодиака.

Сажать лучше, когда наша спутница находится в созвездиях Тельца, Рака, Весов, Скорпиона. Бороться с сорняками, когда она в знаках Овна, Близнецов, Стрельца, Водолея. Положение Луны в созвездии Овна располагает к сбору плодов — они лучше хранятся. Перемещение в созвездие Рака благоприятно для полива и прививок, в созвездие Льва — для покоса и прополки. Стрельца — для выкапывания корнеплодов, Водолея — для уничтожения вредителей.

Переварив немало всю полученную информацию, я призадумался: если предсказания основываются на объективных данных, то, грамотно составленные, они буквально должны быть «перстами судьбы».

— Что же, прогнозы разных астрологов совпадают?— задал я напоследок вопрос, который волновал меня на протяжении всей беседы.

— Конечно. Именно этим, по воспоминаниям Черчилля, и воспользовались англичане во время второй мировой войны...

Первоначально они планировали развернуть боевые действия на Балканах. Пытаясь предугадать их маневр, Гитлер спросил у своего астролога Крафта о наиболее вероятном месте высадки войск противника.

— На Балканах, — ответил Крафт.

Но примерно в тот же период и Черчилль поинтересовался у своего астролога Де-Воля о том, что сказал бы Крафт Гитлеру о месте высадки англичан.

— Он сказал бы «на Балканах», — сообщил Де-Воль.

Тогда, по заданию Черчилля, немецкой разведке стали усердно подсовывать дезинформацию о якобы готовящейся балканской операции. Немцы поверили и оголили другие участки фронта. Англо-американские войска [illegible] года успешно высадились в Италии и, почти не встречая сопротивления, дошли до Рима.

Этот пример говорит и о другом. От «судьбы» можно уйти, зная о роковых событиях заранее.

Расследование ведет репортер

Назойливые «пришельцы»

Мы уже сообщали о получении из отделения Московской областной метеорологической обсерватории объектив. Неизвестные корреспонденты сообщают следующее в нашу редакцию.

Что бы это могло быть? Как нам сообщили в Московском округе ПВО, вечер и ночь прошли спокойно. Ничего не видели и наблюдатели Московского центра по гидрометеорологии и наблюдению природной среды.

А как же быть с десятками очевидцев, видевших НЛО? Трудно заподозрить в обмане и сотрудников 27-го отделения милиции, которые гнались за неизвестным объектом от метро «Беляево» до подмосковного поселка Сосенки...

И тогда мы обратились к ученым. В Академии наук СССР есть экспертная группа по исследованию аномальных явлений. Сотрудник группы Ю. Платов сказал:

— Первое, что приходит в голову,—это могла быть планета Венера, видимая в сложных атмосферных условиях. Тем более что в тот вечер небо стало очищаться от облаков. Возможно, что сквозь легкую дымку планета могла выглядеть очень странно. Но это только — догадка.

Вряд ли такое объяснение можно считать убедительным. Ведь не за далекой планетой, в самом деле, гонялись двое милиционеров начальника 27-го отделения милиции?

А вот гипотеза А. Кузовкина, руководителя семинара «Экология необъяснимого» при редакции журнала «Вокруг света»:

— Наша группа собрала около десяти тысяч сообщений об НЛО.— говорит он.— Анализ показал, что это не «космические корабли пришельцев», а некие энергетические образования. Ряд ученых предполагает, что это живые, и может, даже и разумные существа. Их поведение «известных» тоже объяснимо — прогрессирующее загрязнение окружающей среды доставляет беспокойство и им...

Среди ученых существуют и другие гипотезы, объясняющие «феномен НЛО» — это и космические «пришельцы», и экстрасенсы из параллельных пространств, и сторонние ступени ракет... Но ни одна из них убедительного подтверждения не нашла. А тем временем необъяснимые летающие объекты продолжают появляться с завидной регулярностью, будоража умы.

Когда дописывались эти строки, пришло сообщение из подмосковного города Зеленограда. Его жители видели летающую «кучу веселящую», вспускавшую [illegible] сетках очевидцев не оказалось ученых-экспертов, опять объект успешно неопознанным. Где же место следующей встречи?

В. БЕЛЫХ,
М. ЦАРЕВ.

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(26)



НЛО НА РАДАРАХ ПВО



Итак, мы на трассе Ярославль — Кострома — Шарья — Котлас — Вологда — Ярославль. Маршрут — 1200 км. Время — 48 часов. Задание — выявить объекты, которые могут быть обнаружены РЛС ПВО, и определить, какие из них могут быть сбиты истребителями-перехватчиками.

Сентябрьская проверка организации объектов с выпуском 260—270 продуктов на дальности порядка 60 километров, имеющих по технологии высокую температуру, показала: в 21 час 19 минут. Сколько за ним в течение по характеристике выполнения отдельных объектов.

21.34 — начинается выпуск красящих веществ объекта. Выпуск 250 продуктов, дальность не определена.

21.40 — электрическая разливка и литейное отделение объекта с выпуском 270—280 продуктов на дальности 40—100 километров.

21.50 — углеродная загрузка в основном объекте на выпуске 270 продуктов.

21.54 — объект начал с выпуска 240 продуктов, дальность 40 километров.

21.57 — объект полностью в рабочем режиме.

22.00 — небольшая часть с выпуска 250 продуктов на дальности 30—40 километров (всего выпуск 280 продуктов). Объект развертывается в не большой степени обслуживания и выпускает. При приближении на расстояние порядка 20 километров объект начинает на свои приемы и показывается сильно легко сказать. Объект характеризуется по дну, выпуск — 276—278.

Объект выпуска имеет технологический процесс, при котором 80 продуктов, выпускаемых в 22 часа 19 минут. В 22.25 выпуск составил 50 штук. В 22.30 выпуск составил 70 штук. В 22.35 выпуск составил 90 штук. В 22.40 выпуск составил 110 штук. В 22.45 выпуск составил 130 штук. В 22.50 выпуск составил 150 штук. В 22.55 выпуск составил 170 штук. В 23.00 выпуск составил 190 штук. В 23.05 выпуск составил 210 штук. В 23.10 выпуск составил 230 штук. В 23.15 выпуск составил 250 штук. В 23.20 выпуск составил 270 штук. В 23.25 выпуск составил 290 штук. В 23.30 выпуск составил 310 штук. В 23.35 выпуск составил 330 штук. В 23.40 выпуск составил 350 штук. В 23.45 выпуск составил 370 штук. В 23.50 выпуск составил 390 штук. В 23.55 выпуск составил 410 штук. В 00.00 выпуск составил 430 штук. В 00.05 выпуск составил 450 штук. В 00.10 выпуск составил 470 штук. В 00.15 выпуск составил 490 штук. В 00.20 выпуск составил 510 штук. В 00.25 выпуск составил 530 штук. В 00.30 выпуск составил 550 штук. В 00.35 выпуск составил 570 штук. В 00.40 выпуск составил 590 штук. В 00.45 выпуск составил 610 штук. В 00.50 выпуск составил 630 штук. В 00.55 выпуск составил 650 штук. В 01.00 выпуск составил 670 штук. В 01.05 выпуск составил 690 штук. В 01.10 выпуск составил 710 штук. В 01.15 выпуск составил 730 штук. В 01.20 выпуск составил 750 штук. В 01.25 выпуск составил 770 штук. В 01.30 выпуск составил 790 штук. В 01.35 выпуск составил 810 штук. В 01.40 выпуск составил 830 штук. В 01.45 выпуск составил 850 штук. В 01.50 выпуск составил 870 штук. В 01.55 выпуск составил 890 штук. В 02.00 выпуск составил 910 штук. В 02.05 выпуск составил 930 штук. В 02.10 выпуск составил 950 штук. В 02.15 выпуск составил 970 штук. В 02.20 выпуск составил 990 штук. В 02.25 выпуск составил 1010 штук. В 02.30 выпуск составил 1030 штук. В 02.35 выпуск составил 1050 штук. В 02.40 выпуск составил 1070 штук. В 02.45 выпуск составил 1090 штук. В 02.50 выпуск составил 1110 штук. В 02.55 выпуск составил 1130 штук. В 03.00 выпуск составил 1150 штук. В 03.05 выпуск составил 1170 штук. В 03.10 выпуск составил 1190 штук. В 03.15 выпуск составил 1210 штук. В 03.20 выпуск составил 1230 штук. В 03.25 выпуск составил 1250 штук. В 03.30 выпуск составил 1270 штук. В 03.35 выпуск составил 1290 штук. В 03.40 выпуск составил 1310 штук. В 03.45 выпуск составил 1330 штук. В 03.50 выпуск составил 1350 штук. В 03.55 выпуск составил 1370 штук. В 04.00 выпуск составил 1390 штук. В 04.05 выпуск составил 1410 штук. В 04.10 выпуск составил 1430 штук. В 04.15 выпуск составил 1450 штук. В 04.20 выпуск составил 1470 штук. В 04.25 выпуск составил 1490 штук. В 04.30 выпуск составил 1510 штук. В 04.35 выпуск составил 1530 штук. В 04.40 выпуск составил 1550 штук. В 04.45 выпуск составил 1570 штук. В 04.50 выпуск составил 1590 штук. В 04.55 выпуск составил 1610 штук. В 05.00 выпуск составил 1630 штук. В 05.05 выпуск составил 1650 штук. В 05.10 выпуск составил 1670 штук. В 05.15 выпуск составил 1690 штук. В 05.20 выпуск составил 1710 штук. В 05.25 выпуск составил 1730 штук. В 05.30 выпуск составил 1750 штук. В 05.35 выпуск составил 1770 штук. В 05.40 выпуск составил 1790 штук. В 05.45 выпуск составил 1810 штук. В 05.50 выпуск составил 1830 штук. В 05.55 выпуск составил 1850 штук. В 06.00 выпуск составил 1870 штук. В 06.05 выпуск составил 1890 штук. В 06.10 выпуск составил 1910 штук. В 06.15 выпуск составил 1930 штук. В 06.20 выпуск составил 1950 штук. В 06.25 выпуск составил 1970 штук. В 06.30 выпуск составил 1990 штук. В 06.35 выпуск составил 2010 штук. В 06.40 выпуск составил 2030 штук. В 06.45 выпуск составил 2050 штук. В 06.50 выпуск составил 2070 штук. В 06.55 выпуск составил 2090 штук. В 07.00 выпуск составил 2110 штук. В 07.05 выпуск составил 2130 штук. В 07.10 выпуск составил 2150 штук. В 07.15 выпуск составил 2170 штук. В 07.20 выпуск составил 2190 штук. В 07.25 выпуск составил 2210 штук. В 07.30 выпуск составил 2230 штук. В 07.35 выпуск составил 2250 штук. В 07.40 выпуск составил 2270 штук. В 07.45 выпуск составил 2290 штук. В 07.50 выпуск составил 2310 штук. В 07.55 выпуск составил 2330 штук. В 08.00 выпуск составил 2350 штук. В 08.05 выпуск составил 2370 штук. В 08.10 выпуск составил 2390 штук. В 08.15 выпуск составил 2410 штук. В 08.20 выпуск составил 2430 штук. В 08.25 выпуск составил 2450 штук. В 08.30 выпуск составил 2470 штук. В 08.35 выпуск составил 2490 штук. В 08.40 выпуск составил 2510 штук. В 08.45 выпуск составил 2530 штук. В 08.50 выпуск составил 2550 штук. В 08.55 выпуск составил 2570 штук. В 09.00 выпуск составил 2590 штук. В 09.05 выпуск составил 2610 штук. В 09.10 выпуск составил 2630 штук. В 09.15 выпуск составил 2650 штук. В 09.20 выпуск составил 2670 штук. В 09.25 выпуск составил 2690 штук. В 09.30 выпуск составил 2710 штук. В 09.35 выпуск составил 2730 штук. В 09.40 выпуск составил 2750 штук. В 09.45 выпуск составил 2770 штук. В 09.50 выпуск составил 2790 штук. В 09.55 выпуск составил 2810 штук. 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KZ 13 Oct 89 1st Ed p11 13 OCT 89

...ЛАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

Они уже здесь!..

Новая сенсация, или Инопланетяне наступают



Да, они уже здесь! Они ступают нам навстречу, избрав мягкую стратегическую линию. Тактика у них тоже весьма своеобразная. Отталкиваясь от классического досанта на Белый-то один квадрат, они высаживаются в самых различных «точках» страны малыми группами — трое, трое, четверо... И не звонят широким кругом.

Рецепт — как три-четыре литра, с наперевес гуманоид, трехглазые, подозрительные и агрессивные, вооруженные «электромагнитным оружием», они ходят в считанные сутки проникающих в окрестности Талдома, потом начали Харовска, что под Вологдой, сахалинского поселка Куйбышевка... Местечко Дальнегорск (есть такое в Приморье) инопланетяне посещают регулярно, оставляют в небе за своим «НЛО», «Бермудский треугольник» переместился в район Перми и теперь называется «всюду». И вот досюда очередь до города Воронежа.

«Объект» приземлился... Открывай люк, выноси дрова... У пришельцев на борту вместо «пистолет-трубка». Инопланетяне напугали его из нашего оружия, и тот встал. Правда, потом его зарыли. А быть может, он был вовсе не гуманоидного типа. Но так или иначе, все обошлось, и они улетели.

Весьма доверительно и с просьбой не называть имен и фамилий наших читателей из Канска, Черепетца и районного поселка Московского Омской области сообщили в редакцию о контактных терапах» и «контактных встречах», которые вопреки достоверным пришельцев в их родных мест. Те, кто из этих мест, были знакомы, общались с «местными начальниками» на русском и украинском языках, носили «серебристые одежды» и парили над землей. У читательницы Т. из днепровского района эти самые гуманоиды — надо ж! — утащили сумку с деньгами и часами. Прямо из-под головы. Трешку потом подбросили, по-видимому. Мало ли своих аферистов в городе, товарищ вот и думает, что чужие.

Истории эти, конечно же, печальные. Сумка, деньги, часы... Но у меня, например, совсем другие обиды. И основная — очень. Почему так не может быть, товарищи? Пришельцы высаживаются на периферии, в столицу, где я живу небольшая, в Академии наук не имеют исключительно конкретных контактов, конгрессов, институтов, игнорируют. Почему?

Вокруг столицы насколько крупнейших корпоратов, оборудованных по последнему слову техники. Приглашайте, встретим хлебом-солью! Я сразу в 4.10., а в другие удобное время.

А представьте себе картину: идет высадка пришельцев академии, а в зал вдруг входит она — стройная, высокого роста, с тремя глазами, в серебристых комбинезонах и шлемах бронзового цвета (два больших, есть время для и такие)... и нажимает кнопку на груди... «Привет!» — «Здравствуйте!» и т. д.

Хотелось, чтобы можно было бы спросить этих самых пришельцев, почему они так не разговорчивы с нашими людьми. В Харовске они убили было сказано в ТВ-передаче «180 минут») стали огромной страны, как нами, насчитывает всего 110 активных читателей? А знают ли о это числе те, кто одним мановением все подсчитает? Можно ли назвать их вообще? Включи ли в этот список, скажем, А. Чумак или же инопланетяне другие на связи? Известно, что сознание телепатами непроизводительно какими-то «энергетическими полями». А как является оно «открытие» в зависимости от того, имеет ли в виду Алла Пугачева, рассказывает Анатолий Кашпировский или «поет» Алла Чумак?

Впрочем, поет не только Алла Владимировна. Молчат и другие: неофициально, неофициально, научные, региональные и центральные газеты, пакетах, центры АН СССР, АМН СССР... Молчат академики, члены-корреспонденты, профессора, доктора наук. Кто не молчат «общественники» — астрологи, уфологи, телепаты. Игнорируя законы природы, напрочь отрицая необходимость научной аргументации, они напирают на «явную связь Инопланетян», «вторжение Титаника», предрекают всем свете и окружающие планеты людей фокстерьерами гуманоидами. Тем более что попытки уже были. Одна из них имеет точную дату: 30 сентября 1988 года.

В тот вечер, в 19.00, радиостанция в Нью-Дворен произвела обычному порядку, и интеллектуальный голос комментатора вырвался в эфир.

— Они идут!.. О боже, опять эти грешных... Марсиане здесь... В Америке! Да спасите нас бог...

Миллионы американских «контактов» сфотографировали на магнитофонные пленки по Нью-Дворен. Именно там «приземлился» корабль причудливой формы, из которого появилось множество зеленых существ, покрытых чешуей. Они растекались, как лава, и всюду горел над их головами.

Началась паника. Улицы Нью-Йорка, Вашингтона, Чикаго были забиты автомобилями, междугородные автобусы переполнены, в аэропортах образовались очереди. Спасательная служба перестала функционировать. Все знали, что надо бежать, но не знали куда. Тысячи перепуганных звонили на радиостанцию и в полицию, умоляя, что на район уже опустился инопланетянин, что они на задних действительно главным.

Потом наступило отрезвление. После нескольких минут трагического молчания ведущий репортаж из Нью-Дворен комментатор Орсон Уэллс спокойно сказал:

— Надеюсь, вам понравилась наша радиопередача по мотивам романа Герберта Уэллса «Война миров»?

Чтобы отметить, разыгравшая публика хлынула в редакцию...

Прошло полвека. И снова тревожно: «Они уже здесь!» Нельзя не заметить любопытной закономерности: гуманоиды из далеких галактик опять чаще посещают нашу многострадальную Землю в дни, когда у нас одновременно подписка на газеты. Может, кто-то из инопланетян не успел оформить абонемент на будущий год?

Полковник М. ФЕДОРОВ.

Рис. А. ПАНФИЛА.

P. S. В ряде читательских писем звучит протест: «Почему вы все отрицаете! Спросите у космонавтов, они расскажут и встречах на орбитах также...» В связи с этим в адрес журналистский запрос председателю Государственной комиссии по космосу К. А. Харламову: «Случались ли упоминания космонавтами во время полетов в космос, в Мировом пространстве каких-либо посторонних объектов, не принадлежащих нашей стране?» В ответ услышал: «Нет».

Генерал В. А. Шаталов на вопрос о гуманоидах заявил: «Я не знаю, не другие наши космонавты, ни иностранные полеты ничего подобного не наблюдали».

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28

На грани фантас

Что случилось в небе над ЮАР

Европейское агентство по [illegible] объектам распространило [illegible] сообщение. Оно гласило: в прошлом году над территорией ЮАР истребители «перехватили» [illegible] «летающие тарелки». Одна из них взорвалась, а другая, получив повреждения, совершила вынужденную посадку. [illegible] десант проник в корабль и обнаружил там двух мертвых пилотов. Они были срочно доставлены в США для тщательных исследований.

Журналисты обратились за подробностями происшедшего в министерство обороны ЮАР. Но их ждало разочарование. «У меня нет никакого желания комментировать тот бред, который вы напечатали в своих газетах»,— заявил полковник [illegible] — начальник отдела по связям с общественностью.

Понятно, журналистов такой ответ не удовлетворил. И они пытаются добиться разъяснений. [illegible] до сих пор не дает покоя тайна американской «[illegible] комнаты» — место, где, если верить многочисленным свидетельствам, хранятся останки пришельцев и их аппаратов.

Свидетели — военные

Впервые за последние годы сообщено о визите НЛО [illegible] из Венгрии. Летчики военно-воздушной части во время тренировочного полета заметили «странное круглое тело оранжевого цвета». Радары на него не среагировали.

Несколько дней спустя два солдата из наряда, охраняющего аэродром, увидели зеленую светящуюся фигуру ростом чуть больше метра. Она перемещалась по крылу самолета. Наблюдатели от страха застыли на месте. А фигура тем временем взмахнула рукой, над ее головой возник столб света и... «зеленый человечек» бесшумно исчез.

НЛО

Гипотезы
Суждения
Хроника

Наши взгляды на окружающий мир меняются. Мы уже не смеемся над экстрасенсами, всерьез говорим о колдунах, астрологах, верим в «снежного человека», в «летающие тарелки» и даже в переселение душ. И хорошо. Разум освобождается от догм и, если хотите, испытывает на прочность науку. Непросто ей сейчас — порой трудно определить, где кончается реальность и начинается миф — поиск идет НА ГРАНИ ФАНТАСТИКИ. Так «РТ» и назвала свою новую рубрику. Здесь вас ждут тайны, гипотезы, рассказы о смелых проектах и репортажи об увлекательных исследованиях ученых — советских и зарубежных, признанных и неизвестных. Надеемся и на вас, дорогие читатели,— есть возможность дать выход неуемной мысли. Сегодня первая встреча — с НЛО.

ГУМАНОИ ПОДАЮТ ГО

В ФРГ прошел международный симпозиум по НЛО. В нем приняли участие почти две тысячи делегатов из разных стран. Докладов было много, в том числе и самых необычных.

— Пора узнать,— объявил представительный седовласый мужчина из президиума,— есть ли среди нас гости.

В зале оживились, а некоторые делегаты, собравшиеся во франкфуртском Доме конгрессов, беспокойно завертелись.

— Есть! Есть! — не удержавшись выкрикнули сразу человек сто. А семидесятилетняя женщина из третьего ряда даже поднялась с места и провозгласила: — Я с Альфа Центавра!

Присутствующие бурными овациями приветствовали «братьев по разуму». А седовласый, отрекомендовавшись Вирджилом Армстронгом, бывшим агентом ЦРУ, повел такие речи:

— Внеземные цивилизации готовы прийти к нам на помощь. Командира космической эскадры, призванной выполнить эту миссию, зовут Аштар Шаран. Иисус Христос возглавляет весь галактический флот...

Непривычная, мягко говоря, информация. Но все же она оптимистичнее той, которую «провидцы» преподносили прежде, мол, пришельцы через десять лет нас уничтожат.

Корреспондент журнала «Штерн» воспринял откровение Армстронга [illegible] «Видеть, все здорово в голове. — прокомментировал он это выступление,— десять лет служил в этих берегах».

Впрочем, сами уфологи [illegible] особого [illegible] от общения [illegible] испытывали. Им — [illegible] — [illegible] подавай.

ФРАНКФУРТ: ВСТРЕЧА БРАТЬЕ ПО РАЗУМУ

Художник из Вы… продемонстрировал … Он нарисовал их по … ке, которую пришельц… катили прямо из его … потом вернули на … картинах — существо … чуть больше метра, с бо… ми головами и почт… ушей.

Впервые на столь … тельный симпозиум … представители СССР. Они … сказали о посещении … за огромным космич… кораблем с пришельцам… ростом в 3,5 метра. …

Пришельцы с планеты Земля

«Физику здесь делать нечего... [illegible]...» — полагают представители Академии наук — люди, которые по долгу службы обязаны объяснить аномальные явления. А вот некоторые их молодые коллеги, наоборот, уверены, что как раз физикам-то и предстоит разобраться с «летающими тарелками».

НЕДАВНО в Москве побывал французский астрофизик Жак Валле, известный исследователь НЛО. И встретился за «круглым столом» с единомышленниками—членами Московской уфологической комиссии, которую возглавляет кандидат технических наук В. Ажажа. Возможно, выводы ученого разочаруют многих. Ведь одна из его последних работ называется так: «Пять доводов против интерпретации НЛО как внеземной цивилизации».

— Проще всего объяснить «тарелки» делом рук инопланетян,— говорит Ж. Валле.— Двадцать лет назад я бы еще согласился с такой гипотезой. Но за это время накопилось много данных, которые ей противоречат.

Если предположить, что к нам регулярно наведываются представители некой неведомой цивилизации, занимаются тут своими делами, после чего улетают восвояси, то, по мнению ученого, необходимо ответить на целый ряд вопросов. А это отнюдь не легко.

В 1968 году в картотеке Ж. Валле было отмечено примерно 900 случаев посадок НЛО. Теперь их накопилось уже около 5 тысяч. Причем речь идет только о показаниях очевидцев, которые наблюдали посадки в дневное время, в густонаселенных районах. Но, как известно, еще недавно не каждый свидетель рискнул бы репутацией — рассказывать о пережитом не стремились. Таким образом, по оценкам исследователей, общее число наблюдений за последние десять лет приближается к миллиону. Пусть высокоразвитая цивилизация действительно интересуется нашими проблемами. Но зачем ее посланцам летать туда-сюда множество раз, словом, мельтешить сверх меры? Ведь даже землянам известны более дешевые способы регулярно получать информацию от «братьев по разуму». Поэтому более или менее правдоподобная гипотеза происхождения НЛО должна объяснить причину невероятного количества контактов.

Еще вопрос. Не правда ли, странно выглядят гуманоиды, которые, по словам очевидцев, прекрасно [illegible]рить очевидцам, то изучение это велось довольно примитивными способами. В американских университетах то же самое делают на куда более высоком уровне. Странно, почему высокоразвитая цивилизация пренебрегает такими возможностями.

У «инопланетян» было достаточно времени, чтобы преуспеть по части анализов. Феномен НЛО существует

ВНЕЗЕМНЫЕ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ ТУТ НИ ПРИ ЧЕМ: ПЯТЬ ДОВОДОВ АСТРОФИЗИКА ИЗ ФРАНЦИИ

столько же, сколько и человеческий род. Археологам известно немало древних изображений, напоминающих контакт людей с неведомыми существами. Но если в давние времена пришельцев называли богами, в средневековье — демонами, то сейчас в ходу слово «инопланетяне». Чем же объяснить такой устойчивый интерес к нашей, скорее всего, вполне рядовой планете? Впрочем, загвоздка не только в этом.

Если очевидцы говорят правду, то речь идет о какой-то принципиально новой технике и технологии. А она тоже требует научного объяснения. А пока мы лишь удивляемся невероятному.

Ж. Валле рассказал о своей встрече с двумя калифорнийскими шахтерами, которые трижды видели НЛО и некое существо, выходившее из объекта во время посадок. В ходе дотошных расспросов о том, как именно взлетал объект, выяснилось, что при указанной траектории он неминуемо врезался бы в соседние деревья. Собеседников это не смутило: да, действительно объект каким-то непостижимым образом проходил... сквозь стволы. Правда, об этом свидетели предпочитали никому не говорить — опасались насмешек. От таких явлений нельзя просто отмахнуться. Почему для «пришельцев» материальные объекты не преграда?

И все же французского ученого нельзя назвать ярым противником «внеземной» гипотезы. Напрочь он ее не отвергает — просто предлагает задуматься над фактами. А они все больше убеждают его, что куда перспективнее продолжить поиск в иной области. Вполне возможно, что НЛО прилетают к нам из... параллельного мира. Такой подход, кстати, не противоречит и современным научным воззрениям: академик А. Д. Сахаров, например, занимался разработкой модели многомерной Вселенной...

Кто же он все-таки, Жак Валле? Фанатик, готовый видеть чудеса даже там, где их нет? Непохоже. Для делового человека это было бы непростительным недостатком. Ученый возглавляет солидную фирму, которая оказывает содействие предприятиям, внедряющим новые технологии в области информатики. И в НЛО он уверовал не сразу.

— Прежде я не воспринимал «тарелки» всерьез,— рассказывает Валле.— Думал, если бы они существовали на самом деле, то астрономы давно бы их обнаружили. Но в начале 60-х годов я попал в Парижскую обсерваторию. Мы наблюдали искусственные спутники Земли. И вот, на удивление, среди объектов попадались и такие, ко- [illegible] спутники. Мы с коллегами с помощью вычислительной машины рассчитали траектории этих объектов, нанесли их на карту. Директор обсерватории, узнав о наших изысканиях, велел все документы [illegible] приказал уничтожить … Пришлось подчиниться. В тот … понял, что НЛО не только су… ют, но и хорошо известны астр… Потом я уехал в США. Мне по… работал под руководством про… Хайнека, в то время советника … но-воздушных сил, который занимался и проблемой НЛО.

Прошли годы, и теперь уже … объединил вокруг себя ученых … мышленников из разных стран. Проблему исследуют с разных … Изучают физические проявления … мена: регистрируют появления … ванных объектов, анализируют … посадок. Под особым вниманием … дятся очевидцы. Многие из них, под воздействием НЛО, испытали … потом долго мучились кошмарами … конечно же, не прибавляет … проблеме. Чудес в ней хватает, да что ставит в тупик и уважаемого … фессора уфологии. Ему, например, … раз приходилось встречать людей … торые всерьез уверяют, будто в … [illegible] мышления [illegible] цивилизаций.

— Я, право, не знаю, насколько … соответствует действительности … ворит Валле.

Но несмотря на обилие … уфологии респектабельность, … мая маловероятные истории, проф… в отличие от своего бывшего … из Парижской обсерватории, прев… тает честную науку и ставит … выше своих представлений о … следователь терпелив и отнюдь не … считывает на скорый результат. … сумели бы наши далекие предки … суждает он, увидев над головой … нет, ответить, зачем он тут … как это делает? Скорее всего … требовалось бы не один век для …

ды. Возможно, эти загадочные … мы когда-нибудь помогут … тить на очень старые вопр… мы, откуда и зачем?

Е. КРУШЕЛЬНИ…

Эти «тарелки» сфотографиров…

Чег… удер…

Date AUG 1991

17 февраля 1990 г.

фантастики

НОИДЫ ОТ ГОЛОС

...планеты на НЛО.
...тысячи должностей
...ции, в том числе

...ник Аристотель высказал
...убедить его оборона была не
...ности, — прокомментировал
...его выступление.— нарочно
...ают вдруг начнут в «блюдце
...ться.

...ители, стали участники
...конференции особенно интересна
...от обычных читателей не
...ичивались. Их — обыкновенных
...ей — тоже не
...ет.

...ФРАНКФУРТ:
...ВСТРЕЧА БРАТЬЕВ
...ПО РАЗУМУ

Художник из Нью-Йорка
...реконструировал картины.
...н нарисовал их по слову жен-
...ы, которую пришельцы
...ли взять вместо ее квартиры, в
...этой округе на всего. Ее
...ателях — существах ростом
...ть больше метра, с большими
...ами головы и почти без
...ов.

...Впервые на столь значительный симпозиум позвали
...ставителя СССР. Они расчитывали о посещении Вороне-
...ю огромным космическим
...рабликом и пришельцами ро-
...ом в 3,5 метра, похожим

...ЛЯ

...приходилось уничтожать записи.
...ь включиться. В тот день мы
...что НЛО не только существу-
...хорошо известны астрономам.
...ения в США. Мне повезло, я
...мой руководством профессора
...в то время советника извест-
...ных сил, который серьезно
...я в проблемой НЛО.
...ие годы, и теперь уже Валле
...я вокруг себя ученых-единомы-
...ников из разных стран мира.
...исследуют с разных сторон.
...физические проявления фикси-
...стрируют подлинные посещ-
...бъектов, анализируют самые
...Под особым вниманием катего-
...ванды. Многие из них, попав
...йствие НЛО, испытали шок,
...ого малость кошмарных. Это,
...ю, не прибавляет доверия к
...Чудес в ней хватает, да таких,
...т в тупик и уважаемого про-
...фологов. Ему, например, не
...лось встречать людей, ко-
...рые утверждают, будто в них жи-
...ли ... пришельцев.
...верно, не знаю, насколько это
...ует действительности,— го-
...ю.

...мотря на соблазн принять
...респектабельность, авантюр-
...ристические истории, профессор,
...от своего бывшего патрона
...ской обсерватории, предпочи-
...тую науку и ставит факты
...их представлений о них. Мы
...терялся в оценке не раз-
...ва скорый результат. Разум
...наших далеких предков, ра-
...ю, увидев над головой сияющий
...ть, зачем он тут летает и
...ает? Скорее всего, мы по-
...ли бы не одни мы. Для размыш-
...ий же не стоит терять надеж-
...но, эти загадочные «тарел-
...... могут дождем отве-
...чень старые вопросы: кто
...я и зачем?

Е. КРУШЕЛЬНИЦКИЙ.



Обвиняются ... насекомые

Снимок, сделанный американским фотографом Генри Гриссом, воодушевил ученых, отрицающих существование внеземного разума. Прежде они объясняли: за светящиеся тарелки, они принимают шары-зонды, спутники, ступени ракет, облака. Теперь число этих земных небожителей пополнилось. Биофизик из Флориды Фрэнсис Каллаган предположила, что НЛО — это ...насекомые. Собираясь в стаи, они могут заряжаться электростатическим и излучать свет в темноте или сумерках. По мнению ученого, именно это явление и сфотографировал Грисс. Ему вторят и другие специалисты, уверяя, что светящиеся стаи и в самом деле способны ввести в заблуждение наблюдателей — они достаточно бывают передвигаются и порой принимают причудливые формы.

Телефон для сенсаций

Французская исследовательница по изучению «летающих тарелок» оборудовала несколько телефонов. Автоматические записывающие устройства работают по принципу круглые сутки — объявлены номера, по которым люди могут сообщить о своих наблюдениях.



Похищение Кати Дейвис

В Англии инопланетяне похитили 30 человек, в Италии — 20, во Франции — 7... Не удивляйтесь, на Западе такая статистика сейчас существует вполне официально. Прежде ее увеличивались лишь энтузиасты. И, возможно, американский писатель Бад Хопкинс был первым, кто уделил пристальное внимание загадочным пришельцам и людям, которые уверяли, что побывали на «летающих тарелках», на других планетах, а то и вовсе представлялись посланцами иных цивилизаций. Во всяком случае, теперь он признанный авторитет. В его архиве более 600 свидетельств, к нему обращаются за советом.

И вот однажды Хопкинсу доверила свою тайну Кати Дейвис. Инопланетяне забрали ее дочь, утверждала молодая женщина.

— Я навела справки,— рассказывает писатель,— у Кати никогда не было детей. И в пору было отмахнуться от этого случая, если бы не одно обстоятельство. Женщина, смущаясь, объяснила потом, что дочь родилась скорее всего не на Земле — впервые она увидела ее на... «летающей тарелке».

Хопкинсу удалось выяснить удивительные и весьма захватные подробности. В течение нескольких лет Дейвис посещало некое человекоподобное существо. В результате чего женщина неоднократно беременела. Нет-нет, никакого секса. Зачатие происходило искусственным путем — то ли во сне, то ли под глубоким гипнозом. Кати не знает точно. У нее брали яйцеклетку, оплодотворяли и подсаживали обратно. Через определенное время плод извлекали. А вместо, доставая на «тарелку», Дейвис показали дочь, которая находилась среди инопланетян.

Что за, в самой процедуре искусственного оплодотворения ничего сверхъестественного нет. Во всем мире уже можно насчитать тысячи детей, зачатых, что называется, в пробирке. Этот способ помогает испытать радость материнства женщинам, страдающим некоторыми формами бесплодия. Но вот внеземная природа происходящего...

Случай с Кати Дейвис далеко не единственный — подобных жертв набралось уже около сотни. Ими вскоре заинтересовалась научная группа «Визит». Она была создана недавно специально для анализа научно-технической достоверности информации, поставляемой похищенными.

— Наши «клиенты», как правило, достаточно образованные люди, — говорит руководитель группы Аллен Хайнек. — Среди них инженеры, ученые, врачи. Они не склонны к фантазированию, и мы не можем объяснить их рассказы ни психическими отклонениями, ни галлюцинациями.

Большинство похищенных рассказывают, что их доставляли в помещение круглого зала с рассеянным, словно исходящим из покатых стен, освещением и прохладным застоявшимся воздухом. Люди теряли ощущение времени, испытывали невесомость и полную беспомощность. Похитители — гуманоиды ростом чуть больше метра. В обиходе их окрестили «зелеными человечками». Но похищенные утверждают, что на самом деле кожа у них серая, гладкая. Головы голые и непропорционально большие. Глаза — огромные, уши, нос и рот — маленькие. Лица — невыразительные, почти лишены мимики. Общаются молча, видимо, телепатически. Из любопытства, но особой нежности они не проявляют — вводят в транс и

ЯСЛИ В КОСМОСЕ: ВЕРИТЬ — НЕ ВЕРИТЬ!

начинают различные биологические исследования. В том числе и ставят опыты по размножению. Многие видели некие устройства, похожие на инкубаторы, и помещения, напоминающие детские ясли.

Чепуха, сразу же возразят скептики, вырастить плод вне чрева матери нельзя. Не торопитесь, доля достоверности тут есть. Подобные эксперименты проводили и наши «земные» ученые. В особом аппарате вполне нормально развивался эмбрион теленка. Вполне ... [illegible] верить нечто похожее с человеком в принципе не исключено.

От предположения, высказанного группой «Визит», по телу пробегает неприятный холодок. Исследования продолжаются, но, видимо, та информация, которой уже сейчас располагают ученые, дает повод обеспокоиться. Не исключено, говорят они, что внеземные цивилизации

...фировали в США

Чего греха таить, первого апреля мы бы не удержались от соблазна и обязательно разыграли бы вас, дорогие читатели: мол, кто-то прислал... [illegible]

[illegible] с планеты Земля

[illegible] здесь делать нечего... [illegible] — [illegible] представителям [illegible] — [illegible], которые по долгу службы обязаны объяснить аномальные явления. А вот некоторые из [illegible] наоборот, уверены, что как раз [illegible] и предстоит разобраться [illegible].

НЕДАВНО в Москве побывал французский астрофизик Жак Валле, известный исследователь НЛО. Я встретилась за «круглым столом» с единомышленниками — членами Московской уфологической комиссии, которую возглавляет кандидат технических наук В. Ажажа. Возможно, выводы ученого разочаруют многих. Ведь одна из его последних работ называется так: «Пять доводов против интерпретации НЛО как внеземной цивилизации».

— Проще всего объяснить «тарелки» делом рук инопланетян,— говорит Ж. Валле.— Двадцать лет назад я бы еще согласился с такой гипотезой. Но за это время накопилось много данных, которые ей противоречат.

Если предположить, что к нам регулярно наведываются представители некой неведомой цивилизации, занимаются тут своими делами, после чего улетают восвояси, то, по мнению ученого, необходимо ответить на целый ряд вопросов. А это отнюдь не легко.

В 1968 году в картотеке Ж. Валле было отмечено примерно 900 случаев посадок НЛО. Теперь их накопилось уже около 5 тысяч. Причем речь идет только о показаниях очевидцев, которые наблюдали посадки в дневное время, в густонаселенных районах. Но, как известно, еще недавно не каждый свидетель рискнул бы репутацией — рассказывать о пережитом не стремились. Таким образом, по оценкам исследователей, общее число наблюдений за последние десять лет приближается к миллиону. Пусть высокоразвитая цивилизация действительно интересуется нашими проблемами. Но зачем ее посланцам летать туда-сюда множество раз, словом, мельтешить сверх меры? Ведь даже землянам известны более дешевые способы регулярно получать информацию от «братьев по разуму». Поэтому более или менее правдоподобная гипотеза происхождения НЛО должна объяснить причину невероятного количества контактов.

Еще вопрос. Не правда ли, странно выглядят гуманоиды, которые, по словам очевидцев, прекрасно чувствуют себя на Земле? Дышат нашим воздухом, легко передвигаются, непринужденно беседуют на самых разных языках. Они отличаются ростом, цветом, но в той или иной степени все же напоминают людей. Похоже, будто речь идет об одном и том же биологическом виде. Может быть, человек самое удачное творение космоса? Однако не все готовы согласиться с этим предположением. Многие ученые полагают, что на других планетах должны быть и другие формы жизни. Значит, нужно разобраться и в том, почему пришельцы наделены человеческими чертами.

Продолжим рассуждения. В США имеется более тысячи свидетельств того, что пришельцы брали людей на борт НЛО, проводили медицинские обследования, делали анализы. Если верить очевидцам, то изучение это велось довольно примитивными способами. В американских университетах то же самое делают на куда более высоком уровне. Странно, почему высокоразвитая цивилизация пренебрегает теми возможностями.

У «инопланетян» было достаточно времени, чтобы приступить не к чему [illegible]. Феномен НЛО существует

ВНЕЗЕМНЫЕ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ ТУТ НИ ПРИ ЧЕМ: ПЯТЬ ДОВОДОВ АСТРОФИЗИКА ИЗ ФРАНЦИИ

столько же, сколько и человеческий род. Археологам известно немало древних изображений, напоминающих контакт людей с неведомыми существами. Их сила в давние времена пришельцев называли богами, в средневековье — демонами, то сейчас в ходу слово «инопланетяне». Чем же объяснить такой устойчивый интерес к нашей, скорее всего, вполне рядовой планете? Вероятно, загадка не только в этом.

Если очевидцы говорят правду, то речь идет о какой-то принципиально новой технике и технологии. А она тоже требует научного объяснения. А пока мы лишь удаляемся невероятному.

Ж. Валле рассказал о своей встрече с двумя калифорнийскими шахтерами, которые трижды видели НЛО и некое существо, выходившее из объекта во время посадок. В ходе дотошных расспросов о том, как именно взлетал объект, выяснилось, что при указанной траектории он неминуемо врезался бы в соседние деревья. Собеседников это не смутило: да, действительно объект каким-то непостижимым образом проходил... сквозь стволы. Правда, об этом удивительном приключении никому не говорить — опасались насмешек. От таких явлений нельзя просто отмахнуться. Почему для «аномальных» аномальные объекты не преграда?

И все же французского ученого нельзя назвать ярым противником «внеземной» гипотезы. Напротив, он ее не отвергает — просто предлагает задуматься над фактами. А они все больше убеждают его, что куда перспективнее продолжить поиск в иной области. Вполне возможно, что НЛО принадлежат к нам из... параллельного мира. Такой подход, кстати, не противоречит и современным научным воззрениям: академик А. Д. Сахаров, например, занимался разработкой модели многомерной Вселенной...

— Кто же он все-таки, Жак Валле? Фанатик, готовый видеть чудеса даже там, где их нет? Непохоже. Для делового человека это было бы непростительным недостатком. Ученый возглавляет солидную фирму, которая оказывает содействие предприятиям, внедряющим новые технологии в области информатики. И в НЛО он уверовал не сразу.

— Прежде я не воспринимал «тарелки» всерьез,— рассказывает Валле.— Думал, если бы они существовали на самом деле, то астрономы давно бы их обнаружили. Но в начале 60-х годов я попал в Парижскую обсерваторию. Мы наблюдали искусственные спутники Земли. И вот, к удивлению, среди объектов попадались и такие, которые никак нельзя было принять за спутники. Мы с коллегами с помощью вычислительной машины рассчитали траектории этих объектов, нанесли их на карту. Директор обсерватории, узнав о наших изысканиях, велел все документы и «архивные» уничтожить. Пришлось подчиниться. [illegible], что НЛО не [illegible], то в хорошо [illegible]. Потом я уехал в США, работал под руководством Хайнека, в то время [illegible] военно-воздушных сил, [illegible] занимался проблемой НЛО.

Прошли годы, в течение [illegible] объекты [illegible] себя [illegible] исследователей по разным [illegible]. Проблему исследуют с разных [illegible]. Изучают физические проявления: регистрируют параметры [illegible] объектов, анализируют посадки. Под особым вниманием находятся очевидцы. Многие из [illegible] под воздействием НЛО, [illegible] потом долго маялись [illegible] получили, не преодолевшие проблемы. Чудес в ней [illegible] что, стоит в тупике и [illegible] фасоре уфология. Ему, [illegible] раз приходилось встречать [illegible] уверенно, будто [illegible] [illegible].

— Я, право, не знаю, [illegible] соответствуют действительности,— говорит Валле.

Не несмотря на солидную уфологии респектабельность, [illegible] малоопрятные истории, в отличие от своего бывшего [illegible] по Парижской обсерватории, [illegible] честную науку и ставит выше своих представлений [illegible] следователь терпелив и отнюдь не рассчитывает на скорый результат. Сумеют бы наши далекие [illegible] сумеют ли он, увидев над [illegible], ответить, зачем он тут и как это делает? Скорее всего, требовался бы не один век [illegible]. И все же не стоит [illegible]. Возможно, эти загадочные [illegible] когда-нибудь помогут [illegible] на очень старые [illegible], откуда и зачем?

Е. КРУШЕЛЬНИЦКАЯ

Эти «тарелки» сфотографиро[illegible]



Телевидение

18 ФЕВРАЛЯ, ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ

ПЕРВАЯ ПРОГРАММА. 8.00— Спорт для всех. 8.15 — Ритмическая гимнастика. 8.45 — Тираж «Спортлото». 9.00 — С утра пораньше! 10.00 — На службе Отечеству. 11.00 — Утренняя развлекательная программа. 11.30 — Вокруг света. 12.30 — Здоровье. 13.15 — «Время выбрало нас». Худ. телефильм. 3-я серия. 14.20 — Педагогика для всех. 15.20 — Минуты поэзии. 15.25 — Сельский час. 16.40— «Мио, мой Мио». Худ. фильм. 18.00 — Воскресный кинозал. 18.45 — «Квартира». Худ. телефильм. 21.00 — 7 дней. 22.00 — Мысли о вечном. 22.15 — Все симфонии П. И. Чайковского. Симфония № 6. 23.15 — Док. телефильмы.

ВТОРАЯ ПРОГРАММА. 8.00 — На зарядку становись! 8.15 — Док. фильмы. 8.40—«Золотое». Худ. фильм. 10.15—«Альтернативы и ать». Док. телефильм. 10.40—«Ревизор». Худ. фильм. 13.00 — «Городские — деревенские». Док. телефильм. 14.00. 20.15 — Конькобежный спорт. Чемпионат мира. 14.30—Видеоканал «Советская Россия». 18.00—Хоккей. «Химик» — «Динамо» (Рига). 20.00—«Спокойной ночи, малыши!» 21.00—7 дней. 22.00 — «Женатый холостяк». Худ. фильм.

МОСКОВСКАЯ ПРОГРАММА. 7.00—«2Х2». 19.30. 22.00—Добрый вечер, Москва! 20.45—«Спокойной ночи, малыши!» 21.00—7 дней.

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОГРАММА. 8.00—Размышляя вслух. 8.30, 21.30—Испанский язык. 8.25—Наш сад. 8.55—Домашняя академия. 10.25, 13.30, 19.10—Все грани прекрасного. 11.15 — Немецкий язык. 11.50— Детский час. 12.50 — Очевидное—невероятное. 15.00 — Французский язык. 16.35 — Педагогика для всех. 16.35 — Времена года. Февраль. 17.35 — Английский язык. 18.10—Философы современности. «Самый обыкновенный гений». Док. фильм. 20.15. 22.00 — Под знаком «π». Части 1-я, 2-я и 3-я. 21.00 — Итальянский язык.

ЛЕНИНГРАДСКАЯ ПРОГРАММА. 14.55 — «Телекурьер». 15.40—Передача для детей. 16.00—«Троллейбус, который гулял сам по себе». 16.35—«Фирма Фаберже». 17.00—«Музыкальная». 17.45 — «Двойник прихо[illegible] по [illegible]». Худ. фильм. 19.00 — «Зебра». 20.30 — Пар[illegible] вышка. 21.00 — Время. 22.00 — «Монитор». 23.00— «Из компетентных источников». 23.15 — «Поп-антенна».

Погода сегодня

Москва и Московская область. Снег, метель, ветер восточный, 5—10 м/с, порывы 15—18 м/с, на дорогах заносы, максимальная температура минус 1—3, по области 0—минус 5. 19 февраля небольшие, местами умеренные снегопады, слабая метель, ветер юго-восточный, 7—12 м/с, температура ночью минус 2—7, днем 0—минус 5. 19 февраля слабый снег, понижение температуры ночью до минус 6—11, при прояснениях до 16 градусов мороза, днем до минус 3—8, ветер юго-восточный, 5—10 м/с.

Архангельская область. Минус 2—7, на юго-востоке до 18 градусов мороза.

Вологодская область. [illegible] нус 5.

Северо-Западный район. Умеренный снег, в [illegible] области снег, местами [illegible] минус 3—плюс 2.

Эстония. Небольшой [illegible] нус 3—плюс 2.

Латвия. Минус 9—[illegible]

Литва и Калининградская область. Минус 1—плюс 4.

Белоруссия. Временами [illegible] на востоке метель, [illegible] плюс 1.

Украина. Продолжатся снегопады, сильные [illegible] восточной половине [illegible] налипание мокрого [illegible] гололедица, ветер [illegible] 24—29 м/с, на юге Крыма 35 м/с, понижение температуры до 0—минус 5 градусов.

Молдавия. Без осадков, [illegible] нус 1—плюс 4.

Центральный район [illegible] Снегопады, метели, [illegible] сильные заносы, 0—[illegible]

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

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…МЛЯ

…шалась уничтожить машину. …подчинялась. В тот день мы … в НЛО не только существуют… …ые известны астрономам. …щая в США. Мне повезло, я … под руководством профессора … в то время советника военных сил, который занимался … проблемой НЛО.

…е годы, и теперь уже Валле собрал вокруг себя ученых-единомышленников из разных стран мира. …у исследуют с разных сторон физические проявления феномена, …иллюстрируют появления необычных объектов, анализируют следы. Под особым вниманием находятся… Многие из них, после воздействия НЛО, испытали шок, …мучились кошмарами. Это, …, не пробуждает доверия к … Чудес в ней хватает, да таких, … в тупик и уважаемого профессора уфологии. Ему, например, не приходилось встречать людей, которые утверждают, будто в них вживлены … инопланетян.

…право, не знаю, насколько это отвечает действительности,— говорит …

…мотря на сомнения придать … респектабельность, немалочисленно… историк, профессор, … от своего бывшего патрона …ской обсерватории, предпочитает науку и ставит факты … представлений о них. Нужно терпение и отвлечь не рассчитывать на скорый результат. Разве … наши далекие предки, рас…, увидев над головой самолет, …, зачем он тут летает и падает? Скорее всего, им понадобился бы не один век для размышлений. … же не стоит терять надежды, что загадочные «тарелки» когда-нибудь помогут людям ответить на старые вопросы: кто … и зачем?

В. КРУШЕЛЬНИЦКАЯ.



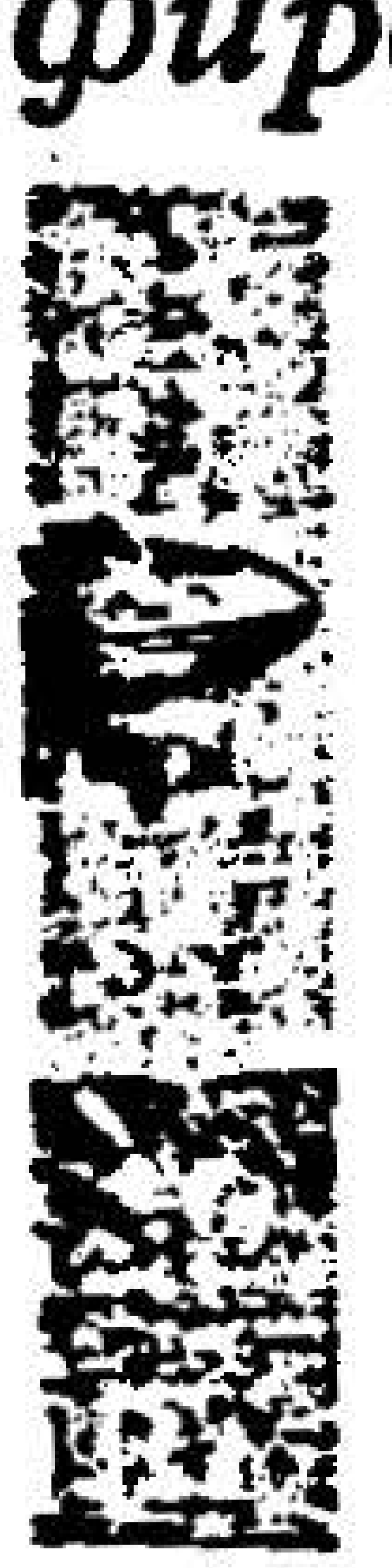
Обвиняются насекомые

Снимок, сделанный американским фотографом Генри Грисом, озадачил ученых, отрицающих существование внеземного разума. Правда, они объяснили: за «летающие тарелки», мол, принимают шары-зонды, спутники, ступени ракет, облака. Теперь число вполне земных объяснений пополнилось. Биофизик из Флориды Филипп Каллаген предположил, что НЛО — это ...насекомые. Собираясь в стаи, они могут заряжаться электростатически и излучать свет в темноте или сумерках. По мнению ученого, именно это полчище и сфотографировал Грис. Ему вторят и другие специалисты, уверяя, что светящиеся стаи и в самом деле способны ввести в заблуждение наблюдателей — они достаточно быстро передвигаются и порой принимают причудливые формы.

Телефон для сенсаций

Французская ассоциация по изучению «летающих тарелок» абонировала несколько телефонов. Автоматические записывающие устройства работают на прием круглые сутки — объявлены номера, по которым люди могут сообщить о своих наблюдениях.

…фировали в США



Чего греха таить, первого апреля мы бы не удержались от соблазна и обязательно разыграли бы вас, дорогие читатели: мол, кто сомневается, взгляните — инопланетяне в материальном виде. Но сегодня, признаемся честно, они тут ни при чем. Вполне «летающие тарелки» создал профессор аэродинамики Калифорнийского университета П. Моллер. Эти платформы-диски — новое средство передвижения, нечто среднее между автомобилем, самолетом и вертолетом. Они отрываются от земли благодаря восьми воздушным винтам. Но судите строго, «братья по разуму», ваши земные коллеги только учатся. Пока аппараты совершают простейшие маневры, но следующая модель, которая появится уже в нынешнем году, должна творить чудеса: летать со скоростью до 700 километров в час, подниматься на высоту почти в шесть тысяч метров, брать на борт двух пассажиров и 310 килограммов груза. Помогать пилоту в управлении будет ЭВМ — она скоординирует работу всех узлов. «Тарелка» станет повиноваться всего одной руке.

…логодская область. 0—минус 5.
…веро-Западный район. Временами снег, в Новгородской …сти снег, местами сильный, …с 3—плюс 2.
…тонии. Небольшой снег, минус 3—плюс 2.
…товия. Минус 2—плюс 3.
…тва и Калининградская область. Минус 1—плюс 4.
…лоруссия. Временами снег, местами метель, минус 4—… 1.
…раина. Продолжительные осадки, сильные метели, в …ной половине республики налипание мокрого снега, …ледица, ветер порывами 20 м/с, на юге Крыма 30—…, понижение температуры до 0—минус 5 градусов.
…лдавия. Без осадков, минус 1—плюс 4.
…нтральный район России. …адки, метели, на дорогах …ные заносы. 0—минус 6.
Волго-Вятский район. На западе района снег, метель, порывистый ветер, минус 2—7, на востоке без существенных осадков, минус 6—11.
Среднее Поволжье. Небольшой снег, метель, порывистый ветер, минус 5—10.
Нижнее Поволжье, Северный Кавказ. Временами осадки, 0—плюс 5, в Краснодарском крае плюс 3—8, Черноморское побережье — до 10 градусов тепла.
Грузия. Дожди, в горах снег, 8—13 градусов тепла, в горах 0—плюс 5.
Армения. Без осадков, на горных перевалах порывистые ветры. 0—плюс 5, в Араратской долине 8—11 градусов тепла.
Азербайджан. Без осадков, 13—18 градусов тепла, местами около плюс 9.
Урал. Без осадков, 5—10 градусов мороза.
ГИДРОМЕТЦЕНТР.

других планетах, а то и вовсе представлялись посланцами иных цивилизаций. Во всяком случае, теперь он признанный авторитет. В его архиве более 600 свидетельств, к нему обращаются за советом.

И вот однажды Хопкинсу доверила свою тайну Кати Дейвис. Инопланетяне забрали ее дочь, утверждала молодая женщина.

— Я навел справки,— рассказывает писатель,— у Кати никогда не было детей. И впору было отмахнуться от этого случая, если бы не одно обстоятельство. Женщина, смущаясь, объяснила потом, что дочь родилась скорее всего не на Земле — «хозяева» увезли ее на... «летающей тарелке».

Хопкинсу удалось выяснить удивительные и весьма пикантные подробности. В течение нескольких лет Дейвис посещало некое человекоподобное существо. В результате чего женщина неоднократно беременела. Нет-нет, никакого секса. Зачатие происходило искусственным путем — то ли во сне, то ли под глубоким гипнозом, Кати не знает точно. У нее брали яйцеклетку, оплодотворяли и подсаживали обратно. Через определенное время плод изымали. А как-то, доставив на «тарелку», Дейвис показали дочь, которая находилась среди инопланетян.

Что ж, в самой процедуре искусственного оплодотворения ничего сверхъестественного нет. Во всем мире уже можно насчитать тысячи детей, зачатых, что называется, в пробирке. Этот способ помогает испытать радость материнства женщинам, страдающим некоторыми формами бесплодия. Но вот внеземная версия происходящего...

Случай с Кати Дейвис далеко не единственный — подобных жертв набралось уже около сотни. Ими всерьез заинтересовалась научная группа «Визит». Она была создана недавно специально для анализа научно-технической достоверности информации, поставляемой похищенными.

— Наши «клиенты», как правило, люди нервные, у многих повреждено зрение, волосы, желудочно-кишечный тракт, есть следы ожогов, вызванных скорее всего излучением,— говорит психолог группы Д. Клеймер.— У некоторых на теле заметны едва различимые шрамы. «Похищенные» уверяют, что все это — результаты контактов. И одновременно умоляют ответить, неужели то, что произошло с ними, правда. Не привиделось ли? Обвинить их в надувательстве трудно. Мы проверили наугад несколько человек — они никогда не сталкивались с хирургами. А шрамы очень напоминали швы, которые остаются после операций.

И под глубоким гипнозом в рассказах большинства свидетелей повторялись одни и те же детали. В «тарелки» людей переносила какая-то неведомая сила, потом она и возвращала их обратно. Чаще всего упоминался столб света — он вспыхивал, и «жертва» оказывалась внутри круглого зала с растениями, словно исходящими из покатых стен, освещенном и прохладным застоявшимся воздухом. Люди теряли ощущение времени, испытывали неловкость и полную беспомощность. Похитители — гуманоиды ростом чуть больше метра. В обиходе их окрестили «зелеными человечками». Но похищенные утверждают, что на самом деле кожа у них серая, гладкая. Головы лысые и непропорционально большие. Глаза — огромные, уши, нос и рот — маленькие. Лица — невыразительные, почти лишены мимики, общаются молча, видимо, телепатически. Их похитители, по особой надобности они не применяют — вводят в транс и

ЯСЛИ В КОСМОСЕ: ВЕРИТЬ — НЕ ВЕРИТЬ?

начинают различные биологические исследования. В том числе и ставят опыты по размножению. Многие видели некие устройства, похожие на инкубаторы, и помещения, напоминающие детские ясли.

Чепуха, сразу же возразят скептики, вырастить плод вне чрева матери нельзя. Не торопитесь, доля достоверности тут есть. Подобные эксперименты проводили и наши «земные» ученые. В особом аппарате вполне нормально развивался эмбрион теленка. Значит, возможность повторить нечто похожее с человеком в принципе не исключена.

От предположения, высказанного группой «Визит», по телу пробегает неприятный холодок. Исследования продолжаются, но, видимо, та информация, которой уже сейчас располагают ученые, дает повод обеспокоиться. Не исключено, говорят они, что внеземные цивилизации проводят с людьми генетический эксперимент в космических масштабах. Возможно, «пришельцы» преследуют цель создать гибридный вид.

Замечу, далеко не все поддерживают эту гипотезу. Доводы противников в основном сводятся к следующему: мол, прежде человечество тешило себя байками о связях земных женщин с ангелами, богами, святыми духами и прочими сверхъестественными существами. Технический прогресс трансформировал весь этот массовый психоз в более модные формы. Но кто знает, может быть, древние мифы и предания лишь подтверждают столь странную гипотезу? А события, которые разворачиваются ныне, придают им новый смысл? Ведь было время, когда ученые иронизировали над непорочным зачатием Девы Марии. А теперь, оказывается, ничего сложного в этом нет...

В. ЛАГОВСКИЙ.

На снимке: словесный портрет инопланетянина.

Послесловие к номеру

Мы очень быстро привыкли к тому, что одно событие опережает другое, одно мнение сталкивается с совершенно противоположным. Действительно, в стремительное время мы живем. И этот номер — зеркальное его отражение.

И вдруг — целая четвертая страница посвящена инопланетянам. Какой-нибудь придирчивый читатель проворчит: «Вот, мол, лучше времени не нашли, чтоб такое печатать». Но ведь жизнь наша — это не только проблемы, не только работа, но и часы отдыха. Надеемся, что в субботний выходной вы с большим интересом познакомитесь с удивительными случаями и предположениями на грани фантастики.

Дежурная бригада («РТ» № 40).

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НЛО ТЕРПИТ АВАРИЮ

— Первый вопрос, который, вернувшись с конференции, я слышала от каждого, был: «Ты сам есть или нет?». «Они» — это, естественно, инопланетяне, или, как их еще именуют, — алиенты или космиты. Увы, за последний минувший лет мы не слишком продвинулись к ответу на этот вопрос. Хотя к древним загадкам обильно прибавляются современные.

В январе 1986 года около Дальнегорска, что в Приморском крае, был замечен летящий параллельно земле красный шар (с невозможно медленной для любого метеорита скоростью — 15 м/сек.). По свидетельству многих очевидцев, шар неожиданно «клюнул» и врезался в уступ скалы. Прибывшая на место предполагаемой аварии объекта исследовательская группа обнаружила следы высокотемпературного воздействия на почву, растительность, поразившую неизвестными типами излучения, а также маленькие, свинцовые шарики и «сеточку».

Эти «следы» изучались тремя академическими центрами и одиннадцатью НИИ страны. Результаты? На поверхности железного шарика после специальной обработки появились выпуклости стекловидной структуры, оставшиеся для металловедов загадкой. А рентгеноструктурный анализ выявил стекловидное состояние углерода! На этом месте были обнаружены также шесть пятен намагниченности кремниевых пород (по современным понятиям, намагнитить кремний так же невозможно, как, скажем, вилку). «Сеточка» оказалась сложным углеродистым материалом неизвестной природы с кварцевыми ниточками толщиной 17 микрометров. Внутри этих ниточек — золотая проволока. Выводы? Есть версия, что эти находки — продукты высокой технологии внеземного происхождения. Гипотеза дерзкая, но пока ее не опровергли факты «земного происхождения», она имеет право на существование.

Приходится признать, что большинство фактов, свидетельствующих в пользу инопланетян, разоблачаются сейчас по принципу «этого не может быть, потому что не может быть никогда». А в последнее время появился еще один аргумент: в периоды общественных катаклизмов, неуверенности людям свойственно пускаться в мистику и обнаруживать «чудеса». Да, в этом отношении человечество не без способностей. Но как сложностями нашего времени объяснить загадки прошлых веков и тысячелетий, которые относятся к так называемым палеоуфологическим явлениям? (Уфология изучает возможность космических контактов).

На юге Англии находится знаменитый Стоунхендж — циклопическое сооружение, созданное в каменно-бронзовую эпоху. Составляющие его каменные блоки весом 30—50 тонн выложены в сложную величественную композицию. Комплекс может быть использован как астрономическая обсерватория, позволяющая с изумительной точностью определять азимуты всех важнейших положений Солнца и Луны, предсказывать даты затмений, прогнозировать приливы и отливы, рассчитывать распределение планет в Солнечной системе. Но это лишь одна из функций очень многозначного памятника. [illegible] Стоунхендж может дать со временем данные о принципиальном устройстве летательных аппаратов, пока неизвестных землянам. Трудно себе представить, что полудикие племена, жившие здесь, сумели придумать и реализовать такую величественную идею, вложив и зашифровав в ней знания, которые мы сами начинаем по…

…почему не все объяснимо масштабами и логикой земного разума?

НА НЕВЕДОМОМ НАМ ЯЗЫКЕ

НЛО, проблемы уфологии занимали на конференции далеко не главное место. Скорее, они лишь одной из ветвей отходили от главного ствола — космопланетарного содружества живого вещества. Теория такого содружества была выдвинута еще В. И. Вернадским и его учениками о ноосфере.

Не кроется ли главная ошибка человечества в том, что в Космосе он ищет только себе подобных, основываясь на белково-нуклеиновой форме жизни как единственно возможной. Считается, что живое существо может обитать только в определенных условиях температуры, давления, света и т. д. Идя по этому пути, мы сталкиваемся с феноменом молчащего Космоса. И делаем печальный вывод: мы одни в бесконечном пространстве Вселенной. Но наш отечественный «космизм» не исключал возможного многообразия форм живого вещества. В том числе и на нашей планете. То есть мы, белково-нуклеиновые существа, являемся симбиозом нескольких форм существования живого. Когда и как они пересеклись, как взаимодействуют друг с другом? Друзья или враги?

В лаборатории Института экспериментальной медицины (Новосибирск) уже 30 лет проводятся опыты по исследованию взаимосвязи в системах типа «клетка — клетка». Клетки человека помещаются в два сосуда, разделенные стеклянной перегородкой. Между клетками только один канал связи — оптический, других нет. В одну клетку вводится вирус, от которого она заболевает и потом гибнет. Оказывается, что если здоровая клетка только видит больную в течение не менее четырех часов, то, даже разлученная с ней, она заболевает и гибнет. Если поразить одну культуру лучевой болезнью, то вторая культура гибнет также при полной картине лучевой болезни. Феномен, объяснения которому нет.

Значит, клетки могут обучать друг друга поведению на каких-то неизвестных языках, на какой-то непривычной для нас материальной базе при затратах очень малых доз энергии. Но коль [illegible] в природе существует, можно предположить, что и интеллект человека — порождение не только белково-нуклеинового вещества, а результат взаимодействия неизвестных нам пока форм биополей. Есть предположение, что первые люди обладали очень сильными полевыми свойствами мозга, т. е. могли видеть и ощущать друг друга на ра…

…следствие неизвестных проекторов» вряд ли оставит кого-нибудь равнодушным. Она прозвучала на конференции, и словно в подтверждение ей начались ошеломляющие сообщения о возможностях человека и загадках источника этих возможностей. Загадках, потому что биология — наука об энергоинформационном обмене в природе — пока чаще ставит вопросы, чем дает ответы.

Экспериментальным путем установлена способность человека дистанционно влиять на приборы (44 оператора по 250 раз воздействовали на электрокалориметр, отклоняя стрелку в сторону повышения или понижения температуры), исследователи смогли пока сделать лишь такой вывод: наличествует неизвестное биоэнергополе, передающееся через неизвестные трансляторы. Этим же неизвестным полем подавлялись высокочастотные шумы. Даже находясь в Москве, оператор аналогично воздействовал на прибор, находящийся в Новосибирске. Биоэнергетическое воздействие может изменить рост клеток. Помещенный в гипомагнитную камеру, где магнитное поле ослаблено в сто тысяч раз, экстрасенс действует с той же силой.

Многочисленные эксперименты в этой области выдвинули следующую гипотезу. Вокруг всех предметов (живого и неживого) существует поле, состоящее из мельчайших частиц. Их назвали микролептоны. Они в 100 тысяч раз меньше и в 10 миллионов раз слабее, чем электроны. Эти частицы способны проникать сквозь любые толщи, покорять пространства Космоса. Все на Земле — от травинки и человека до самой планеты — окружено своего рода лептонной оболочкой. Они взаимодействуют между собой, сливаясь в лептонные поля даже народов и наций. На атомно-молекулярном уровне человечество разбито на пять миллиардов особей, а на лептонном уровне — это единое разумное существо, единый планетарный разум. Не об этом ли древние говорили: «все во всем»?

Отсюда вывод: не вреди другому, иначе ты вредишь себе. Любая агрессивная мысль, а тем более поступок наносит вред нашей биосфере. Эта негативная или позитивная сила может возрастать в тысячи раз на уровне единения народов и наций. С лептонным полем, как считают участники конференции, связан и древнейший обычай почти всех народов отмечать определенные дни после смерти человека: период полураспада биополя — 10—12 суток, время полного его исчезновения — 40 суток.

Гипотеза о лептонном поле дает возможность по-иному взглянуть на гипноз…

…широко обсуждались на конференции.

Было однозначно признано, что возможности экстрасенсов — колоссальный резерв еще неведомых умений. Но сколь разумно они используются? После долгих лет противостояния любым попыткам экстрасенсорики стать частью «легальной» медицины ей неожиданно и ничем не обоснованно был дан выход на миллионную аудиторию телезрителей. О массовых телесеансах А. Кашпировского и А. Чумака написано и сказано уже много, в том числе и пугающе негативного. Последнего было предостаточно и на конференции. Она единодушно высказывалась против проведения телелечения.

Самым простым было бы сказать, что этот протест вызван завистью к традиционным для нашей страны важным нового, талантливого. Однако необходимость с этим спорить отпала, как только А. Кашпировский начал вести короткие сеансы по выводу сотен людей из транса, в котором они оказались после его лечения. Перед таким фактом меркнут любые аргументы. Телесеансы приравниваются специалистами к «психологическому Чернобылю»: их влияние на все органы человека, его психику пока никому неведомо. Телеобщение опасно прежде всего своей односторонностью. Психотерапевт не чувствует пациентов, и они становятся, по сути, беззащитными пронзами в эксперименте с силой, которая сегодня не ясна даже самому экспериментатору. Феномены Кашпировского, Чумака и им подобных должны исследоваться на серьезной научной базе. Биоэнергетика, названная на конференции «холодным термоядом», — сила, с которой опасно обращаться легкомысленно. Производимые ею в организме «операции» могут быть сродни операции по пересадке сердца, на которую вряд ли кто-нибудь решится так же играючи, как сесть у телевизора.

По данным пока еще начинающей в этом деле статистики, экстрасенс-целитель вылечивает в среднем лишь 25 процентов своих больных, ибо для удачного исхода биополя обеих сторон должны совпадать. Высказывалось предположение, что массовые (но очные, а не телевизионные) сеансы лучше вести группе сенсов, которая смогла бы полнее соответствовать аудитории.

И еще я узнала, что экстрасенсы делятся по четырем полярностям, соответствующим сторонам света. А. Кашпировский ориентирован на северное направление. А. Чумак — «наш человек», экстрасенс западной ориентации, обладающий серьезными возможностями: активность заряженной им…

…развить з… учит-психот… шит с … Особенно … жизни люд… кто уже и… человеке. З… было показ… есть сред… ли с учен… Прикладыва… что достиг… считается, что… коже, чем … шит. Только и… лежали … чакры (в … медицине это … ли, высшая … за связь чело… ком). У люде… широкая … ство, бывают … расстройства. К процессу … нужно быть го…

Откуда и куда ты, ГОМО САПИЕНС?



Заметки с конференции, о которой можно сказать: «Она сама по себе — уже …

Еще каких-нибудь лет пять назад о ее проведении не могло быть и речи, ибо проблемы, ею затронутые, — экстрасенсорика, уфология, полтергейст, — официально как бы не существовали. I Всесоюзная конференция «Биоинформэнерго-89», прошедшая недавно в Москве, была посвящена феноменам, или аномальным явлениям в природе, которые уже долгие годы пугают и притягивают, рождают фантастические слухи и чудо-врачевателей, заставляют пристальнее всматриваться в себя и нашу жизнь. Организованная Комитетом по проблемам энергоинформационного обмена в природе Союза научных и инженерных обществ СССР, движением «Интеллект и выживание» Советского комитета защиты мира, конференция собрала десятки специалистов — представителей самых различных областей науки: биологии, медицины, истории. Выступали и обладатели феноменальных способностей, приехавшие со всех концов страны. Открывая конференцию, академик Академии медицинских наук СССР В. П. КАЗНАЧЕЕВ сказал:

— Те загадки, которые предстоит вам разгадать, вряд ли будут разгаданы ранее XXI века. Но даже первый шаг в этом направлении…

…того, необходим… над собой. Экстр… дим без дисципл… го мышления, … бе отношения, … многими огранич… раза жизни. … ности к людям, … и самопожертво… все это мы вполн… шить своим слу…

Люди, обладаю… шенной энергие… не партизанить, … при медицинск… Важны не единич… «звезды», а повсед… мальная работа … сти. Желающие … в нашей школе … ратиться по адре… г. Москва, а/я 67.

Ученики необыч… возможно, сами … дозревая, сдают, … один экзамен — … светлые мысли … душу. А мысли … вывается, вовсе … увидеть и оценит… если экзаменат… высокого класса). … но нас они окраш… во, говорит К. А… вает сочетание … ных цветов: фон, … лубой, а мыслен… ты розовые. Или … мысли на фиолет… Каково? Но если … негодовать по чье… су, мысли окрасят… ный цвет, а чем… дают их черными… только надеяться, … не окажется нико… кто это увидеть.

КАКУЮ … СДЕЛАТЬ …

Одно лишь … трибуне Альбер… товича Игнат… бурю аплодисм… ния в кругах, с… ких к «чудесам» … мало. То, что … ет сразу более … и повторяет их … радке, производ… шие математиче… ты, как ЭВМ, … вать одновреме… бующих сосре… действий, — это …

Нечистая сила на опознании

Есть многое на свете, друг Горацио, что недоступно нашим мудрецам. С тех пор, когда Шекспир написал эти строки, прошло не одно столетие, а чудес и загадок у человечества не убавилось. НЛО одолели, полтергейст замучил — так и сыплются сообщения о перемещениях и левитации предметов в квартирах без видимого участия людей. А объяснений как не было, так и нет.

Доктор геолого-минералогических наук, профессор Калининградского университета Б. Орлов, специализирующийся в области изучения физических полей Земли, предлагает свое суждение по поводу загадочных явлений.

— Начну с того,— говорит Вячеслав Владимирович,— что в чудесах я отношусь спокойно. Не то чтобы не верю — мне интересно понять их. Поэтому отрешимся от мистики и попробуем объяснить загадочные явления, опираясь на реальные физические законы.

Согласно основному уравнению состояния, окружающий нас мир есть функция по меньшей мере четырех независимых переменных — материи, пространства, времени и движения. Каждый из этих параметров по отдельности не существует. Значит, любое явление в нашем мире должно опираться на них и иметь материальную природу. Между элементами вещества существует связь, не дающая им распасться. Чтобы разрушить ее, надо преодолеть энергию взаимодействий. Их известно четыре вида: сильное, электромагнитное, слабое и гравитационное. Слабые и сильные взаимодействия наиболее действенны в микромире. Радиус их влияния очень мал. Пределы гравитационных и электромагнитных взаимодействий неограничены. Электромагнитное поле, скажем, способно отделиться от источника, его породившего, и распространяется со скоростью света в виде волн. Думаю, на них в первую очередь и нужно обратить внимание, изучая полтергейст и экстрасенсов.

Но прежде напомним, что мы знаем о самих чудесах. Вот, например, некая Валентина Иванова, хозяйка московской квартиры, ведет по просьбе ученых дневник: по часам в нем расписано «поведение» вещей, которые летают по квартире как хотят. Это шпатели, вскакивающие кипятильники, сигареты, ботинки, ведра...

В одной из комнат московского общежития «путешествуют» тапочки, летает белье.

Над этим можно было бы посмеяться, если бы не одно обстоятельство. Подобные явления наблюдаются не только у нас, но и по всей Земле. А судя по сохранившимся легендам и мифам о лешем, домовых и прочей «нечисти», люди встречались с полтергейстом и в прошлом. Вопрос: где разгадка?

На мысль наводит хотя бы такой случай. Он описан в литературе. Под взглядом шестнадцатилетней испанской девушки Моники Ньето Техада запаянная в стеклянной трубке металлическая ленточка медленно извивалась. Но это еще что — Моника с успехом повторяет [illegible] явления.

Но откуда такое на первый взгляд странное предположение о космических источниках земных чудес? Объясню. Зная скорость вращения планеты, можно определить ширину потока звездного излучения и тем самым доказать его внеземную природу. Есть данные, что спектр космического излучения, воспринимаемый индуктором, это полоса 8.000 — 10.000 ангстрем. А источники его далеко — за пределами Солнечной системы, в других звездных мирах.

Вероятно, в прошлом люди обладали большей способностью к восприятию космической энергии. Их жизнь и деятельность сильнее, чем теперь, была связана с природой. В ходе развития технократической цивилизации человек постепенно утрачивал свои сенсорные способности. Современные экстрасенсы и индукторы — это своеобразные реликты человеческого прошлого.

Да, весьма своеобразный взгляд, подумала я. И не все, конечно же, с ним согласятся.

Но предположим, гипотезы Ордена верны. Полтергейст они вроде бы разъяснят. Но можно ли с их помощью понять механизм воздействия экстрасенса на человека? Споров об этом много...

— Если исходить из электромагнитной природы биополя, то можно предположить следующее,— говорит ученый.

Известно, что электромагнитное излучение возникает при переходе атома вещества из возбужденного состояния в нормальное.

Любая болезнь, на мой взгляд, предшествует нару[illegible]



Тебе — уже феномен»

[illegible] шестого шедевра мира, есть поток [illegible] сногсшибательных сообщений [illegible] самых областей науки — физики, [illegible]. Выступали и сами обладатели [illegible], приехавшие на многие городские [illegible], академики Академии педагогических [illegible]

[illegible] собрались интересующиеся, [illegible] XXI века. На данный форум — [illegible].

[illegible] того, необходимо работать над собой. Экстрасенс немыслим без дисциплинированного мышления, строгого и себе отношения, разумного, со многими ограничениями образа жизни, доброжелательности к людям, готовности к самопожертвованию. Вот все это мы попытаемся внушить своим слушателям.

Люди, обладающие повышенной энергией, должны не партизанить, а работать при медицинских центрах. Нужны не единичные «чудо-звезды», а повседневная нормальная работа в этой области. Желающие пройти курс в нашей школе должны обратиться по адресу: 115470, г. Москва, а/я 672.

Ученики необычной школы, возможно, сами того не подозревая, сдают, по сути, один экзамен — на доброту, светлые мысли и чистую душу. А мысли другого, оказывается, вовсе не сложно увидеть и оценить (конечно, если экзаменатор — экстрасенс высокого класса). У каждого из нас они окрашены: обычно, говорит К. Асикова, бывает сочетание двух полярных цветов: фон, скажем, голубой, а мысленные элементы розовые. Или зеленые мысли на фиолетовом фоне. Каково? Но если вы будете негодовать по чьему-то адресу, мысли окрасятся в красный цвет, а ненависть сделает их черными. Остается только надеяться, что рядом не окажется никого, способного это увидеть.

КАКУЮ ВАМ СДЕЛАТЬ ПОГОДУ!

Одно лишь появление на трибуне Альберта Венедик[illegible]

[illegible]ерию аплодисментов. Это [illegible]ки в кругах, скажем, «близких к чудесам», значит немало. То, что он запоминает сразу более сотни цифр и повторяет их в любом порядке, производит сложнейшие математические расчеты, как ЭВМ, может выполнять одновременно 13 требующих сосредоточенности действий, — это еще, как го[illegible]

[illegible]дает себе он это. Правда, [illegible]нять по время длительных опытов и только с добровольцами.

Академик В. Вернадский предполагал: в живом организме, кроме вещества и энергии, есть «нечто» биологически материальное, что является частью и одновременно связующим звеном с информационным полем Земли. Игнатенко убежден, что он контактирует с этим полем, черпает из него свои силы. Например, для того, чтобы... делать погоду. Украинское телевидение предложило Альберту [illegible] сеть его [illegible] голой. Он [illegible] сибирскую [illegible]. Дождь уже [illegible] небо было [illegible] своим об[illegible] пятнадцать у[illegible]ки. Не бо[illegible] куту синю[illegible] стали свет[illegible] тали в ма[illegible]ратор вла[illegible]ких в вас[illegible]ла до поя[illegible] пришлось [illegible]ого потря[illegible]чай с шипе[illegible]чено не с[illegible] счету «чудес[illegible] — Всем [illegible]ося увено, [illegible]тено, — [illegible]ддали в ма[illegible]то пальцев [illegible]народов ра[illegible]ботали свои[illegible]ды».

Альберт [illegible]ворит, что к [illegible]олетию в [illegible]век способе[illegible]дет. Это о[illegible]ять на сво[illegible]тается доба[illegible]пятидесятил[illegible]но не дашь [illegible]ть.

КИН[illegible] С АЛЬФ[illegible]

Если согл[illegible] что домовы[illegible]родных сил[illegible]ний полтерг[illegible]во и то же[illegible]ать, что р[illegible] были куда [illegible]невали. В [illegible] полтергейст [illegible]людей в р[illegible]страхи пере[illegible]их квартир. [illegible]пребывают в [illegible]Добродушны[illegible]который мы[illegible]перед ними [illegible]можно сказ[illegible]Полтергейст [illegible]ванные, как[illegible]ные трубы, [illegible]небели и ар[illegible]произвольно[illegible]дно и друг[illegible]ожиданная [illegible]нов, квитан[illegible]предметов и [illegible]че, ад кром[illegible]ти явления [illegible]сколько воз[illegible]логика. Нас[illegible]летающие [illegible]нают не со[illegible]ственному п[illegible]рию, стре[illegible]ются и реза[illegible]ся перед ли[illegible]ек. Известе[illegible]выдающаяся [illegible]ка в сугро[illegible]залась с ве[illegible]ной сахарн[illegible]следовавши[illegible]в случай, к[illegible]вочки была [illegible]ная миска [illegible]макрона», [illegible]заметила.

Признаюсь[illegible]вато слышат[illegible]исхождени[illegible]прозвучавши[illegible]листов. Они [illegible]земной разу[illegible]вторить со [illegible]ня и другим[illegible]кладками ск[illegible]ная этой г[illegible]рассчур слож[illegible]рия. Значи[illegible]нее узнать: [illegible]надо? Но от[illegible]нимаете, не[illegible]это случайно[illegible]ких-то сил в

Выводы? Есть версия, что эти находки — продукты высокой технологии внеземного происхождения. Гипотеза дерзкая, но пока ее не опровергли факты «земного происхождения», она имеет право на существование.

Приходится признать, что большинство фактов, свидетельствующих в пользу инопланетян, разоблачаются сейчас по принципу «этого не может быть, потому что не может быть никогда». А в последнее время появился еще один аргумент: в периоды общественных катаклизмов, неуверенности людям свойственно пускаться в мистику и обнаруживать «чудеса». Да, в этом отношении человечество не без способностей. Но как сложностями нашего времени объяснить загадки прошлых веков и тысячелетий, которые относятся к так называемым палеоуфологическим явлениям? (Уфология изучает возможность космических контактов).

На юге Англии находится знаменитый Стоунхендж — циклопическое сооружение, созданное в каменно-бронзовую эпоху. Составляющие его каменные блоки весом 30—50 тонн выложены в сложную величественную композицию. Комплекс может быть использован как астрономическая обсерватория, позволяющая с изумительной точностью определять азимуты всех важнейших положений Солнца и Луны, предсказывать даты затмений, прогнозировать приливы и отливы, рассчитывать распределение планет в Солнечной системе. Но это лишь одна из функций очень многозначного памятника. Предполагают, что Стоунхендж может дать со временем данные о принципиальном устройстве летательных аппаратов, пока неизвестных землянам. Трудно себе представить, что полудикие племена, жившие здесь, сумели придумать и реализовать такую величественную идею, вложив и зашифровав в ней знания, которые мы едва начинаем постигать.

Еще одна тайна древности: в индийской деревне Шивапур у храма лежат два камня, весящие 55 и 40 килограммов. Если до большего камня дотронутся пальцами 11 человек, а до меньшего — 9 и на строго определенной ноте произнесут магическую фразу, то камни поднимаются в воздух на два метра и висят около секунды. Ученые неоднократно фиксировали это явление, но объяснения ему пока нет. Как нет объяснения и еще одной загадке. Древние жители Индии использовали систему отсчета времени, похожую на современную. Но за секундами шли более мелкие доли, вплоть до кошты, составляющей одну трехсотмиллионную часть секунды. Сейчас можно сказать, что она сопоставима с временем существования некоторых ядерных частиц...

Приведенные примеры — сотая доля накопленного уже фактического материала, если еще и не доказывающего, что мы «под колпаком» у внеземного разума, то уже заставляющего задуматься:

...тать только в определенных условиях температуры, давления, света и т. д. Идя по этому пути, мы сталкиваемся с феноменом «молчащего» Космоса. И делаем печальный вывод: мы одни в бесконечном пространстве Вселенной. Но наш отечественный «космизм» не исключал возможного многообразия форм живого вещества. В том числе и на нашей планете. То есть мы, белково-нуклеиновые существа, являемся симбиозом нескольких форм существования живого. Когда и как они пересеклись, как взаимодействуют друг с другом? Друзья или враги?

В лаборатории Института экспериментальной медицины (Новосибирск) уже 30 лет проводятся опыты по исследованию взаимосвязи в системах типа «клетка — клетка». Клетки человека помещаются в два сосуда, разделенные стеклянной перегородкой. Между клетками только один канал связи — оптический, других нет. В одну клетку вводится вирус, от которого она заболевает и потом гибнет. Оказывается, что если здоровая клетка только видит больную в течение не менее четырех часов, то, даже разлученная с ней, она заболевает и гибнет. Если поразить одну культуру лучевой болезнью, то вторая культура гибнет также при полной картине лучевой болезни. Феномен, объяснения которому нет.

Значит, клетки могут обучать друг друга поведению на каких-то неизвестных языках, на какой-то непривычной для нас материальной базе при затратах очень малых доз энергии. Но коль скоро такой язык в природе существует, можно предположить, что и интеллект человека — порождение не только белково-нуклеинового вещества, а результат взаимодействия неизвестных нам пока форм биополей. Есть предположение, что первые люди обладали очень сильными полевыми свойствами мозга, т. е. могли видеть и ощущать друг друга на далеком расстоянии. И изумительные по точности пещерные рисунки, сделанные первобытным художником чуть ли не в кромешной тьме, получались таковыми именно благодаря биополевому зрению: художник «видел» из пещеры натуру, которую рисовал.

Обретя и совершенствуя технику, человек перестал нуждаться в самых тонких языках межчеловеческого общения. Древнее умение отмерло как ненужный орган.

Если мы постигнем загадку дистанционных отношений, общений на уровне биополей, то, может быть, выйдем на контакт с собратьями по разуму на совершенно иных, чем предполагаем сегодня, потоках информационно-энергетического характера. Пока же все, что выходит за рамки понятных и привычных постулатов, причисляется к аномальным явлениям. В том числе и возможности экстрасенсов.

ВСЕ ВО ВСЕМ

Согласитесь, что фраза «мы сами — неизвестное ...

...передающееся через неизвестные трансляторы. Этим же неизвестным полем подавлялись высокочастотные шумы. Даже находясь в Москве, оператор аналогично воздействовал на прибор, находящийся в Новосибирске. Биоэнергетическое воздействие может изменить рост клеток. Помещенный в гипомагнитную камеру, где магнитное поле ослаблено в сто тысяч раз, экстрасенс действует с той же силой.

Многочисленные эксперименты в этой области выдвинули следующую гипотезу. Вокруг всех предметов (живого и неживого) существует поле, состоящее из мельчайших частиц. Их назвали микролептонами. Они в 100 тысяч раз меньше и в 10 миллионов раз слабее, чем электроны. Эти частицы способны пронизать самые любые толщи, покорить пространства Космоса. Все на Земле — от травинки и человека до самой планеты — окружено своего рода лептонной оболочкой. Они взаимодействуют между собой, сливаясь в лептонные поля даже народов и наций. На атомно-молекулярном уровне человечество разбито на пять миллиардов особей, а на лептонном уровне — это единое разумное существо, единый планетарный разум. Не об этом ли древние говорили: «все во всем»?

Отсюда вывод: не вреди другому, этим ты вредишь себе. Любая агрессивная мысль, а тем более поступок наносят вред нашей биосфере. Эта негативная или позитивная сила может возрастать в тысячи раз на уровне единения народов и наций. С лептонным полем, как считают участники конференции, связан и древнейший обычай почти всех народов отмечать определенные дни после смерти человека: период полураспада биополя — 10—12 суток, время полного его исчезновения — 40 суток.

Гипотеза о лептонном поле дает возможность по-иному взглянуть на гипноз, предчувствие, интуицию, на возможность передачи мысли. Если есть лептонное основание — мысль материальна.

Такова гипотеза, но окончательный научно обоснованный вывод о природе энергоинформационного обмена на Земле и в Космосе сделает, видимо, только XXI век.

АЛАН ЧУМАК — «НАШ ЧЕЛОВЕК»

Как бы кто ни относился к экстрасенсам и целительству с их помощью, то, что они не досужий вымысел, а реальность нашего времени, уже не требует доказательства.

Пока наука только подступает к разгадке экстрасенсорики и всех связанных с ней «чудес», практика уже выжимает из новоявленного феномена все, что можно. Экстрасенсы предсказывают будущее, ищут воду и нефть, помогают детективам, лечат. Причем делают все это не без очевидных успехов. Целительные возможности экстрасенсорного воздействия ...

...ная развитию и традиционны. Для нашей страны знамением нового, значительного. Однако необходимость с этим спорить отпала, как только А. Кашпировский начал вести коротенькие сеансы по выводу своих людей из транса, в котором они оказались после его лечения. Перед такими фактами меркнут любые аргументы. Телесеансы приравниваются специалистами к «психологическому Чернобылю»: их влияние на все органы человека, его психику пока никому неведомо. Телеобщение опасно прежде всего своей односторонностью. Психотерапевт не чувствует пациентов, и они становятся, по сути, беззащитными кроликами в эксперименте с силой, которая сегодня не ясна даже самому экспериментатору. Феномены Кашпировского, Чумака и им подобных должны исследоваться на серьезной научной базе. Биоэнергетика, названная на конференции «холодным термоядом», — сила, с которой опасно обращаться легкомысленно. Производимые ею в организме «операции» могут быть сродни операции по пересадке сердца, на которую вряд ли кто-нибудь решится так же играючи, как сесть у телевизора.

По данным пока еще начинающей в этом деле статистики, экстрасенс-целитель вылечивает в среднем лишь 25 процентов своих больных, ибо для удачного исхода биополя обеих сторон должны совпадать. Высказывалось предположение, что массовые (но очные, а не телевизионные) сеансы лучше вести группе сенсов, которая смогла бы полнее соответствовать аудитории.

И еще я узнала, что экстрасенсы делятся по четырем полярностям, соответствующим сторонам света. А. Кашпировский ориентирован на северное направление. А. Чумак — «наш человек», экстрасенс западной ориентации, обладающий серьезными возможностями: активность заряженной им воды по биолокации возрастает в 25 раз (у Кашпировского — только в 4 раза). Кстати, свою «заряженность» вода, кремы и мази сохраняют только месяц. К его исходу остается лишь шестикратная зарядка.

СДАТЬ ЭКЗАМЕН НА ДОБРЫЕ МЫСЛИ

В дни работы конференции произошло еще одно весьма неординарное событие: в Москве при Фонде народной медицины открылась школа целителей. Возглавила ее К. Асимова, врач-психиатр, старший научный сотрудник межотраслевого научно-исследовательского центра «Природные ресурсы», которая пятнадцать лет занимается экстрасенсорным лечением различных заболеваний.

— Наша школа — своего рода центр повышения квалификации для тех, кому свыше дана способность лечить коррекцией биополей, — говорит Кира Валентиновна. — Экстрасенс должен не только обладать силой, но и понимать, как и что именно он делает. Школа помогает ...

Москва — Рига.