Fund for UFO Research
P.O. Box 277
Mount Rainier, MD
USA 20712

I am writing to obtain permission to view files in the Donald Keyhoe archives.

I am putting together a manuscript on the late Wilbert B. Smith who headed Project Magnet and was also the Canadian representative for NICAP.

There are a number of files I would like to see

- anything related to Keyhoe's claim that the military had detected two satellite objects revolving around the earth in the early 1950s.
- files and correspondence related to the contactees of the 1950s, particularly Mrs. Frances Swan
-Keyhoe correspondence to the Congress and military
- anything related to the Maier Sister case 1955-57
- as much as I can find out about Keyhoe's claim about several enormous objects over Washington May 5,6, 13, and again June 12 and 14th ( this is probably my key item)
- files on how Keyhoe and others reacted to the Hill Abduction case.
-There will probably be other things on my list before I leave.

I plan to be in Washington in Sept. My only problem is that I am going to the National Archives and the Library of Congress, then a series of interviews in Maine, then to Ottawa to the National Archives, and the Archives at the University of Ottawa. I only have 3 and a half weeks.

I am therefore interested to see if these files can be seen at night or on the weekend. It appears there will not be enough hours in the day.

Let me know what can be done to help.

Thanks

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8

Richard Hall
4418 39th Street
Brentwood, MD 20722
301-779-8683

July 25, 2000

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2V8
Canada

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Thank you for your letter of July 6 inquiring about access to the Donald E. Keyhoe Archives. Although the Fund has paid for some equipment and supplies, the collection basically is mine and housed in my basement, so that you need to arrange visitation with me.

I am geographically located between the National Archives facility in College Park, Maryland, and downtown Washington, D.C. Provided that we can schedule visits in advance, I have no problem with evenings or weekends.

Looking at your list of "files I would like to see," you should first of all understand that the main NICAP files (including the sighting files) were purchased by the Center for UFO Studies and are archived in Chicago. My personal files include fragments of the NICAP files, but they are not yet well organized or indexed. I will be glad to share with you whatever I have and can retrieve. Please do send me in advance a list of "other things" that you would like to see, and I will let you know the chances of finding what you are looking for.

Sincerely,

Richard Hall
E-mail: brnt@erols.com

cc: Don Berliner
Rob Swiatek
Mark Rodeghier

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From: Dick Hall <brnt@erols.com>
Date: Thu, 03 Aug 2000 07:55:30 -0400
To: sqquishy@altavista.com
Subject: Re: Keyhoe Files

See my comments below.

sqquishy@altavista.com wrote:

> I plan to start researching on Sept 4 at the National Archives and might arrive a day early. Any of the evening during that week should be fine but probably one early in case I find a gold mine, and require a few nights. I am viewing the Bush files at the Library of Congress on Saturday.
>
> I plan to stop in Chicago to see the NICAP files on Friday. Still have not heard from them what the arrangements are there. I only am looking for 1954 sightings in the Washington area, and the "psychic incident" Friend memo which I believe in in Hynek's files. Then again I am sure I will probably find lots of good stuff and get hung up there.

I don't have much sighting data prior to 1958, when I arrived at NICAP.

>
>
> Do you know where Vice-Admiral Knowles files ended up? He was close friends with Wilbert Smith, so I would love to see his stuff. I know Betty Hill got his books.

write

Jan Aldrich probably would know about the Knowles files. He was the purveyor of a story about a 1952 incident, not a crash, in which a fighter plane allegedly shot at a UFO and dislodged a chunk of metal that fell to the ground in Virginia. No verification of that has eveb been found, to the best of my knowledge.

>
>
> Have you ever heard about a crash in the Washington DC area in 52? There is a write-up by Rufus Drake

( whoever he is) in Ideal UFO Magazine Sept 78. My interest in this is after 25 years I finally got a solid confirmation that Smith saw the bodies and craft. The location was washington, and it would have had to have been before 54 when the Canadian program closed down.

Considering the unknown name and the source, this in all likelihood is fiction. I never heard anything about Smith seeing bodies and a craft, and would be very interested to know what sort of "solid confirmation" you had about that. A crash anywhere near Washington, D.C. (much less in D.C.) would have to be open public information. It is a very confined, heavily populated

area with through news coverage in that era. Sounds very fishy to me. If you can pin down a date even approximately it would help.

> Thanks for you offer to let me see the files when I am in Washington. I will make good use of the time.

> Grant Cameron

> I have one last promise I wish to make. From all quarters come in
> requests for me to speak, as if I were now released from a prison and would
> be able to "tell all." Well, that is not my concept of duty to you. I have no
> more right to talk or write in the substantive matters in which I shared you
> confidence, at any time in the future than I did in the past. Of course, I may
> talk of mechanics and operations and of course of your great spirit; but if I
> talk of those other things may a great Hand reach down from Heaven and
> squash me.
>
> Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President for National Security
> Affairs writing to Presient Eisenhower following his 1955 resignation from the
> White House

> _____
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sqquishy@altavista.com

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From: Dick Hall <brnt@erols.com>
Date: Mon, 21 Aug 2000 16:41:39 -0400
To: sqquishy@altavista.com
Subject: Re: Keyhoe Files

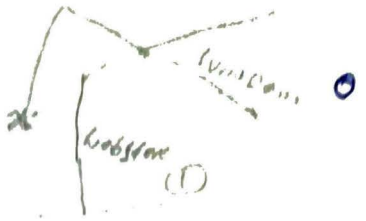
Grant,
I have been exceedingly busy on the page proofs of The UFO Evidence, Volume II. Sorry about the delay. My phone number (private please) is 301/779-8683. - Dick

sqquishy@altavista.com wrote:

> Dick
>
> I am still planning to arrive in Washington late Sept 3. If you give me a phone number I will phone you Monday.
>
> I will relate whatever you would like to know about what I have on a 52 crash, or Smith's claim of bodies in Washington when I get there.
>
> Grant
>
> _____
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Hall

- who is Clinton staffer who attended CSETI 1997 briefings
- who is the Eisenhower staffer on CSETI site
- FBI have file on you? Maccabee? Belmiger?
- file on J.F. Lundahl (file FOIA)
- need CIA memo part of Blue Book files
- disney movie - CIA/Bush/Carter letter
- Hillenkoetter & Twining subject 1954 communication with aliens

Greer / Clinton / 97 briefings
Carter / Nasa / CIA

Bryant, Larry "Jimmy Carter answers his UFO mail"
Alexandria VA. The author 1978. 271 p
Bryant # date for Gleason - Nixon

Keyhoe

1959 Arthur H. Campbell
says Turnem wants to know about UFOs

Two days later, [in January, 1954] at North Bay, I talked with Flying Officer William Scott, in charge of the RCAF Filter Center. Scott told me he took the flying-saucer reports seriously.

"We've received several for which there is no normal explanation," he said. "Whatever the UFO's are, they're worth our serious consideration."

The next day at Ottawa I met W. B. Smith, head of Canada's flying-sauce Project Magnet. I had known Smith/ since 1950, when he told me that Project Magnet reports indicated the saucers were interplanetary. During my visit Smith showed me the Shirley Bay flying-saucer observatory. The equipment included an ionospheric reactor, an electrical device for measuring sound, a gamma-ray detector, and a gravimeter.

During my visit I told Smith what I had learned since we last talked.

"There's one thing that bothers me," I said. "Remember, in 1950 we thought the saucers must be remote-controlled -- that is the ones which made such sharp turns and speeded up so fast." I told him about the Pearl Harbor report. "The creature which the Navy pilot saw must have been able to withstand a terrific number of G's." (One G equals the normal force of gravity).

"There have been some new developments," said Smith. "I still believe the discs are using electromagnetic power. Besides the earth's magnetic field there are tremendous forces in space which could be tapped. It has been proved now that the sun is a magnet like the earth. Undoubtedly all suns and planets are surrounded by magnetic fields. There are millions of volts in the cosmic clouds of space. This has been proved by the cosmic ray bombardment of the earth's atmosphere."

Smith paused. "The new point is this. The discs may create their own gravitational field -- that is, they could nullify the pull of the earth's gravity. If this is true, then living creatures on board could withstand sharp turns and swift accelerations. Actually, they would feel nothing unusual, for the force propelling the discs would apply simultaneously to every object and every being aboard. They could turn sharply at 5000 miles an hour and never know it."



But for Smith's background and his important position with the Canadian government I might have discredited the idea. The "anti-gravity shield" had been used as a device / in hundreds of science-fiction stories, but I had never taken it seriously. As a pilot I knew of the powerful G forces in even such ordinary maneuvres as pulling sharply out of a dive. More than once I had felt myself rammed down in my seat with my vision blurred, though I had never blacked out completely. The idea of a violent turn at 5000 miles an hour, without even feeling it, was fantastic.

Smith looked at me with a dry smile.

"Don't take my word for it. Ask some of your scientists down in the States -- that is, if you can get them to talk. I think you'll find your government is working feverishly on it."

"Well, it is hard to believe," I said. "If it's true it would certainly change the entire picture."

"Part of the picture," said Smith. "For instance, you might have a being from a planet like Jupiter, where the gravity is two and a half times th earth's. Such a creature would be accustomed to tremendous gravitational pull. Here on earth, if he took a step, he might bounce 30 or 40 feet in th air, the way you might do on the moon if you didn't wear weighted shoes. But in a space ship the gravitational field could be made identical with tha of any planet. So your Jupiter 'man' or a creature used to a very light gravity like that of Mars, wouldn't feel any effects at all."

"Could there be any other effects?" I asked.

"Yes. There's one that ties in with the saucer's silence, why there's no sonic boom when saucers go through the sound barrier."

"If they're fairly high," I said, "you wouldn't hear a boom anyway."

"Yes, but if the discs do have their own gravitational field, then you wouldn't hear a sound at any altitude."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because the saucer wouldn't hit the sound barrier with a hard impact like a plane. Instead, the air close to it would / be dragged along with it by the gravitational field. So there would be a cushion of air molecules around the saucer when it came to the barrier. Besides this, I believe there will be a corona discharge ahead of the saucer caused by the electromagnetic propulsion. This would lessen the transmission of sound waves."

Next day at the Department of Transport Building I had a brief talk with Deputy Minister Baldwin. He told me that flying-saucer sightings were classified by the Canadian Defense Research Board.

"I'm surprised they didn't keep the Shirley Bay Station under wraps," I said.

"Perhaps it would have been better," said Mr. Baldwin. "It received more publicity than anyone expected."

Mr. Baldwin refused to tell me his opinion of the saucers. "However," he said, "this Shirley Bay Station may give us the answers. At least we're making a serious effort to learn what the saucers are."

After leaving Baldwin's office, I wondered whether I should have asked about the Kinross case, since Canadian flyers had been involved in the search. Instead, I decided to question Smith. As head of the telecommunications section, in charge of radio and TV monitoring, he was naturally an expert on radar.

First, I put it to him on a hypothetical question.

"Suppose you saw the blips of two aircraft -- both at the same altitude -- suddenly merge on a scope. What would you think?"



"Obviously the two planes collided," Smith answered promptly.

"If someone told you," I said, "that the two blips were actually from objects miles apart, what would you say?"

"I'd say he didn't know anything about radar," Smith replied. "Why? What's this all about?"/

"It was a saucer chase." Then I explained what had happened.

When I told him about the plane's disappearance and the Air Force explanation -- that the GCI operators had misread the scope -- Smith gave me an odd glance.

"Very curious, very curious," he said. He glanced thoughtfully out into the wintry sky.

"Well," I said, "exactly what do you think happened?"

Smith looked down at his desk for a moment.

"Because of the statements your Air Force has made," he said slowly, "I'd rather not try to answer that."

---

D. E. Keyhoe, The Flying Saucer Conspiracy (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1955), pp. 94-98.

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## UFO UpDates Mailing List

# The Donald E. Keyhoe Archives

From: jan@cyberzone.net (Jan Aldrich)
Date: Sun, 24 May 1998 16:40:54 -0700
Fwd Date: Mon, 25 May 1998 03:02:06 -0400
Subject: The Donald E. Keyhoe Archives

THE DONALD E. KEYHOE ARCHIVES

This message is to announce the formation of the Donald E. Keyhoe Archives, which gathers several major UFO collections in one place.

The center piece of the archives, the papers of Donald E. Keyhoe, includes Lindbergh memorabilia and correspondence. Keyhoe's corrrespondence concerning UFOs with many officials, Congress, the military, the media, witnesses and people such as Lou Corbin, Coral Lorenzen, etc., and others in this country and overseas is preserved here. Some of this material was just recently found at the Keyhoe home in a duffle bag in the basement when the family moved out. Keyhoe's extensive correspondence with his publisher on various aspects of his books is here, also. (The NICAP confidential files are NOT here.)

The Keyhoe Archives also contains significant other material:

Richard Hall's huge holdings of over 40 years' collection of correspondence, UFO reports, thousands of newspaper clippings, posters, flyers, and writings are the largest part of the Keyhoe Archives. Many items date from Hall's tenure as NICAP Secretary, then as Assistant Director and finally as Acting NICAP Director and as editor for the MUFON Journal. Among the items are a card file of pre-1947 UFO reports, an extensive collection of video and audio tapes, a large library of books, and foreign and US UFO journals and newsletters. Correspondence with Idabel Epperson, the chairwoman of the Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee, Walter Webb, NICAP astronomy advisor and many other NICAP and MUFON investigators, scientists, and interested persons from all walks of life are part of this collection.

The Fund for UFO Research (FUFOR). The Fund's files of correspondence, research, manuscripts, UFO reports submitted by various researchers, and various video and audio taped interviews are also housed with the Keyhoe archives. The Fund's extensive collection of microfilmed files includes the NICAP/CSI clipping collection filmed by the Library of Congress, the Project Blue

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

June 18th 1953.

Dear Bill:

If Don Keyhoe had such "fabulous information" why didn't he take it to Fawcett, his publishers, or if he did, why didn't they take it? As to your not being able to divulge it, I doubt if he has any material I haven't already got, as I have a fine pipe-line to saucerian areas, where he would find difficulty reaching the back door. In fact, only two weeks ago, we heard, at a briefing of 40 air force reserve officers, that it was true Keyhoe had been turned down in a request for saucerian information at the Pentagon.

That was why I smoked you out on Keyhoe before sending you the "fabulous information" I had.

It shocked me to find that you were playing this two-faced role and I'm afraid it will surprise and sadden our friends even more. As for the readers, they will wait for me till I come up with a better answer than I had in 1950 and by-pass anything you may bring out between. As you know only too well, readers don't buy publishers; they buy authors.

You, yourself, have said that my book was responsible for your elevation in the Holt dynasty and it seems now you missed the chance to repay it in the only gratitude an author can understand.

I wasn't worried about my next saucer book, though I realized and was amazed that you didn't realize too that any book of mine tossed into the hopper between 1951 and today would have sold at least ten thousand copies. But I wanted to wait until certain things had developed, matured and been proved up, so that I could really top "Behind The Flying Saucers", not just come out with another book because readers were hungry for anything on the subject. The format wasn't right last fall but you wanted something and I'm glad it was agreed it wasn't ready. By next spring you would have had a smash success for that list that will make all previous efforts by anybody, me included, look sick. That, however, because of your opportunism, will be somebody else's best-seller next year. Remember, it isn't every dog, or even every scholar, who can make this saucerian stuff eminently readable. You ought to know that by now, and I'm afraid you missed the boat in your eagerness to play the role in "What Makes Sammy Run".

Faithfully (from my side, at least)

Frank Scully

Mr. William E. Buckley
Henry Holt and Co., Inc.
383 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17

Did you see where Keyhoe's latest book has reached the market now in pocket book size? PERMABOOKS, a division of Doubleday Inc., published their 1st edition date-lined May, 1954.

Let me give you a few by-lines written by EDWIN C. HILL ~~and~~ that adorns the rear cover: "Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, U.S.M.C., Ret., is a responsible, accurate reporter—the recognized civilian authority on flying saucers." What happened to Frank Scully? Surely, in his book, Keyhoe pooh-poohed the magnetic theory of Scully's, but when a reputable scientist like Schmidt—(in German)Smith to the Canadians,—agrees with Scully's reporting in no uncertain terms, our "civilian authority" turns face and identifies this scientific possibility as shot in his own literary endeavor. I sympathize with you Frank, and also the thousands of other people who in some way or other are kicked, and rebuffed in the shuffle for publicity, and self-glory.

Some night, if you would voice some kind of approval, I would like to mail you a few of the notes I took down while reading his book. If you remember driving me down the freeway to my old room on Adams Blvd., you will recall our discussion of Keyhoe. At that particular time, you had just finished reading his book and inquired of my perusal. Needless to say, I had not bothered myself then with his book and you did not see it fit for me to do so. However, after contenting myself one evening with a soft chair, I chanced to pick it up and begin. Its effect was one of distaste and bitterness, even augmented by Lonzo Dove's assertions. Why even his 12th chapter is a steal of lowly George Adamski's original saucer novel titled, "Friends or Foes." I say this not of certainty, but of logical possibility. George submitted his original manuscript to Clara John in Washington, D.C. for editting in 1952. She, if I am not mistaken obliged Keyhoe by letting him read it. I do know that she is a personal friend of his. It is through this pattern of reading that I rather suspect Keyhoe of stealing George's title for a chapter in his book. These things are not significant, but they are somewhat revolting to me.

Well, sure as I was upon beginning this letter, of the numerous items I wanted to bring to your attention, there is little else that I can remember at this moment. So, in the hope that what little is here is helpful and informative, I will close for now. Give my love and best wishes to all.

Most Sincerely,

Jerry

P.S. Alice, could I ask a favor of your husband? My younger brother in the east graduated this year from high school and since he is an earnest chap I promised I would get him some autographs from time to time on the rear of his name cards. Could I ask Frank to autograph a word or two to Martin? Thanks a million.

court and in the evening drag Back here—
This is the first night I haven't had to
prepare hundreds of questions, rubbish
my atty did not ask—

So it goes my good friend—Sir
Thankful for the fight Gene has made
for a year to prove up the Cancer cure
It will prove up and others will get
the credit for bringing out as fact what
you wrote over 3 years ago—I don't
know where Doc got the story unless
he was a part of it as he told us but
its strange his story in the main is
becoming more true every day.

Kubas is here doing his vicious best
Before the curtain rings down I shall
kill him just to get his kind of vermin
off this earth—

As it looks now I may go on the stand
in a week, if I stick around that long.
What I say there can go in a book Sir
not going to mince words—

Ever

Al

"

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Page 4 of letter NOV. 18, 53
Newton / Scudder





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## Unofficial News

# THE DONALD E. KEYHOE ARCHIVES

Jan Aldrich: Project 1947
http://www.mufon.org/project1947/

The center piece of the archives, the papers of Donald E. Keyhoe, includes Lindbergh memorabilia and correspondence. Keyhoe's corrrespondence concerning UFOs with many officials, Congress, military, the media, witnesses and people such as Lou Corbin, Coral Lorenzen, etc., and others in this country and overseas is preserved here. Some of this material was just recently found at the Keyhoe home in a duffle bag in the basement when the family moved out. Keyhoe's extensive correspondence with his publisher on various aspects of his books is here, also. (The NICAP confidential files are NOT here.)

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The Fund for UFO Research (FUFOR). The Fund's files of correspondence, research, manuscripts, UFO reports submitted by various researchers, and various video and audio taped interviews are also housed with the Keyhoe archives. The Fund's extensive collection of microfilm files includes the NICAP/CSI clipping collection filmed by the Library of Congress, the

Project Blue Book files on microfilm, microfilm of the XXI Bomber Command which contain large numbers of reports of "balls of fire" sighted by aircrew in and around Japan during World War II, and other microfilmed documents. A microfilm reader-printer is available at the collection.

Isabel Davis, one of the primary officers of Civilian Saucer Intelligence, New York, (CSI-NY) and later a NICAP official and officer of the Fund for UFO Research passed on her correspondence and collection which includes her large card file of summarized earlyUFO cases.

Ted Bloecher, another CSI (NY) officer and NICAP official, donated some of his extensive correspondences with various UFO researchers, some of his 1947 and 1950 research, the paste ups of his Report on the UFO Wave of 1947 and other material to Richard Hall who made them part of the archives. (The HUMCAT is NOT present here.)

Marshall Cleaver, the chairman of a Florida NICAP subcommittee donated his files and copies of his investigations to Richard Hall who placed them in the archives.

Dr. James McDonald, Senior Physicist at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, University of Arizona, carried on the extensive (sometimes almost daily) correspondence with Richard Hall, Isabel Davis and Ted Bloecher. Items at the Keyhoe Archives include his articles, and speeches, formal correspondence, hand written notes, notes of telephone conversations and some investigations. Some of the McDonald material in the Keyhoe Archives is not available in McDonald's collection housed at the University of Arizona.

The Keyhoe Archives is housed in the Washington, D.C. area. Access is restricted to journalists and serious researchers and by advanced appointment. There is a copier available.

Write to Fund for UFO Research, Inc., P. O. Box Mount Rainier, MD 20712, or telephone or fax at 301-779-8683 277

--
Jan Aldrich
Project 1947
http://www.jufog.org/project1947/

Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena succeeded in uncovering the details of a wealth of UFO encounters involving, primarily, the US Air Force.

The author of five highly regarded books on the subject, Keyhoe graduated from the US Naval Academy in 1919 and for five years served with the Marine Corps. Following his retirement from the Corps (the unfortunate result of injuries sustained in a plane crash), Keyhoe worked as an editor with the *Coast and Geodetic Survey*, and was later employed as an aide to the renowned aviator Charles Lindbergh. During the 1930s and 1940s he turned his hand to freelance writing and ultimately went on to become one of the most respected and famed UFO researchers of the 1950s.

On 22 September 1958, Keyhoe wrote to the Bureau requesting that its position on the UFO subject be made clear. 'Have FBI Agents told witnesses not to talk about UFO sightings?' asked Keyhoe. 'Does the Bureau make character investigations of UFO witnesses in some cases?'

This concerned the Bureau somewhat, and a memorandum was drawn up on 26 September which addressed the issues raised by Keyhoe:

> Subject [Donald E. Keyhoe], Director of National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, by letter of 9/22/58 requested particulars of Bureau's participation concerning unidentified flying objects. The committee he heads is described on letterhead as 'A privately supported fact finding civilian committee serving the public interests' and he lists several prominent individuals among 'our Board members and Special Advisers.' He is a retired Marine . . .
>
> Keyhoe has been known to the Bureau since 1935 and was, and may still be, a free-lance writer . . .

The Bureau was not at all happy about having to answer Keyhoe's direct questioning, and did its utmost to avoid having to do so: 'The answers which have been furnished are designed to avoid the charge we have not answered questions yet they are broad in nature to avoid his



official concerning our policy concerning unidentified flying objects has been side-stepped since there appears to be no point in discussing this matter further with him.' And the answers the Bureau furnished to Keyhoe were indeed 'broad in nature':

> . . . This Bureau does not have information on unidentified flying objects which can be released. This does not imply that this Bureau has information concerning unidentified flying objects which cannot be released . . .
>
> Possible communication with extraterrestrial vehicles from another planet, should the unidentified flying objects prove to be extraterrestrial, is not a function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This Bureau is, of course, interested in any aspect of any development which would affect the internal security of the United States . . .
>
> Since this Bureau's policy in connection with unidentified flying objects has been fully set forth above, you may feel that the requested interview is not now necessary . . .

During the remaining fifteen months of the 1950s the FBI's involvement in the UFO subject tailed off somewhat, but a new decade was dawning and it would not be long before the Bureau found itself once again caught up in the mystery of the saucers . . .

# SECTION IX

## THE AIR FORCE INVESTIGATION


### Abstract

NICAP contends that the Air Force has practiced an intolerable degree of secrecy and withholding of information in its public policies on the UFO subject, and refuses to allow an independent evaluation of its data. There are two general schools of thought on the reasons for this secrecy:

(1) That the Air Force has obtained significant proof of UFO reality, and is withholding its evidence until the public can be psychologically prepared under a program guided by some higher agency;

(2) That the withholding of information is not because of any special knowledge on the subject, but results more or less unconsciously from red tape, lack of continuity to the UFO project, differences of opinion within the Air Force, etc.

In either case, the secretive public information policies are symptomatic of the general governmental secrecy which has mushroomed since World War II, and must be viewed in that context. Since official secrecy has become so commonplace, almost an accepted way of life, the topic is extremely complex. For the sake of simplicity, this section is presented mostly in outline form:

A. Background of Government Secrecy
B. Air Force Regulations & Policies
   1. History of the UFO Project
C. Air Force Statements About Its UFO Investigation/NICAP Rebuttals
D. Sample UFO Cases Involving Aspects of Secrecy.


# A. GOVERNMENT SECRECY

It is a generally conceded fact in Washington that government secrecy, since World War II, has grown by leaps and bounds. Even high-ranking officers in the Pentagon, in testimony to Congress, state that there is considerable over-classification of information. Sometimes it appears to be a case of the tail wagging the dog.

There is no simple solution to this problem, though it should be a matter of concern to anyone who believes in democracy. It is worth examining the structure of this secrecy, to pinpoint some aspects of it which have been uncovered by Congressional investigators, scholars and newsmen.

The Cold War burden plainly has put a severe strain on the traditional American belief in freedom of information. Censors can (and sometimes do) make a case that almost any information released in this technological age is of value to a potential enemy. Often information is withheld in the name of the "public interest." But who defines the "public interest?"

Rep. John E. Moss (D.-Calif.), Chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information, has long been a champion of the public's "right to know." Hearings by his subcommittee over the past several years have brought out many specific instances of unwarranted secrecy, especially by the Executive Branch. The subcommittee was chartered on June 9, 1955. A year later, the parent committee unanimously adopted House Report No. 2947, which included a study of Defense Department secrecy. The report stated:

"The study of the Defense Department so far shows that the informational policies and practices of the Department are the most restrictive--and at the same time the most confused--of any major branch of the Federal Government." [2]

Two recent books indicate that there has been no appreciable change in Defense Department information practices. Clark R. Mollenhoff, Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter for Cowles Publications, in his 1963 book Washington Cover-Up, states what he believes is the crux of the problem: ". . . the arbitrary secrecy of 'executive privilege' . . . There would be 'managed news' as long as executive departments and independent regulatory agencies were able to invoke an arbitrary secrecy to prevent the press and Congress from reviewing the record--and as long as newspapers indolently accepted the management." [2]

Power In Washington, by Douglass Cater, also probes Washington "sub-governments" and their influence on government policies. According to reviewer James MacGregor Burns, Cater considers the "military-industrial complex" (so phrased by President Eisenhower) a sub-government. Part of it is "news managers in the Pentagon who try to influence public opinion." [3]

In summary, these aspects of the secrecy brought out by the Moss subcommittee particularly concern us:

* The Defense Department, in practice, claims executive privilege to withhold information from Congress and the public; existing directives leave the decision in specific cases to an arbitrary judgment by the Defense Department.

* Because of over-classification, the public often is not kept properly informed.

* By existing regulations, Defense Department personnel are forced to justify release of information and are not required to justify withholding of it. (A natural desire on the part of individuals to avoid trouble on controversial issues by not releasing information about them results in excessive secrecy).

A more pervasive tendency has developed among the military services to issue reassuring statements, rather than facts; generalized statements putting the best face on the matter (as far as the agency is concerned), rather than useful detail. In short, the concept of "public information" has been perverted to public relations, which tries to put across a favorable idea or image rather than to inform.

# B. AIR FORCE REGULATIONS & POLICIES

## 1. Regulations Governing the UFO Investigation

Air Force Regulation 200-2, "Intelligence; Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs), . . . establishes the responsibility and procedure for reporting information and evidence on [UFOs] and for releasing pertinent information to the general public."

Paragraph 3c, rather than furnishing objective guidelines, biases the investigation by clearly implying that all UFOs are explainable as misidentified conventional objects. (Thus the investigation assumes its own conclusion). Contrary to the oft-repeated public relations announcements about the investigation being "completely objective and scientific," the regulation states what the conclusion of the investigation must be:

"c. Reduction of Percentage of UFO 'Unknowns.' Air Force activities must reduce the percentage of unknowns to the minimum. Analysis thus far has provided explanation for all but a few of the sightings reported. These unexplained sightings are carried statistically as unknowns. If more immediate, detailed objective data on the unknowns had been available, probably these too could have been explained. . . [Due to subjective factors] it is improbable that all of the unknowns can be eliminated."

Paragraph 9 explicitly states that, in the area of occurrence, only explained cases may be released to the public:

"In response to local inquiries resulting from any UFO reported in the vicinity of an Air Force base, information regarding a sighting may be released to the press or the general public by the commander of the Air Force base concerned only if it has been positively identified as a familiar or known object." Follow-up queries about unexplained cases are to be referred to the Office of Information Services in the Pentagon (which seldom releases detailed information on a specific case unless it has been widely publicized).

Paragraph 11 restricts Air Force personnel from publicly discussing UFOs: "Air Force personnel, other than those of the Office of Information Services, will not contact private individuals on UFO cases nor will they discuss their operations and functions with unauthorized persons unless so directed, and then only on a 'need-to-know' basis."

JANAP 146 is a Joint Chiefs of Staff directive: "Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings [CIRVIS] From Airborne and Waterborne Sources." In addition to military aircraft and surface vessels, the directive also applies to civil aircraft under certain conditions.

Chapter II, Section I, paragraph 201 includes, under information to be reported, (1) (c) "Unidentified flying objects."

Section III, "Security: 210. Military and Civilian. a. All persons aware of the contents or existence of a CIRVIS report are governed by the Communications Act of 1934 and amendments thereto, and Espionage Laws. . . The unauthorized transmission or revelation of the contents of CIRVIS reports in any manner is prohibited."

The effect of this directive, relative to UFOs, is to silence even commercial airline pilots cooperating with the intelligence network, once they have made a UFO report through official channels. It is, of course, also binding on all military personnel.

## 2. Regulations Concerning Release of Information

There are only three classifications of military or national defense information authorized directly by law: Top Secret, Secret and Confidential. The types of information, and procedures of classification, are carefully spelled out. Legitimate security needs clearly necessitate withholding certain types of information from the general public. Theoretically, the public interest is protected by the limitations on the types of information which can be classified.

In practice, military (and other) agencies have adopted other quasi-legal means of withholding additional information from the public for reasons of their own. "Executive privilege" and the so-called "administrative classification" is the gray area of secrecy, where no clear standards delimit the withholding of information. The particular agency itself becomes both judge and jury in deciding what the public ought to know.

Any business (the U.S. Government is the world's largest business organization) may have justifiable reasons for withholding certain types of information beyond those which are clearly concerned with national defense. Personal information which if released might unfairly damage an individual's reputation, for example, might be considered private information. Files of correspondence or personnel records, in most cases, could be considered private information (unless needed for the defense of an individual on trial or for other overriding considerations).

However, there is a great potential for abuse of a system which, in effect, allows arbitrary withholding of government information from the public. To the maximum possible extent, government business should be public business. Clearly, the system is continually abused and "administrative classifications" are used to conceal facts which might embarrass an agency, or which might throw a spotlight on government activities that a significant segment of the public would oppose. The system continues to encroach on the public's right to know what its government is up to.

Worst of all, such pseudo-classifications as "For Official Use Only" are rapidly being given status by default, largely unchallenged by Members of Congress or the press. Many Air Force regulations, for example, (using a free interpretation of Federal Law) authorize Air Force personnel to judge what information they may withhold "in the public interest." About this practice Clark Mollenhoff said, "The broad right of arbitrarily withholding information is not something that any officials should be permitted to arrogate to themselves." [4]

Air Force Regulation 11-30, "Administrative Practices; Custody, Use and Preservation of DOD [Department of Defense] Official Information Which Requires Protection in the Public Interest."

The euphemistic phrase "in the public interest" is repeated in paragraph 1, which explains the "Reason for Issuing Regulation." Among other things, the regulation is intended to "assure the proper. . . use of official information which in the public interest should not be given general circulation." In spite of outlining some apparently worthy uses of this administrative classification, the regulation nevertheless does give blanket authority to withhold information whenever someone in the Air Force considers it to be "in the public interest." It is difficult to imagine how the public benefits by this arrangement.

Air Force Regulation 11-7, "Administrative Practices; Air Force Relations With Congress."

This regulation goes one step further than AFR 11-30, and claims the authority to withhold "For Official Use Only" information from Congress in some cases.

After stating that most "For Official Use Only" information not given to the public is given to Congress, the regulation continues:

"However, the considerations set forth [in AFR 11-30] which preclude making information available to the public may raise a question, in rare instances, as to whether the particular information requested may be furnished to Congress, even in confidence . . ." This, it must be emphasized, refers to information whose release in no way endangers national security--or else it would be legally classified "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential." This indicates the extent to which the Air Force has taken upon itself the right to decide what the public--and even Congress--should know.

# Chronological History of the Air Force UFO Project

[One of the most informative sources regarding the conduct of the UFO investigation is the book Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, (Doubleday, 1956), by Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, who headed the investigation from September 1951 to September 1953. Page references to this book are indicated after some of the following entries].

## Early Investigation

July 1947: The Air Force began investigating UFO reports seriously after sightings by airline pilots, other qualified observers.

September 23, 1947: The Chief of Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) sent a letter to the Air Force Commanding General stating the conclusion of ATIC that UFOs were real, and urging the establishment of a permanent project to analyze future reports. (p. 31)

January 22, 1948: Project "Sign" (popular name "Saucer") established at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to investigate UFO reports.

September 1948: Top Secret "Estimate of the Situation", concluding UFOs were interplanetary, sent from ATIC to Air Force Chief of Staff, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg. (Report was kicked back for additional proof; later declassified and burned). (ppg. 62-63, 67)

February 11, 1949: Project name changed to "Grudge." Because of internal disagreement about the significance of UFOs, reports were then "evaluated on the premise that UFOs couldn't exist." (ppg. 85-88)

April 27, 1949: Project Saucer report released: About 30% of the sightings investigated to date were said to be explained as conventional objects. An equal number, the report said, probably would be explainable after further probing.

December 27, 1949: Project Grudge report released: Explained away all reports to date as delusions, hysteria, hoaxes and crackpot reports. Announcement that project had disbanded.

## Phase Two

1950-51: This period has been called the "Dark Ages" of UFO investigation. Following the Project Grudge report, the project was not disbanded. However, those who believed in a more positive

investigation could not win support for their views--until late in 1951 when the situation was reviewed partly due to public protests.

UFO PROJECT CHIEFS

After reorganization of the UFO project during 1951, it became an organization in its own right, at ATIC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

Summer 1951: Lt. Jerry Cummings

Sept. 1951-Sept. 1953: Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt

(Ruppelt's assistants at various times during this period were Lt. Bob Olsson, Lt. Henry Metscher, Lt. Andy Flues, and Lt. Kerry Rothstien. From May to July 1953, Lt. Olsson was acting chief while Ruppelt was away on temporary duty. The position devolved on A/1C Max Futch briefly in July 1953, when Lt. Olsson was discharged).

1954-1956 (approx): Capt. Charles A. Hardin

1957-1959 (approx.): Capt. George Gregory

1959-early 1964: Lt. Col. Robert Friend

Early 1964 to date: Capt. Hector Quintanilla

PENTAGON UFO SPOKESMEN

April 1952-March 1953: Al Chop

1953-1957: Various officers including Capt. Robert White (circa 1955), Maj. Robert F. Spence (circa 1957).

1958-March 1961: Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker

April 1961-January 1962: Maj. William T. Coleman

Feb. 1962-Summer 1963: Maj. Carl R. Hart

Summer 1963 to date: Maj. Maston M. Jacks

September 15, 1951: Lt. Jerry Cummings, and a Lt. Col. from ATIC, were called to Washington to brief a General (and a disgruntled group of industrialists and scientists) about the conduct of the investigation. Received orders to set up a new project. (ppg. 128-130)

September 1951: Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt became chief of the newly revitalized project.

October 27, 1951: New project officially established. (p. 154).

March 1952: Project Grudge had become a full-fledged organization, the "Aerial Phenomena Group." Soon thereafter, the code name was changed to "Blue Book." (p. 176)

April 1952: Al Chop appointed public information officer for UFOs.

Air Force Letter 200-5 gave Project Blue Book authority to cut red tape, contact any Air Force unit in the U.S. without going through channels; provided for wire transmission of reports to ATIC, followed with details via Air Mail.

Life article "Have We Visitors From Space?", inspired by several top officers in the Pentagon. (ppg. 177-178)

May 8, 1952: Capt. Ruppelt and a Lt. Col. from ATIC briefed Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter for one hour. (p. 185)

Mid-June 1952: Capt. Ruppelt briefed General Samford, Director of Intelligence, others; given directive to take further steps to obtain positive identification of UFOs. (ppg. 196-199)

Mid-July 1952: Every Air Force installation in U.S. swamped with UFO reports. (p. 205)

August 1952: Study of UFO maneuvers initiated, to determine whether objects displayed intelligent control. (ppg. 250-251)

November 1952: Panel of four scientists convened at ATIC to make preliminary review of accumulated reports. Recommended convening panel of top scientists. (p. 264)

January 12, 1953: The Air Force (reportedly with the assistance of the Central Intelligence Agency) convened a panel of top scientists to weigh the accumulated evidence. The panel was to decide whether the evidence indicated UFOs were interplanetary, whether it was all explainable, or whether the project should continue and seek better data. (p. 275). A study of UFO maneuvers concluding the objects were interplanetary was presented to the panel by Maj. Dewey Fournet. (p. 285)

January 17, 1953: The conclusions of the scientific panel were not made public at the time. Since then, two conflicting versions have been released:

Conclusions Reported by Ruppelt, 1956

The panel recommended that the UFO project be expanded, the investigative force quadrupled in size and staffed by trained scientists that tracking instruments be established all over the country, and that the public be told "every detail of every phase" of the investigation. The scientists believed this program would "dispel any of the mystery" created by military security procedures, and also keep the investigation on a scientific basis. The recommendations were not adopted. (ppg. 293-298)

Summary Released by Air Force, 1958

The panel concluded that UFOs constituted no "direct physical threat to national security," there was no evidence of "foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts," and no "need for the revision of current scientific concepts." The panel recommended "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." The panel suggested "an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena."

## Phase Three

*The 1958 summary issued by the Air Force Office of Public Information--five years after the fact--first released the names of the scientists on the panel: H. P. Robertson, Luis W. Alvarez, Lloyd V. Berkner, S. A. Goudsmit, and Thornton Page.*

*Exactly what transpired at the conclusion of this meeting is not clear, though it is strongly suggested that the whole story has not been told. If the decision of the panel had been clearly negative, as the 1958 summary implies, there would have been no reason to be so secretive about it. On the contrary, there would have been every reason to make an immediate public announcement.*

*What is known about the affair is the public manifestation of the UFO project following the meeting. After a period of apparent serious interest in gathering better data (which supports Ruppelt's version of the panel conclusions), the Air Force began debunking UFOs. Since then the Air Force does not admit to having the slightest shred of evidence that anything at all out of the ordinary is taking place. Concurrently, a noticeable public relations policy has been adhered to by the Air Force through the Public Information Office: A policy of public reassurance. Members of Congress or citizens who request current information on the subject are told repeatedly that UFOs do not present any danger, or threat to the national security.*

*About the same time as the panel meeting, or shortly thereafter, the Air Force (reportedly through its own RAND Corporation) had an independent study conducted. This resulted in the Project Blue Book "Special Report No. 14." What relationship this had to the scientific panel meeting is not known. However, the introduction to the Blue Book report states (p. vii): "The special study which resulted in this report started in 1953. . .the information cut-off date was established as of the end of 1952."*

August 26, 1953: AF Regulation 200-2 issued by Secretary of Air Force; procedures for reporting UFOs, restrictions on public discussion.

December 1, 1953: The Air Force announced in Washington it had set up cameras around the country equipped with diffraction gratings to analyze the nature of light from UFOs.

January 6, 1954: Reporters seeking information on UFOs were banned from Wright-Patterson AFB. [Cleveland Press]

February 23, 1954: Scripps-Howard papers said the Air Force had worked out a plan with commercial airline companies to report sightings quickly.

May 15, 1954: General Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, stated the best brains in the country were working on the UFO problem; Air Force could not explain 10 per cent of the sightings. [Quoted by United Press; Amarillo, Texas].

May 5, 1955: Project Blue Book "Special Report No. 14" declassified.

October 25, 1955: Summary of Blue Book report released to press; linked with statement that Air Force would soon have its own saucer-shaped aircraft, the AVRO disc. (The AVRO disc project subsequently was scrapped without producing a flying model). Reported no evidence that UFOs "constituted a threat to the security of the United States. . ."

1956-1957: UFOs all but faded out of the news. Queries to the Air Force were answered by a "fact sheet" referring back to the 1955 report. A 1957 "fact sheet" stated the unexplained cases had been reduced "from approximately 10% in 1954 to 3%, as of now."

November 1957: When the "flap" of UFO reports began about November 1 [See Section XII, November 1957 Chronology], "fact sheets" were issued on the letterhead of the Department of Defense, Office of Public Affairs. These emphasized the percentages of explained cases, and again the lack of evidence of "a threat to the security of the country."

1958-1959: "Fact sheets" were issued approximately semi-annually reiterating the above position.

December 24, 1959: Air Force Inspector General brief to perations and Training Commands: "UFOs Serious Business." ated that UFO investigators on base level "should be equipped ith binoculars, camera, geiger counter, magnifying glass and ive a source for containers in which to store samples."

August 15, 1960: "Air Force Information Policy Letter; For ommanders," Vol. XIV, No. 12, issued by Office of Secretary of ir Force. Under title "AF Keeping Watchful Eye on Aerospace," ated, "There is a relationship between the Air Force's interest space surveillance and its continuous surveillance of the mosphere near Earth for unidentified flying objects--'UFOs.'"

1960-1961: Through its spokesman in the Pentagon, Lt. Col. awrence J. Tacker, the Air Force began answering critics of s UFO program publicly. Late in 1960, Col. Tacker's book lying Saucers and the U.S. Air Force (Van Nostrand) was pubshed, with a foreword by General Thomas D. White, Air Force hief of Staff. Col. Tacker went on a public tour to publicize ie book, appearing on radio and television, and giving lectures. xamples--

December 5, debate with NICAP Director on Dave Garroway's etwork television program.

December 18, interview on Westinghouse network radio program, Washington Viewpoint."

March 17, 1961, lecture ot Aero Club of Buffalo, N.Y.

March 1961, article in Argosy magazine.

Col. Tacker used the strongest language to date in denouncing ritics of the UFO investigation. Their claims were "absolutely rroneous;" "a hoax;" "sensational theories;" the work of "amaur hobby groups." NICAP's evidence was "drivel," its claims ridiculous" and it was making "senseless accusations."

In April 1961, after being associated with the UFO project for ver three years, Col. Tacker was shipped to Europe on "routine eassignment."

June 1961: The outspoken new policy, if that is what it was, pparently backfired. Angered by Col. Tacker's attitude, NICAP iembers and other citizens deluged Congress with requests for i investigation of the Air Force project. Congressional hearings ere contemplated [See Section XIII] but never came about. istead, Air Force Congressional Liaison personnel briefed key ongressional committees in private.

February 6, 1962: The Air Force issued the last "fact sheet" No. 179-62) of the old style, then dropped that format.

1963-1964: In the past two years, packets of information--ncluding some details of specific cases--have been substituted or the generalized "fact sheets." The unexplained cases for ach year are briefly described. (In the new "fact sheets", he "unknown" category has been rendered meaningless by the nclusion of vague and imcomplete cases. Formerly the term 'unknown" was applied to the most detailed and inexplicable ases from the best observers. Now the distinction between 'unknowns", and cases which lack detail or apparently have iatural explanations, has been blurred.)

SUMMARY

1947-1949: Serious investigation, conclusions UFOs real and interplanetary..

1950-1951: These conclusions challenged on basis of lack of proof; "explain-away" approach adopted by investigators.

1952-1953: After review of situation, new serious investigation started; evidence uncovered led many high-ranking officers to conclude UFOs were interplanetary.

1954 to date: Evidence again challenged as "proof," this time by panel of scientists. Conflicting versions of whether expanded investigation was recommended (and adopted) to obtain more data. Public relations program adopted to assure public UFOs posed no danger, or threat to national security.

# C. Air Force Statements/NICAP Rebuttals

Over the past ten years, the Air Force has had considerable correspondence with citizens unsatisfied by the official conclusions ind attitudes about UFOs. The letters have reflected Air Force hinking and the philosophy of their investigation at various stages. The letters often have been more specific than the "fact sheets," but fewer people are aware of their contents.

The left-hand column below contains Air Force statements about its UFO investigation, general and specific. The right-hand column contains NICAP rebuttals, comments, or other data refuting the Air Force statements.

(Note the recurrence in these letters, and the detailed cases following, of certain types of answers given by the Air Force. These include counter-to fact, "shotgun," and "zig-zag" answers. "Shotgun" refers to a fusillade of explanations given for one UFO sighting, e.g., that it was either a balloon, an aircraft, or the planet Venus. "Zig-zag" answers are those in which the press is given a quick explanation for public consumption; this explanation is later quietly changed one or more times. These techniques result in a sort of patchwork explanation for a given case. If Venus cannot explain one aspect of a sighting, then perhaps a balloon or aircraft can.)

"NOTHING WITHHELD"

"The allegation that the Air Force is withholding vital UFO information has no merit whatsoever. The press release approach is considered censorship by some UFO organizations, because they do not receive individual attention from the Air Force, they contend that we are withholding vital information. The Air Force was compelled to adopt the press release approach because in the past when factual information was furnished to certain writers of UFO books, upon their individual request, our action was interpreted as granting approval and clearance for the books in which the information was used." (Maj. Gen. W. P. Fisher, USAF, Director of Legislative Liaison, to Senator Harry Flood Byrd, 1-20-59).

"As stated in the material recently forwarded to you, limited resources preclude the distribution of case summaries to individuals and private organizations. Summaries of findings are published only when deemed necessary. (Maj. Maston M. Jacks, USAF, Public Information Division, Office of Information, to Charles R. Culbertson, 8-1-63).

NICAP: These letters admit that specific information is not given out; only generalized summaries. Conflicting reasons given for this: "limited resources" or alleged "misuse" of the material. The use of public information is no concern of the Air Force. It is standard procedure in the Defense Department to stamp disclaimers on factual material stating DOD is not responsible for "factual accuracy or opinion" in the use of the material.

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"No reports of unidentified flying objects have been withheld. . . As Director of this Committee [NICAP], Major Donald E. Keyhoe, Marine Corps, Retired, has already received all the information in the hands of the United States Air Force. . . " (Maj. Gen. Joe W. Kelly, USAF, Director of Legislative Liaison, to Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, 9-12-57).

Asked to provide data on specific cases which had not been furnished to NICAP, General Kelly replied: "I assure you the Air Force never intended to turn over 'official use only' files to your organization." (11-15-57) NICAP: This has been standard practice; public announcements that UFO information is not classified, but refusal to provide specific information when requested.

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"The Department of the Air Force does not 'edit' or 'splice' film submitted by private citizens. When the Department receives such a film, it does make the necessary studies, analyses, and duplication of the film. When this work has been completed, it has been the consistent practice of the Department to return the film to the person who submitted it." (Major Lawrence J. Tacker, USAF, Executive Officer, Public Information Division, Office of Information Services, to Eli Bernzweig, 10-10-58).

Photographs which the owners allege were either edited, spliced, or not returned to them by the Air Force [See Section VIII; Photographs]: Aug. 15, 1950, Great Falls, Montana. Nick Mariana: Reported best frames of color movie film missing when returned by Air Force. July 2, 1952, nr Tremonton, Utah. D. C. Newhouse: Reported frames of movie film showing a single UFO moving away over the horizon, missing when film returned by Air Force. July 29, 1952, Miami, Fla. Ralph Mayher:

USAF STATEMENTS

On December 1, 1957 at about 3 p.m. Ralph Benn of Los Angeles, using a 3x telephoto lens, took about six and a half feet of Kodachrome film showing four of six objects—resembling those in the Tremonton, Utah film—which made repeated passes over the area.

Benn described the objects as dull white and oval shaped and said they moved slowly west at constant speed. Other passes —one described as "very fast" — were observed by Benn's children.

EXTRACT FROM NICAP MEMBERSHIP BULLETIN

REBUTTALS

Reported submitting 16 mm movie film to Air Force for analysis; film never returned. Dec. 1, 1957, Los Angeles, Calif. Ralph Benn: Reported several splices in his 8 mm film and two or three frames missing when returned by Air Force.

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"There is no truth to allegations that the Air Force withholds or otherwise censors information vital to public understanding or evaluation of the nature of unidentified flying objects (UFO). (Lt. Col. William J. Lookadoo, USAF, Public Information Division, Office of Information, to Miss Miriam Brookman, 7-19-62).



ASKANIA CINETHEODOLITE

Film Data reportedly analyzed by USAF, but never released to public [See Section VIII]: Apr. 27, 1950; White Sands, N.M., Cine-theodolite film of UFO, also observed visually. May 29, 1950; White Sands, Cine-theodolite films (2) of one or more UFOs, also observed visually. July 14, 1951; White Sands, Movie film (35mm) of UFO, also seen visually, tracked on radar. Sept. 20, 1952; North Sea, three color photographs taken on board an aircraft carrier. Aug. 12, 1953, Rapid City, S.D., gun camera film of UFO also seen visually, tracked on radar. Aug. 31, 1953; Port Moresby, New Guinea, movie film of UFO taken by aviation official. May 24, 1954; nr Dayton, Ohio, photograph of circular UFO taken by Air Force photo-reconnaisance plane.

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"We are interested in the truth concerning reported sightings and are fully aware of our obligation to keep the public informed on such matters." (Hon. Richard E. Horner, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development, to Richard Tuttle, 7-3-58).

"It is my belief that one of the objectives of your organization [Air Research Group] is the public dissemination of data on unidentified flying objects... this is contrary to Air Force policy and regulations." (Capt. Gregory H. Oldenburgh, USAF, Information Services Officer, Langley AFB, Va., to Larry W. Bryant, 1-23-58).

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THE 1947 & 1948 DOCUMENTS

"There has never been an Air Force conclusion that flying saucers were real and were interplanetary space ships. The Alleged 1948 document in your letter is non-existent." (Maj. Gen. W. P. Fisher, USAF, Director of Legislative Liaison, to Larry W. Bryant, 10-27-58).

"With regard to Mr. Maccubbin's reference to the 1948 top secret report which he states officially concluded that UFOs were 'real,' no such report exists. . .There never has been an official Air Force report with the conclusion Mr. Maccubin indicates." (Colonel Carl M. Nelson, USAF, Congressional Inquiry Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, to Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr., 3-31-60).

Existence of 1948 Top Secret document reported by Capt. Ruppelt; described as a thick document on legal-size paper with a black cover. [Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, p. 62]

Existence of 1948 document confirmed by Dewey J. Fournet, former Major, USAF, Pentagon Monitor of the UFO investigation [See photostat]. Existence of 1947 letter by ATIC stating UFOs were real, reported by Ruppelt [p. 85].

Dewey J. Fournet (see photostat for complete statement): ". . .I would like to confirm the existence of two USAF documents which were recently denied by an official USAF representative. These are: 1. An intelligence summary on UFOs prepared in 1948 by the organization which later became the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson AFB. 2. An intelligence analysis on specific aspects of UFO data which I prepared in 1952 while acting as UFO program monitor for Headquarters USAF, Washington, D. C."

"It is believed that the documents you refer to are the first estimates of the UFO situation prior to the establishment of the project. These early documents did indicate that UFOs were probably real, in the sense that they were objects and/or phenomena, but did not in any way indicate that they were interplanetary space vehicles." (Major William T. Coleman, Jr., USAF, to George W. Earley, 9-7-61)

"There is no record of an alleged Top Secret document by (sic) the late Mr. Ruppelt, as suggested. It is true that an early estimate, probably 1948, of the UFO situation was prepared by the Intelligence Division of the then Air Materiel Command. It is not known exactly what this estimate consisted of in the way of conclusions or leads thereto. It cannot be positively stated that such a document existed." (Col. Carl M. Nelson, USAF, Chief, Congressional Inquiry Division, to Senator B. Everett Jordan, 9-20-61).

DEWEY J. FOURNET, JR. BATON ROUGE, LA.

MR. FOURNET IS A FORMER AIR FORCE MAJOR WHO WAS AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS MONITOR OF THE PROJECT BLUE BOOK UFO INVESTIGATION DURING 1952. IN THIS CAPACITY HE ACTED AS LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE DAYTON, OHIO, PROJECT AND THE PENTAGON.

IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, MR. FOURNET WAS INVOLVED IN ALL OF THE MAJOR UFO INVESTIGATIONS DURING THIS PERIOD. HE SUPERVISED THE ANALYSIS OF THE UTAH FILMS, AND WAS INTIMATELY FAMILIAR WITH THE HISTORY OF UFO INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO THAT TIME.

MR. FOURNET HAS SERVED AS A MEMBER OF THE NICAP BOARD OF GOVERNORS SINCE 1957. HE HAS STATED THAT THE WHOLE UFO SUBJECT "SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED AND ANALYZED INTENSIVELY" AND THAT IT "IS INDEED WORTHY OF /SCIENTISTS'7 SERIOUS ATTENTION."

ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE 112 HIS COMMENTS CONCERNING A RECENT AIR FORCE STATEMENT ALLEGING THAT THE UTAH MOVIE FILM IMAGES WERE IDENTIFIABLE AS SEAGULLS.