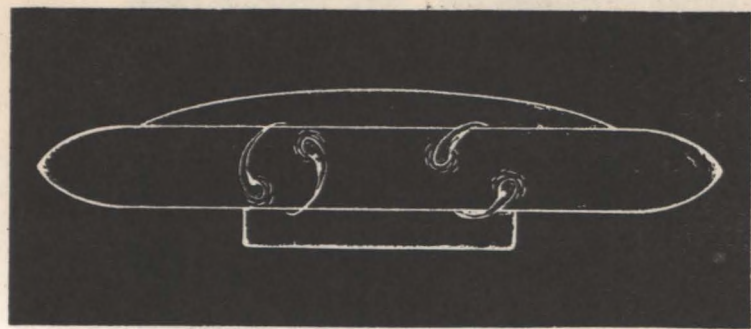


THE TRUTH ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS



INTERPLANETARY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

The Interplanetary Intelligence Report is the official publication of the Interplanetary Intelligence of Unidentified Flying Objects, (I.I.O.U.F.O.), international headquarters, 3939 N.W. 19, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107 and is issued every other month to members only. Membership fee \$3.00 per year in U.S. \$4.50 Elsewhere.

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THE INTERPLANETARY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

July-August 1966

Tulsa Boy's Pic Got Wide Attention

THE OKLAHOMA JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1966

Air Force Hedges On 'Flying Saucer' Photo

The air force Thursday said it could neither "confirm nor deny" that a young Tulsa boy's photograph of an object in the sky was a flying saucer. It said the picture showed "an object," they could not identify.

The photo, showing a round yellow, blue and orange object, was published by The Oklahoma Journal last Oct. 5. Life Magazine later published the color picture as did several foreign magazines.

Alan Smith, 14-year-old son of a Tulsa aircraft worker, shot the night color picture with a Boy Scout camera as he and members of his family watched the bright glowing object in the sky. It was at 1:45 a.m. the night of Aug. 2.

Alan's father later sent the film to a commercial processing plant and was astounded when the negative clearly showed the object as a tiny speck.

The Journal learned of the picture and spent more than a month checking the negative, Alan's story and other



aspects of the report. Journal photographers tried to duplicate the film by using Alan's camera, standing in the same spot and shooting in the same general direction.

After all investigation was finished, The Journal copyrighted the picture and printed it along with a detailed story. Five persons actually saw the saucer, including Alan's father. They had seen a similar object the night before and were prepared to shoot a

picture of it the night of Aug. 2. Hundreds of sightings of unidentified flying objects were reported during this period in Oklahoma.

After the picture was published in Life, the department of air force asked to study the negative.

Col. Dwight R. Dinsmore, deputy chief of public information, said the AF secretary was asked to obtain these "alleged UFO photographs for analysis" at the urging of Chairman Rivers

of the House Armed Services Committee.

The Journal sent the negative to the air force April 27. The analysis, made by the photo processing and photo analysis divisions of the AF, was returned Thursday.

It reads:

"The somewhat oval-shaped tri-colored object shown in the photograph is believed to be an object.... it is quite clear with rather well-defined edges and clarity detail. Measurement of image size on the negative resulted in a 2.5mm size rather than the 4.5mm stated in the news article.

"Using the 2.5mm image size and the camera-range data quoted in the article, the object becomes approximately 30 feet in diameter at a range of less than one mile."

The report then went on to say that it is difficult to determine accuracy of range determination (camera to subject) at the time the picture was shot. "Range is very difficult to determine at night and cannot usually

be determined accurately even by experienced pilots."

The analysis pointed out that there were no tonal differences in the sky recorded on the film. "Some tonal variations in a sky background are usually observed even on night photography," the report states. (The additional test film, shot by Chief Staff Photographer Cliff King with Alan's camera, also did not record tonal differences).

"The only variation observed in this case was a line caused by a scratch on the film," the analysis said. It also reported that photo-processing personnel noted that the image bore a resemblance to a revolving filter flood light.

Many have compared the shape of the saucer to the filter light since publication of the story and picture last October. One person even called to say the object looked like a steering wheel on an automobile.

Alan's picture has been published in The Paris Match, a French magazine; in Japan, and in South America.

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"Stupidity is the only defense against the impact of a new idea!"

A NEW CONCEPT OF UFO RESEARCH

by
Major Charles W. Dutreau

Uranium hunters flying low over the New Guinea jungle _____

Ugaboo, a respected member of the Wooliboo Tribe, rushes into the Royal Hut jabbering incoherently and falls exhausted before the throne. He is trembling with fear; an ashen pallor shows on his black face. His naked body is scratched and bruised and streaked with dried blood. Two guards lift him to his feet and he gasps out an incredible story.

Early this morning he was harvesting bogo nuts in a treetop some 10 woolongs to the south when a bright, shiny bird flew low overhead with the voice of many thunders. The thing was as long as five war canoes and its wings were wider than the palace courtyard. It passed just above him at tremendous speed and gave off a great, hot wind that shook the forest like a hurricane. The tree in which he was perched swayed with such violence that he was hurtled through the air like a boomerang and fell in the foliage of a neighboring tree. He had run at top speed all the way to the village to bring the news to His Royal Highness.

King Moronaboo listens with an amused smile and dismisses the informant with a polite word of thanks for the information, but warns him not to discuss this incident with anyone. Immediately he directs Kwakiboo, the Royal Medicine Man, to examine the deranged Ugaboo and bring in a report as soon as possible.

Twenty minutes later Dr. Kwakiboo returns with the diagnosis: "Bonkus of the konkus with hallucinatory features manifested by illusions of enormous flying objects which patient firmly believes to be Gargantuan birds. The present acute onset was brought on by an overwhelming desire for attention following overindulgence in Wakipoo Joy Juice!"

The king is satisfied. He goes to the Royal Bedchamber and relaxes on a hammock while a concubine fans the flies off of his belly with a palm leaf - but not for long. Suddenly all hell breaks loose. The story is out and grows more fantastic with each telling. Half the tribe has gathered in the courtyard and is clamoring for action against the invader from the skies.

After a hurried meeting with the Council of Ministers, the problem is referred to the Central Intelligence Agency which sets up Project Boobuk as an independent office within the Royal Boomerang Force, Department of Defense, for the purpose of investigating this and all future reports of strange objects in the sky.

With Ugaboo as guide, a Sergeant and Corporal are dispatched to the area of the sighting. Two hours later the investigators return to their headquarters followed by 50 or 60 civilians who had gone along on the expedition. The following excerpts are taken from the official Boobuk Report:

"SUBJECT: Investigation of Alleged Sighting of Gigantic Bird Reported by Ugaboo, Civilian.

". . . .A quantity of newly-harvested bogo nuts was found on the ground underneath the tree in which alleged sighting occurred. Examination of the treetop revealed that nuts recently had been cut therefrom and dropped to the ground. This seems to support informant's statement that he had been in tree. During examination of the treetop, a giant woofus bird was observed flying low overhead. Suddenly the bird dived into the foliage a short distance away and came up with a full-grown monkey in his talons!"

". . . . Informant called attention to a depression in the top of a near-by tree where he claimed to have landed after his flight through space. Examination of this depression revealed broken branches and torn leaves - signs of a struggle by a heavy body or bodies. Half-way to the ground in this same tree, two giant sloths, a male and a female, were discovered hanging upside down from separate branches!"

"Conclusions:

1. Informant was harvesting bogo nuts at the time and place alleged. A giant woofus bird, seeing informant's body in the treetop, mistook him for a monkey and attacked, inflicting numerous cuts and scratches with his beak and talons. Victim was knocked from his perch and fell some distance through the branches incurring bruises and additional abrasions on the body. The shock left the informant in a state of delirium during which he imagined the incidents related in his report. It appears likely that overindulgence in Wakipoo Joy Juice contributed to the hallucinations.

2. With reference to the depression in a nearby tree, it is evident that a male giant sloth had chased a female to the uppermost branches, this being the mating season. She resisted and a violent struggle ensued. After copulation was consummated both sloths moved half-way down the tree and took up positions where they were found by the investigators!"

King Moronaboo announces an all-night feast on the parade ground to begin at sundown. Roast pig is served and Wakipoo Joy Juice flows freely. When the feasting is well under way, Ugaboo is brought out and forced to stand between two guards while the Public Information Officer recites the Boobuk Report. By the time he has finished, the people are hilarious and rush toward the unfortunate victim yelling, "Monkey! Monkey!" Some rub salt in his wounds and others offer him an over-ripe banana. The king rises and waves the Royal Spear to restore order. When the crowd is quiet he issues the following solemn decree:

"Be it known to all men that I, King Moronaboo of the Great and Sovereign Tribe of Wooliboo, do hereby change the name of Ugaboo to Monkeyboo and direct that he be called by that name so long as he shall live.

"As penalty for having disturbed the peace and tranquility of this tribe, Monkeyboo is sentenced to serve ten days in the Royal Stockade at hard labor and commanded never again to climb a tree or touch Wakipoo Joy Juice on pain of death. I have spoken!"

The crowd shouts, "Long live Great King Moronaboo!"

As the informant is led away the people chant:

"Monkeyboo, Monkeyboo -
The woofus bird is after you!"

The eating and drinking go on far into the night.

Many reports of UFO sightings are no less fantastic than the story that Ugaboo related in good faith to his king. Most official explanations of sightings are no more valid than the conclusions of King Moronaboo's Royal Boomerang Force.

An official spokesman a thousand miles away may tell the Press that a UFO sighted in Oklahoma was the planet Venus, at a time when Venus was on the opposite side of the earth. An Air Force consultant may explain that 100 people mistook a "Will-o'-the-Wisp" for a flying saucer, knowing very well that the existence of Wills-o'-the-Wisp has never been proved.

Then again, the president of a flying saucer society may tell a reporter that UFOs are extra-terrestrial and may even name the planet or solar system from which they come. One self-designated expert has gone so far as to describe the motive power which propels them through space, and at least one group tells us that UFOs are "The Lord's Angels which He has sent before Him!"

A plague on both your houses!

One of the basic rules of research is, "If you're not absolutely sure, keep your damn mouth shut!" In the present state of our ignorance, an honest, ethical researcher can state only one valid conclusion with reference to UFOs: We don't know what they are, from whence they come, why they are here or how they are propelled.

Case History of a UFO Flap

The first major rash of UFO sightings in the United States began in the fall of 1944. Hundreds of people in the Pacific Northwest reported bright objects in the sky in the daytime and huge fireballs at night, sometimes accompanied by mysterious explosions and falls of strange objects. Dr. Lincoln LaPaz, Director of the Institute of Meteorites, University of New Mexico, investigated many of these sightings for the Second Air Force and believed that informants were seeing meteors, weather balloons or the full moon. Friends and neighbors accused them of seeking publicity, smoking marihuana or drinking too much.

For a period of about two months while frequent sightings were being reported, astronomers and Air Force pilots failed to see them. Then, during the last week of December, 1944, a hunter found a strange object on the ground near Kalispel, Montana. It was turned over to the Air Force and immediately all hell broke loose.

UFOs Identified

Within a few days after the first object was found, astronomers and Air Force personnel began to see UFOs - dozens of them - except that they were no longer "unidentified!" In the next six months some 600 of the objects were sighted and about 200 were recovered

where they had fallen because of mechanical failure. Some pilots attempted to shoot them down, but with very little success.

Examination of the recovered objects revealed that they were hydrogen-filled paper balloons 33 feet in diameter, having a lifting capability of 1100 pounds at sea level. These balloons were loaded with bombs and sent aloft in Japan to be carried to the United States in the jet stream. They were designed to drift across the country dropping high explosive or incendiary weapons in flight. After the last bomb was released, an explosive charge completely shattered the control mechanism, after which the hydrogen was ignited. This set fire to the paper bag producing a huge, yellow ball of fire which observers had reported.

Hundreds of forest fires were started on the West Coast but did not burn extensively because the underbrush was damp at that time of year. In Oregon a Sunday School teacher and her entire class were killed by an anti-personnel bomb. One of the balloons became entangled in the power lines leading to the plutonium plant at Hanford, Washington. A sheriff lassoed one of them and rode it for several miles, finally tying it to a fence post. For security reasons, all of this was kept out of the papers until after the war.

In retrospect, the Good Lord was with us during this ordeal. The Japanese had expected to get reports of sightings and bomb drops from the papers and news broadcasts but, because of our diligence in control of the news media, they never knew the potential effectiveness of this weapon.

Early in the summer of 1945, unknown to the enemy, the jet stream shifted and balloons were carried all over the Pacific Ocean and into Canada and Mexico. About the same time we located the major launching sites and destroyed them by precision bombing.

And so ends the story of the first UFO attack in history.

The Research Task

Yes - we confess that we don't know what UFOs are, but we intend to find out, SO HELP US GOD! We shall learn their secrets just as we learned the secrets of atoms and neutrons; anti-matter and cosmic radiation.

Answers to the UFO mystery will not be found in interviews with people who have seen them or by exploring theories promulgated by fanatics. A study of the Blue Book Reports is no help, and watching rigged TV reports will leave us confused and frustrated. The answers will come through research on the objects themselves - and research is no task for amateurs. It must be conducted by trained technologists with open minds; dedicated searchers after truth who are neither believers nor disbelievers and who have no theories to prove or disprove. This would eliminate most natural scientists, politicians and Generals.

Pending the time when we can bring a UFO into the laboratory - weigh it, measure it, analyze it and take its temperature - strange objects in the skies must be investigated with sophisticated instruments of the type that we used to discover helium in the sun long before it was found on this earth, and by which we have located heavenly bodies so dense that a pebble from their surfaces would weigh a ton. We shall employ infra-red photography, radar equipment such as is used to track

satellites in flight and specialized devices of which the layman has never heard.

The UFO research task is world-wide in scope and, in this country, must be undertaken by the Federal Government through a responsible agency. The Air Force is pretty well eliminated because its official interest extends only to objects which pose a threat to the security of the United States and, besides, it already has taken the position that UFOs do not exist. Therefore administration of the research program must be delegated to an appropriate civilian agency that has no position to defend and no secrets to hide. This would seem to point to the Federal Aviation Agency as the organization best suited to the task.

The Research Organization

Research operations should be under direction of a nationally-known scientist - a man of honor and integrity who does not pretend that Science is God, and who recognizes that Man does not have the final answer. The Director must have an open mind free from prejudice, be immune to political pressure and believe that theories are to be talked about but not believed.

It is likely that not more than 40 or 50 scientists in the United States meet these criteria. High on the eligible list would be such men as Dr. Edward Teller, Father of Nuclear Fusion, and Dr. Henry Margenau of Yale University.

A field organization, headed by a competent research engineer as Director, should be established in each state. All sightings within the state would be reported to the Director who immediately would dispatch a team of investigators to the site. Each team would include a cameraman with infra-red equipment; a physicist, chemist or research engineer with appropriate instruments, and a psychologist to interview witnesses and evaluate the accuracy of reports. Teams generally would be research scientists recruited from colleges, universities and industrial laboratories, and would be so located that at least one team could reach any point in the state within one hour. Team members would receive no salaries, but would receive travel pay and consultant's fees when on official missions.

Responsibilities of IIOUFO Members

Specific duties and responsibilities of IIOUFO members in the research operation will be covered in an article appearing in the next issue of this publication. In the meantime, all members, particularly State Directors, should complete a 16-hour Radiological Monitor Course which is offered by city, county and state civil defense agencies throughout the Nation. Certified Monitors are assigned to public fallout shelters or fixed monitor stations and furnished instruments for the detection of beta particles and the measurement of gamma radiation. There is no charge for the course. Persons who have had this specialized training will be able to conduct limited radiological surveys at alleged landing sites and be ready to furnish authentic reports of their findings when the research team arrives.

We are on the way to solution of the UFO mystery. Every American should prepare himself by technical training and self-discipline to study objectively and report accurately any unusual phenomena that he may observe.

Let there be no believers or unbelievers among us. There is no place in our busy, frustrated lives for wishful thinking or non-valid conclusions. As we look into the unknown for the answers which Mankind has excluded from himself, let us examine every finding, denounce every fraud and question every conclusion with the wholesome, vigorous doubt of a searcher after Truth - and in our search for Truth perhaps we shall find Ourselves.

May God bless us, every one, in our search.

(To be continued)

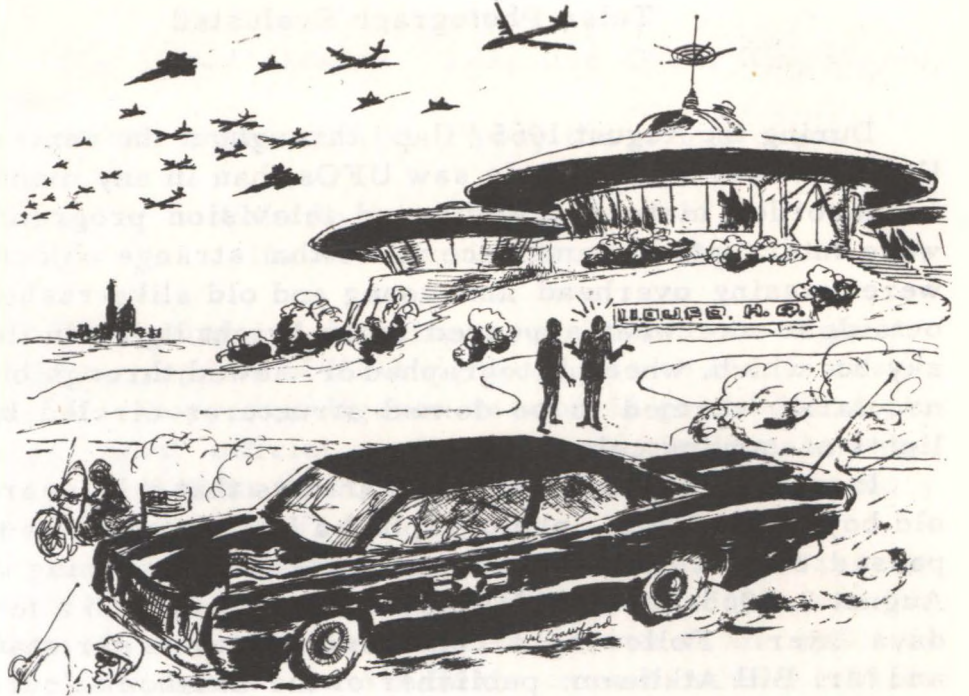
Atomania

Fearful only for our bones and skins,
 When Hatred's ultimate shall quench our breath,
 We flaunt our crass Imperialistic sins
 And shudder at this new fantastic death.
 Fearful the toys we hug too tightly here
 May melt beneath the impact of the blast....
 Fearing the final, blank abyss of fear,
 The void that looms, when all the past is past!
 Our refuge is a foxhole, earthwide spread,
 But unprotecting from the ghastly ray;
 We see ourselves among the corpseless dead,
 (Our carbon ash blown by the wind away)
 Our vicera and brains fused into glass,
 Congealed in amber by the hideous heat -
 A billion ghosts, like mists that wierdly pass
 To leave no print or echo of their feet.
 The hell-shot earth pocked deeply like the moon,
 Emitting glares of phosphorescent light,
 No longer haunts the demon, ghouel or goon
 Beneath the hollow socket of the night.

-- George Rossman
 From - Harp on the Willow



"NO! We do not have a flying saucer!"



"What Tulsa photo?"

IIOUFO STAFF



James Maney - Deputy Director



Hal Crawford - Art Director



Phyllis K. Brown - Secretary

Tulsa Photograph Evaluated

During the August 1965 "flap" throughout the central United States, more people saw UFOs than in any month in recorded history. Radio and television programs were interrupted by announcements that strange objects were passing overhead and young and old alike rushed outside to see what appeared to be bright lights in the sky but which, when photographed or viewed through binoculars, seemed to be domed structures circled by lights of varying colors.

It was during this rash of sightings that a 15-year-old boy, Alan Smith, photographed a UFO in color as it passed over Tulsa, Oklahoma in the early morning of August 2, 1965. IIOUFO learned of the photograph a few days later. Following a conference between our staff and Mr. Bill Atkinson, publisher of the Oklahoma Journal, the original negative was obtained and a photo analysis made by experts. After intensive investigation, including careful screening of Alan, his family and neighbors who were present when the picture was made, it was agreed unanimously that the photo was genuine. It was run in full color on the front page of the Journal on October 5. The following month it was carried in color on the front cover of the Interplanetary Intelligence report. From there it was picked up by the Indianapolis Tribune. A full report of our investigations along with the photo was furnished to LIFE Magazine where the photo was published in the UFO Special April 1, 1966. On April 23, 1966, MATCH, the best known pictorial magazine of France, published the photograph with a comprehensive article.

A copy negative and our report was forwarded to Project Blue Book on November 5, 1965, for Air Force evaluation. The photograph and report were returned with the following comments in part: "The pictures which you forwarded are quite interesting. However, as you know, analyses of copies are meaningless. The original negatives depict so much more that is not visible on enlargements or copies of the original. The absence of any reference point or star trails makes it extremely unlikely that the photographs represent an object in flight. This, of course, is my personal opinion and is not based on photo analysis techniques!"

Information and photo copies were forwarded to the Eastman Kodak Company. Their acknowledgement in part reads as follows: "It is extremely difficult to come to any definite conclusion on the basis of the print alone without reference to the negative. Obviously, something was photographed and the picture is surprisingly clear and sharp for an exposure probably made with very little preparation!"

In advance of the CBS "anti" UFO Special Report of May 10, 1966, a negative copy and full information was supplied for use on the program. The reply stated: "Thank you for your courteous interest in sending us the UFO material. We're returning the negative, as you asked. We're sure the subject has not been exhausted and hope there will be some more in the future!"

Since we believe that there should be free exchange of information between UFO organizations, a print and report were supplied to NICAP Washington. Their reply dated December 16, 1966 read: "Many thanks for your letter of December 11, and especially for the print of the color picture, which we had been unable to obtain from the Oklahoma Journal. We are forwarding it to

our photoanalyst for interpretation. Unfortunately, the lack of detailed background data make it quite unlikely that he will be able to come to any conclusion!"

On May 6, 1966 the following was received from NICAP: "As for the Alan Smith photo, it is NICAP's opinion that it is of dubious value. Considering the amateurish equipment, we find it hard to believe that such a clear photograph could be taken at night in the manner reported!"

Following the March 1966 sightings the House Armed Services Committee held a hearing on April 5 during which high-ranking Air Force officials admitted sightings that they could not explain away. It was agreed that a team of civilian scientists would be named to study the "unknowns!" Chairman Mendell Rivers, of the Armed Services Committee, urged Secretary of the Air Force to obtain the "alleged UFO photographs (which appeared in Life Magazine) for analysis!" Without the help of the Committee it is likely that no evaluation of the Tulsa photograph would have been made public, or if so, it probably would have been explained away as a half grapefruit mounted on a steering wheel, or a "funny hat" such as children wear at birthday parties.

Under Congressional pressure, the original negative of Alan Smith's photograph was evaluated by the Air Force. A copy of that evaluation is enclosed with this issue of IIR.

After identifying all UFO photographs as frauds, fakes or natural objects, insulting observers and denying the existence of unidentified flying objects for 20 years, it is refreshing to note that the Air Force admits that Alan photographed an "object" and not a glowing ball of marsh gas.

Thank you, Chairman Rivers, for your help.



"Hell no, I don't see a damn thing!"

Earth Visited by UFOs?
NORAD Tracks Objects on Radar

Once again, unidentified flying objects have been reported in the vicinity of U. S. space probes. Two of the most puzzling sightings prior to the detection of a squadron of ten objects during the GT-9 flight occurred on April 8, 1964 when the first unmanned GT-1 went into its planned orbit of the earth. During the first orbit, four UFOs were tracked on radar. Two of the objects took up positions above, one beneath and one aft of the probe. After the first orbit was completed the four pulled away and vanished.

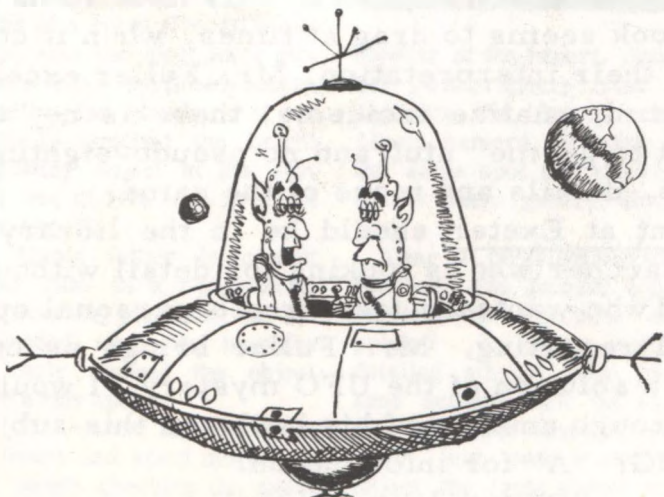
Although the report was denied by space officials, the sighting of June 3, 1965 by astronaut James McDivitt was admitted. McDivitt observed three objects, one of which he was able to photograph with a 16mm camera. (The full story with photograph appeared in the July issue of IIR).

Following the successful soft landing of Surveyor I and its transmission to Earth of excellent close-up photographs of the moon's surface, the long-delayed launching of GT-9 was accomplished. Is it possible that, while we were receiving data on the lunar surface, unknown observers were collecting data on our space probes?

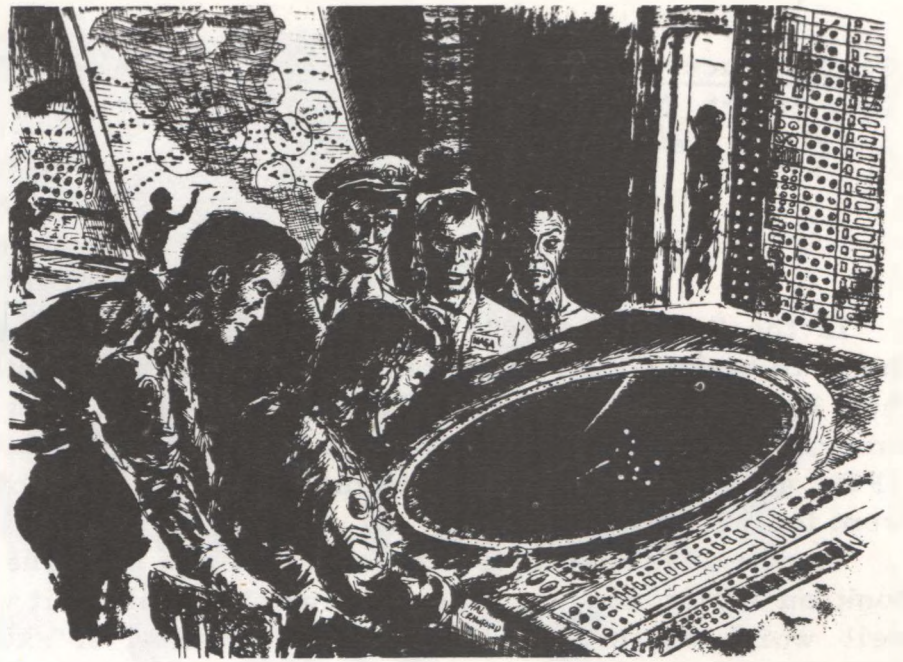
It all began on Wednesday June 1, 1966 when the 12-foot space vehicle called "Augmented Target Docking Adapter" was put into orbit. GT-9 was to rendezvous with the ATDA, but before GT-9 was launched, ten unidentified flying objects were tracked on radar moving along with the ATDA.

It was planned that Tom Stafford and Eugene Cernan would observe the UFOs when they approached the rendezvous area. "Your guess may be as good as ours as to what those objects are," said Christopher C. Kraft, Gemini Flight Director, after studying photographs of the radar scope.

When the ATDA was placed in orbit the cone-shaped shroud should have opened and been jettisoned in two pieces, in which case radar would have picked up four blips - one for the vehicle, one for the spent Atlas booster which accompanied it into orbit, and one for each of the two pieces of fairing. Kraft said that North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) radars had been tracking the vehicle and "it has been determined that, besides the spacecraft and spent booster, there are 10 other pieces!" "The objects are well scattered," he said, "and pose no threat of collision as the spacecraft maneuvers toward the target vehicle!"



"Do I look like Swamp Gas?"



When astronauts Stafford and Cernan reached the ATDA satellite, they radioed back, "We've got a weird looking machine here!" referring to the ATDA craft and not to the UFOs. It appeared that both clamshells were still in place but they were opened much like alligator jaws.

Prior to arrival of GT-9, the 10 unidentified flying objects which had surrounded the ATDA had vanished as in the case of the GT-1 flight. The nearest object was about 1000 miles from the spacecraft by late afternoon. Questions about the UFOs were shunted aside by flight officials.

The UFOs at first were thought to be pieces of the ATDA nose cone, but this obviously was impossible because the cone was still intact.

Although an Air Force official at Cape Kennedy expressed intense interest, NASA brass quickly turned their attention elsewhere. They dismissed radar blips as probably "pieces of debris from the Atlas booster which put the ATDA in orbit!"

HOUFO Director, Hayden Hewes, in an attempt to obtain a photograph of the radar scope, interviewed News Manager Howard Gibbons by telephone at NASA Manned Spacecraft Center on June 4. Mr. Gibbons reported that the objects still were unidentified and he believed that the photograph would be released to the public. He advised Mr. Hewes to call back on June 7, when the processing would be completed.

It is interesting to note that less than one month ago on the CBS-TV UFO Special Report, it was stated that NORAD had never tracked a UFO on radar. Captain Gary Riece said that "never a saucer" had been observed by NORAD. NORAD tracks all objects up to 100,000 feet, where the Space Tracking Network takes over. Major Albert Morse stated that STN could track any object up to 2000 miles above the earth if it had a reflective surface.

On June 7 Mr. Howard Gibbons again was interviewed and stated that the objects that had been tracked on radar were believed to be the same as those that had been tracked following the GT-1 launching on April 8, 1964. These had been explained away as "objects observed, which were detected on radar, and been identified as minor structural pieces which routinely break free from the expendable booster portion in the spacecraft-and-booster separation process!"

Expendable fragments? UFOs from deep space? Perhaps GT-10 will provide the answer.

Flying Saucers - Serious Business, by Frank Edwards
Lyle Stuart, New York - 1966. 319 pages.
A Critical Review by James Maney

In the "golden days" of early ufology few men did more to make UFOs a constant topic of public attention than Frank Edwards. His five-times-a-week show on America's largest radio network consistently included UFOs as a legitimate news item until he was removed from the air in 1954.

Twelve years later, Edwards at last has published a book on UFOs and, in this reviewer's opinion, it was well worth waiting for. A personal review of extant UFO literature does not disclose any comparable work on the subject. Edwards lacks the scientific precision of Aime Michel or Jaques Vallee, but his presentation is not marred by the melodrama which plagued Don Kehoe's last two books. Serious Business rehashes many of the "classic" cases, omitting specifically by name the Mantell and Chiles-Whitted events, but gives a brief account of ancient UFOs with H. T. Wilkins and Jessup as references. The 1897 "flap" in the United States is discussed while his most recent case is dated January 11, 1966. The treatment of the August, 1965 flap will be the best for some time to come, although this reviewer was surprised that there was no mention of HOUFO in connection with the Tulsa photograph.

Serious Business is not heavy reading. The author's high degree of competence as a writer for radio is easily transferred to this type of work. The style is fast and, at times, extremely humorous. The entire volume easily can be read in one evening by a student of ufology, but also it is a book for the casual reader. This reviewer personally would recommend Serious Business to any person who is curious about UFOs, although the inquirer of more serious bent may need the "meat" of a Vallee or of Michel's Truth About Flying Saucers.

This reviewer must express his personal doubts about Edward's theory of progression of design of the UFO. From this viewpoint it is difficult to think of the 30-mph "Chattanooga chugger" of 1897 as an early version of the Chiles-Whitted "rocket!" We find disc-shaped UFOs long antedating 1897: in 1623 reported by Johannes Kepler, in 457 in Brittany and in 1290 in Yorkshire, to mention but three cases cited by Jessup.

Difficult to understand is Edwards' reference to the years 1926-46 as a "hiatus" in UFO sightings, save for the Roerick case. Not a word is said about the famous World War II "foo-fighters" of 1944 and 1945, seen in both theatres of war.

Two errors of fact should be noted. 1) Capt. Peter Killian was not flying a cargo plane (p. 246). Indeed, Killian's passengers saw the UFOs, adding credence to one of the most authentic UFO reports of 1959, and - 2) The "B-47" in the picture facing the Tulsa photograph is, in reality, a B-57 or Canberra Bomber.

But neither personal differences over theory nor factual errata can vitiate the fact that Flying Saucers - Serious Business belongs in the library of everyone who is interested, even casually, in the Great Enigma of the Skies.

Incident at Exeter, by John G. Fuller
Putnam's Sons, New York, 251 pages - \$5.95
A Critical Review by Robert A. Stiff

In this work, Mr. Fuller presents a mass of factual evidence; however, his style of writing is not designed to hold the attention of the jaded UFO student for long. He seems to be blissfully unaware of the existence of any UFO research organization other than NICAP.

Mr. Fuller brings out several new and profound facets of the Exeter, New Hampshire sightings which seem to prove the existence of UFOs, and that the Air Force knows that they exist. The book is full of interviews with witnesses - policemen, farmers, housewives, teen-agers etc., you name it. The author faithfully recorded what he heard and printed it, word for word. This detracts from the literary quality of the work.

Incident at Exeter recounts a number of the better known sightings of recent years and brings out additional facts concerning them, notably the "Great Blackout" power failure in New England and Canada last year. The chapter covering this incident presents an array of facts that seem to support the implied conclusion that the presence of UFOs initiated the power failure.

As one who is prone to discount the claims of so-called "contactees," I was interested and baffled by his account of an experience by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Hill. There were no revelations of Venusian Medicine Magic, no Martian formula for defuzing our revolving time bomb - Earth. The Hills were an above-average, intelligent couple encountered by a UFO, and two mysterious hours missing from their conscious memory because of this encounter. The all-too-brief account of this incident is one of the highlights of the book.

Mr. Fuller does not shy away from the idea that the Air Force is withholding facts from the public, nor does he hesitate to call a spade a spade. By direct statements and sly insinuations he lets us know what we have all known for years - the Air Force is covering up! He says the Air Force is mistaken in its misguided assumption that the people would panic if apprised that our Earth is under observation by intelligent beings from another world.

Although the literary style may have some defects and the book seems to drag at times, when it comes to facts and their interpretation, Mr. Fuller excels. He does not dramatize incidents; there is no "censor-groups out to get me" stuff and no pseudo-sightings; just plain facts, details and more of the same.

Incident at Exeter should be in the library of any UFO researcher who is looking for detail without sloppiness and who wants the facts free of personal opinions. By factual reporting, Mr. Fuller brings us one step nearer to a solution of the UFO mystery. I would gladly drag through another of his books on this subject.

RATING: "A" for information.

"D" for dragging style.

INTERPLANETARY INTELLIGENCE
OF
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

PHOTO ANALYSIS REPORT

NR 66-21

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DATE OF REPORT 9 June 1966

SUBJECT UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

LOCATION TULSA, OKLAHOMA, USA

DATE 2 August 1965

PHOTOGRAPHY

AF _____ IR _____ QUALITY Good

P HRS One Kodacolor negative and one 8" x 10" color print.

News article "The Oklahoma Journal" 5 October 1965

1. PURPOSE: This report answers Work Order Number 66-43 submitted by Major H. Quintanilla, Jr., TDEW/UFO, requesting a photo analysis of an alleged unidentified flying object photographed at Tulsa, Oklahoma on 2 August 1965.

2. ANALYSIS: The following analysis represents a joint effort of the Photo Processing (DPP) and Photo Analysis (DPA) Divisions. Based upon the information furnished, we can neither confirm or deny the identification of an unidentified flying object. The somewhat oval-shaped, tri-colored object shown in the photograph is believed to be an object; however, the following comments are furnished as discussion. The object is quite clear with rather well-defined edges and clarity of detail. Measurement of image size on the negative resulted in a 2.5 mm size rather than the 4.5 mm stated in the news article. Using the 2.5 image size and the camera/range data quoted in the article, the object becomes approximately 30 feet in diameter - or some 40% smaller than quoted in the article - at a range of less than one mile. Some question arises however as to the accuracy of the range determination (camera to subject) at the time of day (0145) and under the conditions stated in the news article. Range is very difficult to determine at night and cannot usually be determined accurately even by experienced pilots. A further question is posed as to why some tonal difference in the sky was not recorded on the film in that atmospheric conditions on the night of 2 August 1965 were described as a dull moon with a clear sky and stars. Some tonal variations in a sky background are usually observed even on night photography. The only variation observed in this case was a line caused by a scratch on the film. Photo processing personnel noted that the image bears a resemblance, although doesn't appear identical, to the effect they have observed obtained by photographing a multi-colored revolving filter flood light of the type used to illuminate and color aluminum trees during the Christmas season.

PHOTO ANALYSIS BY:

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for WILLIAM R. KINNEY
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APPROVED BY:

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