

UFO NEWSLETTER #13

Fulcrum Productions
P.O. Box 603
Morristown, N.J., U.S.A.
Lee R. Munsick, Editor

Incorporating
C.R.I.F.O. Orbit
Satellite
UFO Critical Bulletin
UFO Digest
Ufology News

May 1960
Thirty Cents

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

With this issue of UFO Newsletter the current system of publishing will be terminated. This is a step taken with a great deal of sadness by your editor, for the reasons explained in our last issue. Our efforts will continue in other ways: periodical reports, lectures, publicity, promotion, etc.

The special reports on unusual and worth-while happenings will be distributed to those groups, publications, and individuals who cooperate with Fulcrum Productions by reciprocating and otherwise supporting the activities. The first one will be a complete review-list of UFO and related books, unless some unusual happening prompts an earlier special report. Since these reports will come out only when deemed proper, there will be no regular schedule such as was formerly set for the Newsletters, and so we are stopping the system of selling prepaid subscriptions to the magazine.

Many of our readers, as a result, have unexpired paid subscriptions. Normally the function of the publication would be to repay all the readers the credit amounts on their subscriptions. In our case, however, we have arranged a number of methods to cover the credits, and have some service still available to the readers.

Undoubtedly some will wish to have the money returned; if they so advise us, a check will be forthcoming.

Many others have already indicated that they want us to keep the extra credit, as their contribution to our expenses and future costs, which would be deeply appreciated. Those who do not wish the refund will automatically receive the reports, book lists, and other future publications issued by Fulcrum Productions, in return for their help.

Some may prefer to receive another flying saucer periodical regularly; in an effort to assist them we have made arrangements with several other publishers to transfer the credit, the effect of which will be an interim subscription to the magazine, one of the approved and recommended periodicals described below, each appealing to a different segment of our readership, yet all concerned with the mystery.

Please use the form enclosed in this issue to advise your editor of your choice in the method of handling your credit.

APRO BULLETIN

To those sincerely interested in an intelligent, scientific, and logical approach to the solution of the flying saucer mystery, one of the finest periodicals, undoubtedly, is the journal of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

This bimonthly magazine is printed on letter-size paper, and generally runs 8 or 10 pages with photographs, analyses, articles, reports, and miscellaneous excellent UFO material (they use the term UAO, for Unidentified Aerial Objects).

Thanks to its cautious approach to sincere flying saucer reports and only these, APRO boasts numerous scientific and technical members, advisers, and correspondents, active in such scattered nations as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Sweden, and the U.S.A.

Now in its ninth year, APRO and its BULLETIN are the results of the hard work and conscientious ability of their Director-Editor, Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, one of a handful of persons recognized as epitomizing the hard-care, tougher school of Ufology which tolerates no nonsense of the type found in some other areas. We unhesitatingly recommend the organization to anyone sincerely interested in "the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years."

APRO is one of several organizations which do not accept subscribers as such; if one is approved for membership, he then receives

the BULLETIN automatically, and only through membership. The names of those readers who wish to receive the BULLETIN will be forwarded to APRO headquarters, and the reader will then hear from APRO regarding membership details.

FANTASTIC UNIVERSE

Undoubtedly many "saucer fans" came to us through an interest in or persuasion toward, science fiction. Many will recall the #11 issue of UFO Newsletter which devoted itself entirely to science fiction and a study of the relationship between flying saucers and science fiction.

Hans Stefan Santesson, Editorial Director of FANTASTIC UNIVERSE Science Fiction Magazine, has included a good deal of flying saucer material in past issues, including an excellent series of reports by Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York. Other articles were by such eminent UFO writers as Ivan Sanderson, Isabel Davis, and the late Morris K. Jessup. And this is in addition to high-quality science fiction stories by writers whose names are instantly recognizable to sci-fi fans.

Single copies of FU (released by the New York publishers of SAINT Detective Magazine) sell for 35¢, and the normal subscription rate for this monthly is \$4.00 for a dozen issues. Those readers who would like to have their credit transferred for an interim subscription to FANTASTIC UNIVERSE should tell us rather than that magazine; the change will be made automatically and promptly.

FATE

Within saucerdom's ranks are many whose chief attraction to the subject lies in their innate curiosity and interest in a mystery. As a result, many of our readers are likewise interested, without necessarily getting involved in spurious nonsense, in reasonable psychic investigation and other scientific mysteries including puzzles of the sea, historical questions, poltergeists, strange disappearances, early civilizations, hypnosis, as well as flying saucers.

For this reader undoubtedly the finest American publication to cover such a wide scope is FATE, printed from Evanston, Illinois. This periodical, far from a new one, has included a number of outstanding flying-saucer reports by such well-known writers as Frank Edwards, and indeed has often devoted an entire monthly issue (such as last summer's August one) to the subject. This pocket-sized monthly is well composed and printed, the result of a bustling team, Curtis and Mary Fuller, Publisher and Editor, respectively. It is one of the most successful such magazines, full of interesting articles, letters, first-hand accounts of strange phenomena, and advertisements.

Articles ranging from flying saucer roundups to studies of ESP, palmistry, and even some things which have recently received some scientific study, i.e. "Music for Growing Plants" (in the April 1959 copy). Of course regular departments such as "I See by the Papers," "My Proof of Survival," and "Report from the Readers," coupled with detailed book reviews, add to the wealth of information available in FATE. The magazine sells for 35¢ on the stands; 12 issues \$3.50. Those interested will have an interim subscription begin automatically by telling UFO Newsletter.

A MESSAGE TO EDITORS

The next comment is addressed not to our regular subscribers, but to the editors of other periodicals who have cooperated with UFO Newsletter, the North Jersey UFO Group, and Fulcrum Productions by sending copies of other magazines in return for ours. We sincerely hope that many of the magazines and more private letters will continue coming, even though material from this office may be somewhat more

sparse. We certainly would like to continue receiving any and all 3
available information, and will reciprocate whenever possible in
any way. Thank you.

CARTOON SAUCERS WAX UNFRIENDLY

Most UFO followers have been aware of the tremendous amount of published humor dealing with saucers, little men, etc. A major east-coast newspaper recently ran 3 different and unconnected cartoons dealing with saucers on the same day, plus a fourth item, a column.

But interestingly enough, two strips which were dealing with saucers on a fictionalized-fact basis suddenly ran into trouble. The United Feature Syndicate cartoon strip "Twin Earths," drawn by Alden McWilliams, for instance, ran a typical jet interceptor "run" on a saucer in several panels last May. In a personal interview with UFO Newsletter, artist McWilliams revealed a deep personal interest in UFOs as fact, although Twin Earths is run as science fiction. He even suggested a plan whereby the strip would contain a regular feature incorporating an end-panel dramatizing a true UFO case each week. But United Feature, part of United Press, vetoed the idea. Oddly enough, after the initial interest expressed by McWilliams in 1958, both his personal replies and that strip ceased, although a different story is running in some other newspapers.

A similar fate befell another daily strip, this one "Sam Hill," distributed by Consolidated News Features. Jack Sparling, the strip's creator, had a "meteor" sighted near Louisiana. Suddenly the meteor did a tight 90° turn, shot downward toward the ground, and came to rest amid a great flash in the swamps. Detective-scientist-investigator Sam Hill was called in by jittery Air Force officers along with several other scientists from as many countries to look into the case, which ran in the papers for three weeks, at the end of which, amid radiation, fire, mystery, and other hazards in the swamps, the entire party was apparently wiped out, including the hero. "Sam Hill," person and cartoon, ground to a sudden, ignominious, untimely halt, another casualty to the saucers. Sparling had, according to newspaper sources, decided to end the strip for "personal reasons," but the reasons, and why he utilized the UFO device, went unexplained. Sparling himself refuses to reply to inquiries.

That was at the end of April. By early June another popular comic-strip swashbuckling hero took up the anti-saucer cudgel. This time it was better-known Scorchy Smith, in an AP Newsfeature series by Rodlow Willard. Smith: sees UFO from airplane, checks with flustered Air Force, is taken on as special investigator, chases saucer with fully armed jet, SHOOTS AT IT, forces it down, talks with its occupant who is obviously (by his behavior, not his looks) extraterrestrial, although Smith is long enough realizing it. He then rides the saucer to planet Lovulla to "live forever" under Lovullan orders. He takes off in a "Zwobie Sphere" which no one had flown previously, and shoots it out with his .45. Just when the jig seems up, the story is ended (apparently on the spur of the moment) with Scorchy back on the airplane being awakened from "a nightmare" by the stewardess.

The impression given the reader was that another ending had been junked and this one hastily substituted, apparently the best that author Willard could summon at the time.

In a somewhat more standard science-fiction form, perennial space expert Buck Rogers (now in his third incarnation at least) is dealing with a cigar-shaped artificial planet called Uras, in a series strongly reminiscent of Adamski's Illustrated Tales. Rogers and his colleagues (including a girl, naturally) in their space-craft are threatened with permanent exile from Earth and are also forced to fight their way free, amidst a Urasian civil war.

Smith escaped by pure corn; it remains to be seen whether Rogers will suffer the same fate as Sam Hill et al. Seems doubtful.

THE 'CLOCK PARADOX' OF RELATIVITY

by Thomas R. Henry

The weirdest deduction from relativity is the "clock paradox."

If a clock were projected at the speed of light to the frontier of creation and back in a few billion years it would return to earth at the exact minute it started as indicated on its own dial. No time would have elapsed, so far as this clock was concerned. And it would not have run down.

If the "clock" were a man who began the journey on his 21st birthday he would be back on his 21st birthday - but the earth, if it still existed would be a few billion years older and erstwhile mountains would be at the bottom of the deepest seas and the erstwhile bottoms of the deepest seas would be the highest mountains.

But would the man himself be the same vigorous young fellow as when he started?

If he was projected into space at any substantial fraction of the speed of light he would get back somewhat older, so far as clocks and calendars were concerned, than when he started, but not so old as the persons of his own age he had left behind.

He might, for example, be only 22 while they were in their early forties.

This may be true. Even so, there may be a catch. The space flyer would be younger than his fellows left behind on earth in terms of clocks carried in the vehicle in which he had traveled. Would he be younger physically, with younger arteries, younger heart, younger bones and muscles? Would he still have all his teeth, all his hair? Or would all the infinitely complicated mechanism of his body have behaved like the lifeless clock? Is a man himself a clock, of sorts? Are the phenomena of living and the semi-mystical time of Relativity in gear?

Of course, it is impossible to send a man, or a rat, into space at any substantial fraction of the speed of light for experimental answers to these questions.

This set-up has been simulated, however, in experiments just reported by an Atomic Energy Commission physicist, Dr. Frank S. Crawford, Jr., of the Commission's radiation laboratory at the University of California. Instead of men, however, Dr. Crawford used pi mesons, the heavy elementary particles which are believed to be very transitory conversions into matter of the enormous forces which bind together the nuclei of atoms. The lifetimes of these mesons are measured in millionths of seconds.

Now, according to a report by Dr. Crawford published in NATURE, organ of the British Association for Advancement of Science,¹ it can be demonstrated that the lifetime of a meson in flight at a speed approaching that of light turns out to be approximately 300 millionths of a second. The meson at rest only persists about 15 millionths of a second.

That is, movement at an enormous speed through space prolongs the life of an extremely tenuous physical system about 20-fold. Presumably a meson projected at the actual speed of light would remain intact forever.

An animal, of course, is a far more complex physical system than a meson, but it undergoes the same inevitable process of decay and death.

Citing the work of other Atomic Energy Commission scientists, Dr. Crawford says: "I have verified this."

We have received numerous requests for information about the "Clock Paradox" of the so-called "Space-time warp" and we felt the I. Crawford, F. S., "Experimental Verification of the 'Clock-Paradox' of Relativity," Nature, 179, 35 (1957).

above was one of the finer brief discussions of this problem, so important as we enter into possible voyages into space. For the more technically minded we are reprinting the original report by Dr. Crawford as well. 5

Mr. Henry conducts a regular column in the Washington EVENING STAR in the nation's capital, entitled "Vistas in Science." He has kindly given us permission to reprint this article which originally appeared in May of 1957.

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EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION OF THE 'CLOCK-PARADOX' OF RELATIVITY

Einstein's theory of relativity predicts that if one of twin brothers leaves home in a space ship and spends a considerable amount of time travelling at high velocity with respect to his home inertial frame, then, when the traveller returns home, he will find himself physiologically younger than his stay-at-home brother, and his pocket watch will have performed correspondingly fewer revolutions.

In order to guarantee the above prediction, three assumptions are sufficient: (1) The time dilation of special relativity holds for uniform motion. (2) The acceleration of an ideal clock relative to an inertial system has no influence on the rate of the clock, and the increase in the proper time of the clock at any time is the same as that of the standard clocks in the system in which the clock is momentarily at rest.² (3) The traveller and his pocket watch are good approximations to an ideal clock (The accelerations must not kill the traveller or break his watch).

The description of the trip from the point of view of the traveller's (non-inertial) rest frame is complicated by the accelerations. This complication has led historically to the name 'clock-paradox'. The 'paradox' can be 'resolved' by the use of general relativity³ (However, even to describe the trip from the traveller's accelerating frame, special relativity plus assumptions 2 and 3 are sufficient [H. Stapp, private communication]).

An experimental test would be highly desirable, because (a) there is not universal agreement that relativity actually does predict the asymmetrical ageing,⁴ and (b) assumption 2 does not follow from special relativity.¹ Verification of the 'clock-paradox result' would therefore require that assumption 2 be included in any correct generalization of special relativity.

In order to look for an asymmetrical ageing effect, it is not necessary for the traveller to make the usual round trip. He can make a one-way trip, stop at his destination, and then compare his age with the stay-at-home twin by means of radio signals. This follows from the basic assumption of special relativity that a common time can be defined everywhere in a given inertial frame (the home frame) by use of local clocks that have been synchronized by means of light signals.⁵ The traveller can compare his pocket watch with a local clock at his destination, after he is at rest in the home frame. As an additional test, he could then return home at a comparative snail's pace, and compare his pocket watch directly with that of the stay-at-home. He would find that the age difference acquired during the fast outward trip is maintained unchanged during the return trip, provided that the traveller's return velocity is small enough. This

2. Møller, C., The Theory of Relativity, Oxford University Press, London, 1952, 49.

3. Tolman, R. C., Relativity, Thermodynamics, and Cosmology, Oxford University Press, London, 1934, 194.

4. Dingle, H., Nature, 177, 782 (1956).

5. Møller, C., Ibid, 31ff.

follows from the fact that $(c/v) \left((1 - v^2/c^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right) = 1/2(v/c) + \dots$ 6 tends to zero as $v/c \rightarrow 0$.

Mesons are clearly a suitable substitute for brothers.⁶ A simple accelerator experiment would use a uniform, parallel beam of monoenergetic π^+ mesons impinging on two identical detectors located at different distances from the target producing the mesons. Variation of the meson flux with distance from the target would check assumption 1. To check assumption 2, the mesons would be decelerated to rest at each detector, and the number of decays at rest compared to the number of incident pions.

The corresponding one-way trip differs from that mentioned above, since it begins with both brothers at the same place and at relative rest in a moving inertial frame, and ends with them both at relative rest but separated in a new inertial frame (the laboratory). This trip has the virtue that it is completely symmetrical in the treatment of the two brothers, except that one of them is decelerated while they are together, the other when they are apart. An argument commonly used in trying to make the asymmetrical ageing plausible is that the asymmetrical behavior of the accelerometers (or stomachs) of the brothers can distinguish the one who travelled from the one who stayed home. In our experiment that argument breaks down completely, although it is easily shown that assumptions 1, 2 and 3 still predict asymmetrical ageing (It turns out that whichever brother accelerates into the other's rest frame while the brothers are separated will remain the younger [and is therefore by definition the 'traveller'], irrespective of which brother was originally accelerated, when they were together, to produce the relative motion).

This proposed experiment has already been performed implicitly. The first quantitative check of assumption 1 is contained in the combined experiments of Rossi, Hilberry and Hoag, Rasetti, and Blackett.⁷ Rossi *et al.* measured the decrease in mu-meson flux between mountain altitudes and sea-level, and by measuring and correcting for that part of the loss that was due to ionization-energy loss of the mesons in the air-path, they arrived at a mean life-time for decay in flight of about 30×10^{-6} sec. From the measurements by Blackett on the momentum distribution of mu-mesons at sea-level, Rossi *et al.* deduced a mean value for $(1 - \beta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ of about 15, from which they predicted a mean decay life-time of about 2×10^{-6} sec. Thus assumption 1 has been verified.

In the Rossi experiment, the flux is measured at two places, without appreciable deceleration of the mesons. But the 'twin paradox' is not even qualitatively discernible in any experiment that does not involve relative accelerations, for then the brothers never separate, or else never return. In order to complete the experiment, it is necessary to decelerate the mu-mesons and observe their decay at rest - once at mountain altitudes and once at sea-level. Given assumption 1, the only way in which Nature can avoid asymmetrical ageing is by causing the sea-level mesons to undergo anomalously large ageing during their deceleration to rest, such that when at rest they have the same age as the mesons which were stopped at the mountain absorber and have been decaying at the normal rate. The excess decays during deceleration lead to correspondingly fewer decays at rest. This peculiar behavior cannot be ruled out by special relativity alone, but is ruled out if we add assumption 2. It is appar-

6. The possibility of using accelerator-produced π -mesons to verify the 'clock-paradox prediction' was pointed out by E. Martinelli and W. K. H. Panofsky, *Phys. Rev.*, **77**, 465 (1950).
7. Rossi, Hilberry and Hoag, *Phys. Rev.*, **57**, 461 (1940). I thank Prof. Luis W. Alvarez for directing my attention to the cosmic-ray mu-meson experiments; Rasetti, F., *Phys. Rev.*, **60**, 198, (1941); Blackett, P. M. S., *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, A. **159**, 1 (1937).

ent that the same asymmetrical ageing will also result from a weaker assumption than No. 2, namely, that any anomalous ageing due to acceleration alone is independent of the history of the particle. To verify assumption 2, we must show that no anomalous ageing occurs during acceleration. 7

This last necessary experiment has been performed. Harold Ticho observed the decay of positive mu-mesons that had been decelerated to rest. The experiment was performed⁸ at 11,500 ft. and at 600 ft. (Chicago) with the same apparatus (H. Ticho, private communication). Fast incident muons triggered the counter system; delayed counts due to radioactive decay at rest were then observed. From the known momentum spectrum of the mesons at sea-level and at mountain altitude and the calculated geometrical efficiencies, Ticho could predict the number of fast muons that should stop in the absorber at either place and register their decays. If there were no asymmetrical ageing, Ticho would have observed at Chicago a rate anomalously reduced by a factor of about 40. Instead, Ticho observed roughly the expected number of decays at rest, both at low altitude and at high altitude. Thus, assumption 2 has been verified.

I conclude that the experiment that we have proposed for testing the clock-paradox result has already been carried out, through the combined experiments of Rossi, Hilberry and Hoag, Rasetti, Blackett, and Ticho. Their results verify the asymmetrical ageing prediction by Einstein's theory of relativity.

I am grateful to Drs. Stelpen Gasirowicz, Joseph Lepore, Maurice Neumann, Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky and Henry P. Stapp for illuminating discussions. This work was done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Frank S. Crawford, Jun.

* * *

Dr. Crawford has done his work at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, in Berkeley. The article reprinted here was completed there over two years ago, and we are indebted to Dr. Crawford for his cooperation.

It should be noted that certain signs and symbols regularly used in the publication of scientific papers are not available to this periodical. We have tried to approximate them as closely as possible. One change should be pointed out: where NATURE utilized the familiar mathematical symbols for pi and mu, we have instead used the words.

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FOUR UFO'S OVER WISCONSIN

by Mrs. Florence E. Cummins

It was about 7 o'clock the evening of 11 August 1955. To the south-southeast I saw four white objects, like dashes (someone spoke of a cigarette-shaped thing - I accept that as a description). They were not shining, but milk-white; in formation, one behind the other. They were perhaps 25° or 30° from the horizon, moving northward, fast. Just as they were going out of sight behind some plum trees I saw a brilliant flash. It reminded me of a photographer's flash bulb.

I ran to get a small telescope but I only once got a glimpse for about a second. I didn't see more than before; they were just flying streaks. They went out of sight about due east, getting smaller.

After some reflection I concluded they could not be planes. First, I was sure there was no noise. I've never seen planes in so tight a formation, nor of that paper-white color. They looked rather large in comparison to what I am used to seeing when planes go by.

* * *

Reader Mrs. Cummins lives in Stanley, Wisconsin. -Editor
8. Ticho, H., Phys. Rev., 72, 255 (1947).

FACT, FICTION AND FLYING SAUCERS⁸

by Richard Hall

"No crime calls for sterner reprobation than that of the corruptionist in public life."

- Theodore Roosevelt

The field of Ufology, as represented by the untold hundreds of UFO periodicals, is over-loaded with meaningless speculation and deliberate corruption of fact. Some of the notions that creep into even the best UFO papers are either entirely without factual foundation or, if they are factual, have no definite bearing on the UFO mystery. Others are either outright lies, or pseudo-scientific guesswork "theories." The editors who permit these notions to stand on an equal footing with the proven facts are accordingly, consciously or unconsciously, allowing them to obscure the true mystery.

The purpose of this article is to point up some of these pernicious notions as being either (a) irrelevant to the UFO mystery; (b) without clear factual foundation; or (c) vague mystical doctrines signifying only the author's desires. Some of the notions, sad to say, fit all three categories, taking the prize for meaninglessness.

For re-orientation it is necessary to hark back to the works of two of the founders of rational Ufology, Capt. Ruppelt and Maj. Keyhoe.¹ What do the terms "UFO" and "flying saucer" mean to them? In both cases the answer is clear: solid appearing, geometrical objects reported by pilots, C.A.A. tower personnel, scientists, etc. Objects which acted and maneuvered in ways indicative of intelligent guidance. It is a matter of record that the great majority of objects so reported by good observers have been generally circular (*i.e.*, discoidal, elliptical, and spherical). Cylinders or "cigars" are probably the only other significant category. A working definition of "flying saucer," or "UFO," then, would be "a generally circular (or cylindrical) object which paces an airliner, circles an air base or otherwise evidences intelligent action, and which remains unidentified though reported in enough detail by reliable observers to enable a careful check."

But a glance at many UFO papers today would lead you to believe that anything seen in the sky, no matter how briefly or by whom, is a "flying saucer." Worse yet, many papers imply that other happenings are related to UFOs, and many hint that the "saucer people" are doing this or that. It is not an unreasonable assumption that intelligent creatures control the "saucers," however, it is unreasonable to then tell us the "saucer-people" are here because —, or that the "saucer-people" have the following qualities —. All such talk is either pure fiction or risky speculation, both of which are harmful to Ufology. Too little is known of the "saucers" (other than their appearance and maneuvers) to justify such claims for their pilots.

The motives behind the visitations are, of course, questions of great interest to all Ufologists, but their answers must await better evidence. A passage by a contemporary scientific philosopher will make the point clear:

"...it is an unfortunate matter of fact that human beings are inclined to give answers even when they do not have the means to find correct answers...Where scientific

1. Ruppelt, Edward J., The Report On Unidentified Flying Objects, Doubleday, Garden City, 1956.

Keyhoe, Donald E., The Flying Saucers Are Real, Fawcett, New York, 1950; Flying Saucers From Outer Space, Henry Holt, New York, 1953; The Flying Saucer Conspiracy, Henry Holt, New York, 1955.

explanation fail(s) because the knowledge of the time (is) insufficient to provide the right generalization, imagination (takes) its place and supplie(s)...naive parallelisms."²

Speculation and imagination lead inevitably to an ever greater variety of more-or-less plausible possibilities, but will (if left unbridled) complicate the problem of finding the correct answers.

The notions which corrupt and complicate Ufology unnecessarily, are of two general types. Type I includes foundationless and wholly speculative utterances, and shows science-fiction type imagination at work, about which the philosopher cited above cautions. Examples of this type are: (1) mystical earth-tilt stories, (2) "three-men-in-black" thrill stories, and (3) the Shaver mystery in all its hallucinatory grandeur. People who like to be frightened will believe these stories and be satisfied, in a "thrilled" sort of a way, that they know the secret of the "saucers." Too bad they don't act in accordance with their beliefs and go hide under a rock somewhere. If the "logy" in Ufology is to mean anything at all, type I has to be discarded entirely.

The notions of type II, on the other hand, are in an indeterminate stage, and may ultimately have significant meaning for Ufology. But the point is that their status at present is in doubt. Examples of the latter type are (1) that "skyquakes" are associated with UFOs, (2) that ice-falls are associated with UFOs, and (3) that fireballs are good UFO reports. "Skyquakes" and ice-falls have recently become full-fledged mysteries on their own, but the evidence linking them with UFOs is weak. While some editors have carefully pointed out this weakness, others include such reports as a matter of course, without a word of explanation, as part and parcel of the UFO mystery. To impartial or skeptical observers, Ufology would appear to be very uncritical about these indeterminate matters. It would be far better to eliminate them entirely until such time that better evidence showed them to be relevant. It is possible that they may have no connection at all.

Weird Fortean-type occurrences, in general, are not relevant to the UFO mystery as I see it, no matter how interesting they might be. Many bear little if any resemblance to "flying saucers," and are not helpful in explaining "flying saucers." These seemingly innocent digressions into other mysteries can be very harmful, because they are absorbed into Ufology at the expense of a critical approach demanding clear-cut, interrelated evidence. In short, Ufology will suffer in direct proportion to the amount of questionable subject matter it attempts to include. 'Fortology'³ never has been and never will be a science, although it has its value in keeping science on its toes. Ufology could be. Selectivity is one of the basic rules of scientific explanation.

Fireballs are also frequently reported in UFO journals. Actually fireballs are one of the weakest types of UFO report, unless the objects unmistakably maneuvered. To include a great number of such reports, 'though, is to evidence an uncritical attitude. The extreme example is FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's⁴ habit of calling every such object a space-ship.

Unquestionably the UFO mystery has been corrupted. This corruption must cease if the truth is ever to be known. UFO editors could be instrumental in solving the mystery by sharpening up their scissors and deleting claims which have little or no supporting evidence. By illustrating to scientists and citizens that there is a

2. Reichenbach, Hans, The Rise Of Scientific Philosophy, University of California, 1951, p. 8.

3. The chronicling of an endless variety of unexplained phenomena, in the manner of Charles Fort.

4. Address: 1, Doughty Street, London, W.C. 1, England.

factually based mystery, editors would perform a service to man- 10
kind. For, unless military officials have the answer, only a
publicly supported scientific investigation will provide the means to
find the correct answers.

* * *

The name of Richard Hall should be recognizable by our readers;
it is one which has been variously connected with Ufology for many
years. While a student in New Orleans, Hall edited and published
"Satellite," one of the finest conservative contributions to the UFO
publishing field. Since then Mr. Hall has become Secretary to the
National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena and Associate
Editor of NICAP's UFO Investigator (a post originally held by your
editor).

Unfortunately, Satellite stopped publishing some years ago.
More recently Hall became co-editor with Brazilian Ufologist Jose'
Escobar Faria of "UFO Critical Bulletin"; alas, like Satellite and
even Max Miller's outstanding "Saucers" and so many of the other
better periodicals, it has been forced to stop publication. UFO
Newsletter is proud to have been chosen to perpetuate the titles of
Satellite and UFO Critical Bulletin via its masthead on this issue
and future special reports.

We are especially indebted to Mr. Hall for the above article on
logic and the UFO, something which has been badly needed in Ufology,
and something of which there has been too little since the publica-
tion of Waveney Girvan's book, "Flying Saucers and Commonsense".¹

MICHAEL MANN AND HIS METHODS

A Special Editorial

The September 1959 issue of "Saucer News" carried an article by
Michael G. Mann entitled "Who Is Fooling Donald Keyhoe?" In the
opinion of your editor this article is a calculated attempt to slan-
der Major Donald E. Keyhoe and through him NICAP.

At a time when Ufologists should be working together to gain
general acceptance with an ethical, honest, and sincere approach, it
is time we kicked aside the gnawing little puppies and got on with
the task at hand.

Young Mr. Mann's article is rife with inaccuracies, unsupported
'conclusions' and spurious logic. He has illegally and unethically
utilized Mr. Munsick's good will and researches by not only reprint-
ing private correspondence without any request or warning (certainly
without permission), but by changing Mr. Munsick's originally accur-
ate and responsive statements to suit Mr. Mann's nefarious purposes.

Regarding the now-famous disappearance of six planes with crews
from Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station in 1945, Mr. Mann (it later
turned out, in an attempt to ridicule Maj. Keyhoe's account) asked
Mr. Munsick for information. In the unauthorized published version
of the reply, the words "Air Force" were deleted, changing the mean-
ing and scope of the sentence, in effect having Mr. Munsick state
there never was a Fort Lauderdale Air Base, which was and is not
correct.

Mr. James Moseley, editor of "Saucer News", has been requested
to print a reply written by Mr. Munsick, in its entirety in a forth-
coming issue of his periodical. Other publishers wishing to print
the article showing Mr. Mann's methods may obtain a copy by writing
Mr. Munsick care of Fulcrum Productions.

Mr. Munsick wishes to notify other editors that Mr. Mann has
not nor will have his permission to quote from his letters or artic-
les, and such action may result in legal action against all involved.

¹. Girvan, Waveney, Flying Saucers and Commonsense, Frederick Muller
Ltd., London, 1955.

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COLONEL CUP AND THE SAUCER

12

Fiction by C. B. Allen

To put it mildly, the Air Force's Colonel Cup was fed up. It was bad enough, with such a name, to have been one of the hapless officers assigned by Washington to what the Pentagon's phrase-loving flyboys had decided to call "Project Saucer" - the Air Force's determined attempt to track down and evaluate hundreds of reports from all over the United States of mysterious "flying discs" or other strange and unidentified objects sighted in the sky. There had been plenty of quips from his brother officers about "Good old Cup being just the man to bring back a 'saucer';" there was a bitter and abiding suspicion in the colonel's heart that, somewhere up the line, he had been deliberately victimized by a mis-guided sense of humor.

But, worse than this, was the fact that he had been forced to drop the really constructive work he had been doing at Wright Field on an improved-type anti-tank aircraft rocket and bundled off willy-nilly to Bright Sands on this "headquarters brainstorm" at the peak of the blistering desert summer season. Although "flying disc" reports were pouring in from all parts of the country (and from the rest of the world, too, for that matter), a high proportion of them had been coming from the region in which Bright Sands was located. Consequently, Colonel Cup's superiors had said, this area promised to provide the most fruitful hunting.

Privately, Colonel Cup had come to the conclusion almost at the outset of his desert-duty exile that there was nothing strange about the prevalence and persistence of "disc sightings" in the vicinity of Bright Sands. Indeed, even in his official reports, he had made no secret of his conviction that, between the blinding heat and frequent sandstorms of the area, it would be little short of phenomenal if the people there "weren't seeing things all the time." This, he felt, was particularly true when you added to the "inferno" conditions under which men had to live and work the fact that military and scientific personnel assigned to Bright Sands almost constantly were straining their eyes into the blazing skies in an effort to follow the rockets and guided missiles which they launched into the heavens.

But, regardless of his by now somewhat jaundiced personal convictions on the subject, Colonel Cup was a conscientious officer, as well as an unusually well qualified one in scientific matters and he was far from having shirked the new duties suddenly assigned him. He had, in fact, nearly worn himself out in tracking to their source the reports that came his way every time another "saucer" was said to have been sighted in the skies above the vast and dusty domain that had been allocated to him. At the moment, he was just back from the latest of a long series of arduous—and fruitless—desert automobile trips to interview a vague but loquacious foreman on a remote ranch who had assured the editor of a weekly newspaper that he had seen not one but a dozen "saucers" cavorting through the sky. Colonel Cup's objective view of the matter, after questioning the foreman exhaustively, was that his story had been inspired in its entirety by a particularly sensational "saucer" broadcast by a widely-known radio commentator the preceding week and by an equally lurid article on the same subject in a copy of "Slime and Strife" magazine which the Colonel had observed on the foreman's bunk.

Now, in a state of near physical collapse from the gruelling day he had gone through, Colonel Cup wearily started to write up his official report on the trip. He had barely made a beginning when the telephone at his desk jangled. The man who had been cited for "extraordinary coolness and steady nerves" in one of World War II's most critical air combat emergencies jumped like an over-wrought housewife. He grabbed irritably at the telephone.

"This is Colonel Cup," he growled, wondering as he spoke whether this was still another "saucer" report that would have to be run down. 13

"It's long distance, sir," the base operator told him. "Just a second and I'll put her on."

Before Colonel Cup had been able to make the ominous decision whether it was Wright Field or Washington that was bothering him this time, the long distance operator came on the line.

"New York is calling the officer in charge of Project Saucer at Bright Sands," she said. "My party says it's a Colonel Pup but I think he may have the name wrong." She paused anxiously.

Colonel Cup's sun-cooked face turned even a shade redder. He struggled to get control of himself and then said stiffly:

"This is Colonel Cup—C-U-P, like a drinking cup—and I am the officer in charge for Project Saucer at Bright Sands. Who is calling from New York?"

"It's a Mr. Swoose, sir," the operator informed him. "His secretary says he's the publisher of 'Slime and Strife' magazine and that the call is terribly important."

A moment later the booming, self-confident, even arrogant voice of Mr. Swoose was dinning the same theme against Colonel Cup's aching eardrum. Mr. Swoose, it seemed, was a great friend, not only of the Air Force ("You remember the big picture spread we gave you on the B-36, don't you?") but also of the Air Force's Chief of Staff ("Mrs. Swoose and I had him and his wife up for cocktails and dinner last night before taking them to see 'South Pacific'").

"We're getting ready to do a story and picture spread on flying saucers," Mr. Swoose boomed on, "and Hoyt told me you were right down there where their activities have been thickest and could give me the low-down on the matter. We know the saucers are real but the Air Force press officers at the Pentagon and Wright Field have been trying to give my staff writers and researchers the brush-off and the run-around. I'm an old hand in this business and they can't do that to Hank Swoose; besides I know a real story when I see one and this one is absolutely sensational. Hoyt told me to pass the word - I want the real facts, not the hokum they're handing out everywhere else."

As Hank Swoose talked on and on, ignoring Colonel Cup's occasional efforts to make it a two-way conversation, the Air Force officer's face slowly resumed its sun-burn red. He relaxed visibly, as he waited for Mr. Swoose to run out of breath. For the first time in months, maybe even in years, a diabolical twinkle that would have forewarned those who knew "Chet" Cup lighted his eyes.

"Now, what I want to know," Hank Swoose was saying in a final peroration before he had to pause or suffocate, "is whether you've really got your hands on a flying saucer yet?"

"Why, yes, Mr. Swoose, as a matter of fact, we've hit pay dirt this afternoon for the first time. You really must be psychic or have a nose for news that amounts to the same thing, calling up like this just when you did. I..." A veritable Swoose explosion at the other end of the telephone cut him off.

"You have? Colonel, that's wonderful. Where did you sight it and how close were you able to get to it?"

The Chief of Staff of the Air Force had passed through Bright Sands the previous afternoon on an un-publicized visit to secret installations on his route from Washington to the West Coast and had chatted briefly with Colonel Cup about the project to which he was assigned. Now, Colonel Cup managed to throw a worried and confidential tone into his telephone voice.

"Mr. Swoose," he said, "I'm sure you will protect me on this, because you know the Chief so well and are such a friend of the Air Force (the slimy skunk, he thought; did everything he could to wreck

the B-36 program with his lies and insinuations). This informa- 14
tion simply must not get out, unless and until, it is released
from Washington. I said we'd hit pay dirt - the saucer I'm talking
about is right here on the airport now."

"What!" roared the publisher. "Was anything left of it after
the crash?" (Always has to have a crash, thought the Colonel bitterly)

"It didn't crash, sir; came in to a very neat landing, in fact."

"This is sensational!" revelled the booming voice in New York.

"I'll charter a special plane, bring my own photographers, writers,
and researchers; be at your field first thing in the morning. Oh, by
the way, have you determined how the thing operates - what guides it?"

"Its crew, Mr. Swoose. There were twelve aboard."

The Swoose voice reached a shriek in its excitement.

"This is stupendous, man, it's colossal! It's the news beat of
the century; we'll give it our entire issue. But the crew, what are
they like?"

"In general, sir," said the Colonel, still in his tone of
guarded confidence, "they're very much like our own people, though
only six or eight inches tall, and apparently have a very superior
intelligence. Quite friendly, too. Indicated they needed food and
willingly let us take them to the Post Exchange after approving my
immediate orders for a cordon of guards around their aircraft. But
we struck a snag at the PX! Wasn't a thing there they'd eat, in the
restaurant or on the shelves - even after I had my men eat some of
everything to show them it was all right. We were really stumped but
I think we have it solved now.

"You see, Mr. Swoose, one of my resourceful sergeants, who is
quite an amateur artist, hit on the idea of communicating with them
by drawings when our sign language failed to get anywhere. One of
their little chaps turned out to have the same talent and in about
five minutes we found out what they eat. So now we're trying to get
them fed."

"Wonderful, wonderful, Colonel. My assistant tells me the
plane and my working staff are ready; we'll be on our way in a half
hour at the most. Of course, I'll expect you to meet me when we ar-
rive and have a crew to service my plane so that we can fly back im-
mediately with our pictures and story material; your boss won't for-
get any help you give me, you know. One more thing, Colonel, before
I shove off; what on earth do these saucer people eat?"

"Mr. Swoose," said the Colonel, "I scarcely believe this my-
self, even after seeing the look of relief and gratitude in their
famished eyes when they realized we finally knew what they had to
have, and I certainly don't expect you to believe it. But the answer,
Mr. Swoose, is that they eat nothing whatever but mouse milk."

There was an explosion of incredulity and joy at the other end
of the wire. Before it could resolve itself into words, Colonel Cup
hurriedly but firmly added:

"And, Mr. Swoose, I had better tell you that you can't count on
us to service your airplane or even to meet it; that simply will not
be possible."

"What?" roared Mr. Swoose. "Why will it be impossible? Don't
you realize who I am and the importance to your service of coopera-
ting with 'Slime and Strife' magazine? Haven't I told you that I am
a close personal friend of the Chief of Staff?"

"I am sorry, Mr. Swoose," said the Colonel with finality, "but
it still will be impossible. You see, sir, there won't be a man on
the base except the guard I've posted around the saucer. Every other
man, woman and child we've got—and I was just about to join them
when you called—are, and will continue indefinitely to be out run-
ning down mice for our little visitors!"

* * *

(Continued on page 17)

by Charles G. Morris II

It has been my pleasure to have the opportunity of addressing several student body groups in Connecticut last year, and my short speeches were mainly concerned with the UFO problem. Needless to say, it was necessary to deal mostly with the very basic issues which have been brought up both in the past and in recent months - possible Air Force censorship of radio and television programs; newspaper 'hands-off' policies; theories of 'Whence?' and 'Why?' as well as other basic issues.

I made certain throughout my talks that the group was first well informed on the subject--at least as well as was possible over a period of thirty minutes--by giving a number of the UFO 'classics' and several excellent and challenging cases reported more recently. I stressed not their unique qualities but rather the challenging air of "You can't catch me!" applied both literally and figuratively.

I was pleased to note the reactions of my audiences, and I mention them here as indicative of what individuals who are accustomed to facing the rigors of a modern prep-school education might feel under the present circumstances. The schools were all private institutions and highly accredited, placing students in the top universities in the country.

Needless to say, the first reaction to my mentioning the various cases which are still without conclusion was one of astonishment and intense interest. Several of the students spoke with me after my short talks and the opinion which was by far the most common was "I didn't know that they were really so challenging! I thought that the newspapers said they were balloons and mirages, but as you pointed out, that doesn't seem possible! What are they?"

I gave no answer to this question. It is my firm belief that with proper information, every man must come to his own conclusion about controversial topics and I am not one to enforce my own personal decisions upon others, using my apparent 'superior knowledge' to win their agreement.

Therefore, from the first reaction of intense interest in a topic which apparently was far more complicated and controversial than they had reason to suspect, we have automatically moved into the second reaction - that of unanimous agreement with whatever opinions I did venture, supposedly because I hold perhaps a greater knowledge of the technical aspects. One could almost hear them say, "It sounds so convincing and he certainly believes in it, and since he's had access to much more material than I, it must be right."

This opinion might be similar to that evoked by George Adamski in writing and speaking of his purported meeting with a "space lady and her crew." It also might be the reaction which the various government sources seek when they publish information which has supposedly been backed by top authorities in the field. I think that we have all been induced into belief at one time or another by the word of someone well-acquainted with the situation at hand. Is this not what stock brokers, lawyers, and psychiatrists depend upon when they say "Yes, everything is going to turn out all right"?

The third reaction which I noted--and by far the most vehement--was that of several individuals trying to expound a pet theory which would falsify all that had gone before. Therefore, one very brilliant student--a science and mathematics whiz and among the top three in his class--said:

"These are merely opinions. You have given us reports which you say are true, knowing that we cannot check them; you have given us figures and then said that should we try to check them with the government, we will get a different answer; you have said that such-

and-such a case is very challenging. You have said this and you 16
have said that but who are you? How can you say to us 'Believe me
even if the top government authorities say something different'? How
are we to believe what you have said if we have no proof. You don't
have proof, and neither do we; perhaps we aren't as ready to be taken
in as you are."

I must hasten to say that I encouraged this type of remark—
certainly not the tone, but its essence—and I was fortunately able to
work with it and come to a satisfactory conclusion which, far from
excluding this possibility, actually enhanced it but at the same time
gave cause to doubt - doubt being the one thing which I was attempt-
ing to instill in my audience. I replied:

"Yes, these are merely opinions - my opinions. I know that you
cannot check the details except from the sources which I have quoted
and then you don't have the government approval which you feel is nec-
essary. I have, however, shown that the government has apparently
misled the American people on the issue when it deemed it so neces-
sary and I, for one, cannot exclude the possibility that it will do
it again in these cases. I have read what the Air Force has said, yet
I believe that in certain cases the government was deliberately cover-
ing up details. I believe this because I have seen it in cases where
there was little or no doubt. I can, then, generalize in this situa-
tion and apply a similar doubt. You may believe what the government
says if you wish—I am not here to tell you what to believe and what
not to believe—but I would strongly advise your looking at the other
side of the picture—listening to the case which has been brought up
against the Air Force, and then deciding for yourself whether you
will believe what it says. Whatever your decision, you will not be
alone. The only difference between yourself and your neighbor will
be the particular side which you have chosen. I have given to you
what is, for me, proof; if you do not hold it in as high an estima-
tion, then you must search for yourself to find whatever you can hon-
estly call proof. Perhaps I have been taken in, as you say, but per-
haps you have also. Which of us is right - the one who questions and
comes to a conclusion or the one who accepts without questioning? You
must decide for yourself, and I am not here to make decisions - I am
here to bring some element of the other side into your thoughts so
that you may question."

The various other comments, arising from a feeling of unsteady
ground, dealt mostly with specific cases - more detail, more theories,
more comments made, etc. At the close of my speeches, I felt that
the audience had finally absorbed what I had said, thought it over,
and that each individual was on his way to answering the questions
for himself. Some remained convinced that it was "trash", some im-
mediately converted into believers in UFOs, but by far the majority
remained neutral until they could further reason for themselves and
think the whole thing over.

Thus, in but a small portion of American students—some of the
best, who will undoubtedly become tomorrow's leaders—I had brought
something other than the one side which they had seen up to that time
with the result that they doubted - they doubted whether everything
was as simple as it seemed, whether what I had said was really true,
whether there was really any danger from UFOs, whether they were nat-
ural or extraterrestrial, etc. Needless to say, it was rewarding to
hear later from some student, still plagued with indecision, who had
a new idea, a new approach. It not only helped me to see different
sides of the picture, but also made me realize the extent to which
the American public, shown in these schoolboys, has been fooled into
believing stated facts without some form of proof behind them; has
been stifled in its attempt to question, in the face of seemingly
solid facts.

We experienced, then, in this small group of students, first 17 interest, then unanimous agreement, then doubt, at first hesitant, then loudly spoken. Finally, we saw—slowly—an individual believing, either in the UFO side or the government side, but at least a reasoning decision based on both sides of the argument. I could conclude that this series of reactions would most probably be found in the American public at large provided that the proper stimulus was established. This stimulus might be a book, some new event, some newspaper leakage - but most probably, the consistent effort of private UFO organizations. The time between the stimulus and response is beyond the realm of guesses. But to a stimulus, there must be a response, if it is felt. We must, then, be sure that this stimulus is felt, and by a very large number of persons. Then, and only then, can we hope for some doubt in the American public and an eventual self-deciding factor which will lead either definitely toward or away from the UFO problem.

* * *

Charles G. "Tony" Morris is, as the above article indicates, a student in New England. His home is in Hartford, Connecticut, and he is presently enrolled at Yale University in New Haven, Class of 1962.

Morris was formerly a member of Leonard Stringfield's C.R.I.F.O. in Cincinnati, and he is a member as well of APRO in Alamogordo. In March 1958 he constructed an exhibit of UFO material for a number of science teachers in the Hartford area. The exhibit concluded a series of articles on UFOs in a local magazine.

Morris's comments are noted herein as representative of the reception received by an intelligent young man who is brave and eager enough to present his ideas to others of his generation. Mr. Morris' interest in ufology cannot but help to advance it.

COLONEL CUP

(Continued from page 14)

C. B. Allen is a well-known aeronautical writer who occasionally dabbles in fiction. The jovial importance of the story on page 14—obviously more than mere nonsense—is the fact that a man versed in aviation should have written a fictional piece about flying saucers nine years ago, and with obvious knowledge of the subject. The story was written for the printed souvenir program of the New York HERALD TRIBUNE 1950 Fresh Air Fund Game between the New York Football Giants and the Los Angeles Rams, at the Polo Grounds in New York.

Mr. Allen at that time was a member of the Washington Bureau of the Herald Tribune, specializing in aeronautical affairs. Since that time he has also been employed at the Martin Aviation Company in Maryland.

The worthwhile Fresh Air Fund is conducted by the newspaper each year, and the proceeds from appeals and such affairs as the football game go to sending underprivileged New York City children to the country for several weeks each summer.

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IN MEMORIAM —

Morris K. Jessup

Tiffany Thayer

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1902 1959

FLYING SAUCERS FROM "OUTER SPACE" ¹⁸

by W. E. Cox

The area with which psychical research properly deals is, to be sure, a sort of borderland; but skirting around this are softer grounds of beliefs which at least ought to be recognized and defined. There is, for example, the study of flying saucers; and I think this warrants a brief description even though 'saucers' are not directly related to psychical research. How do the evidences for psi phenomena and those for flying saucers compare, both in quantity and quality?

Clairvoyance and telepathy, and their mental objectification, may account for what are called "ghosts." Telekinesis (or "PK") can explain paranormal psychical phenomena. We need not resort to a survivalistic theory of "discarnate influence." But regarding flying saucers, I cannot as easily conclude them to be either imaginary or "supernormal." Real and competently witnessed aerial phenomena, seen by numerous people at the same time, are beyond question. Perhaps there are some which did hail from other inhabited planets, and no one can prove that other-worldly craft haven't really been hovering around. But—and this is the crux of the whole debate—none of these visitants actually has been known to set his landing craft on earth, to date; and until this has occurred, with permission granted to take clear photographs of the same and otherwise to document its presence, it is best that we give little credence to any such allegations.

What the saucer sighters witnessed during the past decade of sharply increased observations ranges from natural sky phenomena to man-made devices (Hallucinations, individual and collective, might account for some of the sightings, but it is difficult to detect this since the alleged object itself is far beyond reach). I shall attempt to show that these can account for practically all the saucers.¹ As for the remainder—the one percent which has been isolated on good authority as, simply, "unknown"—it is far less logical to presume they are humanly dispatched from other worlds or etherically created in space than it is to withhold such extreme conclusions until we have much more definite evidence that this traffic assuredly, and otherwise inexplicably, exists in the first place. It is necessary that any evidence take the form of empirical observation, as mentioned above.

By empirical evidence is meant direct knowledge (and of course photographable saucers); but it is important that this knowledge be of very detailed sightings by competent witnesses, and more than one alone. Incredible sightings by individual observers have been alleged and published for the truth by men who literally lay claim to such manners of things as discoursing with saucerians via a combination of sign language and telepathy,² or boarding their ships and being safely returned from voyages to Mars, Moon, etc. There is the reported presence of several thousand of these non-earthlings living incognito among us. Such are the outlandish extremes of saucerian "non-fiction." Well, where in fact does one draw the line concerning what not to believe about these reports? Some of us, particularly the scientist and Air Force investigator, may tend to draw it very much higher than others; but when these "others" (or their more vociferous members) shout that the "important evidence is being hushed up," they

1. This term, inspired through Kenneth Arnold, is a very suitable one (however arbitrary) since it does not preclude any specifics, as would such terms as "space ships" or "unidentified flying objects" ("UFO," which is a very temporary status for some 98% of the sightings).

2. D. Leslie and G. Adamski, Flying Saucers Have Landed, The British Book Centre, New York, 1953.

are revealing little more than their own inability to sift and judge evidence itself. It is their well-established custom to accuse both the scientist and the military of deliberately distorting "fact," which not only is wrong, but it bars the door, as far as the "others" are concerned, to science and what it stands for. As one author has put it, "Science is certainty; it is truth found out." 19

The competent scientist or layman who gives little credence to saucer stories is not constraining his beliefs simply to conform with custom. He merely is avoiding any concern about unreliable and usually quite larded claims.

For a person to witness a phenomenon is one thing; to theorize about it correctly, or even intelligently, is quite another. As the leading space-ship authority, Willy Ley, replied after one of his lectures, when asked about flying saucers, "I would prefer just to say, 'I wish I knew - next question, please.'...I think the so-called genuine flying saucers, which are no more than 15 percent of all reports, fall into two classes - one, reflections of the atmospheric layers, and the other, electrical images which occur only at moderately high altitudes..."

The history of flying saucers goes back much farther than the present generation. In fact, Ezekiel is said to have described one of the wheel-shaped vehicles (or "platforms," as our own scientists call it on their drawing boards) as long ago as 595 B.C. Since then the reported sightings of unidentified flying objects have increased about as fast as has our population, the press, and man's excitable interest. There have been virtual epidemics of seeing these swift lights and other objects in the sky. And surprising "internal evidence" that the cause is essentially a psychological one can be found in the published works of pro-saucer devotees themselves. A few words about this should be of interest.

From a list prepared by Adamski,³ there were only half as many "recorded, inexplicable" sightings between 1900 and December 1906, date of the first airplane flight, as there were for the similar period of 1907 through 1912. How many of these were due to public reaction to heavier-than-air flight is easy to guess. For a more contemporary observation, let us take the sightings that have been delineated by Leslie and Adamski⁴ for a month its author chose (April, 1952) and compare the number of "UFO sightings" for that same month by the Air Technical Intelligence.⁵ The former source lists 91; the latter lists one only. Let me describe the single incident for benefit of those who do not read saucer literature: "A T-6 pilot, Lieut D. C. Brigham, reported to ATIC the sighting of a small disc-shaped object closing in on a fighter, maneuvering around it."

From this same 2½ year listing by the ATIC, it is interesting to observe that the 35 sightings during the two full years of 1952-53 occurred in the following quantities during the four half-year segments contained in this period: 2, 21, 11, and 1. This sort of "curve," and there are many other such statistical examples, certainly does not imply any "outer-space causation," particularly since these sightings were gathered from various countries. In further support of the widely-spread "public epidemic" hypothesis, as opposed to an "actual invasion" one, let me quote Keyhoe's own introductory statement in his chapter entitled "The July Crisis:"⁶

During the first two weeks of July (1952) the saucers' reconnaissance of the earth was rapidly stepped up. Flying singly, in pairs, or in group formations, the strange

3. Op. cit., p. 84.

4. Op. cit., pp. 51-65.

5. As extracted from certified listings in Flying Saucers From Outer Space, by Maj. D. E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.), Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1953.

6. Op. cit.

Individual accounts of sauceriana take on an amazing variety of descriptions; in fact, from among those of the 92 above-mentioned,⁷ we can cull such adjective terms as the following: reddish, ringed, crossing the sky within 15 seconds, motionless, fluttering, instant reversal of direction, cylindrical, egg-shaped, as large as a _____, speeding at 2,000 mph, 40,000 feet altitude, 50 luminous green spots, turning to orange, descended to earth, exploded. Et cetera ad infinitum.⁸ The very multitude of statements by the majority of our sighting citizens which pertain to the size, distance and speed of a given saucer, further evinces the grossness of error because of the fact that no one person or group can ascertain any of these three factors from a single position (which anyone who has had high school geometry should know). Neither can reversal or altering of direction at high speed be taken seriously, since this alone would be a most flagrant upset of the cardinal postulate that physical laws are everywhere the same (in this case, the law of momentum).

As for the numerous propellants conceived by saucer authors, there are white-hot "eddy currents," "space gravity," or magnetry, etherial transubstantiative energy—even intergalactically by virtue of some sort of curved-space theory—and a good variety of others. My only reason for speaking of them is to illustrate the extent to which even the better-known writers of saucer literature have gone in their scientific (?) dogmatism. And what the future holds is expressed with just as fierce a patriotism by these same Cassandras.

Following the appearance in 1952 of a brief summary of selected sky phenomena since 1870,⁹ interest increased no less than did resultant observations. The books by Keyhoe, Leslie and Adamski, and Menzel¹⁰ came out the following year, not to mention innumerable magazine articles then and since, pro and con, fact and fancy. Readers were many and avid - not in the Menzel camp, unfortunately, but the Adamski. In three more years there were 47 books on the (English language) market which were specifically pro-saucer, and 3 which were pro-fact (Perhaps the 47 authors would prefer me to classify these two camps as "pro-fact" and "anti-saucer," respectively!). The saucer champions from first to last made conspicuous travesties of the scientific recording of their data and in the presumptuous broadjumps to their "conclusions." Since standards, as such, unquestionably are absent in them, the best which the more readable of these 47 could wish for, library-wise, would be a place on the 'Popular' shelves of a few, and on the 'Technology' shelves of none. Replied one Youngstown, Ohio, library visitor, however, as he was about to borrow Prof. Menzel's pertly-titled Flying Saucers, "Oh! I'll take it, but I won't believe a thing he says."

In 1954 the saucer mania proceeded to France (including various landings of three-eyed French-speaking dwarfs from Mars, vouched for as ingenuously as Adamski's, and a "glass-pox epidemic" overtook this country, followed by the wave of self-burrowing garden hoses in the summer of 1955,¹¹ together with a considerable decrease in "saucer sightings" (according to the U. S. Air Force).

7. The single ATIC sighting was not included among the 91 from the Leslie-Adamski list.

8. Quipped one Air Force official, "Time was when people used to make a wish if they saw a shooting star. Now they telephone the Air Force."

9. By James R. Aswell, in Reader's Digest for July 1952, pp. 7-9.

10. Menzel, Donald, D.Sc. Flying Saucers, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1953.

11. A peculiar pitting of automobile windshields, as if from the glancing blows of a small, sharp stone; and the descent into the ground of hoses whose noses had been given a mild thrust in that direction with the water turned on. Newspaper accounts may well

When our own first "sputnik," (Explorer I) went up into orbit early in 1958, naked-eye "sightings of our satellite" poured in from points that were far removed from the area of New Mexico over which it first passed during twilight. So had saucer reports surged ahead, just as they had done following the first launching by Russia. So, too, were rocket launchings of 1946-47 succeeded by an upsurge of saucer sightings.¹² There is no doubt that these "observers" were perceiving little more than figments of their imagination, not to mention saucers.

Mistaken identities usually are quite honestly reported, and potential causes add up to no small number. A few of these are our semi-transparent "skyhook balloons,"¹³ the planet Venus, motes (muscae volitantes), white-bellied birds in formation, sun dogs, comets or meteors, etc.; plus the lenticular clouds and temperature inversions, and other such atmospheric phenomena which are not understood by the average layman but are quite well known to scientists. Accordingly, it is a complete misnomer to dub the Air Force investigations as "Operation Hoodwink" or the like, whose efforts are aimed at concealing truths with repeated "banalities." Indeed, if hoodwinking were the Air Force's interest, they hardly would have let the one percent be registered as "unknown."

The extent to which saucerian allegations have been carried by naive and self-appointed scientists and observers is as astounding as some of the individual "sightings," and has yielded an immoderate variety of books under attention-compelling titles. It was no surprise when, in 1952, the volume Behind the Flying Saucers by Frank Scully was admitted to be pure fiction, or when by later authors the planet Clarion was cited as the source of saucer people¹⁴ (Who does not know of the Moon Hoax of 1835, or the Orson Welles radio scare of 31 October 1938?! From out of the alleged saucerian "non-fiction" we can add unto these such accounts as life on all our planets, tours throughout the heavens, and (in one case at least) marriage into Venusian royalty.

As I stated at the beginning, it is not my intention to imply that the visitations from outer space are impossible: all I have said is that we should not ascribe to other worlds, or to the "ether" etc., space ships to account for phenomena we cannot otherwise explain. No one can deny, of course, the theoretical possibility of a visit from space; but if there have been spacemen wishing to check on our earthly life—and according to Keyhoe America has been under scrutiny from outside this solar system since 1776¹⁵—they hardly could have been more careless in their gyrations or more disinterested in setting foot on our soil!

The "inexplicable 1%" can do no more than remain unknown, i.e., have exaggerated the pittings; and their human observations (alleged) increased much more sharply than did the pox, which was (and quietly continues to be) a normal happenstance. As for the hose episodes, a personal experience leads me to the strong conclusion that water-force quickly and quietly dug the grave for each hose, and that embellished newspaper and radio coverage of witnesses' hasty recollections yielded the supernormal twists for much of the publicity.

12. According to pro-saucer writers who explained them away as the natural reaction of saucer-equipped spies from other worlds.
13. It is now known fairly certainly to have been one of these which precipitated the notorious (among saucerians) "Mantell incident" in Kentucky (7 January 1948).
14. This planet they alleged to be perpetually behind our moon, and thus invisible to us - and that is the absurd equivalent of saying that a garage can be hidden behind a moving car, or a clock behind its hands!
15. True Magazine, January 1950.

unidentified and unexplained, until we shall have obtained— 22
needless to say—much less conjectural and uncompromisingly
disorganized evidence of the source of these conceivably extra-
terrestrial objects, if such they be. Prompt, on the spot interviews
are greatly to be desired where possible, for such can change one's
story considerably. If there are none, or if too long delayed, dis-
tortions spontaneously creep in.

Since the very area in which lie not only saucer but other sup-
ernormal experiences (found in psychical research) is the outer
fringe and uncanny residue of general experience, something at least
should be said in behalf of that one percent of these flying saucers
that have proven to be competently reported and yet inexplicable.
Accordingly, let me quote Lieut. Col. Spencer Whedon, Air Intelli-
gence Chief of the ATIC concerning them, and then compare his obser-
vations with those which have been accorded paranormal phenomena by
the societies that have led the way in the careful study of psi ex-
periences.

That...percent remaining represents the cases the Air
Force classifies as "unknown." Take the Chiles sighting
(for example);¹⁶ this case has all the elements we re-
quire for investigation, yet after the most careful
study and analysis we cannot fit it into any of our reg-
ular categories. It doesn't appear to have been a bal-
loon, plane of any kind, nor does it fit the circumstan-
ces of an astronomical phenomenon. In view of this—
that is, sufficient data but no logical explanation—we
classify it as a true "unknown." Now this does not hap-
pen often, but when it does happen we don't dodge the
issue; it is an unknown and so listed - unknown not be-
cause it is anything new and strange, but simply because
we cannot identify it with the particular normal phenom-
enon it undoubtedly is.

If we go back to the date when Arnold's first experience pre-
cipitated the enormous increase in saucer sightings, the 1% rises to
over 12% (the figure is Keyhoe's); and if we should go back a century
or two, the percentage of "unknown" flying objects would jump consid-
erably higher - for perfectly obvious reasons. Concerning the resi-
due, Whedon concedes ignorance; whereas Keyhoe postulates outer-space
origin to be "a probability," if not a certainty. This is tantamount
to the assumption by unquestioning Spiritualists that all or most of
their own physical phenomena probably (if not actually) are due to
intervention of the departed rather than to (a) clairvoyance and
telekinesis, or to (b) outright deception.

Little advantage is to be gained by withholding from public
knowledge the findings of the Air Force as they occur. On the other
hand, the Air Force's announced policy of confirming the existence of
unidentified flying objects (which I do not doubt that it does) only
after "all answers are known" (i.e., all relevant information) is a
16. The C. S. Chiles - J. B. Whitted case occurred at 2:45 a.m., 24
July 1948, when these two commercial airline pilots, in a plane
southwest of Montgomery, Alabama, saw a light dead ahead and ap-
proaching at an alleged speed of between 500 and 700 mph. The
rocket-shaped object, thought to be about 100 feet long and twice
the diameter of a B-29, was brilliantly lighted and had two rows
of windows but no wings. Along the bottom there appeared to be a
blue, fluorescent glow. It flashed by at about 700 feet to their
right, apparently with a "tremendous burst of flame" propelling
it from the rear.

Later the pilots drew sketches of what each saw. No logical
explanation has been offered by scientists or other appropriate
experts.

23
sound one, for public interpretation of the raw sightings by themselves can be very easily misguided. However, in Keyhoe's opinion, as Director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena,¹⁷ the public is wise enough to evaluate it all for themselves. According to Menzel, author and Professor of Astrophysics at Harvard, one must not take our sightings as necessarily implying space travel: "If more people were astronomers, there would be fewer flying saucers and a lot less beclouding of the issue by over-eager amateurs." He is unquestionably right; but of course this is not to imply that astronomers are the best authorities on unidentified flying objects. As for determining just who does constitute the best "authority" capable of answering the sighters' queries, I have only this to say: before we can accept the word of the expert, it is necessary to ask this pertinent question - "Expert on what subject?" Let me remind the reader that "experts on unidentified flying objects" (a Keyhoe phrase) is an obvious contradiction in terms.

Returning to the question of publicity, the Chief of Naval Research, Rear Admiral T. A. Solbert, in 1951 aptly remarked in a detailed denial of flying-saucer secrecy and truth-concealing by the military, "I believe these facts¹⁸ prove...only that different sections of the press are sometimes in disagreement as to what constitutes 'news'."

The short-lived nature of given hoaxes, or else their erratic, epidemic-like recurrences, is typical of man's fads and fallacies - saucers not excepted. Standing opposed to this underlying taint of error and mal-observation—this signal evidence, as a whole, of either mistaken identity or of falsity—we find quite firmly grounded the records of select paranormal experiences of an individual's. It is these that continue in their "petty pace from day to day," varying perhaps among the different nationalities, but perpetual and consistent in their yearly accretion and general description.

Be the logic of this chapter what it may,¹⁹ the tendency of a good number of readers may still be to keep "lit" that urge for free imagination and pliable truth, maintaining with little change the belief that somehow, somewhere, saucers fly and "space" has its living travellers. Neither is psychical research by any means devoid of similar extremists. On its shores are those who are sure that telepathy (and even clairvoyance) is electrical, that premonitions are proof of reincarnation, or that certain visionary phenomena necessarily prove bodily survival of death. Being firmly attached to their respective beliefs, too often no quarter is given the possibility that such phenomena may be fully explicable in much simpler terms.

* * *

William E. Cox is a professional magician residing in North Carolina. Like many of his colleagues, he has been attracted to the study of psychic phenomena, and has gained notability as a lecturer in this field. While the above article does not reflect our editorial thinking, it does represent one of the few logical presentations of a case against the UFOs. We welcome an intelligent antagonist... and take the opportunity elsewhere to reply. The article was written originally as a chapter for inclusion in a future book on psychical research and parapsychology by Mr. Cox.

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We are indebted to Mr. Cox. We hope that despite his dismal views on the reasons for and causes of Ufology, his curiosity will be continued to be piqued, if not attracted to it in the future.

17. Address: 1536 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

18. Factual matters of unclassified policy, which are fully outlined in this source - the Aviation Weekly Magazine, issue of 26 March 1951, p. 82.

19. Vide St. Matt. 23:1-6.

FLYING SAUCERS: THE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE

by Alejandro de la Jara

To which is added A PROJECT addressed to the heads of civilian flying saucer investigation groups, editors of flying saucer reviews, and others.

It is the mission of the Air Forces to watch over national security and to try to prevent any attack from the air. Hence, when the flying saucers appeared, the investigation of the matter was entrusted to them. But the fulfilment of this task by such a military organization and the explanations it can offer us are subject to the following limitations:

a) Scientific Ability. — By the nature of their mission the Armed Forces will be very competent in strategy and military technique but they lack the wide scientific groundwork needed if they are to pronounce authoritatively on a matter which is so complicated and, at bottom, strictly of a scientific nature. This incapacity to resolve scientific questions has been demonstrated on various occasions. When in July 1952 panic was threatened in Washington through the appearance for some hours of flying saucers over the capital and its prohibited areas, General Samford, Chief of the Intelligence Branch, found himself obliged to hold a press conference and could find no better smoke cloud than putting across Dr. Menzel's unconvincing theory. When his replies were challenged by competent representatives of the press, the general's answers and evasions revealed, in addition to the military policy of silence, his inability to deal with objections of a purely scientific nature to such an extent that one of the journalists present commented at the end of the long session: "I have never heard so much and learned so little."

It is certain that the military organizations rely in this work on the help of "technicians;" but the true ability of these is well illustrated by a phrase used on 10 June 1953 by Albert M. Chop, chief Public Relations Officer of the Pentagon and "Project Blue Book," at a meeting held in the Veterans' Administration Building: "One of the major difficulties the Air Force is up against is getting hold of top rank scientists for investigating the phenomena of the saucers."

b) Military Regulations. — An investigating body composed of members of the Armed Forces is perforce subject to military regulations and to considerations and pressure of a political order. It is a question of reports prepared by uniformed personnel, quick to obey the orders of superiors. Thus it is not an independent organization, which can hold opinions freely, but a mere cog in the bureaucratic and military machine of a country. Even though it may reach some definite conclusion, that conclusion will not be made public if higher authority decrees otherwise. There, to a large extent, we have the explanation of the notorious contradictions in which the Air Forces and their various spokesmen are entangled. Major Keyhoe, who is very closely connected with Pentagon circles, speaks of the "silence group" in the Air Force—determined to hide the truth from the public—and the opposing group which does not agree with this policy of concealment. The character of the Air Force's periodical communiques varies according to which group's opinion is in the ascendant. There are many examples illustrating this. On 4 July 1947 the Air Force announced in Washington that it had completely given up the investigations because it was satisfied that nothing more than collective hysteria was involved; but that same day ATIC declared to the AP that it was actively engaged in

the search for a solution. In 1949, as a sequel to the publica- 25
tion in the SATURDAY EVENING POST of an article by columnist Sidney
Shallet, who was supplied by the Air Force with all his data on the
recommendation of Secretary for Defense James Forrestal (an article in
which it was said that the saucers did not exist and that Capt. Man-
tell died chasing the planet Venus), the Air Force hurriedly called
journalists together in Washington and gave them full preliminary in-
formation about "Project Saucer," saying that the matter was grave
enough "to merit the attention of the personnel of that project and of
the whole civilian population" and furthermore demonstrating that Man-
tell could not have been chasing Venus and that the object was still
considered as 'unidentified', a flagrant contradiction that makes one
think that after reading Shallet's article, certain circles decided it
was not desirable to lull the public into a false sense of security.
Among the latest negative statements of the Air Force, one communique
was slipped in which recognized the real existence of the saucers, but
hinted that it was not in the general interest for the public to know
too much.

c) National Security. — The American Air Force knows, with ab-
solute certainty, that many of the objects taken for saucers are jet
planes or globes or guided missiles in the experimental stage. But it
also knows that a great number of them cannot be any of these things,
nor yet atmospheric phenomena. Consequently it is faced with this
dilemma: are they Russian machines or of extraterrestrial origin? In
view of the international situation, it can uphold neither solution
without a risk of creating panic. In any case, it can affirm nothing
so long as it lacks absolute certainty and irrefutable proofs to back
up its statements. In actual fact it looks as though it has neither
absolute certainty nor definite proofs. Thus the only way to avoid
catastrophic hysteria is to deny, in order to gain time. This policy
—logical up to a certain point—can be very risky. Because if the
saucers are—as they seem to be—manned or guided by men of this or
another planet, it is unlikely that they will observe the Air Force's
rule of silence. They must have some plan, some finality, some intent-
ion of their own. When they decide to put that plan into operation,
the public—which for the most part has accepted the suggestion that
the saucers do not exist—may be involved in a panic of incalculable
proportions on suddenly finding itself faced with a reality which may
be terrible. The position of the Air Forces is certainly very deli-
cate. As Albert Chop said at the meeting mentioned above, "the appar-
ent lack of hostility on the part of the saucers could be a plan to
take us by surprise and the Air Force is responsible for protecting
the country against any attack from the air." It is thus possible
that it is trying to satisfy itself that this pacific gesture is not a
stratagem before it tells the public the truth; but events may move
too quickly for there to be time to reach this certainty. In such
case, the ensuing panic would reach incalculable proportions. The
public ought to have been informed from the beginning of the true
results that the investigators were obtaining. Then today we should
all know much more than we do and we should be prepared for any event-
uality, in the same way that we can now estimate the dangers likely to
arise from an atomic war.

In view of what I have said—which is little enough, since this
aspect of the problem merits a very detailed study—I am of the opin-
ion that the investigation into the mystery of the flying saucers
should be taken out of military hands and entrusted to an internatio-
nal commission of top-ranking scientists, to which all governments
would lend their aid, making available without reservation all the
data and information at present kept absolutely secret. A commission
of this nature could give us, if not perhaps a definite solution, then
at least a reasonable and scientific theory in place of the negative

crudities which no one believes in any case. This business of the 26 saucers is not a joke. It may be something very serious. If it were not so, the official commissions would have abandoned their study by now and strict orders would not have been given to military pilots to say nothing publicly about what they came across in the sky. If the matter were not serious, it would be hard to explain that hiding of facts from newspapers and news agencies which is so notorious. After pointing this out in EL COMERCIO some time ago, I have seen it quoted and repeated in other publications all over the world. The official attitude may have its reasons and its apologists; but for those of us who have not a military mind and are accustomed to thinking for ourselves instead of in accordance with superior orders, this attitude is mistaken and can end by being immensely dangerous.

* * *

A PROJECT submitted by the undersigned for the consideration of the various civilian investigation organizations which throughout the world are concerned with the enigma of the flying saucers.

CONSIDERING

1. That with a view to ensuring positive results from the efforts to reach a solution to the problem of the flying saucers that are being made independently by various civil organizations, it would be desirable to unite all these laudable efforts under a common management;

2. That the manner in which official investigations are conducted, with centres in the principal countries of the world, suffers from the defects and obstacles enumerated in the foregoing article, "The Official Attitude,"

IT IS PROPOSED

1. To recommend to the heads of all the civilian investigation organizations of the world that they should pool ideas with a view to creating a single World Organization for Civilian Investigation into the flying saucers, the headquarters of this to be established in whichever country offers the maximum material and technical possibilities for the success of the investigation. The other national groups at present in existence would remain as organizations subsidiary to the central headquarters and be under the obligation to work on the lines laid down by the said Central Organization.

2. To consider the possibility of presenting to the United Nations a petition signed by all the heads or presidents of the present civilian inquiry groups, as well as by any individual who is actively concerned in the matter and who might wish to participate. The petition would urge that the official investigation of the problem, which at present is in the hands of military groups working in each country, should be taken over by an International Scientific Commission comprised of the leading scientists in each of the specialized fields with a bearing on the question, a Commission to which each government would hand over the whole of the data, studies and conclusions which it had accumulated to date, and which would be financed either from the economic resources of which the various governments are making use today to maintain their own military inquiry commissions or from the U. N.'s own funds.

3. The World Organization for Civilian Investigation, mentioned in the first proposition, would also offer its full support and collaboration to the International Scientific Commission cited in the second proposition. Or it might cease to exist altogether once the International Scientific Commission had been founded and begun to function, since the primary reason for founding the various civil investigation groups throughout the world was the discontent and lack of confidence evoked by the way in which the investigations were being conducted by the various official military commissions.

Sr. de la Jara proposed the above plan three years ago; so far it has not met with much success. Since that time, however, there have been two developments which would support such a plan.

First, the American field has become somewhat centralized into the picture of various small and local groups working closely with NICAP, a large, national organization. NICAP itself, since the U.S.A. seems to have as much if not more information about the UFOs as other countries could either become, or else set up, the World Organization to which the article refers.

Secondly, because of recent important scientific discoveries and feats which have become part of the cold war which surrounds us, President Eisenhower has indicated his willingness to undertake international scientific arrangements with other free nations, and plans are being made now to implement the forming of such commissions in other scientific fields; why not one on UFOs?

We are indebted to Alejandro de la Jara for the right to reprint the above important article and proposition. Sr. de la Jara may be reached at Avenue Wilson 1454, Lima, Peru. His work originally appeared in the newspaper EL COMERCIO of Lima on 1 June 1956.

TV SHOWS PUSH UFO'S, E. S. P.

Two widely-distributed half-hour television shows are gaining considerable popularity in the United States. One is relatively new, and the other has been running for several years. The newer program is currently running under the name "Alcoa Presents," sponsored by the Aluminum Company of America. Actually, it is called "One Step Beyond" summing up its attitude and contents. To date the series, the brain-child of actor-host John Newland, producer Collier Young, and writer Larry Marcus, has concentrated on extra-sensory perception of various types, including precognition, possession, clairvoyance, etc. Through its excellent dramatization of actual historical cases, the program is gaining popularity as a dramatic show, and a source of excellent subject matter as well. One of the first programs was a new telling of the Titanic disaster (and psychic explosion) built around a bride's promonition and others plus the now-familiar tale "Futility" written years before, about the "Titan," which was an accurate foretelling.

Producer Collier Young tells us that the company is "seriously considering a program in the general field of flying objects." It appears in the east on Tuesday nights at 10 p.m. EDST on ABC Television.

The second program has been running with immense success for several years, following the pattern of its sister programs produced by Ziv Television Programs of Hollywood (i.e., "I Led Three Lives," "Highway Patrol," "Sea Hunt"). This show, no longer in production, is "Science Fiction Theatre."

A discussion with producer Ivan Tors of Ziv disclosed at least six episodes dealing with flying saucers:

1. BEYOND (saucer sighting by jet pilot)
2. YORD (communication from a space-ship)
3. AN HOUR OF NIGHTMARE (saucers and little men in Mexico)
4. POSTCARD FROM BARCELONA (space-station)
5. ARE WE INVADED? (saucer investigation)
6. BREAKTHROUGH (first moon-rocket followed by saucer)

While actually science fiction presented as such, much of the material incorporated into these stories comes from actual UFO cases, easily recognizeable by well-versed Ufologists.

Both of these excellent half-hour television productions deserve your attention. Both are readily available in most areas.

During the past year, there has been a number of new entries on the UFO publishing scene, and several changes or deletions. Here are some of the more notable ones:

BOB YOUNG'S UFOLOGY CONDENSED is a new periodical, edited by contact-minded printer Bob Young. Although the title is somewhat of a misnomer, Young has stated he will print and distribute the publication as a reference work. Published monthly for 20¢ an issue or \$2 yearly, "Condensed" will contain approximately 20 pages culled from over 50 other publications. No advertising, since Young fears influence from advertisers. All articles will continue in order, and unsolved UFO reports will be referred to in future issues by a reference number appearing at the end of the original article (to help in collating additional future information). A reference copy, printed on loose sheets and on one side only, will be available at no additional cost. Additional promotion copies will be sold (minimum of two) for an additional nickel each, when ordered with regular issues. Shipped about a week after the original run, these copies are for library or handout use. Pages will be numbered consecutively from one issue to the next. Address Box 657, Waterloo, Iowa.

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN of the Netherlands Study Group for Ufology in Amsterdam, Holland (formerly "Plativolo"). P.O. Box 1524. First issue dated May 1959, includes excerpt from Carl Jung's new book on UFOs, among other things.

OLYMPIC UFO REVIEW, one of the finest recent entries, published by D. W. Oppermann, 6 Holland Court, Saginaw 31, Michigan. Regular publication has ceased; inquiries produce word that a change is in the works.

ORBIT, the Journal of the Tyneside UFO Society, first issue dated April 1959. Editor J. Otley, 41 Deanham Gardens, Fenham, Newcastle Upon Tyneside, England.

OUTER SPACE REVIEW, published by the Manchester Flying Saucer Research Society, Milton Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, England. This is not actually a new journal, although it has only recently appeared in quantity in the U. S. Editor is R. Shingler, of Hazel Grove, Manchester.

THE PSYCHIC OBSERVER, while most certainly not a new periodical (it is 22 years old this year) is a semi-monthly devoted largely to psychic phenomena. But recently it has changed both format and editors, to include flying saucers and allied material. The new editor is Tom O'Neil. Address Drawer 90, Southern Pines, N. C., U. S. A.

ROUND ROBIN, one of two regular publications of the Borderland Sciences Research Associates (BSRA), 1103 Bobolink Drive, Vista, California, has changed editorship from BSRA Director Meade Layne to Riley Crabb, former Director of the now-defunct Akualele Research Group of Honolulu, Hawaii. Otherwise the magazine remains as yet unchanged.

THE SAUCERS REPORT, published by Ronald Garver of Wooster, Ohio, has not appeared since its early, feeble attempts.

SAUCERS, SPACE & SCIENCE, edited by busy writer-artist Gene Duplantier, has changed its address to the following: 125 Woodycrest Ave., Toronto 6, Ontario, Canada.

THY KINGDOM COME, the occasional effort of Gabriel Green and his highly-touted Amalgamated Flying Saucer Clubs of America, Inc. and the Los Angeles Interplanetary Study Group, has spurted forth with new life (?), issuing 5 large copies since the beginning of last year. The address of this annoying mishmash of contactee, religious, and philosophical-political nonsense is 2004 N. Hoover Street, Los Angeles 27, California. It might be pointed out here that the listing of UFO Newsletter and NJUFOG in this magazine is not to be considered any indication of any connection with TKC & the two groups.

UFO DATA SHEET, which formerly appeared under the aegis of Robert K. Beggs, Box 361, Indianapolis 6, Indiana, apparently has folded up; no news from that office for some time.

UFO DIGEST, which was to have appeared as the publication of the Inter-Continental Aerial Research Foundation, 102 West Scott Street, Milwaukee 4, Wisconsin, has not as yet under that or the expected alternate name. No connection with UFO Newsletter, which protects the expected name of UFO DIGEST.

UFOLOGY NEWS, formerly edited by Ralph F. Sandbach, Jr. of 415 Morton Avenue, Butler 1, Pennsylvania, was taken over last year by Project Antares, an ambitious group formed four years ago as a section of the Fort Worth Astronomy Club. The editorship was nominally assumed by Project Director Meredith Gorman, 3544 Bryan Street, Fort Worth, Tex. But since the change, the paper has not appeared, much to Ufology's loss. This was a fine effort under Sandbach.

UFORUM Magazine, published by Arthur Gibson, 1221 Philadelphia S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Michigan, has not appeared on our desk in over a year. THE VOICE UNIVERSAL, 8 Watling Road, Southwick, Brighton, Sussex, England, has published 30 issues, or nearly 8 years at the current rate; but it is relatively unknown in the U. S. Interested mostly in psychic phenomena (similar to the Psychic Observer described above, also a tabloid-newspaper format) it includes some saucer-related material.

READER SERVICE

UFO Newsletter has a number of books, back-copy magazines, and "space" maps and charts for sale. All are in new condition and available at reduced price for immediate clearance, as shown here:

BOOKS

Barker, Gray	The Saucerian Review	1956	.50*
Edwards, Frank	My First 10,000,000 Sponsors	1956	.35*
	Strangest of All	1956	2.50
Gibbons, Gavin	Coming of the Space Ships	1956	2.50
Jones, H. Spencer	Life on Other Worlds	1940	.35*
Layne, Meade	Coming of the Guardians	1957	2.00*
	The Flying Saucers	1958	.50*
Miller, Max B.	Flying Saucers	1957	.75*
Ruppelt, Edward J.	Report on the UFOs	1956	2.50

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MAGAZINES

AIR FORCE	10th Anniversary Issue	Aug. 1956	.25
	10th Convention Issue	Sep. 1956	.25
FANTASTIC UNIVERSE		Mar. 1959	.25
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		Dec. 1958	.25
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UFO NEWSLETTER back-copies are available as follows:

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PUBLIC OPINION POLLSTERS DIVIDED OVER UFO'S

Several major measurers of public opinion in the United States are opposed to the subject of flying saucers (both as to reality and policy), according to a survey of the pollsters conducted by UFO Newsletter.

One survey group, the Minnesota Poll of Public Opinion, has spent considerable time in learning the public's reaction to the saucers, although recently they have overlooked the obvious changes in the public's views. The Poll, which is maintained as a public service by the Minneapolis Tribune, directed its attention to UFOs twice, during the Spring of 1950 and again in 1952. We are reprinting the results below,¹ but the headlines the poll itself used tell the somewhat surprising story:

1950: 20% Believe Flying Disk Tales True

1952: 19% Say Saucers MAY Be From Other Planets

In an effort to learn what, if anything, has been done on the national level with such devices, UFO Newsletter queried the American Institute of Public Opinion in Princeton, New Jersey (the so-called "Gallup Poll," after its director, George Gallup) and the Trendex News Poll in New York City. In spite of repeated requests to both offices, they have shown a total lack of cooperation, to the extent that neither even bothered to reply or acknowledge the receipt of our inquiries.

The middle-of-the-road approach was taken by another group in Princeton, the Princeton Research Service, which is conducted by that organization as a public service for the state of New Jersey. The poll admitted it had no information available that would pertain to the question, but added that "Princeton Research, as a matter of policy, reserves the right to decide what questions will be used." Its apparent disdain for the subject was evidenced as the staff pointed out that "Every citizen of the state has the right to suggest questions for the New Jersey Poll." The implication was clear that Jerseyans, in the poll's opinion, apparently had the tendency to make some very unusual, if not ridiculous, suggestions.

We should like to take this opportunity to suggest to all public-opinion polls that a good deal of important good might well be done by careful measuring of public opinion on the subject of UFOs. Aside from being good reading and news reporting, it could result in a change in the detestable clamp on so-called "public opinion" which has been in effect for so many years.

THE MINNESOTA POLLS

The Minnesota Poll of Public Opinion

Sunday, May 14, 1950

20% Believe Flying Disk Tales True

Ask Minnesota men and women their views on the flying saucer mystery, and this is what they'll tell you:

*Out of every 100 adults in the state, about one-fourth of them (23 persons) think "there's nothing to those flying saucer stories; it's either imagination or hallucination."

*Twenty persons believe there is some foundation to the reports. They suggest the saucers are "experiments by our military forces or our government," or are "objects from other planets," or are "experiments by some foreign country" - chiefly Russia.

*Four men and women out of every 100 say the flying disks actually - We are indebted for reprint rights to Mr. Sidney Goldfish, Director of Research for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

ally are balloons, meteors or stars.

*Three persons out of 100 attribute it all to "some kind of trick, gag or stunt."

*Almost half of Minnesota's adults (46 out of every 100) say they haven't any idea what the flying saucers might be.

*And the remaining four persons in every 100 have neither heard nor read of flying saucers.

THOSE FINDINGS are based on a statewide survey by the Minnesota Poll, in which interviewers talked with a representative cross-section of the state's men and women 21 years of age and older.

The survey also indicates that about one Minnesotan in every eight (12 per cent of the total sample) believe it is "likely that the flying saucers are some sort of objects from other planets, operated by living beings." But most of the people call that theory "unlikely," and the rest are undecided.

FLYING SAUCERS have been turning up in news reports for almost three years now. As yet there has been no official explanation of the mysterious objects.

After a long investigation, the United States air force announced it was calling off its study of the flying saucer case. An air force officer says there has been no indication that the reports of aerial disks have been anything but "misinterpretation of various conventional objects, a mild form of mass hysteria, or hoaxes."

Notwithstanding denials from sources up to and including the White House that America's military forces are responsible for the appearance of the saucers, U. S. News and World Report magazine declared last month that the saucers are a revolutionary kind of aircraft being developed in the United States.

THE REASON the air force dropped its investigation, the magazine said, was that "top air officials know where the saucers originate and are not concerned about them, as they would be if these aircraft were from Russia or Mars."

Some recent speculation has dealt with the theory that the flying saucers may be space ships from other inhabited planets.

Whatever the ultimate answer, flying saucers have commanded so much attention that almost every adult in Minnesota knows of them, according to the Minnesota Poll survey.

Interviewers asked the state cross-section at the outset:

"Have you heard or read anything about the reports of the so-called flying saucers?" The replies:

	All	City	Town	Farm
Yes.....	96%	98%	98%	92%
No.....	3%	2%	2%	6%
Don't recall (* - Less than 1 per cent.).....	1%	*	*	2%

Everyone answering "yes" then was asked:

"What do you think the flying saucers are?"

Here are the public's answers:

Nothing at all; just hallucination, imagination.....	23%
U. S. military or government experiments; experiments by other countries.....	17%
Objects from other planets.....	3%
Balloons, meteors, stars.....	4%
Tricks, gags, stunts, etc.....	3%
Don't know.....	46%
	96%
Never heard of saucers.....	4%
	100%

A few persons say they think the saucers are manned "by people from Mars" or "by people from other worlds." A Grove City man told an interviewer he believes the saucers "are some do-dads from another planet; I don't think there's anybody in them, but people on some other planet are sending them."

Many are Skeptical, but...19% Say Saucers MAY Be From Other Planets

While nearly one-fifth of Minnesota's men and women think that so-called flying saucers may be spaceships from other planets, the majority are inclined to consider such an explanation fantastic, the Minnesota Poll finds.

Some believe that the mysterious objects are related to government or military experiments by this country or others. A number say that what observers have reported to be flying saucers actually have been balloons or stars or aircraft.

FIFTEEN PER CENT insist there are no saucers: "it's a matter of hallucination or imagination," they say.

A large number—approximately two persons in every five who have heard or read of flying saucers—offer no opinions about what the objects may be.

Flying saucers broke into the news about five years ago. They have been sighted with varying frequency since that time - several as recently as last October, in the vicinity of Minneapolis. Reports about mysterious aerial objects also have come from other countries.

The U. S. air force is said to be taking a much more serious view of the still-unexplained phenomena than it did originally, and is making an extensive investigation of the reports.

IN MAY 1950 and again in May 1952, the Minnesota Poll questioned representative cross-sections of the state's adults about flying saucers.

More than nine out of 10 men and women interviewed in both surveys (96 per cent in 1950 and 93 per cent in 1952) said they had "heard or read" about reports of flying saucers.

These people then were asked:

"What do you think the flying saucers are?" The answers:

	May 1950	May 1952
Government or military experiments by U. S. or other countries.....	17%	19%
Nothing at all; just hallucinations or imagination.....	23%	15%
Objects from other planets.....	3%	5%
Balloons, meteors, stars.....	4%	8%
Miscellaneous replies.....	3%	8%
Don't know.....	46%	39%
	96%	94%
Never heard of saucers.....	4%	7%
	100%	101%

A few persons offered more than one explanation in the latest survey, and the responses total more than 100 per cent as a result.

MISCELLANEOUS answers included references like these: "They're some sort of airplane"; "it's weather equipment"; "they could be a sign for this wicked world from God"; "I think they have something to do with atomic energy"; "I think they are publicity put out by both Uncle Sam and Russia to fool each other."

Minnesotans who had heard of flying saucers but had not sought to explain them as objects from outside the world were asked an additional question:

"Some people believe that the objects called flying saucers are spaceships from other planets, operated by living beings. Does this sound reasonable to you, or not?" The answers: (% of Total Sample)

Yes, sounds reasonable.....	14%
No, sounds unreasonable.....	67%
No opinion.....	7%
	88%
Think flying saucers ARE from other planets.....	5%
Never heard of saucers.....	7%
	100%

Thus, the 5 per cent who believe that flying saucers do come 33 from other planets, and the 14 per cent who feel it reasonable to think that they may be spaceships from other planets, together total 19 per cent - nearly one-fifth of the state's adults.

Said a Brainerd farm woman, "In this day and age I wouldn't be a bit surprised at anything that would happen." And a Bloomington woman said, "They say there are people on Mars."

People who consider such an explanation unreasonable offer comments like these: "I don't see how they can prove it - that's rather far-fetched"; "no one has actually seen one"; "other planets are not that far advanced"; "it's not possible - there is no life on other planets"; "it's quite a distance between here and the planets - they would have to have food and water."

* * *

It is unfortunate that at least the Minnesota Poll had not been continued each May until now, so that we could have a running guide to changing public opinion. It may have reflected all sorts of things: the Sputniks; Major Keyhoe's "muzzling" on the Armstrong Circle Theatre; Air Force press releases; UFO investigators' statements, etc. As it is, there is no such continuing yardstick of the effect on people of the bombardment of UFO information, comments, humor, and propaganda.

While it is true that publishing the results of such a poll could very well influence the answers in the subsequent survey, still such study would be important. There is no doubt that many people, seeing such a story in a newspaper, would instantly adopt as their own opinion the majority one or even the publicized one indicated in the story. And it is most unfortunate that the latest U. S. Air Force release (on the Project Bluebook statistics for the first half of this year) was publicized as a sort of poll itself.

Bluebook, having reduced the percentage of "Unknowns" below 1% at the beginning of the year, this time neglected to publicize that angle, but played up instead the fact that the total number of reports allegedly received by the Project had decreased. Headlines such as "Flying Saucer Reports Dip 50%" or "Flying Saucer Craze Falls Off" were interpreted (why not?) to indicate that the objects were just not being seen so much, which is not true; only the number reported to the Air Force had dropped, which was hardly surprising, considering their treatment of legitimate reports.

The upsetting thing is the public interpreted the headlines and even the story (if indeed that was read) to be the report of a sort of national survey, conducted by the Air Force, and thus many unknowing individuals have undoubtedly formed their own opinions accordingly. A decent and legitimate poll conducted by an impartial organization such as those mentioned above is vital.

FRANK EDWARDS BACK ON RADIO

Two top defenders of the right to report strange happenings, including UFO reports, are back on the airwaves throughout the U.S.A. They are Frank Edwards and Paul Harvey.

Listen to UFO-ite Edwards on Mutual Broadcasting System stations at 9 and 10 p.m. EST. Edwards carries UFO and related items often, and has been responsible for several recent MBS 'scoops'. It's good to welcome back this outstanding reporter who, incidentally, has just prepared a new book, "Stranger Than Science." A meaty stew of Fortean and allied tidbits, published by Lyle Stuart, New York, it's worth all of that \$4.95 in raised eyebrows, grunts of wonder, and laughs alone!

Paul Harvey's uniquely irritating, stop-and-start commentary is carried by the American Broadcasting Company at 5:55 p.m. EST. Consult your newspaper for station calls and frequencies, or write us.