

CLIPPINGS OF LOCAL REPORTS  
WELCOMED, AND 1 PHOTO  
SENT FOR ANY 3 CLIPPINGS  
SENT IN FROM YOUR AREA.

# 3

FOR MARCH-APRIL 1952

SEND ALL CLIPPINGS & CASH  
TO: ELLIOTT ROCKMORE, POB  
148, WALL STREET STATION  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

# FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

CONTENTS: The Flying Saucer Review is divided into 4 sections;

- #1 REWRITE SECTION - of all reports received, to the basic facts of of report, in order make analysis based on the facts separated from newspaper color.
- #2 ANALYSIS SECTION .. of all reports individually, in a general attempt to establish their authenticity. Analysis of reports, for the overall patterns that may be present, is also included in this section.
- #3 CREDIT SECTION .. for all persons aiding the Review by sending in all reports, and making translations of foreign reports.
- #4 HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT .. will be added to future issues, discussing early 1800 and 1900 reports. This will be delayed until sufficient reports are available for the review.

REWRITE OF SAUCER REPORTS 43 to 84  
(Covering Nov 1 to Dec 31 1951)

- OCT. 12 1951 5:00 P.M. Friday. SALISBURY, N. Carolina.  $35\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lon.  
#43 1 large, silvery ball-like object, apparent diameter  
20 feet, approximate altitude 3,000 feet, crossed sky at  
a speed much faster than a balloon, against wind direction  
in an easterly direction.  
SOURCE: Salisbury Evening Post Oct 13.
- Oct 14 1951 100 miles off Atlantic Coast. Fiery ball-like object  
#44 first observed here, crossing sky.  
PULASKI, Virginia. Fiery Ball-like object crossed sky.  
RICHMOND, Virginia. Same Fiery ball-like object observed.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. Same fiery ball-like object observed.  
8:30 PM. Between VANDEGRIFT and ARFOLO, Pennsylvania.  
Fiery, ball-like object appeared to fall toward Earth, and  
its light died out at 150 foot altitude. A short time  
later, an unknown object shattered a car window. (Photo).  
8:30 PM. OVERBROOK, Pa. Fiery Red ball-like object observed  
SELINGSGROVE, Pa. Same fiery object crossed sky, observed  
by a pilot.  
GREENSBURG, Pa.  $40\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $79\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Heavy concussion felt, then smoke seen rising from a  
nearby field. Upon examination, a scorched part of field  
was found and fire was ascribed to pranksters with a  
homemade bomb, but no one named.  
Near HODGEVILLE, West Virginia. Heavy radio interference  
noticed, and soon after a bright orange object, apparent  
size of a football, approximate altitude 75 feet, slowly  
fell from sky, and apparently struck side of Gum mountain  
near a coal mine. Searchfound nothing.  
CHARLESTON, West Virginia. Same fiery ball-like object seen  
SUTTON, West Va. Same object observed by 2 airline pilots  
RICHWOOD, BUCKHANNON, BARBOURSVILLE, SHINNSTON, BECKLEY,  
West Virginia. Same object observed, no separate reports  
given by newspapers.  
8:45 PM. AKRON, Ohio. Fiery, ball-like object, approximate  
altitude 5,500 feet, appeared to explode, lighting sky.  
8:50 PM. CLEVELAND, Ohio. Brilliant blue, ball-like object  
burst with a red flash.  
SOURCES: Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph; Pittsburgh Post Gazette  
Cleveland Plain Dealer; Fairmont Times; Charleston Gazette
- OCT. 16? 1951 Daytime? WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASHINGTON.  $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
#45 Unknown object resembling a balloon or astronomical object  
was observed by 3 people in airplane  
SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American.

OCT. 30 1951 9:15 Near FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island, NY.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
Object resembling a small airplane, crashed into sea,  
Search by police helicopter and coast guard ship found  
no wreckage.  
#46 SOURCE: NY Times Oct 31

OCT. 30<sup>th</sup> 1951 Southwest USA.  
First green fireball 'meteor' seen.  
#47 SOURCE: Generally referred to in following reports.

Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> 1951 Near a meteor crater in ARIZONA.  
Second bright green fireball seen.  
#48 SOURCE: Albuquerque Journal Nov. 3

NOV. 2, 1951 9:20 PM. East of LORDSBURG, New Mexico.  $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $108\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lon.  
Brilliant green fiery, ball-like object first seen here  
#49 ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. and SANTE FE, N.M. Same object seen.

GALLUP, New Mexico. Object resembling a fireworks rocket  
crossed sky and vanished with a blue flash.

\* \* \* \* \*  
PHOENIX, Arizona. Noiseless, brilliant green, ball-like  
object leaving a fiery blue trail, crossed the sky.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona. Noiseless, bright blue-green, ball-  
like object crossed sky. It left a fiery red train that  
lasted 5 seconds, and also a smoky trail that lasted 90  
seconds.

Near Flagstaff, Arizona. Noiseless, reddish-blue ball-like  
object lit countryside brighter than daytime as it crossed  
sky, apparently falling toward earth. Observed by an  
airline pilot.

TWO GUNS, Arizona. Noiseless, flaming ball-like object  
followed by a grayish-blue streak, crossed sky and  
appeared to fall near Canyon Padre.

BISBEE, YUMA, NORMAN LAKE, PRESSCOTT, Arizona. Same object  
observed.

\* \* \* \* \*  
LAS VEGAS, Nevada. Same Object observed.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. Same flash observed.

CAJON PASS, California. Noiseless, brilliant luminous  
object exploded with huge noiseless flash of light.

COLTON, REDLANDS, YUCAIPA PASS, BAKERSFIELD, VISALIA,  
LONGBEACH, RIVERSIDE, PALM SPRINGS, VISTA, California.  
Same object seen, no separate reports given in papers.

SAN BERNARDINO, California. Tremendous flash of light  
seen.

NORTHWESTERN Arizona. Astronomer LaPaz stated object  
appeared to vanish over this area.

SOURCES: Los Angeles Times Nov 3,4; Albuquerque Journal  
Nov 3; Albuquerque Tribune Nov 3, and later newspapers.

NOV. 4, 1951 8:18 PM. Sunday. Near FARMINGTON, N.M.  $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat  $108\frac{1}{4}$  Long. Noiseless, huge, brilliant green object with whitish tail appeared to fall at a  $35^{\circ}$  angle, and then suddenly vanished  
#50 (Fireball #4) SOURCES: Albuquerque Journal Nov. 5: Albuquerque Tribune Nov. 5: Parade newsmagazine Feb. 10, 1952

NOV. 6, 1951 8:30 PM. Near FORT BLISS, Texas.  $32^{\circ}$  Lat,  $106^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#51 (Fireball #5) Either an object with a flashing tail crossed sky or a flash of light occurred in southeastern sky. Ascribed to a nearby guided missile testing area.  
SOURCE: El Paso Times Nov. 8

NOV. 7, 1951 6:13 AM. Wednesday. DESMOINES, N.M.  $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $103\frac{3}{4}$  Long. Luminous, ball-like object apparently first seen here.

#52 (Fireball #6) 30 miles west of ROSWELL, N.M.  $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Flaming object struck ground and continued to burn. No wreckage or craters found.

HOBBS, New Mexico. Luminous, bright green, tear-shaped object, approximate altitude 10,000 feet, crossed sky moving eastward.

CARLESPAD, New Mexico. Bright, luminous object with a blue-green tail, became yellowish as it moved eastward.

6:13 AM. KIRTLAND FIELD, Albuquerque, N.M. Bright-blue object crossed sky moving eastward.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. Bright white object turned green as it crossed sky and went over the eastern horizon.

ARTESIA, TUCUMCARI, CLOVIS, PORTALES, New Mexico. Same object seen, no individual reports written up.

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DALLAS, Texas. Brilliant, fiery ball-like object crossed sky near airport, travelling eastward.

SAN ANGELO, BIG SPRINGS, WACO, POST, REESE, LUBBOCK, TYLER, PLAINVIEW, GAINESVILLE, TEXARKANA, WICHITA FALLS, FORT WORTH, HYDRO, AMARILLO, BORGER, PAMPA, Texas. Same object observed, no individual reports given.

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LIBERAL, Kansas. Fiery object, apparent length 20 feet, approximate altitude 150 feet, crossed sky.

MANHATTAN, Kansas. Same object observed.

\* \* \* \* \*

7:10 AM. RENO, Oklahoma. Bright object apparently exploded over this city.

Near WEATHERFORD, Oklahoma. Brilliant luminous object appeared to tumble through air, as pieces broke off it, as it crossed sky headed earthward.

HINTON, Oklahoma. Luminous object crossed sky, while a heavy concussion was felt, rattling and breaking windows.

ANADARKO Area, Oklahoma. Loud swooshing sound was soon followed by a loud concussion. (possibly a piece broke off)

OKARCHÉ, Oklahoma. Luminous, ball-like object with a blue tail and orange trail, made a thunder-like noise as it crossed sky.

GAGE, CLINTON, ENID, ADA, GEARY, HOBART, Oklahoma. Same object observed, but no individual reports listed.

SOURCES: Albuquerque Journal Nov 8: Albuquerque Tribune Nov. 7: El Paso Times Nov. 8: Oklahoma City Times Nov 7.

- NOV. 7, 1951 Near HARTFORD, Arkansas.  $35^{\circ}$  Lat,  $94\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Object resembling a small plane appeared to crash on Sugarfoot Mountain. Mountain was searched and no wreckage was found, and no aircraft known to be missing.  
#53 SOURCE: Oklahoma City Times Nov. 8
- NOV. 7? 1951 ANADARKO, Oklahoma.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $98^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
#54 Metallic substance resembling shredded tinfoil, 1 inch to 5" long, thickly covering half an acre, found by a farmer on his land. Origin unknown, and meteor expert Monnig stated it resembled no known meteoric substance he had seen  
SOURCE: Daily Oklahoman Nov 11.
- NOV. 8, 1951 11:06 AM. Thursday. SELLS, Arizona.  $32^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $112^{\circ}$  Lon  
#55 Object resembling ball of fire, approximate altitude 1000 feet, crossed sky, and appeared to strike earth nearby.  
Fireball 7
- 11:00 AM. TUCSON, Arizona. Flaming object giving off varicolored flames and smoke, crossed sky and appeared to strike earth near Rodeo, New Mexico. 2 white puffs of smoke rose from earth and hung in sky for 15 minutes.
- CLOVERDALE, New Mexico. 2 loud explosions shook many houses in area, was followed by several small explosions.
- LAS CRUCES, New Mexico. Dazzling white object with a tail streaked across southwest sky.
- Near SIERRA BLANCA, Texas.  $31^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $105^{\circ}$  Longitude. Flaming object with purplish red, tear drop shaped tail, crossed sky, and appeared to strike earth 200 yards away from road.
- 11:15 AM. EL PASO, Texas. Rocket-like object raced across sky, moving westward. Another report stated object resembled a ball of fire, with flaming blue-green tail, followed by a smoke trail, crossed sky, and appeared to land in Mexico.
- DOUGLAS, Arizona. Brilliant green, luminous object left trail of green while crossing sky, and appeared to fade out in air, leaving 2 white puffs of smoke floating in air
- ALAMAGORDO, New Mexico. 2 separate, brilliant green objects flying parallel crossed sky. Observed by CAA Tower.

GUZMAN, Mexico. Fiery, ball-like object appeared to break in half, and explode behind some mountains to the south. Astronomer LaPaz believes this was the last report of it. SOURCES: Albuquerque Tribune Nov. 8; Wichita Eagle: Daily Oklahoman Nov. 8; El Paso Times Nov. 9.

- NOV. 8, 1951  
#56 Near Tucson, Arizona. Object resembling plane appeared to crash in vicinity of Rincon Mountains. No smoke seen and search found no wreckage nor craters.  
SOURCE: Albuquerque Tribune, Nov. 8
- NOV. 9, 1951  
#57 5:00 P.M. NEWBURGH, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74^{\circ}$  Long. Long streak of vapor in southern sky. Ascribed to a large plane such as a B29 or B36, that could cause moisture to condense. Nearby Stewart airfield stated no planes flying
- 5:00 P.M. GOSHEN, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Jet plane flew over city leaving vapor trail, only short time before other cities observed the fiery streak in sky
- 5:00 P.M. MIDDLETOWN, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long. Object resembling either a ball of fire or a pink streak, crossed sky in several minutes from east to west.
- 5:00 P.M. PORT JERVIS, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Long. Long vapor trail seen by majority of observers. However, a policeman saw a brilliant golden object causing trail, and the wife of the editor of the local newspaper saw a red object heading trail.
- 5:00 PM. MILFORD, Pennsylvania.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude Long cloudlike streak in sky.  
SOURCES: Middletown Times Herald Nov 10; Newark Ledger.
- NOV. 9, 1951  
#58 4:15 P.M. Titusville, Pennsylvania.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $79\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  long. Sky very clear. A very large airplane, or bomber, crossed sky. Soon after, 2 silvery round objects trailed by smoke streaks were seen in sky, then they separated, one moving northward, the other southward.  
SOURCE: Titusville Herald Nov 1
- NOV. 10 1951  
#59  
fireball #8 1:57 AM. Saturday. Tucumcari, New Mexico.  $35^{\circ}$  Lat,  $103^{\circ}$  Long. Fiery, ball-like object with long flaming trail, apparent size  $\frac{1}{2}$  of moons diameter, crossed sky. Observed by police
- CUERVO, New Mexico.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Fiery, ball-like object, with long flaming red trail, approximate altitude, 10,000 feet, crossed sky.
- Near DURANGO, Colorado.  $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $108^{\circ}$  Longitude. Object resembling fiery ball appeared to fall nearby.
- CONWAY, Arkansas.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Bright object lit up countryside as bright as daytime.  
SOURCES: San Francisco Examiner Nov 11; San Jose Mercury News Nov. 11; Oklahoma City Oklahoman Nov 11; Arizona Star

- NOV. 11 1951 9:00 P.M. HARTFORD, Connecticut.  $41\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $73\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
Unknown object crossed sky, leaving a wide blue-green trail with red streaks in center, that remained visible for 3 seconds.  
#60  
Fireball #9  
9:00 P.M. NEWINGTON, Connecticut.  $41\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $72\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Same phenomenon observed.  
SOURCE: NY Journal American Nov. 12.
- NOV. 13? 1951 Night. Near HAMBURG, New York.  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $79^{\circ}$  Long.  
A long, very bright greenish flash of light crossed the northeast sky.  
#61  
Fireball #10  
SOURCE: Buffalo Courier
- NOV. 14 1951 7:30 PM to 7:50 PM. MIAMI, Florida.  $25\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $80\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Long trail of smoke or vapor in sky northwest of city. Ascribed to a B47 jet bomber that had flown over city.  
#62  
SOURCE: Miami Daily News Nov. 15; Miami Herald Nov. 15
- NOV. 14 1951 12:30 P.M. Near Lake Worth, Florida.  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $80^{\circ}$  Long  
Object resembling a small airplane appeared to crash 7 miles southeast of Lake Worth. Coast guard ships and private planes searched area and no wreckage was found. No airplanes known to be lost.  
#63  
SOURCES: Miami Herald Nov. 15
- NOV. 16 1951 Early Morning? SONOMA, California.  $38\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
Unknown object with orange trail, approximate altitude 1000 feet, raced across sky from east to west, and then disappeared in some trees on a hill. A few minutes later a brilliant white flash was seen, then a large puff of smoke, but no explosive noise heard. Examination of area found a 10-15 foot wide path of burning grass, and some trees burning at their top or bottom branches. No wreckage found and no jet planes were known to be missing.  
#64  
SOURCE: San Francisco Call Bulletin Nov. 16, with photo.
- NOV. 16 1951 From 9:00 to 10:30 P.M. LIMEKILN, Pa.  $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
Several luminous objects or lights appeared to flash and spin clockwise and counterclockwise in sky, and flash against top of Mount Penn. The CAA tower 7 miles from scene ascribed it to car lights touching low hanging cloud  
#65  
SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American; Reading Eagle; N.Y. Herald Tribune; N.Y. Times.
- NOV. 19 1951 Daytime. RIVERSIDE, California.  $34^{\circ}$  Lat,  $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
A circular disc-like object with dome (resembling a turtle shell) flew past 3 people on a mountain road. The second time it flew past, a photograph was taken.  
#66  
SOURCE: Indianapolis Times Nov. 21; Chicago Herald Trib.
- NOV. 19 1951 10:30 PM. Monday. MAYAGUEZ, Puerto Rico.  $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $67^{\circ}$  Lon  
Bright green, ball-like object came from south, crossed sky in 10 seconds, becoming a brilliant green before it disappeared in a westerly direction. Observed by a professor at a nearby college.  
#67  
Fireball #11  
SOURCES: El Mundo Nov. 23, 24 (P.R.)
- NOV. 20 1951 Morning. SYRACUSE, New York.  $43^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $76^{\circ}$  Longitude  
Noiseless, shining object crossed sky at great speed.  
#68  
SOURCE: Syracuse Herald Journal Nov. 20.

- NOV. 20 1951 5:30 P.M. Tuesday ST. THOMAS, Virgin Is.  $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $65^{\circ}$  Long  
 #69 A long vapor trail coming from northwest burst into 2 or 3 parts with a blinding white light. Observed by a fighter pilot. Believed to be a guided missile gone astray. SOURCE: N.Y. Times Nov 24: L.A. Daily News Nov. 25: The Charlotte Amalie Daily News (V.I.) Nov. 24.
- NOV. 20 1951 Night. Tuesday. ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. Bright green meteor  
 #70 crossed sky.
- fireball #12 Night. DODGE CITY, Kansas. Bright green fireball crossed sky.  
 Night. LUBBOCK, Texas. Bright Green fireball seen.  
 SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American.
- NOV. 21 1951 5:20 A.M. Wednesday. MUNCIE, Indiana.  $40^{\circ}$  Lat,  $85^{\circ}$  Long.  
 #71 Huge green, ball-like object with long tail, travelling  
 fireball #13 at a speed much slower than a meteor, crossed sky from north to south.  
 SOURCE: Muncie Star Nov. 22: Muncie Press Nov. 21
- NOV. 24 1951 6:24 P.M. GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan.  $43^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $85\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Long  
 #72 Ball of light, at low altitude, crossed sky at great speed. Observed by 2 airliner pilots and airport tower.  
 SOURCE: Fate Magazine April 1952, page 10.
- NOV. 24 1951 PISCOBAMA, Peru.  $6^{\circ}$  Latitude, south,  $77^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
 #73 2 bright objects with tails (resembling comets) were visible to the naked eye.  
 SOURCE: Fate Magazine April 1952, page 10
- NOV. 25 1951 PISCOBAMA, Peru.  $6^{\circ}$  Latitude south,  $77^{\circ}$  Longitude  
 #74 2 bright objects with tails (resembling comets) were visible to the naked eye.  
 SOURCE: Fate April 1952 Page 10
- NOV. 26 1951 Night. KOREA.  
 #75 Bright green, red, and yellow flare-like objects filled skies. No military action followed them and US speculated they might be communist celebration of Panmunjon agreement  
 SOURCE: N.Y. Times Nov. 27
- NOV. 29 1951 Evening. SHOALS, Indiana.  $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $87^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
 #76 Unknown object leaving small white vapor trail, came from south at a fast speed. When it was near observers, it stopped short for 2 seconds, then shot forward at great speed, later slowed down to former fast speed. It then made various maneuvers, banking to the south on edge, then went on an east to west course, and banked 3 more times before disappearing toward the northwest. It was circular streamlined, with an arced or dome-like top, and appeared composed of a white metal that reflected the sunlight.  
 SOURCE: Fate Magazine April 1952 Page 116
- NOV. 30 1951 Night. PRESSCOTT, Arizona.  $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $113^{\circ}$  Longitude  
 #77 Bright whitish-blue object leaving red-orange trail climbed vertically to 20,000 feet, gave off brilliant flash of light that lit up countryside, and continued climbing until it disappeared. Observed by 2 different airliners.  
 SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American Dec 1.



DEC. 4, 1951 4:25 P.M. MUNCIE, Indiana.  $40^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $85\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
 #78 Fiery red, ball-like object with long flaming tail, crossed sky from west to north. Ascribed to a jet plane flying at very high altitude.  
 SOURCE: Muncie Star Dec. 5

DEC. 13 1951 Before Dawn. TUCUMCARI, New Mexico.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lon  
 #79 Small fiery, ball-like object streaked across sky, and appeared to land near a water tank. A roaring sound like something had struck the tank was heard, and then the noise of the tank breaking open was heard, and 4 people were killed by it. Upon examination, a very clean break was found down an entire side of the  $\frac{3}{8}$ " tank, but no holes or craters in tank.  
 SOURCE: N.Y. Times Dec. 14: Tucumcari News Dec. 13, 14

DEC. 20 1951 Night. Between Yuma and GILA BEND, Ariz.  $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $114^{\circ}$  Lon  
 #80 Brilliant, glowing, disc-like object, apparent size 3 feet, seen in sky.  
 SOURCE: Los Angeles Mirror Feb. 28

DEC. 21 1951 Morning. Near FRAZIER PARK, California.  $34\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  latitude,  $119^{\circ}$   
 #81 Object resembling a large transport plane with flames shooting out from 1 engine, appeared falling at a  $45^{\circ}$  angle, and crash into Tehachabi Mountains. Searched for by sheriffs posse, and 30 aircraft, but nothing found. No airplanes missing, except a glider which was later found near Independence, California, 100 miles to the north.  
 SOURCES: Bakersfield Californian Dec 21, 22: N.Y. Times : N.Y. Telegram Dec 21: Brooklyn Eagle Dec. 21

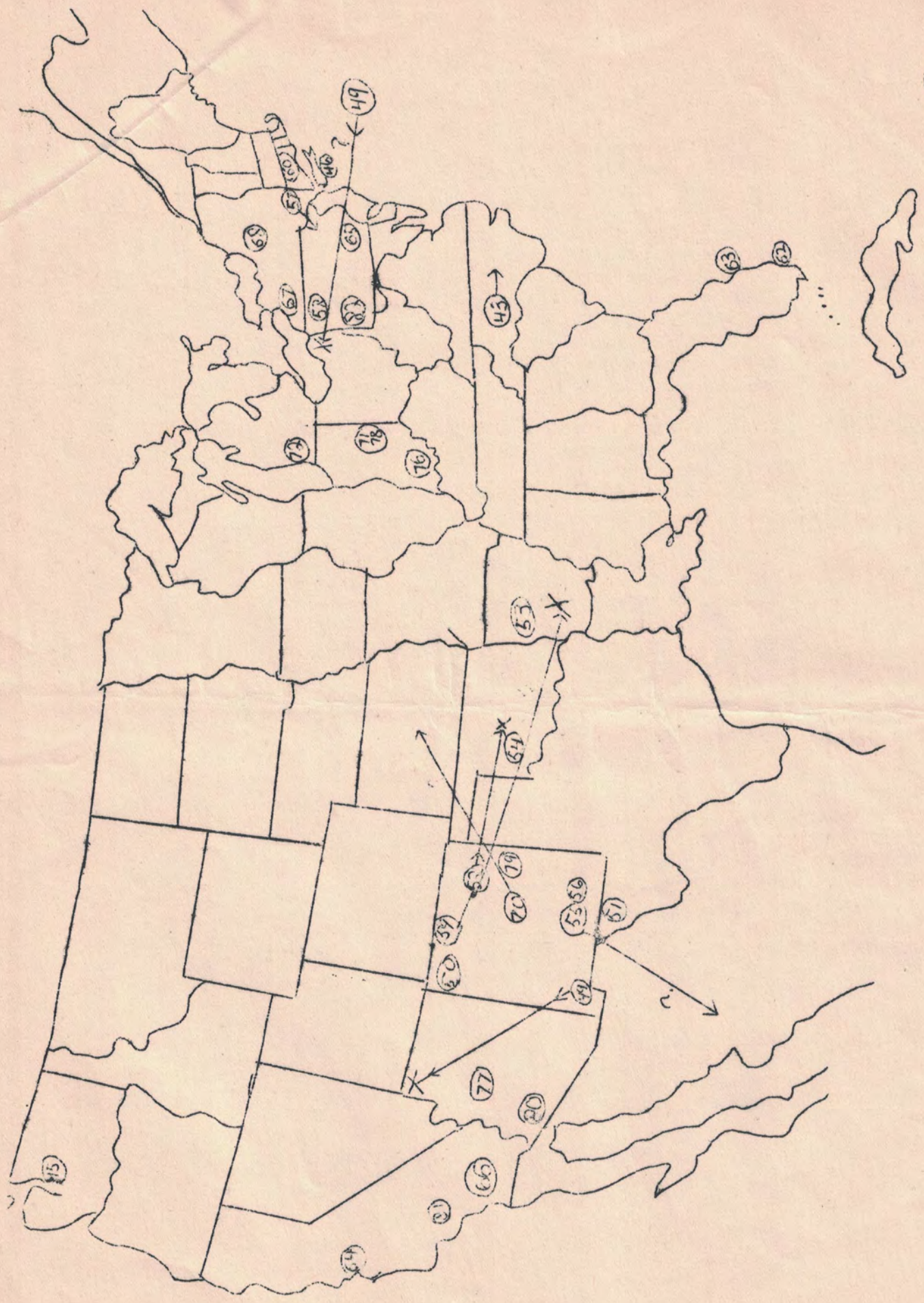
#### ADDENDA REPORTS

Occasionally, some reports come in directly from the observer, that were not written up in the newspapers. Since I am not able to vouch for either the report or the observer, I do not feel they should be included among the more authentic reports from the newspapers who at least interview the observer, and know whether he is the local practical joker. However, they should not be simply disregarded, because they probably were sightings, and this addenda section will be used to keep them separate. Other reports also come in lacking in an important detail, such as exact date, place, and will also be listed here since they cannot be correctly placed in the chronologically written rewrite section.

DEC. 19 1951 During Sunset. Near PITTSBURGH, Pa.  $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $80^{\circ}$  Long.  
 #82 A noiseless, dark, oval or disc-like object with sharply defined edges, hung motionless low over horizon, in west.  
 SOURCE: Personal letter.

NOV. ?? 1951 SINGAPORE, Malay States.  $5^{\circ}$  Latitude South,  $104^{\circ}$  E. Long.  
 #83 Fiery, green, ball-like object seen.  
 SOURCE: I heard this on radio.

NOV. ?? 1951 SSSCONNE, Switzerland, to France.  
 #84 A 'howling' or roaring green, disc-like object crossed sky Observed by more than 20 persons.  
 SOURCE: Personal letter, quoted from English newspaper



ANALYSIS OF SAUCER REPORTS # 43 to 84, from Nov 1 to December 30, 1951

NOTE: The Saucer Review analyzes flying saucer reports using as a temporary working theory, not as a definitely established fact, that they are caused by one or more extra-terrestrial life forms. This in turn is based upon a careful study of the various books and journals on the subject including the works of Charles Fort: during this study, 1 fact seems to definitely back this theory, with much more unexplained data apparently backing it. However, the entire subject is still considered open to other theories, since there is simply insufficient information that will give an absolutely positive basis to any theory of their origin. Until such proof is available, and has a more or less scientific basis, this will be the working theory used.

General Analysis of Single Reports:

#43 Salisbury, N.C.: Probably a saucer. Shape does not resemble any known airplane or bird: objects speed greater than balloon, and movement against winds prevailing at time make balloon theory doubtful.

#44 Virginia to Ohio 'meteor': Possibly a saucer. While it did not display any of the saucers unusual characteristics, there are several facts surrounding it that appear suspicious. It is (1) the 6th giant 'meteor' seen in the southeast in a year, a fireball meteor frequency that surpasses probability, as mentioned in Saucer Review #1: (2) it also did not arrive during a meteor shower period: (3) it did occur in a heavy saucer period: and (4) the unknown object that struck a car window, the unknown object setting a fire in a field, and the object that apparently struck a mountainside in West Virginia are all very strange, since most meteor books state very specifically "there is no danger from them, since there are few, or no authentic records of meteors striking buildings or personal property", and any such reports have a doubtful authenticity. These are the first 3 of 7 such reports of objects striking personal property, are are very puzzling in nature.

#45 Whidbey, Wash.: Insufficient information for conclusion. The 11 sentence clipping describes it as resembling a balloon or astronomical object. It therefore was a very small image, bright, circular, but no mention is made of movement. Will get further information on this story

#46 Far Rockaway, N.Y. Possibly allied to saucers. This is the 4th "falling" airplane so far in 1951, with 4 more reports coming. Same remarks apply to this one as to the June 29? Florida object. A meteor would fall too fast to be watched, and would crash with heavy concussion

#47 Southwest U.S.A. Probably allied to the saucers. This is the first green fireball seen. Details never listed in the newspapers, just referred to by LaPaz.

#48 Arizona: Probably allied to saucers. Second green fireball seen, and mentioned in only 1 newspaper, with no other details.

#49 New Mexico to Ariz.: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the third and greatest fireball of entire group. This was the one seen over the most territory, and was actually the one that began comment on the fireball group. This is discussed generally among the reports in the special fireball section later in this issue.

#50 Farmington, N.M.: Probably allied to saucers: This was the fourth green fireball, but apparently not too impressive, seen locally.

#51 Fort Bliss, Texas?: Possibly allied to the saucers. Once again, the newspapers fell down on the job, and from some 60 clippings I have on the entire phenomena, there is only this report that appears to fit this as the fifth green fireball. This is not a positive identificatio

#52 New Mexico to Oklahoma: Probably allied to the saucers. The sixth green fireball, and the only one that made noise, and may not belong in this group. However, if one news account is correct, and one observer watched it for 30 to 40 seconds, this would make meteoric origin very doubtful.

#53 Hartford, Ark: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the fifth "falling" airplane and may have been a fragment of it, but no craters or fragments were found on the mountain that it apparently fell on. It fell about time of 6th green fireball.

#54 Anadarko, Okla: Possibly allied to the saucers or fireballs. This is the second fall of unknown material, only 23 days after the Denver "meteorite" that "resembled no known meteoric material". If this was a hoax, it was an odd one, considering the cost of enough tinfoil to even thinly coat half an acre, not to mention the amount of labor involved. Also, the truck tracks or footprints would have been noticed, if hand spread, and the examining sheriff doesnt mention them. How available tinfoil would be for purchase, some 48 days before Christmas, is a hard point to know, but I dont think it would be.

#55 Arizona to Mexico: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the most impressive report from the viewpoint of unparalleled meteoric history - 2 giant green fireballs racing parallel to each other across sky, and if they had been seen at night, would have probably surpassed the Nov. 2 fireball. This was the seventh fireball report in 11 days, and included the reports of 2 objects striking ground.

#56 Tucson, Arizona: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 6th 'falling' airplane, seen about the same time as a fireball. This would appear to back the theory these falling airplanes are all meteors or pieces of them, but in addition to the facts already listed in these reports, is the fact that no fiery trails are left or seen behind the falling planes, as it would appear if it were a meteor, nor are these objects stated to be self-luminous as meteors are. They are very puzzling in meaning.

#57 Middleton, N.Y.: Probably an airplane. There was a wide difference of opinion on this report, with 3 cities reporting vapor streaks, one reporting a ball of fire or streak of fire, and 1 divided on a vapor trail, a brilliant gold, and a red object causing trail. However, reading these reports by cities from east to west, as the object was travelling, it is:

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 Newburgh, N.Y.    | - Vapor trail  |
| 2 Goshen, N.Y.      | - Vapor Trail  |
| 3 Middleton, N.Y.   | - Fiery streak or ball of fire                                 |
| 4 Port Jervis, N.J. | - Mostly vapor trail, 1 saw red object, 1 saw brilliant yellow |
| 5 Milford, Pa.      | - Vapor Trail.   |

It would therefore appear that the coloration depended on Observation point, with cities in center of report seeing colors, and was probably due to setting sunlight, not its own color. This leaves us with only a vapor trail which is not enough to prove a saucer origin. The several minutes it took to cross sky rules out meteor origin, and the vapor trail rules out balloon theory, since they dont leave trails.

#58 Titusville, Pa: Probably 2 saucers. The newspapers stated the 2 objects fell from the plane, but the actual eyewitness reports state only that a large bomber had passed over shortly before the objects were seen. The fact the 2 objects separated and moved away in 2 different directions would rule out balloon theory, because a wind would have blown them in the same direction. The period of time they apparently were observed would rule out the meteoric theory. Incidentally, it is possible the large bomber seen flying shortly before they were observed may have been the same thing that caused the 'fireball' or vapor trail report over Middleton, NY, since they are in the same latitude, although the time between the reports is very short for the 250 miles to be covered.

#59 New Mexico to Arkansas?: Probably allied to the saucers. The 8th fireball and last of the group, within 13 days, but scattered reports came in later. There is some doubt whether the Arkansas report belongs to this one or whether it was another report.

#60 Hartford, Conn: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the 9th fireball report, although not listed as such by LaPaz. The object itself apparently wasn't seen, but its green trail would appear to be associated with the usual green fireball reports. This was the first such report outside of the southwest. The observation at night would rule out theory of coloration due to setting sunlight.

#61 Hamburg, N.Y.: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the 10th green fireball report, and night time observation would rule out color due to setting sun, and green color separated it from common meteors.

#62 Miami, Fla: Insufficient information for conclusion. Although ascribed to a B47 jet bomber, neither newspaper mentions when plane flew over city, nor whether it flew in northeast sky of city. The only suspicious facts are that 1 'falling airplane' and 3 'submarines' were seen off the Florida coast. by an ex-RAF pilot the next day. Otherwise, the vapor trail is not proof of anything.

#63 Lake Worth, Fla: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 7th 'falling' airplane, and second in Florida area in 5½ months. There appears to be some sort of special activity in this area, for some time, but no meaning apparent. A conventional theory would be a small rocket launched from CoCoa, Fla., but this is 110 miles to the north and I don't think they have either this range nor allow them to be tested so near to land areas.

#64 Sonoma, Calif: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 6th small falling object, and its setting a fire resembles the Oct. 14 Greensburg, Pa. report, and the lack of pieces again is puzzling. Are these objects made of sulphur or something similar, that burns up without a trace? This lack of meteor fragments was very puzzling to LaPaz in the green fireball reports also. Once again, it should be stated that fireball meteors are very rare, and of these rare fireballs meteors pieces of them are found after only 1 in 10 fireballs, and these reports of small objects striking earth are of an unprecedented meteorite frequency.

#65 Limekiln, Pa: Possibly Several saucers. The descriptions from 4 different newspapers are contradictory, but the description of spinning or rotating lights resembles some reports of saucers seen with a rotating edge. I do not recall ever seeing a car headlight beam that appeared to rotate. The CAA analysis some 7 miles from the scene

appears doubtful for reason of distance, while eyewitnesses apparently saw them directly overhead. Considering the local observers had lived for years, if not decades in that neighborhood, they should have been familiar with lighting in most types of weather, and known any unusual phenomena when they saw it.

#66 Riverside, California: Probably a saucer. While newspapers and Fate Magazine photographs show this object very unclearly and ragged, the Chicago rotogravure photo shows its perfect symmetrical shape, and the clearness of the photo does not show any guide line attached to it, the first thing to look for in any supposed saucer photo. In this photo, it is just noticeable that the bottom edge is not straight, but irregular at intervals, and may be some sort of propulsion tubes jutting out, reminiscent of the March 21, 1950 Adams report that the saucer he saw, had bright lights or bright rocket exhausts all around the bottom.

#67 Mayaguez, P.R.: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 11th green fireball and first outside the continental US. The long time it was seen, 10 seconds, make the meteor theory doubtful as does its color. The late hour rules out color due to the setting sun. The westerly direction would rule out a US launched missile theory.

#68 Syracuse, N.Y.: Possibly a saucer. There is not much description but the noiselessness rules out the possible jet theory, and is a typical saucer characteristic.

#69 St. Thomas, V.I.: Possibly a saucer. There are some small rocket missiles experiments being made to the Bahamas, but I doubt if they could reach this far. Considering the natives of the Bahamas are to bring in these small missiles, and the fact this one apparently was self-detonated, it appears even more doubtful this was a rocket missile

#70 N.M. to Texas?: Probably <sup>allied to</sup> saucers. This was the 12th green fireball, although LaPaz lists it as the 9th in his southwest area.

#71 Muncie, Ind.: Probably allied to the saucers. Although seen near time of sunrise this appears to be a genuine fireball, since the sunlight usually colors clouds or planes a pinkish or reddish in morning.

#72 Grand Rapids, Mich.: Probably a saucer or fireball. Fate magazine does not give much information on it, but the 2 airliner pilots did apparently see something different from meteors and jet planes they had seen.

#73,74 Piscobama, Peru: Probably a saucer, possibly saucer space station. The comet theory is obviously incorrect, since there have not been any visible to the naked eye in years, and the long observation rules out known airplanes, balloon and meteor theories. The long period it was visible, at least 2 days or more, also does not correlate with any saucer reports I have, excepting the Dec. 27, 1949 North Carolina report of an object visible 20 minutes, and the report of a peculiar object seen crossing the sky over a southern California city for 8 days in April 1950, and they do not resemble it very much. In connection with this North Carolina report, it was theorized that it might have been a space station temporarily visible, that circles the Earth, a sort of base where the saucers may land for supplies, etc, but why a huge object such as one of these would be, would leave its orbit just to examine a small South American town, does not seem reasonable, unless something may happen there.

#75 Korea: Very probably only Communist signalflares: This is listed because flares are usually dropped by aircraft, and considering the UN had no aircraft out at time, and North Koreans usually have very little air activity, the celebration theory seems weak.

#76 Shoals, Ind: Probably a saucer. The short range from which the object was seen, shows it resembled no known aircraft, and its complex maneuvers rule out the meteor theory, and its great speeds rule out the balloon theory. Considering its duration and maneuvers were much more complex than usual saucer report, it appears that a motive was behind them, but what? The last object that performed such antics was the May 22 Kansas white ball upon the Mars Extreme Opposition, while 1 year to the day before this report, a bright light hung over Stanton ND for 3½ hours flashing red, green and white lights. But there are no astronomical listings for this date nor the 1950 one, so what was being communicated is a mystery.

#77 Prescott, Ariz: Possibly allied to the saucers. If the description of the object rising from the earth is correct, it would appear to be a guided missile. But the 3 facts that missiles are not launched near inhabited areas, that there is no known missile centers in this area, and that when they are launched, careful checks are made to be sure no aircraft are in the vicinity to either be hit by them or spy on them, make this theory doubtful. An interesting fact was the flash of light seen during its flight, that made pilots think it exploded, only to have it continue rising, was mentioned as a characteristic of night-time saucer reports in Saucer Review #1, analysis of report #2. (see the historical listing of green fireballs in this issue, of the Dec. 30 1947 Walla Walla, Washington green fireball that appeared to rise from the ground, and the August 1951 Fate issue, of 2 'foo fighters' that also rose from ground and followed an airplane on Dec. 22, 1944, for 2 similar reports.)

#78 Muncie, Indiana. Probably an airplane. This is the second red fireball report seen at nearly the same time as the Middletown red fireball report, and color also probably due to setting sunlight.

#79 Tucumcari, New Mexico: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 7th and last report of a small fiery object striking property or the ground, and if true, the first one to cause really serious damage. If these 7 were meteorites, their occurrence within a 2 month period is almost as unusual as the 8 green fireballs in 13 days, considering most were not during meteoric showers. This phenomenon is almost unknown, but there is a small history of similar stories, and I list them below; notice how they also do not either cause damage, or if they do, do not leave any fragments behind as they should.

Historical listing of  
Machinery struck by small fiery objects

JULY 30 1947 4:00 PM. TAMARACK, Idaho. 45° Lat, 116½° Longitude  
Brilliant, silvery, ball-like object fell from sky  
striking a truck hood, and burned a small hole in it  
SOURCE: Fate Magazine Summer 1948, photograph

FEB. 22 1948 Between London and Portugal. ?? Lat ?? Long.  
Fiery, ball-like object struck plane while flying  
and damaged it.  
SOURCE: Doubt Vol. 21 p316

DEC. 8, 1948

SR,AS,P6 (copyrighted by E. Rockmore)  
Daytime. BLUFFTON, Indiana. 40<sup>0</sup>/<sub>4</sub>° Latitude, 85<sup>0</sup>/<sub>2</sub>° Long.  
Small, circular object (resembling an ashcan lid) fell from sky, struck windshield of a bread truck driving down street, and made a hole in it. The object then apparently went up in smoke and could not be found. Investigated by local police chief and deputy.

SOURCE: Newspaper clipping.

JULY 29 1950

Near Springfield, Illinois. 39<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>° latitude, 89<sup>0</sup>/<sub>2</sub>° Long  
Object resembling a blue streak with reddish trail, struck airplane propellor, causing an extremely bright light, but no vibration or noise. Later examination showed no damage.

SOURCE: Fate Magazine . Jan. 1951, end of article.

\* \* \* \* \*

#80 Yuma, Ariz: Probably a 'foo fighter', possibly a saucer. Night-time saucer reports are naturally very rare, since they are not luminous, and the apparent 3 foot size and glowing light tend to back this object being a 'foo fighter'. They have been very rare since they were first seen in late 1944, and this is the second one in 1951, the other being the July 6th one over Lynchburg of an orange 3 foot object. I think this type of report will increase in the near future with the saucer reports.

#81 Frazier Park, Calif: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 8th and last 'falling airplane' report in 1951. The same remarks apply to it as to others. Its description of the falling object is the clearest one made in 1951, and is particularly hard to understand how it could have been a mis-identification of a meteor, balloon or anything else.

#### ADDENDA REPORTS

#82 Pittsburgh, Pa: Probably a saucer. Considering a cloud would let the sunlight pass thru, making it semi-transparent with fuzzy edges, this object appears to be of a more material substance. Its motionless behavior rules out the meteor and aircraft theories. It is possible it was a balloon, excepting it would have been seen along its entire path as was the Aug. 2 Detroit to Maryland balloon sighting.

#83 Singapore, Malay States: The 14th green 'meteor' or fireball and the furthest one from the US. After the initial 13 day southwest activity, the fireballs became very scattered in time and place.

#84 Ssconne, Switzerland: The 15th green fireball. This one is like the Nov 7 fireball that made a noise and also may not belong in group.

\* \* \* \* \*

These 84 reports are all I have for 1951. If you have any reports or information on reports that I have not listed for 1951, I would greatly appreciate a written listing of the exact city and date of them or possibly loan of the clippings. I am planning to bring out a single complete yearbook of all reports for 1951, plus some 10 received too late for listing in their correct issues, within 3 months in June or May, and every new report received for 1951 will be of great use to the yearbook.

Also planned for a later date are earlier yearbooks for 1945, to 1950, and if you have any friends with collections they can loan, I will pay an equal amount of photostats for the temporary loan of their clippings



1946 to 1951  
HISTORICAL LISTING OF  
34 GREEN SAUCERS AND GREEN FIREBALLS

(Note: This is a listing taken from my collection and should not be considered a complete one in any sense. However, I think it covers the more prominent reports, and is satisfactory, if used as a general guide. If you have any reports on this subject, I would certainly like to learn details of it, or exchange photostats for loan of it.)

- AUG. 13 1946 Sweden.  
#1 Torpedo-shaped object with tapered tail, emitted green and blue smoke, and a series of fireballs, as it crossed sky. Observed by a trained meteorologist and astronomer. SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 16.
- AUG. 16 1946 Night. GRANTS PASS, Oregon.  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $123\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#2 Many green and red flares with smoky cumulus clouds (from them?), were observed in sky. SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 16, p.236: L.A. Daily News
- SEPT 15 1946 Dawn. ALEMTEJO Province, Portugal.  $8^{\circ}$  Lat,  $78^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#3 Bluish ball of light moved in sky for 5 minutes. SOURCES: Doubt Magazine Vol 17, p255; Rome Stars & Stripes
- SEPT 14 1946 Between 12 and 1AM. TANGIERS, Sp. Mor.  $36^{\circ}$  Lat,  $6^{\circ}$  Long.  
#4 Large, fiery, ball-like objects with huge green tails streaked with red, crossed sky. SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 17, page 255
- SEPT 15 1946 Between 12 and 1AM? TANGIERS, Sp. Mor.  $36^{\circ}$  Lat,  $6^{\circ}$  Long.  
#5 Large fiery ball-like objects with huge green tails streaked with red, crossed sky. SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 17, page 255.
- SEPT 16 1946 Between 12 and 1AM. TANGIERS, Sp. Mor.  $36^{\circ}$  Lat,  $6^{\circ}$  Long.  
#6 Large, fiery, ball-like objects with huge green tails streaked with red, crossed sky. SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 17, page 255
- SEPT 17 1946 FEZ PARA, North Africa.  $34^{\circ}$  Lat?,  $5^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
#7 Projectile-like objects followed by a green light, in turn followed by long thin yellow tails, crossed sky. SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Page 255
- JULY 4, 1947 OTTOWA, Canada.  $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $75\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
#8 Bright green saucer-like object crossed sky. (the only one listed for this very heavy saucer period.) SOURCE: Doubt magazine Vol. 19
- DEC. 8, 1947 Evening. LAS VEGAS, Nevada.  $36\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $115\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#9 Bright green, small light rose into sky at tremendous speed Observed by 2 FBI agents. SOURCE: Flying Saucers are Real by Keyhoe, Page 53, 62.
- DEC. 30 1947 WALLA WALLA, Washington.  $46^{\circ}$  Lat,  $118\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
#10 Very brilliant, blue-green ball of fire rose from earth past an airliner at 13,000 feet, and disappeared into sky within 6 seconds. Observed by 2 different airliners.
- FEB. 17 1948 Near HAWAII, Pacific Ocean.  $19^{\circ}$  Latitude?,  $156^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#11 Bright green meteor observed by a ship officer SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol 21, page 316

- FEB. 17 1948 Over LAKE WASHINGTON, Washington.  $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Fire-like glow observed.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 21
- FEB. 18 1948 Over LAKE WASHINGTON, Washington.  $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Flashing green light observed.  
#12 SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 21
- MAR. 10?1948 Night. Mid Pacific Ocean  
Bright green meteor observed by officer on SS John Macmillan  
(because of insufficient information, this report may be  
the same one as the Feb. 18 Hawaii report.)  
#13 SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 24
- APR. 1, 1948 GHENT, Belgium.  $51^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $3\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
Fiery green or blue, ball-like objects, crossed sky, moving  
coastward.  
#14 SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 23, page 349
- APR. 12 1949 From Maine to Delaware and coastal USA.  
Great green meteor crossed sky in a very flat trajectory  
and apparently exploded 100 miles out over Atlantic.  
#15 SOURCE: Sky and Telescope Magazine Oct 1949
- DEC. 5, 1949 Southeast USA?  
Green fireball meteor seen.  
#16 SOURCE: Mentioned by astronomer LaPaz in Jan 19 1950  
interview concerning a duraluminum object found in NM.
- DEC, 15 1949 Southwest USA?  
Green meteor seen.  
#17 SOURCE: Mentioned by astronomer LaPaz in a Jan 18 1950  
interview concerning a duraluminum object found in NM.
- JAN. ?? 1950 Between FILEY and BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Eng.  $55^{\circ}$  Lat,  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
A green light with a trail of white sparks, crossed sky  
at great speed. Called a meteor by newspapers.  
#18 SOURCE: Contemporary Review July 1950- Wilkins article.
- MAR. 13 1950 Evening. Near SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.  $40\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $112^{\circ}$  Long.  
Very brilliant blue green object with rounded edges,  
apparent size 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, crossed sky at  
a speed much greater than a jet plane, apparently rising  
into sky.  
#20 SOURCE: Salt Lake City Tribune March 14 1950
- MAR. 22 1950 10:35 P.M. OAHU, Hawaii.  $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $158^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
Noiseless, brilliant green, flame-like object came from  
direction of Pearl Harbor, apparently stopped for a second  
and then sped toward Waikiki at great speed. It did not  
appear to fall like a meteor, or flare, did not resemble  
either, but travelled straight across sky.  
#21 SOURCE: Hilo Tribune Herald (Hawaii) March 25 1950.
- JAN. 10 1950 Night? TUCUMCARI, New Mexico.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $103\frac{1}{2}$  Long.  
2 bright lights changed color from green to white to red  
to green at intervals, as they crossed skies. The larger  
light disappeared after 22 minutes, and the small light  
after 1 hour.  
#19 SOURCE: Behind the Flying Saucers by Scully, listed  
among reports at end of book.

- APR. 8, 1950 WILLIAMSVILLE, New York.  $43^{\circ}$  Lat,  $78^{\frac{3}{4}}$  Longitude  
Circular object emitting a blue-green glow, crossed sky at great speed, growing much brighter as it moved, then it suddenly disappeared without trailing or exploding.  
#22 SOURCE: Newspaper clipping.
- AUG. 8, 1950 3:45 AM. SAN DIEGO, California.  $32^{\frac{3}{4}}$  Latitude,  $117^{\circ}$  Long.  
Bright green flash of light in sky was followed by a white glare that appeared to streak through sky.  
#23 SOURCE: Escondido Times Advocate (Calif.) Aug. 8,9
- Early Nov 1950? CARUARI, Argentina. ?? Latitude, ?? Longitude.  
A large, green-transparent, globular object circled town several times.  
#24 SOURCE: London Sunday Dispatch Nov. 12 1950
- NOV. 7, 1950 7:00 P.M. From Ottawa to Newark, N.J.  
A ball-like object changing color from green to red to white to blue crossed sky.  
#25 SOURCE: N.Y. Telegram Nov. 8
- NOV. 23 1950 LIMERICK, Ireland.  $52^{\frac{1}{2}}$  Latitude,  $8^{\frac{1}{2}}$  Longitude.  
Green, saucer-like object with red and blue spots on it crossed over city. Observed by Playwright Patrick Fitzgibbon and a journalist.  
#26 SOURCE: Newspaper clippings.
- NOV. 27 1950 11:50 to 12:00 AM. Then 1:30 to 3:30 AM. STANTON, N. Dakota.  
Bright light hovered in sky changing from green to red to white to green, as it moved northeasterly across sky at a fairly fast speed. Observed by CAA and Weather bureau men.  
#27 SOURCE: N.Y. World Telegram Nov. 28: Huron Daily Plainsman
- NOV. 30 1950 7:50. From Kodiak to FAIRBANKS, Alaska.  
Brilliant blue white object travelled 500 miles across Alaska, becoming more brilliant as it moved, until it apparently exploded.  
#28 SOURCE: Anchorage Daily Times Dec 1: N.Y. World Telegram
- NOV. 30 1950 Night. BRITISH GUIANA, South America.  $5^{\circ}$  Lat?,  $60^{\circ}$  Long.?  
A huge, flaming green, ball-like object with bluish tail, crossed sky at 20,000 feet, Observed by 2 different pilots.  
#29 SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American:
- JAN. 28 1951 9:24 to 9:40 P.M. DETROIT, Michigan.  $42^{\frac{1}{2}}$  Lat,  $83^{\circ}$  Long.  
Either strange blue-green flashes of light, or a blingin streak of light was observed in sky at height much lower than lightning, over 3 mile area. Radio reception interrupted  
#30 SOURCES: Brooklyn Eagle Jan 29: Detroit News Jan. 29
- FEB. 1, 1951 From Southern OREGON to Central CALIFORNIA  
Green meteor changing to red and white crossed sky.  
#31 SOURCE: REDWOOD Press-Dispatch:
- SEPT 9 1951 1:00 A.M. Near PHOENIX, Arizona.  $33^{\frac{1}{2}}$  Latitude,  $112^{\circ}$  Long.  
SEPT 10 1951 A bright light (resembling a large star), under telescopic  
SEPT 11 1951 observation was found to be a large brilliant light, with 2 smaller equally brilliant lights on either side. They all flashed from green to blue to amber at regular intervals, as it hovered, slanted right and left, circled, and made long swooping passes over Camelback Mountain.  
#32, 32, 34 SOURCE: Phoenix Gazette Sept. 10,11; Fate Magazine Jan 52

General Analysis of Green fireball reports:(Only in this issue.)  
Reports # 47,48,49,50,51,52,55,58,59,60,66,69,70,78,79: These reports are listed together, since there is insufficient information for a separate analysis, and they are very much alike in most details and belong in the same group.

The first thing to consider is whether they are of a conventional origin or not, and the most probable theories of origin are listed below:

Terrestrial Origin

- 1 New US rocket missiles
- 2 New weather phenomenon caused by atomic explosions

Extra-terrestrial origin

- 3 Unusually heavy meteoric shower
- 4 A periodic yearly saucer activity date
- 5 Flying saucers, or a new saucer type or aerial object

Theory #1 - A new rocket missile: This appears doubtful for the following reasons.

A Present automatic direction controls are still too inefficient to allow launching rocket flights over populated areas. One comparison to make, is that after 40 years of aviation progress, and the invention of several so-called automatic mechanical pilots that can fly an airplane without human control, the airliner of today still needs pilots and engineers to help fly it from one place to another, with a much greater efficiency still needed, as many residents of Elizabeth, N.J. will testify to.

When the idea of a hard to control rocket travelling over cities at speeds from 5 to 10 times an airliner is considered, the idea becomes very difficult to accept. This is particularly true of the Nov. 8 twin green fireballs that were last reported over Mexico: exactly how do the armed forces get permission to fire missiles over another country? If one were to strike and wipe out a small town there, the international results would weaken or destroy many of our ties with South American countries, not to mention adverse propaganda effects.

- 3 For security reasons, flight should be made in daytime when a bright sky and sun would make observation by foreign agents difficult, whereas most of the fireballs were seen at night and easily observed over wide areas.
- 1 Also for security reasons, a single launching field is much more easily guarded than a dozen fields. There is no common source for these reports, they are all scattered randomly over the southwest beginning almost anyplace and heading in all directions.
- 1 Our largest present rocket, the Martin Viking rocket is not mass produced, and are fired only at rare intervals for this reason and because of their high cost. In fact, I believe the German V2 rockets we obtained from Germany are still being launched because of these reasons, and they are fired one at a time over long periods, not 8 in 13 days.
- 1 The color of most rocket exhaust flames range from orange-red to bright red to possibly blue-white hot colors, and a green colored exhaust appears unknown in this field. (There may be a chemical exhaust with smoke this color, but would it give off green light?)

If the green light is the rockets metallic surface heating up due to air friction, it is once again a new color to me, since a metal heats up becoming dull red, bright cherry red, possibly yellowish, and then white hot or possibly blue white hot. (See page 79 of the March 10 issue of life magazine showing a color picture of the bluish-purple exhaust of a jet fighter, and page 87 of the Aug. 1950 Popular Science article on the Martin Viking rocket, describing the exhaust as orange, red and blue.)

Theory #2; A new weather phenomenon caused by A-Bombs: This interesting theory of atomic explosions causing new or strange weather was developed by Palmer in Fate, and while some points seem very plausible, there is insufficient proof for it at present.

If you temporarily accept the idea of a direct connection between the fireballs and atomic explosions, with the explosions creating them, then it seems logical to expect a similar history of the green fireballs for the previous 19 atomic explosions..Listed in a chronological order below are the atomic explosion dates, with all the green fireball 'meteors' in my files, to be checked for possible correlations by placing side by side, if on the same dates.

(Note; Several of the atomic explosion dates were never given, and therefore questionmarks are listed in their place. In the case of the May 1951 Eniwetok tests, even the number of explosions are not known, and the best 'official guess' is listed.)

ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

GREEN FIREBALLS, 'METEORS'

- 1 July 15 1945 New Mexico
- 2 Aug. 6, 1945 Hiroshima, Japan
- 3 Aug. 15 1945 Nagasaki, Japan

- 4 June 30 1946 Bikini
- 5 July 25 1946 Bikini

- 1 Aug. 13 1946 Sweden
- 2 Aug. 16 1946 Grants Pass, Oreg
- 3 Sept 14 1946 Spanish Mor.
- 4 Sept 15 1946 Spanish Mor.
- 5 Sept 15 1946 Portugal
- 6 Sept 16 1946 Spanish Mor.
- 7 Sept 17 1946 North Africa
- 8 July 4, 1947 Canada
- 9 Dec. 8, 1947 Nevada
- 10 Dec. 30 1947 Washington

- 11 Feb. 17 1948 Hawaii
- 12 Feb. 18 1948 Washington
- 13 Mar. 10? 1948 Mid Pacific
- 14 Apr. 1, 1948 Belgium

- 6 Apr. ?? 1948 Eniwetok
- 7 Apr. ?? 1948 Eniwetok
- 8 Apr. ?? 1948 Eniwetok

- 9 Sept ?? 1949 Russia

- 15 Apr. 12 1949 Maine to Delaware
- 16 Dec. 5, 1949 Southwest USA?
- 17 Dec. 15 1949 Southwest USA?
- 18 Jan. ?? 1950 England.
- 19 Jan. 10 1950 New Mexico

ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

SR#3, FA, P3 (Copyrighted by E. Rockmore)

GREEN FIREBALLS, 'METEORS'

20	Mar. 13 1950	Utah	
21	Mar. 22 1950	Hawaii	
22	Apr. 8, 1950	New York	
23	Aug. 8, 1950	California	
24	Nov. ?? 1950	Argentina	
25	Nov. 7 1950	Canada to New Jersey	
26	Nov. 23 1950	Ireland	
27	Nov. 27 1950	North Dakota	
28	Nov. 30 1950	Alaska	
29	Nov. 30 1950	British Guiana	
)			
10	Jan. 27 1951	Nevada	
11	Jan. 28 1951	Nevada*****	30 Jan. 28 1951 Detroit, Michigan
12	Feb. 1, 1951	Nevada*****	31 Feb. 1, 1951 Oregon to California
13	Feb. 2, 1951	Nevada	
14	Feb. 3, 1951	Nevada	
15	May ?? 1951	Eniwetok	
16	May ?? 1951	Eniwetok	
17	May ?? 1951	Eniwetok	
18	Sept ?? 1951	Russia ??????	32 Sept 9, 1951 Phoenix, Arizona
19	Sept ?? 1951	Russia	33 Sept 10 1951 Phoenix, Arizona
			34 Sept 11 1951 Phoenix, Arizona

From a total of 19 atomic explosions before the latest tests, there now appear only 3 minor correlations with green fireballs. After the June and July 1946 atomic explosions, there were 7 green or greenish fireballs and similar objects seen in the European-Africa area (and possibly many more.) However, this area is over 10,000 miles from Bikini, and they also occurred during the heavy Swedish 'Ghost Rocket' reports, and appear to be part of that group. Although the Swedish reports came in heaviest from Aug. to Oct., there had been some early scattered reports from Feb and June 10 1946. (See Doubt Magazine, Vol.16) and it would therefore appear that some fireballs preceded the atomic explosions, apparently ruling out this correlation on the basis of time and place.

The second possible correlation is the Feb 1 and Jan. 28 green-red 'meteor' and green flash seen over California and Detroit, Michigan. These 2 appear to be genuine correlations in date, but the areas seen at do not appear right, since it would be expected that the fireballs would first been seen near the explosion area. There is a connection but it does not seem to be one causing the other, just an association. They also represent 2 green fireballs or flashes to 5 explosions, and did not come after each and every explosion.

The September Russian explosions have no date, so no correlation can be made.

The third correlations are the Oct. - Nov. atomic tests in Nevada, and the 8 green fireballs seen immediately after them. There is no definite ratio of, say 1 fireball to 1 explosion, nor did the fireballs occur in any sort of periodicity after the explosions. The last explosion occurred on Nov. 5, and the fireballs kept coming after this date in a very scattered fashion - Nov. 6, Nov. 7, Nov. 8, Nov. 10, Nov. 11, Nov. 13?, Nov. 19, Nov. 20, and Nov. 29, some 24 days after the explosions, with more in Feb. and March 1952. In other words, there is again a connection, not of one creating the other, but just an association.

Theory #3: Unusually heavy Meteoric Shower: This is the most doubtful theory of all. I will list the various statements made about it by Lincoln LaPaz, the meteor astronomer who has studied this particular green 'meteor' fireball type for 3 years.

- A The number of reports of fireballs are far too great, 8 giant fireball meteors in 13 days, with absolutely no history of a previous occurrence in a similarly small area. LaPaz mentioned a fireball report comes in about once in every 3 or 4 months, although he does not state whether this includes the entire southwest, the USA, or North America.
- B There is no known meteor shower for this period, excepting the Bielids whose activity has almost disappeared since 1914.
- C There was no secondary increase of smaller meteors observed, as there usually is when a giant fireball is seen.
- D The green color is almost unknown in meteoric history, and LaPaz also stated that no meteoric pieces had been found, as would be the case in 1 in 10 fireball reports. These 2 facts are so unusual, that LaPaz theorizes that Earth may be entering a new part of the Solar System or space, and the meteors may be of a new form of matter, contra-terrene matter, or matter whose particles are completely reversed in electrical charge than ours. Unfortunately, this is a purely abstract nuclear concept, and there is yet no proof of its existence or possible existence. In addition, there are listed several reports in this issue of apparent fragments of the fireballs striking Earth, doing little more damage than setting small fires, with no craters found afterward; according to theory on this new matter, contra-terrene matter in contact with ordinary matter would theoretically result in a 100% release of atomic energy, which is several hundred or thousand times more efficient than present atomic bombs, and a large fragment would have wiped out entire states, not set a bonfire.
- E The green meteors were noiseless, excepting the Nov. 6th one, while LaPaz states that any meteor of fireball size (more brilliant than Venus or possibly the full moon) makes a very loud noise, and sometimes has explosions following in its wake.
- F The green fireballs had straight paths, while ordinary fireball meteors have erratic paths or curved ones, concave to the Earth's surface: in other words, they did not appear to fall toward the earth, but went straight across sky.
- G The size of several green fireballs were described as much larger and brighter than a full moon, and these are very rare even among fireball reports.
- H One point I want to make is the extremely limited area of the first 8 reports, over the southwest USA. This area represents only the smallest percent of the Earth's surface, and if these were meteors, they were extremely selective in reaching only this area. For an idea of this small area, place a small globe of the Earth 10 feet away, and try to pick out the states of New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. It is a very small target at this distance, and when it is considered that meteors may travel millions of miles before reaching this tiny area, on a small 8,000 mile diameter planet, the idea becomes fantastic. Adding to this is the fact the Earth is travelling around the Sun at 1,000 miles a minute and since each fireball came hours or days after the last one each would need a totally different trajectory to strike this New Mexico area. The entire idea is very strained.

Theory #4: Periodic Saucer Activity: The historical list of green fireballs shows no such periodicity, although Nov. 1950 was the heaviest month for green fireballs, with a total of 5 fireballs or similar green objects. In particular, the Nov. 2 1950 report was interesting, since it occurred exactly 1 year before the very prominent Nov. 2 1951 green fireball that actually was the beginning of the phenomena. However, it is not enough to establish this as a periodic occurrence.

Theory #5: Flying Saucers or a new saucer Type: Having apparently ruled out the first 4 theories, it would appear the objects are saucers or new saucer types since they are both of unknown origin. Checking on the first possibility, a comparison between their characteristics would show if they are similar, and is listed below:

<u>QUALITIES</u>	<u>SAUCERS</u>	<u>GREEN FIREBALLS</u>
1 Color	Usually white, silvery, grayish, or transparent, or combinations of all 4	Ranged from bright blue-green to brilliant green.
2 Luminosity	Shiny, has no light of its own, but can reflect it, (there are some reports of bright orange objects, but they may be 'foo fighters'.)	Emits own light since it was mostly seen at night, when there was no light to reflect
3 Size	Almost always appears as such a small image that no details are seen, other than it is circular, is supposed to be 40 foot long	Apparent size of airplane to greater than full moon, possibly 50 to 200 foot diameter to be seen so far.
4 Shape	Usually flat and circular	Ball-like or globular
5 Square miles of area it is visible	Usually seen locally, hardly ever seen in a nearby area (it usually races off or up at great speeds.)	Very noticeable in sky. Each report seen over many hundreds or thousands of square miles.
6 Maneuverability	Can hover motionless for minutes or hours, rise vertically, can outfly and outspeed any plane.	Not maneuverable, has just one path and cannot stop nor follow another object.
7 Time seen	Almost always in daytime, since its lack of self-luminosity cannot make it visible at night	Usually at night or evening when its luminosity makes it easily visible.

From this comparison, it is obvious that fireballs and saucers do not resemble each other at all, excepting they are both of unknown origin and therefore probably allied in some manner.

Reviewing the green fireballs important qualities again, 2 stand out very clearly;

- 1 They are prominently visible.
- 2 They all had a bright green color.



These 2 qualities make it apparent, that rather than being similar to the unobtrusive saucers that are reconnaissance craft that watch us (theory), these objects prominence means they are to be watched by us instead, and therefore are signals of some sort, and in the 5th saucer group suggested in Saucer Review #2, analysis of reports 30 and 13.

However, reports 13 and 30 appear to have been small 1 foot luminous globes resembling the 1945 'foo fighters'; and they do not exactly resemble these objects either. Therefore a second comparison is made as follows:

<u>QUALITIES</u>	<u>'FOO FIGHTER-LIKE OBJECTS</u>	<u>GREEN FIREBALLS</u>
1 Color	Very variable: either red orange, white, blue-green and some capable of showing all colors, at timed intervals.	Constant single color, ranging from bright blue-green to brilliant green.
2 Luminosity	Emits own light, does not reflect it	Emits own light, does not reflect it.
3 Size	Apparent size usually 1 foot to 3 feet diameters	Very large, possibly from 50 to 200 foot diameter, since it is seen at great distances simultaneously.
4 Square miles of area it is visible.	Easily seen, but only locally, within a few hundred feet (excepting a few cases.)	Easily seen, over many hundreds or thousands of square miles.
5 Shape	Ball-like or globular	Ball-like or globular
6 Maneuverability	Extremely maneuverable, have followed fast planes many miles, have completely outmaneuvered them in close range (Gorman rpt), can hover motionless.	Not maneuverable, had only a single path, not stopping or hovering.
7 Length of time visible	Visible from 1 to 10 minutes while chasing plane, but in one case it was visible 3 hours.	Visible as long as a meteor from 8 seconds, and possibly up to 40 seconds.
8 Physical composition	Probably not a material object, but a form of energy, possibly electrical since some visual observations were not visible on radar screens in some cases (See Fate Aug 1951)	Probably a material object possibly self-consuming, since several reports of small flaming objects striking earth and setting fires, came in at time of a fireball report and probably were fragments of them.

From this comparison, it is obvious that there are some similarities, but not too many, and the chief difference seems to be the degree of activity or its complexity. To draw a fine line here, in one sense, the difference between a signal and communication is one of quantity -

a simple signal gives just one fact or piece of information, while communication between 2 people is the exchange of more than one fact. One analogy is the marine Very signal rocket fired from a ship at sea means 1 thing, that it is in distress; while the shuttered light for communication between ships can be used to transmit messages of any complexity from 1 sentence to a book, if necessary.

If this is the correct analogy to be applied here, then since the green fireballs simply raced across the sky performing no maneuvers, they would be simple signal objects or rockets. Considering there is very little saucer history of green saucers, and the falling of fiery small objects, some apparently from the fireballs, while they were moving, would back the fact they are saucer or spaceship launched, simple, self-consuming signal rockets that do not carry any pilot or machinery, and are the simplest communication object. The 'foo fighter' objects would then be true communication objects (possibly launched from saucers) and capable of more complex communication by antics and color changing. (This idea will be developed more fully in a general supplement of Saucer Review later.)

If we accept this theory of simple signal rockets, then the next problem to study is the message or meaning of the fireballs.

The green color was 1 of the 2 most prominent qualities, and since there is little history of this color, it appears to have a very definite meaning, and is either the message or part of it. It seems probable that the extra-terrestrials (theory) would not know our language and if they did would not be able to speak it. They could not state who they are nor where they are from, and would have to communicate these facts on a simple level. Offhand, the simplest methods are by flashing lights or broadcasting radiowaves, both of which it can be observed we use, by our city night lights, and a radio towers and programs.

Since the fireballs were lights and no radiowaves of unusual nature were received, the flashing light method will be applied. Using a simple method of lights to communicate origin, they would make it resemble some characteristics of the planets of the solar system under suspicion of being their origin. The 3 most important or prominent qualities of these 3 planets are as follows:

- 1 Each planet has a different orbit, each further from the sun with Venus being second, Earth third, and Mars fourth
- 2 Each planet revolves around the sun at a different speed, with Venus fastest, Earth second fastest, and Mars the slowest. This results in the planets coming close to each other only after long periods, and we are close to Venus (Called inferior Conjunction) once every 19 months, and close to Mars (Called Close Opposition) only once in 25 months. (This is why such times are best for an interplanetary crossing.)
- 3 Each has a different color, with Venus being brilliant white, Mars being red to orange to yellow (under telescopic examination, it appears more and more pale as magnification increases,) and Earth is a blue-green or green due to its surface being mostly covered by water. (This fact was discovered by studying Earth's light reflected upon the moon's surface, and can be verified in most astronomical textbooks.)

The green fireballs or signal rockets fit our planets color, probably mean they are signalling us alone, something like 'calling green Planet', as we would call someone Tom or Sam. The color characteristic then, is just the 'name on the envelope', not the message.

As was stated in Saucer Review #2, the communication 'foo fighters' communicated their origin by appearing on a planetary position day and by performing unusual antics or coloration or both. Applying this idea, the simple green signals would have a similar history, and checking for possible sightings, we find the following;

MARS CLOSE OPPOSITION	Feb 18 1948	=	Feb. 17, 1948 Hawaii green FB
		=	Feb. 18, 1949 Washington FB.
MARS CLOSE OPPOSITION	Mar 23 1950	=	Mar. 22 1948 Hawaii green FB
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT	Jan 31 1950	=	Jan. 10 1950 N.M. foo fighter
			Jan. ?? 1950 English green FB
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT.	Sept 3 1951	=	Sept 9,10,11 1951 Phoenix, Ariz green foo fighter
		?	
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT.	SEPT 3 1951	=	Oct & Nov 1951 fireball shower
		?	
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT.	NOV. 12, 1946	=	Aug & Sept 1946 fireball shower

The most important reports are the Hawaii and Washington ones occurring precisely on the last 2 Mars Opposition dates and the first real proof of any theory so far discussed, and definitely back the saucer-allied origin. Of course it might be argued these were coincidence, but examine the statistics; we have 34 reports in 5 years or 1825 days. The odds are 53 to 1 against a green 'meteor' falling on any single given day. And when it is to be considered that there were only 2 in this 5 year period that were Mars Close Oppositions, the odds rise to 40,000 and more, against their occurrence on these 2 days.

The correlation with Venus Conjunctions is not as exact, but still very interesting in that 2 of the changing color foo-fighter objects were seen in the same month; these changing color objects are very rare in my files, with about 6 that I know of, and their occurrence in Venus Conjunction months also represent a very large statistical proof against its occurrence, although I cannot calculate it easily. The English green fireball report in 1950 may have occurred on the exact conjunction day, but W.T. Wilkins article mentioning it was loose with dates and places and this can only be a hope, not a proof. As stated on the list of historical green meteors, if you have information on any green fireball reports not listed, I would certainly like to learn of them to help or disprove this theory.

The third possible correlation of the 2 heavy green fireball showers occurring within 2 or 3 months of Venus Conjunctions is also not conclusive, but is promising, and will depend on whether I can locate more information on the 1946 Swedish Ghost Rocket reports, since my files are weak on this date.

Since the historical green fireballs seem to fit this pattern, the next step is to apply the recent fireball dates to possible planetary positions and configuration. A check of astronomical magazines reveals

that there were none for this <sup>SR#3, FA,P9</sup> period. (Copyrighted by E. Rockmore)

The only suggestion I can make here, is that I have noticed a certain periodicity to reports, before and after an important planetary conjunction. Unfortunately, the theory is still not fully developed yet, and the amount of proof is not sufficient to prove it, but only suggest that a  $\frac{1}{2}$  year or yearly date, before or after each conjunction a saucer report occurs, usually the type now called 'communication or signal' objects. The information so far located to back this idea is listed below:

<u>Planetary Configuration</u>	<u>Yearly Basis</u>	<u><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> year before and after configuration</u>
Feb. 18 1948 Mars Opp. Feb. 18 1948 Tremendous explosion over Kansas	Feb. 18 1952 Tremendous explosion over North Carolina (see next issue.)	
MAY 22 1951 MARS OPP MAY 22 1951 Bright small light chased plane 200 miles in Kansas.		Nov. 22 1950 Pasco, Wash. Brilliant light swung in sky 8 minute NOV. 20 1951 Green fireball over southwest, increased activity on Nov. 1921
SEPT 3 1951 VENUS CONJ. SEPT 9 1951 Small light changed colors at Phoenix		Mar 1 1951 Redwood, Calif saucer seen Mar. 2 1952 San Diego green fireball seen

These reports are very suggestive, but are insufficient to prove the Earth year and half year periodicity theory; But when the idea is more fully developed within the next month, with as many dates as can be properly filled in, I think it will back the idea very strongly. The meaning is not clear, but parallel the Mars Oppositions reports, and the best analogy would appear to be ~~two~~ present day customs of celebrating yearly anniversary dates, and the advance sale publicity used late in the year such as "90 days to Christmas", etc.

Applying this theory to latest green fireballs, the most spectacular one occurred on Nov. 2, exactly 6 months before the April 30 or May 1 MARS Opposition (Varies one day depending on time in local area), which would explain in part the meaning of the signals.

This does not explain the remaining 14 green fireballs. However, as was mentioned during the analysis of atomically caused fireball Theory, the fireballs and atomic explosions were in some manner associated in Jan-Feb 1951, and Oct-Nov. 1951 explosions, because of closeness of dates, but not caused by them since there was no earlier fireball-explosion history, no occurrence near explosion area, nor regularity in date after explosion. Applying the 'signal rocket' theory here, could there be a secondary use for them, in also signalling awareness of prominent terrestrial events as well as interplanetary events, in this case atomic explosions? If this is true, then we may be able to prove this, by watching the newspapers for such reports after atomic tests this year at Eniwetok, Nevada, and the British explosion in Australia. Readers on the west coast take note of this.

OVERALL PATTERNS, CONCLUSIONS, and possible Future Activity:

#1 Quality of Activity Pattern: There was a most definite change in the character of the reports from the silvery, locally seen, apparition-like saucers to the brilliant, green, widely seen, huge "fireballs".

#2 Amount of Activity Pattern: There has been a very sharp drop to 8 saucer reports for this period, but if the 23 green and red fireballs and the 4 'falling' airplanes are included, then the total of 40 reports would represent a sharp increase to an average of 20 reports a month. (Compared to an average of 7 reports a month from July to October 1951.)

#3 Periods of Activity Pattern: There appears to be 3 short periods of unusually heavy saucer activity. They are the Oct. 9-14 period, the Oct. 30 to Nov. 11 period, and the Nov. 19 - 21 period, all listed below

Oct 9	Terre Haute	Oct 30?	2 fireballs	Nov 19?	Riverside
Oct 9	Paris, Ind.	oct 30	NY 'plane	Nov 19	Puerto R.
Oct 9	Indianapolis	Nov 2	N.M fireball	Nov 20	Virgin I.
Oct 12	Salisbury, NC	Nov 4	N.M. fireball	Nov 20	Kans-NM
Oct 14	<u>Va. to Ohio</u>	Nov 6	Texas fireball	Nov 21	<u>Muncie, In</u>
		Nov 7	N.M.-Okla fireball		
		Nov 8	Ariz fireball		
total - 5 reports		Nov 9	Titusville saucers	total - 5 reports	
in 6 days		Nov 10	NM fireball	in 2 days	
		<u>Nov 11</u>	<u>Hartford fireball</u>		
		total - 11 reports			
		in 12 days			

I cannot find any astronomical or terrestrial explanation for the Oct 9 to 14 period. The Oct 30 to Nov 11 period possibly was caused by the signalling awareness of the atomic explosions and possibly the 6 month period before the Mars Opposition, but is not considered definite proof. The Nov 19-21 period may also have a 6 month "anniversary" date after the Mars Ex reme Oppistion on May 22, but also cannot be considered definite proof at this time, due to insufficient evidence.

#4 Area of Activity Pattern: This has shifted from midsouth and midwest to southwest, northeast, and southeast as follows;

<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>NORTHEAST</u>	<u>SOUTHEAST</u>	<u>MIDWEST</u>	<u>NORTHWEST</u>
17 reports	8 reports	6 reports	5 reports	1 report

The southwest increase was due to the 9 green fireball reports plus a few others, and in turn was caused by the atomic explosions prominence for that period.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONCLUSIONS:

- The green fireballs are probably simple, pilotless, self-consuming signal rockets, because they (1) appear to burn out in mid air, (2) apparently leave pieces falling to ground, (3) which set fires, but leave no wreckage, and (4) are very brilliant and seen over great distances simultaneusly.

- 2 The green fireballs probably represent the first known prominent or public communication made so far, although the small local reports have come in on planetary configuration dates.
- 3 The green fireballs are not saucers, because of great differences between the 2, and if their apparent 50 to 200 foot diameters is correct, they probably were carried here, and launched by giant spaceships the size of the Lubbock sightings, since the 40 foot saucers and the 150 - 200 foot rocket-like ships both appear too small to either carry or launch objects their size.
- 4 The green fireball is probably used to signal awareness or the knowledge of an important planetary events, such as extreme and close Oppositions, Conjunctions, Quadratures and possibly  $\frac{1}{2}$  year and yearly Earth dates after them, and more recently, important terrestrial events such as atomic explosions and possibly Radar contacts with the Moon, etc.
- 5 The green color of the fireballs probably represents our name, since it is the color of our planet, and unknown in meteoric history.

#### POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIVITY:

As was expected, on the basis of the close proximity of 2 Conjunctions in 8 months, and the Giant Lubbock ships, there has been a very heavy increase in reports, and apparently the first definite attempt to communicate or signal to us. It would therefore seem logical to expect a more and more definite activity to occur, with more communication attempts, saucer sightings, and possibly landings this year. On the basis of this, I am listing some possible predictions the activity may be classified as falling into.

- 1 There should be many reports of green fireballs seen after each set of atomic tests this year in the Pacific, Nevada, and Australia. The Nevada reports in particular should be watched for, since the other 2 areas are not very well covered by news companies.
- 2 There should be more complex communication attempts as the Opposition approaches. This should come by means of the small 1-3 foot lights or 'foo-fighters', which are more maneuverable, by their performing complex aerial maneuvers, or the rare foo fighter that can change color of their light, particularly a red to green or orange to green color combination, signifying the planetary colors of Mars and Earth. One such report has already come in, with 3 objects seen over Richmond, California on Feb 23: one was orange during its flight, the other 2 changed from orange to green as they crossed sky. Another possibility would be an object giving off flashes of light in a 4 to 3 flash ratio, these representing the 4th and 3rd planets respectively.
- 3 There may be aerial explosions ascribed to 'supersonic blasts' of aircraft passing thru the supersonic wall, although the number of American aircraft that can do this are few in number. In particular, there should be 2 types of explosions;
  - 1 Repeater explosions on a certain day each week or month
  - 2 Multiple explosions occurring in sets of 3 or 4. See Forts book on Barisal Guns, also of unknown origin.

(Last page of SR#3 finished and printed March 25 1952. All material copyrighted by E. Rockmore, P.O. Box 148, Wall Street Station, NY 5 NY for 1952. Critical comments requested, particularly with proof.)

#3

THE SAUCER REVIEW  
(Printed by E. Rockmore. P.O.Box 148, Wall Street Station, NY 5, 1)

**PURPOSE:** To obtain as many reports as possible in order to keep up to date on all saucer sightings and activity, and to use this magazine as a clearing center for all reports with a view to studying and understanding the motives of the extraterrestrials causing them.

**POLICIES:** The SAUCER REVIEW is a bimonthly newsmagazine printed for people who recognize the importance of this phenomena and want to help follow it by sending all recent reports in their newspapers.

The SAUCER REVIEW can be obtained by loaning any 5 clippings for one month after which they are returned, or paying 3 clippings per issue. RECENT clippings preferred.

The SAUCER REVIEW with photostatic prints of all reports (10 to 15 pages) the issue is based upon can be obtained by loaning 15 clippings or pay 10 clippings. RECENT clippings preferred.

You can obtain extra saucer clippings by calling your local newspapers, asking for the clipping department or "library", and asking for dates of the newspapers that carried saucer and meteor reports, and then sending them whatever they charge for that issue. This is a sure way to catch reports you may miss as they appear daily in the newspaper, and you may be able to get reports as far back as 7 months. One way to ease asking for these reports is to ask for recent meteor reports, and mention that some might mistakenly be under "flying saucers".

The SAUCER REVIEW uses all clippings received to directly contact the original area for best and most complete coverage.

**PLANS:** If SAUCER REVIEW proves successful in contacting enough people interested in exchanging reports, a fourth section or a Historical Supplement will be added, concerned with saucer history since 1947, and earlier.

- CONTENTS:** The Saucer Review is divided into 3 sections;
- 1 PHOTOSTAT SECTION - of all reports received for issue for proof of occurrence. This only in Special issue of Saucer Review
  - 2 REWRITE SECTION - of all reports received down to basic facts, to separate newspaper color from report in making the analysis.
  - 3 ANALYSIS SECTION - on all reports to find if any motive or pattern can be discovered, and possible future actions.

REWRITE OF SAUCER REPORTS 43 to 84  
(Covering Nov 1 to Dec 31 1951)

- OCT. 12 1951 5:00 P.M. Friday. SALISBURY, N. Carolina.  $35\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lon.  
#43 1 large, silvery ball-like object, apparent diameter 20 feet, approximate altitude 3,000 feet, crossed sky at a speed much faster than a balloon, against wind direction in an easterly direction.  
SOURCE: Salisbury Evening Post Oct 13.
- Oct 14 1951 100 miles off Atlantic Coast. Fiery ball-like object  
#44 first observed here, crossing sky.  
PULASKI, Virginia. Fiery Ball-like object crossed sky.  
RICHMOND, Virginia. Same Fiery ball-like object observed.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. Same fiery ball-like object observed.  
8:30 PM. Between VANDEGRIFT and AMFOLLO, Pennsylvania. Fiery, ball-like object appeared to fall toward Earth, and its light died out at 150 foot altitude. A short time later, an unknown object shattered a car window. (Photo).  
8:30 PM. OVERBROOK, Pa. Fiery Red ball-like object observed  
SELINGSGROVE, Pa. Same fiery object crossed sky, observed by a pilot.  
GREENSBURG, Pa.  $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Heavy concussion felt, then smoke seen rising from a nearby field. Upon examination, a scorched part of field was found and fire was ascribed to pranksters with a homemade bomb, but no one named.  
Near HODGEVILLE, West Virginia. Heavy radio interference noticed, and soon after a bright orange object, apparent size of a football, approximate altitude 75 feet, slowly fell from sky, and apparently struck side of Gum mountain near a coal mine. Searchfound nothing.  
CHARLESTON, West Virginia. Same fiery ball-like object seen  
SUTTON, West Va. Same object observed by 2 airline pilots  
RICHWOOD, BUCKHANNON, BARBOURSVILLE, SHINNSTON, BECKLEY, West Virginia. Same object observed, no separate reports given by newspapers.  
8:45 PM. AKRON, Ohio. Fiery, ball-like object, approximate altitude 5,500 feet, appeared to explode, lighting sky.  
8:50 PM. CLEVELAND, Ohio. Brilliant blue, ball-like object burst with a red flash.  
SOURCES: Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph; Pittsburgh Post Gazette Cleveland Plain Dealer; Fairmont Times; Charleston Gazette
- OCT. 16? 1951 Daytime? WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASHINGTON.  $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
#45 Unknown object resembling a balloon or astronomical object was observed by 3 people in airplane  
SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American.



OCT. 30 1951 9:15 Near FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island, NY.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
Object resembling a small airplane, crashed into sea,  
Search by police helicopter and coast guard ship found  
no wreckage.

#46 SOURCE: NY Times Oct 31

OCT. 30 1951 Southwest USA.  
First green fireball 'meteor' seen.  
#47 SOURCE: Generally referred to in following reports.

Oct. 30 1951 Near a meteor crater in ARIZONA.  
Second bright green fireball seen.  
#48 SOURCE: Albuquerque Journal Nov. 3

NOV. 2, 1951 9:20 PM. East of LORDSBURG, New Mexico.  $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $108\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lon.  
Brilliant green fiery, ball-like object first seen here

#49 ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. and SANTE FE, N.M. Same object seen.

GALLUP, New Mexico. Object resembling a fireworks rocket  
crossed sky and vanished with a blue flash.

\* \* \* \* \*

PHOENIX, Arizona. Noiseless, brilliant green, ball-like  
object leaving a fiery blue trail, crossed the sky.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona. Noiseless, bright blue-green, ball-  
like object crossed sky. It left a fiery red train that  
lasted 5 seconds, and also a smoky trail that lasted 90  
seconds.

Near Flagstaff, Arizona. Noiseless, reddish-blue ball-like  
object lit countryside brighter than daytime as it crossed  
sky, apparently falling toward earth. Observed by an  
airline pilot.

TWO GUNS, Arizona. Noiseless, flaming ball-like object  
followed by a grayish-blue streak, crossed sky and  
appeared to fall near Canyon Padre.

BISBEE, Yuma, MORMAN LAKE, PRESSCOTT, Arizona. Same object  
observed.

\* \* \* \* \*

LAS VEGAS, Nevada. Same Object observed.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. Same flash observed.

CAJON PASS, California. Noiseless, brilliant luminous  
object exploded with huge noiseless flash of light.

COLTON, REDLANDS, YUCAIPA PASS, BAKERSFIELD, VISALIA,  
LONGBEACH, RIVERSIDE, PALM SPRINGS, VISTA, California.  
Same object seen, no separate reports given in papers.

SAN BERNARDINO, California. Tremendous flash of light  
seen.

NORTHWESTERN Arizona. Astronomer LaPaz stated object  
appeared to vanish over this area.

SOURCES: Los Angeles Times Nov 3,4; Albuquerque Journal  
Nov 3; Albuquerque Tribune Nov 3, and larger newspapers.

NOV. 4, 1951 9:18 PM. Sunday. Near FARMINGTON, N.M.  $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat  $108\frac{1}{4}$  Long. Noiseless, huge, brilliant green object with whitish tail appeared to fall at a  $35^{\circ}$  angle, and then suddenly vanished  
#50 (Fireball #4) SOURCES: Albuquerque Journal Nov. 5: Albuquerque Tribune Nov. 5: Parade newsmagazine Feb. 10, 1952

NOV. 6, 1951 8:30 PM. Near FORT BLISS, Texas.  $32^{\circ}$  Lat,  $106^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#51 (Fireball #5) Either an object with a flashing tail crossed sky or a flash of light occurred in southeastern sky. Ascribed to a nearby guided missile testing area.  
SPURCE: El Paso Times Nov. 8

NOV. 7, 1951 6:13 AM. Wednesday. DESMOINES, N.M.  $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $103\frac{3}{4}$  Long. Luminous, ball-like object apparently first seen here.

#52 (Fireball #6) 30 miles west of ROSWELL, N.M.  $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Flaming object struck ground and continued to burn. No wreckage or craters found.

HOBBS, New Mexico. Luminous, bright green, tear-shaped object, approximate altitude 10,000 feet, crossed sky moving eastward.

CARLSBAD, New Mexico. Bright, luminous object with a blue-green tail, became yellowish as it moved eastward.

6:13 AM. KIRTLAND FIELD, Albuquerque, N.M. Bright-blue object crossed sky moving eastward.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. Bright white object turned green as it crossed sky and went over the eastern horizon.

ARTESIA, TUCUMCARI, CLOVIS, PORTALES, New Mexico. Same object seen, no individual reports written up.

\* \* \* \* \*

DALLAS, Texas. Brilliant, fiery ball-like object crossed sky near airport, travelling eastward.

SAN ANGELO, BIG SPRINGS, WACO, POST, REESE, LUBBOCK, TYLER, PLANNVIEW, GAINESVILLE, TEXARKANA, WICHITA FALLS, FORT WORTH, HYDRO, AMARILLO, BORGER, PAMPA, Texas. Same object observed, no individual reports given.

\* \* \* \* \*

LIBERAL, Kansas. Fiery object, apparent length 20 feet, approximate altitude 150 feet, crossed sky.

MANHATTAN, Kansas. Same object observed.

\* \* \* \* \*

7:10 AM. RENO, Oklahoma. Bright object apparently exploded over this city.

Near WEATHERFORD, Oklahoma. Brilliant luminous object appeared to tumble through air, as pieces broke off it, as it crossed sky headed earthward.

HINTON, Oklahoma. Luminous object crossed sky, while a heavy concussion was felt, rattling and breaking windows.

SR#3,RS,P4 (Copyrighted 1951 by E Rockmore)  
ANADARKO Area, Oklahoma. Loud swooshing sound was soon followed by a loud concussion. (possibly a piece broke off)

OKARCHE, Oklahoma. Luminous, ball-like object with a blue tail and orange trail, made a thunder-like noise as it crossed sky.

GAGE, CLINTON, ENID, ADA, GEARY, HOBART, Oklahoma. Same object observed, but no individual reports listed.

SOURCES: Albuquerque Journal Nov 8: Albuquerque Tribune Nov. 7: El Paso Times Nov. 8: Oklahoma City Times Nov 7.

NOV. 7, 1951 Near HARTFORD, Arkansas.  $35^{\circ}$  Lat,  $94\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Object resembling a small plane appeared to crash on Sugarfoot Mountain. Mountain was searched and no wreckage was found, and no aircraft known to be missing.  
#53 SOURCE: Oklahoma City Times Nov. 8

NOV. 7? 1951 ANADARKO, Oklahoma.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $98^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
Metallic substance resembling shredded tinfoil, 1 inch to 5" long, thickly covering half an acre, found by a farmer on his land. Origin unknown, and meteor expert Monnig stated it resembled no known meteoric substance he had seen  
#54 SOURCE: Daily Oklahoman Nov 11.

NOV. 8, 1951 11:06 AM. Thursday. SELLS, Arizona.  $32^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $112^{\circ}$  Lon  
Object resembling ball of fire, approximate altitude 1000 feet, crossed sky, and appeared to strike earth nearby.  
#55 Fireball 7

11:00 AM. TUCSON, Arizona. Flaming object giving off varicolored flames and smoke, crossed sky and appeared to strike earth near Rodeo, New Mexico. 2 white puffs of smoke rose from earth and hung in sky for 15 minutes.

CLOVERDALE, New Mexico. 2 loud explosions shook many houses in area, was followed by several small explosions.

LAS CRUCES, New Mexico. Dazzling white object with a tail streaked across southwest sky.

Near SIERRA BLANCA, Texas.  $31^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $105^{\circ}$  Longitude. Flaming object with purplish red, tear drop shaped tail, crossed sky, and appeared to strike earth 200 yards away from road.

11:15 AM. EL PASO, Texas. Rocket-like object raced across sky, moving westward. Another report stated object resembled a ball of fire, with flaming blue-green tail, followed by a smoke trail, crossed sky, and appeared to land in Mexico.

DOUGLAS, Arizona. Brilliant green, luminous object left trail of green while crossing sky, and appeared to fade out in air, leaving 2 white puffs of smoke floating in air

ALAMAGORDO, New Mexico. 2 separate, brilliant green objects flying parallel crossed sky. Observed by CAA Tower.

GUZMAN, Mexico. Fiery, ball-like object appeared to break in half, and explode behind some mountains to the south. Astronomer LaPaz believes this was the last report of it. SOURCES: Albuquerque Tribune Nov. 8: Wichita Eagle: Daily Oklahoman Nov. 8: El Paso Times Nov. 9.

- NOV. 8, 1951 #56 Near Tucson, Arizona. Object resembling plane appeared to crash in vicinity of Rincon Mountains. No smoke seen and search found no wreckage nor craters. SOURCE: Albuquerque Tribune, Nov. 8
- NOV. 9, 1951 #57 5:00 P.M. NEWBURGH, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74^{\circ}$  Long. Long streak of vapor in southern sky. Ascribed to a large plane such as a B29 or B36, that could cause moisture to condense. Nearby Stewart airfield stated no planes flying
- 5:00 P.M. GOSHEN, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Jet plane flew over city leaving vapor trail, only short time before other cities observed the fiery streak in sky
- 5:00 P.M. MIDDLETOWN, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long. Object resembling either a ball of fire or a pink streak, crossed sky in several minutes from east to west.
- 5:00 P.M. PORT JERVIS, New York.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Long. Long vapor trail seen by majority of observers. However, a policeman saw a brilliant golden object causing trail, and the wife of the editor of the local newspaper saw a red object heading trail.
- 5:00 PM. MILFORD, Pennsylvania.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $74\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude Long cloudlike streak in sky. SOURCES: Middletown Times Herald Nov 10; Newark Ledger.
- NOV. 9, 1951 #58 4:15 P.M. Titusville, Pennsylvania.  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $79\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  long. Sky very clear. A very large airplane, or bomber, crossed sky. Soon after, 2 silvery round objects trailed by smoke streaks were seen in sky, then they separated, one moving northward, the other southward. SOURCE: Titusville Herald Nov 1
- NOV. 10 1951 #59 fireball #8 1:57 AM. Saturday. Tucumcari, New Mexico.  $35^{\circ}$  Lat,  $103^{\circ}$  Long. Fiery, ball-like object with long flaming trail, apparent size  $\frac{1}{2}$  of moons diameter, crossed sky. Observed by police
- CUERVO, New Mexico.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Fiery, ball-like object, with long flaming red trail, approximate altitude, 10,000 feet, crossed sky.
- Near DURANGO, Colorado.  $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $108^{\circ}$  Longitude. Object resembling fiery ball appeared to fall nearby.
- CONWAY, Arkansas.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude. Bright object lit up countryside as bright as daytime. SOURCES: San Francisco Examiner Nov 11: San Jose Mercury News Nov. 11: Oklahoma City Oklahoman Nov 11: Arizona Star

- NOV. 11 1951 9:00 P.M. HARTFORD, Connecticut.  $41\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $73\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
Unknown object crossed sky, leaving a wide blue-green trail with red streaks in center, that remained visible for 3 seconds.  
#60  
Fireball #9  
9:00 P.M. NEWINGTON, Connecticut.  $41\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $72\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Same phenomenon observed.  
SOURCE: NY Journal American Nov. 12.
- NOV. 13? 1951 Night. Near HAMBURG, New York.  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $79^{\circ}$  Long.  
#61  
Fireball #10 A long, very bright greenish flash of light crossed the northeast sky.  
SOURCE: Buffalo Courier
- NOV. 14 1951 7:30 PM to 7:50 PM. MIAMI, Florida.  $25\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $80\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Long.  
#62  
Long trail of smoke or vapor in sky northwest of city. Ascribed to a B47 jet bomber that had flown over city.  
SOURCE: Miami Daily News Nov. 15; Miami Herald Nov. 15
- NOV. 14 1951 12:30 P.M. Near Lake Worth, Florida.  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $80^{\circ}$  Long  
#63  
Object resembling a small airplane appeared to crash 7 miles southeast of Lake Worth. Coast guard ships and private planes searched area and no wreckage was found. No airplanes known to be lost.  
SOURCES: Miami Herald Nov. 15
- NOV. 16 1951 Early Morning? SONOMA, California.  $38\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
#64  
Unknown object with orange trail, approximate altitude 1000 feet, raced across sky from east to west, and then disappeared in some trees on a hill. A few minutes later a brilliant white flash was seen, then a large puff of smoke, but no explosive noise heard. Examination of area found a 10-15 foot wide path of burning grass, and some trees burning at their top or bottom branches. No wreckage found and no jet planes were known to be missing.  
SOURCE: San Francisco Call Bulletin Nov. 16, with photo.
- NOV. 16 1951 From 9:00 to 10:30 P.M. LIMEKILN, Pa.  $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
#65  
Several luminous objects or lights appeared to flash and spin clockwise and counterclockwise in sky, and flash against top of Mount Penn. The CAA tower 7 miles from scene ascribed it to car lights touching low hanging cloud  
SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American; Reading Eagle; N.Y. Herald Tribune; N.Y. Times.
- NOV. 19 1951 Daytime. RIVERSIDE, California.  $34^{\circ}$  Lat,  $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
#66  
A circular disc-like object with dome (resembling a turtle shell) flew past 3 people on a mountain road. The second time it flew past, a photograph was taken.  
SOURCE: Indianapolis Times Nov. 21; Chicago Herald Trib.
- NOV. 19 1951 10:30 PM. Monday. MAYAGUEZ, Puerto Rico.  $18\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $67^{\circ}$  Lon  
#67  
Fireball #11 Bright green, ball-like object came from south, crossed sky in 10 seconds, becoming a brilliant green before it disappeared in a westerly direction. Observed by a professor at a nearby college.  
SOURCES: El Mundo Nov. 23, 24 (P.R.)
- NOV. 20 1951 Morning. SYRACUSE, New York.  $43^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $76^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#68  
Noiseless, shining object crossed sky at great speed.  
SOURCE: Syracuse Herald Journal Nov. 20.

- NOV. 20 1951 5:30 P.M. Tuesday ST. THOMAS, Virgin Is. 18<sup>10</sup> Lat, 65<sup>0</sup> Long  
#69 A long vapor trail coming from northwest burst into 2 or 3 parts with a blinding white light. Observed by a fighter pilot. Believed to be a guided missile gone astray.  
SOURCE: N.Y. Times Nov 24; L.A. Daily News Nov. 25; The Charlotte Amalie Daily News (V.I.) Nov. 24.
- NOV. 20 1951 Night. Tuesday. ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. Bright green meteor  
#70 crossed sky.
- fireball #12 Night. DODGE CITY, Kansas. Bright green fireball crossed sky.  
Night. LUBBOCK, Texas. Bright Green fireball seen.  
SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American.
- NOV. 21 1951 5:20 A.M. Wednesday. MUNCIE, Indiana. 40<sup>0</sup> Lat, 85<sup>0</sup> Long.  
#71 Huge green, ball-like object with long tail, travelling  
fireball #13 at a speed much slower than a meteor, crossed sky from north to south.  
SOURCE: Muncie Star Nov. 22; Muncie Press Nov. 21
- NOV. 24 1951 6:24 P.M. GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan. 43<sup>0</sup> Latitude, 85<sup>30</sup> Long  
#72 Ball of light, at low altitude, crossed sky at great speed. Observed by 2 airliner pilots and airport tower.  
SOURCE: Fate Magazine April 1952, page 10.
- NOV. 24 1951 PISCOBAMA, Peru. 6<sup>0</sup> Latitude, south, 77<sup>0</sup> Longitude.  
#73 2 bright objects with tails (resembling comets) were visible to the naked eye.  
SOURCE: Fate Magazine April 1952, page 10
- NOV. 25 1951 PISCOBAMA, Peru. 6<sup>0</sup> Latitude south, 77<sup>0</sup> Longitude  
#74 2 bright objects with tails (resembling comets) were visible to the naked eye.  
SOURCE: Fate April 1952 Page 10
- NOV. 26 1951 Night. KOREA.  
#75 Bright green, red, and yellow flare-like objects filled skies. No military action followed them and US speculated they might be communist celebration of Panmunjon agreement  
SOURCE: N.Y. Times Nov. 27
- NOV. 29 1951 Evening. SHOALS, Indiana. 38<sup>10</sup> Latitude, 87<sup>0</sup> Longitude.  
#76 Unknown object leaving small white vapor trail, came from south at a fast speed. When it was near observers, it stopped short for 2 seconds, then shot forward at great speed, later slowed down to former fast speed. It then made various maneuvers, banking to the south on edge, then went on an east to west course, and banked 3 more times before disappearing toward the northwest. It was circular streamlined, with an arced or dome-like top, and appeared composed of a white metal that reflected the sunlight.  
SOURCE: Fate Magazine April 1952 Page 116
- NOV. 30 1951 Night. PRESSCOTT, Arizona. 34<sup>10</sup> Latitude, 113<sup>0</sup> Longitude  
#77 Bright whitish-blue object leaving red-orange trail climbed vertically to 20,000 feet, gave off brilliant flash of light that lit up countryside, and continued climbing until it disappeared. Observed by 2 different airliners.  
SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American Dec 1.

DEC. 4, 1951 4:25 P.M. MUNCIE, Indiana. 40° Latitude, 85½° Longitude  
#78 Fiery red, ball-like object with long flaming tail, crossed sky from west to north. Ascribed to a jet plane flying at very high altitude.  
SOURCE: Muncie Star Dec. 5

DEC. 13 1951 Before Dawn. TUCUMCARI, New Mexico. 35° Latitude, 103½° Lon  
#79 Small fiery, ball-like object streaked across sky, and appeared to land near a water tank. A roaring sound like something had struck the tank was heard, and then the noise of the tank breaking open was heard, and 4 people were killed by it. Upon examination, a very clean break was found down an entire side of the 3/8" tank, but no holes or craters in tank.  
SOURCE: N.Y. Times Dec. 14: Tucumcari News Dec. 13, 14

DEC. 20 1951 Night. Between Yuma and GILA BEND, Ariz. 32¾° Lat, 114° Lon  
#80 Brilliant, glowing, disc-like object, apparent size 3 feet, seen in sky.  
SOURCE: Los Angeles Mirror Feb. 28

DEC. 21 1951 Morning. Near FRAZIER PARK, California. 34¾° latitude, 119°  
#81 Object resembling a large transport plane with flames shooting out from 1 engine, appeared falling at a 45° angle, and crash into Tehachabi Mountains. Searched for by sheriffs posse, and 30 aircraft, but nothing found. No airplanes missing, except a glider which was later found near Independence, California, 100 miles to the north.  
SOURCES: Bakersfield Californian Dec 21, 22: N.Y. Times : N.Y. Telegram Dec 21: Brooklyn Eagle Dec. 21

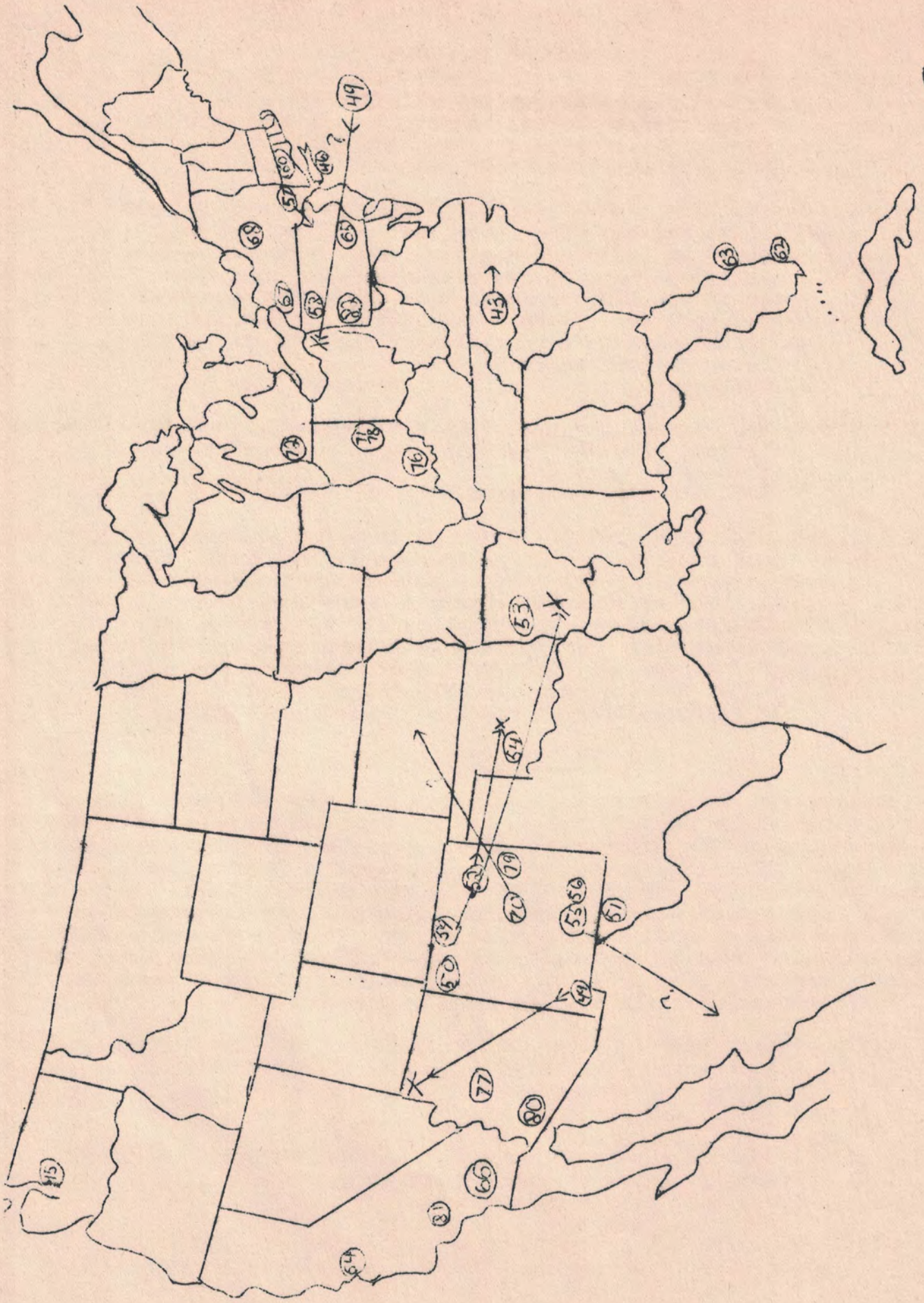
ADDENDA REPORTS

Occasionally, some reports come in directly from the observer, that were not written up in the newspapers. Since I am not able to vouch for either the report or the observer, I do not feel they should be included among the more authentic reports from the newspapers who at least interview the observer, and know whether he is the local practical joker. However, they shouldntbe simply disregarded, because they probably were sightings, and this addenda section will be used to keep them separate. Other reports also come in lacking in an important detail, such as exact date, place, and will also be listed here since they cannot be correctly placed in the chronologically written rewrite section.

DEC. 19 1951 During Sunset. Near PITTSBURGH, Pa. 40½° Lat, 80° Long.  
#82 A noiseless, dark, oval or disc-like object with sharply defined edges, hung motionless low over horizon, in west.  
SOURCE: Personal letter.

NOV. ?? 1951 SINGAPORE, Malay States. 5° Latitude South, 104° E. Long.  
#83 Fiery, green, ball-like object seen.  
SOURCE: I heard this on radio.

NOV. ?? 1951 SSSCONNE, Switzerland, to France.  
#84 A 'howling' or roaring green, disc-like object crossed sky Observed by more than 20 persons.  
SOURCE: Personal letter, quoted from English newspaper





ANALYSIS OF SAUCER REPORTS # 43 to 84, from Nov 1 to December 30, 1951

NOTE: The Saucer Review analyzes flying saucer reports using as a temporary working theory, not as a definitely established fact, that they are caused by one or more extra-terrestrial life forms. This in turn is based upon a careful study of the various books and journals on the subject, including the works of Charles Fort: during this study, 1 fact seems to definitely back this theory, with much more unexplained data apparently backing it. However, the entire subject is still considered open to other theories, since there is simply insufficient information that will give an absolutely positive basis to any theory of their origin. Until such proof is available, and has a more or less scientific basis, this will be the working theory used.

General Analysis of Single Reports:

#43 Salisbury, N.C.: Probably a saucer. Shape does not resemble any known airplane or bird: objects speed greater than balloon, and movement against winds prevailing at time make balloon theory doubtful.

#44 Virginia to Ohio 'meteor': Possibly a saucer. While it did not display any of the saucers unusual characteristics, there are several facts surrounding it that appear suspicious. It is (1) the 6th giant 'meteor' seen in the southeast in a year, a fireball meteor frequency that surpasses probability, as mentioned in Saucer Review #1: (2) it also did not arrive during a meteor shower period: (3) it did occur in a heavy saucer period: and (4) the unknown object that struck a car window, the unknown object setting a fire in a field, and the object that apparently struck a mountainside in West Virginia are all very strange, since most meteor books state very specifically "there is no danger from them, since there are few, or no authentic records of meteors striking buildings or personal property", and any such reports have a doubtful authenticity. These are the first 3 of 7 such reports of objects striking personal property, are are very puzzling in nature.

#45 Whidbey, Wash.: Insufficient information for conclusion. The 11 sentence clipping describes it as resembling a balloon or astronomical object. It therefore was a very small image, bright, circular, but no mention is made of movement. Will get further information on this story

#46 Far Rockaway, N.Y. Possibly allied to saucers. This is the 4th "falling" airplane so far in 1951, with 4 more reports coming. Same remarks apply to this one as to the June 29? Florida object. A meteor would fall too fast to be watched, and would crash with heavy concussion

#47 Southwest U.S.A. Probably allied to the saucers. This is the first green fireball seen. Details never listed in the newspapers, just referred to by LaPaz.

#48 Arizona: Probably allied to saucers. Second green fireball seen, and mentioned in only 1 newspaper, with no other details.

#49 New Mexico to Ariz.: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the third and greatest fireball of entire group. This was the one seen over the most territory, and was actually the one that began comment on the fireball group. This is discussed generally among the reports in the special fireball section later in this issue.

#50 Farmington, N.M.: Probably allied to saucers: This was the fourth green fireball, but apparently not too impressive, seen locally.

#51 Fort Bliss, Texas?: Possibly allied to the saucers. Once again, the newspapers fell down on the job, and from some 60 clippings I have on the entire phenomena, there is only this report that appears to fit this as the fifth green fireball. This is not a positive identificatio

#52 New Mexico to Oklahoma: Probably allied to the saucers. The sixth green fireball, and the only one that made noise, and may not belong in this group. However, if one news account is correct, and one observer watched it for 30 to 40 seconds, this would make meteoric origin very doubtful.

#53 Hartford, Ark: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the fifth "falling" airplane and may have been a fragment of it, but no craters or fragments were found on the mountain that it apparently fell on. It fell about time of 6th green fireball.

#54 Anadarko, Okla: Possibly allied to the saucers or fireballs. This is the second fall of unknown material, only 23 days after the Denver "meteorite" that "resembled no known meteoric material". If this was a hoax, it was an odd one, considering the cost of enough tinfoil to even thinly coat half an acre, not to mention the amount of labor involved. Also, the truck tracks or footprints would have been noticed, if hand spread, and the examining sheriff doesnt mention them. How available tinfoil would be for purchase, some 48 days before Christmas, is a hard point to know, but I dont think it would be.

#55 Arizona to Mexico: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the most impressime report from the viewpoint of unparalled meteoric history - 2 giant green fireballs racing parallel to each other across sky, and if they had been seen at night, would have probably surpassed the Nov. 2 fireball. This was the seventh fireball report in 11 days, and included the reports of 2 objects striking ground.

#56 Tucson, Arizona: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 6th "falling" airplane, seen about the same time as a fireball. This would appear to back the theory these falling airplanes are all meteors or pieces of them, but in addition to the facts already listed in these reports, is the fact that no fiery trails are left or seen behind the falling planes, as it would appear if it were a meteor, nor are these objects stated to be self-luminous as meteors are. They are very puzzling in meaning.

#57 Middleton, N.Y: Probably an airplane. There was a wide difference of opinion on this report, with 3 cities reporting vapor streaks, one reporting a ball of fire or streak of fire, and 1 divided on a vapor trail, a brilliant gold, and a red object causing trail. However, reading these reports by cities from east to west, as the object was travelling, it is:

- 1 Newburgh, N.Y. - Vapor trail
- 2 Goshen, N.Y. - Vapor Trail
- 3 Middleton, N.Y. - Fiery streak or ball of fire
- 4 Port Jervis, N.J. - Mostly vapor trail, 1 saw red object, 1 saw brilliant yellow
- 5 Milford, Pa. - Vapor Trail.

It would therefore appear that the coloration depended on Observation point, with cities in center of report seeing colors, and was probably due to setting sunlight, not its own color. This leaves us with only a vapor trail which is not enough to prove a saucer origin. The several minutes it took to cross sky rules out meteor origin, and the vapor trail rules out balloon theory, since they dont leave trails.

#58 Titusville, Pa: Probably 2 saucers. The newspapers stated the 2 objects fell from the plane, but the actual eyewitness reports state only that a large bomber had passed over shortly before the objects were seen. The fact the 2 objects separated and moved away in 2 different directions would rule out balloon theory, because a wind would have blown them in the same direction. The period of time they apparently were observed would rule out the meteoric theory. Incidentally, it is possible the large bomber seen flying shortly before they were observed may have been the same thing that caused the 'fireball' or vapor trail report over Middleton, NY, since they are in the same latitude, although the time between the reports is very short for the 250 miles to be covered.

#59 New Mexico to Arkansas?: Probably allied to the saucers. The 8th fireball and last of the group, within 13 days, but scattered reports came in later. There is some doubt whether the Arkansas report belongs to this one or whether it was another report.

#60 Hartford, Conn: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the 9th fireball report, although not listed as such by LaPaz. The object itself apparently wasn't seen, but its green trail would appear to be associated with the usual green fireball reports. This was the first such report outside of the southwest. The observation at night would rule out theory of coloration due to setting sunlight.

#61 Hamburg, N.Y: Probably allied to the saucers. This was the 10th green fireball report, and night time observation would rule out color due to setting sun, and green color separated it from common meteors.

#62 Miami, Fla: Insufficient information for conclusion. Although ascribed to a B47 jet bomber, neither newspaper mentions when plane flew over city, nor whether it flew in northeast sky of city. The only suspicious facts are that 1 'falling airplane' and 3 'submarines' were seen off the Florida coast. by an ex-RAF pilot the next day. Otherwise, the vapor trail is not proof of anything.

#63 Lake Worth, Fla: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 7th 'falling' airplane, and second in Florida area in 5½ months. There appears to be some sort of special activity in this area, for some time, but no meaning apparent. A conventional theory would be a small rocket launched from CoCoa, Fla., but this is 110 miles to the north and I don't think they have either this range nor allow them to be tested so near to land areas.

#64 Sonoma, Calif: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 6th small falling object, and its setting a fire resembles the Oct. 14 Greensburg, Pa. report, and the lack of pieces again is puzzling. Are these objects made of sulphur or something similar, that burns up without a trace? This lack of meteor fragments was very puzzling to LaPaz in the green fireball reports also. Once again, it should be stated that fireball meteors are very rare, and of these rare fireballs meteors pieces of them are found after only 1 in 10 fireballs, and these reports of small objects striking earth are of an unprecedented meteorite frequency.

#65 Limekiln, Pa: Possibly Several saucers. The descriptions from 4 different newspapers are contradictory, but the description of spinning or rotating lights resembles some reports of saucers seen with a rotating edge. I do not recall ever seeing a car headlight beam that appeared to rotate. The CAA analysis some 7 miles from the scene

appears doubtful for reason of distance, while eyewitnesses apparently saw them directly overhead. Considering the local observers had lived for years, if not decades in that neighborhood, they should have been familiar with lighting in most types of weather, and known any unusual phenomena when they saw it.

#66 Riverside, California: Probably a saucer. While newspapers and ~~Fate~~ Magazine photographs show this object very unclearly and ragged, the Chicago rotogravure photo shows its perfect symmetrical shape, and the clearness of the photo does not show any guide line attached to it, the first thing to look for in any supposed saucer photo. In this photo, it is just noticeable that the bottom edge is not straight, but irregular at intervals, and may be some sort of propulsion tubes jutting out, reminiscent of the March 21, 1950 Adams report that the saucer he saw, had bright lights or bright rocket exhausts all around the bottom.

#67 Mayaguez, P.R: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 11th green fireball and first outside the continental US. The long time it was seen, 10 seconds, make the meteor theory doubtful as does its color. The late hour rules out color due to the setting sun. The westerly direction would rule out a US launched missile theory.

#68 Syracuse, N.Y: Possibly a saucer. There is not much description but the noiselessness rules out the possible jet theory, and is a typical saucer characteristic.

#69 St. Thomas, V.I: Possibly a saucer. There are some small rocket missiles experiments being made to the Bahamas, but I doubt if they could reach this far. Considering the natives of the Bahamas are to bring in these small missiles, and the fact this one apparently was self-detonated, it appears even more doubtful this was a rocket missile

allied to  
#70 N.H. to Texas?: Probably saucers. This was the 12th green fireball, although LaPaz lists it as the 9th in his southwest area.

#71 Muncie, Ind: Probably allied to the saucers. Although seen near time of sunrise this appears to be a genuine fireball, since the sunlight usually colors clouds or planes a pinkish or reddish in morning.

#72 Grand Rapids, Mich: Probably a saucer or fireball. Fate magazine does not give much information on it, but the 2 airliner pilots did apparently see something different from meteors and jet planes they had seen.

#73,74 Piscobama, Peru: Probably a saucer, possibly saucer space station. The comet theory is obviously incorrect, since there have not been any visible to the naked eye in years, and the long observation rules out known airplanes, balloon and meteor theories. The long period it was visible, at least 2 days or more, also does not correlate with any saucer reports I have, excepting the Dec. 27, 1949 North Carolina report of an object visible 20 minutes, and the report of a peculiar object seen crossing the sky over a southern California city for 8 days in April 1950, and they do not resemble it very much. In connection with this North Carolina report, it was theorized that it might have been a space station temporarily visible, that circles the Earth, a sort of base where the saucers may land for supplies, etc, but why a huge object such as one of these would be, would leave its orbit just to examine a small South American town, does not seem reasonable, unless something may happen there.

#75 Korea: Very probably only Communist signalflares: This is listed because flares are usually dropped by aircraft, and considering the UN had no aircraft out at time, and North Koreans usually have very little air activity, the celebration theory seems weak.

#76 Shoals, Ind: Probably a saucer. The short range from which the object was seen, shows it resembled no known aircraft, and its complex maneuvers rule out the meteor theory, and its great speeds rule out the balloon theory. Considering its duration and maneuvers were much more complex than usual saucer report, it appears that a motive was behind them, but what? The last object that performed such antics was the May 22 Kansas white ball upon the Mars Extreme Opposition, while 1 year to the day before this report, a bright light hung over Stanton ND for 3½ hours flashing red, green and white lights. But there are no astronomical listings for this date nor the 1950 one, so what was being communicated is a mystery.

#77 Prescott, Ariz: Possibly allied to the saucers. If the description of the object rising from the earth is correct, it would appear to be a guided missile. But the 3 facts that missiles are not launched near inhabited areas, that there is no known missile centers in this area, and that when they are launched, careful checks are made to be sure no aircraft are in the vicinity to either be hit by them or spy on them, make this theory doubtful. An interesting fact was the flash of light seen during its flight, that made pilots think it exploded, only to have it continue rising, was mentioned as a characteristic of night-time saucer reports in Saucer Review #1, analysis of report #2. (see the historical listing of green fireballs in this issue, of the Dec.30 1947 Walla Walla, Washington green fireball that appeared to rise from the ground, and the August 1951 Fate issue, of 2 'foo fighters' that also rose from ground and followed an airplane on Dec. 22, 1944, for 2 similar reports.)

#78 Muncie, Indiana. Probably an airplane. This is the second red fireball report seen at nearly the same time as the Middletown red fireball report, and color also probably due to setting sunlight.

#79 Tucumcari, New Mexico: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the 7th and last report of a small fiery object striking property or the ground, and if true, the first one to cause really serious damage. If these 7 were meteorites, their occurrence within a 2 month period is almost as unusual as the 8 green fireballs in 13 days, considering most were not during meteoric showers. This phenomenon is almost unknown, but there is a small history of similar stories, and I list them below; notice how they also do not either cause damage, or if they do, do not leave any fragments behind as they should.

Historical listing of  
Machinery struck by small fiery objects

JULY 30 1947 4:00 PM. TAMARACK, Idaho. 45° Lat, 116½° Longitude  
Brilliant, silvery, ball-like object fell from sky  
striking a truck hood, and burned a small hole in it  
SOURCE: Fate Magazine Summer 1948, photograph

FEB. 22 1948 Between London and Portugal. ?? Lat ?? Long.  
Fiery, ball-like object struck plane while flying  
and damaged it.  
SOURCE: Doubt Vol. 21 p316

DEC. 8, 1948

57.48, P6 (copyrighted by E. Rockmore)  
Daytime. BLUFFTON, Indiana.  $40\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $85\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Small, circular object (resembling an ashcan lid)  
fell from sky, struck windshield of a bread truck  
driving down street, and made a hole in it. The  
object then apparently went up in smoke and could not  
be found. Investigated by local police chief and  
deputy.

SOURCE: Newspaper clipping.

JULY 29 1950

Near Springfield, Illinois.  $39\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  latitude,  $89\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
Object resembling a blue streak with reddish trail,  
struck airplane propellor, causing an extremely  
bright light, but no vibration or noise. Later  
examination showed no damage.

SOURCE: Fate Magazine . Jan. 1951, end of article.

\* \* \* \* \*

#80 Yuma, Ariz: Probably a 'foo fighter', possibly a saucer. Night-time  
saucer reports are naturally very rare, since they are not luminous, and  
the apparent 3 foot size and glowing light tend to back this object  
being a 'foo fighter'. They have been very rare since they were first  
seen in late 1944, and this is the second one in 1951, the other being  
the July 6th one over Lynchburg of an orange 3 foot object. I think  
this type of report will increase in the near future with the saucer  
reports.

#81 Frazier Park, Calif: Probably allied to the saucers. This is the  
8th and last 'falling airplane' report in 1951. The same remarks apply  
to it as to others. Its description of the falling object is the  
clearest one made in 1951, and is particularly hard to understand how  
it could have been a mis-identification of a meteor, balloon or anything  
else.

ADDENDA REPORTS

#82 Pittsburgh, Pa: Probably a saucer. Considering a cloud would let  
the sunlight pass thru, making it semi-transparent with fuzzy edges,  
this object appears to be of a more material substance. Its motionless  
behavior rules out the meteor and aircraft theories. It is possible  
it was a balloon, excepting it would have been seen along its entire  
path as was the Aug. 2 Detroit to Maryland balloon sighting.

#83 Singapore, Malay States: The 14th green 'meteor' or fireball and the  
furthest one from the US. After the initial 13 day southwest activity,  
the fireballs became very scattered in time and place.

#84 Ssconne, Switzerland: The 15th green fireball. This one is like  
the Nov 7 fireball that made a noise and also may not belong in group.

\* \* \* \* \*

These 84 reports are all I have for 1951. If you have any reports  
or information on reports that I have not listed for 1951, I would  
greatly appreciate a written listing of the exact city and date of them  
or possibly loan of the clippings. I am planning to bring out a single  
complete yearbook of all reports for 1951, plus some 10 received too  
late for listing in their correct issues, within 3 months in June or  
May, and every new report received for 1951 will be of great use to  
the yearbook.

Also planned for a later date are earlier yearbooks for 1945, to 1950,  
and if you have any friends with collections they can loan, I will  
pay an equal amount of photostats for the temporary loan of their clippings

1946 to 1951  
HISTORICAL LISTING OF  
GREEN SAUCERS AND GREEN FIREBALLS

(Note: This is a listing taken from my collection and should not be considered a complete one in any sense. However, I think it covers the more prominent reports, and is satisfactory, if used as a general guide. If you have any reports on this subject, I would certainly like to learn details of it, or exchange photostats for loan of it.)

- AUG. 13 1946 Sweden.  
#1 Torpedo-shaped object with tapered tail, emitted green and blue smoke, and a series of fireballs, as it crossed sky. Observed by a trained meteorologist and astronomer.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 16.
- AUG. 16 1946 Night. GRANTS PASS, Oregon.  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $123\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#2 Many green and red flares with smoky cumulus clouds (from them?), were observed in sky.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 16, p.236: L.A. Daily News
- SEPT 15 1946 Dawn. ALEMTEJO Province, Portugal.  $8^{\circ}$  Lat,  $38^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#3 Bluish ball of light moved in sky for 5 minutes.  
SOURCES: Doubt Magazine Vol 17, p255; Rome Stars & Stripes
- SEPT 14 1946 Between 12 and 1AM. TANGIERS, Sp. Mor.  $36^{\circ}$  Lat,  $6^{\circ}$  Long.  
#4 Large, fiery, ball-like objects with huge green tails streaked with red, crossed sky.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 17, page 255
- SEPT 15 1946 Between 12 and 1AM? TANGIERS, Sp. Mor.  $36^{\circ}$  Lat,  $6^{\circ}$  Long.  
#5 Large fiery ball-like objects with huge green tails streaked with red, crossed sky.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 17, page 255.
- SEPT 16 1946 Between 12 and 1AM. TANGIERS, Sp. Mor.  $36^{\circ}$  Lat,  $6^{\circ}$  Long.  
#6 Large, fiery, ball-like objects with huge green tails streaked with red, crossed sky.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 17, page 255
- SEPT 17 1946 FEZ PARA, North Africa.  $34^{\circ}$  Lat?,  $5^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
#7 Projectile-like objects followed by a green light, in turn followed by long thin yellow tails, crossed sky.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Page 255
- JULY 4, 1947 OTTOWA, Canada.  $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $75\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
#8 Bright green saucer-like object crossed sky. (the only one listed for this very heavy saucer period.)  
SOURCE: Doubt magazine Vol. 19
- DEC. 8, 1947 Evening. LAS VEGAS, Nevada.  $36\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $115\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#9 Bright green, small light rose into sky at tremendous speed Observed by 2 FBI agents.  
SOURCE: Flying Saucers are Real by Keyhoe, Page 53, 62.
- DEC. 30 1947 WALLA WALLA, Washington.  $46^{\circ}$  Lat,  $118\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
#10 Very brilliant, blue-green ball of fire rose from earth past an airliner at 13,000 feet, and disappeared into sky within 6 seconds. Observed by 2 different airliners.
- FEB. 17 1948 Near HAWAII, Pacific Ocean.  $19^{\circ}$  Latitude?,  $156^{\circ}$  Longitude  
#11 Bright green meteor observed by a ship officer  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol 21, page 316

- FEB. 17 1948 Over LAKE WASHINGTON, Washington.  $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Fire-like glow observed.  
SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 21
- FEB. 18 1948 Over LAKE WASHINGTON, Washington.  $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $122\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  Long.  
Flashing green light observed.  
#12 SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 21
- MAR. 10? 1948 Night. Mid Pacific Ocean  
Bright green meteor observed by officer on SS John Macmillan  
(because of insufficient information, this report may be  
the same one as the Feb. 18 Hawaii report.)  
#13 SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 24
- APR. 1, 1948 GHENT, Belgium.  $51^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $3\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
Fiery green or blue, ball-like objects, crossed sky, moving  
coastward.  
#14 SOURCE: Doubt Magazine Vol. 23, page 349
- APR. 12 1949 From Maine to Delaware and coastal USA.  
Great green meteor crossed sky in a very flat trajectory  
and apparently exploded 100 miles out over Atlantic.  
#15 SOURCE: Sky and Telescope Magazine Oct 1949
- DEC. 5, 1949 Southeast USA?  
Green fireball meteor seen.  
#16 SOURCE: Mentioned by astronomer LaPaz in Jan 19 1950  
interview concerning a duraluminum object found in NM.
- DEC, 15 1949 Southwest USA?  
Green meteor seen.  
#17 SOURCE: Mentioned by astronomer LaPaz in a Jan 18 1950  
interview concerning a duraluminum object found in NM.
- JAN. ?? 1950 Between FILEY and BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Eng.  $55^{\circ}$  Lat,  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Long  
A green light with a trail of white sparks, crossed sky  
at great speed. Called a meteor by newspapers.  
#18 SOURCE: Contemporary Review July 1950- Wilkins article.
- MAR. 13 1950 Evening. Near SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.  $40\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $112^{\circ}$  Long.  
Very brilliant blue green object with rounded edges,  
apparent size 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, crossed sky at  
a speed much greater than a jet plane, apparently rising  
into sky.  
#20 SOURCE: Salt Lake City Tribune March 14 1950
- MAR. 22 1950 10:35 P.M. OAHU, Hawaii.  $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $158^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
Noiseless, brilliant green, flame-like object came from  
direction of Pearl Harbor, apparently stopped for a second  
and then sped toward Waikiki at great speed. It did not  
appear to fall like a meteor, or flare, did not resemble  
either, but travelled straight across sky.  
#21 SOURCE: Hilo Tribune Herald (Hawaii) March 25 1950.
- JAN. 10 1950 Night? TUCUMCARI, New Mexico.  $35^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $103\frac{1}{2}$  Long.  
2 bright lights changed color from green to white to red  
to green at intervals, as they crossed skies. The larger  
light disappeared after 22 minutes, and the small light  
after 1 hour.  
#19 SOURCE: Behind the Flying Saucers by Scully, listed  
among reports at end of book.



- APR. 8, 1950 WILLIAMSVILLE, New York.  $43^{\circ}$  Lat,  $78\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Longitude  
Circular object emitting a blue-green glow, crossed sky at great speed, growing much brighter as it moved, then it suddenly disappeared without trailing or exploding.  
#22 SOURCE: Newspaper clipping.
- AUG. 8, 1950 3:45 AM. SAN DIEGO, California.  $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $117^{\circ}$  Long.  
Bright green flash of light in sky was followed by a white glare that appeared to streak through sky.  
#23 SOURCE: Escondido Times Advocate (Calif.) Aug. 8,9
- Early Nov 1950? CARUARI, Argentina. ?? Latitude, ?? Longitude.  
A large, green-transparent, globular object circled town several times.  
#24 SOURCE: London Sunday Dispatch Nov. 12 1950
- NOV. 7, 1950 7:00 P.M. From Ottawa to Newark, N.J.  
A ball-like object changing color from green to red to white to blue crossed sky.  
#25 SOURCE: N.Y. Telegram Nov. 8
- NOV. 23 1950 LIMERICK, Ireland.  $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Longitude.  
Green, saucer-like object with red and blue spots on it crossed over city. Observed by Playwright Patrick Fitzgibbon and a journalist.  
#26 SOURCE: Newspaper clippings.
- NOV. 27 1950 11:50 to 12:00 AM. Then 1:30 to 3:30 AM. STANTON, N. Dakota.  
Bright light hovered in sky changing from green to red to white to green, as it moved northeasterly across sky at a fairly fast speed. Observed by CAA and Weather bureau men.  
#27 SOURCE: N.Y. World Telegram Nov. 28: Huron Daily Plainsman
- NOV. 30 1950 7:50. From Kodiak to FAIRBANKS, Alaska.  
Brilliant blue white object travelled 500 miles across Alaska, becoming more brilliant as it moved, until it apparently exploded.  
#28 SOURCE: Anchorage Daily Times Dec 1: N.Y. World Telegram
- NOV. 30 1950 Night. BRITISH GUIANA, South America.  $5^{\circ}$  Lat?,  $60^{\circ}$  Long.?  
A huge, flaming green, ball-like object with bluish tail, crossed sky at 20,000 feet, Observed by 2 different pilots.  
#29 SOURCE: N.Y. Journal American:
- JAN. 28 1951 9:24 to 9:40 P.M. DETROIT, Michigan.  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat,  $83^{\circ}$  Long.  
Either strange blue-green flashes of light, or a blingin streak of light was observed in sky at height much lower than lightning, over 3 mile area. Radio reception interrupted  
#30 SOURCES: Brooklyn Eagle Jan 29: Detroit News Jan. 29
- FEB. 1, 1951 From Southern OREGON to Central CALIFORNIA  
Green meteor changing to red and white crossed sky.  
#31 SOURCE: REDWOOD Press-Dispatch:
- SEPT 9 1951 1:00 A.M. Near PHOENIX, Arizona.  $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Latitude,  $112^{\circ}$  Long.  
SEPT 10 1951 A bright light (resembling a large star), under telescopic  
SEPT 11 1951 observation was found to be a large brilliant light, with 2 smaller equally brilliant lights on either side. They all flashed from green to blue to amber at regular intervals, as it hovered, slanted right and left, circled, and made long swooping passes over Camelback Mountain.  
#32, 32, 34 SOURCE: Phoenix Gazette Sept. 10,11; Fate Magazine Jan 52

General Analysis of Green fireball reports: (Only in this issue.)  
Reports # 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 58, 59, 60, 66, 69, 70, 78, 79: These reports are listed together, since there is insufficient information for a separate analysis, and they are very much alike in most details and belong in the same group.

The first thing to consider is whether they are of a conventional origin or not, and the most probable theories of origin are listed below:

Terrestrial Origin

- 1 New US rocket missiles
- 2 New weather phenomenon caused by atomic explosions

Extra-terrestrial origin

- 3 Unusually heavy meteoric shower
- 4 A periodic yearly saucer activity date
- 5 Flying saucers, or a new saucer type or aerial object

Theory #1 - A new rocket missile: This appears doubtful for the following reasons.

- A Present automatic direction controls are still too inefficient to allow launching rocket flights over populated areas. One comparison to make, is that after 40 years of aviation progress, and the invention of several so-called automatic mechanical pilots that can fly an airplane without human control, the airliner of today still needs pilots and engineers to help fly it from one place to another, with a much greater efficiency still needed, as many residents of Elizabeth, N.J. will testify to.

When the idea of a hard to control rocket travelling over cities at speeds from 5 to 10 times an airliner is considered, the idea becomes very difficult to accept. This is particularly true of the Nov. 8 twin green fireballs that were last reported over Mexico: exactly how do the armed forces get permission to fire missiles over another country? If one were to strike and wipe out a small town there, the international results would weaken or destroy many of our ties with South American countries, not to mention adverse propaganda effects.

- B For security reasons, flight should be made in daytime when a bright sky and sun would make observation by foreign agents difficult, whereas most of the fireballs were seen at night and easily observed over wide areas.
- C Also for security reasons, a single launching field is much more easily guarded than a dozen fields. There is no common source for these reports, they are all scattered randomly over the southwest beginning almost anyplace and heading in all directions.
- D Our largest present rocket, the Martin Viking rocket is not mass produced, and are fired only at rare intervals for this reason and because of their high cost. In fact, I believe the German V2 rockets we obtained from Germany are still being launched because of these reasons, and they are fired one at a time over long periods, not 8 in 13 days.

The color of most rocket exhaust flames range from orange-red to bright red to possibly blue-white hot colors, and a green colored exhaust appears unknown in this field. (There may be a chemical exhaust with smoke this color, but would it give off green light?)

Theory #1 Continued next page (Copyrighted By E. Rockmore)

If the green light is the rockets metallic surface heating up due to air friction, it is once again a new color to me, since a metal heats up becoming dull red, bright cherry red, possibly yellowish, and then white hot or possibly blue white hot. (See page 79 of the March 10 issue of life magazine showing a color picture of the bluish-purple exhaust of a jet fighter, and page 87 of the Aug. 1950 Popular Science article on the Martin Viking rocket, describing the exhaust as orange, red and blue.)

Theory #2; A new weather phenomenon caused by A-Bombs: This interesting theory of atomic explosions causing new or strange weather was developed by Palmer in Fate, and while some points seem very plausible, there is insufficient proof for it at present.

If you temporarily accept the idea of a direct connection between the fireballs and atomic explosions, with the explosions creating them, then it seems logical to expect a similar history of the green fireballs for the previous 19 atomic explosions..Listed in a chronological order below are the atomic explosion dates, with all the green fireball 'meteors' in my files, to be checked for possible correlations by placing side by side, if on the same dates.

(Note; Several of the atomic explosion dates were never given, and therefore questionmarks are listed in their place. In the case of the May 1951 Eniwetok tests, even the number of explosions are not known, and the best 'official guess' is listed.)

ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

GREEN FIREBALLS, 'METEORS'

- |   |              |                  |    |               |                   |
|---|--------------|------------------|----|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | July 15 1945 | New Mexico       |    |               |                   |
| 2 | Aug. 6, 1945 | Hiroshima, Japan |    |               |                   |
| 3 | Aug. 15 1945 | Nagasaki, Japan  |    |               |                   |
| 4 | June 30 1946 | Bikini           |    |               |                   |
| 5 | July 25 1946 | Bikini           |    |               |                   |
|   |              |                  | 1  | Aug. 13 1946  | Sweden            |
|   |              |                  | 2  | Aug. 16 1946  | Grants Pass, Oreg |
|   |              |                  | 3  | Sept 14 1946  | Spanish Mor.      |
|   |              |                  | 4  | Sept 15 1946  | Spanish Mor.      |
|   |              |                  | 5  | Sept 15 1946  | Portugal          |
|   |              |                  | 6  | Sept 16 1946  | Spanish Mor.      |
|   |              |                  | 7  | Sept 17 1946  | North Africa      |
|   |              |                  | 8  | July 4, 1947  | Canada            |
|   |              |                  | 9  | Dec. 8, 1947  | Nevada            |
|   |              |                  | 10 | Dec. 30 1947  | Washington        |
|   |              |                  | 11 | Feb. 17 1948  | Hawaii            |
|   |              |                  | 12 | Feb. 18 1948  | Washington        |
|   |              |                  | 13 | Mar. 10? 1948 | Mid Pacific       |
|   |              |                  | 14 | Apr. 1, 1948  | Belgium           |
| 6 | Apr. ?? 1948 | Eniwetok         |    |               |                   |
| 7 | Apr. ?? 1948 | Eniwetok         |    |               |                   |
| 8 | Apr. ?? 1948 | Eniwetok         |    |               |                   |
| 9 | Sept ?? 1949 | Russia           | 15 | Apr. 12 1949  | Maine to Delaware |
|   |              |                  | 16 | Dec. 5, 1949  | Southwest USA?    |
|   |              |                  | 17 | Dec. 15 1949  | Southwest USA?    |
|   |              |                  | 18 | Jan. ?? 1950  | England.          |
|   |              |                  | 19 | Jan. 10 1950  | New Mexico        |

ATOMIC EXPLOSIONSGREEN FIREBALLS, 'METEORS'

	20	Mar. 13 1950	Utah	
	21	Mar. 22 1950	Hawaii	
	22	Apr. 8, 1950	New York	
	23	Aug. 8, 1950	California	
	24	Nov. ?? 1950	Argentina	
	25	Nov. 7 1950	Canada to New Jersey	
	26	Nov. 23 1950	Ireland	
	27	Nov. 27 1950	North Dakota	
	28	Nov. 30 1950	Alaska	
	29	Nov. 30 1950	British Guiana	
10 Jan.	27	1951	Nevada	
11 Jan.	28	1951	Nevada*****30	Jan. 28 1951 Detroit, Michigan
12 Feb.	1,	1951	Nevada*****31	Feb. 1, 1951 Oregon to California
13 Feb.	2,	1951	Nevada	
14 Feb.	3,	1951	Nevada	
15 May	??	1951	Eniwetok	
16 May	??	1951	Eniwetok	
17 May	??	1951	Eniwetok	
18 Sept	??	1951	Russia ?????? 32	Sept 9, 1951 Phoenix, Arizona
19 Sept	??	1951	Russia 33	Sept 10 1951 Phoenix, Arizona
			34	Sept 11 1951 Phoenix, Arizona

From a total of 19 atomic explosions before the latest tests, there now appear only 3 minor correlations with green fireballs. After the June and July 1946 atomic explosions, there were 7 green or greenish fireballs and similar objects seen in the European-Africa area (and possibly many more.) However, this area is over 10,000 miles from Bikini, and they also occurred during the heavy Swedish 'Ghost Rocket' reports, and appear to be part of that group. Although the Swedish reports came in heaviest from Aug. to Oct., there had been some early scattered reports from Feb and June 10 1946. (See Doubt Magazine, Vol.16) and it would therefore appear that some fireballs preceded the atomic explosions, apparently ruling out this correlation on the basis of time and place.

The second possible correlation is the Feb 1 and Jan. 28 green-red 'meteor' and green flash seen over California and Detroit, Michigan. These 2 appear to be genuine correlations in date, but the areas seen at do not appear right, since it would be expected that the fireballs would first been seen near the explosion area. There is a connection but it does not seem to be one causing the other, just an association. They also represent 2 green fireballs or flashes to 5 explosions, and did not come after each and every explosion.

The September Russian explosions have no date, so no correlation can be made.

The third correlations are the Oct. - Nov. atomic tests in Nevada, and the 8 green fireballs seen immediately after them. There is no definite ratio of, say 1 fireball to 1 explosion, nor did the fireballs occur in any sort of periodicity after the explosions. The last explosion occurred on Nov. 5, and the fireballs kept coming after this date in a very scattered fashion - Nov. 6, Nov. 7, Nov. 8, Nov. 10, Nov. 11, Nov. 13?, Nov. 19, Nov. 20, and Nov. 29, some 24 days after the explosions, with more in Feb. and March 1952. In other words, there is again a connection, not of one creating the other, but just an association.

Theory #3: Unusually heavy Meteoric Shower: This is the most doubtful theory of all. I will list the various statements made about it by Lincoln LaPaz, the meteor astronomer who has studied this particular green 'meteor' fireball type for 3 years.

- A The number of reports of fireballs are far too great, 8 giant fireball meteors in 13 days, with absolutely no history of a previous occurrence in a similarly small area. LaPaz mentioned a fireball report comes in about once in every 3 or 4 months, although he does not state whether this includes the entire southwest, the USA, or North America.
- B There is no known meteor shower for this period, excepting the Bielids whose activity has almost disappeared since 1914.
- C There was no secondary increase of smaller meteors observed, as there usually is when a giant fireball is seen.
- D The green color is almost unknown in meteoric history, and LaPaz also stated that no meteoric pieces had been found, as would be the case in 1 in 10 fireball reports. These 2 facts are so unusual, that LaPaz theorizes that Earth may be entering a new part of the Solar System or space, and the meteors may be of a new form of matter, contra-terrene matter, or matter whose particles are completely reversed in electrical charge than ours. Unfortunately, this is a purely abstract nuclear concept, and there is yet no proof of its existence or possible existence. In addition, there are listed several reports in this issue of apparent fragments of the fireballs striking Earth, doing little more damage than setting small fires, with no craters found afterward; according to theory on this new matter, contra-terrene matter in contact with ordinary matter would theoretically result in a 100% release of atomic energy, which is several hundred or thousand times more efficient than present atomic bombs, and a large fragment would have wiped out entire states, not set a bonfire.
- E The green meteors were noiseless, excepting the Nov. 6th one, while LaPaz states that any meteor of fireball size (more brilliant than Venus or possibly the full moon) makes a very loud noise, and sometimes has explosions following in its wake.
- F The green fireballs had straight paths, while ordinary fireball meteors have erratic paths or curved ones, concave to the Earth's surface: in other words, they did not appear to fall toward the earth, but went straight across sky.
- G The size of several green fireballs were described as much larger and brighter than a full moon, and these are very rare even among fireball reports.
- H One point I want to make is the extremely limited area of the first 8 reports, over the southwest USA. This area represents only the smallest percent of the Earth's surface, and if these were meteors, they were extremely selective in reaching only this area. For an idea of this small area, place a small globe of the Earth 10 feet away, and try to pick out the states of New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. It is a very small target at this distance, and when it is considered that meteors may travel millions of miles before reaching this tiny area, on a small 8,000 mile diameter planet, the idea becomes fantastic. Adding to this is the fact the Earth is travelling around the Sun at 1,000 miles a minute and since each fireball came hours or days after the last one each would need a totally different trajectory to strike this New Mexico area. The entire idea is very strained.

Theory #4: Periodic Saucer Activity: The historical list of green fireballs shows no such periodicity, although Nov. 1950 was the heaviest month for green fireballs, with a total of 5 fireballs or similar green objects. In particular, the Nov. 2 1950 report was interesting, since it occurred exactly 1 year before the very prominent Nov. 2 1951 green fireball that actually was the beginning of the phenomena. However, it is not enough to establish this as a periodic occurrence.

Theory #5: Flying Saucers or a new saucer Type: Having apparently ruled out the first 4 theories, it would appear the objects are saucers or new saucer types since they are both of unknown origin. Checking on the first possibility, a comparison between their characteristics would show if they are similar, and is listed below:

<u>QUALITIES</u>	<u>SAUCERS</u>	<u>GREEN FIREBALLS</u>
1 Color	Usually white, silvery, grayish, or transparent, or combinations of all 4	Ranged from bright blue-green to brilliant green.
2 Luminosity	Shiny, has no light of its own, but can reflect it, (there are some reports of bright orange objects, but they may be 'foo fighters'.)	Emits own light since it was mostly seen at night, when there was no light to reflect
3 Size	Almost always appears as such a small image that no details are seen, other than it is circular, is supposed to be 40 foot long	Apparent size of airplane to greater than full moon, possibly 50 to 200 foot diameter to be seen so far.
4 Shape	Usually flat and circular	Ball-like or globular
5 Square miles of area it is visible	Usually seen locally, hardly ever seen in a nearby area (It usually races off or up at great speeds.)	Very noticeable in sky. Each report seen over many hundreds or thousands of square miles.
6 Maneuverability	Can hover motionless for minutes or hours, rise vertically, can outfly and outspeed any plane.	Not maneuverable, has just one path and cannot stop nor follow another object.
7 Time seen	Almost always in daytime, since its lack of self-luminosity cannot make it visible at night	Usually at night or evening when its luminosity makes it easily visible.

From this comparison, it is obvious that fireballs and saucers do not resemble each other at all, excepting they are both of unknown origin and therefore probably allied in some manner.

Reviewing the green fireballs important qualities again, 2 stand out very clearly;

- 1 They are prominently visible.
- 2 They all had a bright green color.

These 2 qualities make it apparent, that rather than being similar to the unobtrusive saucers that are reconnaissance craft that watch us (theory), these objects prominence means they are to be watched by us instead, and therefore are signals of some sort, and in the 5th saucer group suggested in Saucer Review #2, analysis of reports 30 and 13.

However, reports 13 and 30 appear to have been small 1 foot luminous globes resembling the 1945 'foo fighters'; and they do not exactly resemble these objects either. Therefore a second comparison is made as follows:

<u>QUALITIES</u>	<u>'FOO FIGHTER-LIKE OBJECTS</u>	<u>GREEN FIREBALLS</u>
1 Color	Very variable: either red orange, white, blue-green and some capable of showing all colors, at timed intervals.	Constant single color, ranging from bright blue-green to brilliant green.
2 Luminosity	Emits own light, does not reflect it	Emits own light, does not reflect it.
3 Size	Apparent size usually 1 foot to 3 feet diameters	Very large, possibly from 50 to 200 foot diameter, since it is seen at great distances simultaneously.
4 Square miles of area it is visible.	Easily seen, but only locally, within a few hundred feet (excepting a few cases.)	Easily seen, over many hundreds or thousands of square miles.
5 Shape	Ball-like or globular	Ball-like or globular
6 Maneuver-ability	Extremely maneuverable, have followed fast planes many miles, have completely outmaneuvered them in close range (Gorman rpt), can hover motionless.	Not maneuverable, had only a single path, not stopping or hovering.
7 Length of time visible	Visible from 1 to 10 minutes while chasing plane, but in one case it was visible 3 hours.	Visible as long as a meteor from 8 seconds, and possibly up to 40 seconds.
8 Physical composition	Probably not a material object, but a form of energy, possibly electrical since some visual observations were not visible on radar screens in some cases (See Fate Aug 1951)	Probably a material object possibly self-consuming, since several reports of small flaming objects striking earth and setting fires, came in at time of a fireball report and probably were fragments of them.

From this comparison, it is obvious that there are some similarities, but not too many, and the chief difference seems to be the degree of activity or its complexity. To draw a fine line here, in one sense, the difference between a signal and communication is one of quantity -

a simple signal gives just one fact or piece of information, while communication between 2 people is the exchange of more than one fact. One analogy is the marine Very signal rocket fired from a ship at sea means 1 thing, that it is in distress; while the shuttered light for communication between ships can be used to transmit messages of any complexity from 1 sentence to a book, if necessary.

If this is the correct analogy to be applied here, then since the green fireballs simply raced across the sky performing no maneuvers, they would be simple signal objects or rockets. Considering there is very little saucer history of green saucers, and the falling of fiery small objects, some apparently from the fireballs, while they were moving, would back the fact they are saucer or spaceship launched, simple, self-consuming signal rockets that do not carry any pilot or machinery, and are the simplest communication object. The 'foo fighter' objects would then be true communication objects (possibly launched from saucers) and capable of more complex communication by antics and color changing. (This idea will be developed more fully in a general supplement of Saucer Review later.)

If we accept this theory of simple signal rockets, then the next problem to study is the message or meaning of the fireballs.

The green color was 1 of the 2 most prominent qualities, and since there is little history of this color, it appears to have a very definite meaning, and is either the message or part of it. It seems probable that the extra-terrestrials (theory) would not know our language and if they did would not be able to speak it. They could not state who they are nor where they are from, and would have to communicate these facts on a simple level. Offhand, the simplest methods are by flashing lights or broadcasting radiowaves, both of which it can be observed we use, by our city night lights, and a radio towers and programs.

Since the fireballs were lights and no radiowaves of unusual nature were received, the flashing light method will be applied. Using a simple method of lights to communicate origin, they would make it resemble some characteristics of the planets of the solar system under suspicion of being their origin. The 3 most important or prominent qualities of these 3 planets are as follows:

- 1 Each planet has a different orbit, each further from the sun with Venus being second, Earth third, and Mars fourth
- 2 Each planet revolves around the sun at a different speed, with Venus fastest, Earth second fastest, and Mars the slowest. This results in the planets coming close to each other only after long periods, and we are close to Venus (Called inferior Conjunction) once every 19 months, and close to Mars (Called Close Opposition) only once in 25 months. (This is why such times are best for an interplanetary crossing.)
- 3 Each has a different color, with Venus being brilliant white, Mars being red to orange to yellow-orange (under telescopic examination, it appears more and more pale as magnification increases,) and Earth is a blue-green or green due to its surface being mostly covered by water. (This fact was discovered by studying Earth's light reflected upon the moon's surface, and can be verified in most astronomical textbooks.)



The green fireballs or signal rockets fit our planets color, probably mean they are signalling us alone, something like 'calling green Planet', as we would call someone Tom or Sam. The color characteristic then, is just the 'name on the envelope', not the message.

As was stated in Saucer Review #2, the communication 'foo fighters' communicated their origin by appearing on a planetary position day and by performing unusual antics or coloration or both. Applying this idea, the simple green signals would have a similar history, and checking for possible sightings, we find the following;

MARS CLOSE OPPOSITION	Feb 18 1948	=	Feb. 17, 1948 Hawaii green FB
		=	Feb. 18, 1949 Washington FB.
MARS CLOSE OPPOSITION	Mar 23 1950	=	Mar. 22 1948 Hawaii green FB
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT	Jan 31 1950	=	Jan. 10 1950 N.M. foo fighter
			Jan. ?? 1950 English green FB
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT.	Sept 3 1951	=	Sept 9,10,11 1951 Phoenix,Ariz green foo fighter
		?	
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT.	SEPT 3 1951	=	Oct & Nov 1951 fireball shower
		?	
VENUS INFERIOR CONJUNCT.	NOV. 12,1946	=	Aug & Sept 1946 fireball shower

The most important reports are the Hawaii and Washington ones occurring precisely on the last 2 Mars Opposition dates and the first real proof of any theory so far discussed, and definitely back the saucer-allied origin. Of course it might be argued these were coincidence, but examine the statistics; we have 34 reports in 5 years or 1825 days. The odds are 53 to 1 against a green 'meteor' falling on any single given day. And when it is to be considered that there were only 2 in this 5 year period that were Mars Close Oppositions, the odds rise to 40,000 and more, against their occurrence on these 2 days.

The correlation with Venus Conjunctions is not as exact, but still very interesting in that 2 of the changing color foo-fighter objects were seen in the same month; these changing color objects are very rare in my files, with about 6 that I know of, and their occurrence in Venus Conjunction months also represent a very large statistical proof against its occurrence, although I cannot calculate it easily. The English green fireball report in 1950 may have occurred on the exact conjunction day, but W.T. Wilkins article mentioning it was loose with dates and places and this can only be a hope, not a proof. As stated on the list of historical green meteors, if you have information on any green fireball reports not listed, I would certainly like to learn of them to help or disprove this theory.

The third possible correlation of the 2 heavy green fireball showers occurring within 2 or 3 months of Venus Conjunctions is also not conclusive, but is promising, and will depend on whether I can locate more information on the 1946 Swedish Ghost Rocket reports, since my files are weak on this date.

Since the historical green fireballs seem to fit this pattern, the next step is to apply the recent fireball dates to possible planetary positions and configuration. A check of astronomical magazines reveals

that there were none for this period.

The only suggestion I can make here, is that I have noticed a certain periodicity to reports, before and after an important planetary conjunction. Unfortunately, the theory is still not fully developed yet, and the amount of proof is not sufficient to prove it, but only suggest that a  $\frac{1}{2}$  year or yearly date, before or after each conjunction a saucer report occurs, usually the type now called 'communication or signal' objects. The information so far located to back this idea is listed below:

<u>Planetary Configuration</u>	<u>Yearly Basis</u>	<u><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> year before and after configuration</u>
Feb. 18 1948 Mars Opp.	Feb. 18 1952 Tremendous explosion over North Carolina (see next issue.)	
Feb. 18 1948 Tremendous explosion over Kansas		
MAY 22 1951 MARS OPP		Nov. 22 1950 Pasco, Wash. Brilliant light swung in sky 8 minute
MAY 22 1951 Bright small light chased plane 200 miles in Kansas.		NOV.20 1951 Green fireball over southwest, increased activity on Nov.1921
SEPT 3 1951 VENUS CONJ.		Mar 1 1951 Redwood, Calif saucer seen
SEPT 9 1951 Small light changed colors at Phoenix		Mar.2 1952 San Diego green fireball seen

These reports are very suggestive, but are insufficient to prove the Earth year and half year periodicity theory; But when the idea is more fully developed within the next month, with as many dates as can be properly filled in, I think it will back the idea very strongly. The meaning is not clear, but parallel the Mars Oppositions reports, and the best analogy would appear to be two present day customs of celebrating yearly anniversary dates, and the advance sale publicity used late in the year such as "90 days to Christmas", etc.

Applying this theory to latest green fireballs, the most spectacular one occurred on Nov. 2, exactly 6 months before the April 30 or May 1 MARS Opposition (Varies one day depending on time in local area), which would explain in part the meaning of the signals.

This does not explain the remaining 14 green fireballs. However, as was mentioned during the analysis of atomically caused fireball Theory, the fireballs and atomic explosions were in some manner associated in Jan-Feb 1951, and Oct-Nov.1951 explosions, because of closeness of dates, but not caused by them since there was no earlier fireball-explosion history, no occurrence near explosion area, nor regularity in date after explosion. Applying the 'signal rocket' theory here, could there be a secondary use for them, in also signalling awareness of prominent terrestrial events as well as interplanetary events, in this case atomic explosions? If this is true, then we may be able to prove this, by watching the newspapers for such reports after atomic tests this year at Eniwetok, Nevada, and the British explosion in Australia. Readers on the west coast take note of this.

OVERALL PATTERNS, CONCLUSIONS, and possible Future Activity:

#1 Quality of Activity Pattern: There was a most definite change in the character of the reports from the silvery, locally seen, apparition-like saucers to the brilliant, green, widely seen, huge "fireballs".

#2 Amount of Activity Pattern: There has been a very sharp drop to 8 saucer reports for this period, but if the 23 green and red fireballs and the 4 'falling' airplanes are included, then the total of 40 reports would represent a sharp increase to an average of 20 reports a month. (Compared to an average of 7 reports a month from July to October 1951.)

#3 Periods of Activity Pattern: There appears to be 3 short periods of unusually heavy saucer activity. They are the Oct. 9-14 period, the Oct. 30 to Nov. 11 period, and the Nov. 19 - 21 period, all listed below

Oct 9	Terre Haute	Oct 30	2 fireballs	Nov 19	7 Riverside
Oct 9	Paris, Ind.	Oct 30	NY 'plane	Nov 19	Puerto R.
Oct 9	Indianapolis	Nov 2	N.M. fireball	Nov 20	Virgin I.
Oct 12	Salisbury, NC	Nov 4	N.M. fireball	Nov 20	Kans-NM
Oct 14	<u>Va. to Ohio</u>	Nov 6	Texas fireball	Nov 21	<u>Muncie, In</u>
		Nov 7	N.M.-Okla fireball		
		Nov 8	Ariz fireball		
total - 5 reports		Nov 9	Titusville saucers	total - 5 reports	
in 6 days		Nov 10	NM fireball	in 2 days	
		Nov 11	<u>Hartford fireball</u>		
		total - 11 reports			
		in 12 days			

I cannot find any astronomical or terrestrial explanation for the Oct 9 to 14 period. The Oct 30 to Nov 11 period possibly was caused by the signalling awareness of the atomic explosions and possibly the 6 month period before the Mars Opposition, but is not considered definite proof. The Nov 19-21 period may also have a 6 month "anniversary" date after the Mars Ex reme Oppistion on May 22, but also cannot be considered definite proof at this time, due to insufficient evidence.

#4 Area of Activity Pattern: This has shifted from midsouth and midwest to southwest, northeast, and southeast as follows;

<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>NORTHEAST</u>	<u>SOUTHEAST</u>	<u>MIDWEST</u>	<u>NORTHWEST</u>
17 reports	8 reports	6 reports	5 reports	1 report

The southwest increase was due to the 9 green fireball reports plus a few others, and in turn was caused by the atomic explosions prominence for that period.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1 The green fireballs are probably simple, pilotless, self-consuming signal rockets, because they (1) appear to burn out in mid air, (2) apparently leave pieces falling to ground, (3) which set fires, but leave no wreckage, and (4) are very brilliant and seen over great distances simultaneously.

- 2 The green fireballs probably represent the first known prominent or public communication made so far, although the small local reports have come in on planetary configuration dates.
- 3 The green fireballs are not saucers, because of great differences between the 2, and if their apparent 50 to 200 foot diameters is correct, they probably were carried here, and launched by giant spaceships the size of the Lubbock sightings, since the 40 foot saucers and the 150 - 200 foot rocket-like ships both appear too small to either carry or launch objects their size.
- 4 The green fireball is probably used to signal awareness or the knowledge of an important planetary events, such as extreme and close Oppositions, Conjunctions, Quadratures and possibly  $\frac{1}{2}$  year and yearly Earth dates after them, and more recently, important terrestrial events such as atomic explosions and possibly Radar contacts with the Moon, etc.
- 5 The green color of the fireballs probably represents our name, since it is the color of our planet, and unknown in meteoric history.

#### POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIVITY:

As was expected, on the basis of the close proximity of 2 Conjunction in 8 months, and the Giant Lubbock ships, there has been a very heavy increase in reports, and apparently the first definite attempt to communicate or signal to us. It would therefore seem logical to expect a more and more definite activity to occur, with more communication attempts, saucer sightings, and possibly landings this year. On the basis of this, I am listing some possible predictions the activity may be classified as falling into.

- 1 There should be many reports of green fireballs seen after each set of atomic tests this year in the Pacific, Nevada, and Australia. The Nevada reports in particular should be watched for, since the other 2 areas are not very well covered by news companies.
- 2 There should be more complex communication attempts as the Opposition approaches. This should come by means of the small 1-3 foot lights or 'foo-fighters', which are more maneuverable, by their performing complex aerial maneuvers, or the rare foo fighter that can change color of their light, particularly a red to green or orange to green color combination, signifying the planetary colors of Mars and Earth. One such report has already come in, with 3 objects seen over Richmond, California on Feb 23: one was orange during its flight, the other 2 changed from orange to green as they crossed sky. Another possibility would be an object giving off flashes of light in a 4 to 3 flash ratio, these representing the 4th and 3rd planets respectively.
- 3 There may be aerial explosions ascribed to 'supersonic blasts' of aircraft passing thru the supersonic wall, although the number of American aircraft that can do this are few in number. In particular, there should be 2 types of explosions;
  - 1 Repeater explosions on a certain day each week or month
  - 2 Multiple explosions occurring in sets of 3 or 4. See Forts book on Barisal Guns, also of unknown origin.

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