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#4

FOR JAN-FEB 1952

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TO: ELLIOTT ROCKMORE, POB
148, WALL STR STATION, NEW
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FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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

- #1 PHOTOSTAT SECTION - of all reports received for the issue for proof of occurrence.
- #2 REWRITE SECTION - of all reports received down to the basic facts, in order to separate the newspaper color from actual description of object and activity, in making analysis.
- #3 ANALYSIS SECTION - of all reports individually, in an attempt to establish their authenticity. Analysis of reports together in an attempt to find an overall pattern and meaning, and possible future activity, included in this section.
- #4 CREDIT SECTION - for all persons who have helped the Review by lending their local clippings or paying their clippings.

(In the future, a fifth section may be added discussing the early 1800 and 1900 reports. This will depend primarily on whether the Review proves successful, since obtaining these reports is a long and sometimes costly process.)

NOTE: All saucer reports are numbered, all possibly allied reports are lettered, to keep reports separate in classification, but together in chronological order.

DEC. 8 6:00 A.M. Eastern end of TITHONIUS LACUS, Mars. (N. of Equator) While observing Mars under a telescope, a "very small and extremely bright" spot, resembling a "twinkling fixed star," appeared on Tithonius Lacus, and twinkled and grew brighter for 5 minutes before decreasing in brightness. Phenomenon unknown in astronomical history of Mars, and all theories of natural causation were found inadequate to explain it. Observed by Tsuneo Saheki, a director in the Oriental Astronomical Assoc., and lecturer at the Osaka Municipal Planetarium.
A SOURCE: The Strolling Astronomer Magazine April 1952, page 48-52

DEC 27 Slightly north of Equator, Mars.
A very brilliant and conspicuous cloud, appeared to extend beyond the terminator of Mars. Observed by Dr. A.G. Smith of Florida University.
B SOURCE: The Strolling Astronomer Magazine April 1952, page 56, 57

JAN 1 7:30-7:31 P.M. SHAKER HEIGHTS, Ohio. $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long. 3 Tiny lighted spheres rose from western horizon, and at top of their path, each ejected a lighted rectangular object which fell toward earth at a 40° angle. The 3 spheres disappeared after 1 minute.
#1 SOURCE: Fate Magazine, June 1952, letter section.

JAN 1, Night. NORTH BAY, Ontario, Canada. $46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long. 1 reddish-orange disk-like object at great height, apparently outside earth's atmosphere (70,000 feet?), appeared to move at greater than supersonic speed. Observed by 2 electronic technicians at the airbase.
#2 SOURCE: Ottawa Journal April 16

JAN 3, 10:10 P.M. DAYTONA BEACH, Florida. $29\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, 81° longitude 1 crescent-shaped object (resembling a halfmoon) apparent size 30 feet, noiselessly crossed sky at a speed greater than a jet plane, in a southwesterly direction.
#3 SOURCE: Daytona Beach Morning Journal (Fla.) Jan 4.

JAN 4, 7:00 A.M. NAVARRE, Kansas. $38\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $97\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude. Bright light flashed in sky. Then a fiery, perfectly round, blue-white light, apparent height 300 feet, noiselessly and 'lazily' crossed sky, from east to west.
#4 SOURCE: Kansas City Times Jan 4: Hope Dispatch (Kans) Jan. 4

JAN 4, 5:10 A.M. MONTEREY, California. $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat, 122° Longitude. 1 Fiery cigar-shaped object, emitting sparks crossed over city. Observed by 3 policemen and deputy sheriff.

5:15 A.M.? WATSONVILLE, California. $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $121\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ long. Same fiery blue-green, spherical object with an orange tail emitting a trail resembling a string of brilliant beads and a flame from its front end, at approximate altitude of 1,000 feet crossed sky in 30 seconds in great speed, from north to south along Gabilan Mountains.

5:24 A.M.? GREENFIELD, California. $36\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $121\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long. Same fiery, spherical object crossed sky, observed by police.

Eastern sky of GONZALES, California. $36\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $121\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long
Same fiery object crossed sky headed eastward.

5:25 A.M. FRESNO, California. $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $119\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude.
Same yellowish-green, fiery object crossed sky noiselessly, and
was observed by scores of persons, including a meteorologist at
Fresno Air Terminal, who described it as resembling a
brilliant rocket as it moved near horizon in an arc.

5:25 A.M. MADERO, California. 37° latitude, 120° longitude.
Same fiery object observed in northeastern sky.

#5 SOURCES: Watsonville Register Pajaronian Jan 4: Los Angeles
Daily News Jan 5: Fresno Bee Jan 5: San Jose Mercury Jan 5;

JAN 4, 1:30 P.M. LAKE HELEN, Florida. 29° latitude, $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
1 Dark, spherical object, apparent size of a water bucket, that
slowly crossed the sky at great height, slowly crossed sky for
15 minutes, while leaving a white trail behind it. After the
object disappeared, the white trail remained visible for 15
minutes more.

#6 SOURCE: Deland Sun News (Fla.) Jan 6.

JAN 4, 7:33 P.M. LOS ANGELES, California. 34° latitude, $118\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ long.
An aerial explosion shook both cities, breaking wall plaster in
some homes and shaking houses. One observer saw a puff of
smoke in sky over ocean.

D 8:30 P.M. SAN DIEGO, California. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude
Heavy explosion felt and heard, but search found no wreckage.

E 9:43 P.M. POINT LOMA area in San Diego, California. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$, $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
Very heavy aerial explosion felt, and registered on a
seismograph. The geologist in charge of the seismograph said it
was not an earthquake, but was a 'tremendous blast'. Search
made, no damage or wreckage found, and it was ascribed to jets.

F 10:40 P.M. CHULA VISTA area in San Diego, Calif. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ lat, $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
The third and last and lightest shock in area. No wreckage
found and again ascribed to a jet plane.

G 11:00 - 12:00 P.M.? SAN DIEGO, California. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ lat, $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long.
Fiery object resembling a bright meteor crossed close to earth
near Kearny Mesa in San Diego outskirts. Observed by 1 person
SOURCES: San Diego Union Jan 5, 6, 7: San Diego Tribune Jan 5

JAN 7, 4:52 A.M. Near North AMITYVILLE, Long Island, NY. $40\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ lat, $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
2 Objects, each with a bright light on top surface, emitting
a fluorescent glow at intervals, noiselessly crossed sky at
a speed greater than a jet plane, travelling towards the
southwest.

#7 SOURCE: Long Island Newsday Jan. 8

JAN 9, Night. LONDON, England. $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, 0° longitude.
A bright object followed by a streak of light, crossed sky.
Observed by 30 people, including a professor Jabukowski, who
stated it could not have been a meteor, but possibly was a V2
rocket.

#8 SOURCE: Buffalo Courier Jan 14
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JAN 13 12:05 A.M. TACOMA, Washington. $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, 122° longitude
3 metal chunks, one 6 feet by 3 feet wide, fell into a field
near McChord Air Base. Air Force officers stated they were
from an airplane, but would not comment whether they were from
the b36 bomber that too off just before they fell.

H SOURCE: New York Times Jan 14

JAN 23 Sunset. KENT, England. $51-51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $0-1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
1 Brilliant golden, oblong object with a flame-like light
extending from its nose, at great height, crossed sky at an
even speed from north to south and passed over Canterbury and
disappeared. Several minutes later it reappeared, and moved
from south to north, disappearing in the direction of
Whitstable. Observed by an ex-WRAF officer who was familiar
with many types of aircraft, and who stated object was
definitely not an airplane.

#9 SOURCE: London Sunday Dispatch April 7

JAN 25 Night. SAN JOSE, California. $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, 122° longitude.
2 red, spherical objects hovered for 12 minutes in sky, at less
than 5,000 feet. Observed by an aviator in a private plane.

#10 SOURCE: San Jose Mercury Argus April 25

JAN 28 2:30 to 2:45 A.M. HAMPSHIRE, England. 51° lat, $1-2^{\circ}$ longitude
Woman was awakened by a strange bright light in bedroom, since
the moon was the only object of equal brightness, and it did
not shine in that window. Upon viewing sky from window, light
was coming from a bright red glowing object shaped like a pear,
larger end at bottom, hovering motionless in sky. It remained
in one place 15 minutes, and gradually faded away.

#11 SOURCE: London Sunday Dispatch April 7

JAN 29 6:15 P.M. ELMIRA, New York. $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $76\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude.
A fiery blue, spherical object leaving a trail of sparks, lit
up countryside like daytime, as it crossed sky from north to
south.

6:15 P.M. PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania. 40° latitude, $75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lon
Same fiery object observed. Astronomer Charles Olivier said
some 400 reports had been received about it, and it had been
the largest meteor seen in the last 6 years.

#12 SOURCE: N.Y. Times Feb. 6: Elmire Star Gazette Jan. 30

JAN 29 9:00 P.M. BURLINGTON, Vermont. $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude
Shock felt.

10:30 P.M. BURLINGTON, Vermont. A rattling sound heard.

11:00 P.M. BURLINGTON, Vermont.

A very loud booming sound or explosion shock homes on north
end of city, and then either flickering lights were seen or
house lights flickered. The flickering was ascribed to the
falling of a power transmission line near Milton, Vermont.

11:15 P.M. Another shock felt.

JAN 30 3:00 A.M. (Next morning.) Shocks felt again.

6:30 A.M. Shocks felt.

SOURCES: Los Angeles Times: N.Y. Times: Burlington Free
Press: (COPYRIGHTED 1952 by E. Rockmore.)

BURLINGTON, Vermont. Upon examination the next day, 2 cracks were found, each $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, and 3 to 4" deep, 150 feet apart, but parallel to each other, with the longer one a mile long. A break was also found in a gas main and several house foundations, and were believed caused by tremors. It was stated by officials that earthquakes were very rare in this area.

I

JAN 29 12:00 Midnight. SUNCHON, Korea.
One orange, self-luminous, pulsating spherical object with a halo of blue light, moved with a revolving motion as it flew parallel to a B29 bomber for one minute. Observed by 2 B29 crewmen.

#13

JAN 29 12:00 - 12:05 Midnight. WONSAN, Korea. $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $127\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lon
One orange, self-luminous, pulsating spherical object with a halo of blue light, flew with a revolving motion at 200 mph for 5 minutes, as it flew parallel to a B29 bomber at 20,000 feet. It then raced past bomber, made a sharp turn and disappeared. Observed by 2 more B29 crewmen.

#14 SOURCES: NY World Telegram & Sun: NY Post: Brooklyn Eagle: Indianapolis Times: Life Magazine April 7.

JAN 30 10:00 A.M. Near HAMPTON BAY, Long Island, NY. 41° lat, $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long
One object resembling a parachute and a man, appeared to fall from sky into Tiana Bay. No aircraft were known to be missing and search by coast guard patrols and police from 3 different towns, found no wreckage or bodies. Theorized to be a weather balloon at end of flight.

#15 SOURCE: Long Island Newsday Jan 31

JAN 30 Night. LOS ANGELES, California. 34° latitude, $118\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude
Heavy aerial explosion heard and felt. No wreckage found. Search by police, detectives, and arson investigators found nothing, either in wreckage or damage.

J

JAN 31 Early morning. LOS ANGELES, California. 34° latitude, $118\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long
Another heavy aerial blast felt. Search again by police found neither wreckage or damage.

K

JAN 31 6:15 P.M. SHREVEPORT, Louisiana. $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat, $93\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude.
1 Spherical object with a reddish head and green tail, crossed sky headed westward. Observed by many local residents. Same object also observed by pilot at Shreveport who 'followed' it for 53 seconds in a private plane.

6:15 P.M. OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma. $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $97\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long.
Same fiery, brilliant green object emitting long spurts of flame and a smoke-like trail, slowly crossed sky headed southwesterly. Observed by hundreds of residents.

6:15 P.M. PAULS VALLEY, Oklahoma. $34\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $97\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long.
Same fiery object resembling a burning plane appeared falling south of area. Searches were organized, before it was learned that no aircraft were missing.

PONCA CITY, Oklahoma. $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ lat, 97° lon. Same object observed.

6:15 P.M. TOPEKA, Kansas. 39° latitude, $95\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude.
Same fiery, spherical object, slowly crossed southern skies.

#16

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- 6:15 P.M. TYLER, Texas. $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $95\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
Same fiery, bluish green, spherical object slowly crossed sky and exploded, breaking into a dozen flaming fragments.
SOURCE: Daily Oklahoman Feb 1: Shreveport Times Feb 1:
#16 Cleveland Press Feb 1: Fate Magazine June 1952: NY Journal Am.
- JAN 30 Morning. ORANGE FREE STATE & TRANSVAAL, Union of South Africa.
Abarrage of meteors seen.
Morning. HARRISMITH, Orange Free State, U. of S.Afr. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, 29°
#17 3 heavy aerial explosions heard and felt throughout city.
SOURCE: Minneapolis Star.
- FEB 8? Daytime. CONCORD TOWNSHIP, Pennsylvania. 40° lat, $77\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ long.
A large object of unknown origin was found on a nearby field.
It was star shaped, 4 feet in diameter, made of a paperlike material, silvery on one side, white on the other, and had 5 strings attached to it, each 3 feet long dangling from it. The weather bureau stated they did not use such a device, and knew of no such device in use.
L SOURCE: Philadelphia Bulletin Feb 10.
- FEB 11 11:30 A.M. BUFFALO, New York. 43° latitude, 79° longitude.
A very loud explosive noise was heard. Upon examination, a hole was found in the roof and 2 floors, with an egg-shaped lead weight, weight 7 lbs, size 5" x 7", at the bottom of the path thru the roof and floors, on the basement floor. FAA officialssaid it was the type of lead weight used in military and civilian aircraft, but not on commercial planes, and that none of the planes landing at Buffalo airport had missing parts
M SOURCE: Buffalo Courier Express Feb 12: NY Times:NY Jour.Am.
- FEB 13 8:00 A.M. DANBURY, Connecticut. $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat, $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
A very loud aerial explosion or concussion was heard and felt, throughout city. No wreckage or damage found, and explosion ascribed to a jet plane flying over city.
N SOURCE: NY Times Feb 14: Danbury News Times Feb 13:
- FEB 13? FORT WORTH, Texas. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $97\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
Small strips of metal foil were seen falling on a farm near city, west of Carswell Air Force Base, and a farmer made complaints to the air base about it.
O SOURCE: Daily Oklahoman Feb 14
- FEB 13? Daytime. DAYTON, Virginia. $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $79\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude.
A shining, wingless object (resembling a peanut), noiselessly crossed sky and passed into a reddish cloud. After passing thru cloud and moving away, the cloud disappeared or dispersed
18 SOURCE: Harrisonburg Daily News Record Feb 21
- FEB 15 Night. DAYTON, Ohio. $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
1 circular, large object crossed sky headed southwesterly
Night. ST. LOUIS, Missouri. $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $90\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
Same large circular object crossed sky. It was believed to be a balloon that had broken loose from a Dayton airfield.
#19 SOURCE: N.Y. Sunday News Feb. 17
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FEB 18 2:00 A.M. Between LYNCHBURG and RICHMOND, VA. $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat, $78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long
1 Brilliant spherical object travelling in a very flat path, apparently not falling, crossed sky headed northward. Observed by an airline pilot who stated it was different in brilliance and path from all others he had seen.
20 SOURCE: Norfolk Ledger Dispatch Feb 20

FEB 18 5:00 A.M. Near Lynchburg, Virginia. $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long.
A very brilliant blue object, followed by an orange light, in turn followed by thousands of minute meteoric particles streaming out from behind, crossed sky at an apparently low altitude, within 27 seconds. Observed by another airline pilot, who said it was unusual in both color and and brilliance from he past observations of meteors.
21 SOURCE: Norfolk Ledger Dispatch Feb. 20

FEB 18 6:45 to 6:57 A.M. Near ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 35° Latitude, $106\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lon
2 Bright gleaming, bluish-white, long, thin objects, calculated diameter lengths of 136 feet each observed about 20 miles from city. One was on edge (vertical), the other horizontal; they hovered motionless for more than 12 minutes. Then one tilted, and it resembled a bell pepper, and then they descended behind the mountains. Observed by a photographer who stated they resembled no vapor trail or jet plane he had ever seen, and by an ex-air force master sargent.
#22-----SOURCE: Life Magazine April 7 1952

FEB 18? Daytime. MENDOZA PROVINCE,??, Argentina. 36° lat, 69° long.??
2 Large, reddish, cylindrical clouds formed in sky seconds apart, and slowly broadened into a mushroom shape. Theorized to be atomic bomb experiments of Argentine scientist Ronald Richter, who stated previously in June 1951 that he would make an atomic explosion or experiment within 6 months. The next day, dictator Peron gave instructions to have the atomic work organized and centralized.
SOURCES: Harrisonburg Daily News Record (Va.) Feb 21:
Springfield Union (Mass.) Feb. 21
P

FEB 18 CHARLESTON, South Carolina. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, 80° Longitude.
Fiery, spherical Object crossed sky.

11:30 A.M. WILMINGTON, North Carolina. Object resembling plane appeared to crash with bright light flash. Police found nothing

DEEP RUN, North Carolina. Very brilliant white, spherical object moving north-northwest went over horizon or struck earth. Was observed by 2 Navy fliers.

MAGNOLIA, North Carolina. Object resembling an airplane seemed to crash. but nothing found.

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina. Object resembling airplane seemed to crash, but nothing found.

RICHFIELD, N. Carolina. Object resembling a burning plane seen

PITTSBORO, N. Carolina. Object resembling plane appeared to crash

DURHAM, N. Carolina. Silvery, disc-like object with 3 pointed tails crossed sky.

#23

FEB 18

RALEIGH AIRPORT, N. Carolina. Rocket-like object observed by 2 CAA Tower observers.

11:30 A.M. BURLINGTON, N. Carolina. 1 dark object followed by a blue flame, in turn followed by an orange flame, crossed sky from south to north.

11:30 A.M. GREENSBORO, North Carolina. Brilliant-orange, spherical object, with bluish tinge, crossed eastern sky from south to north. Observed from an airplane tower.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C. Object resembling airplane appeared to crash, nothing found.

* * * * *

WHALEYVILLE, Va. Very heavy explosion shook windows, and frightened farm animals.

SUFFOLK, Va. Whooshing sound heard, then an explosive noise.

FENTRESS, Va. Shining spherical object crossed sky, appearing to fall earthward, and a piece of it appeared to fall or break off and land near an observer. The next day, a search was made and 2 pieces of bluish metal with stones imbedded in it, approximately the size of a grapefruit when fitted together, was found.

11:30 A.M. NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, Virginia. Tremendous aerial explosion heard in area as far as Richmond and Washington, which heavily shook houses in some areas. A huge puff of smoke was seen in sky shortly after the explosion. The Barograph at the weather bureau did not measure any air shock waves at all, but did measure 2 'unaccountable' distinct marks for 11:00 A.M. and 11:50 A.M.

ROANOKE, Va. Fiery spherical object crossed sky.

RICHMOND, Virginia. Fiery spherical object trailing smoke crossed sky, and was observed by inspector Gowin, CAA.

11:30 A.M. LYNCHBURG, Virginia. Yellow-green spherical object with an orange-red tail, apparent brightness greater than sun, was observed in eastern sky.

Near STAUNTON, Virginia. Fiery bluish spherical object came from south headed northward, appearing to fall at a 45° angle.

Near PORTSMOUTH, Virginia. An object resembling a small jet plane came from direction of Newport News, and began to smoke in air. It suddenly shot upward, and out of sight, and in the middle of the smoke was the ball of fire, which moved in a large arc, and was followed 10 or 15 seconds later by a heavy explosion. Observed by a painting contractor and a group of men.

Near HARRISONBURG, Virginia. Spherical object appeared to explode into 2 different fiery colors.

SOURCES: Raleigh News and Observer; Harrisonburg Daily News; Durham Morning Herald; Norfolk Ledger Dispatch; Norfolk Virginian Pilot; Roanoke Times; Lynchburg News;

- FEB 18 11:45 A.M. GALAX, Virginia. $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, 81° longitude.
1 Large object with a shiny red front, apparent size of a car,
crossed sky headed northward.
#24---- SOURCE: Roanoke Times Feb 19
- FEB 18 12:00 Noon. OTTOBINE, Virginia. $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, 79° longitude
A glistening object with a tapered end, apparent size of a
football, emitted blue and reddish-white light as it crossed
sky at a very low altitude, headed due east.
#25---- SOURCE: Harrisonburg Daily News Record Feb 21
- FEB 18 Evening. LONGVIEW GARDENS, North Carolina. $35\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ Lat, $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long.
Meteor-like object crossed eastern sky, from north to south.
#26---- SOURCE: Raleigh News and Observer Feb 19
- FEB 18 14 miles SE of Savannah River mouth, Ga. 32° latitude, $80\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ long
A flaming object apparently on sea, resembling a burning ship,
was observed by a pilot flying over area. Search by 2 Coast
Guard ships, and 1 airplane, of a 20 square mile area, in
perfect weather, with unlimited visibility, during the night
and morning, found neither wreckage, oil slicks, nor any ships
known missing at time.
#27---- SOURCES: Savannah Evening Press: Savannah Morning News.
- FEB 19 7:00 A.M. Near ST. STEPHEN, South Carolina. $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat, $79\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ long
An object resembling an airplane, appeared to crash nearby.
Search by Civil Air Patrol found only wreckage of a 2 month old
crash, but none of recent origin.
#28---- SOURCES: Charleston News & Courier: Charleston Evening Post.
- FEB 19 2:30 to 4:45 P.M. SOCORRO, New Mexico. 34° latitude, 107° long
Unknown object appeared to revolve in one place in sky 2 hours.
3:42 P.M. RIO PUERCO river area, N.M. 35° lat??, 107° longitude
1 Round, shining object hovered in 1 place in sky for some time.
Observed by head of state game department.
3:36 P.M. MAGDELENA, New Mexico. 34° lat, $107\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude.
1 round object with a ramp, hovered directly over city, Observed
by a state patrolman. A White Sands weather observer stated
that 4 ten foot weather balloons had been released the same day
but doubted they could be observed from these 3 distant areas.
#29---- SOURCE: Las Cruces Sun News Feb 20.
- FEB 19 5:00 P.M.?? Near Corona, California. $33\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long.
Clear sky. 1 Fiery red-orange, spherical object, apparent size
smaller than sun, appeared falling from sky. After a time, it
began zigzagging, and then went up into sky again, leaving a
fiery trail that gradually faded away. Observed by 3 people
from Long Beach, California.
SOURCES: San Diego Union Feb 21: Springfield Union (Mass) Feb 21
- FEB 19 8:00 P.M.?? (dusk) RICHMOND, California. 38° latitude, $117\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lon
During a heavy rainstorm, several greenish streaks of light,
resembling meteor trails, crossed northwestern sky falling
earthward. When they reached a lower altitude, their falling
motion stopped, and they now appeared to be 3 or more fiery,
greenish balls. They levelled off, and then raced toward San
Francisco. Observed by a newspaper circulation manager, and a
group of newspaper carriers.
#31---- SOURCE: Richmond Independent: L.A. Mirror: Copyright 1952 by E.
Rockmore

FEB 20 3:30 P.M. GREENFIELD, Massachusetts. $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long. A flash of light seen in sky. Upon observation, it was caused by 3 bright, shiny, silver, circular objects (resembling new dimes) slowly flying in V formation, from south to north. After a short time,, they suddenly changed course, and headed eastward at a tremendous speed, and disappeared within 8 seconds. Observed by a college-trained minister, and part time clinic worker

#32

SOURCE: Boston Traveller March 13; Springfield Union Feb 25,

FEB 21 11:00 P.M.?? (Late night). NE of STILLWATER, Okla. $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat, $96\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ A green streak of light, resembling airplane disaster flare, crossed sky. Then a brilliant blue-green or rainbow flash of light, flashed in northeastern sky.

Northwestern Arkansas. $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, 94° longitude. Same flash observed.

Southwestern Missouri. $36\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, 94° longitude. Same flash observed.

Southeastern Kansas. $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, 95° longitude. Same flash observed.

#33

SOURCE: Oklahoma City Times Feb 23

FEB 22 Daytime. East end of TERMINAL ISLAND, Los Angeles. 34° lat, $118\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Loud muffled explosion heard. Area searched, no damage or wreckage found, and it was ascribed to a jet plane shock wave.

Q

SOURCE: Los Angeles Times Feb 23

FEB 22 Daytime. KEYSVILLE, Virginia. 37° latitude, $78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude. 1 long, silvery, cigar-shaped object, noiselessly crossed part of the sky in short bursts of movement, appearing for a short time, disappearing, and then reappearing a short distance ahead of last sighting.

34

SOURCE: Richmond News Leader Feb 27

FEB 23 10:15 P.M. DALLAS, Texas. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $96\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude. A flash of light seen in sky, followed by a heavy explosion that shook several houses nearby, and was heard for more than 10 miles. Upon examination, a small bridge was found half destroyed,. Police searched, but no dynamiter found.

R

SOURCE: Dallas Morning News Feb 24,25

FEB 24 1:15 A.M. DALLAS, Texas. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ latitude, $96\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ longitude A flash of light appeared between a telephone pole, and a tree, and was followed by a very heavy explosion. Although area of explosion was search all day, nothing was found and police theorized it was caused by an unknown dynamiter.

3

SOURCE: Dallas Morning News Feb 24,25

FEB 24 2:30 to 2:45 P.M. GASSVILLE, Arkansas. $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude, $92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lon A woman noticed a flock of her turkeys excitedly watching the sky, and upon looking up, saw 2 metallic, hoop-like objects, each apparently larger than an airliner, at great height, maneuvering about, but generally moving northeasterly. When the objects tilted, they reflected sunlight brightly with entire surface, showing their centers were not transparent, but only appearing to be at certain angles.

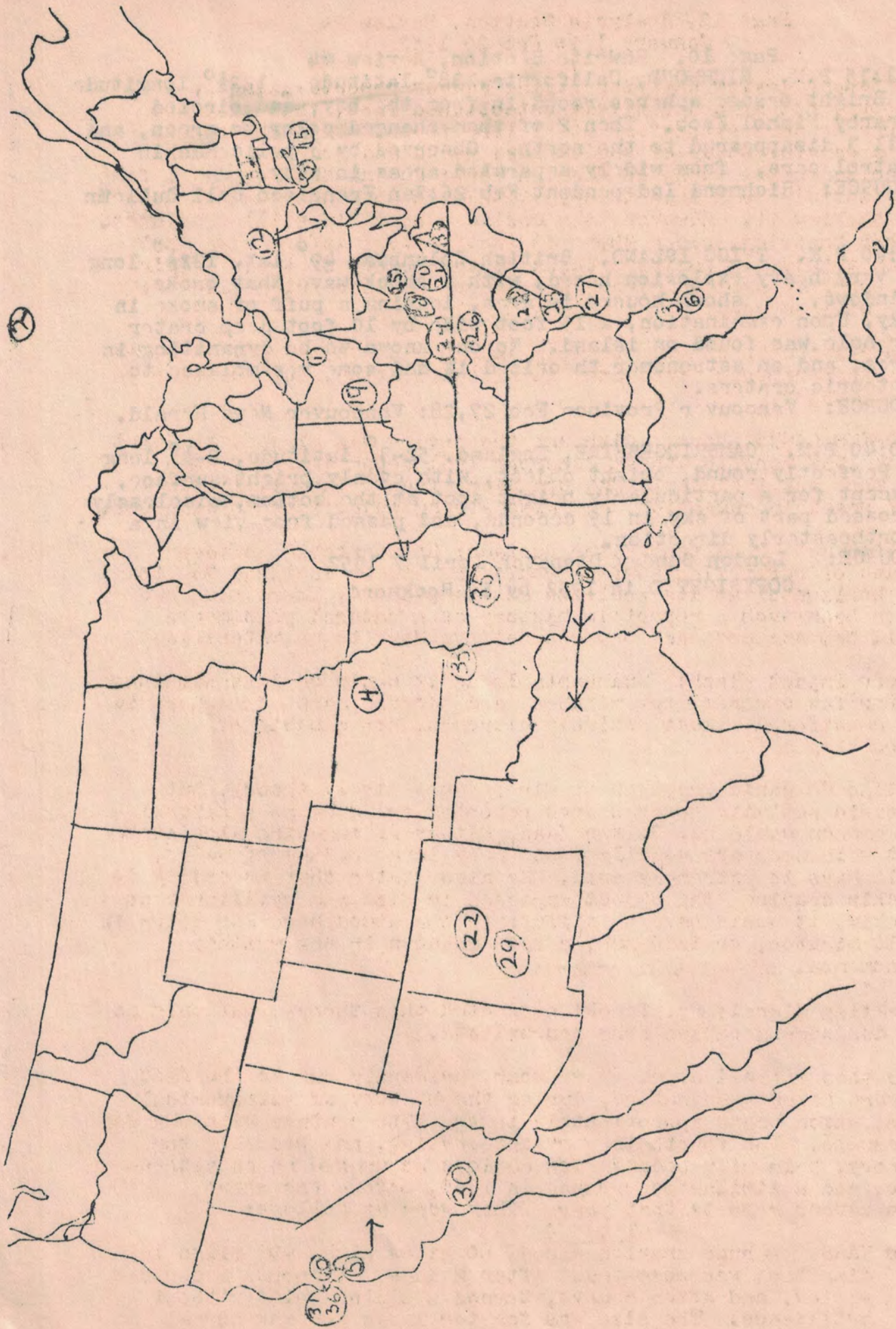
#35

SOURCE: The Baxter Bulletin Feb 28.

FEB 24 11:15 P.M. RICHMOND, California. 38° latitude, $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude
3 Bright orange spheres raced in from the bay, and circled
nearby Nichol Knob. Then 2 of them changed color to green, and
all 3 disappeared to the north. Observed by 3 policemen in
patrol cars, from widely separated areas in city.
#36 SOURCE: Richmond Independent Feb 25: San Francisco Call Bulletin

FEB 27 3:40 P.M. TWIGG ISLAND, British Columbia. 49° lat. $122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long
A very heavy explosion heard, with a shock wave that broke
windows, shock houses in area, leaving a puff of smoke in
sky. Upon examination, a 15 foot wide by 10 foot deep crater
or hole was found on island. No one known to be dynamiting in
area, and an astronomer theorized it had some resemblance to
meteoric craters.
T SOURCE: Vancouver Province Feb 27,28: Vancouver News Herald.

FEB 28 10:40 P.M. CAMBRIDGESHIRE, England. $52-3^{\circ}$ latitude, $0-\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long
1 Perfectly round, bright object, with evenly bright surface,
except for a particularly bright spot at the bottom, miscelessly
crossed part of sky in 15 seconds, and passed from view in a
northeasterly direction.
#37 SOURCE: London Sunday Dispatch April 7 1952
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NOTE: The Saucer Review analyzes flying saucer reports using as a 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 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 theory will be used.

(SAUCER reports are NUMBERED, possibly ALLIED reports are LETTERED, in order to keep reports 'separate' in classification, but together in chronological order.)

A & B TITHONIUS LACUS, Mars: Although the review was planned to start with the Jan 1952 reports, these December 1951 reports are of such importance they are included. The observer, Tsunoo Saheki, listed 4 theories of possible causation, and also strong objections to each one. They are:

I Sunlight Reflected from Water Surface: Unacceptable, because "plane of reflecting surface would have to be inclined 76° to the horizontal at its position on the planet". There also has never been such a report in history as a natural phenomenon would be, and most astronomers believe Mars to be waterless.

II Meteor Impact Flash: Unacceptable as it would be instantaneous or for few seconds, not minutes, and because Mars atmosphere is now considered almost entirely nitrogen, not capable of supporting a fire.

III Martian Volcanic Eruption or Fire: Most likely theory, but volcanic activity never before reported on Mars, as a natural phenomenon would be. Walter Haas, Editor of magazine also states that volcanoes are usually found near large bodies of water, while Mars is extremely arid. He also states that according to Saheki's drawing, the object expanded in size and brilliance so quickly, it would have to diffuse in the atmosphere 200 miles in 10 minutes, or 1200 mph, a rate unknown in any weather phenomenon, or volcanic activity.

IV A Martian Signal: Mr. Saheki suggested this theory, but only as one due consideration from journalists.

The first 3 theories all appear very weak, primarily due to the fact that they were never seen before, during the history of astronomical observation, which began approximately in the 17th century with the use of the telescope. The fourth is very interesting, and probably the correct theory, primarily because its curious occurrence on an astronomical date, and a similar occurrence in 1950, before the sharp increase in saucer reports that year. They were as follows;

1 9 5 0

JAN 15 1950 MARS. A huge grayish cloud, 60 miles high, 900 miles in diameter, was observed. After 2 days, it turned a dirty-yellow, and after 6 days, turned a bluish-white without brilliance. The size was far too large for any normal

(Continued next page) Copyrighted 1952 by E. Rockmore.

weather occurrence, particularly its 60 mile height, because Mars very thin atmosphere extends only a few thousand feet high in any appreciable thickness. The only theory offered was that it was caused by an extremely violent explosion, possibly a volcano and volcanic ash cloud, but such volcanic activity unknown in Mars history. Although a worldwide observation was ordered, no progress in understanding report was made. Originally observed by 2 Japanese scientists.
SOURCE: Kansas City Times Jan 26 1952: Magazine articles.

MAR 23 1950 MARS OPPOSITION with Earth; planet in a straight line with Earth and Sun, and nearly in closest position.

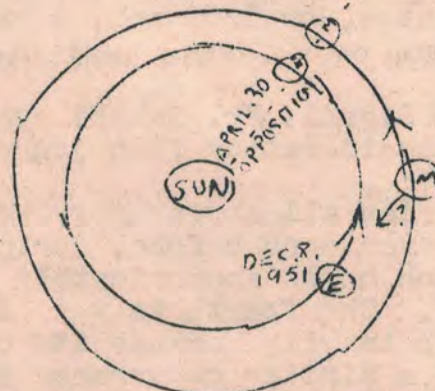
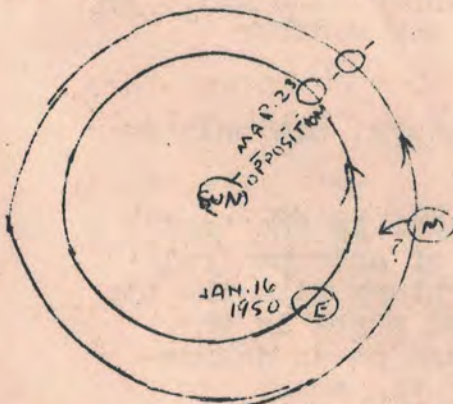
MARCH 1950 Earth. Very sharp increase in reports throughout entire world, USA in particular, resulting in theories advanced by US and World Report magazine, and Henry Taylor, commentator, and complete denials by President and all top officials, that that USA had any such aircraft, but no mention of other planet origin.
SOURCE: NY Post: NY Telegram: almost all US papers.

1952

DEC 8 1951 TITHONIUS LACUS, Mars.
A very small and brilliant spot observed.
SOURCE: Strolling Astronomer April 1952

APRIL 1952 Earth. Very sharp increase of reports, approximately 8 times
MAY 1952 the monthly activity of previous 4 months, and only partially caused by air force releases.
SOURCE: Newspaper clippings.

Both the January 1950 explosion and December 1951 bright light are nearly impossible to explain on the basis of natural phenomena, and explanations appear very contrived at best. Both dates would be very good times for a spaceship crossing, since the ships would merely have to be fired with sufficient velocity to escape Mars gravity: they would then more or less 'fall' or drift toward Earth, since our planet was behind Mars in its orbit, and catching up to it, and we would more or less intercept any object thrown from Mars surface.



These crude drawings will give an approximate idea of what occurred: We were behind Mars and quickly catching up to it to pass it. About 2 to 4 months before we caught up with on the Opposition, would be an excellent time for a spaceship launching. The fact that activity increased sharply 2 months and 4½ months after these 'explosions' on Mars would indicate the explosions were the first known observations of an extra-terrestrial spaceship launching. (COPYRIGHT 1952 by Rockmore

A second very interesting fact bolstering this idea, is that the first explosion was seen 4 days before the MARS APHELION (The one day a year its closest Sun), and the second light and cloud seen the day after the second MARS APHELION day of Dec 8 1951. The statistics against 2 such 'unnatural' explosive phenomena occurring on the only 2 Mars APHELIONS in 4 years are tremendously against it, and the easiest explanation would be they were deliberately caused by an intelligent race aware of its own planets astronomical positions.

There are 2 possible, obvious, meanings to these explosions or light flashes. One is that they are signals to Earth communicating their awareness of planetary positions and their existence to us. The other is that they were not purposely done, but a secondary effect of some other occurrence, possibly the rocket exhaust of a vast saucer fleet, or more probably, a smaller fleet of huge spaceships carrying smaller saucers. It is difficult to prove either of these, but considering the sharp increases of saucer reports 2 months after these dates, I would be inclined toward a spaceship launching. However, their occurrence on an aphelion date is hard to explain, and a possible combination launching on an Aphelion date may explain it, the use of the brilliant rocket exhaust being used also as a signal.

Significance of this report.

One of the chief difficulties most people have in accepting the extra-terrestrial or inter-planetary origin of saucers, is that nothing really suggests such an origin: they just appear to be mysterious objects flying thru our skies.

While Keyhoe did a fine job in completely disproving all possible terrestrial theories of origin, US and foreign aircraft, astronomical and weather objects, he did not offer a very strong basis for the extra-terrestrial origin, other than repeating several pages from Charles Fort, and giving some very weak theoretical pages that Mars or Star Wolf 359 might be their actual origin. His forte was primarily that of gathering facts against their origin, not for it, leaving the extra-terrestrial theory the only valid possibility.

However, Charles Fort had repeatedly listed strange phenomena in our skies, seas, and occurrences on Venus and Mars on their approaches, which Keyhoe either deliberately ignored on the basis they were not reputable, or had no place in the book he was writing. If however, this Mars light report, the 1950 Mars explosion, and those listed by Fort in earlier times are correctly explained, there can be no conclusion but that they definitely point toward the extra-terrestrial theory, and that we are dealing with a race on Mars and Venus, or 2 different ones.

#1 SHAKER HEIGHTS, Ohio: The spherical shape resembles no known plane. The 3 objects rising simultaneously in formation, at an easily watched speed, would rule out the meteor theory on too slow speed, and no known reports of meteors seen in formations. There is some possibility they were balloons ejecting some radio equipment, but they would not release equipment at the same time over a populated state like Ohio, nor appear to move as quickly and regularly as they did. (The 3 objects moving apparently parallel to each other suggest a reconnaissance flight over a given area, but the meaning of the 3 falling rectangular objects is unknown.

CONCLUSION: Probably 3 saucers, possibly 3 weather balloons.

#2 NORTH BAY, Ontario: The spherical shape resembled no known plane. The apparently long duration of visibility and ease in watching object would appear to rule out meteors. The 'supersonic' speed it appeared moving at, and its sighting at night without sunlight, but still luminous, would rule out balloons. The color is rare in saucers, but has been seen in foo-fighters, and this may have been a foo-fighter.

CONCLUSION: Probably a foo-fighter, possibly a saucer or a meteor.

#3 DAYTONA BEACH, Florida: The crescent shape is similar to a 'flying wing' or 'delta wing' airplane; but there are only a dozen or so in the USA at present, and none flying operationally, just at some air force test bases. There is no mention of any making flights here at this time. The apparent ease of watching and describing object, its lack of brilliance, and its thin shape, rule out meteors. The great speed apparently equal to an airplane, and thin shape, would rule out balloon theory. (There was a formation of objects similar to this seen 3½ years ago, on July 24 1948, over Washington State, by an aviator, but otherwise, this is a very rarely reported object, and it may be a special saucer or variation of one. One possibility of optical illusion must be considered, however, is that a spherical or disc object seen with the light falling on it from any area in front of the observer, may appear crescent shaped due to dark shadows, as does the moon crescent appear at times during the month.

CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer under bad lighting, possibly a rare secondary saucer type seen resembling a crescent.

#3 NAVARRE, Kansas: Object resembled no known airplane. The slowness makes the meteor theory appear weak, although it might have been one at the end of its trip thru the atmosphere, and almost burned out. Its brightness, quick movement, and sudden disappearance rules out balloon theory since they are watched for much longer periods in one area. (The chief reason this report is included is because it was apparently seen just before the Watsonville, Calif. object, and since it is in the same latitude, and headed westward, there is a slight possibility it was the same object.)

CONCLUSION: Probably a meteor, possibly the Watsonville saucer on way to California.

#5 MONTEREY-WATSONVILLE FRESNO, California: The brilliance and shape of object resembles no known airplane. The 15 minute long observation the turns, and maneuverability at various heights, and the color, absolutely rule out the meteor theory. The self-luminosity, coloration, great speed, and great maneuverability absolutely rule out balloons. (One odd characteristic mentioned is its emitting small 'balls of fire' from both ends, and is hard to understand. It is known exhaust flames sometimes appear as fiery balls, from photos of rocket plane and rocket exhaust taken at night, but why it would appear from both ends is peculiar, although a slight possibility is that the front one was just slowing or braking its speed. A second unusual fact is its green color and similar to the fireball series in November. However, the object was very maneuverable, and observed over only local areas, in contrast to green fireball reports, so the object was probably not a green signal fireball, nor the usual saucer type.

CONCLUSION: Probably ghost rocket similar to the greenish-blue rocket-ship seen by Chiles-Whited in 1948, possibly a saucer.

#6 LAKE HELEN, Florida: Circular shape unknown in aircraft. The very long 15 minute duration and the darkness of object rule out completely the meteor theory. The trail left by the object appears to rule out the balloon theory, although length of visibility may be same as balloon
CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer, possibly a balloon.

C, D, E, F, & G LOS ANGELES & SAN DIEGO, Calif: Sound possibly caused by a jet plane, but the number of jets capable of supersonic speed are few, and none were seen or stated to be in area. Possibly caused by dynamiting project, a fire, or pranksters, but none known in progress at time, and no damage or wreckage found. A meteoric explosion would have been seen as a flash of light, at night, but only one fiery object

seen, and apparently not at time of any explosion or same locality. It is possible the bright object was the Watsonville object seen 15 hours earlier, and all explosions may have been caused by it passing thru supersonic barrier, but information is insufficient, particularly the fact no color was given the bright object over San Diego.

CONCLUSION: Possibly aerial signal caused by a saucer or a jet plane or saucer passing thru supersonic barrier;

#7 AMITYVILLE, L.I., New York: The noiselessness and fluorescence at intervals are not qualities known in present aircraft. The ease of observing and describing object, and regular fluorescent intervals does not resemble a meteor's usual increase to maximum brilliance, and then exploding or burning out. Objects self-luminosity at night and its rapid speed crossing sky rule out a balloon flight. (One very interesting characteristic, the bright light on top resembles an early report made in 1950:

MARCH 20 1950 10:20 P.M. STUTTGART, Arkansas.

A saucer with lighted windows underneath, and a brilliant colored light on top, that blinked very rapidly, crossed sky with tremendous speed, within 45 seconds. Observed by Airline pilots Adams & Anderson
SOURCE: Flying Magazine July 1950

CONCLUSION: Probably 2 saucers.

#8 LONDON, England: The objects self-luminosity or brightness is not found in any aircraft. The objects apparent slow speed, and careful observation by Professor Jabukowski, resembling a rocket, would rule out much faster meteors. The objects great speed and self luminosity makes the balloon theory doubtful. It is extremely doubtful if the English would fire rockets over such populated areas, nor would the Russians test rockets in this direction and possibly cause an international incident, if they have rockets with such a long range.

CONCLUSION: Probably a ghost rocket, possibly a meteor.

H TACOMA, Washington: No known explosion at time, so no objects could have been blown there. A meteorite would appear as a very irregular mass of stone or metal or both, but only with very rough edges and lumpy shape. The sizes are very large, and if a small plane had dropped anything this size, it would not be able to fly. It is possible the objects were dropped by a B36, which could continue flying, or could carry object their size, but they could not be checked for other origin.

CONCLUSION: Insufficient information, but probably dropped from B36, a slight possibility of other origin.

#9 KENT, England: The Shape resembles no known aircraft. The easily watched speed of the object, and its complete reversal of direction completely rule out the meteor theory. The speed and coloration of object rule out balloon theory. (Of great interest is the "Flame-like light extending from the nose of the object; to be seen in the daytime it would have to be of tremendous brilliance, probably several times greater than land based, wartime searchlights used for locating planes, since even at a short distance, a powerful car headlight is almost invisible at 100 feet in the daytime, as we all have seen drivers on highways with the car headlights on and not aware of it. Unfortunately, it was seen at sunset, and may have been a sunlight reflection on a flat and shining surface, but it would seem this would be a single irregular flash of light, not a beam.)

CONCLUSION: Probably a ghost rocket, possibly a saucer seen lengthwise.

#10 SAN JOSE, California: The shape of object and its 12 minute period of hovering, are unknown in aircraft and their capabilities, excepting a helicopter, which are still very rare, and would have small and intermittent lights that flashed, not steady ones. The 12 minute duration is completely unknown in meteor history. Self-luminosity is unknown in balloons, and they carry very small lights, if any.
CONCLUSION: Probably 2 small foo-fighter objects, possibly a saucer.

#11 HAMPSHIRE, England: Pear shape, and self-luminosity unknown in all present aircraft. The 15 minute duration completely rules out meteor theory, although a meteor 'train' (fragments left in atmosphere by a meteor) in some rare cases may leave a small light. However, this would not be bright enough to focus on a window or home like a search light, and it is very doubtful if such bright luminosity could last 15 minutes. The objects self-luminosity at night, and the fact that our large type of cosmic ray balloon is not used in England, rule out balloons.
CONCLUSION: Probably a new saucer type, possibly a very low and large foo fighter object.

#13 ELMIRA-PHILADELPHIA, Pa: Self-luminosity and spherical shape do not resemble aircraft. A meteor would resemble it, but there is no meteor shower date for this period, and its apparent slowness making it easy to observe, makes meteor theory suspicious. The bluish coloration may have been green, but since it was seen in the daytime against the bright sky, it is unprovable. A balloon could not travel this fast.
CONCLUSION: Probably a fireball meteor, possibly a signal saucer rocket or a saucer at great speed.

I BURLINGTON, Vermont: Explosive sound possibly caused by a jet plane, but none known flying, very few could reach speed required, and would not have caused earth cracks. The explosive sounds may have been caused by meteors, but they would have appeared as bright light flashes, not as flickering lights, which were insufficiently described for any definite conclusion, and may have been only houselights. This report included on 'grounds of suspicion' due to the number of other occurrence the same night.
CONCLUSION: Possibly a loud minor earthquake, possibly some sort of aerial signalling, or saucers passing the supersonic sound.

#13 & 14 KOREA: The spherical shape, brilliant self-luminosity, and small size and revolving motion unknown in aircraft and capabilities today. The careful observation by 4 B29 crewmen would make theory of a jet planes exhaust very doubtful, especially when all US jets were accounted for, and no attack was attempted. The very long times they were seen, 1 and 5 minutes respectively, absolutely rule out the meteor theory, since their maximum duration is 6 - 10 seconds. The 200 mph speed and self-luminosity at night, rule out the balloon theory, if such balloons are leased by the UN in war areas. The bright orange color and small 3 foot size would classify them as the rare foo-fighter (These 2 reports are not too unusual in themselves, but the fact the airforce allowed them to be released, do make them important in a historical sense, since they mark the long awaited, but completely inevitable changeover in policy. This changeover had been heralded by several small unimportant releases both prior to this Feb 18 release and following it, and will be carefully discussed in a special section in the next issue. It is quite obvious, however, they expected important saucer activity after Feb. 18, since they have a reason for doing things as much as anyone else does, and I believe it was the expected saucer report increase for the April 30 MARS OPPOSITION. As
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mentioned previously, this did occur, and reports increased about 8 times the regular rate, with many reports yet to come in.

CONCLUSION: Probably foo-fighter objects.

#15 HAMPTON BAY, L.I., N.Y: The hemi-spherical shape, and apparent slowness of the falling object do not resemble any aircraft nor their speed when landing. The apparent slowness of the falling object would appear to rule out meteor theory. There is a good possibility it was a deflated balloon at the end of its flight, although its shape would be more irregular than a parachute, and it would have stayed on the water, floating. There is one old report somewhat similar to this in an early issue of Doubt, and is listed as follows;

DEC 6 1931 Late Afternoon. HAMMON ON, New Jersey. $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat, $79\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ long:

Object resembling an aviator with parachute, appeared falling into a nearby impenetrable swamp between Weymouth and Hammon. A check of all nearby airports found no airplane and aviators missing, all accounted for. Search by all available troopers and residents of both towns found nothing. Originally observed by residents in both cities on opposite sides of swamp.

This report is even more difficult to explain than the Hampton report since weather balloons were not in heavy use in 1931, and no aircraft were missing. These reports appear to be similar to the 'falling airplanes', but no explanation can be precisely given for either yet. CONCLUSION: Probably a deflated balloon, possibly a slow landing saucer or material ejected from a saucer.

J & K LOS ANGELES, California: Sound possibly caused by a jet plane, but none known flying or seen flying. There was no light flash or streak as would have occurred if object was a meteor. These were the second and third explosions over Los Angeles in a month, with similar explosions over same area about 1 year before.

CONCLUSION: Probably aerial sound signals from saucers, possibly jet plane or saucer passing thru supersonic barrier.

#16 SHREVEPORT, Louisiana: Spherical shape, and brilliant light do not resemble any airplane. The green color is extremely rare in meteor history, the noiselessness of such a large object very rare, and its slow speed in being watched from 20 to 50 seconds, is unknown in meteor history. (This object appears to be the 16 green fireballs or signal rockets mentioned by LaPaz. It is interesting to note it occurred almost 2 years to the day after the January 1950 Close Venus Inferior Conjunction, and is apparently another fact linking these green objects to astronomical events.

CONCLUSION: Probably another green signal saucer, a slight possibility of being a meteor.

#17 ORANGE FREE STATE, South Africa: Insufficient information, since original clipping has only 5 or 6 sentences, and only partial conclusion can be reached. The Jan 30th was not a meteor shower date, and as a general rule meteors appear singly, not in 'barrages', and its occurrence during this period of a sudden increase in 'meteors' and explosions, and saucers does appear suspicious at the least.

CONCLUSION: Probably a meteor shower, slight possibility of signal saucer rockets.

L CONCORD TOWNSHIP, Pennsylvania: Object did not resemble any known weather device, but might have been an unusual kite, although origin is unknown.

CONCLUSION: Probably a kite, slight possibility of unknown origin

M BUFFALO, New York: The third falling object. No known explosions, so object could not have been blown there. Meteors are irregularly shaped, and are conglomerations of stone and iron, not smooth egg-shaped objects made of lead. While the airline companies explanation seems acceptable, no planes was located with this part missing and no one saw a plane flying over.

CONCLUSION: Probably an airplane part, possibly of unknown origin from a saucer, similar to the English iceblocks.

N DANBURY, Connecticut: Number of jet planes capable of supersonic flight are very few in number, none seen flying at time, or known in area. No dynamiting projects in progress, and no fires mentioned, nor damage or wreckage found if there had been a local explosion.

CONCLUSION: Possibly an aerial signal, possibly a jet or saucer passing thru sound barrier.

Q FORT WORTH, Texas; Fourth falling object. No known explosions, that could have thrown material there. Meteoric material is usually stony or stony with iron mixed in it, not metal shreds. The airforce does not use small metal shred for radar jamming, although it would be carried and used outside the US, there being no reason to use it here, and drop it indiscriminately over civilian property. The size of the material is also much smaller than the usual radar strips.

CONCLUSION: Probably a new type of radar strips, possibly of unknown or saucer origin.

#18 DAYTON, Virginia: The winglessness and noiselessness of the object does not correspond to any aircraft flying. The tubular shape, the shining of the object instead of glowing, and apparent slow speed of object making its description clear, rule out meteor origin. The tubular shape, and short bursts of tremendous speed, rule out balloons. (One interesting fact, that the cloud it passed thru disintegrated after the rocket passed thru, is a new and very odd one. It suggests that the cloud was deliberately dissipated, or that some natural quality of the ghost rocket, possibly a force or a field surrounding it, caused its dissipation accidentally. The bluish fluorescence has been noticed about many of the 'rocketship' type objects and some saucers, and may very well be some sort of energy force field, possibly magnetic or gravitational and partially accounts for some extraordinary saucer capabilities. It is known however, that clouds partially depend on certain electrical and magnetic fields to keep them in shape, and anything of an electrical or magnetic nature could disturb its electrical 'structure'.)

CONCLUSION: Probably a 'ghost'-rocket, possibly a saucer seen on edge.

#19 DAYTON - ST. LOUIS: The shape resembles no plane. Information in the 8 sentence clipping is insufficient to determine whether a balloon or meteor was seen, although it was called a balloon, and probably was watched for some time as it crossed sky.

CONCLUSION: Probably a balloon, slight possibility it was a saucer.

#20 Near LYNCHBURG: Spherical shape, and self-luminosity rule out plane theory. It resembled a meteor, but flat path unknown in meteors, and its occurrence on day of exception saucer activity mark it as suspicious. The great speed and self-luminosity rule out balloon theory.

CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer, possibly a meteor.

#21 LYNCHBURG, Va: The brilliance and very unusual shape of trail rule out jetplane and its short exhaust flames. Object resembled meteor but unusual 27 second duration makes theory very doubtful. The great brilliance, rapid speed, and a trail rule out balloon theory.
CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer, possibly signal rocket, possibly meteor.

#22 ALBUQUERQUE, N.M: The bright self-luminosity, long thin shape, and ability to hover motionless rule out aircraft theory. The 12 minute hovering period, absolutely rules out meteors. The brilliance, thinness and sudden movement at the end of observation rule out balloon theory. (The size of these objects, 136 foot length, does not seem to fit any of the 4 basic saucer types, although it might be an exceptionally large saucer type.)
CONCLUSION: Probably a very large saucer, possibly a 'ghost' rocketship.

P MEMDOZAPROVINCE? Argentina: There is not much information on this report, but but it seems likely the Chileans would have known about most Argentine constructions and dynamitings near their border thru the news services. The shape of the clouds does resemble atomic explosions but this would mean accepting the word of the Argentine dictator that he had really obtained a new method of making atomic energy. It is very doubtful if a single scientist could really work out all the theories needed for such a discovery, then find all the facts for it, and then be able to apply it for a practical result, by himself in 3 or 4 years. It is a common characteristic in a dictatorship to create propaganda that they have made completely new weapons, however, and a faked atomic explosion would be along the lines of their ability. While the US is not always in the forefront of atomic and physics Research, it is probable that we would have found the same clues or methods that Dr. Richter claims exists, and the best scientific opinion states it is impossible with known materials and methods. Another possibility is the clouds were caused by meteoric explosions, but explosions of such size are extremely rare, this was not a meteor period date, and was a period of very heavy saucer and 'meteor' activity. It would appear to be another signal saucer rocket or explosion for these reasons.
CONCLUSION: Probably a signal saucer explosion, possibly a fake blast.

23 S. CAROLINA-VIRGINIA: Spherical shape, brilliant luminosity, and huge size to be seen over such wider area rule out aircraft. It had a close resemblance to regular meteors, but while ordinary fireball meteor are rare, this daytime type of meteor fireball is of extreme rareness to be seen in light of day, this being the 6th or 7th giant fireball in the south east in a year. A second fact is no meteor pieces were found nor positively identified with it, especially after it apparently exploded over the Norfolk area, as are found with fireballs of such size. The 3rd and most interesting fact, is its occurrence precisely 4 years to the day after the tremendous Kansas daytime explosion written up in Fate. These 2 are the only 2 daytime fireballs in my files for this 4 year period, both occurring on the same day, with the first on the day of the Mars Opposition. The statistics are tremendously against such an occurrence occurring only twice in 460 days, on the same day and are not explainable on a natural statistic basis, but only on a planned or deliberate basis. This would definitely back the signal theory of fireballs occurring either on astronomical event days, or on anniversaries of them.
CONCLUSION: Almost positively a signal rocket or saucer, launched 4 years to the day after the Feb 18 1948 Mars Opposition.

#24 GALAX, Va: Shape resembled no known plane. Clipping short, and it is difficult to determine whether it was a meteor or the C.S.-Va report but its description of 'shiny red' front does not resemble same report
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and the difference in time appears too great.

CONCLUSION: Possibly another saucer, possibly signal rocket report 23.

#25 OTTOBINE, Va: Tapering shape, and its self-luminosity resemble no known airplane. The apparent slow speed resulting in case in watching and description would rule out meteor. The speed it crossed sky and self-luminosity would rule out balloon theory. (This object also may have been the same one as #23, but the time differences are great, and its eastward path is too different from the northward path of report #23.

CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer, possibly a ghost rocket.

#26 LONGVIEW GARDENS, NC: Insufficient information, but the occurrence of still another large meteor on the same day over the southeast is very odd, with all the previous reasons mentioned, and probably was a saucer.

CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer, slight possibility of a meteor.

#27 SAVANNAH RIVER, Georgia: Insufficient information in reports, not giving the exact time it was seen, make this difficult to state if it was another report, or was the #23 SC.-Va report again. If it was seen by a pilot at sea, it seems logical that he watched whatever it was burning for some time, and possibly made several passes over it, to doublecheck what he saw - a single meteoric flash does not appear as a burning ship on the ocean water. If it was the #23 S.C. -Va. report, then it was the furthest south it was seen, the previous listing being Charleston, S.C.

CONCLUSION: Probably the #23 report, possibly a new saucer phenomenon.

#28 ST STEPHEN, S.C: No known aircraft missing, and a meteorite fall would be very loud and explosive. Because there were few observers, and news accounts are not entirely clear on day and time seen, there is a slight possibility it was report #23 D.C.-Va.

CONCLUSION: Possibly report #23, possibly another saucer.

#29 SOCORRO, N.M: The round shape, and the 2 hour hovering period, are unknown in aircraft and their capabilities today. The 2 hour hovering period completely rules out the meteor report. The shape and hovering are similar to a balloon, but no large ones known flying, except 4 small ones that could not be seen over such a great distance, nor would they have a 'ramp on top' of the surface. (The ramp description is very interesting because it resembles the famous farmer Trent May 1950 photo with a similar projection or ramp on its top also.)

CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer, possibly a weather balloon.

#30 CORONA, California: Bright Self-luminosity, and spherical shape resemble no known airplane, nor could a plane perform a zigzag maneuver. The zigzag path, and the rising back into sky, cannot be performed by any meteor. As a general rule, balloons move fairly regularly in 1 direction, but slowly across sky, and do not leave a fiery trail behind them. (The complex maneuvers suggest some sort of communication attempt especially the objects orange color resembling Mars, but no meaning is obvious at present, although it occurred the day after the 4 year date.

CONCLUSION: Probably a foo fighter object, possibly a saucer.

#31 RICHMOND, California: The great speeds of the objects causing them to appear at first as streaks, the spherical shape, and the bright self-luminosity resemble no known plane, nor their capabilities. Meteors usually appear as streaks increasing in brilliance, and do not slow down to suddenly appear as clearcut balls of fire, nor maneuver to level off, and travel parallel to the earth's surface. Balloons do not travel in formation, nor travel so fast as to appear as light-streaks, nor give off light. (There is some resemblance to 'ball lightning' or globular

lightning, but it is so rare that it is still a scientific debate as to whether it exists, like the saucers. It is also usually pinkish or yellowish, very small from 3-4" to 1 foot in diameter, very slow, moving over only a few feet before exploding. The green color of the objects, and the apparent number of 3 somewhat resemble 2 of our planet characteristics, but no apparent meaning is obvious.)

CONCLUSION: Probably foo-fighters, possibly saucers or ball lightning.

#32 GREENFIELD, Mass: Spherical shape and right angle turn do not resemble any plane or capability. No meteor could make the turn, and would not appear silvery, which is actually not a color, but a reflected luster. The sudden great speed it flew off at, and their formation, are unknown in balloon flight.

CONCLUSION: Probably saucers in formation.

#33 STILLWATER, Oklahoma: There is some resemblance to an airplane disaster flare, but no planes known missing or in danger at time. They are not used for amusement without reason, since a false alarm causing an unnecessary widespread search could call the CAA and USAF down on the pilots head, and result in possible loss of his airplane license. The green coloration is rare in meteor history as mentioned before in Review #3, and it is possible it was a signal saucer,

CONCLUSION: Probably a signal saucer rocket, possibly an airplane flare

Q TERMINAL ISLAND, California: Sound possible caused by a jet plane, none known in area. No known dynamiting in area, although a marine came was in area and some ammunition or dynamiting may have been used. However, the police search should have found this out. This was the third explosion over Los Angeles area.

CONCLUSION: Possibly military training explosion, possibly a saucer signal.

#34 KEYSVILLE, Virginia: The cigar shape, and noiselessness are unknown in aircraft. A meteor does not appear silvery, nor cigar shaped, as they would be difficult to watch, and brightly self-luminous. A balloon does not travel so fast as to temporarily appear to disappear (although it has been observed in rockets), nor would they appear to be cigar-shaped. (The short bursts of speed are a common saucer characteristic, and suggest their power is not a steady force, but an intermittent, or cyclical one, similar to AC current. See report #76, SR#3).

CONCLUSION: Probably a ghost rocket, possibly a saucer seen edgewise.

R & S DALLAS, Texas: Both explosions near or on ground, with flashes of light, are too low for a jet plane. Possibly caused by dynamiters, but search by police caught or found traces of anyone, nor clues.

Although a flash of light was seen, a meteor would also have left a streak of light leading up to explosion, and none seen.

CONCLUSION: Probably a dynamiter, possibly a saucer aerial sound signal.

#35 GASSVILLE, Arkansas: The spherical, ringlike shape is unknown in airplanes. The 15 minute long duration of flight, complex maneuvers and lack of brilliance rule out meteors. The flat edge, speeds, and maneuverability rules out the balloon theory. (This is one of the few real saucer reports, and it is interesting to note the barnyard animals were first to see it; would the many scientists who think saucers are hysteria and hallucinations also consider the barnyard animals fit only for asylums also?)

CONCLUSION: Probably saucers.

#36 RICHMOND, California: The bright, self-luminosity, and spherical shape resemble no known airplane. The Maneuverability of the objects in circling the area is impossible for a meteor to do. The formation, great speed and self-luminosity of the objects are unknown in balloons. The objects self-luminosity is rare in saucers, and they probably were foo-fighter objects.

CONCLUSION: Probably foo-fighters, possibly flying saucers

T TWIGG ISLAND, British Columbia: Jet planes are not common in this area in Canada, and none were seen at the time. No dynamiting projects in area, no fires, nor accidental explosions mentioned. It possibly was a meteorite crater, but they are very rare indeed, and also no pieces were found of meteor, and the crater was irregularly shaped, not circular as most craters. This was the first of several explosions here

CONCLUSION: Possibly a meteorite, or a practical joker, possibly connected somehow with the saucers.

#36 CAMBRIDGESHIRE, England: The spherical shape and self-luminosity are unknown in aircraft. Meteors appear brilliant, and equally bright over their entire surface, and rarely slow enough to watch for 15 seconds. The self-luminosity of the object at 10:40 p.m. would rule out balloons.

CONCLUSION: Probably a saucer, possibly a slow meteor.

* * * * *

OVERALL PATTERNS, and CONCLUSIONS:

#1 Amount of Activity Pattern: The total number of all reports (except aerial explosions and falling objects) remained approximately the same, about 20 reports a month average.

#2 Quality of Activity Pattern: The reports break down into the following 8 groups:

<u>SAUCERS & SPHERES</u>	<u>'GHOST'ROCKETS</u>	<u>'FOO'FIGHTERS</u>	<u>GREEN FIREBALLS</u>
Jan 1 Shaker Hts	Jan 4 Watsonville	Jan 25 San Jose	Feb 1 Shreveport
Jan 1 North Bay	Jan 9 London	Jan 29 Korea	Feb 18 S.C.-Va.
Jan 4 Lake Helen	Jan 23 Kent	Jan 29 Korea	Feb 22 Stillwate
Jan 7 Amityville	Feb 13 Dayton,	Feb 19 Corona	
Feb 18 Albuquerque	Feb 18 Ottobine	Feb 19 Richmond	Total - 3 report
Feb 18 Galax, Va	Feb 22 Keysville	Feb 24 Richmond	
Feb 19 Socorro, NM			
Feb 20 Greenfield	Total - 6 reports	Total - 6 reports	
Feb 24 Gassville			
Feb 28 Cambridge			
Total - 10 reports			
<u>FIREBALL 'METEORS'</u>	<u>UNIDENTIFIED</u>	<u>EXPLOSIONS</u>	<u>FALLING OBJECTS</u>
Jan 4 Navarre, Kans	Jan 3 Daytona	Jan 4 Los Angeles	Jan 13 Tacoma
Jan 4 San Diego	Jan 28 Hampshire	Jan 4 San Diego	Jan 30 Hampton
Jan 29 Elmira	Feb 16 Dayton, Ind	Jan 4 San Diego	Feb 8 Concord
Jan 30 South Afr.	Feb 18 Savannah	Jan 30 Burlington	Feb 11 Buffalo
Feb 18 Lynchburg		Jan 30 Los Angeles	Feb 13 Fort Wort
Feb 18 Lynchburg	Total - 4 reports	Jan 31 Los Angeles	Feb 19 St. Stephe
Feb 18 Longview		Feb 13 Danbury	
		Feb 13 Argentina	
		Feb 22 Los Angeles	Total -6 reports
		Feb 23 Dallas	
		Feb 24 Dallas	
		Feb 27 Twigg Island	
Total - 7 reports		Total - 13 reports	

The reports break down into the following increases and decreases;

FLYING SAUCER REPORTS - Increased slightly from 8 to 10 reports.
 'GHOST'ROCKET REPORTS - Increased sharply from 0 to 10 reports.
 'FOO'FIGHTER REPORTS - Increased sharply from 1 to 10 reports.
 GREEN FIREBALL REPORTS - Decreased sharply from 15 to 3 reports.
 FIREBALL 'METEOR' REPORT- Increased from 2 to 7 reports.

The reports breakdown in percentages as follows;

10 flying saucer reports = 27%
 6 'ghost'rocket reports = 16%
 6 'foo'-fighter reports = 16%
 3 green fireball reports = 8 %
 7 fireball 'meteor'reports = 19%
 4 Unidentified object reports = 11%

(These listings are only very crude approximations, because several times as many reports occur, but are not received, but either passed to the Air Force, CAA, or for only a county or statewide printing. They should be considered useful only as a very general guide to the ratio of types of objects seen.)

#3 Periods of Activity Pattern: There are 2 periods of sharp increase in saucer reports. They are for Jan 28-31, and Feb 18-19, listed below;

JAN 28 - 31, 1952

Jan 29 Elmira 'meteor'
 Jan 29 Burlington explosions
 Jan 29 Korea foo fighter
 Jan 29 Korea foo fighter
 Jan 30 Hampton Bays 'falling parachute'
 Jan 30 Union of South Africa meteors
 Jan 30 Los Angeles explosion
 Jan 31 Los Angeles explosion
 Jan 31 Shreveport green fireball
 9 reports in 3 days, including
 2 foo fighters, 1 green fireball,
 2 fireball 'meteors', 1 falling object
 3 explosions

FEB 18 - 19, 1952

Feb 18 Lynchburg fireball meteor
 Feb 18 Lynchburg fireball meteor
 Feb 18 Albuquerque saucer
 Feb 18 Argentina explosions
 Feb 18 South Carolina-Va 'meteor'
 Feb 18 Galax saucer
 Feb 18 Ottobine ghost rocket
 Feb 18 Longview fireball 'meteor'
 Feb 18 Savannah
 Feb 19 St. Stephen falling plane
 Feb 19 Socorro Saucer
 Feb 19 Corona foo-fighter
 Feb 19 Richmond foo-fighters
 13 reports in 2 days, including
 6 'meteors', 2 saucers, 2 foo-
 fighters, 2 ghost rocket, 1 explos

While some of these reports are doubtful, it still represents a sharp increase. The only reason locatable is that the Venus Inferior Conjunction occurred 2 years before in Jan 1950 for the first increase, and the Mars Opposition occurred 4 years to the day before on Feb 18, 1948. If this is correct, they would tend to back the theory advanced in Review #3 that signals occur either on such dates or on half year and yearly anniversary dates, and in fact extend it to include ordinary saucer reports and other objects beside green fireballs that may be seen.

#4 Area of Activity Pattern; This has shifted from the southwest, and was evenly spread across the southwest, northeast, and southwest, as listed below:

<u>SOUTHEAST</u>	<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>NORTHEAST</u>	<u>MIDWEST</u>	<u>NORTHWEST</u>
10 reports	8 reports	8 reports	4 reports	none

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SPECIAL CREDIT DUE

Among the names listed on the previous page are a number of very active clipping collectors who were able to maintain a high number of clipping sent in, over 10 new reports in the last few months, and therefore have been especially helpful to the Review. They have been sent, or will be sent, photostat issues and also extra large sized photostats of reports and photos, and extra copies of exceptional front page newspapers as they arrive here. This policy will be followed whenever I have enough time to do so, since I have found a direct exchange relationship with the active readers does pay off in the long run. However, present work in photostating, making up new issues, and keeping clipping files in order is very difficult to keep up with, and delays in answering your letters should be expected.

Also listed below are persons who have very generously lent their entire collections of the older clippings dating back to 1950 and 1947 for photostating. These collections have been extremely useful in building up the files, and in giving a background to present issues of the Review in understanding the latest reports. These people have also been sent or will be sent, photostat of clippings or photos, and extra-large sized photostats and front pages received. Any early clippings you or your friends may have collected since 1946 or later, will be welcomed here for loan for photostating.

VERY ACTIVE CLIPPING COLLECTORS

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GREEN, DON	CAL.	PRITCHARD, H.F.	N.Y.
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BESSOR, JOHN	PENN	HOLMBERG, E.R.	CAL.
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CARDWELL, L.A.	N.M.	LACKEY, M.E.	CAL.
CARMAN, JACK	IND.	LAYNE, MEADE	CAL.
FAY, PAT	N.Y.	SCHWENDEMAN, HARRY	PENN
FIRESTONE, EVA	WY.	SLUSHER, ROBERT	UTAH
GORMAN, ROBERT	ILL.	TROETSCHER, ROBERT	PENN

Clippings are presently running over 400 per month, but there are many duplications, and I still welcome any clippings you can send along, especially local reports not carried outside your state in the newspapers.

Several of the persons named above represent organizations who are active in this subject, and anyone interested in contacting them for further information can obtain their addresses from me. JIM SCHREIBER and JIM PARRY are the leading officials in the ETRO (Extra-Terrestrial Research Organization) of Cleveland, Ohio: it is a group of about 100 readers of sciencefiction throughout the US, especially near Cleveland

who are interested in this subject, and they publish an amateur mimeographed magazine similar to this one, dealing primarily with their group work and general discussions of saucers and plans for attempts to communicate with them. The magazine is named ETRON.

MEADE LAYNE and DON GREEN are the leading officials for BSRA (BORDERLAND SCIENCE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES) ; It is a group of over 1,000 readers of psychic phenomena and and occultism, and they publish another amateur magazine, ROUND ROBIN, dealing primarily with psychic phenomena and similar material, but have several pages of saucer data and reports in most issues, since 1947. A leading clipping collector for their magazine appears to be EDWARD SCHULTZ of New York, although he is not listed as such, since Round Robins clippings are received as a group and not broken down by senders names.

In addition to these organizations, several other organizations have appeared in recent months that we have made contact with or plan to contact. They are in (1) San Diego, (2) Amarillo, (3) Pittsburgh, (4) Bridgeport, Conn., (5) 2 in Los Angeles. It would appear the saucer subject is rapidly becoming a serious and widespread group movement, and any readers with time and energy who would like addresses of others in his area to start up a group can obtain some from the Review. I would suggest, however, the persons listed as very active clipping collectors on the previous page are already showing their ability in obtaining reports and energy in contacting people in their area to help and appear naturally inclined for this group activity. As a group, you can use various members in specializing in the various saucer work, and I can send larger quantities of photostats for the larger amount of clippings sent.

LANGUAGE TRANSLATORS NEEDED

Our coverage has been expanding in recent months from the US into Canada, Australia and South America, and in the near future will move into Europe, Asia, and Africa. The chief difficulty holding up present work is the need of people able to make foreign language translations of letters and clippings when they are received. The cost of having a business firm translate them is much too high for present Review finances, and we welcome any help of persons able to translate any European languages. All foreign languages translators are needed, particularly for (1) German, (2) French, (3) Spanish, (4) Italian, (5) Spanish, (6) Swedish. We already have several translators for several of these languages, but will need extra translators when and if the reports are received in too great number for 1 person, or if the 1 translator does not have sufficient spare time. Payment of 3 or more photostats of reports per translation will be made depending on amount of work involved. Your comments listing any ability along this line will be greatly appreciated.