

THE U.F.O. Investigator

FACTS ABOUT UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Published by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena

Vol. III, No. 6

January-February, 1966

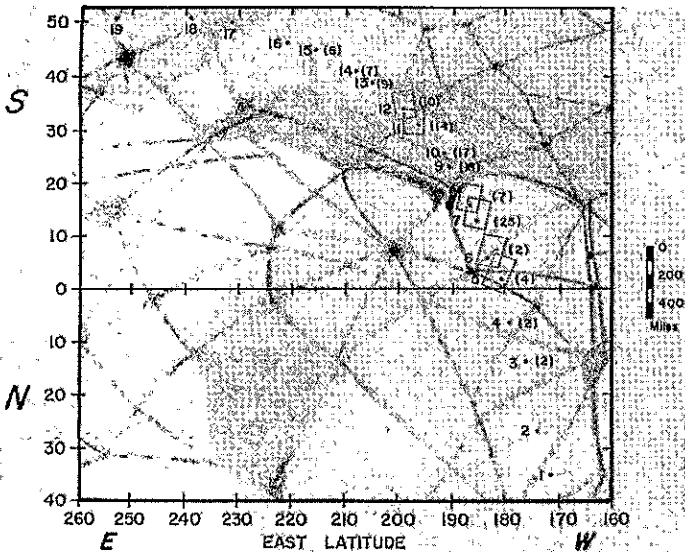
Mars "Canals" Real, New Film Reports Show

The discovery of several "canals" on the Mars-Mariner films—denied after the fly-by last July—has set off a new controversy about intelligent life on the Red Planet. It has also raised the question of whether the facts were known in July and withheld, or if the markings were found belatedly.

An admission of the discovery has been made by Dr. William Pickering, head of Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which controlled the Mariner IV operation for NASA. Further confirmation has been made by Dr. Clyde W. Tombaugh, discoverer of the planet Pluto and a leading Mars authority.

Copies of the Mariner films showing straight-line "canals" were recently shown to NICAP by Dr. Frank Salisbury of Colorado State University, a noted exobiologist who has analyzed the evidence for life on Mars. The canal markings could easily be seen, but did not reproduce well enough for an illustration.

One of the "canals" appeared on Mariner photograph—in the area marked 11 and 12 on the sketch below.



In a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Tombaugh said he had found "canal" streaks and "oasis" spots in seven of the 22 Mariner photos. ("Oases" are unexplained areas at intersections of the "canals.") All these markings, the astronomer stated, coincided with canals and oases he had seen in telescopic studies and on Mars maps made by himself and other astronomers.

"I know others who say they can't see 'canals' on Mars," Dr. Tombaugh told assembled scientists, "but I'd like to see them have their eyes examined."

According to the scientist in charge of Mariner IV's TV operations, Prof. Robert B. Leighton, the films are still being studied and there is hope they may yield more information about the mysterious "canals." He admitted it was not known exactly where the camera was aimed during the picture-taking, so that evaluators cannot tie in the photos to specific Mars areas. (Statement to the American Physical Society, January 27, at New York.)

Asked about Dr. Tombaugh's report, Prof. Leighton said he had never spotted a canal through a telescope, but added:

(continued on page 2, column 2)

NATIONAL PRESS SPOTLIGHTS UFOs

Since early January, nationwide publicity arranged or inspired by NICAP—magazine articles, newspaper features, broadcasts and lectures—has brought the biggest flood of mail in our nine years of operation.

Thousands of favorable letters have poured in, swamping our staff and local-member volunteers. Some of this deluge of mail results from the February 22 LOOK article by Saturday-Review columnist John Fuller and the March PAGEANT article by Edward Hymoff, both endorsing NICAP and our massive UFO evidence. Also, the NICAP director's article in the January TRUE is still drawing a response—over 1,000 letters to date.

Other causes for the big jump in public interest are the scores of recent broadcasts, press interviews and special discussions involving NICAP's staff, subcommittees and affiliates. Examples: The February 11 UFO symposium at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, with Assistant Director Hall representing NICAP, and the "Mike Douglas" network program, also February 11, on which the director appeared. (Other details on page 5.)

One important effect of all this favorable publicity has been a decrease in ridicule, encouraging witnesses to report UFO sightings—not only recent incidents but important earlier cases. The following cross-section shows continued UFO sightings all over the world:

The Air Force has admitted that NICAP's spotlighting of the now famous Exeter, N.H., UFO sighting led to a re-examination of the evidence. As a result, the AF has retracted its erroneous answer. It now admits it has no explanation for the strange flying object seen maneuvering at low altitude by two police officers and a third witness on the night of September 3, 1965. See page 5 for details.

On the evening of February 11, 1966, an unknown flying object with a dome-shaped top was seen maneuvering over Skowhegan, Maine, and tracked by radar at Dow Air Force Base, Bangor. The first recorded sighting was made by two Skowhegan police officers, Patrolman Robert E. Barnes and Special Officer Everett Laporte. At approximately 11:55 p.m., the officers observed the domed UFO from their cruiser. Easily visible because of its orange glow, the unknown object slowed down and hovered above the town, going through several maneuvers before it speeded up and disappeared. During this time it was also seen by a resident of East New Portland, Mr. Porter Willis, as he was driving toward Skowhegan.

Officers Barnes and Laporte estimated the flying object to be about 20 feet across, but since its altitude was not known this was only an impression.

According to the Skowhegan police department record, both Dow AFB and the Federal Aviation Station at Augusta confirmed the radar tracking. An FAA official at the station said DOW AFB reported picking up "an intermittent blip over the Skowhegan-Augusta area." This blip, the FAA official added, was "making tight turns at a low altitude and Dow personnel apparently were not able to determine if the object was an aircraft or not."

Later, contradicting their own radar reports and ignoring the police officers' descriptions of a solid, maneuvering device, Dow

(continued on page 2, column 2)

NEW MEMBERSHIP CARDS ENCLOSED

THE **UFO INVESTIGATOR**

Published by
The National Investigations Committee
on Aerial Phenomena
1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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NICAP Staff: Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, Director & Editor-in-Chief; Richard H. Hall, Assistant Director & Associate Editor; Gordon Lore, Editorial Assistant; Charles C. Turner, Office Manager; Don Berliner, part-time staff assistant.

MRS. DAY RETIRES

Mrs. Lelia S. Day, financial administrator and former office manager, retired in January after five years of exceptional service in NICAP. In 1961, when Mrs. Day joined NICAP, finances limited the staff to three persons. Accepting a pay rate far below the Washington average for one of her experience, Mrs. Day processed the mail, recorded memberships, kept the financial accounts, took dictation and helped the director and Mr. Hall when their work piled up. At one time, she discovered an error in the original renewal-notice system, thereby bringing in several hundred overdue—and badly needed—renewal checks.

Because of our help shortage, Mrs. Day continued to handle her increasingly heavy work load without an assistant until last year, when a part-time helper became available.

Without Mrs. Day's unselfish and valuable help, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for us to struggle through the last eight years. We shall always be grateful for her devoted service, and we shall miss her as a loyal friend.

NEW MEMBERSHIP CARDS ENCLOSED

Membership cards are enclosed with this issue. In some cases, these will be duplicates of cards recently sent individually to new members. This is unavoidable, since cards for the total membership are prepared by addressograph. The date "1966" means only that the cards were issued this year; if you joined some time in 1965 or earlier, you may be due to renew before the end of 1966. If so, you will receive a renewal notice after you have received six issues.

Attention new members: Those of you who received punch-out cards with the letter welcoming you as a member, please note the perforated starter line on left; tear from starter line for easy removal of card.

YOUTH COUNCIL

The NICAP Youth Council consists of a group between the ages of 14 and 20 who are responsible for supplying information about UFOs and NICAP's investigations to young people in their respective areas.

At present, there are only 13 representatives (one to a state), but we expect to have the Youth Council represented in all 50 states. Anyone interested in joining the Council can get information by writing Gordon Lore, Youth Council Director, NICAP, 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

States which currently have Youth Council members are: California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, West Virginia and Ontario, Canada.

MARS (continued from page 1, column 1)

"I have not done 1% of the looking that Clyde Tombaugh has . . . Tombaugh knows the face of Mars like he knows the back of his hand. If he thinks he sees a canal on Mars or sees something that could be a canal, I certainly would take him very seriously."

Existence of the canal network has been declared by other well-known astronomers, among them Dr. Earl C. Slipher, lifetime student of Mars at Lowell Observatory, and Drs. Richardson and Pettit, who saw the canals, sharply defined, through the Mt. Palomar and Mt. Wilson telescopes. At least one canal map, by Mars authority Wells Alan Webb, shows an impressive network of straight lines connecting the "oases"—a pattern similar to railroad networks in the U.S.

Some analysts, like Wells Alan Webb, suggest the oases are cities or large irrigated areas connected by waterways to polar caps which melt in the Martian springtime. Other scientists, including Tombaugh, say the "canals" must be huge fractures and the "oases" only large asteroid craters. But no one has explained how random cracks could follow straight lines and craters could be linked with such geometrical precision.

The controversy probably will go on at least until the next Mars-Mariner shot, in 1969. Hopes for new clues, from an imminent NASA report on the 1965 Mariner films, have now been dashed; this NASA report, Prof. Leighton states, will not include any data about the canals.

NICAP will try to learn—and report—the reason for this silence.

PRESS SPOTLIGHT (continued from page 1, column 2)

AFB publicly explained the UFO as "some sort of ground clutter, possibly weather."

The following report of fast-moving UFOs over California has special importance because the observer, Lt. Col. Robert B. Staver, has had years of experience with rockets and missiles. Colonel Staver, Army of the U.S., Ret., is a graduate of Stanford University. One of the first three Army officers to work on rocket development in World War II, he was in charge of rocket projects at Aberdeen. Later, he was sent to Europe to investigate Nazi rocket operations. After the war, Col. Staver was partly responsible for bringing Wernher von Braun and other Peenemunde rocket experts to the United States to help organize our missile and space programs.

On January 3, 1966, Col. Staver sighted a group of brightly glowing UFOs speeding over Los Altos, Calif. In his report to NICAP, he described them as bright-light sources with an estimated speed of 1,000 to 1,200 m.p.h. The objects were maneuvering back and forth, Col. Staver reported, and could not have been meteorites. Soon after the UFOs went out of sight, several searchlights began sweeping the area, apparently trying to spot the flying objects.

An observation of unusual interest, reported to the Navy-Hydrographic Office, was made on December 16, 1965, by Capt. J. L. Balduz, Master, and Second Officer P.J.C. Riethoven of the British S.S. Carl Schmedeman.

At 0205, December 16, the ship was about 200 miles west of Lower California, course 326 degrees, when an increasingly brilliant, moving object was observed.

"It was radiating a very powerful and directional light," the report states, "in a spreading beam resembling a huge searchlight. At 0207, the object had a brilliance about 3 times that of Venus and was believed to be about 4 miles off."

Climbing steadily, the UFO swerved northward. Then, at its brightest point, the ship's officers witnessed a remarkable change. Something appeared to surround or obscure the brilliant object, making it look, as the report states, like "a small light-radiating cloud." But no ordinary cloud could have obscured the UFO, for the sky was clear.

As the observers watched, the strange "cloud" rapidly increased in size, then reversed its direction.

"Almost immediately," the report goes on, "a small almond-shaped cloud, brighter than the rest, disengaged itself from the main part."

As this oval-shaped object headed away, the cloudlike mass grew rapidly in size. It would have looked like a "well-developed cumulous cloud," except for its strange light.

Press Spotlight (Cont.)

"It radiated or glowed softly, as if built up of fluorescent particles," the ship's officers described it.

The odd "cloud" drifted westward, its glow still faintly visible after 7 or 8 minutes.

"In the meantime," the report concludes, "the small almond-shaped cloud had not changed its size or form, but continued its course in a northerly direction until 0225, when it was visible as a speck on the horizon, bearing 330 degrees, and disappeared shortly thereafter."

NICAP note: There are earlier reports of UFOs which have appeared to surround themselves with some kind of artificial cloud. There are also a few reports of UFOs which have appeared first as small symmetrical clouds (usually noticed because of changes in direction and speed), later emerging and visible as unknown flying objects. Though it can only be speculation, this December 16th account suggests that the first brilliant object was a "carrier" UFO preparing to launch a smaller unit for some purpose. Possibly the initial "cloud" effect was incidental to the launching, but the expansion into a larger, glowing mass is a puzzling factor.

Aside from the "cloud" effect, the reversals and other changes of direction indicate an intelligently controlled operation. No natural phenomenon could explain this report.

On the night of January 11-12, a large UFO which alternately maneuvered and hovered was observed by numerous police officers, officials and citizens in the Wanaque, N.J. area. A NICAP on-the-scene check, by investigators from Washington, New York and New Jersey, established these points:

The first known report (taped by NICAP) was made by Howard Ball, an editor on the Paterson News. At 6:20 p.m., January 11, Mr. Ball was near Wanaque, driving to Paterson, when he sighted an extremely bright light in the sky. Pulling off the highway, he stopped and studied the object, which was about 16-17 times brighter than a planet.

The unknown object, glowing brilliant blue-white, stopped for a moment, moved westward, hovered again, then turned NNW.

Mr. Ball was familiar with aircraft, also the brighter stars and the planets, because frequently they had caused citizens to phone erroneous UFO reports to his newspaper office. But this flying object was definitely an unknown.

By 6:30, police switchboards were getting jammed with UFO reports. As the word spread, the Wanaque mayor, civil defense chief, and several councilmen went to the reservoir and spotted a bright light from atop the dam.

Some of the reports in this period were caused by Mars and Venus, both near the horizon. But both had set when the most impressive sightings occurred.

The Wanaque Sightings

At Wanaque Reservoir police headquarters, close to the dam, Officer George Dykman had a clear sighting of the UFO, shortly after 7:30. It was a bright egg-shaped object, a little smaller than the apparent size of the moon. As he and other witnesses watched, the UFO stopped suddenly, turned, then hovered over the reservoir.

"It was something I never saw before," Dykman reported. He watched it almost an hour. At times the strange object maneuvered around the reservoir, flying low, in small circles. At other times it quickly changed altitude. At no time did he or any of the others hear a sound.

During early evening, a reservoir employee, Fred Stein, saw the UFO's glow reflecting from ice on the water. (Garbling of this report evidently caused a widely published account that a beam from the UFO had cut a large hole in the ice.)

Around midnight, Stewart AFB, Newburgh, N.Y., was quoted as saying a helicopter with a powerful searchlight had been on a mission over Wanaque at the time of the first sightings. Six hours later, after the supposed explanation had been broadcast and used by the press, a Stewart AFB spokesman, Maj. Donald Sherman, denied that a helicopter or any other aircraft had been in the area.

In the early hours of January 12, after the UFO apparently had left the Wanaque area, Patrolman Charles Theodora of the Reservoir Police received a warning call from Pompton Lakes Police. They were chasing a UFO, they told him, and it was headed toward the reservoir. Shortly afterward, Theodora saw the glowing object appear. It stopped over the pumping station and hovered. At

times its glow appeared to blink on and off. Finally it headed north and disappeared.

On the following evening, January 12, the strange flying object—or a similar one—was sighted in the Wanaque area by police officers and many other witnesses. Patrolman Jack Wardlaw described it as a bright white disc, which maneuvered swiftly and made a vertical ascent. Police Sgt. David Cisco also watched the UFO climb straight up and also maneuver "faster than any jet."

Later that night, two AF jets flew across the reservoir, according to the Wanaque police. But the AF still disclaimed interest in the sightings. No investigation was made, and none of the police or other key witnesses was interrogated. Despite this, on January 13 Project Blue Book publicly explained the UFOs as Venus and Jupiter.



Officer Dykman, NICAP Investigators Lee Katchen, and Alberto Paz (N.Y. Subcommittee)

As already stated, some citizens did mistake Venus or Mars for a UFO, in the early evening of January 12. But the reports by Editor Ball, Officers Dykman, Theodora and other police could not possibly be caused by planets or bright stars. The repeated maneuvers, speeds, and sightings at relatively close range involved some unknown flying object.

The NICAP investigations were made by Gordon Lore and Don Berliner, from the Washington office, Adviser Lee Katchen (a NASA scientist), Member Kathy Brennan. Jose Cecin, NY-NICAP subcommittee chairman, later checked the reservoir area for radioactivity, with negative results. Credit is also due to Dr. John Pagano, N.J. member, who arranged meetings with Wanaque officials and police.

On January 18, an unknown flying object with blinking lights was sighted by Robert E. Schomburg, senior metallurgist for the Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn. Schomburg saw the UFO at about 6 p.m., from his car in the company parking lot. It appeared round and seemed to be rotating in a clockwise direction at slow speed. The metallurgist observed the object for 7 to 10 minutes, during which he noted a string of red lights that blinked on and off, somewhat like the blinking lights in the Exeter case.

In the past few months, UFOs have been observed in Mexico by thousands of citizens, officials and police. At least twice, crowds watching a UFO have caused traffic jams in Mexico City.

On December 26, 1965, the Kansas City Star carried a detailed report from Special Correspondent John Page, in Mexico City. The newspaper also printed a photo reportedly taken from an airliner, which shows a disc-shaped object off the starboard wing.

This "convincing photograph," Page stated, appeared in the current issue of the English-language magazine "Mexico This Month." According to Editor Anita Brenner, the picture was taken by a reputable businessman as the airliner flew over northern Mexico. (NICAP is attempting to secure a print and the negative evaluation. Also, members in Mexico are requested to secure and forward signed reports on specific sightings, with witnesses' names and all possible details.)

A noted aviation historian, Charles H. Gibbs-Smith, of London, has reported possession of a genuine UFO photograph taken near Cappoquin, Ireland.

(continued on page 4, column 1)

On December 26, 1965, Gibbs-Smith's assistant, Jacqueline Wingfield, was driving near Cappelquin with a Danish girl named Mortensen when she saw a strange object moving across the sky. The UFO was a solid, round, metallic-appearing object with a bright flame-like exhaust at the rear. It traveled swiftly, making no sound.

Miss Wingfield had time to snap one photo before the UFO disappeared. Later, Gibbs-Smith had it developed, then locked up the negative.

(The photograph is reproduced in the Illustrated London News, Feb. 5. It shows a dome-shaped object with rounded edge forward, emitting a long, elliptical trail like an exhaust. The News states: "...with Gibbs-Smith and Percy Hennell prepared to stake their considerable professional reputations on it there can be no doubt that it is genuine.")

"There's no loophole for faking," he told the London Times. "I've shown it to many top photographers and they can make neither head nor tail of it. I'm not prepared to say what it is, but one is left with no other present alternative except that it's inter-planetary."

Gibbs-Smith is the author of numerous aviation books, including "A History of Flying" (1953) and "The Aeroplane" (1960). Enlarging on his ideas about UFOs, he told the Times they might be propelled by electro-magnetic force or anti-gravity power. This would explain the UFOs' fantastic speeds and maneuvers, he said.

Commenting on the official attitude and skepticism toward UFOs, Gibbs-Smith said: "We're such an ineradicably conceited civilization... How stupid people are about things they don't understand; they always explain the unknown in terms of the known."

(NICAP has requested a copy of the photo, for publication in the Investigator, and if possible the loan of the negative, for analysis.)

Strange, round flattened areas in an Australian swamp, generally described as "nests," have reportedly been linked with UFO landings in January. The Royal Australian Air Force has asked local officials to forward samples of crushed reeds and grass for analysis.

The first "nest," reported by George Pedley, 27-year-old banana grower, was located in a swamp area called Horseshoe Lagoon, near Tully, Queensland District. (Since mid-November, scores of Tully residents have had UFO sightings.) Pedley's account follows:

On January 19, 1966, he was driving his tractor near the swamp when he heard "a loud hissing noise" above the tractor's sound. Then he saw a blue-gray, spinning object take off 25 yards in front of him. The UFO, about 25 feet across and nine feet high, rose vertically some 60 feet, dropped sharply, rose again and sped southwest, disappearing in seconds.

Where Pedley said the UFO had taken off, dead reeds had been flattened in a clockwise direction, creating a circular area about 30 feet in diameter. The owner of the property, Albert Pennisi, reported his dog had acted strangely, racing off toward the swamp, earlier that morning.

Next day, two more "nests," hidden by thick shrubbery, were found by other residents. Here the reeds were crushed in a counter-clockwise direction.

A new NICAP investigative unit, including several members of the National Amateur Astronomers, has been formed in Denver. Chairman is Mr. H. E. Roth, Sr., 6495 South High Street, Littleton, Colo. Mr. Roth is Director of the Denver Moonwatch Program and a Board Member of the NAA. He also holds a responsible position with a major airline; because of this he has unique access to UFO reports by experienced airline pilots and other airline personnel.

Several members have inquired about advertisements of a supposedly new book by the NICAP director, entitled "The Great Flying Saucer Story." This is NOT a new book, but a reprint—which the director strenuously opposed—of "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy," published in 1955.

The director was never informed of the change in title, and he would appreciate it if members, subcommittees and affiliates would help correct any misunderstandings because of the altered title.

The director has rejected requests for TV, radio and press appearances to promote this newly-named ten-year-old book.

Two other UFO cases where shrubbery and objects on the ground were described as crushed or blown around have been reported in Nova Scotia. In the first case, the ground condition was confirmed by two men investigating an odd report by school children.

On the evening of November 29, 1965, according to Kevin Davis, 12, and Gary Jardine, 10, a UFO with a blinking red dome appeared near Springhill, Nova Scotia. (Near Chignecto Bay, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy.) The strange object, flying above the Copper Creek mining area, had a flame-type exhaust and made a humming sound. As it descended close to the ground, portholes became visible. When the device stopped, to hover, an exhaust or blast of air blew away the snow and flattened bushes underneath.

Then, the two boys reported, an elongated bar-like object, with one end divided "like fingers," emerged from the largest port. It re-entered, then was ejected a second time. Something like smoke began to come out of the UFO, and sparks flew upward.

At this point, the boys jumped on their bicycles and raced home to report. Gary's father, Art Jardine, and a neighbor named Ed Jones went to the scene. There was no sign of the UFO, but they found the snow blown around and bushes flattened.

Later that night, unexpected weight was added to the boys' story, which some investigators might have dismissed as fancy or a hoax. About 125 miles southwest of Springhill, at Cornwallis, St. Mary Bay, another and similar incident occurred.

At 3:30 a.m., Seaman Ian Kinsey, in Her Majesty's Coastal Service, saw a large "dingy yellow" object on the beach. A few minutes later, Seaman Kinsey reported, a smaller, cylindrical-shaped object entered the larger craft. The UFO then swiftly took off, vanished over the mountains. On the beach, Kinsey discovered that sand, rocks, logs and bushes had been forced away from a long, oval-shaped area, as if by a powerful blower or exhaust.

In a curious aftermath, Seaman Kinsey was discharged from the Coastal Service after he had told the story to outsiders. When NICAP wrote to the Cornwallis station, asking the reason, we were informed that Kinsey had been discharged for other reasons, not linked with the UFO report.

NICAP Reference Library

A new NICAP reference library, to be available to the press and others engaged in serious UFO research is now being organized. We believe it will become the most complete collection of UFO and related information in the world.

In addition to thousands of UFO sighting reports—U.S. and foreign—the library will include copies of all available AF-UFO documents and statements, opinions of scientists, engineers, pilots and other specialists (singly or in symposium form), Congressional statements, a complete file of the UFO Investigator and other NICAP publications, and other material to help give a complete picture of the UFO situation.

Donations of books and general literature will be appreciated, such as:

Books, magazines and journals on UFOs, space travel, astronomy, aviation, and general science. Photographs related to these subjects, and photos of sightings. (Glossy type preferred, for possible publication.) Reference volumes such as almanacs, Who's Who and organization listings of scientists, engineers, etc. Maps, including road maps of states and smaller areas, to help in precise location of UFO sightings. A sticker indicating the name of the donor will be placed inside the front cover of each volume contributed.

Because of the heavy workloads in other NICAP activities, this library project will take some time to complete, unless improved finances enable us to hire at least one full-time librarian. We shall report regularly on what is available, and our specific needs.

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

In answer to member queries, some confusion about NICAP's publication schedule has been caused by the use of the word "bi-monthly." The Oxford Universal Dictionary indicates the word can mean either twice a month or once every two months. The U.F.O. Investigator is published once every two months; members receive six issues in about 12 months for \$5.00. Publication date varies a little, but normally would be in the second month of each two month period. When you have received six issues, a renewal notice will be sent.

MILLIONS LEARN OF NICAP UFO EVIDENCE

In the last two months, over 20 million Americans* have learned of NICAP and its impressive UFO evidence. Many heard NICAP praised on TV and radio programs; others read detailed accounts in national magazines.

All these millions were told, by respected sources, that the problem is important and that many competent observers have confirmed UFO reality. Many former skeptics now realize they were misled, and the number is rapidly increasing, as proved by thousands of letters to NICAP.

THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN OUR NINE-YEAR STRUGGLE AGAINST UFO SECRECY.

For years, putting a national spotlight on UFO facts has been our main endeavor--NOT pressing for Congressional hearings, as often believed. After the AF twice blocked hearings, we concentrated our efforts on convincing the American people, as plainly stated in the Investigator.

Once this is achieved, pressure to end the secrecy will be irresistible. This may bring belated action in Congress. Regardless, demands by the press and public will force a change in policy.

The tidal wave of UFO publicity was set off by an article in LOOK Magazine on the now famous Exeter, N.H., case. The story was written by Saturday Review columnist John G. Fuller, who personally investigated the sightings after visiting NICAP and examining our documented report.

*Figure based on network ratings and magazines' circulation.

Just as we were closing the issue, the READERS DIGEST telephoned and told us they will reprint the LOOK article in an early issue. For 30 minutes, the DIGEST representative questioned us about our Exeter investigation, the evidence we had established and our opinions. We stated our findings that the UFO was under intelligent control and our conclusion--the same as Fuller's--that it was an unidentified flying object. The READERS DIGEST told us they would include Fuller's statement about NICAP and our massive documented evidence.

Publicity on UFOs, well started in January, became almost a tidal wave after LOOK Magazine's article on the now famous Exeter, N.H., encounter. (Feb. 22 issue, out Feb. 10.)

For newer members, here are the key points, from our Exeter investigation report in Vol. III, No. 4:

In the early hours of Sept. 3, 1965, a large oval-shaped flying object with brilliant red lights descended near Exeter and was observed at a range of 100 feet. One of the Exeter police witnesses, a former AF crewman, described it as apparently "an intelligently constructed vehicle" with no wings, rudder or stabilizer. Its five blinding red lights, pulsating in sequence, lit up the ground and nearby buildings. Horses in a barn, evidently frightened though they could not see the UFO, began kicking their stalls and whinnying. The strange craft, estimated 80-90 feet long by one witness, hovered near the ground for several minutes, then climbed above surrounding trees and disappeared to the west.

Later, when NICAP investigator Raymond Fowler questioned the witnesses, he was told that Pease AFB officers had tried to suppress the news.

On Oct. 2, 1965, the influential SATURDAY REVIEW published an account by its columnist, John G. Fuller, who had interviewed witnesses after conferring with NICAP and checking our Exeter records. On Jan. 22, after taping some 60 witness reports, Fuller had a second SR column. Confirming NICAP's conclusions, he said strong evidence indicated UFO reality, high speed maneuvers, and low approaches. He also suggested the AF was hiding the facts because of a possible "disruptive effect" on the public.

Because of Fuller's SR prestige, LOOK Magazine had him write a detailed story. Again, Fuller credited NICAP's massive documented evidence, also citing NICAP on the TODAY show with Hugh Downs and others in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. On the Carson show, Fuller revealed he had seen a UFO during his

investigations. With another witness, a licensed pilot, he had watched a jet following a red-orange disc-shaped object. Pressed by Carson for his opinion on UFOs, Fuller said the hypothesis that some may be from another planet is the one that has the least holes in it.

One of the most significant results of the Exeter publicity is the AF retraction of its public explanation: That witnesses were misled by low-altitude AF flights including a refueling operation. After Fuller's articles and broadcasts, Maj. Hector Quintanella, Proj. Blue Book spokesman, re-questioned Exeter Police Officers Eugene Bertrand and David R. Hunt. Bertrand, the former AF crewman, knows AF planes and has taken part in refueling. Both he and Hunt said the aircraft answer was impossible, and also that they resented the AF press release which subjected them to ridicule. The AF has now retracted its hurried answer in an official letter (but not in a public release) and admits the officers saw an unidentified flying object. The AF letter blames NICAP for causing all the publicity with its report in the UFO Investigator.

Another recent magazine article with a strong impact appeared in the January POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Entitled "Why I Believe In Flying Saucers," it was written by noted author MacKinlay Kantor, Pulitzer Prize winner and co-author with Gen. Curtis LeMay, USAF, Ret., of "Mission With LeMay. My Story."

Although Kantor's sighting occurred in 1954, the account has special value because of his standing and also a personal statement by Gen. LeMay.

On the evening of Jan. 4, 1954, from his island home near Sarasota, Fla., Kantor saw a round object with an orange-glowing top, hovering high in the sky. After several minutes, the UFO took off at "unbelievable speed" and climbed out of sight. From his long association with the AF, Kantor knows aircraft thoroughly, and he knew none could move at such tremendous speed through our atmosphere.

Next day, Kantor gave a report, with sketches, to Col. Michael McCoy at MacDill AFB, who was a personal friend. McCoy asked if he wished to report the UFO to Project Blue Book.

"No," replied Kantor. "Some character will come along and tell me patiently that what I saw was the planet Venus or Mars or the star so-and-so, or a Navy balloon or a conventional aircraft or that maybe I was the victim of an illusion induced by hysteria."

"Exactly," said Colonel McCoy. "That's what they're always saying."

A year or so ago, Kantor reports, he discussed UFOs with General LeMay. Some of the unsolved sightings, LeMay said, were reported by scientists, pilots, and other reputable observers, who "surely saw something."

"Repeat again," he told Kantor. "There were some cases we could not explain. Never could."

In the March PAGEANT Magazine, the lead article by Edward Hymoff describes NICAP as a competent UFO research organization with fully documented evidence that UFOs are real. It includes serious reports verified by NICAP, contrasting them with unfounded, fantastic claims. An AF insert lists the usual answers, but the article strongly favors NICAP.

The January TRUE Magazine article on UFOs and anti-gravity, by NICAP's director, has brought in over a thousand letters. The article covers numerous Government and industry "G" projects, scientific researchers' opinions, and UFO reports of high-speed maneuvers which strongly indicate control of gravity linked with a revolutionary type of propulsion.

Other UFO articles will appear in coming months.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

Added proof of growing public interest is seen in the number of talks on UFOs, many of them by members of NICAP's staff, sub-committees and affiliates. On Feb. 11, a UFO lecture drew an overflow crowd at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The talk, given by General Electric Project Engineer Edward Patrick, included NICAP information and was illustrated by UFO photos and sketches.

(continued on page 6, column 1)

MILLIONS (continued from page 5)

Adm. D.S. Fahrney, Secretary of the Institute and former chairman of our Board, arranged for Assistant Director Hall to represent NICAP.

Mr. Hall and Editorial Assistant Gordon Lore also took part in a private discussion with 25 GE engineers and technicians. The group is planning special UFO studies, with NICAP aid.

There have been hundreds of TV and radio broadcasts on UFOs since Jan. 1. Besides the John Fuller programs, here are a few examples:

The regular TV-radio programs of Frank Edwards, NICAP Board Member, and his guest appearances on network shows. The Johnny Carson show on which TV producer and author Rod Serling praised NICAP. Mr. Hall's radio interviews by telephone, including regular programs on a Fairfax, Va., (Washington area) station. The director's appearances on the "Mike Douglas" show; KYW, Philadelphia; WBZ TV and radio, Boston. Weekly programs in Cleveland by member Earl Neff. A two-hour program at Tampa, by Maj. John McLeod, USAFR, NICAP member.

On February 27, NBC's "Open Mind" program had a UFO panel discussion by the following: Affirmative side: Dr. Frank Salisbury, Colorado State University exobiologist, and Dr. R. L. Sprinkle, Univ. of Wyoming psychologist--both well informed on UFO evidence. Negative: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, AF UFO consultant, and Dr. Donald Menzel, Harvard astronomer.

During the program, Dr. Menzel attacked John Fuller, who was reporting on his taped Exeter interviews, and denounced all the evidence as nonsense. Mr. Fuller quietly asked Menzel how many Exeter witnesses he had questioned--or if he had ever personally investigated any UFO reports. In the next issue, we hope to print extracts from the altercation, showing Fuller's calm treatment of Menzel--also some surprising admissions by Dr. Hynek. (The full program has been released to educational stations. Watch your broadcast schedules for dates.)

NEWSPAPERS

It is impossible to list all the recent press coverage, but local news stories, Sunday features, series articles, and state-area, if not national wire stories are steadily increasing. Recent examples: the Matzner Publications series on the Wanaque sightings, and the Houston Post's five-column feature.

Foreign interest in UFOs also has jumped, as shown by requests for NICAP information from the Australian Broadcasting Commission; Italian Radio-TV System; a British independent TV film agency; and the French Broadcasting System. The latter also covered a Washington press conference for John Fuller, along with the London Times, London Express, and the Voice of America.

HOW YOU CAN HELP BUILD UP PUBLICITY

With all this favorable publicity, it may seem the fight is almost won. But nine years have taught us a hard lesson.

Since 1957, putting a national spotlight on UFO facts has been our main endeavor--NOT Congressional hearings, as some still believe. After the AF twice blocked hearings, we doubled our efforts to convince the country that the UFO reports were true.

Here is the 9-year publicity record: More than 400 TV and radio broadcasts and over 100 public talks by the director; over 500 broadcasts and 300 talks by Board, Subcommittee, Affiliate and individual members. Over 100 broadcasts and frequent aid in press conferences by Assistant Director Hall (other duties reduced his publicity work until 1963).

At least three times, especially during big "flaps" (sighting outbreaks), the UFO secrecy seemed about to break. Each time, public interest slumped and ridicule resumed.

But in 1965, this cycle appeared to end.

Now public acceptance of UFO evidence is higher than ever before. But we must keep building it up until the majority of Americans realize the truth.

Here's how you, as a NICAP member, can help: Write and thank magazine and newspaper editors, also broadcast station managers and program directors, for making UFO facts public.

If your local editors and broadcasters aren't already helping, show them the UFO Investigator and "THE UFO EVIDENCE" and ask their assistance. (Whenever possible, include NICAP's address in any publicity.) When you find that friends are interested in UFOs, please suggest that they join NICAP.

If all our members do their best, nationwide pressure to end the secrecy will be irresistible. It could also bring belated action in Congress, but that would not be necessary. Even without such hearings, demands by the press and the public will inevitably force release of the hidden UFO facts.

(Profile Series)

We have found that a number of members, especially new ones, do not know the background of our Board and staff members. With this issue, we are beginning a series of "Profiles"--biographies and photos.

NICAP DIRECTOR

A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Major Donald E. Keyhoe served as a Marine Corps pilot until he was injured in a night crash at Guam. Afterward, he became Chief of Information, Civil Aeronautics, Dept. of Commerce. During this period he was assigned as manager of the North Pole Plane U.S. tour with Floyd Bennett, Adm. Byrd's co-pilot, and later assigned as Aide to Col. Lindbergh on his nationwide flying tour.

After this, Maj. Keyhoe became a free-lance writer and lecturer, author of "Flying With Lindbergh," "M-Day," and articles in National Geographic, Saturday Evening Post, Cosmopolitan, Redbook, This Week, American Weekly, various aviation magazines and syndicate features.



Major Keyhoe (1965 picture)

In World War II, Maj. Keyhoe returned to active duty, serving as executive officer of a Naval Aviation Training section. After the war, he resumed writing and lecturing, also testing private planes for TRUE Magazine reports.

Assigned by TRUE to investigate "flying saucers," he began as a skeptic, became convinced by trained observers' factual reports. In 1957, after he wrote "Flying Saucers from Outer Space" and "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy" (Holt), the NICAP Board of Governors appointed him director. Intending at first to remain only until a successor was named, he gave up regular writing to help build NICAP. Since then, he has guided its operations, concentrating on publicity and writing of the UFO Investigator.

Lack of help at headquarters has caused a delay in mailing renewal notices. If you have received six issues, please renew now rather than wait to receive a notice.

THE NICAP ICEBERG

What goes on at NICAP besides publishing the UFO Investigator? Probably most of you think this is 90% of our job, since it is our main link with members. The Investigator is important, as a UFO news report to members, to increase national publicity and in other ways. But NICAP is like an iceberg. The UFO Investigator is the visible part at the top--underneath is a huge workload few people realize.

Some of this work directly contributes to the mass of new information from which Investigator material is selected and condensed. Other jobs provide little or no news, but are vitally important to our program. Here is a partial picture of what goes on at NICAP:

1. Processing mail. In 1965, we received over 40,000 letters. At the present rate, 1966 will bring 100,000 or more. Processing this mail (and handling phone and telegraphic requests) requires:
 2. Following up U.S. and foreign UFO reports; calls, wires or letters to our special investigators, subcommittees, and key witnesses; getting any necessary scientific or technical evaluations; checking possible normal answers; checking AF explanations; keeping files up to date.
 3. Arranging for publicity; office interviews; working up special information for feature writers, reporters, columnists, newscasters and program directors. Arranging for talks and national and local broadcasts by NICAP representatives.
 4. Constant check on new AF statements, documents, and significant letters to Congressmen, editors, etc. (Copies frequently sent to NICAP by recipients.)
 5. Setting up new subcommittees (30-40 more expected this year). Keeping up regular contact with all subcommittees, affiliates.
 6. Selecting new special investigators and scientific or technical advisers.
 7. Congressional liaison.
 8. Correspondence. We dislike forms, but we have to use them with mail increasing (now almost 4,000 letters a month). Even so, we have a large and growing backlog of letters which forms cannot answer.
 9. Handling new memberships and renewals--posting, welcoming letters, addressograph listing; filling orders for "THE UFO EVIDENCE"; sending literature in answer to queries; various office routines.
 10. Maintaining files on all the above.
- This is only part of the job. After processing, many items must be checked for Investigator selections, or for use in Vol. II, "THE UFO EVIDENCE," or in the new research library. (Last two projects have to be sandwiched between "MUST" jobs.)
- To handle this workload, NICAP has only four full-time staff members, one part-time, and a few part-time volunteers. Surveys show that other enterprises with similar workloads require at least ten full-time workers, most of them more.

THIS IS NOT A COMPLAINT. But perhaps it will help you understand delays in answering letters, or when the Investigator is a week or so late. All our staff works overtime, trying to avoid delays. We hope our income will soon be enough to add at least two or three of the office helpers we so urgently need. Your help in securing new members, renewing without waiting for notices, or suggesting that interested friends order "THE UFO EVIDENCE" will be greatly appreciated.

The Heflin Story

In the preceding issue, part of the Heflin story and one photo were accidentally omitted, and two paragraphs were transposed. We regret the errors, caused by the rush to finish before Christmas. Because of the AF "hoax" charge against Heflin, we wish to set the record straight.

On Aug. 3, 1965, Rex Heflin, highway inspector for Orange County, Calif., reported sighting and photographing a dome-topped UFO he estimated at 30 feet in diameter. As proof, he produced three Polaroid photos of the UFO, taken from inside his truck. The photo in our last issue did not show the dome. The one below, taken through a window and showing a side-mirror, reveals the true shape.

Special Poll

It is important that we have your opinions and suggestions, and it will be very helpful if you will let us quote you. Please check your answers to the questions below.

When you have signed, please tear out the indicated section and address it as follows: NICAP Poll, 1536 Conn. Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

NICAP, 1536 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Member:

1. Do you agree our No. 1 program should be an all-out drive for national publicity of UFO facts? Yes No
 2. Do you believe the government should release all UFO reports (except classified plane & radar items, etc.) with full details, all official evaluations and conclusions? Yes No
 3. Do you believe UFOs reported by reliable observers are real? Intelligently controlled? Interplanetary?
 4. If you know any scientists, engineers, etc. who would serve as NICAP advisers please enclose names and addresses. Also names of nonmember friends who would like to see NICAP literature.
 5. Please suggest questions you would like discussed (as Investigator space permits).
 6. May we use your name and answers to 1,2,3 in the Investigator, NICAP booklets, Vol.II, UFO EVIDENCE, and press releases. Yes Yes, if used with other names No
 7. Two new Board members were recently named. Do you approve of the Board of Governors as now constituted? (See other side for list.)
- (Signature)
Address

Although Heflin's supervisor and other reliable sources vouched for his integrity, the AF publicly called the photos a hoax, implying the UFO was a model 1 to 3 feet in diameter, tossed into the air.

An extensive investigation was made by the Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee, headed by Dr. Leslie K. Kaeburn. The investigation was coordinated by Mrs. Idabel Epperson, vice-chairman, who was assisted by North American Aviation engineer John



R. Gray, Edward Evers (another aerospace engineer), Albert Cocking, geodetic survey engineer, and Subcommittee members. Technical evaluation of the photos was made by Ralph Rankow, NICAP's photographic adviser.

The AF claimed it determined the size of the UFO by contrasting its sharpness with the sharpness of the highway center-line. But performance data on the Polaroid camera used shows it produces an extra deep zone of sharp focus, making it impossible to

Board of Governors

Dr. Marcus Bach, Palos Verdes Estate, Cal.; Rev. Albert Baller, minister, Clinton, Mass.; Col. J. Bryan, II, USAFR, Ret., Richmond, Va.; Mr. Frank Edwards, TV-radio commentator, author and lecturer, Indianapolis, Ind.; Col. Robert Emerson, USAR, research chemist and physicist, Baton Rouge, La.; Mr. Dewey Fournet, Jr., former AF Intelligence major and Monitor of USAF UFO Project; Mr. J. B. Hartranft, Jr., Pres., Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Leslie K. Kaeburn, physicist, University of Southern California; Rear Adm. H. B. Knowles, USN, Ret., UFO researcher, Eliot, Maine; Prof. Charles A. Maney, professor emeritus of physics and astronomy, Defiance College, Ohio; Dr. Charles P. Olivier, Pres., American Meteor Society, professor emeritus of astronomy, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Bruce A. Rogers, research engineer, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

HEFLIN (continued from page 7, column 2)

locate the position and therefore learn the size of the object by reference to focus. In one photo, a standpipe 247 feet away is sharp; so are five power line poles 1500 feet away. Obviously, a UFO 30 feet in diameter, 673 feet away (as computed), would also be in focus as shown.

The sun's position at the reported sighting time was determined by Engineer Gray, to see where the UFO's shadow would have fallen at various distances. If it had been a 1-3 foot model, it would have been close enough to cast a shadow on the road. Farther away, it would have been too large to be tossed into the air.

Mr. Rankow, rejecting the AF answer, stated that even if the object had passed over the nearest pole (instead of 673 feet away) it still would have been as wide as a two-lane road, not 1-3 feet in diameter. He not only called the AF explanation impossible but denounced the unfounded AF charge of "Hoaxer." Not only had it seriously harmed the witness, he said, but it was certain to discourage any future witnesses from publicly revealing UFO photos.

NICAP is grateful to Mr. Rankow, the LANS Subcommittee and the engineers who put in long hours, at their own expense, investigating and evaluating this report. We are sorry the first version was garbled.

Soviets Urge Joint Space Contact Plans

A joint East-West project to make contact with other-world civilizations has been proposed by a group of Soviet scientists, obviously acting with Kremlin approval. The proposal, sent to the International Astronomic Union early in February, was described by Tass as calling for "an international research program for the establishment of contact with extraterrestrial civilizations."

WILD CLAIMS

We cannot emphasize too strongly that we have absolutely no connection with persons making preposterous claims regarding UFOs. Examples below show the harmful publicity that ridiculous claims can cause.

On February 1, 1966, the N.Y. Times reported a Los Angeles convention of "flying saucer buffs" including an "interplanetary traveler" named Standing Horse and a man offering to book group appearances of UFOs.

In several broadcasts, Mrs. Madelyn Rodeffer, close friend and devout follower of the late George Adamski, has claimed frequent conversations with spacemen who, she says, often land in her back yard at Silver Spring, Md. We find absolutely no evidence to support her story. We have seen unconvincing movies she exhibits purporting to show UFO landings, but she has refused to let us examine the films. On the air and otherwise, Mrs. Rodeffer has harshly attacked NICAP and other serious investigators who reject her claims.

We regret having to use badly needed space for the letter below.

Mr. James W. Moseley,
Fort Lee, N.J.

Sir:

For eight years, we have endured increasingly vicious attacks on NICAP by you and your newsletter writers including:

Charges that all NICAP members must sign loyalty oaths; that members are forbidden to appear on radio or TV, or even talk on the phone with "unbelievers;" that we have intimidated "battalions" of young people in a NICAP "Youth Korps;" that we no longer publish the UFO Investigator, but instead send only a semi-annual apology; that religious bigotry and intolerance rule NICAP, and that members fear to protest because of an "inquisition and a reign of terror" by NICAP "witch-hunters."

Many times, good members have urged us to cancel your membership because of your false and vitriolic accusations. But since your attacks seemed designed only to start a controversy and increase your circulation, we have kept silent.

Now, in your latest attack, disguised as "A resolution for a better NICAP," you insult members of the Board of Governors, staff, and subcommittees, calling them hypocrites helping the AF hide UFO facts. Though you have never visited NICAP headquarters—despite repeated invitations—you charge us with wasting money on sumptuous offices (actually modestly furnished rooms in an old building, as any visitor can see.)

For a "better NICAP," you urge firing Assistant Director Hall and myself. You claim I am overpaid. I gave up a professional writing career averaging over \$25,000 a year to help build NICAP.

In 1957, my pay was set at \$7200; the first year I drew \$2805; another year, \$2200, another, \$3500. Only once have I drawn full pay; for two years now I have drawn only back pay so as not to burden NICAP heavily. I have been offered a high-paying TV writing job; I could have let NICAP fold up and resumed my far easier, well-paying profession.

None of NICAP's staff is adequately paid; in similar organizations, pay scales are far higher. But these men work hard, overtime, without complaining.

Last fall, we worked out new operations plans, as announced in the November-December issue. We never heard of your "resolution" until after printing that issue—yet you now claim it forced our new policies.

This is a cheap trick, Mr. Moseley, and you know it.

NICAP is not afraid of honest criticism; we have been aided by helpful suggestions to correct errors and improve our work. But your vicious attacks are obviously aimed at destroying NICAP—not making it better.

To let you continue in NICAP would be unfair to all the fine members and officials who are working, with integrity, for worthy and patriotic goals.

As of this date, therefore, your membership is canceled. Your current membership fee is returned herewith, by registered mail. You cannot legally rejoin under an assumed name, as you have threatened if ejected.

As NICAP Director, I am putting this letter on record in case you try to quote it out of context. I do not intend to waste the Investigator columns on you again.

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC, Ret.
Director of NICAP