PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 23 Jun 58	**2. LOCATION** Alexandria, La.	**12. CONCLUSIONS**
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local ____ GMT 23/1820Z	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION** ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical
5. PHOTOS ☒ Yes ☐ No	**6. SOURCE** Civilian State Trooper	☒ Other Camera Leak ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluatio ☐ Unknown
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION N/A	**8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS** two / **9. COURSE** N/A	

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Observer saw objs in viewfinder of his camera. There were not sighted with naked eye. Rnd white lights about size of a dime side by side. They were photographed.

11. COMMENTS

The spots on the photos were caused by a light leak in the bellows of the camera.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

SUBJECT: Request, Review and Analysis, UFO Report and Photos, IR-58-1, Alexandria, La.

TO: AFCIN-4E4 FROM: AFCIN-4A2f DATE: 18 Jul 58 COMMENT NR 2

M[redacted]

E[redacted]

1. In commenting on photos for IR-58-1 as requested, these conclusions seem apparent:

a. The spots on the prints were caused by a light leak in the bellows of the camera. The position of the camera caused the light areas to move into a different position on the print. These light spots failed to appear when the camera was in other positions relative to the sun or light. This conclusion assumes that the observer either did not see any lights, or he didn't actually photograph the lights he saw.

b. It would be possible for this observer to photograph and see through a viewfinder, light spots reflected on a windshield under some conditions. These spots would or could remain in a stationary position on the windshield or relatively so while the camera was being tilted to different angles. This would cause the spots to appear in different areas on photographs (see attached sketch).

2. Looking to the map sketch and the photographs comparing them shows that photos 1 and 2 were made in a nearly easterly direction, number 3 was made some distance away and in a southerly direction. This has little bearing on the problem, since the objects must fall into either of the two categories above.

3. Conclusion "a." seems most likely, since the observer, during the minute of the sighting, failed to ask his partner to observe the phenomena. The deduction made is that the image existed only after it appeared on the film after development and upon being removed from the Land Camera.

Robert M. Buckmaster

ROBERT M. BUCKMASTER
Major, USAF
AFCIN-4A2f

3 Incls
Incls 1 & 2 n/c
ADDED 1 Incl
3. Sketch

TAB

A TWX FROM COMDR 834th ADIV ENGLAND AFB, LA.

B INVESTIGATIVE REPORT_ SOURSE T[redacted]

C REQUEST FOR REVIEW AND ANALYSIS FM ALEXANDRIA, VA.

D NICAP STORY SENT BY AFCIN

NNN

RCØØ7

V SQFØ2Ø YDC432 VYA581 VMC628SAA1Ø5

PP RJEDDN RJEDSQ RJEPHQ RJWFNK

DE RJESSA 31A

P 241900Z

23/1720Z

TELEPHONED
TO Capt Brooke
NO. 15272
TIME 0816
Date 24 Jan
By: [illegible]

FM COMDR 834TH ADIV ENGLAND AFB LA

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLORADO SPRINGS COLO

RJEDSQ/COMDR ATIC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO

RJEPHQ/ACSI HQ USAF WASHINGTON 25 D C

RJEPHQ/OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES HQ USAF WASHINGTON 25 D C

RJWFNK/COMDR 33RD ADIV TINKER AFB OKLA

AF GRNC

BT

UNCLAS FBW/1-INT 6-54PD THIS IS A UFO REPORT. DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT SMCLN ONE CMA ROUND TWO CMA DIME THREE CMA WHITE FOUR CMA TWO FIVE CMA SIDE BY SIDE SIX CMA NO SEVEN CMA NONE EIGHT CMA NONE NINE CMA OBJECTS EMITTED VERY BRIGHT LIGHT PD DESCRIPTION OF COURSE OF OBJECTS CMA ONE CMA OBSERVER FIRST SAW LIGHTS IN VIEW FINDER OF HIS CAMERA TWO CMA ELEVATION APPROXIMATELY 15 DEGREES AZIMUTH ZERO DEGREES THREE CMA FORTY DEGREES ELEVATION AND TEN DEFREES RIGHT AZIMUTH FOUR CMA ONE JERKY MOVEMENT TO LEFT CMA THEN STRAIGHT UP FIVE CMA INSTANTANEOUSLY CMA OVERHEAD SIX CMA APPROXIMATELY 30 SECONDS PD MANNER OF OBSERVATION GROUND VISUAL

PAGE TWO RJESSA 31A

1820Z = 1220

AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PD TIME AND DATE OF SIGHTING 23/1820Z TWO CMA DAY PD LOCATION OF OBSERVER 31 DEG 19 MIN NORTH LAT 92 DEG 33 MIN WEST LONG SMCLN APPROXIMATELY TWO MILES SOUTH OF RUNWAY 32 ENGLAND AFB PD INFORMATION ON OBSERVER SMCLN [redacted] ALEXANDRIA LA CMA OCCUPATION STATE TROOPER APPROXIMATELY 45 YEARS OF AGE PD WEATHER AT TIME OF OBSERVATION WINDS CALM VISIBILITY TEN MILES CEILING 2200 FEET BROKEN PD DETAILED REPORT AND PHOTOGRAPHS BEING FORWARDED ASAP PD END

BT

24/2046Z JUN RJESSA

NNN

AF FORM 112
APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

UNCL
(CLASSIFICATION)

23 1820Z Jun

COUNTRY	REPORT NO.	(LEAVE BLANK)
USA	58-1	

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT
Report of Unidentified Flying Object

AREA REPORTED ON	FROM (Agency)
	Intelligence Section Hq 401 Fighter Bomber Wg

DATE OF REPORT	DATE OF INFORMATION	EVALUATION
25 June 1958	23 June 1958	F-6

PREPARED BY (Officer)	SOURCE
Julian H. Gelenter, 2/Lt.	[redacted]tate Police

REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)
AFR 200-2, 5 February 1958

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112—Part II.)

(This report is itemized in accordance with applicable paragraphs, AFR 200-2.)

Para 15a:
1. Round
2. About size of a dime
3. White light
4. Two
5. Side by side
6. None
7. None
8. None
9. Objects emitted a very bright light

Para 15b:
1. Observer first saw lights in the viewfinder of his camera as he was preparing to take a photo of a cloud formation.
2. Elevation 15 degrees; azimuth 0 degrees
3. Elevation 40 degrees; azimuth 10 degrees right
4. One jerky movement to left, then up and slightly to the right
5. Instantaneously; overhead
6. Approximately 30 seconds

Para 15c:
1. Ground visual and photographic
2. None
3. N/A

Para 15d:
1. 23/1820Z June 1958
2. Day

Para 15e: 31 degrees 19 minutes North Latitude; 92 degrees 33 minutes West Longitude; approximately 2 miles South of runway 32, England AFB, La.

Para 15f: [redacted] approximately 45 years of age, [redacted]; State Trooper

Para 15g:
1. Clear and sunny
2. Ceiling 2,200 broken; Visibility 10 miles; Cloud cover 6/10 cumulus 2,200 feet; storms, clear; Winds calm from surface to 2,000 feet, at 2,000 feet 4 knots from 020 degrees; at 6,000 feet 13 knots from 010 degrees

1 INCLS.

Para 15h: None
Para 15i: None
Para 15j: (See comments of investigating officer)

DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C.—31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

UNCL
(CLASSIFICATION)

16—65500-2 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

AF FORM 112—PART II
APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

UNCL
(CLASSIFICATION)

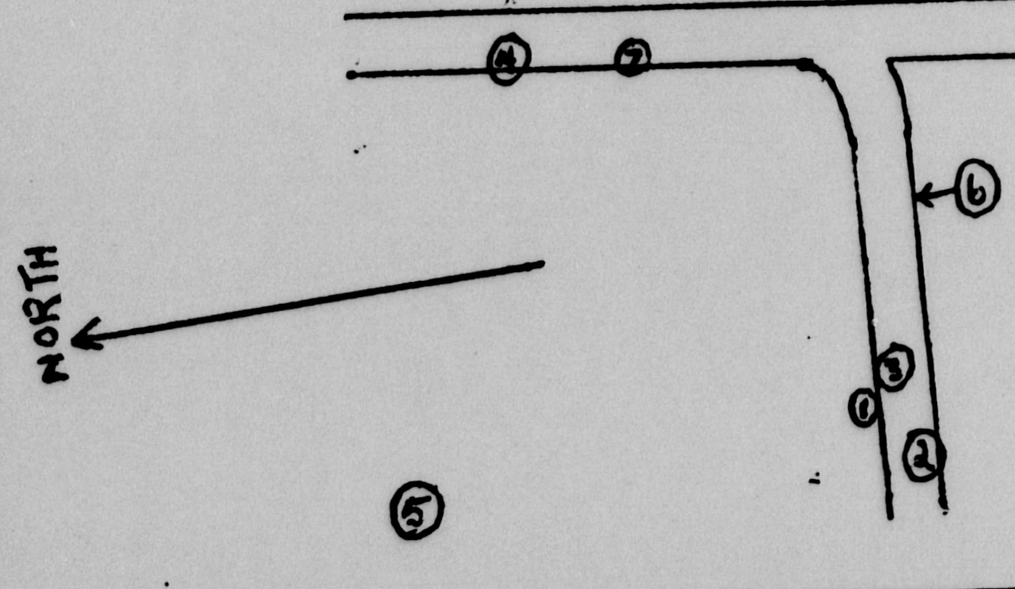
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES
Intelligence Section HQ 401 Fighter Bomber Wing	58-1	

Para 15k: 2/Lt. Julian H. Gelenter A03056504, Wing Air Targets Officer, 401 Fighter-Bomber Wing, England AFB, La.; reporting officer.

As a State Trooper, Offic[redacted] a trained observer and therefor it is assumed that his comments are factual and accurate. He said he was out on highway 28, approximately 2 miles south of England AFB, taking pictures of cloud formations (a hobby of his) with his Polaroid Land Camera. (All photos taken that day were with this camera, at an opening of "8", with Polaroid 200 film. Some pictures were taken with a filter, others without. Photos inclosed are noted to determine whether or not a filter was used.) He saw these "very bright lights" while he was looking through the view finder of the camera. He snapped picture number 1 (without a filter), placed a filter on the camera and approximately 30 seconds later snapped picture number two. Immediately after snapping the second picture, the "lights" disappeared. Trooper [redacted] never saw the lights with his naked eye. Immediately after snapping the first picture he looked down and started working on the film and the filter and as he looked up he brought the camera back up to his eye. There was a Sgt [redacted] also a State Trooper (home address of Sgt. [redacted] Alexandria, La.) with Trooper [redacted] at the time. However, Sgt. [redacted] was looking in the opposite direction and did not at any time see the "lights". Trooper [redacted] took several pictures after these first two to determine if there was anything in the lens of the camera itself that was causing these "objects" to appear. The Investigating Officer examined all these photos and found the single "light" on photo number three. Otherwise, the other pictures were clear. The diagram below indicates the position of Trooper [redacted] at the time of taking all three photos.
An investigation of both areas by the Investigating Officer failed to reveal any clues as to the cause of the "lights" on the photos. A check with the AC&W Squadron, the GCA unit and the Base Weather Station failed to reveal any information pertaining to these "lights". There is much water in the areas involved and the temperature at the time was approximately 86 degrees. The Investigating Officer is unable to offer any possible solution for the "lights" that Trooper [redacted] photographed.

Julian H. Gelenter
JULIAN H. GELENTER
2/Lt., USAF
Invesitgating Officer



1. Photo #1
2. Position of Brown for photos 1 & 2
3. Photo #2
4. Position of Brown for photo #3
5. South end of Rwy 32 EAFB
6. La. Hwy 28
7. Photo #3

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C.—31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

UNCL
(CLASSIFICATION)

16—55570-1 ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

HE4

AF FORM 112
APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

Unclassified
(CLASSIFICATION)

(Later info. on Incident)

COUNTRY	REPORT NO.	(LEAVE BLANK)
	58-1a	

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT
Report of Unidentified Flying Object

AREA REPORTED ON	FROM (Agency)
	Intelligence Section Hq 401st Ftr Bm Wg

DATE OF REPORT	DATE OF INFORMATION	EVALUATION
27 June 1958	26 June 1958	F-1

PREPARED BY (Officer)	SOURCE
Julian H. Glenter 2/Lt.	Trooper [redacted] La. State Police

REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)
AFR 200-2, 5 February 1958

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112—Part II.)

Ref AIIR 58-1 Subj: Report of Unidentified Flying Object dated 25 June 1958.

The following information is to be added to Par 15k, comments of reporting Officer. It has come to the attention of the investigating officer that one rather pertinant fact was either overlooked or misrepresented by office[redacted] In his original interview officer Brown stated that he was on the highway outside his car. Yesterday, (26 June 58) investigating officer recieved information that offic r Brown was sitting in his car when the photos of the lights were taken, and that the photographs were taken through the windshield of his car.

This information was originally supplied by Mr[redacted] Alexandria, La. Mr[redacted] is the Associated Press Representive for central La. It was then verified by Sgt [redacted] the passenger in the car at time photos were taken. It was finally verified by the source himself.

The investigating officer has made several tests involving reflecti ons caused by curved windshields and other reflective surfaces within a vehicle. The mysterious "lights" have been recreated in any one of several different fashions.

It is the opinion of the investigating officer that the lights photographed by officer Brown are reflections of sun light.

Julian H. Glenter
JULIAN H. GLENTER
2/Lt. USAF
Investigating Officer

a. See photographic analysis made by Maj. Buchmeier and Capt Fregon. The pictures show a number of cars and people on the road at that time. Yet, although the objects are 1/5 to 1/6 the size of the nearby trees, none seems to be perturbed by them — nor any other report of the incident.

b. For an individual supposed to be reliable and observing (a State Trooper) — source is somewhat inconsistent in his stories of the incident.

INCLS.

DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR

Other (Spurious bridges — dist

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to Camera Opt. Abilene
Phenomena to OSI incl. to

(CLASSIFICATION)

16—65569-2 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

DISPOSITION FORM

FILE NO.

SUBJECT Request, Review and Analysis, UFO Report and Photos, IR-58-1, Alexandria, La.

TO AFCIN-4A2f
ATTN: Major Buckmaster

FROM AFCIN-4E4

DATE 14 Jul 58

COMMENT NO. 1
AFCIN-4E4g/Capt Gregory/kmo
Ext. 69216/Bldg. 828

1. Request your review and analysis of subject report and photographs.

2. On the basis of a tentative analysis, it is our opinion that the spots are either "ghost images" caused by internal reflection of the sun (or some other light) or possible camera-chamber leak.

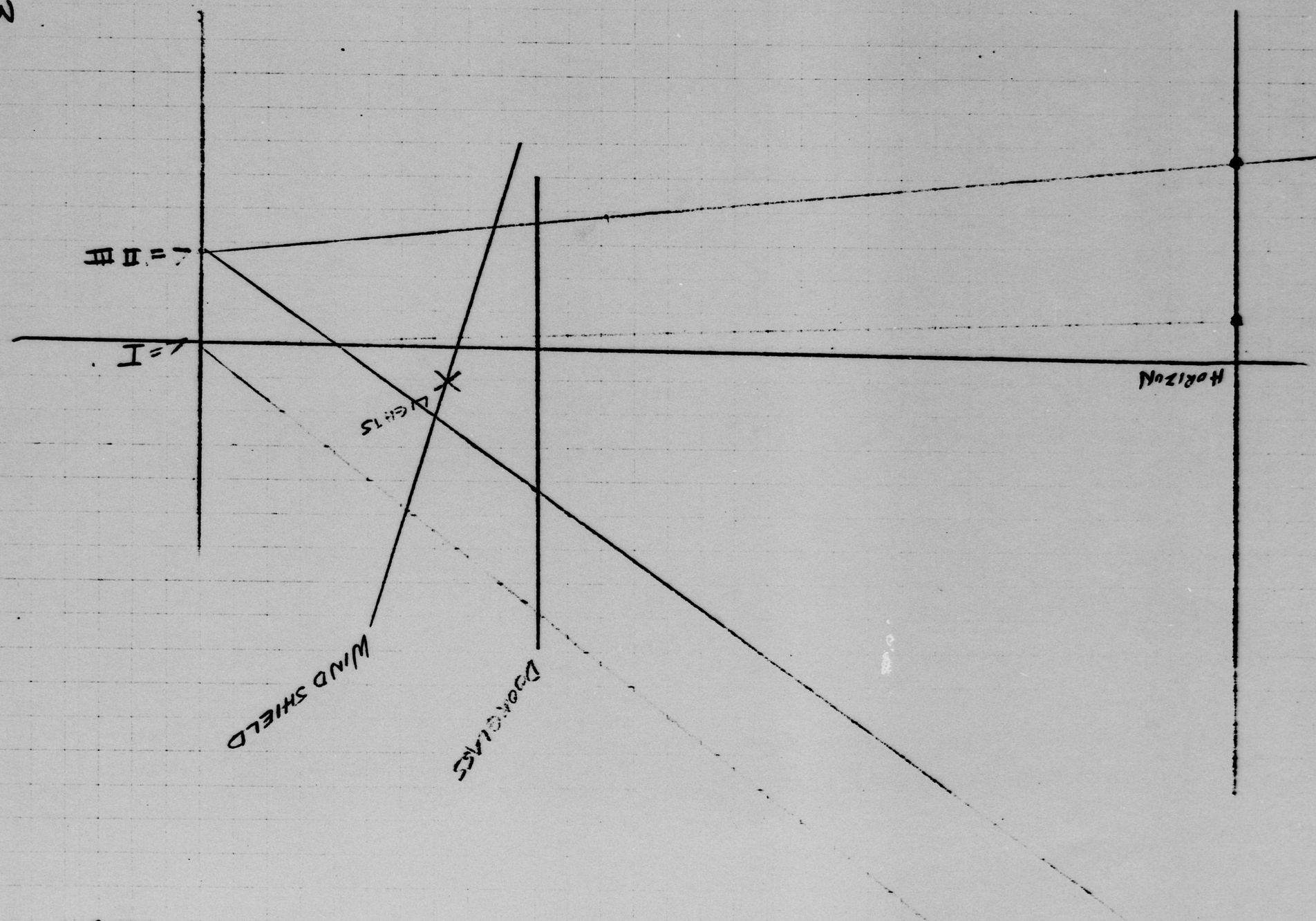
3. It should be pointed out that the camera was pointed due North; the sun was almost directly overhead of the photographer at that time (1200 Noon) and that the viewfinder on the Polaroid-Land Camera is of such size as to pick up the sun's reflected image.

4. Your comments hereon would be appreciated.

Henry A. Miley
HENRY A. MILEY
AFCIN-4E4

2 Incls:
1. IR Rpt 58-1 dtd 25 Jun 58
2. Photos (6)

Insel 3



(Mathematical plot and calculations re optics involved.)

ALEXANDRIA, LA

2x June 58

1

Confidential National Investigations Committee - Aerial Phenomena
Paper and Charges Against Air Force

5 August 1958

1

SAFIS-3, Attn: Major Tacker

AFCIN-4E4

AFCIN-4E4/Capt. Gregory/ac
Ext. 6-9216/Bldg. 828

1. In accordance with established policies for AFCIN keeping your office informed of any developments and public relations matters which may reflect adversely on the Air Force, attached hereto is a bulletin from subject organization.

2. On the assumption, based on previous experience, that your office will be asked to comment or provide an explanation regarding these charges attached are copies of pertinent material from the [redacted] and the very recent case involving a Louisiana State Patrolman who alleges to have photographed subject UFOs.

3. Inclosure No. 2 is a copy of a statement prepared by this Center and submitted to your office a few days ago in rebuttal to a previous charge. Inclosure No. 3 will indicate that a full investigation was made of the Alexandria, Louisiana, case. NICAP is quoting out of context as the official intelligence report indicates the patrolman, by his own statement, never saw the object with his naked eye - that it appeared only on the prints, enlargements of which are also attached for your review.

Official file

HKG

H. K. GILBERT
Colonel, USAF
AFCIN-4E

8-6-58

4 Incls.
1. NICAP Paper
2. Cy 0-86 dtd 23 July 58
3. AI Info Rpt dtd 25 June 58
4. Four Photos

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE
ON AERIAL PHENOMENA
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
JULY 9, 1958

TELEPHONE: NORTH 7-5836
CABLE ADDRESS: SKYLIGHT

MAJOR DONALD E. KEYHOE
USMC (RET.) DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES:
1536 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.

CONFIDENTIAL NICAP BULLETIN

AIR FORCE ASKS NICAP FOR ITS UFO REPORTS

In an official Air Force letter which admits serious interest in Unidentified Flying Objects, NICAP has been asked to turn over to the Air Force specific cases showing that UFOs are under intelligent control. Dated June 12, 1958, the letter indicates a concern which is in plain contradiction of its public claims that UFOs do not exist.

Referring to NICAP's letter to the Joint Chiefs of Staff which drew an admission of "technical difficulties" regarding communication with UFOs, the Air Force letter reads as follows:

"Your statement that you possess a number of important UFO sightings fully verified, which prove the absolute reality of UFOs as machines under intelligent control, is most pertinent.

"The Air Force has the responsibility for investigating and evaluating the UFO phenomena. This can only be done properly and without endangering the National Security if responsible citizens report all evidence and intelligence on the subject to the authorities charged with this responsibility. It is requested therefore that any specific cases of the nature mentioned above be forwarded to the Office of Information Services HQ USAF, Washington 25, D. C. for submission to the Air Technical Intelligence Center for analysis and official evaluations."

By an odd coincidence, NICAP at the same time received a signed statement from a missile engineer who was curtly brushed off by the Air Force when he tried to report sighting three UFOs. The witness, Mr. Harold Lamb, Jr., is one of four Rocketdyne engineers who observed a large oval shaped object and two smaller UFOs near the Rocketdyne plant in Canoga Park, California.

Lamb, a former skeptic now convinced of UFO reality, says he was rebuffed when he called the Air Force and was "told to call the police."

In this case, as in several others, the Air Force apparently was seriously concerned but wished to mask this concern because Lamb and the other engineers would not be easy to silence. But no matter what the excuse, such a rude brush-off will not encourage "responsible citizens to report all evidence" to the Air Force. Such treatment suggests that the AF request for NICAP's reports should be carefully weighed.

It may be a bonafide request, though the Air Force already has a mass of conclusive UFO evidence—enough for ATIC to decide in 1948 that the objects were interplanetary spaceships. (Documentary evidence in NICAP possession proves that AF denials of this 1948 conclusion are untrue.) But it could be an attempt to discredit NICAP if our reports are withheld from the Air Force.

In a number of cases NICAP has promised to keep its sources confidential. To release these reports would not only break a promise, it could lead to legal action for invasion of privacy. Some of these sources are in the armed forces, the airlines, the CAA and other agencies. Though none has violated security, if NICAP revealed their names it could cause them trouble.

Since the Air Force has refused to release its own UFO reports to avoid "invasion of privacy," NICAP feels justified in adopting the same policy. If permission is granted by witnesses in important confidential cases, we shall offer the reports to the Air Force under a plan of mutual cooperation and exchange of UFO information. Details will be announced in our next publication or through a special press release.

UFO PHOTOS BY STATE POLICE UNDER SECRET AIR FORCE STUDY

The existence of authentic UFO photographs taken by a Louisiana state policeman has been officially confirmed by authorities at England AFB, Louisiana. The two officers, who said the Air Force demanded that their names be withheld, spotted the objects close to the base at 12:20 p.m. on June 23, 1958.

Apparent attempts to keep the sightings secret were forestalled when the police officers gave copies of the Polaroid camera pictures to the Alexandria, Louisiana DAILY TOWN TALK. The chief of England AFB Information services then confirmed that the photographs and the officers' report had been turned over to special UFO investigators.

"If any object exists," said the Information chief, "it is being investigated by qualified UFO personnel and any comment as to what it is and where it came from must come from the Pentagon."

The state trooper who shot the photos first caught the UFOs against a background of trees. The picture clearly shows three globe-shaped objects at treetop level just off Highway 28. (The officer said he saw only two "glowing balls" when he first glimpsed the UFOs. He was not sure whether they were a "double object" or two separate UFOs.)

After the first shot he snapped on a filter and caught another picture against a cloud background with the UFOs above the treetops. This photo clearly shows two globelike objects close together. A few seconds later the UFOs, or double UFO, moved swiftly out of sight.

"I'll be honest about it. It scared hell out of me," the state trooper admitted. "I don't believe in stuff like that, but we saw it and the pictures are there to prove it."

Air Force sources at England AFB said the only other occasion of UFOs being photographed was the Lubbock Lights Texas case.

NICAP Comment: This is incorrect. Air Force gun camera pictures, the White Sands film, the famous movie of the Tremonton, Utah saucers—all are officially on record.

The official reaction at England AFB was noticeably different from the usual treatment of UFO reports. Usually some explanation is quickly advanced, but the close-up pictures and the troopers' report of the UFOs' swift climb and disappearance rule out the most convenient explanation: leaking weather balloons. Confronted so abruptly and publicly with the photographic evidence and reports, the Air Force authorities refused even to speculate.

NICAP is indebted to a veteran Air Force pilot, a man decorated for wartime service, for the first lead to this story and the later published account.

NEW MEMBERSHIP FORMS

To conform to our altered publications plan for a temporary period of time, the green forms describing a 32-page monthly magazine have been replaced by a yellow form listing alternate bulletins and a digest magazine. Members may secure the yellow forms for interested persons. Please destroy any green forms in your possession.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND REPORT HINTS SAC KNOWS UFOs ARE INTERPLANETARY

From several radar tracking cases admitted by the Strategic Air Command, there is strong evidence that SAC's chief, Gen. Thomas Powers, knows that the UFOs are interplanetary spacecraft.

In one significant case General Powers withheld the usual "scramble" order when radar showed a formation of unknown objects approaching the Pacific coast. Had there been any question that the objects were Soviet planes, the SAC commander would have swiftly dispatched H-bombers prepared to retaliate.

Radar blips of the mysterious formation were picked up by United States picket ships, by radar patrol planes over the Pacific, and later by stations ashore. Previously, similar radar warnings had caused "numerous dispatches" of SAC bombers, according to an official release. This admission by SAC was cleared by top level Air Force and Defense Department censors and published by United Press President Frank H. Bartholomew on April 7, 1958.

In at least one case, said the Pentagon cleared article, SAC bombers were scrambled when defense radar picked up strange objects flying toward the United States in precise formation. The bombers were recalled by special code signals when the Air Force realized the objects were not Soviet planes. These mysterious formations, said SAC, have never been explained.

But in the Pacific coast case—which an identical formation was tracked—Gen. Powers said, "Wait." Radar reports continued to pour in from the picket ships, DEW (Distant Early Warning) stations, and radar planes. Still Gen. Powers waited. The UFO formation had almost reached the coast—in quick striking range of west coast cities and bases—when the radar blips suddenly disappeared from the scopes.

Though previous identical formations were listed by SAC as unexplained, this report was explained away as due to false radar blips.

Why weren't the SAC bombers dispatched as in the other cases?

If Gen. Powers had believed it even remotely possible that the objects were Soviet planes or missiles, hundreds of SAC bombers would have roared aloft from United States bases within minutes.

ONE REASON FOR SECRECY?

But if General Powers knew these objects were not earthmade, it would fully explain his action. It would also mean that all high U. S. commands must know this problem—the danger that erroneous identification of UFOs could start World War 3.

This may be alleged to be one reason for official secrecy on UFOs. But publicly disclosing the truth will not alter SAC plans to handle the UFO problem. On the other hand, bottling up the UFO facts by the top commanders could possibly lead to a serious—even fatal—error by subordinates unaware of the truth.

If the UFOs actually were a spacecraft formation, why did the radar blips so suddenly vanish? One possibility, based on CAA radar experts' opinions, is that the UFOs suddenly climbed to a high altitude—completely out of the radar beams—as was recorded at Washington Airport in 1952.

Also a UFO's propulsion system may be able to repel radar beams, as recently suggested by Pres. Eugene Gluhareff of the Gluhareff Helicopter Corporation. At full power, he said, electrons ejected by a nuclear reactor would create an electronic field which would divert radar beams. No image would be reflected back to the scope.

If this theory is correct, sudden acceleration to full power could have caused the UFO formation's blips to disappear.

Regardless of this, it appears certain that SAC is now able to distinguish between the radar blips of UFOs and earthmade aircraft. Studies of radarscope photos may have revealed identifying characteristics involving their high speeds, sharp maneuvers and other factors.

But it is the fact of identification—not the method—that is so important. If UFOs can be so completely identified as non-hostile machines, then the secrecy should be ended now.

The American public has a right to know exactly what SAC has learned.

DISEASE ON MOON COULD PERIL SPACE TRAVELLERS

The possibility that low forms of life could be perilous to the first men to land on the moon was voiced recently by Dr. Burgess L. Gordon, president of the American College of Chest Physicians. The comments by Dr. Gordon add weight to the suggestions of some UFO investigators that the peril of disease could be one factor preventing mass UFO landings.

Dr. Gordon said, "We must be alert to the possibility that spaceships can bring us new diseases that we don't know how to fight."

NOTE ON CSI

Current rumors that Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York is being disbanded are untrue. CSI is undergoing reorganization but will continue to hold meetings, evaluate information, and publish findings.

NEW POLICY ON UFO SIGHTINGS

In the past year many members have objected to what they called "run-of-the-mill" UFO reports. However, recent requests indicate that most members do wish to know of current UFO activity. So future NICAP publications will carry a cross-section of verified sightings.

Meantime here is a brief rundown on typical reports in the past few months.

March 2, 1958; Tampa, Florida:

As reported by Station WTVT "Late News" the International Airport control tower crew saw a "large silent orange-lighted object" land on the far end of a runway and immediately take off again "like a helicopter." Later MacDill AFB said the object might be a lighted weather balloon released 30 minutes before the sighting.

NICAP Note: Only a serious leak would have caused the balloon to land and no balloon with such a leak would suddenly take off again.

March 9, 1958; Eureka, California:

R. E. Williams and three other witnesses observed a shiny oval-shaped object above nearby mountains. Through binoculars the UFO was seen to hover, move forward, reverse course, circle, then disappear into a cloud bank.

April 8, 1958; Elyria, Ohio:

About 7:20 p. m. a NICAP member, (name withheld by request) sighted a round fiery object also reported in Ohio papers [illegible] by hundreds of citizens. NICAP member's description said the center—between two hornlike projections—showed as an intense yellow light brilliantly illuminating a half mile area. Sparks or particles like molten metal from a Bessemer furnace seemed to come from the front and sides. Object believed to have fallen into Lake Erie.

April 17, 1958; Porto Alegre, Brazil:

Press report says "Newspapers and radio stations at Rio Grande do Sul state that three flying saucers landed about 65 km. north of Santa Maria City. Two objects flew on but the third remained, emitting—said the report—an unbearable heat." The Brazilian Air Force declared they had no official confirmation.

April 21, 1958; Georgia, West Virginia:

A bright bullet-shaped object was reported traveling at high speed over areas from Georgia to West Virginia. Witnesses included airline and jet pilots, weather bureau observers, and many others. A weather bureau spokesman said all of its reports confirmed the bullet shape and the extreme brilliance. The main color was a fiery red with a yellow trail or exhaust. Results of an Air Force investigation have not been released.

Benn Case: AF accused of stealing film!

April 29, 1958; St. Paul, Minnesota:

A UFO similar to the one reported in the east on April 21 was sighted by control tower operators at Wold-Chamberlain Airport and by other observers. The CAA men said the UFO did not resemble a meteor or any other known object but that it moved west to east at high speed on an even path without climbing or descending. It was described as emitting sparks from its glowing nose before its abrupt disappearance. The UFO also was seen by NICAP member H. T. Sherman, insurance underwriter and astronomer, who reported it to an Air Force Captain Nueman at Wold-Chamberlain. The captain first suggested Venus, which Sherman as an astronomer quickly ruled out. The captain then suggested a meteor.

"Too slow," stated Mr. Sherman. "A parallel path and the UFO's appearance rule that out."

Finally Captain Nueman suggested a new anti-collision light on a plane, but Sherman pointed out these items:

- When the light went out no plane was visible in the sky which at 9 p.m. was still fairly light.
- He would have heard any aircraft.
- No pilot in his right mind would approach a field with such heavy traffic at such high speed and suddenly at low altitude turn out all lights.

The Air Force captain had no other suggestions and the sighting was officially recorded.

From a NICAP member in the USAF we have received the following unclassified items from a 1957 UFO report:

In late December at a Joint Operations Control Center outside the United States observers of the USAF and a friendly foreign power witnessed by telescope and naked eye a bright white object moving slowly on a southwest heading at 30,000 feet. Shortly afterward a mass of white material (evidently so-called angel hair) dropped from 10,000 feet for 39 minutes.

Another NICAP member just ending active AF duty has requested Air Force permission to release a sighting which took place at an AF base in this country.

Previously, he states, he was refused permission to release on Air Force filter report on a UFO formation. Air Force approval or denial of his request will be made public, with all possible details.

For the information of members, NICAP Confidential Bulletins are not intended to be released to nonmembers. In particular these bulletins should not be distributed to the press or radio. Items contained therein are to keep members informed of NICAP's progress and of projects being undertaken. When indicated, complete stories will appear in the UFO INVESTIGATOR for general release after full evaluation.

NICAP ASKS AIR FORCE FOR MISSING UFO MOVIE FRAMES

As authorized by Air Force Regulation 200-2, NICAP has asked for the release of the missing frames from color movies of four UFOs taken last December which an Air Force spokesman now claims were "positively identified" as balloons.

This Air Force claim is a surprising reversal. Earlier two Air Force spokesmen in California had endorsed the film as the best UFO pictures they had seen and had commended the owner of the film for submitting it to the Air Force.

The facts are as follows:

On December 1, 1957 at about 3 p.m. Ralph Benn of Los Angeles, using a 3x telephoto lens, took about six and a half feet of Kodachrome film showing four of six objects—resembling those in the Tremonton, Utah film—which made repeated passes over the area.

Benn described the objects as dull white and oval shaped and said they moved slowly west at constant speed. Other passes —one described as "very fast" — were observed by Benn's children.

After contacting a Captain Schaller, Chief of the local AF pictorial branch, Benn agreed to let the Air Force develop the film. Col. Dean Hess, AF Chief of Public Information for the West Coast, later contacted Benn, complimented him for his handling of the case, and said the film "was the best he had seen."

Benn also requested and received written acknowledgement of his film from Captain Schaller. This acknowledgement—a copy of Captain Schaller's letter to ATIC on January 3, 1958—again endorsed the job Benn had done.

In May Major Lawrence J. Tacker, Executive Officer of the Air Force Public Information Division, officially explained the UFO:

"ATIC evaluated the film and the objects were found to be cluster type weather balloons."

The original film, returned to Benn, showed horizontal scratch marks, had been overexposed, and a few frames had been removed.

NICAP Comment: Judging by past Air Force handling of UFO films (for example, the Ralph Mayher films reported in past issues of the UFO INVESTIGATOR) those frames obviously were the clearest ones.

Now that the objects allegedly have been positively identified, there is no reason for withholding the missing frames. AFR 200-2 states: "...it is permissible to inform news media representatives on UFOB's when the object is positively identified as a familiar object."

NICAP has written a letter requesting an examination of the missing pictures.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA SCIENTIST INVESTIGATES UFO REPORTS

As a result of the recent Tucson sightings, Dr. James E. McDonald, Director of the University of Arizona's Institute of Atmospheric Physics, has begun a scientific investigation of UFOs.

More than 50 witnesses privately described sightings of mysterious objects to Dr. McDonald after he urged observers to give him detailed reports.

"There is no doubt about their veracity," Dr. McDonald told the Arizona REPUBLIC. He said the observers talked freely with him, though they declined to be quoted in newspapers for fear of ridicule.

NICAP note to members: Probably thousands of UFO witnesses keep silent, fearing ridicule. If you know of any hidden reports, please urge observers to send us details with permission to use their names. Although limited magazine space prevents immediate publication of most reports sent in, they form an important part of a NICAP project—a detailed report of UFO evidence for members of Congress, the press, and broadcasters.

NO NICAP AGENTS

Complaints reaching NICAP indicate that some groups or individuals are claiming to be NICAP agents and some apparently are reselling their own copies of NICAP publications. If members know of any abuses of this sort, please inform us.

No individual or group has been authorized to accept NICAP memberships or to sell subscriptions to UFO INVESTIGATOR. This of course does not apply to the legitimate promotion of NICAP by its members. Anyone desiring information about NICAP membership or the UFO INVESTIGATOR can be given the pertinent facts or be referred directly to us for free NICAP material.

THANKS to the many members sending us newspaper clippings of UFO sightings and related developments. In forwarding clips, please note the date and the name of the newspaper, if this is not a part of the clipping.

MEMBER IDEAS ON PROMOTION

NICAP welcomes suggestions for promotion of new memberships and publicity regarding NICAP's work. Some very helpful member projects have been sending names and addresses of interested people, advertising in local papers, and writing letters to Congressmen asking for public hearings on the UFO problem. All ideas of this sort will receive prompt attention.

STRAITH LETTER FALSE, STATE DEPARTMENT TELLS ADAMSKI

The State Department has informed George Adamski that a supposedly official letter sent to him signed "R. E. Straith, Cultural Exchange Committee" was not a State Department document, that no such committee exists, and that no one named Straith was ever employed by the department. The Straith letter implied that a State Department investigation of the UFO situation had confirmed some of Adamski's published claims regarding contacts with space beings.

As revealed in our April 4 Confidential Bulletin, NICAP has carefully investigated the Straith incident with the full cooperation of State Department security officials.

On March 28 NICAP wrote Mr. Adamski and told him that the letter appeared to be a hoax by a person or persons unknown. He was told that if the hoaxer's identity could be established NICAP would make the name public if this could be done without danger of a lawsuit.

About mid April the next issue of Mr. Adamski's cosmic science booklet appeared with a new reference to the Straith affair. Answering a question as to the letter's authenticity, Mr. Adamski said that the original Straith letter and photostats show the impression of the official Seal of State which he stated is never found on blank paper but is impressed only after a letter has been written and signed. In addition Mr. Adamski said that this official seal is carefully guarded and only a few privileged persons are allowed to use it.

A few days later a letter to the same effect was received by NICAP's Director. From a long personal experience with various Government agencies, it was immediately clear that Mr. Adamski had been misled. However, a double check was made at once with the State Department Security Division and another department source. This double check confirmed that because of the great volume of official mail State Department letterheads impressed with the official seal are turned out by tens of thousands.

Also, said the Security men, a few of these blank letterheads could be picked up by any visitor who dropped into one of the hundreds of State Department offices. It was stressed again that the letterhead used in the Straith case was an old type not officially used for several years.

This, to date, is the Straith-Adamski case. From all the evidence it seems plain that the hoaxer counted on Mr. Adamski's inexperience with Washington departmental practices. It also appears that the guilty person or persons were willing to risk arrest for illegal use of an official letterhead and for misrepresentation—in order to discredit George Adamski.

FLYING SAUCER REALITY ENDORSED BY GENERAL MILLS RESEARCH CHIEF

That flying saucers are probably spaceships was publicly suggested on April 10 by General Mills Research Director John L. Cramer. The latest in a growing number of scientists to speak out on UFOs, Cramer said that we ourselves will be "all over the universe by the year 2000."

"Someone in the universe may be years ahead of us," he told the Minneapolis TRIBUNE. "Someone may have solved the problems of flying through space and may be visiting us."

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

We are in urgent need of your support—more than ever before. Censorship of UFO reports and the resulting lack of newspaper stories have caused a serious decrease in public interest. Certain important developments should change this by mid-Fall, perhaps sooner, and a new sighting "flap" could revive public interest overnight.

But meantime, new memberships have fallen to the lowest point in the last 16 months. Only through the generosity of a small percentage of members has NICAP survived. The Director and Administrator are continuing to work without pay to keep NICAP operating until the expected news breaks end this crisis. Please continue to do all you can to get us new members and to promote NICAP in every way possible.

AN ERRONEOUS CLAIM

In the February 1958 issue of the UFO JOURNAL an article by Charles Marcoux states that NICAP's Director is one of the "saucer researchers in the know who have flocked to Arizona in droves."

The article deals with a so-called Cavern World including an alleged underground base for UFOs and links these with an ancient civilization now underground.

The Director of NICAP has not been in Arizona since 1927 nor does he have any factual knowledge supporting the various claims by Mr. Marcoux. The editor of the UFO JOURNAL has been informed of the error.

UFO TAPE RECORDING SERVICE

Dr. A. J. Dittmar, Director of Tape Recorded UFO Information Service, asks that all inquiries be sent to him at the Au Sable Forks, New York address and not to the regional offices as NICAP previously stated. A list of over 250 tapes is now available. Interested persons may receive copies by sending blank tapes with return postage. No charge is made for copying tapes; however, contributions will help to keep this non-profit service in operation.

TRUE OR FALSE STORY

NICAP's request for substantiation of the article "The First Man Killed by a Flying Saucer" remains unanswered to date.

In the July 1958 issue of TRUE or FALSE Magazine an unnamed author had stated that he was dying after exposure to a radioactive flying saucer.

Because of the important implications of this claim, NICAP asked the editor for proof on a confidential basis last April. NICAP hopes either to prove or disprove the story and to expose possible deception.

Fear of UFOs Seen as Result of Censorship

Fearful of attack by invaders from space, several hundred alarmed Mississippians recently gathered on a hilltop near West Point, Mississippi, after an approaching weather balloon was mistaken for a flying saucer. Some of the crowd were armed with shotguns; others carried clubs, pitchforks and various makeshift weapons.

Some of the public may have seen this as a good joke, but a number of NICAP members have pointed out the actual dangers involved. One member summed up the general reaction with:

"This is a RECEPTION COMMITTEE?"

Two factors combined to cause the mass fear shown in Mississippi. One, the constant publicity on space travel set off by Sputnik I; second, official secrecy on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects. Of the two, the latter is far more important because many Americans are now firmly convinced that the Air Force—and possibly a higher Government agency—is hiding the truth from the public.

Judging from the mail and from some UFO publications, more and more people suspect that there is something ominous behind the official denial of UFO reality. Since authentic evidence that UFOs do exist continues to mount, along with proof of official censorship, this suspicion will probably increase until the secrecy is ended.

If we discover any proof of hostility linked with UFOs or any other serious dangers, deliberate or otherwise, NICAP will make the facts public.

Meantime, NICAP members and all others acquainted with the facts may do their country an important service if they will try to allay fears of UFOs whenever they have the opportunity.

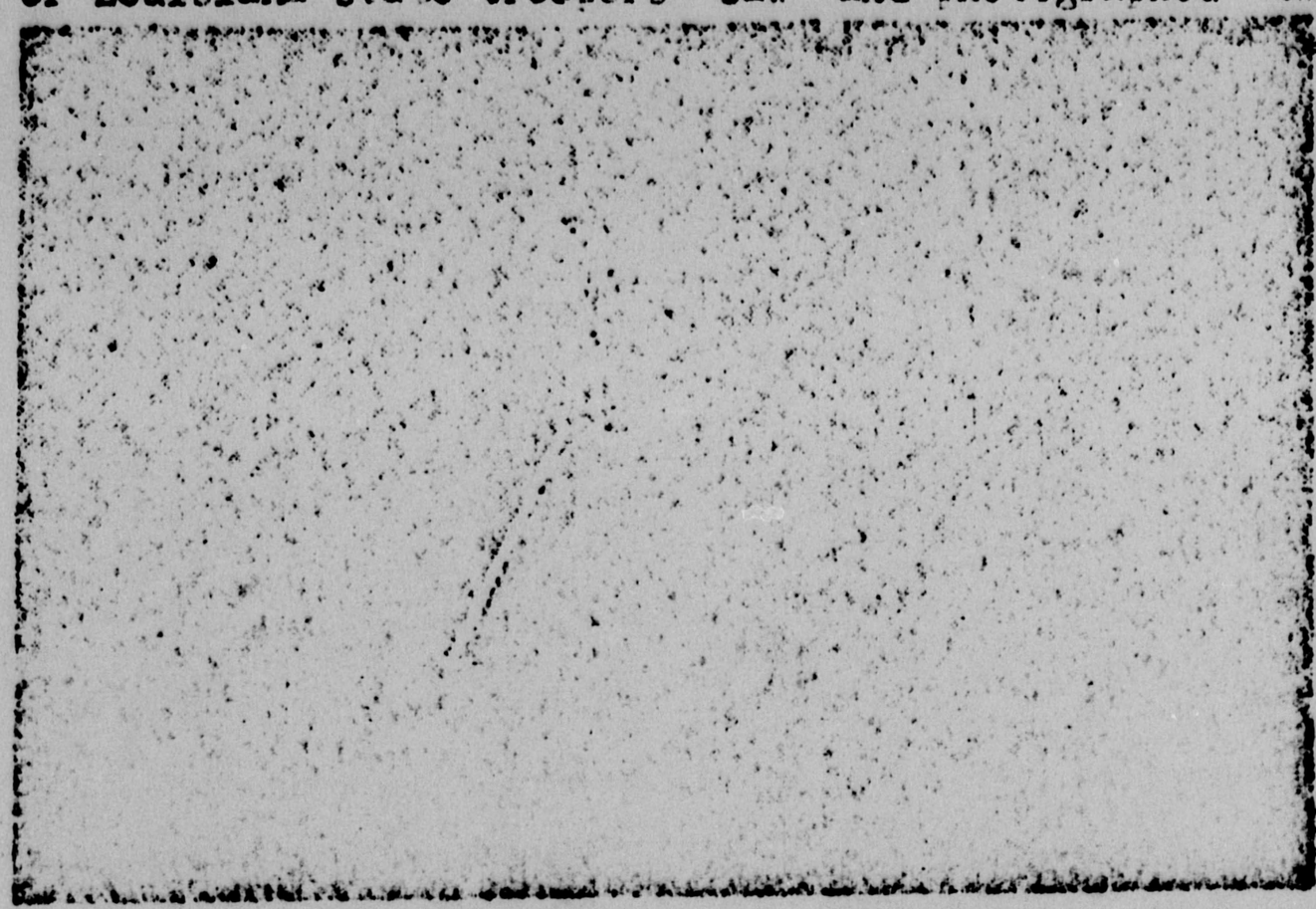
A list of new donors to NICAP has been prepared—to add to lists already published—but there is no room for it in this bulletin. We say "THANK YOU" nevertheless and hope to print the list next time.

2 ONLY 8 X 10
GLOSSY PHOTOGRAPHS
OF UFO SIGHTED
AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.

UNCLASSIFIED

On June 23, two Louisiana State Policemen photographed 3 globe-shaped UFOs at treetop level near the England Air Force Base in Louisiana.

UFO PHOTOGRAPHED BY LOUISIANA POLICEMEN (See photo below): A pair of Louisiana state troopers saw and photographed two glowing UFO's on June 24th, on a highway near the town of Alexandria, and caused a secrecy-veiled Air Force investigation to be launched into the sighting. One of the police officers was preparing to shoot pictures of cloud formations with his Polaroid camera when he spotted the objects, which resembled two glowing balls a few feet apart, floating at treetop level. Seconds later the UFO's disappeared. The sighting may or may not be accounted for by the fact that a group of local teen-aged boys had been launching a series of gas-filled plastic bags over the area. The Air Force brought in one of the boys for questioning, but declined to state the results of their investigation.



3. Quote of Center

UFO PHOTOS BY STATE POLICE UNDER SECRET AIR FORCE STUDY

The existence of authentic UFO photographs taken by a Louisiana state policeman has been officially confirmed by authorities at England AFB, Louisiana. The two officers, who said the Air Force demanded that their names be withheld, spotted the objects close to the base at 12:20 p.m. on June 23, 1958.

Apparent attempts to keep the sightings secret were forestalled when the police officers gave copies of the Polaroid camera pictures to the Alexandria, Louisiana DAILY TOWN TALK. The chief of England AFB information services then confirmed that the photographs and the officers' report had been turned over to special UFO investigators.

"If any object exists," said the information chief, "it is being investigated by qualified UFO personnel and any comment as to what it is and where it came from must come from the Pentagon."

The state trooper who shot the photos first caught the UFOs against a background of trees. The picture clearly shows three globe-shaped objects at treetop level just off Highway 28. (The officer said he saw only two "glowing balls" when he first glimpsed the UFOs. He was not sure whether they were a "double object" or two separate UFOs.)

After the first shot he snapped on a filter and caught another picture against a cloud background with the UFOs above the treetops. This photo clearly shows two globelike objects close together. A few seconds later the UFOs, or double UFO, moved swiftly out of sight.

"I'll be honest about it. It scared hell out of me," the state trooper admitted. "I don't believe in stuff like that, but we saw it and the pictures are there to prove it."

Air Force sources at England AFB said the only other occasion of UFOs being photographed was the Lubbock Lights Texas case.

NICAP Comment: This is incorrect. Air Force gun camera pictures, the White Sands film, the famous movie of the Tremonton, Utah saucers—all are officially on record.

The official reaction at England AFB was noticeably different from the usual treatment of UFO reports. Usually some explanation is quickly advanced, but the close-up pictures and the troopers' report of the UFOs' swift climb and disappearance rule out the most convenient explanation: leaking weather balloons. Confronted so abruptly and publicly with the photographic evidence and reports, the Air Force authorities refused even to speculate.

NICAP is indebted to a veteran Air Force pilot, a man decorated for wartime service, for the first lead to this story and the later published account.

STATE TROOPER: [redacted]

OTHER (Camera-chamber Leak)