

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~
AFCSI/Lt Col Free/fjm/wrtn 5 May 52 PM

24-185

(Unclassified) Information Concerning Unconventional Aircraft
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Collection Control Branch, Collection Division
Directorate of Intelligence, DCS/O

Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations, IG

1
Lt Col Free/fjm/AFCSI-6
Code 192/X-140

6 MAY 1952

1. Attached herewith is a copy of a Spot Intelligence Report from OSI District No. 18, Maywood, California, dated 25 April 1952, which reflects information alleging that one Waldemar Julsrud performed work on flying saucers in Russia during the last war. There is also attached a copy of a Spot Intelligence Report from OSI District No. 1, Westover AF Base, Massachusetts, dated 29 April 1952, which sets forth information with regard to an unidentified object flying over Longmeadow, Massachusetts, on 17 April 1952.

2. No further action with respect to these reports is contemplated by this office.

UNCLASSIFIED

2 Incls

1. Spot Intel Rpt 25 Apr 52
2. Spt Intel Rpt 29 Apr 52

GILBERT R. LEVY
Chief, Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF

BY Historian

15 DEC 1975

DATE

LEROY H. BARNARD
Lt. Colonel, U. S. Air Force
Chief, Sabotage & Espionage Branch
Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

AFCSI-6
Lt Col Free



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24-185-8-14		
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE		
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS		

588 MAY 1952

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SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

AIRMAIL

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

18D 24-172

25 April 1952

SPOT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SUBJECT: Reporting of Information Concerning
Unconventional Aircraft
Mr. Noble G. Self, Jr.
Hermosa Beach, California

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters United States Air Force
Washington 25, D. C.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

5 DEC 1975

1. SYNOPSIS: Information received from the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who advised that they had received information from Mr. NOBLE G. SELF concerning the above matter. SELF stated that his father, while residing in Mexico two years ago, had made the acquaintance of a Mr. WALDEMAR JULSRUD. JULSRUD told him that his son, presently residing in Mexico, was educated in Germany as an aerodynamist and had worked in Russia during the last war and had pioneered in the construction of the flying saucer.

2. DETAILS: The Los Angeles Office of the FBI advised that on 3 April 1952 at 9:40 PM, a Mr. NOBLE G. SELF, Jr., 603 30th Street, Hermosa Beach, California, had telephonically advised an agent of their office that his father, NOBLE G. SELF, SR., 605 30th Street, Hermosa Beach, California, had recently noticed a newspaper article indicating that the Air Force was interested in any information concerning flying saucers. Mr. SELF, Sr. then recalled the following incident which he wanted to pass on to the Air Force but did not know how to get in touch with the proper authorities:

About two years ago Mr. SELF, Sr., was in the vicinity of Acambaro, Mexico, and ran across a WALDEMAR JULSRUD. JULSRUD told him that his son, CARLOS JULSRUD FUENLABRADA, was educated in Germany as an aerodynamist and had worked in Russia during the last war. After leaving Russia, CARLOS went to Brazil but was subsequently "kicked out"

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SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

Spot Intelligence Report, dtd 25 April 1952, Subj: Rptg of Info Concerning Unconventional Aircraft - Mr. Noble G. Self, Jr., Hermosa Beach, California, file 18D 24-172.

and reluctantly returned to Mexico where he is now residing selling insurance. According to WALDEMAR, CARLOS had pioneered on the construction of the flying saucer. SELF gave CARLOS' present address as: Calle 5 de Mayo 132, Department B, Leon, Mexico.

3. ACTION: No investigation in this matter is contemplated by this District Office. This information is forwarded for your information and such action as you deem advisable.

Keefe O'Keefe
KEEFE O'KEEFE
Colonel, USAF
District Commander

cc: CG, AMC, Attn: MCIS

DO #5 (Info)

SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

Spot Intelligence Report, dated April 1952, Subject: Report of Info Concerning
ing Unconventional Aircraft - Mr. Noble G. Self, Jr., Harbors Beach,
California, File 100-2-172.

and reluctantly returned to Mexico where he is now residing
selling insurance. According to WALKER, CARLOS had been
based on the construction of the flying saucer. CARLOS gave
CARLOS' present address as: Calle 5 de Mayo 122, Department
B, Leon, Mexico.

2. ACTION: No investigation in this matter is contemplated by
this District Office. This information is forwarded for your informa-
tion and such action as you deem advisable.

UNITED STATES
Colonel, USMC
District Commander

cc: CO, LMC, LHM: NCIS

DO 5 (Info)

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

APR 30 12 05 '52

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

24-185

(Confidential - Security Information) TOWNSEND BROWN FOUNDATION, Los Angeles, California - SPECIAL INQUIRY

Topical Intelligence Division, Deputy Director of Estimates, Dir. of Intelligence, DCS/O, ATTN: Maj Fournet

29 OCT 1952

1

XXXX The Office of The Inspector General, USAF
Norton AFB, California
IN TURN

Capt Brown/fjm/AFCSI-6
Code 192/X-140

FROM: Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations, IG

1. Reference is made to R&R, this office, dated 7 October 1952, concerning the above subject.

2. Forwarded herewith for your information is a Dun & Bradstreet credit report dated 22 August 1952 which is a supplement to the Dun & Bradstreet credit rating forwarded to your office as an inclosure to referenced R&R.

1 Incl
Dun & Brad Credit Rating (quad)

GILMER L. SNIPES
Major, USAF
Actg Chief, Sabotage & Espionage Br.

AFCSI FILE COPY

AFCSI-6

*Brown
Snipes*



CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV	
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF Historian	5 DEC 1975
DATE	

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UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

731 OCT 1952

Telephone Conversation Between Major General V. E. Bertrandias and Lt General H. A. Craig
24 March 1952

1 Los Angeles, Townsend-Brown Foundation re: flying saucer
General Bertrandias - * * * supporting a potential field something that I think I should mention to you. It sounds terribly screwy, but Friday I went down with Lehr, a man named Lehr, to a place called the Townsend-Brown Foundation, and believe it or not, I saw a model of a flying saucer.

General Craig - No.

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B - Yes, this is going to sound very screwy to you, but I thought I should report it. Now I can't tell you much about the background, but this ~~Townsend-Brown Foundation~~ has been working on this flying saucer development for a long while. There was a lot of objection to my getting in there by the party that took me and there were several people in there who identified themselves as Dr. Lewis, Dr. Sommers, ~~Townsend-Brown~~, and some scientist, etc. and the thing frightened me - frightened me for the fact that it is being held or conducted by a private group. I was in there from about 1:30 until 5:00 in the afternoon and I saw these two models that fly and the thing has such a terrific impact that I thought we ought to find out something about it - who the people are and whether the thing is legitimate in development in this country or the formula is such that it is being conducted privately - if it ever gets away I say it is in the stage in which the atomic development was in the early days.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KERT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF

5 DEC 1975

C - I see.

B - It was quite frightening. I made the inquiry whether the Air Force or the Navy knew anything about it and I was told - no. But I tell you after hearing it and all the other things that I had heard, I was quite concerned about it.

C - Well we will certainly take a look at it Vic.

B - I was told that I was not to say anything about it, but I'm afraid that all that I heard made me believe in it and these were not long-hand schoolboys - it was conducted in rather an elaborate office in Los Angeles and I understand this man who had been at it for some 20 to 25 years and the way I evaluated it, if ^{the} Germans could have had a jet engine in the stage of war they did, whether or not someone could really have this further advanced than these people have. I thought I should report it to you.

C - Yes. Well I will look into it and see what I can find out.

B - Well it is the Townsend-Brown Foundation, and there is a group of Engineers - I don't know who these other people were at all. As I say, they were quite objective to my getting in there and seeing this demonstration.

C - And they are privately financed?

B - They are privately financed. I am of the opinion that if all I heard the other day - if it ever comes true, and somebody occupies space with that instrument, it is a bad deal for somebody.

C - Well we will look into it Vic.

B - All right. The location of the place is, that I went to, is at (Beaumont?) - maybe Pat knows something about but they, down there, told me that no-one else was in on it.

C - O.K. Vic. Good-bye.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

DIRECTORATE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
Washington 25, D.C.

AFC SI-6 24-185-18

UNCLASSIFIED 28 March 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CARROLL:

SUBJECT: (Unclassified) TOWNSEND-BROWN FOUNDATION, Los Angeles, Calif.

1. Records of Headquarters FBI, ONI, G-2, and OSI do not reflect any information concerning the TOWNSEND-BROWN FOUNDATION, which was the subject of the conversation between General Craig and General Bertrandias on 24 March 1952.

2. DO #18 has also advised that a local agency check was negative. However, it was determined that Dunn and Bradstreet at Los Angeles is presently compiling a credit report on this organization which will be completed in approximately two weeks. DO #18 is being requested to forward the substance of that report just as soon as it is available.

Gilbert R. Levy

GILBERT R. LEVY
Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Dir. of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

*31 Mar.
Gen Yates dcsd
advised of above. He
requested Dunn & Bradstreet
report as soon as rec'd.
AG.*

Swamp. 11th

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV	
BY	KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
	Historian
DATE	5 DEC 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

UNCLASSIFIED

[Redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
SUBJECT: [Redacted]

DATE: [Redacted]

TO: [Redacted]

FROM: [Redacted]

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

1. [Redacted]

2. [Redacted]

3. [Redacted]

4. [Redacted]

5. [Redacted]

6. [Redacted]

7. [Redacted]

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19. [Redacted]

20. [Redacted]

21. [Redacted]

22. [Redacted]

23. [Redacted]

24. [Redacted]

25. [Redacted]



UNCLASSIFIED

24-185-18

(Unclassified) TOWNSEND BROWN FOUNDATION, Los Angeles, California
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Topical Intelligence Div, Deputy
Director for Estimates, Dir of Intelligence, DCS/O
ATTN: Major Fournet

Counter Intelligence Div, Dir of
Special Investigations, IG

7 OCT 1952

1
Capt Brown/es/AFCSI-6
Code 192/x 140

1. Above subject was brought to the attention of this office by Major General V. E. Bertrandias following a visit to the Townsend Brown Foundation at Los Angeles, California. During this visit General Bertrandias saw a model of a "Flying Saucer" and engaged in conversation with Townsend Brown and other scientists who disclosed that they had been working on the project for twenty to twenty-five (20 to 25) years.

2. Attached herewith for your information are two (2) copies of a report by the Office of Naval Research relative to Mr. T. Townsend Brown and two (2) copies of a Dun and Bradstreet Credit Rating pertaining to subject, dated 24 March 1952.

3. A check of local and national agencies was conducted with negative results. The files of this office contain no further pertinent data.

2 Incls

1. Rept of Off of
Naval Research (dup)
2. Dun and Bradstreet
Credit Rating (dup)

KENNETH W. KING
Colonel, USAF
Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Dir of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

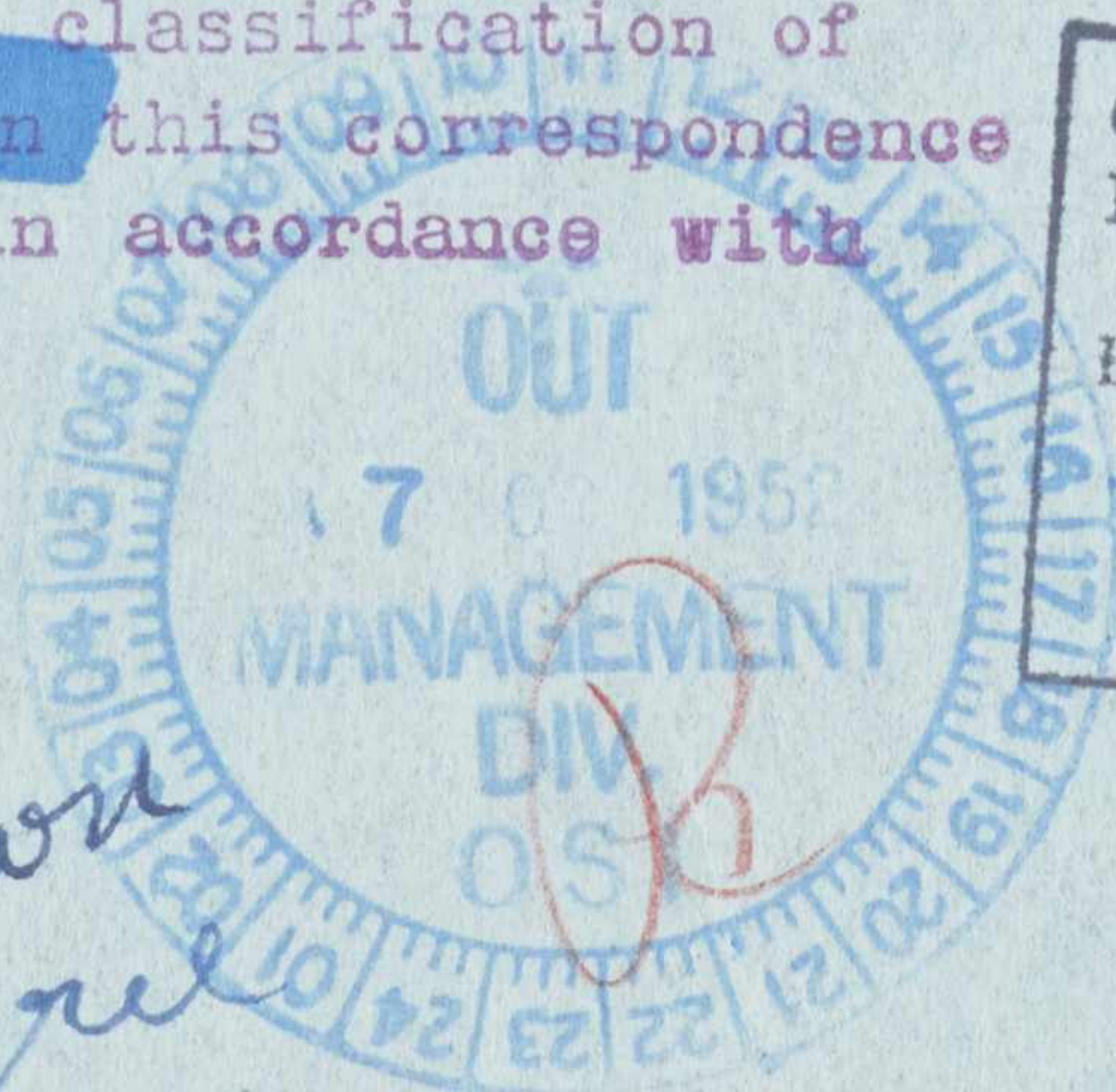
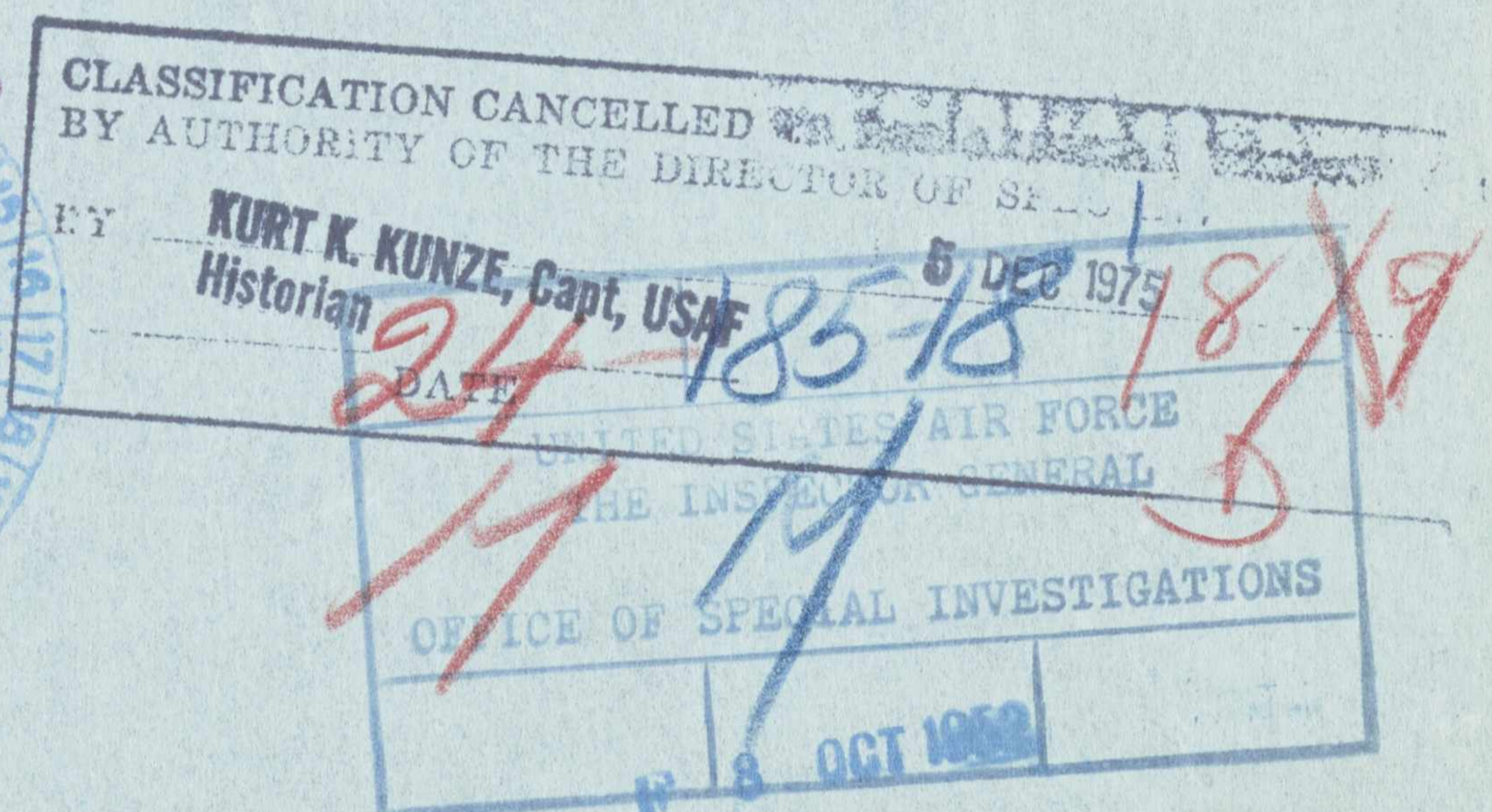
When Incl. No. 2 is (are) withdrawn
or not attached, the classification of
Conf. Sec. 2 on this correspondence
will be cancelled in accordance with
par 25e, AFR 205-1.

AFCSI-6

Capt Brown

Lt Col Free

Coh. King



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CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR	
BY	KURT K. KUNZE Capt USAF
DATE	8 DEC 1973
HISTORICAL	
OCT 1982	

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ALCOT-6
Capt Brown
Lt Col Trace



AFDRD

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNCLASSIFIED

18 SEP 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH F. CARROLL
Deputy Inspector General, USAF

SUBJECT: Townsend-Brown Foundation

1. This is in further reference to the subject discussed by Memorandums from this Directorate dated 14 May and 11 July 1952.
2. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of the report prepared by Willoughby M. Cady of the Office of Naval Research, Pasadena, California, on the subject, "An Investigation Relative to Mr. T. Townsend Brown."

1 Incl
W. Cady's Rpt
on Townsend Brown

ALBERT E. LOMBARD, JR.
Scientific Advisor
Directorate of Research & Development
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff,
Development

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

5 DEC 1975

DATE

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18 SEP 54

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLAUDE J. JOSEPH, JR., CAPTAIN
Deputy Inspector General, USAF

SUBJECT: Townsend-Town Formation

1. This is in further reference to the subject discussed by Memorandum from this Directorate dated 11 May and 11 July 1952.
2. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of the report prepared by Mr. J. W. Smith, Jr., Chief of the Office of Naval Research, Pasadena, California, on the subject, "An Investigation Relative to Mr. T. Townsend Brown."

ALBERT R. BROWN, JR.
Scientific Advisor
Directorate of Research & Development
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff,
Development

1 Incl
Mr. Brown's report
on Townsend Brown

CLASSIFICATION
BY
DATE
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HQ USAF

1952 SEP 18 14 54

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DEPT. OF THE AIR FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF
GENERAL

SEP 23 15 31 '52

SPECIAL



AFDRD

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNCLASSIFIED

22 SEP 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH F. CARROLL
Deputy Inspector General, USAF

SUBJECT: Townsend-Brown Foundation

1. Reference is made to Memorandum from this office, same subject as above, dated 18 September 1952.
2. This office has been advised by Office of Naval Research letter, serial 23480, that Mr. Cady's Report on the subject "An Investigation Relative to Mr. Townsend-Brown" has been downgraded from CONFIDENTIAL to UNCLASSIFIED.

ALBERT E. LOMBARD, JR.
Scientific Advisor
Directorate of Research & Development
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff,
Development

UNCLASSIFIED





UNCLASSIFIED

22 SEP 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOWNSEND
Deputy Inspector General, USAF

SUBJECT: Townsend-Townsend Investigation

1. Reference is made to Memorandum from this office, same subject as above, dated 18 September 1952.
2. This office has been advised by Office of Naval Research letter, serial 2346, that Mr. Gay's report on the subject "An Investigation Relative to Mr. Townsend-Townsend has been forwarded from COMNAVREL to INVESTIGATING."

[Handwritten signature]

ALBERT A. TOWNSEND, JR.
Scientific Advisor
Directorate of Research & Development
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff,
Development



HD USAF
AF DRD

1952 SEP 22 14 45

DISPATCHED

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

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AN INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO MR. T. TOWNSEND BROWN

Willoughby M. Cady
Office of Naval Research, Pasadena

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

BY

WILLIAM M. MUNN, Capt, USAF
Historian

5 DEC 1975

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes a technical investigation of certain claims of Mr. T. Townsend Brown concerning a proposed method of propulsion for aerial vehicles. The investigation, which began on 3 May 1952 and which is concluded hereby, is mainly analytical, no allotment having been made for an experimental program.

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ALLEGED PHENOMENA

Mr. Brown claims to have discovered several new physical effects, and considers them to be interrelated. We will be concerned here with those relating to the force upon and between electrically charged bodies in air or under oil.

2.1. It is asserted that the force exerted upon a negatively charged body by a positively charged body is greater than the force exerted upon the latter by the former; that the force differential is proportional to the mass of the dielectric inserted between the bodies; and that the phenomenon is evidence of a new "electrogravitic" effect. Paragraph 4 contains a fuller discussion of these phenomena.

2.2. A corollary effect is the force tending to move a metallic disc which by means of a plastic disc supports a fine wire, AA tangentially disposed in its plane, as sketched in Fig. 1. When the wire is positively charged (e.g. 30 kilovolts) and the disc negatively charged, a propulsive force of a fraction of an ounce appears which moves the disc (and with it the wire) in the direction of the arrow C. These effects have been witnessed by the writer. Further discussion is presented below in paragraph 6.

2.3. An apparatus has been examined superficially, which shows an unexpected torque on an oil-immersed disc when charged. This, the Brown Electrometer, is arranged to record automatically and frequently the magnitude of the angular deflection of the disc. These records have been tabulated and partially analyzed by Mr. Brown. Greater detail regarding this device is given in paragraph 5 below.

2.4. There has been briefly inspected a third electrical device, purporting to be a communication equipment operating on waves related to the electrogravitic effect. It appears that the transmitter is simply a relaxation oscillator consisting of a high tension dc power supply, a high resistor, and a condenser which periodically discharges through a short gap. The receiver, shown in Fig. 2, consists of two Pyranol capacitors 0-5 μ f, two titanium oxide capacitors 500 μ f, a Brush recorder, and a bypass capacitor 0.1 μ f, to prevent the

Classification cancelled by
authority of Office of Naval
Research Ltr, 23480, by Capt.
Dewey Brown, CI Div., Dir.,
Special Investigations, Hq USAF,
Wash 25, D. C., 1 Oct 52

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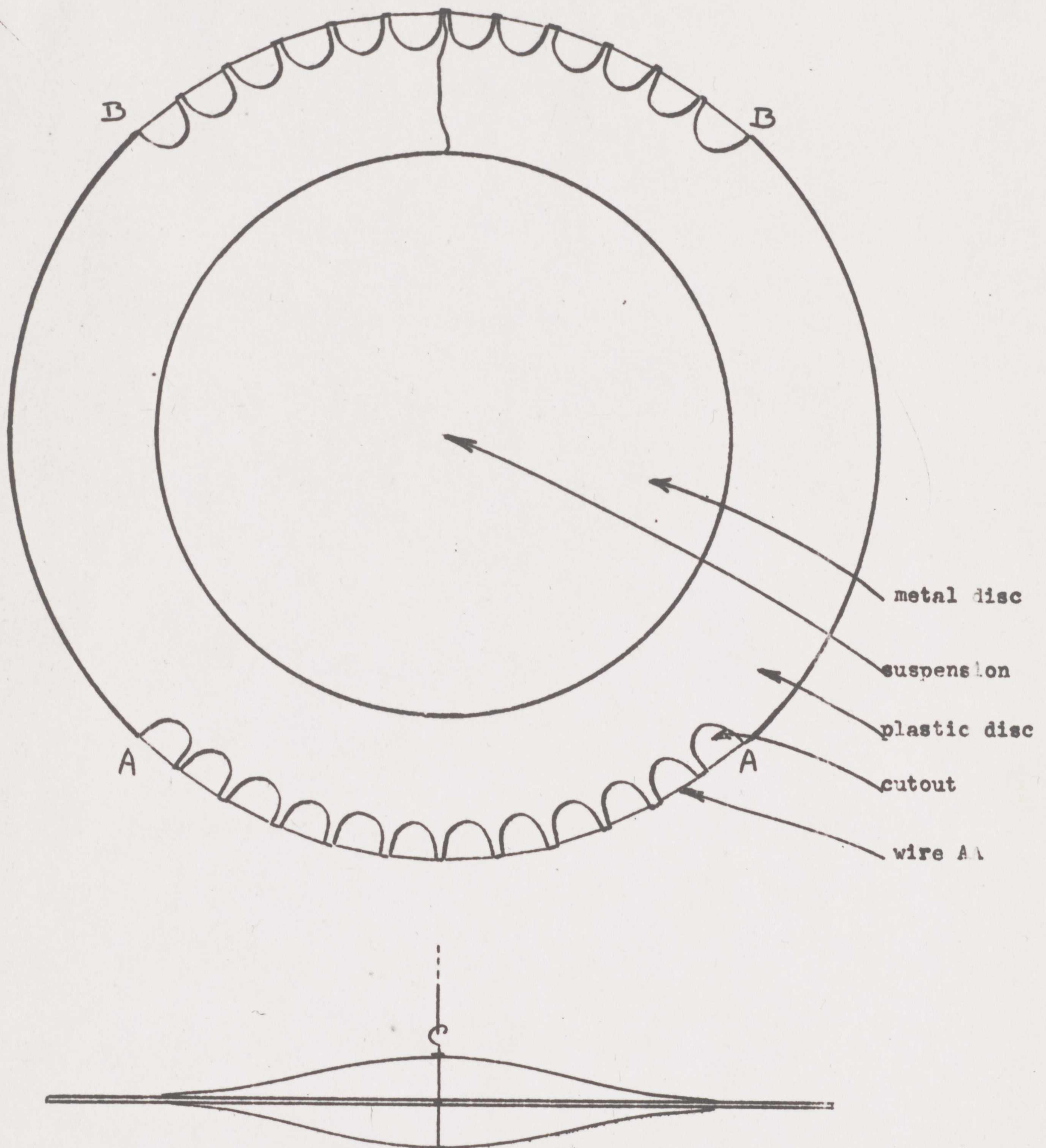


Fig. 1. Demonstration Flying Saucer

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recorder from oscillating. Two terminals in the circuit are charged as indicated before reception and left floating during reception. The bridge of four capacitors is housed in a cabinet, indicated by a dashed line, which forms an obviously imperfect shield against electromagnetic radiation. When the transmitter is operated in an adjoining room, the Brush recorder jumps with each spark. Mr. Brown states that the effect is present, but reduced if the 25 kv potentials are not applied. If the Pyranols are short circuited and removed, the effect is still reported present. No attempt has been made at conscientious electromagnetic shieldings of either the transmitter or the receiver. In the writer's opinion the response may be the result of a chance rectifying contact.

The relation between the communication device and the mechanical effects which form the topic of this report appears so remote that no further mention will be made of the former.

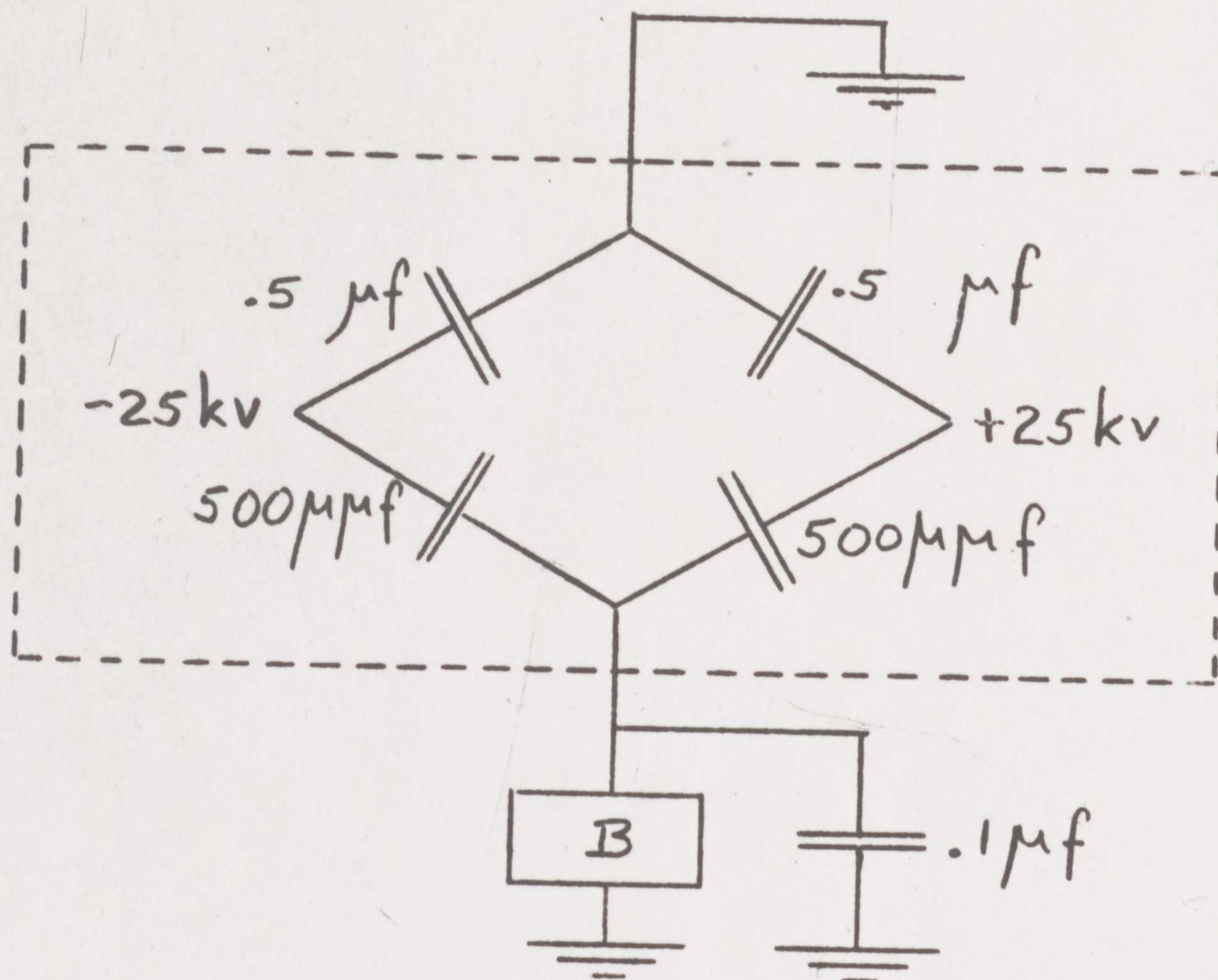


Fig. 2. The electrogravitic communication receiver

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3. THE INVESTIGATIVE METHOD

This study is limited to the technical claims of Mr. Brown and is not concerned with matters of personality or personnel, or with the Townsend Brown Foundation. Although propulsion is the immediate center of interest, the claimed basic effect and its several manifestations are of the essence also. Therefore the analysis is not restricted to the propulsion apparatus.

Rough quantitative data have been taken by the writer on the force between charged bodies, and on the force on the disc shown in Fig. 1. He has also carried out a brief examination of the recorded data on the oil-immersed disc. Whenever possible, word-of-mouth data have been ignored. It is regrettable that during the time of the investigation the greater part of the experimental data gathered over the years by Mr. Brown were unavailable, being in storage elsewhere.

Full reliance is placed on the sincerity of Mr. Brown in his written reports of the data, but no reliance is placed on his interpretations. His orally reported data have been partially discounted as being less reliable than the written records. There is no evidence of conscious deceit.

Most of the interviews have taken place at the Townsend Brown Foundation, 306 North Vermont Avenue, Hollywood, California.

4. THE BASIC EFFECT

At Zanesville, Ohio in 1927 Mr. Brown, at his then Laboratory of Research Physics, performed experiments on the force acting upon a charged conductor. The apparatus took two forms, as described in a manuscript "Tapping Cosmic Energy", dated 28 October 1927, which was submitted at that time to the Physical Review for publication but which was rejected. Apparently no basic experiments have been performed since 1928.

4.1. In one form the conductors were two independent spheres suspended close but not touching by means of fine wires which also served as electrical leads. The spheres were of lead, and weighed 14,740 gm each. The wires supporting them hung from the ceiling 45 cm apart. When the spheres were oppositely charged to a potential difference of 125 kv they moved toward each other slightly in response to their electrostatic attraction. The negative sphere was displaced allegedly about twice as far as the positive sphere. The inequality of the displacements is the essence of the phenomenon.

4.2. In the other form of the basic experiments the condenser was formed by a block of insulating material $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ inches, to the ends of which electrodes were attached. Whether the condenser was suspended or whether it was mounted at the end of a centrally pivoted horizontal beam, it showed a force causing the arm to rotate, usually in such a direction that the positive electrode moved forward. The force is claimed to have been proportional to the mass

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of the block, although no data are given in the manuscript and none are available. The name "gravitator" is used for this apparatus.

The condenser dielectric was either homogeneous or laminated. In one laminated version, 10,000 sheets of 0.001-inch lead foil were separated by an equal number of 3 x 3 inch sheets of 0.0008-inch cellulose acetate in a Formica box, to make 10,000 condensers in a series arrangement weighing 10 kg. The acceleration exhibited by this device when suitably mounted is claimed to have been 2.5 cm per sec² when the electrodes were charged, evidencing a force of 25,000 dynes or about 25 gm; the homogeneous type is stated by Mr. Brown to have had comparable thrust. The force was usually toward the positive electrode, although in some units it was toward the negative; This effect was attributed to a "polarization". The force is stated to have been stronger at some time than others, correlating with the position of the sun and moon. Data are displayed, which relate to the angular speed of a pivoted gravitator, and which show half a dozen large fluctuations in a day; some of these can perhaps be construed as being dips simultaneous with the rise or setting of the sun or moon.

On 17 June 1952 the undersigned accompanied Mr. Bradford Shank of the Townsend Brown Foundation to the new Glendale plant of Bendix Aviation Corporation. An experiment of the type described in Paragraph 4.1. had been set up by Bendix personnel. Bendix was represented by Messrs. Blankenship, Harry Stamper, Boyle and others. The observations in Table 1 were recorded by the undersigned.

Test No.	Wire length (in.)	Wire spacing (in.)	Cylinder weight (lb.)	Voltage + (kv)	Voltage - (kv)	Motion + (cm)	Motion - (cm)
1	66	8-1/2	5	30	30	.23	.23
2	66	6-1/8	5	30	30 (less?)	.66	.65
3	66	6-1/8	5	30	30	.76	.99
4	66	6-1/8	5	30	30	.83	.93
5	66	6-1/8	5	15 (erratic)	15	.15	.16
6	66	6-5/8	5	30	30	.01 toward + (weights linked)	
7	66	6-5/8	5	DV = 54		.04 toward + (weights linked)	
8	66	6-5/8	5	DV = 54 (reversed)		.02 toward + (weights linked)	
9	60	5-5/8	30	10	40	.00 (ragged)	.2 (ragged)
10	60	5-5/8	30	0	42	.04	.06
11	60	5-5/8	30	0	42	.04	.06
12	66	6-1/2	30	0	42	.00 (weights linked)	.00

Table 1. Observations by the writer on 17 June 1952 - experiment at Bendix

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From a wooden scaffold a cylindrical brass weight 8 inches long and 4 inches in diameter was hung with axis vertical by means of about 5 feet of No. 14 copper wire (0.06408 in. diameter). A similar wire about six inches away suspended a similar weight level with the first. By means of the wires the weights were electrified to a measured voltage; the corona current was not measured. An optical projection system provided on the wall an image of a scale and insulated pointers attached to the weights. The weights were either hollow (5 lb.) or solid (30 lb.). In certain of the observations the weights were linked by an insulating bar.

4.3. An examination of the data makes it clear that the inequality in deflections reported by Brown is still present here, though only to the extent of 10-30 percent, (Tests 2-4) and less than that under conditions where the corona discharge is reduced (of Tests 1 and 5).

When cigarette smoke was drifted into the vicinity of the wires it showed the existence of a wind. Just above the weights the wind blew from negative to positive, while higher on the wires the wind was opposite.

5. THE BROWN ELECTROMETER

In a small thermostated room in the second basement of the Banks-Huntley Building, 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, there is a continuing experiment which shows an extension of the basic phenomenon. This apparatus is the Brown Electrometer. This device is housed in an oil-filled tank of half-inch steel, perhaps two feet in diameter and a foot deep, with a half-inch steel cover. In the tank there is suspended a horizontal disc twelve inches in diameter and one inch thick, made of six segments of pine wood alternating with six of marble around an 8-inch hub of Bakelite. The sections are separated by 1 x 2 x 1/16-inch copper strips. Alternate strips are grounded to a central metal stem supporting the disc which is attached to a music wire suspension 0.018 inch in diameter and 6-3/8 inches long; the remaining copper strips connect to a central iron tit at the center of the hub, which dips into a cup of mercury. The disc is surrounded by a grounded metal shield which is attached to the tank and which stands at a clearance of 1/2-inch above and below the disc and 1-1/2 inch radially; this shield is centrally perforated at the top and bottom for the suspension and the tit.

A sequencing device in a cabinet below the tank causes a half-wave smoothed dc power supply to impress upon the mercury cup a well-regulated negative potential of 11.1 kv resulting in a leakage current of 0.45 ma. The sequencer leaves the voltage on for thirty seconds, causing the disc to rotate several degrees. After thirty seconds a short spark is made to jump from a point projecting about 9 inches horizontally in air from the stem of the disc, and perforates a rice-paper strip wound on a drum which rotates once each day. The voltage is then turned off and the disc returns to its relaxed position, which is recorded by a separate spark. The cycle repeats every three minutes. The apparatus appears to be well engineered and extremely reliable.

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5.1. Mr. Brown has given attention for several years to the variations in the deflections of this electrometer. On the spark record the rest position is 50 units and the deflected reading is about 80. Until about a year and a half ago the deflected position was about 20, but suffered a gradual change to its present value at that time.

Aside from the reversal of sign, the deflection undergoes fluctuations whose character is less dramatic but still large, e.g. 10-50 percent. The cause of these fluctuations has been sought by Mr. Brown by seeking for correlations between them and various outside influences, such as magnetic storms, temperature, pressure, the time of the year, civil time, lunar time, sidereal time, and the Dow-Jones average. Only the last five correlations are claimed. Tabulated data are available only for the year 1937. Hourly recordings throughout that year are tabulated, for both civil and lunar time. The writer has seen no convincing evidence that the stock market and the automatic recorder are correlated, although it is claimed that a chi-square analysis has been performed, with positive results.

5.2. The undersigned has conducted a partial statistical analysis of the data from the automatic recorder for 1937 as follows:

5.2.1. Use was made of a table furnished by Mr. Brown entitled "1937 Hourly Readings of Instrument" and particular attention was directed toward the readings of 0100, one hour after midnight, on each day of the first half of 1937. During the first half of January, for instance, the readings on days at this hour were 26.20, 25.90, 26.20, 26.10, 26.80, 25.60, 26.80, 25.60, 26.00, 25.40, 26.00, 26.00, 25.60, 26.60 and 25.90. The mean is 26.05, the standard deviation .55 and the probable error of the mean .15. Table 2 gives the half-monthly means and probable errors for time 0100 and for time 1300. This table shows that there was a strong and real variation during the spring of 1937; but the great similarity between the readings at 0100 and 1300 implies that there is no conspicuous diurnal effect. (See also paragraph 5.2.2.).

5.2.2. A direct search was undertaken by the writer to see whether the data for the first half of 1937 reveal any solar diurnal period. Attention was confined to the first day in each half-month. On these twelve selected days the readings at time 0200, for example, were 26.60, 26.00, 27.90, 29.00, 28.10, 29.80, 30.40, 29.80, 28.90, 27.50, 27.40 and 28.10. The mean was 28.29 and the probable error of the mean 0.46. The probable errors, as far as calculated, were all in this neighborhood. Table 3 gives the means calculated as in the above example. It is seen that there is no strong diurnal periodicity, with the dubious exception of a peak at 1100 hours; this result confirms that of paragraph 5.2.1.

5.2.3. The undersigned has scrutinized a table of data captioned "1937 - Readings of Instrument with Lunar Hour Angle" in a search for evidence of a variation of the readings with the position of the moon, as rising, setting, etc. The form taken by this search was as follows. For the calendar month

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<u>Month</u>	<u>Half Month</u>	<u>Record for 0100</u>		<u>Record for 1300</u>	
		<u>Ave. Defl.</u>	<u>Prob. Error</u>	<u>Ave. Defl.</u>	<u>Prob. Error</u>
Jan	First	26.05	± .15	26.25	± .21
	Second	27.21	± .15	27.23	± .16
Feb	First	28.43	± .22	28.17	± .09
	Second	28.81	± .22	28.52	± .16
Mar	First	29.79	± .15	29.98	± .13
	Second	30.35	± .11	30.48	± .12
Apr	First	30.25	± .10	29.96	± .10
	Second	29.18	± .18	29.16	± .15
May	First	28.43	± .14	28.24	± .18
	Second	27.76	± .11	27.69	± .10
June	First	27.81	± .17	27.85	± .09
	Second	29.44	± .22	29.31	± .28

Table 2. Half-month mean deflections at two times a day, during the first half of 1937

<u>Hour</u>	<u>Ave. Defl.</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>Ave. Defl.</u>
0100	28.23	1300	28.51
0200	28.29	1400	28.40
0300	28.32	1500	28.48
0400	28.33	1600	28.33
0500	28.38	1700	28.44
0600	28.32	1800	28.39
0700	28.37	1900	28.45
0800	28.34	2000	28.40
0900	28.43	2100	28.51
1000	28.51	2200	28.43
1100	28.64	2300	28.45
1200	28.62	2400	28.38

Table 3. Hourly deflections averaged over the first day of the half-month in Jan-June 1937. The probable errors are above 0.46

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January the average deflection for each lunar hour was noted; e.g. at lunar hour angle 1300, when the moon was one hour past the meridian, the readings for January averaged 26.74. At the same lunar angle in the succeeding calendar months the average readings were 28.60, 30.18, 29.50, 28.02 and 28.52. The average of those six averages gives 28.59 as the mean of all observations taken at lunar hour angle 1300 during the first half of 1937. This process was repeated for each of the twenty-four hours. The means are listed in Table 4. Their constance is most striking; they show no dependence upon lunar hour.

Lunar Hour	Mean Defl.	Lunar Hour	Mean Defl.
0100	28.64	1300	28.59
0200	28.64	1400	28.62
0300	28.67	1500	28.65
0400	28.61	1600	28.61
0500	28.62	1700	28.62
0600	28.64	1800	28.62
0700	28.60	1900	28.62
0800	28.59	2000	28.62
0900	28.61	2100	28.66
1000	28.60	2200	28.64
1100	28.60	2300	28.60
1200	28.62	2400	28.63

Table 4. The deflections of the instrument as averaged over the first half of 1937 for each lunar hour angle

5.3. By the foregoing sketchy analysis of the data from the Brown Electrometer the following conclusions are implied:

- (a) through the weeks and months the data drift significantly;
- (b) there is no evidence of a solar diurnal period synchronizing with the sun, as claimed by Mr. Brown;
- (c) there is no evidence of a lunar diurnal period synchronizing with the moon, as claimed by Mr. Brown; on the contrary. The data appear most emphatically to deny such a period

5.4. Two related experiments have been described by Mr. Brown, which throw light on the reason for the deflections if not on the reason for their fluctuations.

5.4.1. In one, the sector disc was held stationary while a grounded metal disc was suspended horizontally over it in the oil, by a torsion fibre. When the sector disc was charged a motion of the adjacent oil was noted by Mr. Brown. The suspended disc deflected, but not when a glass plate was interposed between the sector disc and the suspended disc.

5.4.2. The other related experiment concerns an oil-immersed annulus described by Mr. Brown as 2 feet in diameter and 6 inches thick, made of lead oxide (Pb O) and paraffin in eight segments separated by eight copper strips alternately charged positive and negative. By means of a probe the potential distribution on the Pb O and paraffin surfaces was explored and it was noted that whereas the gradient was uniform across the edges of the lead oxide sectors, the gradient on the paraffin was steepest near the negative electrodes. This observation means that the steepest gradients are all in the same direction, e.g. clockwise. It was also noted that the application of high voltage to the electrodes of this disc caused a lively motion of the oil.

6. THE MODEL FLYING SAUCERS

At the quarters of the Townsend Brown Foundation a room is devoted to demonstrating a new method of propulsion (paragraph 2.2.) which is claimed to depend upon the electrogravitic effect.

6.1. At the center of the room there stands a tall iron post carrying at its top a transverse, Plexiglass beam about six feet long, which is freely pivoted at its center to rotate in a horizontal plane. From each end of the beam hangs a model flying saucer, Fig. 1., of which the metal part is composed of two spun aluminum discs 12 inches in diameter, between which is bolted an 18-inch Plexiglass disc. The periphery of this disc is indented with nearly adjacent semi-circular scallops. The fingers remaining between the scallops constitute standoff insulators supporting a bare 0.005-inch stainless steel wire AA at a distance of 3 inches from the aluminum spinnings and insulating it from the aluminum. This will be called the outboard wire in following discussions. It embraces perhaps one-quarter of the circumference (A similar wire BB is supported at the opposite quadrant, but is connected to the aluminum spinnings; it appears to be without effect.) Each of these two identical assemblies is suspended by an insulating string from one end of the Plexiglass beam. By rubber-covered leads, shown in Fig. 3, from the beam the spinnings can be given one polarity while the outboard wires are given the opposite polarity. The leads are energized through rotating contacts at the pivot. If the beam rotates counterclockwise as seen from above, the discs revolve about the post, in such a way that the outboard wire is at the leading edge.

A full-wave rectified unsmoothed high-tension supply in an adjacent room provides voltage for the demonstration. The voltage is controlled by a Variac. An examination showed no hidden connections.

6.2. When the power was turned on, the discs became negative and the outboard wires positive. Corona discharge could be heard as a gentle hiss or crackling. It could be seen in the dark, particularly around the outboard wire. As soon as the potential was applied, the discs and the beam began to revolve, the leading edge being at the outboard wires.

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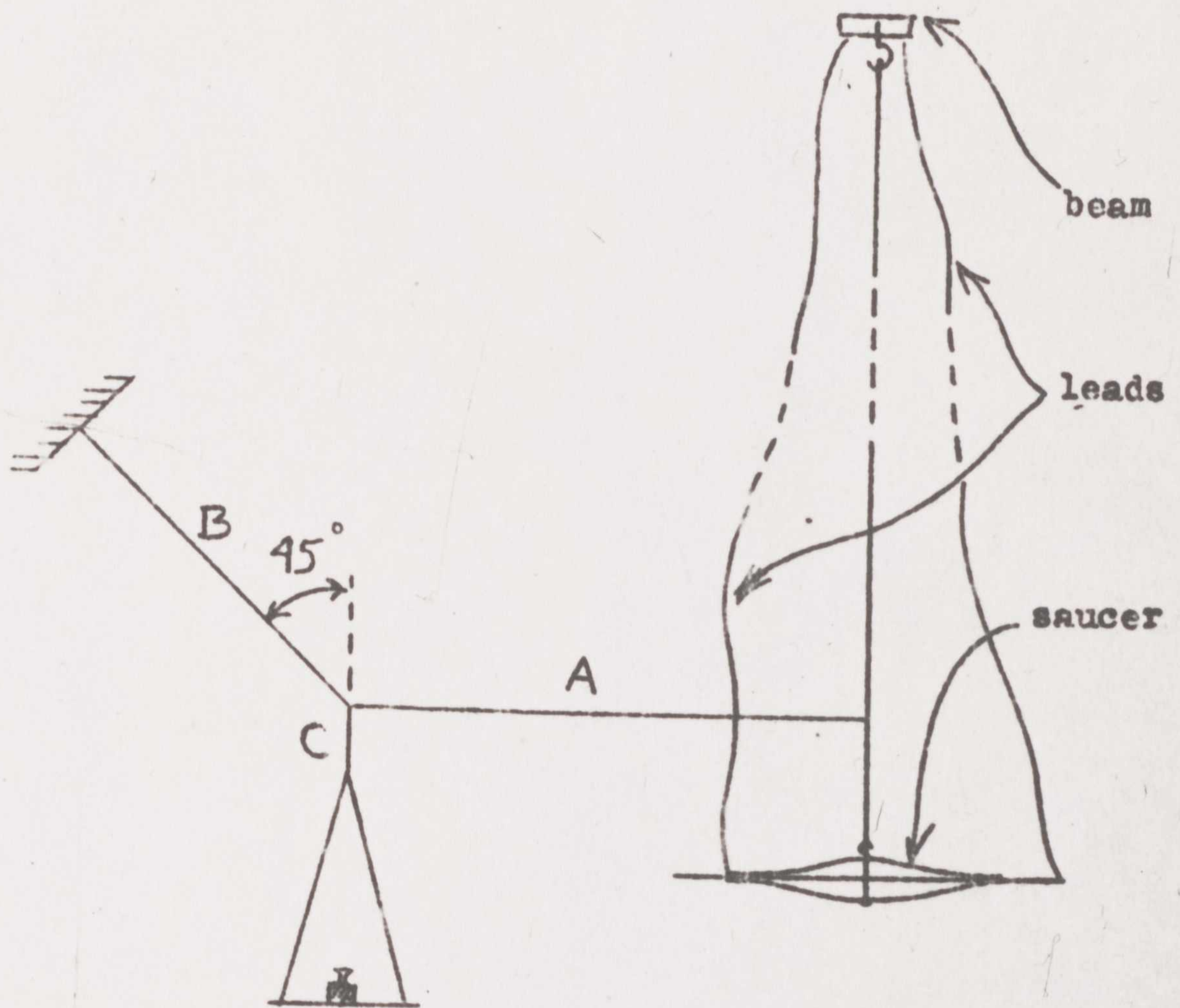


Fig. 3. The method involving three threads A. B. and C. as used to measure the thrust of a demonstration flying saucer

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6.2.1. The thrust was roughly measured by a method in which the rotation was prevented, as shown in Fig. 3. The weight on the pan was adjusted until the indicated angle was 45° , at which time the thrust was known to equal the force in the vertical thread. This method of thrust measurement is valid if the pivot is frictionless; actually the friction seems to introduce an uncertainty of about ± 0.5 gm in the thrust data. The procedure described provides a value of the thrust of the two discs combined.

6.2.2. The data shown in Table 5 were gathered by the writer on 6 June with the collaboration of Mr. Brown and Mr. E. R. Howell, an assistant. Column 1 gives the setting of the Variac in the supply circuit for the high tension transformers. The corresponding voltages, with respect to ground at the positive and negative outpost cables from the rectifier are given in Columns 2 and 3; at each polarity the voltage was measured with the aid of a 0-2 ma milliammeter and a high series resistor. The current in each lead recorded in Columns 4 and 5, was measured by the same milliammeters when appropriately re-connected; it may be presumed that most of this current represented corona discharge between the discs and the outboard wires. Column 6 gives the measured thrust. In Column 7 is recorded the time taken for the discs to revolve once completely when free to do so, after they had had time to reach their full speed. The entries in Column 8 give the thrust to be expected on the basis that it is caused by the electric wind (see Par. 7 below). The last Column shows the efficiency of the propulsion, calculated (with due heed to the conversion of units) from the ratio of the electrical power input (Column 2 x Column 4 plus Column 3 x Column 5) to the mechanical power output (Column 6 x velocity.) The data in Columns 2 and 3 were gathered first, then those in Columns 4, 5 and 6, and finally in Columns 2 and 3 again. The repeat measurements of the voltages nearly always agreed with the first measurements to within 0.75 kv or less. The average is recorded in Columns 2 and 3.

Variac	Voltage	Voltage	Current	Current	Thrust	Period	Thrust	Efficiency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Variac (-)	Voltage +(kv)	Voltage -(kv)	Current +(mf)	Current -(mf)	Thrust (gm)	Period (sec)	Thrust (calc) (gm)	Efficiency
30	18.9	19.9	.10	.10				
35	20.4	22.2	.15	.14		8.3	8.6	
40	20.3	24.5	.23	.22	6.0 $\pm$.5	5.7	13	1.3%
45	19.9	26.2	.26	.26	7.5 $\pm$.5		15	
50	18.8	28.1	.31	.32	8.0 $\pm$.5	4.8	18	1.5%
55					8.0 $\pm$.5			
60						4.6		

Table 5. The results of measurements on the demonstration apparatus for flying saucers

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6.2.3. Three additional observations were made. In one, slips of thin cardboard were cut, folded double and so hung on the outboard wire of each disc as to cover practically its entire length. Their purpose was to partially confine the positive ions to the region of the wire and so to reduce the corona. It was observed that the thrust, originally about 7 gm as shown in Table 5, was reduced to 2 ± 1 gm.

6.2.4. In the second additional observation the polarity of the discs was made positive while the wire was negative. The thrust was then 3 ± 1 gm (in the same direction as before) instead of about 7, the variac setting being 40, 45 and 50.

6.2.5. The third additional observation was that when the disc was charged and immobilized as in Fig. 2, a brisk wind was developed. The origin of the wind was apparently near the outboard wire. Its direction was from the wire toward and past the aluminum spinings, as shown by cigarette smoke.

7. POSSIBLE THEORIES OF THE TOWNSEND BROWN PHENOMENA

7.1. Mr. Brown has no theory for the effects that he has demonstrated or claimed. He has advanced an empirical equation for the magnitude of the force on a suspended condenser, but has not advanced supporting evidence. While granting the existence of the electric wind, Mr. Brown seems nevertheless to believe that some new force is operating, which he describes as electrogravitation. This force is variable with time as shown by the Brown electrometer. The origin of the force is of smaller interest to Mr. Brown than is the cause of its variations. No cause for the variations has been proposed, other than the alleged correlations with astronomical bodies.

7.2. It might be suggested that electrostriction is significant in the Brown effects. This suggestion is untenable because (1) the deflection of a suspended condenser (Table 1, Tests 6, 7 and 8) is far greater than any conceivable electrostrictive expansion or contraction; (2) electrostriction would cause no acceleration of the center of the center of gravity; and (3) the steady rotation of the flying saucer models cannot be caused by electrostriction, which has a dynamic effect only while the voltage is changing, and not in the steady state.

7.3. The force exerted upon a wire carrying a current in a magnetic field could conceivably contribute to the phenomena. This hypothesis appears tenable at first sight, since the earth always provides the field, and with the corona discharge there is always associated a current. It is easily disproved, however: (1) the sign of the deflections shown in Table 1 was unchanged in Test 3 when the polarity, and thereby the direction of any magnetic effect, was reversed; (2) the direction of the thrust by the model flying saucers was unchanged by changed polarity; (3) the equal and opposite corona currents in the leads to the saucers should result in equal and opposite magnetic forces, and zero net thrust; and (4) there is no report that the

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Brown electrometer shows abnormal deflections during magnetic storms.

7.4. The writer proposes that the origin of the observed phenomena is the electric wind. The effects described above all relate to the forces upon electrically charged bodies or upon adjacent insulating material. Such forces have long been the subject of observation and mathematical theory, and are discussed accordingly in such works as W. R. Smythe's "Static and Dynamic Electricity". It is commonly held by physicists that no practical discrepancies exist between theory and experiment in static electricity, if the experiments are conducted in the manner contemplated in the theory. It must be emphasized in this connection that the theory of electrostatics is written around the assumption that the insulators in the apparatus are perfect non-conductors, and that the fluid (e.g. air or oil) in which the apparatus is immersed is also a perfect non-conductor. For an experiment performed in a non-conducting medium the verdict of electrostatics is quite plain: the Townsend Brown effects should not exist.

The experiments by Mr. Brown, including all those described in Pars. 4, 5 and 6 were carried out in a partially conducting medium, i.e. air or oil. In such a medium the simple laws of electrostatics are not applicable. It is true that in air or oil the conduction of electricity is usually so slight that the departures from the laws of electrostatics are quite negligible. When, however, large voltage gradients are involved, the density of ions is very greatly increased for well-known reasons, and the conductivity of the medium increases commensurately. If the voltage is high enough the passage of the ions through the air causes the crackling sound and bluish glow characteristic of the corona discharge. In the presence of such a discharge the laws of electrostatics are not expected to hold. We will show that, so far from being forbidden, the Townsend Brown effects are actually predicted in the presence of a corona discharge.

7.5. We will adapt the treatment of J. J. and G. P. Thompson ("Conduction of Electricity Through Gases", 3rd Ed. Vol. II. 1933, page 544) in considering the force on a charged conductor brought about by the ionic conductivity in a gas. Consider a positively charged fine wire in air, parallel to a negative conductor. The well known concentration of the electric field near the fine wire will then produce a corona discharge; positive ions are generated at the wire. These move toward the negative electrode and therefore are at one side of the wire. The wire being positively charged repels the ions. The force on the wire is roughly equal and opposite to that on the ions. If E is the field intensity and ρ the space charge density, the force on the ion is

$$\vec{F} = \iiint \vec{E} \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

where the integration covers the region occupied by the space charge.

Here if we ignore the non-parallelism of the E vectors, we may write roughly

$$F = \iiint E \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

It is known that the velocity w of an ion in a fluid is related to the electric field in which it moves through the relation

$$W = k E$$

where k is ionic mobility.

For a positive ion in air at atmospheric pressure its value will be taken as 1.32 (cm/sec)/(volt/cm), while for a negative ion the value will be taken as 2.51 (cm/sec)/(volt/cm).

$$F = \iiint \frac{w}{k} \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{1}{k} \int \left[\iint w \rho \, dx \, dy \right] dz = \frac{1}{k} \int i \, dz$$

since $i = \iint w \rho \, dx \, dy$ is the current.

$$F = \frac{i}{k} \int dz \\ = \frac{i D}{k}$$

where d is the distance between the conductors. This force on the ions is communicated to the air by molecular collisions, and creates what is known as the electric wind; it is observed in the neighborhood of sharp points as well as fine wires. The thrust may be regarded as the force of reaction which results from the generation of the wind; the thrust is in the direction opposite to the wind, as in a jet airplane.

7.5.1. It is known that the mobility of a negative ion is greater than that of a positive, the ratio being about 1.9 at atmospheric pressure. The force on a positive conductor should therefore be, and according to J. J. and G. P. Thomson, is observed to be, greater than that on a negative conductor.

7.5.2. Further confirmation of the above theory is found in the variation of F with pressure. Theory predicts that since k is well known to vary as the inverse square of the pressure the force should vary directly as the

square root of the pressure; this prediction agrees with early results of Arrhenius, Wied. Ann. 63, 305 (1897).

7.5.3. The efficiency of the electric wind as a propulsive agent is easily calculated. The power output is the product ViD/k of the thrust and the vehicle velocity V ; while the power input is iV where V is the potential difference. The efficiency is then given by

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon &= \frac{ViD/k}{iV} \\ &= \frac{DV}{kV}.\end{aligned}$$

At a given vehicle velocity the efficiency can be improved by increasing the electrode spacing D or by decreasing the voltage necessary to sustain the corona.

7.6. Physically the theory of the electric wind is as shown in Fig. 4, which shows a section view of two parallel charged wires in air. Positive ions are formed at the positive wire, and surround it, but the attraction of the negative wire draws the positive cloud so that it lies primarily to the left of the positive wire in Fig. 4. The slow mobility of the positives leads to a considerable positive charge in this region, which is repelled by the positive wire and which repels it. Negative ions are generated at the negative wire, and form an unsymmetrical cloud about it. Since their mobility is fairly fast, they are less crowded than the positives. The force on the positive wire is made of two parts: attraction to the left by the negative wire (e.g. 20 gm) and repulsion to the right by the ion cloud (e.g. 10 gm). The force on the negative wire is: attraction to the right by the positive wire (e.g. 20 gm) and repulsion to the left by the ion cloud (e.g. 5 gm). The net force on the positive wire would in this hypothetical case be 10 gm to the left, while that on the negative wire would be 15 gm to the right. The difference, 5 gm to the right, would be directly observed if the weights hanging from the wires were connected by a rigid insulating link.

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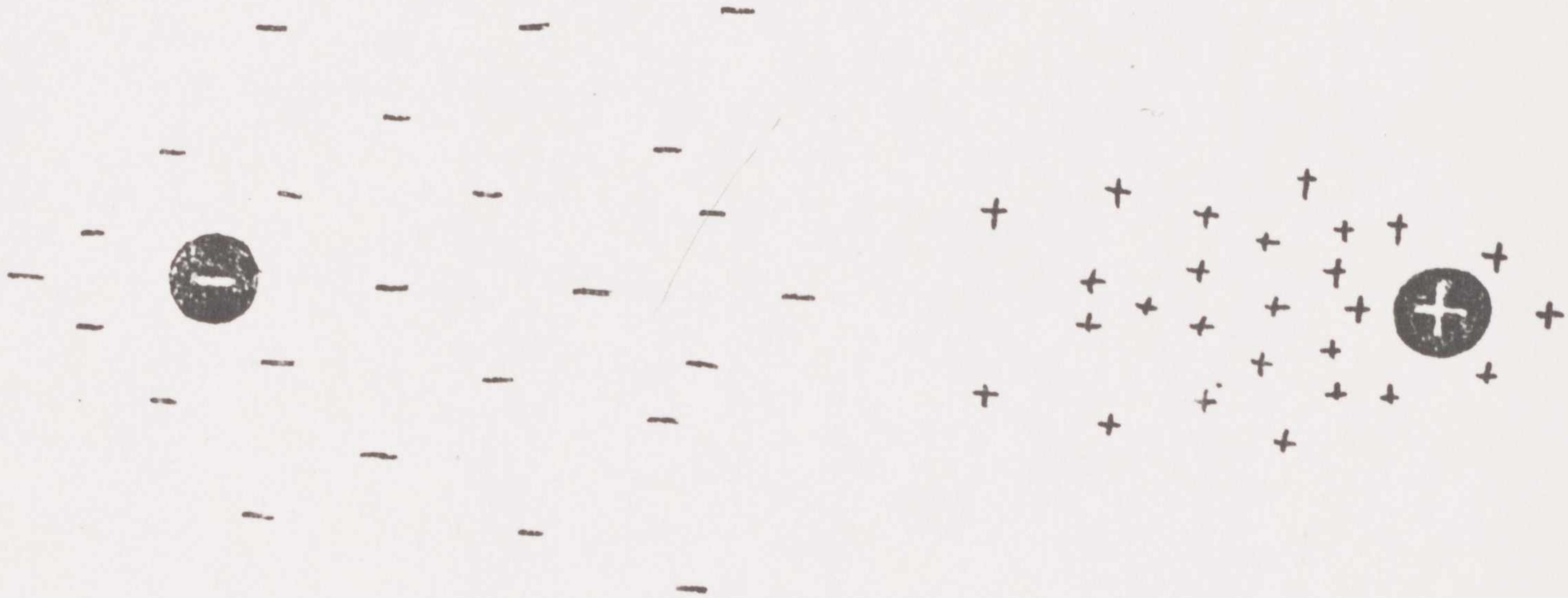


Fig. 14. The ion clouds near two parallel oppositely charged wires in air

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8. TEST OF THE ELECTRIC WIND HYPOTHESIS

It is believed by the writer that the electric wind in air and in oil leads to all the well-documented results described herein. These results will be summarized and compared with the theoretical predictions.

8.1. (See Par. 4.1.) The positively charged sphere in the Zanesville experiments moved less than the negatively charged weight. This is as expected because the electrostatic force on the positive weight was partly balanced by the kinetic reaction from the electric wind which presumably existed (Par. 7.5. and 7.6) because of the corona discharge at the wires.

8.2. (See Par. 4.3.) The inequality in the motion of the weights in the Bendix experiment was less noticeable, probably because the suspension wires had larger diameter, thus discouraging corona and reducing the current. The observed electric wind was caused by corona at the wires, which was more or less strong according as the wires were rough or dusty in different areas.

8.3. (See Para 4.2.) The deflection of a suspended condenser when charged was claimed. This is as expected if the leads or terminals sustain a corona. The "polarization" effect would seem to be evidence that one or the other lead or terminal had rough areas, sharp corners, or dust, resulting in corona at one or the other, and a thrust in one or the other direction. If the terminals have the same geometry, the force will, because of the lesser mobility of the positive ions, be directed toward the positive terminal; if the negative terminal is much rougher or sharper, it will be the seat of a corona of which the force might outweigh that at the positive terminal. The observed fluctuations in the effect are to be expected as the result of changing dust on the wires or terminals, which changes the corona current; the deflections in the Bendix experiment were somewhat irregular.

8.4. (See Par. 5.) The disc of the Brown Electrometer, shown in Fig. 5., develops a torque in response to an applied voltage. The field in the oil is strongest in the regions A. B. C. D. where the oil is in contact with the electrodes separating the pine sectors P from the marble sectors M. Positive ions formed at the electrodes as in a corona discharge will produce positive space charges at the regions A. D. while regions B. C. will have negative space charges. In the oil these will cause effects analogous to the electric wind in air. If the fields A. B. C. D. are equally strong the ion densities will be such as to give no net torque to the disc. We will assume, on the other hand, that the surface of the pine sectors allows a leakage current; this will have the effect of reducing the field in the regions A. B. and will leave the regions C. D. dominant in the production of force. The positive ions at D will tend to rotate the disc clockwise while the negatives will tend to rotate it counter-clockwise. Since their mobilities differ there will be a net torque in one or the other direction, as observed. If the chemistry of the oil or the insulating

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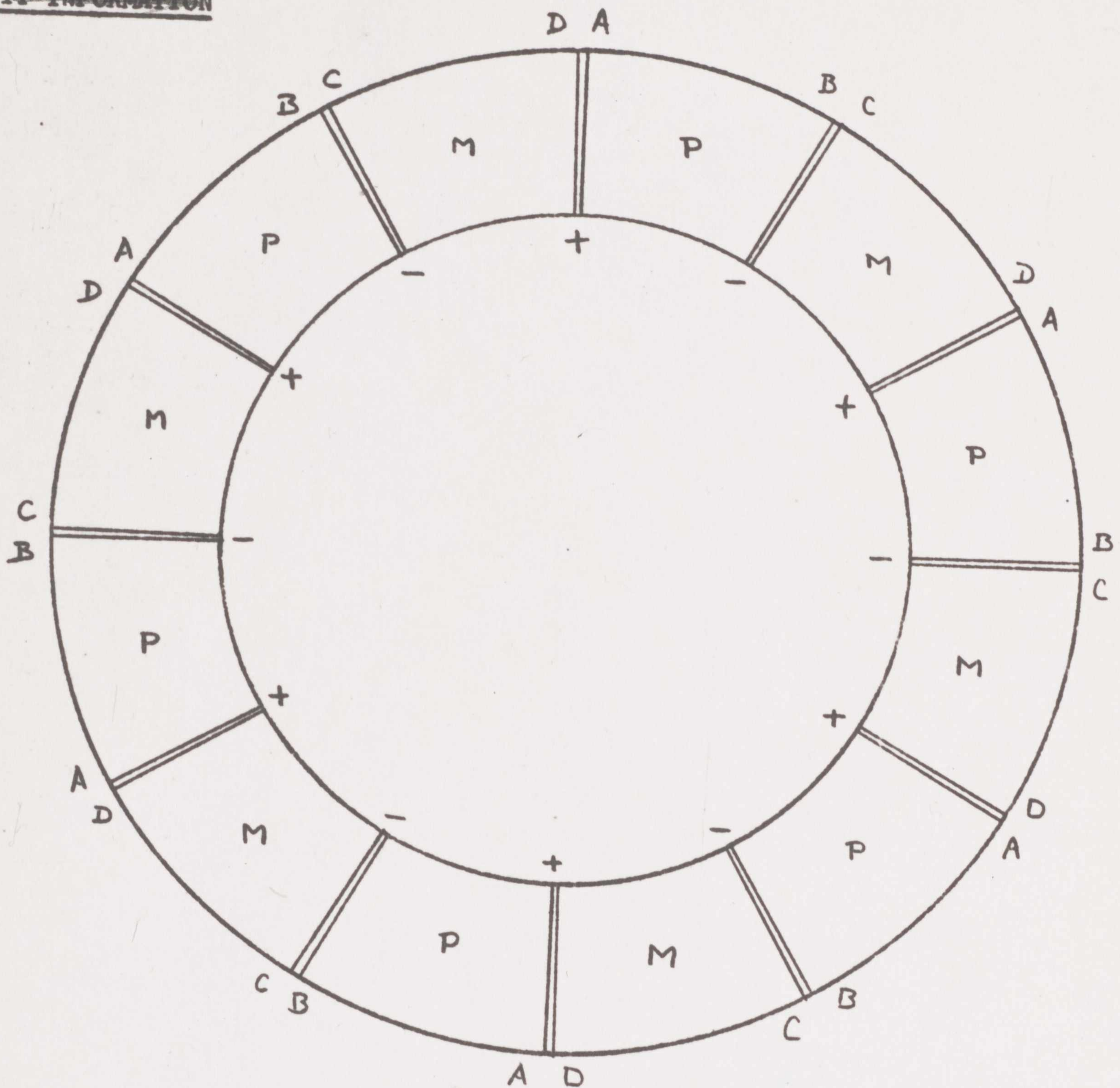


Fig. 5. The rotor of the Brown Electrometer

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sectors changes with time the surface conductivity of the marble could become larger than that of the pine, causing a reversal of the torque. Aside from surface conductivity, other attributes may distinguish the marble from the pine. For example, a net torque might be caused by the influence of different dielectric constants from the field distribution, or if alternate sectors all project slightly beyond the electrodes.

A net torque may result from or be influenced by the surface conductivity of the pine and marble. If one is more conductive than the other, the field pattern will be made unsymmetrical (See Par. 5.4.2.) and the torque will be altered. It is possible that the slow fluctuations in the Brown electrometer are caused by changes in the surfaces. The faster fluctuations may be caused by particles suspended in the oil, which may temporarily rest at such points as A or B, changing the corona there temporarily.

8.5. The experiment reported in Par. 5.4.1. would seem to corroborate the idea that a swirling of the oil is essential to the operation of the electrometer. This idea is in accord with the electric wind theory, whether or not the discussion in Par. 8.4 is valid in detail.

8.6. It is claimed that the deflections of the Brown Electrometer show certain periodicities. If these are real they show the inadequacy of the electric wind hypothesis. Their reality is assessed in the crude and preliminary analysis contained in Par. 5.2. and summarized in Par. 5.3; there is no manifest solar diurnal period and no manifest lunar diurnal period. No test has been applied for the claimed sidereal diurnal period or for correlation with the values of financial securities. Neither has it been possible to determine whether the slow changes in deflection (Table 2) are repeated annually as claimed; however, the fact that the deflections once actually permanently reversed direction would seem to discourage this claim. This reversal is attributable to changed surface conductivity of the sectors of the disc. It is concluded that the short study, Par. 5. of the readings of the Brown electrometer does not weaken the hypothesis that all the Brown phenomena are the result of electric wind.

8.7. The thrust observed in the experiment on the model flying saucers is given in Table 5, Par. 6.2.2. The thrust to be expected on the electric wind hypothesis is tabulated as calculated from the equations, Par. 7.5. The agreement is satisfactory in order of magnitude. Actually the calculated thrust is about twice the observed. The discrepancy may be due to the approximations made in the mathematics of Par. 7.5.

8.8. (See Par. 6.2.3.) A partial shielding of the insulated wire on a model flying disc partially eliminated the thrust, presumably because the current was probably thereby reduced. The shielding also had the effect of making the approximations in Par. 7.5 still worse. Qualitatively, then, the electric wind hypothesis is again verified.

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8.9. (See Par. 6.2.4.) With polarity reversed so that the insulated wire was negative, the thrust fell from about 7.5 gm to about 3 gm, the ratio being 2.5. Unfortunately the current was not measured. Assuming it to have been unchanged in magnitude by the reversal, we would predict, from the result, that the mobility of negative ions is 2.5 times greater than that of positives. This is in fair agreement with the known factor 1.9.

8.10. (See Par. 6.2.5.) A wind was observed to be generated near the outboard wire of the model flying saucers. This is as expected on the hypothesis under evaluation. The thrust experienced by the disc may be regarded as the jet reaction caused by the formation of this wind.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. All the well documented effects disclosed by Mr. Brown appear to be explained as caused by ionization of the air or oil in which the apparatus is immersed.

9.2. Mr. Brown claims that a gravitational anomaly exists in the neighborhood of a charged condenser. This effect has not been well documented by Mr. Brown, nor has the writer undertaken to refute it.

9.3. The thrust developed by the model flying saucers has its origin in the well-known phenomenon of the electric wind.

9.4. The efficiency of propulsion by the electric wind, as exemplified by the model flying saucers is of the order of 1.4 percent. At speeds higher than 2.3 ft/sec attained by the model flying saucers the efficiency might be substantially improved. It is presumably less at high altitudes and zero in a vacuum. If the efficiency of conversion of fuel energy into electrical energy is 21 percent the overall efficiency of propulsion of the model flying saucers by the electric wind is 0.3 percent. This compares with about 25 percent for a propeller-driven airplane and about 15 percent for a jet airplane.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION

Mr. Welch/ed/176

written: 17 Apr 52

retyped Exec Office 18 Apr 52/EG

UNCLASSIFIED

AFCSI-6

22 APR 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAJOR GENERAL D. N. YATES
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, DCS/D

SUBJECT: (Unclassified) TOWNSEND-BROWN FOUNDATION
Los Angeles, California

1. Reference is made to our recent conversation concerning the telephonic report which Major General BERTRANDIAS made to Lt General CRAIG relative to an aerial device which Major General BERTRANDIAS observed in the office of the TOWNSEND-BROWN FOUNDATION, Los Angeles, California.

2. Following the report which Major General BERTRANDIAS made to Lt General CRAIG, national and local agency checks were conducted on the TOWNSEND-BROWN FOUNDATION. These were negative but it was determined that the Los Angeles office of DUNN and BRADSTREET was compiling a report on the FOUNDATION. This report has now been received and copies are being forwarded pursuant to your request.

SIGNED

2 Incls.

1. cy transcript
tp conv. (dup.)
2. Dunn & Bradstreet
rpt (dup)

JOSEPH F. CARROLL
Major General, U.S. Air Force
Deputy Inspector General

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY INFORMATION
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian
DATE

628
22 APR 1952
5 DEC 1975

UNCLASSIFIED

24-18548-18X6
M

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Coordination
on attached sheet

27 APR 1952

AFCSI FILE COPY

~~SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

AIR MAIL

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

18D 24-169

3 April 1952

SUBJECT: TOWNSEND-BROWN FOUNDATION
Los Angeles, California
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters USAF
Washington 25, D. C.

1. In conformity with your letter of 31 March 1952, Headquarters file 24-185-18, attached is a copy of a Dun and Bradstreet credit report prepared on the above organization.

2. This District anticipates conducting no further inquiry on this matter.

1 Incl:
2 Copy of Dun & Bradstreet
Credit Report on Subject

Evelyn Younger
Lt Col. USAF
KEEFE O'KEEFE
Colonel, USAF
District Commander

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV	
BY <u>KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF</u> Historian	5 DEC 1975
DATE	

UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
1ST DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AS STATIONED BOX 310, WASHINGTON, D.C.

3 April 1952

AIR MAIL
148 24-189

SUBJECT: TOWNSHIP-LEWIS FOUNDATION
Los Angeles, California
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters USAF
Washington 25, D.C.

1. In conformity with your letter of 21 March 1952, Headquarters USAF 24-189-18, attached is a copy of a 12n and 12n-12n credit report prepared on the above organization.

2. This report indicates no further inquiry on this matter.

WILLIAM G. BROWN
Colonel, USAF
District Commander

1 Incl: 1
Copy of 12n and 12n-12n credit report on subject

CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
BY AUTHORITY OF
BY
DATE

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

APR 7 13 20 '52

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

UNCLASSIFIED

AFCSI-6/Mr. Welch/ed/176/wrtn 28 Mar 52

DIRECTORATE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

AIR MAIL

AFCSI-6

31 MAR 1952

24-185-18

SUBJECT: (Unclassified) TOWNSEND-BROWN FOUNDATION, Los Angeles, Calif.
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: District Commander
18th OSI District (TO)
Cheli AF Specialized Depot
P.O. Box 310
Maywood, California

1. Reference is made to TXX, number 3-112, your office, dated 27 March 1952, in which you stated that a report, being compiled on the subject organization by Dunn and Bradstreet, would be completed in approximately two (2) weeks.

2. It is requested that you furnish this Headquarters with a summary of the data being compiled by Dunn and Bradstreet just as soon as the information is available to your office. This Headquarters is interested in receiving as much detail concerning the Foundation as can be acquired from Dunn and Bradstreet as a result of its compilation of data concerning the organization.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

GILBERT R. LEVI
Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Dir. of Special Investigations
The Inspector General



AFCSI-6

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~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

AFCSI FILE COPY

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION
UNCLASSIFIED

18 MAR 1983

ALC21 FILE COPY

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED	
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY	
KURT A. KUNZE, Capt, USAF	
DATE	BY
	Historian

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
PRIORITY

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. NOTIFY
CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING

FROM: 18 DIST OSI, MAYWOOD, CALIF

TO : C/S, USAF, WASH, DC. ATTN: DIR OSI

NR : 18D OSI 3-112

27 Mar 52 (DT)

Urmsg Townsend Brown Foundation LosA Calif. LAC negative.
Dunn and Bradstreet presently compiling credit rept on this orgn
which will be completed in Apr. 2 weeks. Advise if you desire
this office submit resume that report. No rept being written and
this case considered ruc to your Hqs.

ACTION COPY

DUPLICATE COPY

TO EXEC

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY **KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF**
Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

ACTION: CSI

INFO : CDS, CIG

UNCLASSIFIED

24 *185-18-18 X2*
M. Welch
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
MAR 28 08 37 '52
RA

AFHQ FORM 0-309f
19 JAN 51

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

(28 Mar 52)

CONFIDENTIAL

SPECIAL **COPY No.**

1 APR 1952

GRS/waj

[REDACTED]

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION

UNITED MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FORM 0-302

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

UNCLASSIFIED

MAR 26 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Hq USAF AFCSI-6

PRIORITY

District Commander
18th OSI District (IG)
P.O. Box 310
Maywood, California

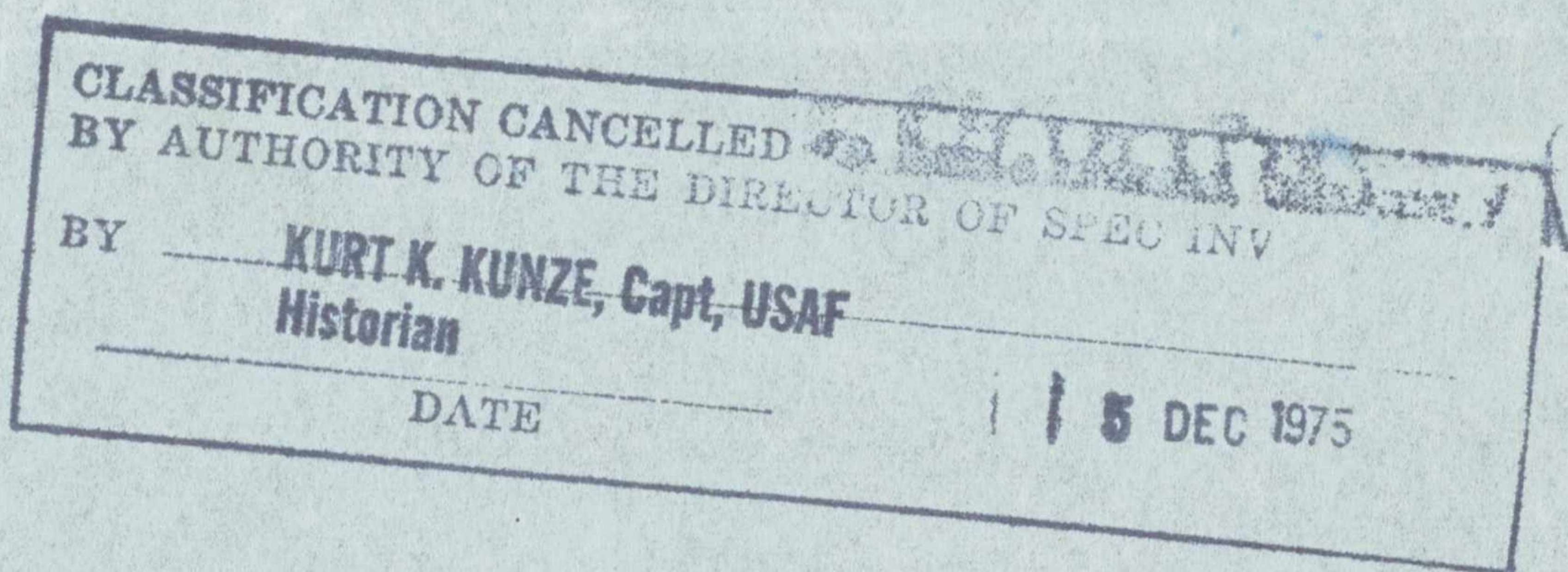
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55832

XXX

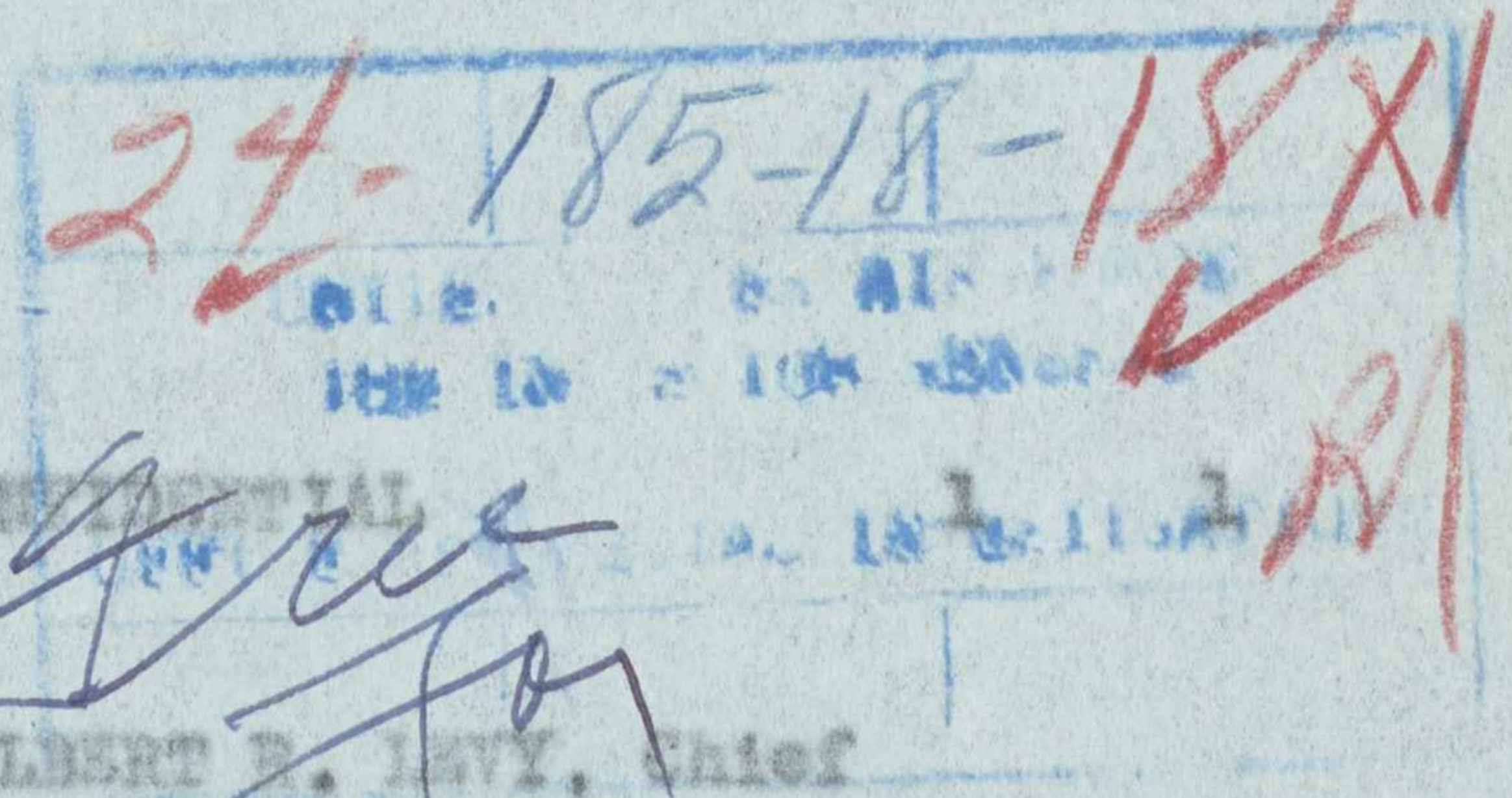
FROM: AFCSI-6

Request all information which can be developed concerning ^{QAR} Townsend-Brown Foundation
Los Angeles, California, through LAC and inquiry of Dunn and Bradstreet be forwarded
this Headquarters by TWX not later than 27 March 1952. No inquiries should be made
beyond those requested above.



PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. NOTIFY
CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING

UNCLASSIFIED



P. L. Welch

AFCSI-6

LeWelch

WWS SE 12 14 525

Code 192 x-176 Counter Intel Div, OSI, IG

APR 1952

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AFCSI FILE COPY

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UNCLASSIFIED

[Redacted]

VECS1 LIFE COPY

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
BY: KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian
DATE: 18 DEC 1975

CRYPTOCENTER BLEND RECLASSIFYING
PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED, NOTIFY

UNCLASSIFIED

MAR 26 15 14 '52

[Redacted]

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UNCLASSIFIED

5D 24-21

7 April 1952

SUBJECT: Photograph of an Unidentified
Aerial Object Taken by Mr. GUY
B. MARQUAND, Riverside, California
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio
ATTN: MCEP

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

1. Attached hereto for your information are two copies of the report of investigation by Special Agent JESSE E. McSWAIN, 18th OSI District, dated 28 March 1952, file 24-168, subject as above.

2. This investigation was requested by the Commanding General, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, predicated upon the publication in newspapers of a photograph of an alleged flying saucer.

3. Mr. MARQUAND was interviewed on 24 March 1952 and stated the photograph was "phony"; was originally started as a gag, and mushroomed beyond his control. He reported object in the photograph is a tire cover from a 1937 Ford automobile and was buried at the site where the photograph was taken.

4. No further investigative action is contemplated and the files of the Office of Special Investigations are considered closed in this case.

5. Attention is invited to paragraph 7, AFR 205-1, which prohibits disclosure of classified information to unauthorized personnel.

1 Incl (in dup)
R/I, DO #18, dtd 28 Mar 52

D. G. NORTH
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

Copy to:
Hq OSI

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

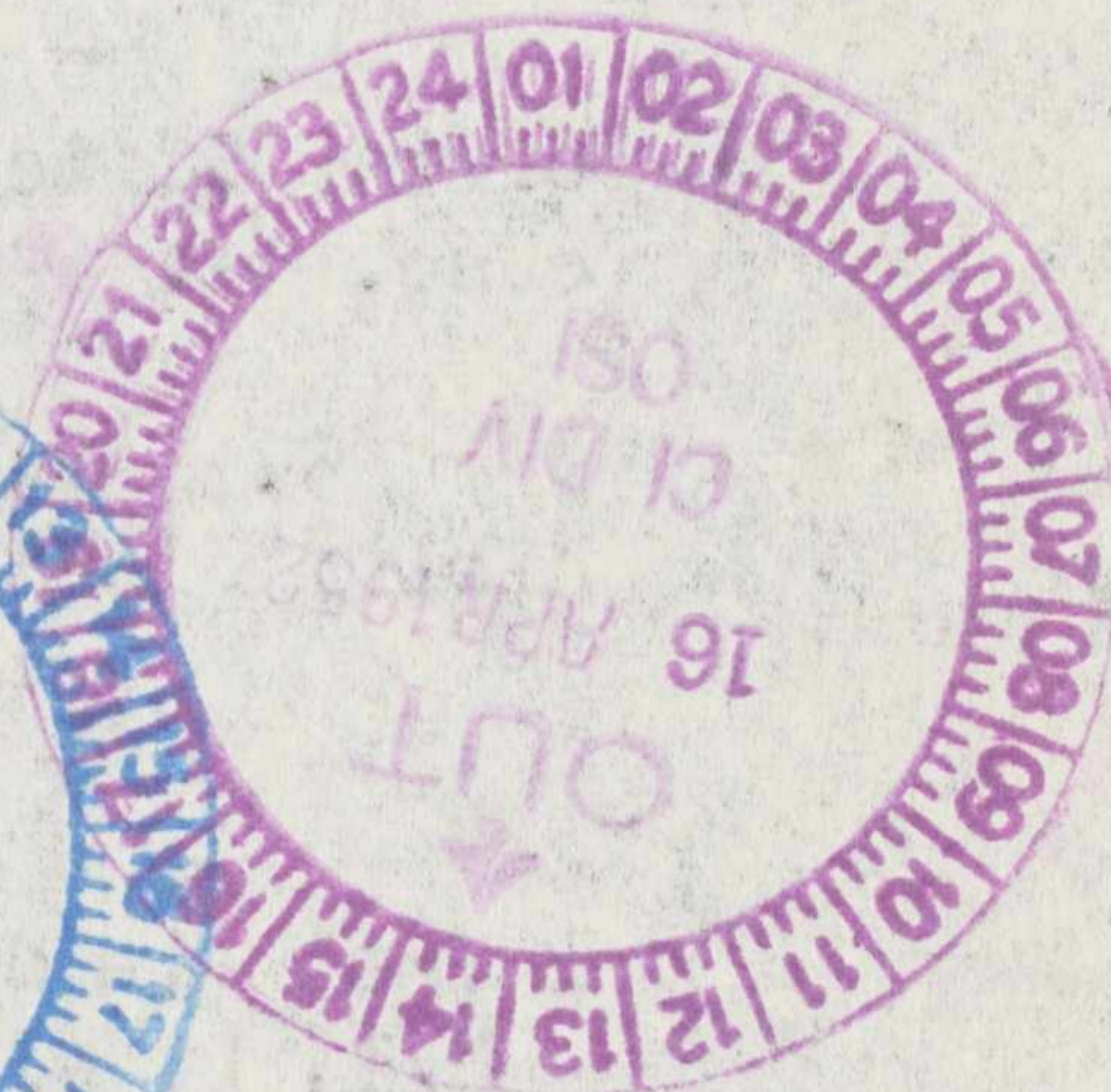
APR 10

13 30 '52

26 APR 1952

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DATE 8 DEC 1952 BY [illegible]



APR 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS REPORT OF INVESTIGATION		FILE NO. 24-168	DATE 28 March 1952
TITLE <u>Photograph of an Unidentified Aerial Object Taken by Mr. GUY B. MARQUAND, Riverside, California</u>		REPORT MADE BY JESSE E. McSWAIN	
		REPORT MADE AT DO #18, Maywood, California	
		PERIOD 21, 22 & 24 March 1952	
OFFICE OF ORIGIN DO #18, Maywood, California		STATUS CLOSED	
CHARACTER SPECIAL INQUIRY		<div>CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF Historian DATE 5 DEC 1975</div>	
REFERENCE None, this is an initial report			
SYNOPSIS <p>Investigation requested by CG, AMC, and predicated upon publication of photograph of alleged flying saucer taken by GUY B. MARQUAND, JR., Riverside, Calif. TWX from CG, AMC, advised photo interpretation discloses belief object in photo is automobile hub-cap but findings not conclusive. TWX requested authenticity of photo be determined. Appointment made with MARQUAND for 22 Mar 52 not kept by MARQUAND because of his "imperative" need to be in Phoenix. Inquiry disclosed MARQUAND of questioned reliability and integrity and has reputation of being prankster. Mr. OSTER, person who sold photograph to newspapers, interviewed and declared photograph authentic in his opinion. Mr. OSTER reported personal sighting of numerous flying saucers over Riverside, California. Mr. MARQUAND contacted 24 March 1952 and consented to interview at March AFB. MARQUAND immediately declared photograph "phony"; was originally started as a gag, and mushroomed beyond his control. He reported object in photograph is tire cover from about 1937 Ford automobile and was buried at the site where photograph taken. Exact location presently unknown to MARQUAND.</p>			
DISTRIBUTION CG, AMC (Action Cys) 2 DO #5 2 HQ OSI 2 File 2		ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO Commanding General Air Materiel Command Wright-Patterson AFB Ohio UNCLASSIFIED APPROVED <i>Edell George</i> Lt Col USAF KEEFE O'KEEFE Colonel, USAF District Commander.	
FILE STAMP 24-168-18-17 61-24785-18-17 XI APR 5 1952 AFCSI-8 AFCSI-6			

AFHQ FORM
15 JAN 49

O-208

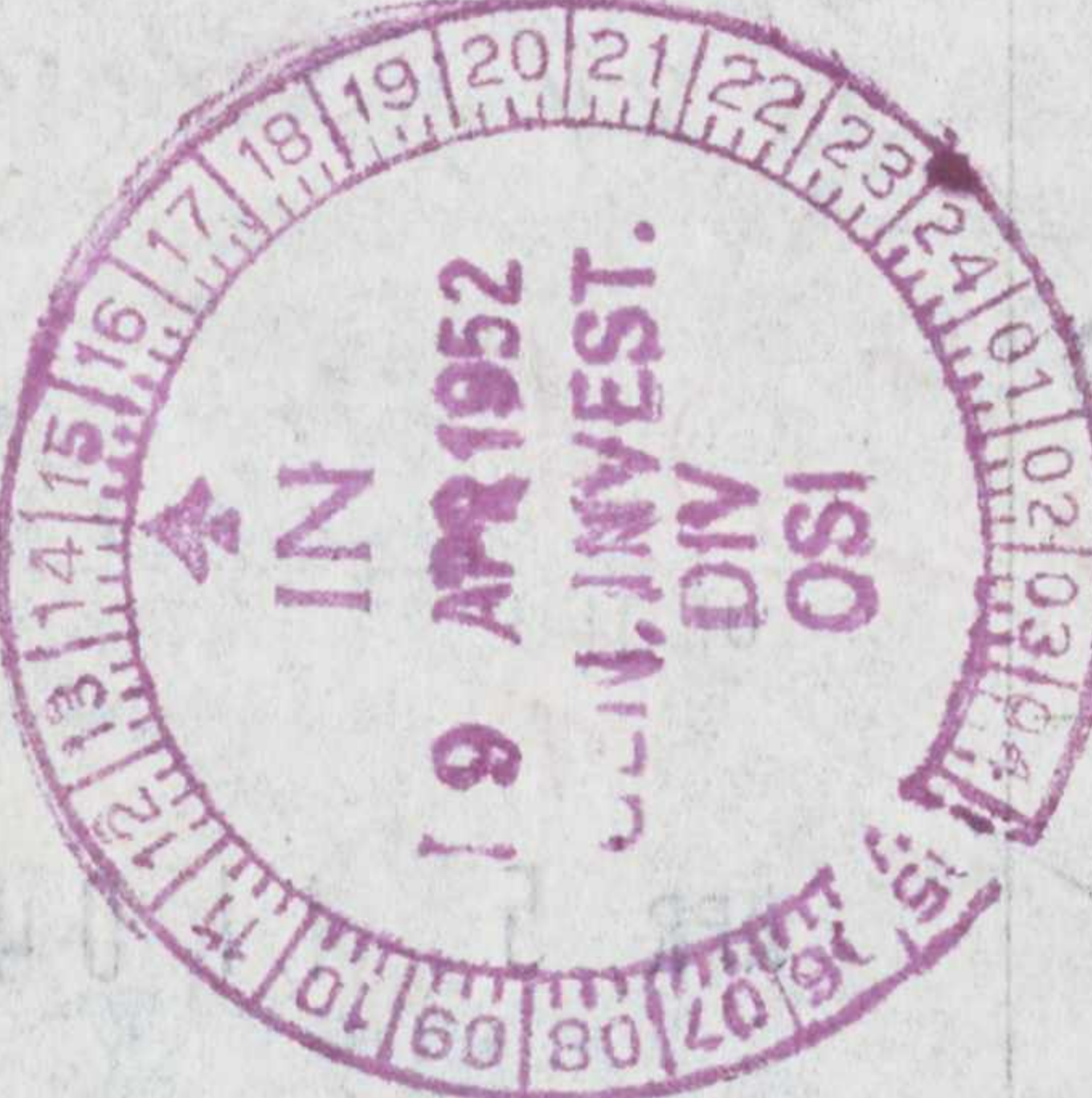
Replaces AFCSI Form 4, 23 Jul 48, which may be used.

16-57744-1

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS REPORT OF INVESTIGATION		TITLE SUBJECT REFERENCE SYNOPSIS	
DATE 23 MAR 1952	FILE NO. 100-155	CHARACTER REFERENCE SYNOPSIS	
REPORT MADE BY 100-155	REPORT MADE AT 100-155	DISTRIBUTION	
PERIOD 100-155	PLACE OF ORIGIN 100-155	ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO 100-155	
STATUS 100-155	UNCLASSIFIED	APPROVED 100-155	

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF ARMY
 BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
 DATE 8 DEC 1975





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SECURITY INFORMATION

DETAILS:

1. This investigation was requested by the Commanding General, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and is predicated upon the publication in newspapers of a photograph of an alleged flying saucer. By TWX, the Commanding General of AMC requested that Mr. GUY B. MARQUAND, Riverside, California, be contacted to determine the authenticity of the photograph reportedly taken by him. The TWX is quoted as follows:

"THE ATIC HAS A PHOTOGRAPH OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECT TAKEN BY A MR. GUY B. MARQUAND OF RIVERSIDE, CALIF. THE PHOTO WAS SOLD TO THE LOS ANGELES BUREAU OF THE ACME NEWS PICTURE, INC. THE NUMBERED IDENTIFICATION OF THE PHOTO IS LA 908C. PHOTO INTERPRETATION INDICATES OBJECT MAY BE AUTOMOBILE HUB-CAP, HOWEVER, DUE TO POOR DEFINITION IN UR PHOTO THIS ANALYSIS IS NOT CONCLUSIVE. REQUEST THAT MR MARQUAND BE CONTACTED AND DETAILS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING THE PHOTO BE OBTAINED. IF HE CANNOT BE LOCATED IN RIVERSIDE, CALIF., HE CAN BE LOCATED THROUGH ACME NEWS PICTURES, INC., IN LOS ANGELES. PROOF OF AUTHENTICITY OF THE PHOTO IS URGENTLY NEEDED. IN REPLY CITE PROJECT BLUEBOOK."

AT RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

2. Mr. GUY B. MARQUAND, JR., 4326 Elmwood Court, Riverside, California, was contacted telephonically in the late afternoon of 21 March 1952. Mr. MARQUAND advised he could not make an appointment for interview on 21 March 1952 but would be available for interview at 0900 hours, 22 March 1952. He requested the interview be held at the March AFB Detachment OSI.

3. At 0850 hours, 22 March 1952, the writer stationed himself at the March AFB gate to meet Mr. MARQUAND. The sentry on duty delivered a note addressed to the writer and advised it had been delivered to him at about 0845 hours, 22 March 1952. The note is quoted:

"Mr. McSwain
OSI

Dear Sir -

I found it imperative to be in Phoenix for a few days and had to leave early this morning - I will contact you upon my return -

The camera used in the Photograph under discussion was Rolleicord, Super XX film, all the rest of the story can be obtained from the clipping in the Riverside Press - it's the straight story -

Respectfully
Guy B. Marquand Jr"

4. Mr. PATRICK J. DIEDERICH, 6755 Capistrano Way, Riverside, and Mr. DUANE E. SWENDLER, 6673 Arch Way, Riverside, were interviewed and advised

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SECURITY INFORMATION

they had known MARQUAND as a high school companion and personal acquaintance up until recent years. They declared he has the reputation of being a prankster and practical joker and would be capable of performing a hoax and carrying it through to the ultimate end. Neither knew of any definite information concerning the photograph in question and were unable to furnish any information concerning MARQUAND's photographic ability or background. Both declared him to be of questionable reliability and integrity.

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

5. This phase of the investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRED T. RAGSDALE, DO #18, Maywood, California.

6. The Acme News Pictures, Los Angeles, California, was contacted and advised they had purchased photograph LA 908C from Mr. HARVEY OSTER, 3575 Main Street, Riverside, California. Acme advised Mr. OSTER is a "stringer", one who gets pictures and sells them.

AT RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

7. Mr. HARVEY OSTER, commercial photographer, 3575 Main Street, Riverside, was interviewed and advised he had sold the photograph of the flying saucer which had been taken by MARQUAND. Mr. OSTER related that he had originally sold MARQUAND the camera used and had printed the picture which appeared in the newspapers. He said that although MARQUAND normally processed his films at OSTER's photo shop, the film in question had been processed through a commercial film finishing company. OSTER declared that MARQUAND had been very hesitant about bringing the negative to him because he, MARQUAND, did have the reputation of being a prankster and was afraid no one would believe that the photograph was not a hoax. He continued that MARQUAND was extremely reluctant about any publicity concerning the photograph but finally, after being persuaded by OSTER, consented to its publication. OSTER said he had studied the photograph and negative from every conceivable photographic standpoint, and is absolutely convinced the photograph had not been retouched and is not a fraud or hoax. He said some persons viewing the photo had questioned whether or not the object was a hub-cap from an automobile but their fears were dispelled when a laboratory in Riverside examined the dimensions and curvature of the object and declared it was not an automobile hub-cap. OSTER averred he had checked the negative and the size of the object was in complete conformity with the focal length of the lens used in making the photograph. OSTER swore the negative had not been retouched in any way when he made the prints from it and it was an actual photograph.

8. On 22 March 1952, a TWX was sent to the Commanding General, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, with information copy to the District Commander, 5th District OSI. The TWX advised the action and information addressee of the facts as developed at that time.

9. On 24 March 1952, at 1000 hours, a telephone call was placed to the residence of Mr. MARQUAND. The writer inquired of the individual answering the phone if "BUFF", MARQUAND's nickname, was at home. The answering party

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

advised he was and called him to the telephone. The writer identified himself to Mr. MARQUAND and requested permission to come to his home to talk to him. Mr. MARQUAND asked if it was imperative that the writer speak to him. Advised that it was imperative from the viewpoint of the U.S. Air Force, Mr. MARQUAND consented to the interview and promised to be at the March AFB gate at 1100 hours.

AT MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

10. Mr. GUY BUFFINGTON MARQUAND, JR., 4326 Elmwood Court, was interviewed in the March AFB Detachment OSI Office. When informed of the exact nature of the inquiry being made, Mr. MARQUAND stated, "There's no sense in beating around the bush. The photograph is a phony." He then advised that he and three other young men from Riverside had been on the Palms to Pines Highway from Hemet, California, to Palm Springs, California. At a point approximately 15 or 20 miles east of the Idyllwild turn-off they had found the spare tire cover from about a 1937 Ford automobile. One of the individuals present with him had thrown the tire cover into the air and he, MARQUAND, had photographed it. He said he then decided to pull a gag on a friend of his, HARVEY OSTER, by telling him he had actually photographed a flying saucer. In order to make his story more realistic, he had his film processed by a commercial film developing company, and then took the negative to OSTER. He said OSTER checked the negative thoroughly to assure himself it was not a hoax and then sold it to the Acme News Picture firm. Mr. MARQUAND said he was sorry about it almost immediately but it mushroomed so fast that it was soon beyond his control. He averred that Mr. OSTER does not even now know that the photograph is a hoax but still believes it is actually a flying saucer.

11. Mr. MARQUAND stated he and his companions had buried the tire cover at the spot where they took the photograph. He said he does not now know the exact location of the site of the photograph and might not be able to find it. He declared he is extremely sorry the U.S. Air Force became involved in the matter and did not want to create any disturbance at all. For that reason, he said, he felt telling the truth to the Air Force investigators was the only thing for him to do. He said he would like to undo any damage that it might have caused. He reported the negative has been sent to Life magazine and, upon its return to him, will be submitted to the OSI if it is desired.

12. On 24 March 1952, a TWX was sent to the Commanding General, AMC, advising him that the photograph taken by MARQUAND is not an authentic photograph of a flying saucer.

CLOSED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE ABOVE FOR COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY

FROM: (Originator)

DO #18 OSI (IG) USAF, P O BOX 310
Maywood, California

TO: Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

INFO:

District Commander
5th District OSI (IG) USAF
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

CHIEF OF STAFF (AIRMAIL)
Headquarters USAF
FOR: Director of Special Investigations
Washington, D. C.

18D OSI 3-106 PD SECURITY INFORMATION PD PROJECT BLUEBOOK PD MR GUY BUFFINGTON

MR MARQUAND JR INTERVIEWED TWO FOUR MARCH FIVE TWO AND DECLARED PHOTOGRAPH QUOTE
PHONY UNQUOTE PD PHOTOGRAPH WAS GAG ON HARVEY OSTER AND MUSHROOMED TO WHERE
MARQUAND COULD NOT CONTROL IT PD HE REPORTS OBJECT IN PHOTOGRAPH IS WHEEL
COVER FROM ABOUT ONE NINE THREE SEVEN FORD THROWN INTO AIR BY CONFEDERATE
AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY MARQUAND PD WHEEL COVER WAS BURIED AT SITE CMA EXACT
LOCATION UNKNOWN PD MARQUAND WILL RELEASE NEGATIVE TO OSI UPON RETURN FROM
LIFE MAGAZINE IF DESIRED YOUR HEADQUARTERS PD WRITTEN REPORT FOLLOWS PD

UNCLASSIFIED

DRAFTER'S NAME (and signature, when required)

JESSE McSWAIN

SYMBOL

18D OSI JMcS/lei

TELEPHONE

AN5292 x-167

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

RELEASING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

OFFICIAL TITLE

KEEFE O'KEEFE, Col, USAF
District Commander

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DD

FORM
1 OCT 49

173

REPLACES NME FORM 173, 1 MAY 49.
WHICH MAY BE USED.

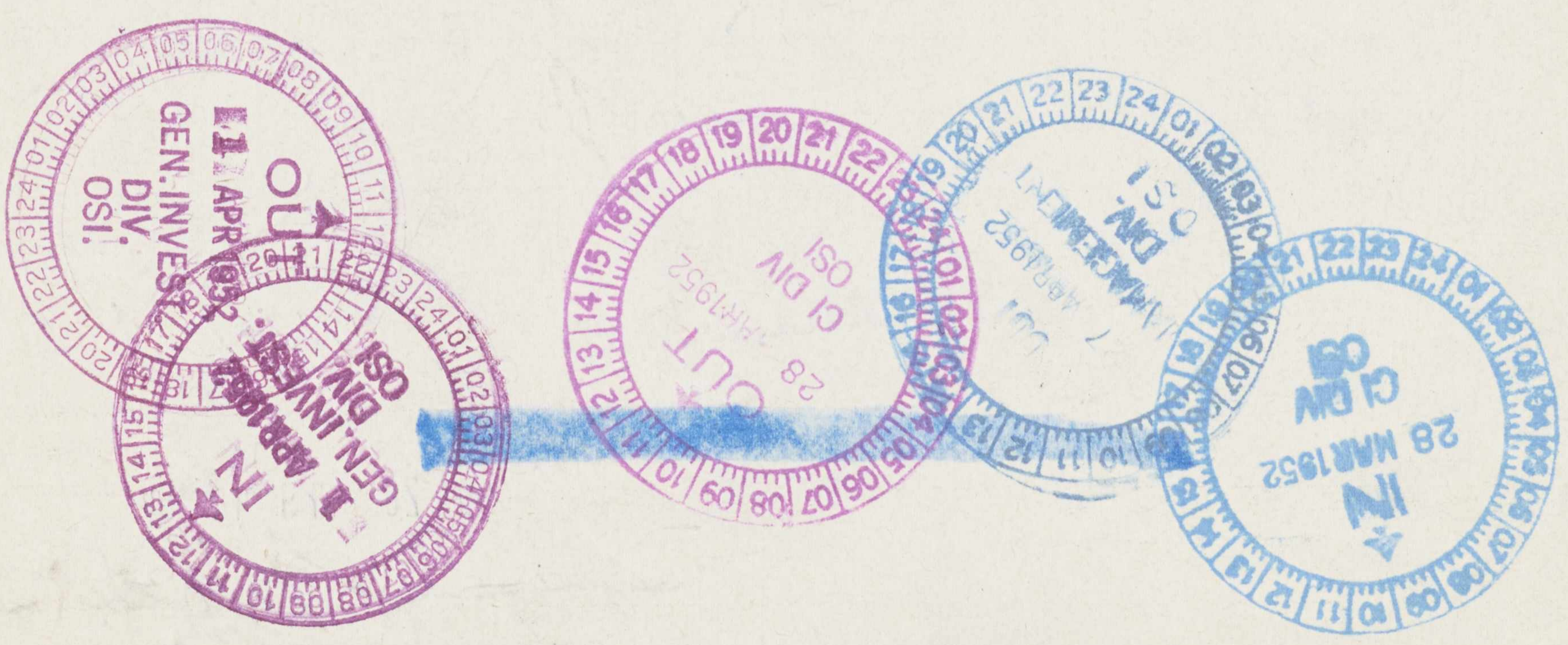
16-58923-3 ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

24-168

UNCLASSIFIED



CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
BY AUTHORITY OF THE
KURT K. KUNZE, Capt. USA
Historian
DATE



UNCLASSIFIED

DO # 18 OSI (IG) USAF, P O BOX 310
Maywood, California

Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

PRIORITY X

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

15 DEC 1975

District Commander
5th District OSI (IG) USAF
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

18D OSI PD SECURITY INFORMATION PD PROJECT BLUEBOOK PD URREQUEST TO
DETERMINE AUTHENTICITY OF PHOTOGRAPH OF UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECT TAKEN BY MR
GUY B. MARQUAND CMA RIVERSIDE CMA CALIFORNIA PD APPOINTMENT MADE LATE AFTERNOON
TWO ONE MAR FIVE TWO TO INTERVIEW MARQUAND AT ZERO NINE ZERO ZERO HOURS TWO TWO
MAR FIVE TWO PD AT ZERO EIGHT FOUR ZERO HOURS CMA TWO TWO MAR FIVE TWO CMA
MARQUAND DELIVERED NOTE TO MARCH AFB SENTRY ADVISING IMPERATIVE BUSINESS IN
PHOENIX ARIZONA PREVENTED INTERVIEW PD NOTE DECLARED FACTS SURROUNDING PHOTOGRAPH
EXACTLY AS REPORTED IN NEWSPAPERS PD INTERVIEW OF TWO FORMER ASSOCIATES OF MARQUAND
DISCLOSES QUESTION OF RELIABILITY AND INTEGRITY PD BOTH REPORT MARQUAND PRANKSTER
AND CAPABLE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC HOAX BUT NO DEFINITE KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING QUESTIONED
PHOTOGRAPH PD HARVEY OSTER CMA COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER CMA RIVERSIDE, SELLOR OF
PHOTOGRAPH TO AOME CMA ADVISED PHOTOGRAPH AUTHENTIC IN HIS OPINION PD OSTER REPORTED
MARQUAND HESITANT ABOUT BRINGING NEGATIVE TO HIM BECAUSE OF MARQUAND'S REPUTATION

CC: Hq OSI (AIRMAIL)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Daywood, California
DO 4 18 051 (10) USAF, P O BOX 310

Dayton, Ohio
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Air Materiel Command
Commanding General

Dayton, Ohio
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
5th District OSI (10) USAF
District Commander

CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DISSEMINATION
BY KURT W. HUNTER, Capt, USAF
18 OCT 1978
DATE



CC: Hd OSI (10) (11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRIORITY

CONTINUED

AS PRANKSTER PD OSTER ADVISED THREE PERSONS CMA NAMES UNKNOWN TO HIM CMA PRESENT
WHEN PHOTOGRAPH MADE PD OSTER VAGUE ABOUT SIZE AND DISTANCE OF OBJECT WHEN
PHOTOGRAPHED PD NEGATIVE DEVELOPED COMMERCIALY CMA REPORTS OSTER CMA ALTHOUGH
MARQUAND NORMALLY PROCESSES FILMS AT OSTERS PHOTO SHOP PD NEITHER NEGATIVE OR
PRINT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE PD OSTER ADVISES NEGATIVE FORWARDED PREVIOUS WEEK TO
LIFE MAGAZINE CMA LOS ANGELES CMA FOR FORWARDING TO LIFE MAGAZINE CMA NEW YORK
CMA FOR STORY ON FLYING OBJECTS PD OSTER WILL RELEASE NEGATIVES CMA IF DESIRED
CMA TO OSI UPON RETURN FROM LIFE MAGAZINE PD INVESTIGATION CONTINUING PD WHEN
DETERMINATION OF AUTHENTICITY MADE CMA RESULTS WILL BE WIRED YOUR HEADQUARTERS PD



~~CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

2 2

JESSE McSWAIN

18D OSI JmcS/lei

AN5292 x-167

KEEFE O'KEEFE, Colonel, USAF
District Commander

[Redacted]

SECRET

CONTINUED

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND IS NOT TO BE
DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN
AUTHORIZATION OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. THIS INFORMATION IS
CLASSIFIED "SECRET" AND IS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE
EXECUTIVE ORDER ON INFORMATION SECURITY, APRIL 14, 1952, AND
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[Redacted]

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UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

Auth. CS. U.S.A.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

18D 24-129

14 November 1951

SUBJECT: Sighting of Unidentified Object
Over Long Beach, California,
On 23 September 1951.
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: District Commander
5th District OSI (IG) USAF
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

5 DEC 1975

DATE

1. Attached are three (3) copies of a report of investigation prepared by this District concerning the sighting of an unidentified object over Long Beach, California on 23 September 1951.

2. It is requested that you make two (2) copies of this report available to the Commanding General, AMC, ATTN: MCIS. One copy may be retained in the files of your District for information purposes.

3. You will note that this District has closed its file and we anticipate conducting no further investigation concerning this matter.

1 Incl:
Rpt of SA FRED T. RAGSDALE
dtd 30 Oct 51 (in trip)

cc:
Hq OSI

JAMES C. KEESLING, JR.
Lt Colonel, USAF
Acting District Commander

UNCLASSIFIED

24-185-18-16
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Nov 19 17 16 '51

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

SECURITY INFORMATION

SMAMA—Jun 50—30M

Hq OSI

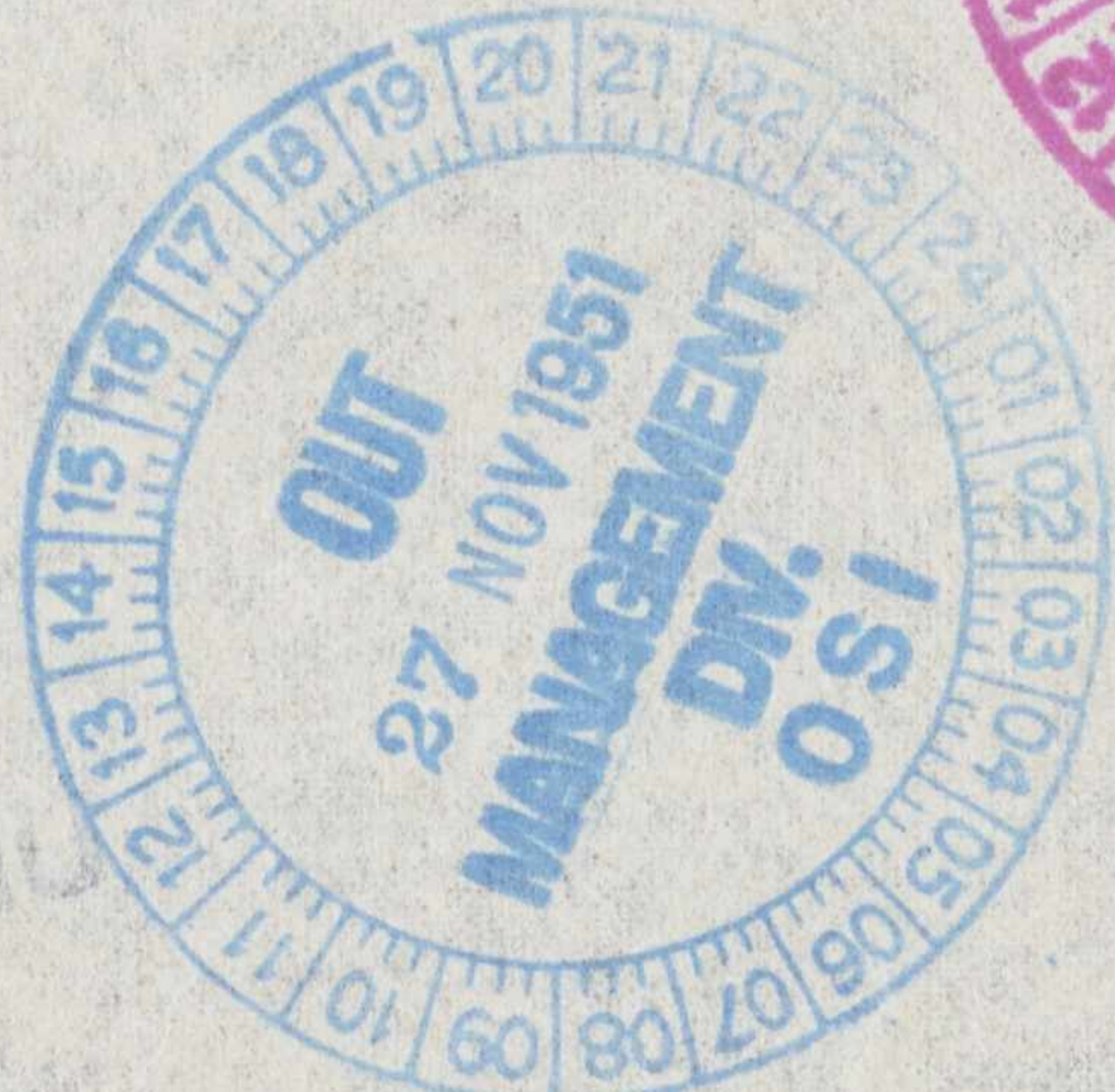
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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AF SPECIALIZED DEPT. BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY
BY: KURT K. KUNZE, Capt USAF
DATE: 5 DEC 1975



~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNCLASSIFIED

5D 24-21

20 November 1951

SUBJECT: Sighting of Unidentified Object
Over Long Beach, California
on 23 September 1951
SPECIAL INQUIRY

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
KURT K. KONZE, Capt, USAF
BY Historian

TO: Commanding Officer
Air Technical Intelligence Center
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio
ATTN: ATI

DATE

5 DEC 1975

1. Attached hereto for your information are two copies of the report of investigation by Special Agent FRED T. RAGSDALE, 18th OSI District, file 24-129, dated 30 October 1951, subject as above.

2. No further investigative action is contemplated in this case, and the files of the Office of Special Investigations are considered closed in instant case.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 7, AFR 205-1, dated 14 March 1949, which prohibits the disclosure of classified information to unauthorized personnel.

1 Incl (in dup)
R/I, DO #12, dtd 30 Oct 51

REAGAN A. SCURLOCK
Lt Colonel, USAF
Acting District Commander

Copy to:
Hq OSI w/o any incl

When Inclosure No. 1 is withdrawn or not attached, the classification of SECRET on this correspondence will be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL, in accordance with paragraph 25e, AFR 205-1.

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNCLASSIFIED

24-185-18-16
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Nov 21 16 52 '51
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510-167140
[24-185-18-16]

DATE _____
BY _____
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY _____

A circular blue ink stamp from the National Library, Calcutta. The outer ring contains the text 'NATIONAL LIBRARY' at the top and 'CALCUTTA' at the bottom. In the center, the date '29 NOV 1967' is stamped, with 'CALCUTTA' written below it. To the right of the main stamp, there is a partial red circular stamp with the text 'LIBRARY' and 'CALCUTTA' visible.

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UNITED STATES AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS REPORT OF INVESTIGATION		FILE NO. 24-129	DATE 30 October 1951 <i>Nov 2 Col 30 Oct 51</i>
TITLE <u>Sighting of Unidentified Object Over Long Beach, California, On 23 September 1951</u>		REPORT MADE BY FRED T. RAGSDALE	new
		REPORT MADE AT DO #18, Maywood, California	
		PERIOD 25, 26, 30 October 1951	
		OFFICE OF ORIGIN DO #18, Maywood, California	
CHARACTER SPECIAL INQUIRY		STATUS CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF BY Historian 5 DEC 1975	
REFERENCE TWX to Hqs OSI, dated 26 October 1951		DATE	
SYNOPSIS			

UNCLASSIFIED

The Commanding General, 27th Air Division, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, California, requested an investigation concerning the sighting of an unidentified object over Long Beach, California, on 23 September 1951. The object was sighted at 0810 hours at 50,000 feet. Four F-86's were dispatched to investigate and sighted object over Muroc, California. Attaining an altitude of 43,000 feet, the F-86's reported object to be in constant orbit in the vicinity of March AFB, California, at an altitude between 50,000 and 55,000 feet. Object appeared to be a swept wing fighter type aircraft. A check with aircraft manufacturers in the Southern California area revealed that none had scheduled test flights of experimental aircraft on the date object was seen. Weather balloons are released by three weather stations in Southern California, which rise to a height in excess of 50,000 feet. It was found that all three of these stations released a balloon on the morning of 23 September 1951. The operators of these stations said that there was a possibility that the object sighted was one of the balloons which had been released just prior to the time this object was reportedly seen.

UNCLASSIFIED

DISTRIBUTION CG, 27th Air Div (action copies) 2 Hqs OSI (AIRMAIL) 2 File 2	ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO Commanding General 27th Air Division (Defense) Norton Air Force Base San Bernardino, California	FILE STAMP 24-185-16-15X-2 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL Nov 2 09 08 '51 SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
APPROVED Keefe O'Keefe KEEFE O'KEEFE Colonel, USAF <i>District Commander.</i>		

SECRET

18D 24-129

DETAILS:

1. The investigation of this matter was predicated upon a letter from the Commanding General, Headquarters, 27th Air Division, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, California, dated 22 October 1951, requesting this District Office to make an investigation concerning the sighting of an unidentified object over Long Beach, California, on 23 September 1951.

2. At the time this matter was referred to this office, the 27th Air Division furnished an Intelligence Report which sets forth the following information.

"At 1610Z, 23 September 1951, an object was sighted and reported over Long Beach, California, at 50,000 feet. Four (4) F-86 were dispatched to investigate and sighted object over Muroc, California. Attaining an altitude of 43,000 feet, F-86 sighted object to be in a constant orbit in the vicinity of March Air Force Base, California, at an altitude between 50,000 feet and 55,000 feet. Object appeared to be a swept-wing, fighter-type aircraft.

"Santa Maria, San Diego and Long Beach are regularly scheduled to release weather balloons which can easily rise to 50,000 feet, may have a kite attached that can give off reflection, and can expand greatly if they are 350 gram balloons.

"The inclosed report was received by Captain J. R. STEELE, Chief Controller, ADCC, from Major LED MELZER, Operations Officer, 750th AC&W Squadron. The report was read back and verified by Major MELZER.

"Major MELZER checked Edwards AFB Flight Dispatcher and Control Tower Operator concerning aircraft from Edwards AFB in flight. No jet or conventional aircraft had taken off from Edwards AFB. The Operations Officer confirmed that no experimental aircraft to his knowledge were scheduled for flight. Edwards AFB Flight Dispatcher checked Nellis AFB, Inyokern, and George AFB Operations and reported that no flight had been airborne at the time that would approximate descriptions given.

"Major MANUSSI, CO of the 750th AC&W Squadron, asked General BOYD, CG of Edwards AFB, whether he knew of any flight to which General BOYD replied in the negative. General BOYD suggested that North American Company at Los Angeles International Airport be checked. Major MELZER checked Bell Aircraft, N.A.C.A., Douglas, North American and Northrup, but only an MP at Northrup answered any of these calls and reported that there had been no activity all morning. Bell has been experimenting with X-1 and X-5; N.A.C.A. with the XF-92; Douglas with the D 558; and Northrup with the X-3.

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18D 24-129

"Edwards AFB Weather Station reported that Santa Maria, San Diego and Long Beach are regularly scheduled to release weather balloons which can easily rise to 50,000 feet and can expand "like a house" if they are 350 gram balloons. Balloons released by Santa Maria usually drift over Long Beach and Riverside, the flight that was reported as sighted. A kite may be attached to the balloon as a "sounding set" and may give off reflection.

"Major MELZER also spoke to Captain HARVEY, one of the pilots who sighted the object (see inclosed statement), who stated the object appeared to be orbiting when he sighted it and not going "too fast." This was in the March AFB area."

"S T A T E M E N T"

23 September 1951

"On 23 September 1951 at approximately 0810 ST a bogie was sighted about 50,000 feet over Long Beach. I, Captain James H. Harvey and my flight of four were dispatched by Kill Deer to investigate this bogie. When we sighted this bogie he appeared to be over Muroc. When we reached an altitude of 43,000 feet this object was in the vicinity of March Air Force Base.

"From 43,000 feet this bogie appeared to be between 50,000 and 55,000 feet and also appeared to be a swept-wing, fighter-type aircraft. He was also noted to be in a constant orbit.

"s/t

JAMES H. HARVEY
Captain USAF

"CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ Ethel F. Hoffman
ETHEL F. HOFFMAN
Major, USAF "

3. The Air Defense Command suggested the possibility that this object was an experimental aircraft which was being test flown for one of the aircraft manufacturing concerns located in this area.

4. From the information set forth above, it will be noted that this object was first sighted over Long Beach. The F-86's, after being dispatched to investigate, sighted the object over Muroc, California, which is some 100 miles due North of Long Beach. Captain HARVEY, the flight leader, said that when the F-86's attained an altitude of 43,000 feet, the object was sighted in the vicinity of March AFB. The March AFB is some

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18D 24-129

125 miles South and East of Muroc. Therefore, after being first sighted, the object appeared to travel due North for some 100 miles and then South-east for approximately 125 miles.

5. Special Agent ARTHUR J. MAIKOSKI made inquiry at the following aircraft companies in an effort to determine if they were test flying any experimental aircraft on 23 September 1951.

Northrop Aircraft Company
Hawthorne, California

North American Aviation, Inc.
Inglewood, California

Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.
El Segundo, California

Lockheed Aircraft Company
Burbank, California

Hughes Aircraft Company
Culver City, California

It was found that none of these companies was test flying experimental aircraft on the date this object was seen. The above companies are under contract to build aircraft for both the U. S. Air Forces and U. S. Navy.

6. Special Agent THOMAS J. McARDLE made inquiry at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, California, and they advised that, although they were presently working on experimental aircraft, they did not have a flight scheduled for 23 September 1951.

7. Colonel C. E. JACKSON, Air Force Engineering Field Office, 5504 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised that he knew of no experimental aircraft which was being test flown on the date this object was seen. He stated that practically all USAF experimental aircraft are test flown at Edwards AFB, Muroc, California. In this respect, it will be noted that the 27th Air Division made inquiry at Edwards AFB and they reported that no experimental aircraft was scheduled for flight on 23 September 1951.

8. Special Agent MEDFORD M. LEAKE interviewed Major KENNETH T. BROOKS, Detachment Commander, Weather Division, Long Beach AFB, Long Beach, California. He claimed that a weather balloon is released by his station approximately every six hours. He said that his records show that one was released between the hours of 0645 and 0745 on the morning of 23 September 1951 and that due to mechanical difficulties, contact with the balloon was lost at 42,900 feet. The rate of ascent of this balloon was 1000 feet per minute and was traveling in a general North Easterly and

- 4 -

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18D 24-129

later Westerly direction.

9. Lt. OLIVER A. WAGGONER, Forecaster at the Long Beach Weather Station, advised that, in his opinion, the balloon could not have been more than eight miles from point of release at Long Beach at the time his office lost contact with it.

10. Major BROOKS said that this balloon at 43,000 feet would be about 20 feet in diameter and the size and shape would be determined by the wind currents and the wind speed. Twenty feet below the balloon on a cord is attached a red paper parachute which is connected to a radio transmitter encased in a small white glossy cardboard box approximately 1' x 8".

11. Special Agent HENRY O. CHAPPELL interviewed Mr. P. R. NELSON, General Services Meteorologist, Hancock Field, Santa Maria, California, and he advised that his station released two weather balloons on 23 September 1951. One was released at 0300Z hours (1900 hours Pacific Standard Time, 22 September 1951), and one was released at 1505Z hours (0705 Pacific Standard Time, 23 September 1951). The one which was released on 22 September 1951 attained an altitude of 78,000 feet and was contacted for 68 minutes by radio. The one which was released on 23 September 1951 remained in the air 74 minutes and attained an altitude of 100,000 feet. He said that the course of the balloons would depend upon the wind velocity and that the average winds from Santa Maria are traveling in a Southeast-erly direction. He stated that it was doubtful that one of the balloons which was released at Santa Maria, which is some 175 miles North and West of Long Beach, could have traveled from Santa Maria South to Long Beach then North to Santa Maria, and then South and East to March AFB. A description of the balloon at an altitude of some 50,000 feet was the same as that furnished by Major BROOKS.

12. Special Agent THOMAS McARDLE was advised by Lt. Commander D. C. WEST, Weather Station Officer, Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, that his station released a balloon at approximately 0700 hours PST on 23 September 1951. He claimed that the balloon attained an altitude of some 60,000 feet before it burst. San Diego is approximately 150 miles South of Long Beach.

13. All of the above weather officers stated that there was a possibility that the object sighted was one of the balloons which had been released, however each stated that it was doubtful because of the course which the sighted object reportedly traveled.

14. This matter was coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles, The Office of Naval Intelligence in Los Angeles, and San Diego, and the Counter Intelligence Corps, Fort MacArthur, California. None of these agencies had received any information relative to this matter.

- CLOSED -

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SECRET
Auth. CS. U.S.A.F.
1604 Col
30 Oct 51

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

AIRMAIL UNCLASSIFIED

HQS OSI

18D 24-129

30 October 1951

SUBJECT: Sighting of Unidentified Object
Over Long Beach, California,
On 23 September 1951.
SPECIAL INQUIRY

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

TO: Commanding General
Headquarters, 27th Air Division (Defense)
Norton Air Force Base
San Bernardino, California

DATE 5 DEC 1975

1. Reference is made to your letter of 22 October 1951, entitled "High Flying Unidentified Object", your file number 27ADDI 360.1, requesting this District Office to conduct an investigation concerning the sighting of an unidentified object over Long Beach, California, on 23 September 1951.

2. Attached is the original and one copy of a report prepared by Special Agent FRED T. RAGSDALE, which sets forth the results of our investigation pertaining to this matter.

3. This District Office anticipates conducting no further investigation on this case unless so requested by your Headquarters.

1 Incl:
Rpt of S/A FRED T. RAGSDALE,
dtd 30 Oct. 1951 (in dup.)

KEEFE O'KEEFE
Colonel, USAF
District Commander

cc: Hqs OSI (w/incl)

R#16849

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~~SECRET~~

24 185-18-15
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
Nov 2 09 00 '51
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
1818 DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT SPECIALIZED DETAIL BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

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150 20H

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
BY: JET K. KUNZE, Capt USAF
Historian
DATE: 8 DEC 1975



~~RESTRICTED~~

AFCSI/Lt Col Free/fjm/wrtn 30 October 1951 PM

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

31 OCT 1951

24-185

SUBJECT: (Restricted) Unidentified Object Sighted Over Long Beach,
California, 23 September 1951
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: District Commander
18th OSI District
Cheli AF Specialized Depot
P. O. Box 310
Maywood, California

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

1. Reference is made to message, your District, dated 26 October 1951, concerning the above subject, in which it was requested your District be advised of any policy established by OSI governing investigations of reports of unconventional aircraft.

2. You are advised that there has been no change to the policy outlined in AFCSI Letter No. 85, dated 23 October 1950 with regard to OSI collection of information relative to reports of this nature. The incident as described in your message appears to come within the provisions of that directive.

3. As will be noted, par 5 of AFCSI Letter No. 85 requires that copies of messages concerning unconventional aircraft be designated for the Commanding General, AMC, ATTN: MCIS. Accordingly, it is requested that copies of subsequent reports of this type be designated for that Headquarters.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

AFCSI-6

Free
G. R. Levy



GILBERT R. LEVY
Chief, Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

UNCLASSIFIED

24-185-18-15X
8 NOV 1951

~~RESTRICTED~~

AFCSI FILE COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL
PRIORITY

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED, NOTIFY
CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING

FROM: DO 18TH OSI MAYWOOD CALIF

TO : CSAF WASH DC ATTN OSI

NR : 18D OSI

26 Oct 51

(DTG 2

This dist in receipt of req from CG 27 Air Div Norton AFB San Bernardino Calif requesting investigation concerning the sighting of an object over Long Beach Calif on 23 Sept 51. Req made by letter received this office 25 Oct 51. At 0810 hours 23 Sept 51 an object was sighted over Long Beach at 50,000 ft. 4 F-86's were dispatched and sighted object over Murco Calif. Attaining an altitude of 43,000 ft, F86's sighted object to be in constant orbit in vicinity of March AFB Calif at an altitude between 50-55,000 ft. Object appeared to be swept wing fighter type aircraft. Air Defense Command has requested we check possibility of experimental acft originating from airframe manufacturers this area. They also suggested possibility of this object being a weather balloon which are released by 3 weather stations this area periodically. This district handling this inquiry on priority basis and we are contacting acft manufacturing concerns in Southern Calif to determine if object could have been experimental acft. Also checking possibility that object could have been weather balloon. This office would appreciate receiving advice your Hqs as to any policy which may have been established on the handling of matters such as this, other than the established policy concerning the handling of un-conventional acft type cases.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

ACTION: CSI

INFO: CIG, CDS

CAF IN: 85128

(27 Oct 51)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-56692-2

AFHQ FORM 0-309 B
15 APR 49

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Declassification Authority: NND 923007

INSTRUCTIONS: Forward to ONI on this form original and first carbon of report and sketches. Use plain flimsy for succeeding pages. List references and enclosures immediately preceding body of report. At end of report enter signed comment(s) by preparing and/or forwarding officer(s) stating significance.

Inclousures not received
in Dir. of [redacted], Hq. USAF

AF297074

CLASSIFICATION

INFORMATION REPORT

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

OPNAV-32F-96 REV. 10-50

SERIAL NO.

25-51

DATE OF REPORT

13 February 1951

EVALUATION

C-4

REQUEST NO.

6 February 1951

FROM

DIO-11ND, San Diego, California

SUBJECT

See Below

UNCONVENTIONAL OBJECTS IN SKY

BRIEF (FOR REPORTS OF MORE THAN ONE PAGE, ENTER CAREFUL SUMMARY)

BRIEF: Sources saw three objects - pencil-shaped and silvery in color. Although no airplanes were seen by sources at the time these objects were sighted, it is nevertheless believed by the interviewing officer that sources saw target sleeves towed by Muroc Air Force Base planes.

SOURCE: (1) Harry Stanley FOGG, age 63, structural and architectural draftsman, 1880 W. 93rd Street, Los Angeles, California, High School education, 18 years resident of Southern California. Employed as tool designer for Aircraft Engineering Company in World War II. Presently, and for the last five years, employed by William B. COFFEY, Consulting Structural Engineer in Los Angeles.

(2) Mrs. Zoe E. FOGG, wife of above, formerly was professional musician and accountant.

Both informants appeared to be very sincere, competent, and not desirous of publicity, since they have not advised anyone other than the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Angeles, and they have no intention of advising anyone else of their experience lest people think them to be irrational. They first advised AEC/LA because their daughter formerly was in the employ of AEC at Richland, Washington, and because they sighted the phenomena in the afternoon of a day on which there was an atomic explosion in Nevada. AEC turned sources over to this office for interview.

REF: (a) CNO conf Serial 016236P32 BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC. BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF Historian

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC. BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

REPORT:

Description and Shape of Objects: Pencil-shaped, about twenty times as long as wide, not cigar-shaped, having uniform thickness. Rounded in front and variously appeared to be feathered out, and/or rounded in the back.

Size: Sources had no idea of the size because they could not gauge the distance; however, they estimated the objects were at least fourteen miles distant. They assume this minimum distance by studying a local map which indicates the tops of the mountains (over and/or beyond which they saw the objects) were about 14 miles distant. Sources, at time of interview, compared the objects with an electric utility pole crossarm. This crossarm was eight feet long, and was observed from a distance of 470 feet. An object fourteen miles distant would be 1250 feet long if it appeared the same as an object eight feet long at 470 feet.

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(THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF THREE PAGES)

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ONT NO. W 10714 M3B/M5(2)

CLASSIFICATION

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CONFIDENTIAL

DIO-11ND Ser 25-51

13 February 1951

Subj: UNCONVENTIONAL OBJECTS IN SKY

Color: Silvery, aluminum, metallic, brighter than a white cloud. Never gave off any reflection as a bright metallic object might have.

Number of Objects: Two at first sighting. One at later sighting.

Aerodynamic Features: None distinguishable.

Trail or Exhaust: None on the first two objects. The third object appeared to have a trailing edge, slightly thinner than the object itself, and lighter in color; however, no abrupt change from the object to the trailing edge. Source couldn't tell if the rear third of the object was exhaust or part of the object.

Speed: Impossible to judge. At times appeared to be standing still. Never any rapid movement; however, sources judge that if the objects were much more than fourteen miles distant, even if the objects moved at several hundred miles per hour they would hardly have noticed the movement.

Sound: None.

Maneuver: When the first two objects were sighted they were slowly moving in opposite directions. One was about as far above the other object as the length of one of the objects, and about one half the length of one of the objects apart. One object then appeared to stop its forward motion and slowly turned completely end over end, at one point being in a vertical position. On completing the turn the object resumed its forward motion in the same direction as the other object. In this end over end maneuver the leading end went up. Object #3 was observed in this peculiar movement - the object stopped the forward movement, the leading end went upward, the end moving down again as if the center was on a fulcrum. When the object was in a vertical position the object seemed to shorten and thicken, then it bent and continued to move until again in a horizontal position, when it straightened out, became long and thin again, and proceeded to move in the opposite direction.

Manner of disappearance: Simply vanished. From the time they were seen very clearly to when nothing was observed, fifteen to twenty seconds elapsed. The objects did not vanish by moving behind the line of sight or by moving out of sight - they simply became less and less clear until nothing was seen.

Time of Sighting: 6 February 1951. The first two objects were sighted between 1500 and about 1508 (Pacific Standard Time), and the third object was sighted between 1700 and 1715, also on 6 February 1951.

Length of Time of Observance: The first two objects were seen for about eight minutes. The third object was clocked by the sources and was seen for exactly fifteen minutes.

Manner of Observation: Visual.

Location of Observers: At west edge of town of Lucerne Valley in San Bernardino County in Southern California, at approximately 34°27'N, 116°06'E, at the residence of J.B. CHAMPLAIN, Rural P.O. Box X59, Lucerne Valley, elevation approximately 3000 feet. It is believed of interest that this location is 45 miles southeast of the Muroc Air Force Base. The sighting of the third object was while sources were driving west from the town of Hesperia (three miles

CONFIDENTIAL

13 February 1951

DIO-11ND Ser 25-51

Subj: UNCONVENTIONAL OBJECTS IN SKY

due east of U.S. Highway 66) and south-southwest of the town of Victorville, towards Cajon Pass on Highway 66. Sources lost sight of the objects at a point on Highway 66, fifteen miles south-southeast of the town of Victorville. Sources covered a distance of nine miles while driving while the objects were in observance. Sources traveled about 30 mph while driving, and stopped twice to better view the objects.

Note: If sources traveled 30 mph for fifteen minutes they would have traveled $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles - yet they stated they drove 9 miles, and they stated they stopped twice for a "minute or so" on the way. There is an error in their statement. It is believed of interest that Muroc Air Force Base is a little over 30 miles northwest of Mesperia and Cajon Pass.

Location of Objects with Respect to Observers: The first two objects were 14 or more miles distant in a south-southwest direction. The third object was 14 or more miles distant in a southwest by west direction.

Weather and Wind Conditions at Time and Place of Sightings: Exceptionally calm, only an occasional slight movement of air. No haze, no overcast, no clouds visible anywhere. Exceptionally clear; sources state one could see forty or more miles.

Any Activity or Condition, Meteorological or Otherwise, which might account for the Sighting: None, according to sources.

Existence of any Physical Evidence: None. Sources had no camera.

Other Persons Who Saw the Objects: Mr. J. B. CHAMPLAIN, P.O. Box X59, Lucerne Valley, California. Note: Mr. CHAMPLAIN saw the first two objects, but was not along in the automobile when sources saw the third object.

REPORTING OFFICER'S COMMENT: It is believed what sources probably saw were sleeve targets towed by Air Force planes from the Muroc Air Force Base. The strange maneuvers of the sleeves could have been caused by an upward turn of the tow plane. If not a sleeve, it is believed possible that what sources saw was an optical illusion or daylight version of the phenomena called aurora borealis. The interviewing officer does not believe this sighting is worth investigating. Since the interviewing officer had no way judging the worth of the report until sources were interviewed, and since it is not up to the interviewing officer to discount any report as being worthless, it was written up for whatever it may be worth.

T. J. SHULTZ
District Intelligence Officer
Eleventh Naval District

24-185

File

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

Hq OSI 24-185

18D 24-0

5 May 1950

SUBJECT: Unconventional Aircraft
SPECIAL INQUIRY
(AFCSI Letter No. 85)

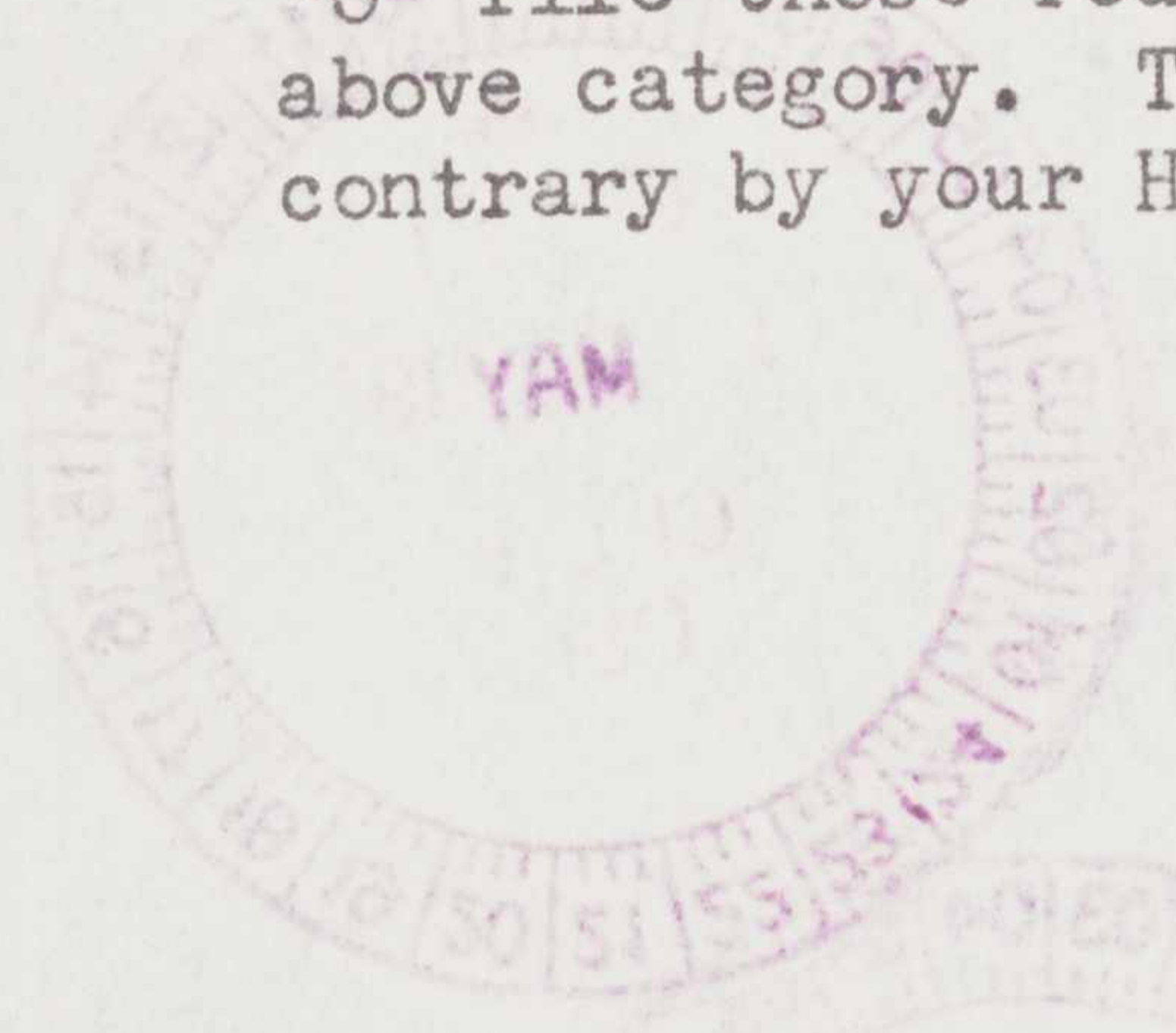
CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian
DATE 5 DEC 1975

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters USAF
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Reference is made to AFCSI Letter No. 85 dated 8 February 1950 which sets forth that information received pertaining to unconventional aircraft should be reported to Hq OSI through the media of Spot Intelligence Reports.
2. This office has interpreted the above AFCSI Letter to mean that your Headquarters is only interested in receiving Spot Reports on unconventional aircraft matters which appear to be credible and emanate from substantial sources.
3. This District Office has followed a practice of placing in the "O" file those routine reports of flying saucers which do not fall in the above category. This practice will be continued until advised to the contrary by your Headquarters.

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Keeffe
KEEFE, O'KEEFE
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander



94 185-18-13
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
MAY 16 1 34 PM '50
OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
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MAY 18 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THIS DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
IS REQUESTED TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION

5 MAY 1950

100-24-185

100-24-185

SUBJECT: Unconventional

CLASSIFICATION

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

BY

5 DEC 1975

DATE

Director of Special Investigations

Headquarters

Washington 25, D. C.

1. Reference is made to AFSTI Letter No. 85 dated 8 February 1950 which sets forth that information received pertaining to unconventional aircraft should be reported to HQ USAF through the medium of Spot Report - Finance Reports.

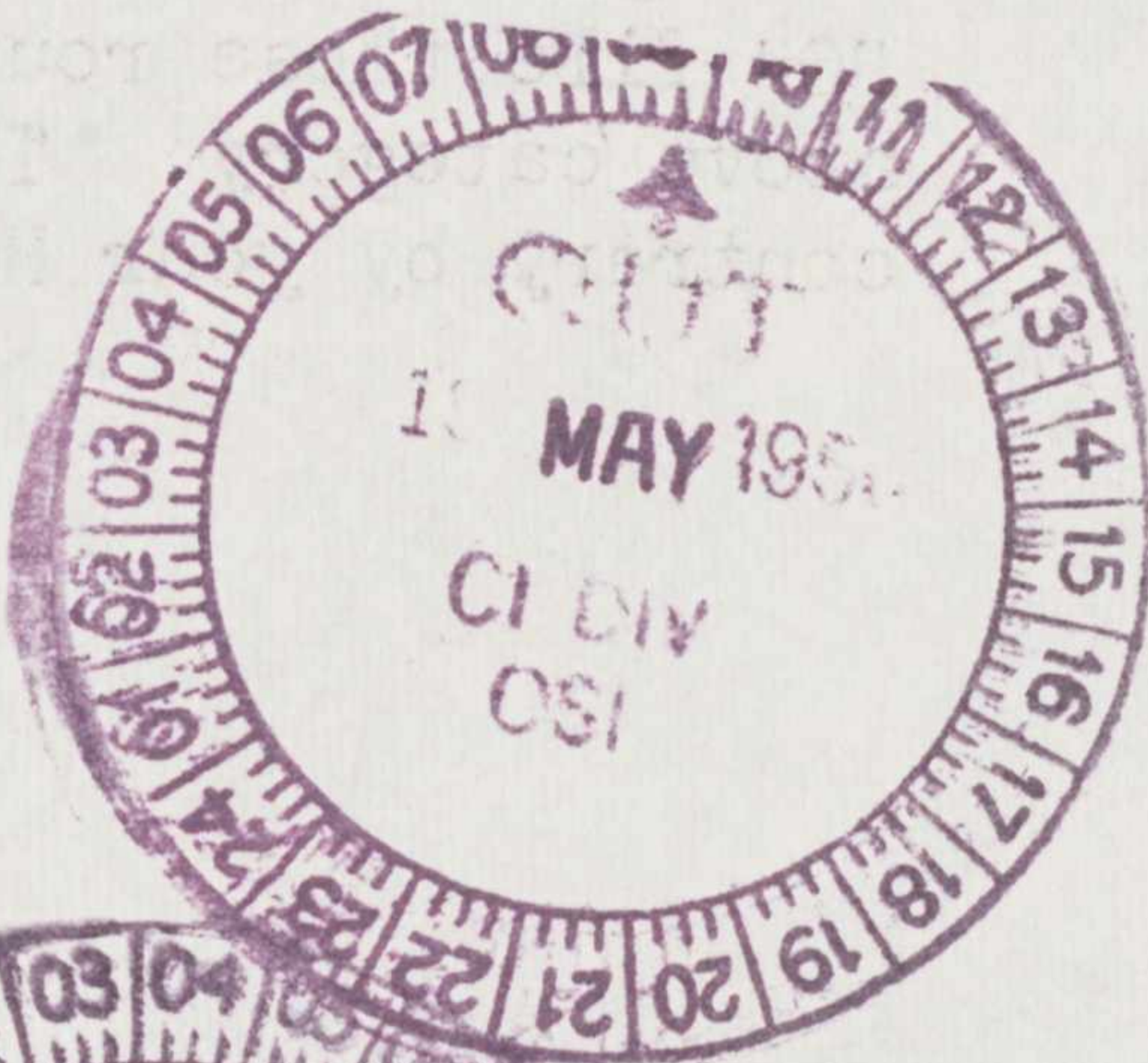
2. This office has interpreted the above AFSTI Letter to mean that your Headquarters is only interested in receiving Spot Reports on unconventional aircraft matters which appear to be credible and emanate from substantial sources.

3. This District Office has followed a practice of placing in the routine reports of flying sources which do not fall in the category of unconventional aircraft matters which do not fall in the category of unconventional aircraft matters which do not fall in the category of unconventional aircraft matters.

Major General
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

MAY 16 1 34 PM '50

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION



CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS REPORT OF INVESTIGATION		FILE NO. 24-34	DATE 14 March 1950
TITLE <u>RADIO IN POSSESSION OF MR. CY NEWTON</u> <u>WHICH ALLEGEDLY CAME FROM A FLYING</u> <u>DISC THAT HAD CRASHED IN NEW MEXICO</u>		REPORT MADE BY JAMES B. SHILEY	
		REPORT MADE AT DO #18, Maywood, California	
		PERIOD 9,15,21 December 1949; 3,11,23,27,31 January; 17 February; 8 March 1950	
		OFFICE OF ORIGIN DO #18, Maywood, California	
STATUS CLOSED			
CHARACTER UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT - SPECIAL INVESTIGATION			
REFERENCE None, this is an initial report.			
SYNOPSIS			
CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC IN. BY RUTH K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF Historian 5 DEC 1975 DATE			

BRUCE CABOT, motion picture actor, Beverly Hills, California, alleged that one CY NEWTON, who claimed to be in the oil business, had stated that a magnetic radio in his possession had come from a flying disc which had crashed in New Mexico. NEWTON apparently also stated that the disc had contained men and that he had bits of cloth at his home which came from clothing of these men, and that he also had pieces of metal from gears of the disc. CY NEWTON, identified as being with the NEWTON OIL COMPANY, Denver, Colorado, and as residing at the HOLLYWOOD-KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL, Hollywood, California. NEWTON, however, refused to acknowledge requests left for him to communicate with OSI. His refusal may be due to fact that a local radio news commentator ridiculed his story on a news broadcast.

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DISSEMINATING INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INVESTIGATION, OR INFORMATION OBTAINED THEREIN, TO ANY PERSONS ENTITLED TO THIS INFORMATION, IS A VIOLATION OF PARAGRAPH 11, AFR 20-18 MAY 49.

DISTRIBUTION	ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO	FILE STAMP
CG, AMC, Attn: MCIAXO-3, (Action Copies) 2 Hq OSI 2 DO #5 2 File 2	Commanding General 2 Air Materiel Command 2 Wright-Patterson AFB 2 Dayton, Ohio 2 ATTN: MCIAXO-3	24-185-18-12 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL MAR 20 2 13 PM '50 OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS APPROVED KEEFE O'KEEFE Lt. Col., USAF DISTRICT COMMANDER MAR 24 1950

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2 DEC 1973

A circular stamp with a date '20 21 1950' and a time '12 23'. The stamp is partially obscured by a blue ink smudge. The text 'FEMEN' is visible at the bottom of the stamp.

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS:

1. This investigation is predicated upon a letter dated 29 November 1949 to District Office No. 18, OSI, from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles. The pertinent part of this letter is quoted below:

"On November 24, 1949, BRUCE CABOT, motion picture actor, telephonically advised this office that on the previous afternoon he had been playing golf at the Lakeside Country Club with CY NEWTON. CABOT overheard NEWTON talking about a magnetic radio the latter had in his possession and which he claimed had come from a flying disc which had crashed in New Mexico. NEWTON, who claimed to be in the oil business had the radio with him at the golf course. CABOT described the radio as being about 7x2x2 inches.

"NEWTON further advised CABOT that he and an unnamed scientist were using the radio as a 'doodle-bug' to find oil deposits in the ground. NEWTON stated that several of the flying discs had recently crashed in New Mexico, Arizona and Maine. He also told CABOT that the discs had contained men and that he had bits of cloth at home from the clothing of these men. In addition, NEWTON claimed to have pieces of metal from the gears of the disc.

"CABOT gave his address as 1360 South Beverly Glen, telephone CRestview 58074. He explained that he had never met NEWTON until their golfing engagement and further pointed out that NEWTON was sober at the time the above allegations were made."

2. Efforts were made to establish the identity of CY NEWTON and a review of the Los Angeles Telephone Directories and City Directory was made. The Northeastern Section of the telephone directory indicated that a SYLVESTER O. NEWTON, who might be identical with CY NEWTON, resided at 1562 East Broadway Avenue, Whittier, California, telephone 41-3059. A call placed to this number more or less tentatively identified SYLVESTER O. as CY NEWTON, since the party who answered the phone stated that NEWTON was in the oil well business as per above quoted letter and that he could be reached at Jefferson 7254. A call placed to that number revealed it to be listed under the McCULLOUGH TOOL COMPANY, Vernon, California. The operator stated that NEWTON spent most of his time in the field service and that she would have him call OSI. Eventually SYLVESTER O. NEWTON called and he was eliminated as being identical with CY NEWTON, mentioned by BRUCE CABOT.

3. Telephonic requests were therefore made of the Lakeside Golf Club, Hollywood, California, to have CY NEWTON communicate with agent at OSI. When agent was subsequently in the vicinity of the golf club a personal contact was made with the telephone operator and she was requested to have CY NEWTON call OSI. The golf club telephone operator stated that CY NEWTON was a member but refused to give agent his residence address.

4. Attempts were also made to locate BRUCE CABOT, Beverly Hills, California, in order to solicit his aid in attempting to determine CY NEWTON'S

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address but agent was advised that he has been out of the city on location for the past several months.

5. Through the cooperation of MAURICE E. McLOUGHLIN, 329 - 31st Street, Hermosa Beach, California, it was determined that CY NEWTON resides, when in the Los Angeles area, at the HOLLYWOOD-KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL, 1714 Ivar Avenue, Hollywood, California. Several attempts were made to communicate with CY NEWTON there but he was always out and he never responded to a note left at the hotel desk.

6. On one of these occasions DOUGLAS HARRISON, assistant manager, HOLLYWOOD-KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL, showed agent a letter postmarked Laramie, Wyoming, 17 February 1950, in which NEWTON stated that he was "still marooned in Wyoming" and that he would "see you soon." The letter was written on the stationery of NEWTON OIL COMPANY, Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado. A subsequent interview with Mr. HARRISON disclosed that CY NEWTON apparently received agent's note but to date he has not communicated with this office.

7. Because of CY NEWTON'S obvious lack of cooperation it is felt that no further efforts should be made to attempt to have him communicate with this office. It might be mentioned here that during the preliminary efforts of District Office No. 18 to locate and interview CY NEWTON that a local KFI radio news commentator, SAM HAYES, on a morning program, announced in effect that a party at a Hollywood country club had stated that he had information on flying discs and that the discussion took place over a round of drinks at the "nineteenth hole" of the local golf course and that the "story got better with each drink." This news broadcast obviously was meant to ridicule the source of the story and may account for CY NEWTON'S failure to call OSI as per numerous messages requesting him to do so.

CLOSED

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UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

18D 24-0

5 DEC 1975

21 February 1950

SPOT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SUBJECT: Alleged Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft.

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters United States Air Force
Washington 25, D. C.

1. SYNOPSIS: Mr. "BUD" MILLER, resident of Las Vegas, Nevada, telephonically advised Wing Intelligence Officer, Las Vegas Air Force Base that on 10 January 1950 he and his father, D. O. MILLER, witnessed an unidentified flying object in the vicinity of Las Vegas, Nevada. Object allegedly sighted at approximate altitude of 1500 to 2000 feet and described as round "like a balloon", pure silver in appearance, 25 to 30 feet in diameter, and at time of sighting traveling in North by Northeast direction. No exhaust trails, noise or external fittings observed by witnesses. Files of McCarran Field and Las Vegas Air Force Base reflect no record of release of meteorological balloons during period of alleged sighting of unidentified flying object. Information presently not evaluated.

2. DETAILS: Messrs. D. O. and WILBUR MILLER, father and son, in an interview conducted 16 January 1950, stated that on 10 January 1950 at 1010 they were observing two (2) F-80 jet fighter aircraft coming in for a landing. They further stated that at this time they were observing the aircraft from their place of business located on Highway 93 approximately eight (8) miles from Las Vegas Air Force Base at an angle of approximately 45 degrees into the sun and saw an unidentified flying object at an altitude of approximately 1500-2000 feet. Messrs. MILLER stated that the object was within their vision for approximately twenty five (25) seconds, and that the appearance of the object was pure silver, round "like a balloon" and apparently constructed of a solid material, "a metal". Messrs MILLER further stated that the object was approximately 25 or 30 feet in diameter and that the direction of flight was Northeast by North, and that they observed no tactical movement or maneuver of the object, but that had it been an airplane it could have been observing the flight of the jet aircraft. Messrs. MILLER stated that the motion of the object was smooth; at first slow and then a very rapid acceleration in a horizontal ascent, disappearing over mountains to the

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CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DATE: 180 24-3
1 DEC 1975
21 February 1950

NOT WITHIN REPORT

SUBJECT: Alleged sighting of Unconventional aircraft.

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters United States Air Force
Washington 25, D. C.

1. SUMMARY: Mr. "RED" MILLER, resident of Las Vegas, Nevada, telephonically advised King Intelligence Officer, Las Vegas Air Force Base, that on 10 January 1950 he and his father, E. C. MILLER, witnessed an unidentified flying object in the vicinity of Las Vegas, Nevada. Object allegedly sighted at approximately altitude of 1500 to 2000 feet and described as round "like a balloon", pure silver in appearance, 25 to 30 feet in diameter, and at time of sighting traveling in North by Northeast direction. No exhaust trails, noise or external fittings observed by witnesses. Files of McCarran Field and Las Vegas Air Force Base reflect no record of release of meteorological balloons during period of alleged sighting of unidentified flying object. Information presented is not evaluated.

2. DETAILS: Messrs. E. C. and "RED" MILLER, father and son, in an interview conducted 10 January 1950, stated that on 10 January 1950 at 1010 they were observing two (2) F-80 jet fighter aircraft coming in for a landing. They further stated that at this time they were observing the aircraft from their place of business located on Highway 93 approximately eight (8) miles from Las Vegas Air Force Base at an angle of approximately 45 degrees into the sun and saw an unidentified flying object at an altitude of approximately 1500-2000 feet. Messrs. MILLER stated that the object was within their vision for approximately twenty-five (25) seconds, and that the appearance of the object was pure silver, round "like a balloon" and apparently constructed of a solid material. Messrs. MILLER further stated that the object was approximately 25 to 30 feet in diameter and that they observed movement of the object, but that it did not appear to have been operating the light of the jet aircraft. At this time they observed motion of the object was smooth; at this time they observed acceleration in a horizontal aspect, also.



CONFIDENTIAL

18D 24-0

21 February 1950

SUBJECT: Alleged Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft.

east. They further stated that they observed no exhaust trails, or lights of any nature and that the day was clear with no clouds in the sky. Messrs. MILLER described the appearance of the object when first sighted as "suspended animation". They further stated that the object was apparently well controlled but that there were no supports of any kind and that the object had no air ducts or radio antennae and that they heard no sound other than the sound of the two (2) jet aircraft.

3. Mr. D. O. MILLER stated that he was 63 years of age and that his son, WILBUR MILLER, was 32 years of age. Messrs. MILLER stated that they are engaged in the business of automobile body repair in Las Vegas, Nevada, and that they both have private pilot's licenses presently in effect.

4. An examination of records of Base Weather Service, Las Vegas Air Force Base, Nevada, revealed that on 10 January 1950 at 1025 the sky was clear, visibility 35 miles, temperature 45 degrees, dew point 24, winds East by Northeast at 11 knots per hour. The altimeter readings for 10 January 1950 were missing as was the barometric pressure at sea level. The records of the Base Weather Service indicated winds aloft at 4000 feet were 170 at 5.

5. An examination of records at McCarran Field, Commercial Air Lines Airport, Las Vegas, Nevada, and records of the Base Weather Service, Las Vegas Air Force Base, revealed no record of the release of meteorological balloons at 1010, 10 January 1950.

6. ACTION: No further action contemplated unless otherwise ordered by Hq OSI.

Keefe O'Keefe
KEEFE O'KEEFE

Lt Colonel, USAF

District Commander

*File
JMN
(Mimeograph)*

CONFIDENTIAL

21 February 1950

SUBJECT: Alleged Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft

They further stated that they observed no exhaust flames, or lights of any nature and that the day was clear with no clouds in the sky. Messrs. Miller described the appearance of the object when first sighted as "un-
identified aircraft". They further stated that the object was apparently well
controlled but that there were no reports of any kind and that the object
had no air intake or radio antennae and that they heard no sound other than
the hum of its two (2) jet aircraft.

Mr. J. C. Miller stated that he was 33 years of age and that his
son, William Miller, was 32 years of age. Messrs. Miller stated that they
are engaged in the business of automobile body repair in Las Vegas, Nevada,
and that they both have private pilot licenses, presently in effect.

4. An examination of records of the Las Vegas Weather Service, Las Vegas Air
Force Base, Nevada, revealed that on 10 January 1950 at 1015 the sky was
clear, visibility 35 miles, temperature 45 degrees, dew point 24, wind light
by northeast at 11 knots per hour. The altimeter readings for 10 January
1950 were missing as was the barometric pressure at sea level. The records
of the Las Vegas Weather Service indicated wind shift at 4000 feet were 170 at

5. An examination of records at McCarran Field, Commercial Air Lines
Airport, Las Vegas, Nevada, and records of the Las Vegas Weather Service, Las
Vegas Air Force Base, revealed no record of the release of meteorological
balloons at 1010, 10 January 1950.

6. ACTION: No further action contemplated unless otherwise ordered
by HQ-061.

WILLIAM MILLER
1st Colonel, USAF
District Commander

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

MAR 1 1 50 PM '50

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

18D 24-42

31 January 1950

SUBJECT: Flying Saucers From Venus Come to Earth
SPECIAL INQUIRY - UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters USAF
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Attached are letters from Mr. MELVIN B. LONG, JR., Linden, Missouri, and Mr. FRANK B. CURRY, Independence, Missouri, which pertain to the above matter.

2. These letters were forwarded to this District Office from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, 263 South Chester Avenue, Pasadena, California. These letters were accompanied with a letter of transmittal, a copy of which is attached. This office has acknowledged receipt of these letters and a copy of our acknowledgement is being inclosed. The letters are being forwarded your Headquarters for appropriate handling.

5 Incls:

- 1-Ltr fr Dept of Agr. dtd Jan 20, 1950
- 2-Ltr fr Mr. Long, dtd Jan 10, 1950
- 3-Ltr fr Mr. Curry, dtd Jan 13, 1950
- 4-Ltr to Mr. Long, dtd 31 Jan 50
- 5-Ltr to Mr. Curry, dtd 31 Jan 50

James C. Keefe
KEEFE O'KEEFE
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

cc:

DO #13

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian
DATE 5 DEC 1975

FEB 7 2 34 PM '50

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

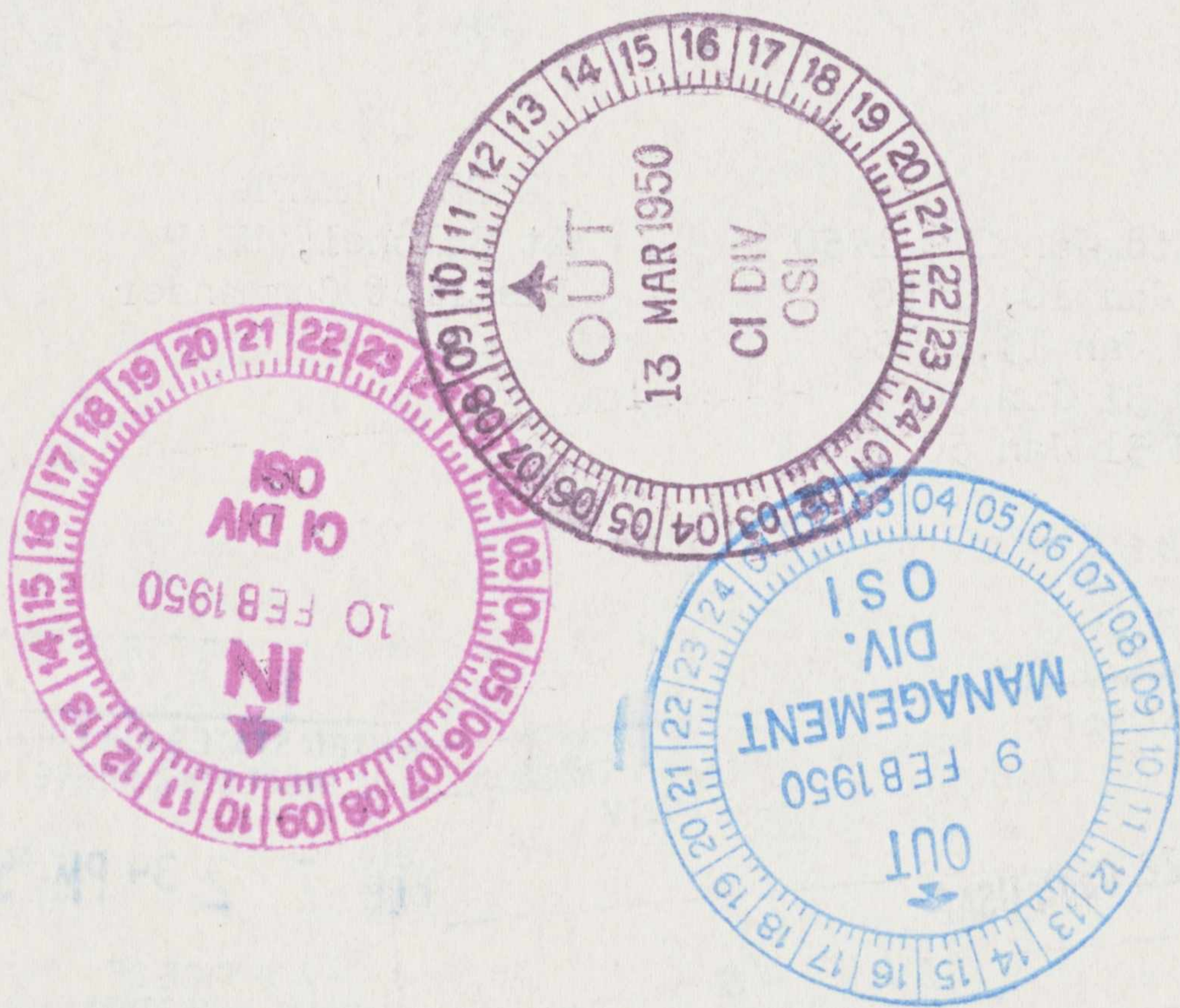
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CI DIVISION, OSI 396

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MAR 1 5 1950

NOLD/



CI Division, OSI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION 36
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY 47

UNCLASSIFIED

263 SOUTH CHESTER AVENUE
PASADENA 5, CALIFORNIA

January 20, 1950

18th District Headquarters,
O. S. I.,
Atlantic and Bandini Blvds.
Maywood, California

Gentlemen:

We are forwarding herewith two letters which have been received today from Linden and Independence, Missouri, referring to an article published in a Kansas paper on the subject of "Flying Saucers". Since the account refers to "crashing the gate" at a radar station, it seemed that it might need investigation.

We are naturally unable to reply to these letters, and are sending them to your office for such attention as you think necessary.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Beavens

E. A. Beavens, In Charge
Fruit and Vegetable Chemistry Laboratory

GKH
encl.--2 letters

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U. S. AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
23 JAN 1950		
18th DISTRICT		OSI

UNCLASSIFIED

Incl #1

United States Research Bureau
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sirs:

I have heard and read numerous accounts concerning the alleged "Flying Saucer". The latest story was found in a local paper called "The Wyandotte Echo", which is published in Kansas City, Kansas. The account appeared in the issue of January 6, 1950. Since the article mentioned you, I wonder if you could verify or discredit it?

The article was as follows:

The secret of the "Flying Saucers" is a secret no longer. Two weeks ago, Rudy Fick, well-known Kansas City auto dealer, stopped over in Denver returning from Ogden, Utah. While there, he called on the manager and the assistant manager of the Ford agency there. Their conversation was interrupted by a call from two engineers, arranging an immediate meeting. One of these engineers, a man named Coulter, revealed some startling information.

According to the story told by Coulter, he "crashed the gate" at a radar station near the New Mexico and Arizona border after two weeks of arranging. Here he saw two of the highly secret "flying saucers." One of these was badly damaged, while the other was almost perfectly intact. These objects were space ships of an unusual design. They consisted of two parts, a cockpit or cabin about six feet in diameter, and a ring eighteen feet across and about two feet thick surrounded this cabin. In flight, the ring revolved at a high rate of speed, while the cabin remained stationary like the center of a gyroscope. The ship has a bearing type tripod landing gear. The cabin was constructed of a metal resembling aluminum, but the actual make-up of the metal has defied analysis. Coulter had a portion of this metal in his possession, and gave it to one of the Ford men with instructions to send it to the Dearborn Ford plant laboratory to see if they could either melt it or analyze it.

Each of the two ships seen by Coulter were occupied by a crew of two. In the badly damaged ship, these bodies were charred so badly that little could be learned from them. The occupants of the other ship, while dead when they were found, were not burned or disfigured, and, when Coulter saw them, were in a perfect state of preservation. Medical reports, according to Coulter, showed that these men were almost identical with earth-dwelling humans, except for a few minor differences. They were of a uniform height of three feet, were uniformly blond, beardless and their teeth were completely free of fillings or cavities.

They were dressed in uniform clothing made from blue material unknown on earth, the threads in the clothing seeming to be a sort of wire. The jackets had six buttons, and the trousers were tight-fitting. Their shoes were of a slip-on type. They did not wear undergarments, but had their bodies taped. Coulter said that it was a matter of speculation whether this was the customary garb of these people, or whether these were "space suits" or flying suits.

Inc #2

Linden, Missouri
January 10, 1950

U. S. AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

23 JAN 1950

18th DISTRICT

OSI

In each ship was a quantity of food in tablet form. One type of the food was in the form of small white tablets, about half the size of Alka-Seltzer tablets. Another type was a small brown cube, which, when immersed in water, swelled to a volume of about a gallon. Water contained in the ships had a weight twice as great as water on earth.

The ships seemed to be magnetically controlled and powered, as they had no power plant in the ship itself. No armanent or exploratory equipment was found in them, and, since they seen to invariably crash near radar installations, it is surmised that they are attracted by radar, or possibly radar waves interfere with their control systems.

In addition to the piece of metal, Coulter showed the group including Fick, a clock or automatic calendar taken from one of the crafts. It consisted of two pieces of metal sandwiching some unusual type of material. On the face of one of these pieces of metal appeared an indentation, which, rotating around the disc, completed a cycle each 28 days, a lunar month.

According to the information given Coulter, there are around fifty of these craft that have been found in the United States in a period of about two years, and forty of these are in the United States Research Bureau in Los Angeles.

Coulter said that the best assumption as to the source of the ships was the planet Venus, for it is the only planet that has an atmosphere in any way similiar to ours, and it seems to have magnetic properties that would make the logical home base of these space ships.

Mr. Fick's assumption as to the reason behind the apparent lack of security is that the government desires the information to be spread from unofficial sources, until people are more or less familiar with the facts. He feels that the security departments of the military fear that the sudden shock of a surprise announcement of the fact that interplanetary travel was possible might cause mass hysteria. No cause for alarm seems necessary, However, for, from all indications, the Venusian visitors are quite peaceful, and even unwilling, visitors to our planet.

Enclosed please find a self addressed envelope.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Melvin B. Long Jr.
Melvin B. Long, Jr.

Independence Mo

January 13 1950

United States Research Bureau

Los Angeles Cal.

Gentlemen:

January 6 1950 there appeared an article in the Wyandotte Echo Official publication of Wyandotte County Kansas, pertaining to the Flying Saucers. This report is put out by Rudy Fick well known auto dealer of Kansas City. He states that while in Denver Colo. he called on the Assistant Manager of the Ford agency there. While there he met an engineer from the Ford plant Named Coulter. Mr Coulter stated that while at a radar station on the New Mexico Arizona border he saw two of the secret flying saucers. Mr Coulter states that according to information given him about fifty of these craft have been found and that about forty of these are in the United States research Laboratory and Bureau in Los Angeles.

Useing the Enclosed self addressed envelope will you please answer this letter and tell me if there is any truth in the article that appeared in the above mentioned paper publication.

Respectfully

Frank B Curry

1000 West Linden St

Independence Mo

U. S. AIR FORCE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
23 JAN 1950		
18th DISTRICT		OSI

Enc # 3

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

31 January 1950

Mr. Frank B. Curry
1000 West Linden Street
Independence, Missouri

UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of January 13, 1950 addressed to the United States Research Bureau, Los Angeles, California, pertaining to an article which recently appeared in "The Wyandotte Echo". Your letter was referred to this office from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, 263 South Chester Avenue, Pasadena, California.

The information you furnished has been noted and is being forwarded to Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., for appropriate handling.

Your making this information available is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

KEEFE O'KEEFE
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

UNCLASSIFIED

Inc #50

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

31 January 1950

HQ OSI

Mr. Melvin B. Long, Jr.
P. O. Box 61
Linden, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of January 10, 1950 addressed to the United States Research Bureau, Los Angeles, California, pertaining to the article which recently appeared in "The Wyandotte Echo". Your letter was referred to this office from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, 263 South Chester Avenue, Pasadena, California.

The information you furnished has been noted and is being forwarded to Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., for appropriate handling.

Your making this information available is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

KEEFE O'KEEFE
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

UNCLASSIFIED

Ince #4①

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~ UNCLASSIFIED

24-185-18

(Unclassified) TOWNSEND BROWN FOUNDATION, Los Angeles, California
SPECIAL INQUIRY

The Office of the Inspector General, USAF
Norton Air Force Base, California

Counter Intelligence Div, Dir of
Special Investigations, IG

7 OCT 1952

1
Lt Col Free/es/AFCSI-6
Code 192/x 140

1. Reference is made to telephone conversation between Lt General Craig and Major General Bertrandias on 24 March 1952 concerning the above subject.
2. For your information there is attached a report by the Office of Naval Research, Pasadena, California and a credit rating compiled by Dun&Bradstreet in regard to this matter. Additionally, a check of local and national agencies concerning the Townsend Brown Foundation has been conducted with negative results.
3. The Directorate of Intelligence has been furnished all available information pertaining to this matter.

2 Incls

1. Rept of Off of
Naval Research (dup)
2. Dun & Bradstreet
Credit Rating (dup)

KENNETH W. KING
Colonel, USAF
Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

AFCSI FILE COPY

When Incl. No. 2 is (are) withdrawn
or not attached, the classification of
Conf. Sec. Info. on this correspondence
will be cancelled in accordance with
par 25e, AFR 205-1.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY

KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

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AFCSI-6

Lt Col Free

Col. KING

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

8 OCT 1952

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF S&C INVA	
BY	KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
DATE	5 DEC 1972

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INVESTIGATIONS	
[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	

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Declassification Authority: NND 923007

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REPORT OF INVESTIGATION
OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

FILE NO. 24-3571
DATE 19 January 1950
REPORT MADE BY FRANK W. MAGDOLE
REPORT MADE AT
PERIOD 18 January 1950
OFFICE OF ORIGIN
STATUS CLOSED

UNCLASSIFIED

CHARACTER SPECIAL INQUIRY - INVESTIGATIONAL REPORT

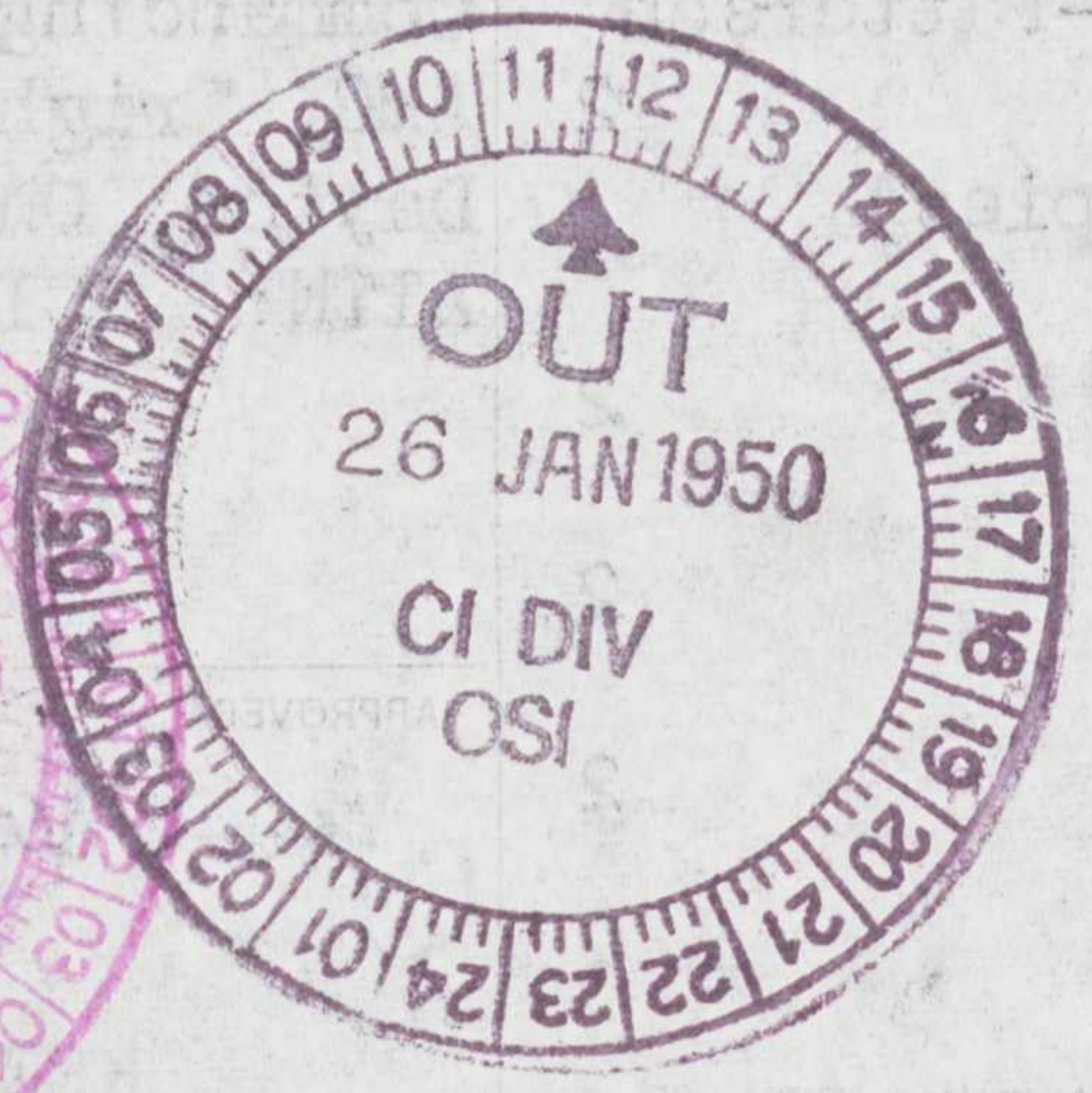
REFERENCE But of 24 March 1949, 27 September 1949, 28 Dec 49

SYNOPSIS

File reviewed and it was found that all logical leads have been developed and reported. For that reason this case is being closed.

CLOSED

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian
DATE 8 DEC 1950



JAN 20 1950

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

EMN/lei
12 January 1950

18D 24-0

SUBJECT: Unconventional Aircraft
SPECIAL INQUIRY

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

5 DEC 1975

TO: Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio
ATTN: MCIAXO-3

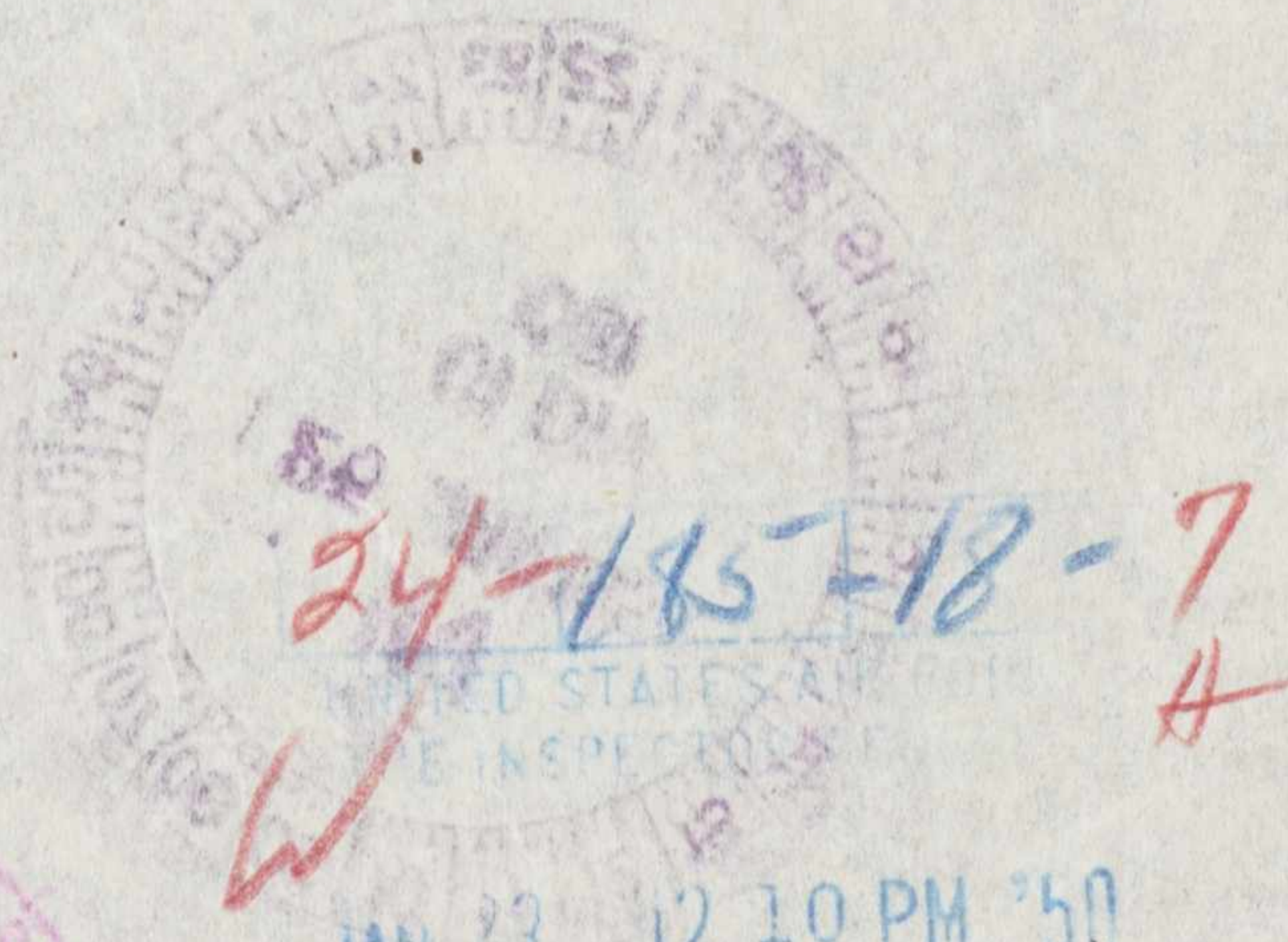
DATE

Attached hereto and forwarded in compliance with AFCSI Letter No. 85 are two (2) copies of report, dated 30 December 1949, prepared by an Intelligence Office of the 11th Naval District, subject: "Unidentified Flying Object."

1 Incl:
Rpt fr 11th Naval Dist (in dup)

KEEFE O'KEEFE
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

cc: Hq OSI



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAN 26 1950

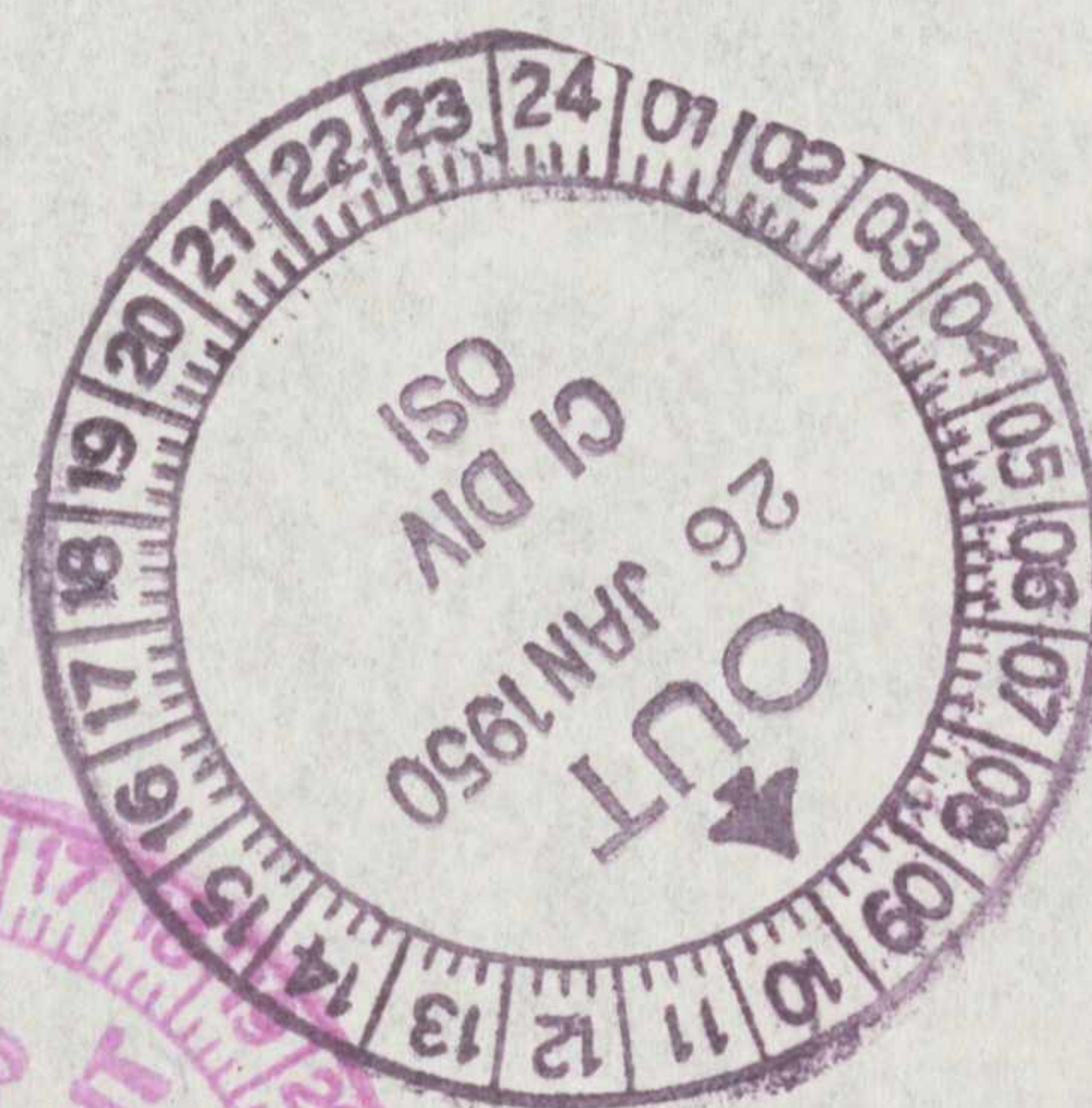
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPT. BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY
BY: KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian
DATE: 8 DEC 1975



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIO-11ND

San Diego

30 December 1949

(a) CNO conf ser 04422P32 dtd 4 Nov 48, subj: Flying Discs - Report of
See below

Unidentified Flying Object; report of

UNCLASSIFIED

BRIEF: While flying from Burbank to Palmdale, California, Robert HANLEY of Long Beach, California, saw an object in the sky which left a trail of blue flame extending an estimated one fourth of a mile. The object was sighted about 0015, 31 October 1949, over Mint Canyon. Mr. HANLEY is an experienced aviator and has flown the area where he saw this flying object, hundreds of times. He has seen many meteors or shooting stars and is quite familiar with that phenomena. He believes with certainty that what he saw was not a meteor or meteorite. One reason for his certainty is that the object definitely made a turn in direction.

Note: This information is as of 31 October 1949

SOURCE: Robert Joseph HANLEY of 1808 Clark Street, Long Beach, California (telephone - Long Beach 902964). Born 6 May 1909, Dade County, Florida. Profession: Aircraft engineer and pilot. Education: Eight years Parochial School; Four years High School; Four years University; Three years of miscellaneous aviation training. Employment: Don Lee Broadcasting Corporation; Amphibian Air Transport Corporation; Universal Airlines; Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation; Vultee Aircraft Company; Stearman Airplane Corporation; Serversky Export Corporation; Bellanca Aircraft Company; Seversky Aircraft Company. Military Record: Served as Technical Advisor and Test Pilot to the U. S. Army Air Forces Material Command on special duty in SWP area on loan to the Australian Air Forces.

Statement concerning delay in reporting: Reference (a) directs that sightings of "Flying Discs" and similar phenomena be investigated and reported as quickly as possible. The below sighting of a strange flying object was very briefly reported in local newspapers 1 November 1949. Repeated efforts to contact source have failed until this date, when a letter was received from him in answer to a questionnaire sent to him when personal contact failed. He gave a reasonable explanation of his delay which was occasioned by his being out of Southern California and out of reach by mail until now.

REPORT: Unidentified Flying Object; Report of:

The above brief is the gist of the newspaper accounts of HANLEY's observation of the flying object. In the questionnaire returned this date, he verified the above statement as being correct.

The questionnaire brought out the following additional information: When the object was first sighted, it flew in a southeasterly direction; later it flew in a northerly direction. The object was about 1000 yards, in which the object appeared to slow up before making a turn, and after completing the turn, increased speed in ascension.

BY

KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF

Historian

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

5 DEC 1975

Disc # 1

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The estimated speed of the object was approximately 1500 miles per hour.

The object when sighted was an estimated 30,000 feet above terrain. When last seen it was perhaps somewhat lower than at first.

Visibility was 60 miles plus. There were no clouds and there was no moon.

Mr. HANLEY was flying a Grumman Mallard plane, which has a cruising speed of 170 mph; however, at the time the object was sighted, the plane was in a climb position and the speed was approximately 140 mph. The elevation of HANLEY's plane was 1500 feet over terrain and 4500 feet over sea level. The direction of flight of HANLEY's plane was 350 degrees true.

The length of time that the object was observed was approximately 35 seconds. The color of the exhaust of the object was blue-gray, which got deeper in color as the object descended, probably caused by the object coming closer. There appeared to be a bluish vapor behind the object. A trail of smoke would not leave enough evidence to identify it even though the visibility was unusual and above average.

Mr. HANLEY's opinion as to what the object was: He believed it to be a rocket from Muroc or a guided missile from Inyokern.

Note: The office of Naval Research of Los Angeles is very strongly of the opinion that neither Inyokern or Muroc had any missiles or test aircraft in the air at that time and/or location of HANLEY's sighting of the unidentified object.

Mr. HANLEY stated that it was impossible to hear any sound of the object from his position, and it was impossible to discern the color, but it appeared to be dark or black. The object appeared to be box-like and it was thus discernible when it appeared to be checking its decent with a large flash forward of its descending movement.

Besides Mr. HANLEY, the other observers who saw the object are Mr. Thomas S. LEE and Mrs. Margaret PHIPPEN. Mrs PHIPPEN was sitting in the rear of the aircraft and after it was decided not to be a star or meteorite, Mr. LEE called her forward to witness the spectre. All agreed that the witnessed object was not a star or meteorite.

The course of the object was definitely steady and directional. Mr. HANLEY was unable to tell whether the object revolved.

The object when first sighted was about 50 miles away, and later about 20 miles.

Mr. HANLEY judged the estimate of height from the angle of his aircraft in climb and from having been in that approximate angle on other occasions during daylight hours while witnessing jet or rocket craft over the desert areas.

Mr. HANLEY estimated the speed of the object by mentally computing the approximate distance travelled and from watching previous expositions in the desert area.

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Mr. HANLEY did not estimate the size of the object, nor was he certain that the object was not much closer or further away than what he had previously estimated, explaining that at the time of observation and even now, nothing was or is certain. Complete unconcern then, and as of now, has not changed or improved Mr. HANLEY's opinion.

The object was sighted by the observers as follows: Mr. HANLEY called Mr. LEE's attention to what he believed to be a star. Mr. LEE watched it for a few seconds and excitedly remarked that it wasn't a star so must be a ship from Muroc. Mr. HANLEY turned his Transmitter (3105mgc) and after a wait of five seconds relayed a running description to the Burbank Airfield Tower. This was done just as a friendly gesture, not as an exhibition.

REPORTING OFFICERS COMMENT: Mr. HANLEY is believed to be sincere and a competent observer. There appears to be no reasonable explanation for the phenomena.

T. J. SHULTZ
District Intelligence Officer
Eleventh Naval District

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

UNCLASSIFIED

24-185

SUBJECT: (Unclassified) Unconventional Aircraft
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: District Commander
18th OSI District, IG
822d Spec. Depot, P.O. Box 310
Maywood, California

1. Reference is made to your undated letter concerning above subject, and particularly to paragraph 3.

2. This Headquarters is presently preparing an AFCSI Letter which will furnish you instructions on current policy regarding the investigation of these incidents. However, until cited letter is received by your District Office, AFCSI Letter No. 85 will apply.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

WMT
WILLIAM M. TURNER
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Executive, Special Investigations
The Inspector General, USAF

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED *to Headquarters*
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV
BY *K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF*
Historian
DATE *5 DEC 1975*

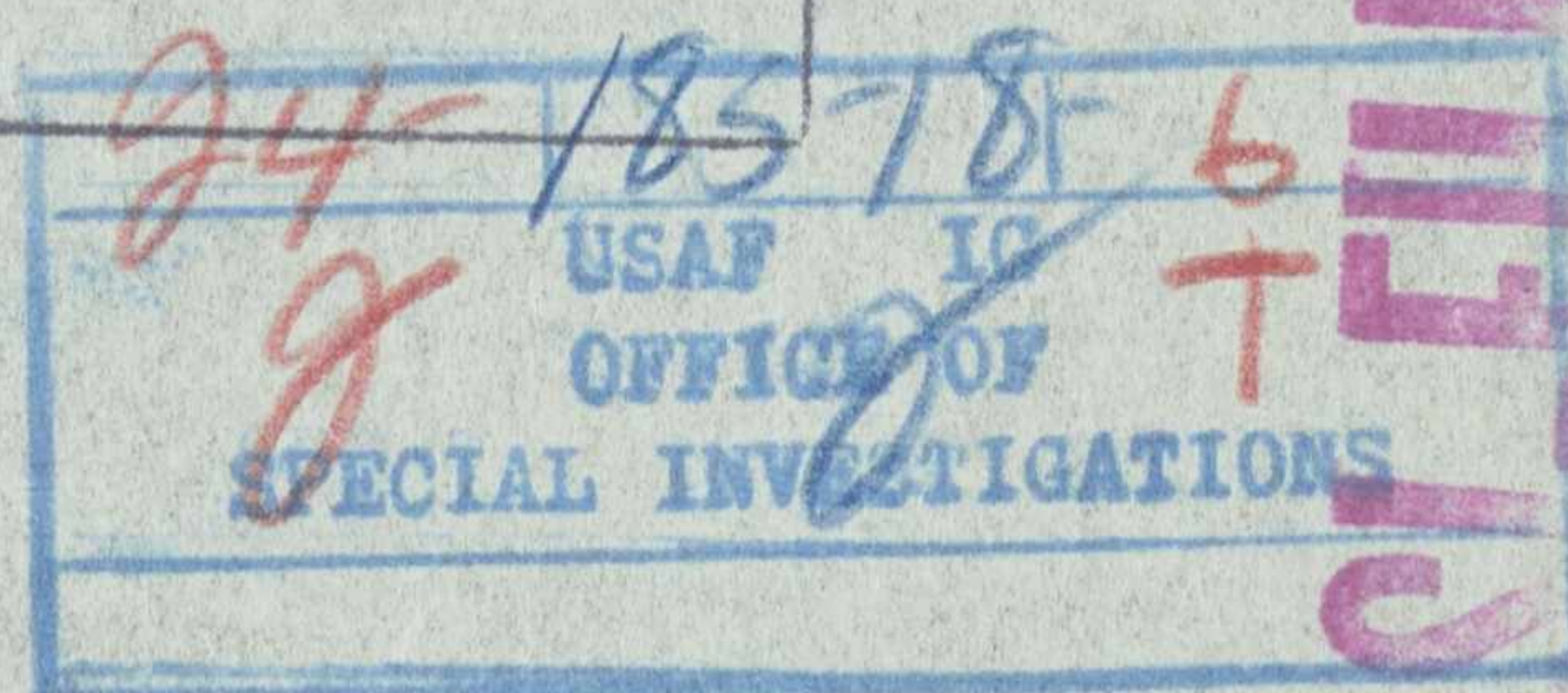


AFCSI

J. M. Niemczyk
Assistant Dir. for
PA Hurst

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.
EMN/lei

18D 24-185

SUBJECT: Unconventional Aircraft
SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Headquarters USAF
Washington 25, D. C.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF

DATE

5 DEC 1975

1. In accordance with AFCSI Letter No. 85, subject as above and dated 12 August 1949, this District has been reporting on unconventional aircraft and unidentified flying objects, including the so-called "Flying Discs".

2. Recently two newspaper articles indicating discontinuance of investigation by the Air Force of "flying saucers" have been noted. One of these articles appeared in the Los Angeles Times; the other in the 31 December 1949 issue of the Air Force Times. The item from the Air Force Times is quoted verbatim below:

"Investigation Ends for Flying Discs"

Washington - Air Force announced this week the discontinuance of a two year old special project for the investigation of "flying saucer" incidents.

USAF based its decision on analysis that the flying objects were the results of:

1. Misinterpretation of conventional objects
2. A mild form of mass hysteria
3. Or hoax

Since January 1948 some 375 incidents have been reported and investigated."

3. This office is reporting and will continue to report on flying saucer incidents in accordance with existing instructions in AFCSI Letter No. 85. However, clarification is requested on current USAF policy regarding investigation of these incidents and the effect of any change in policy on the above mentioned letter.

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01 DIVISION, OSI 343

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KEEFE O'KEEFE
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

JAN 31 1950



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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

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WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
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BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

24-185-18

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, USAF

SUBJECT: FLYING DISCS - Alleged Observation of Flying
Discs by Mikel Conrad During Winter of 1948 - 1949
in Territory of Alaska

1. In view of the current wave of publicity regarding flying saucers and of inquiries being received by The Director of Public Relations on subject case, the following is submitted for your information.

2. Upon request of the Intelligence Department of Air Materiel Command, OSI investigated a newspaper article which appeared in a Dayton, Ohio, newspaper in September of 1949. Synopsis of the case is as follows:

Article appeared in 14 September 1949 issue of "Journal Herald," wherein it was alleged that Mikel Conrad, an actor, during the summer of 1949, while in Territory of Alaska, observed "flying saucers," located one and took motion pictures of the saucer in various flight stages and maneuvers. Conrad is presently actor-producer-writer for Colonial Productions, and his picture entitled "The Flying Saucer" was viewed by an OSI Agent on 26 October 1949. The picture contained a few scenes of Conrad's version of the flying disc while on the ground and in the air. Conrad admitted that the "flying saucer" was a figment of his imagination and that he released the news story in order to secure publicity for his motion picture, "The Flying Saucer."

3. This is being called to your attention at this time since we have been advised by Public Relations that various news media currently contemplate affording publicity to Conrad's contentions. Mr. Leo's office has been fully advised of the facts in this matter.

Joseph F. Carroll
JOSEPH F. CARROLL
Brig. Gen., USAF
Director, Special Investigations
The Inspector General, USAF

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SUMMARY OF CASE NO. 24-185-5

SUBJECT: FLYING DISCS - Alleged Observation of Flying Discs
by MIKEL CONRAD During Winter of 1948/49 in
Territory of Alaska

The 14 September 1949 issue of the JOURNAL HERALD, a newspaper published in Dayton, Ohio, carried an article entitled "Film Actor Finds Flying Disc but Press Agent Doubts Tale." The article was written by ALINE MOSBY, UP Correspondent, datelined 13 September 1949, Hollywood, California. The article stated that a movie was being produced by one MICHAEL CONRAD, who had "got his colossal idea while on location in Alaska" and that he had gone there with a camera crew from Whitehorse (Y.T., Canada) and two players. According to the article, CONRAD stated, "I found a saucer, I'm not telling how,"... "I have scenes of the saucer landing, taking off, flying and doing tricks. The saucer is not created in miniature or by trick photography. It is a mechanical man-made object,"... "the saucer footage is locked in a bank vault."

On 20 September 1949, the 5th OSI District Office, Wright-Patterson AFB, was requested by Lt Col A. J. HEMSTREET, JR., Acting Chief, Analysis Division, Intelligence Department, Hq. AMC, to initiate an investigation for the purpose of confirming or denying the allegations made by one "MICHAEL CONTRAD" wherein he claimed to have in his possession a "flying saucer," as well as various scenes showing the alleged saucers landing and taking off. As a result of this request the 5th OSI District Office prepared a letter to the 18th OSI District Office, Maywood, California, requesting that appropriate investigation of this matter be conducted in the Hollywood area.

On 17 October 1949, 5th OSI District was informed by Lt Col H. W. POTE, Deputy Chief, Public Information Office, Hq. AMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, that he had received a telephone call from Lt J. G. MORRIS, Public Relations Office, Hq. USAF, Washington, D. C., advising that his (MORRIS) office was in receipt of a telephone call from one "CHESTER BOND" (phonetic), Editor of "Film Daily," and that he (BOND) had received a press release from one MICHAEL CONRAD to the effect that CONRAD had

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BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

5 DEC 1975

DATE

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in his possession 900 feet of film about "flying saucers" in Alaska; that BOND requested any information available as to the authenticity of CONRAD's material and whether an investigation had been conducted of subject matter by one WILLIAM McKNIGHT. Lt MORRIS also asked Colonel POTE whether Wright Field investigated the subject matter and for any information available concerning "McKNIGHT."

Lt Col POTE then contacted Lt H. W. SMITH, Project Officer of "PROJECT GRUDGE," Technical Intelligence Division, Hq. AMC, and as a result of his conversation with Lt SMITH, Col POTE later advised MORRIS that there was no knowledge of Wright Field having conducted any investigation regarding subject matter, but that if it had, it would have been through OSI and that, therefore, PIO would have no knowledge of the investigation. Col POTE further advised that he possessed no information concerning "McKNIGHT" or of any investigation of subject matter.

On 1 November 1949, Lt SMITH furnished a copy of a letter dated 25 October 1949, from one "CHESTER B. BAHN," Editor of "The Film Daily," to the 5th OSI District, wherein BAHN made reference to a suggestion of a Lt Commander BEVERLY L. BRITTON, Magazine Book Branch, Office of Public Information, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C, that he contact PIO, AMC, because "it is my understanding at the present time that the Office of Special Investigations at Wright-Patterson does have some knowledge of Mr. KONRAD's claims," and further that BAHN was anxious to establish whether the claims made by Mr. KONRAD were valid.

Lt SMITH advised the 5th OSI District Office that he had received the letter from PIO, Hq. AMC, with a request that he recommend an appropriate answer to BAHN's letter, and that it was his purpose in contacting the 5th OSI District Office to secure recommendations on which to base a reply to the letter. Lt SMITH was advised by the 5th OSI District Office that it was not the policy of OSI to make such recommendations, and Lt SMITH then advised 5th OSI District Office that it was his intent to convey to PIO that he was unable to release any information regarding subject matter for the purpose intended.

NOTE: During the conduct of this investigation, 5th OSI DO proceeded on the premise that "MICHAEL CONTRAD," "MIKEL CONTRAD,"

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"MICHAEL CONRAD" were one and the same individual; further, that "CHESTER BOND" and "CHESTER B. BAHN" were also one and the same individual.

A report subsequently submitted by the 18th OSI DO dated 3 November 1949 (Tab A) stated that after some investigation in an effort to locate MIKEL CONRAD, it was determined that he was presently an actor-producer-writer for COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS, 8739 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. When contacted CONRAD informed OSI Agent SHILEY that his picture "The Flying Saucer" was to be previewed by the censors of the BREEN office in Hollywood, and invited Agent SHILEY to attend the showing after which, he suggested, the Agent could question him concerning the "saucer."

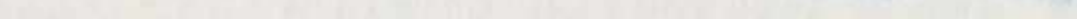
Agent SHILEY attended the preview of CONRAD's movie on 26 October 1949, and after the showing CONRAD indicated that the "flying saucer was a figment of his imagination," and stated that he had released the story to ALINE MOSBY in order to advertise his picture. He admitted that the alleged observation, location, and the motion picture of the "flying saucer" in various flight stages and maneuvers was not a reality.

CONRAD apologized to Agent SHILEY for the story which appeared in the press and said he was sorry that he had misled the USAF, and admitted that the article was purely for enhancing interest in his coming picture. He requested that the USAF not furnish any newspaper correspondent or other persons making inquiries with the fact that the "saucer is a hoax." CONRAD was advised that OSI would not because OSI had no interest in his picture, since he had not actually sighted any unconventional object in the sky.

The 5th OSI District Office contemplates no additional investigative action other than furnishing the 18th OSI District a copy of "CHESTER B. BAHN's" letter (dated 25 October 1949) to Public Information Office, AMC, for information and any action deemed necessary by that district. Two (2) copies of the 18th OSI District report concerning the interview with CONRAD have been furnished to Technical Intelligence, AMC.

1 Incl.
Tab A

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.

FTR/lei
1 December 1949

SUBJECT: Radio in Possession of Mr. Cy Newton which
Allegedly Came From a Flying Disc that had
Crashed in New Mexico.
UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT - SPECIAL INQUIRY

TO: Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio.
ATTN: MCIAXO-3

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

1. On 30 November 1949, this office received a letter from the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which reads as follows:

"On November 24, 1949, Bruce Cabot, motion picture actor, telephonically advised this office that on the previous afternoon he had been playing golf at the Lakeside Country Club with CY NEWTON. CABOT overheard NEWTON talking about a magnetic radio the latter had in his possession and which he claimed had come from a flying disc which had crashed in New Mexico. NEWTON, who claimed to be in the oil business, had the radio with him at the golf course. CABOT described the radio as being about 7x2x2 inches.

"NEWTON further advised CABOT that he and an unnamed scientist were using the radio as a "doodle-bug" to find oil deposits in the ground. NEWTON stated that several of the flying discs had recently crashed in New Mexico, Arizona, and Maine. He also told CABOT that the discs had contained men and that he had bits of cloth at home from the clothing of these men. In addition, NEWTON claimed to have pieces of metal from the gears of the disc.

"NEWTON told CABOT that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio is making a "hush-hush" picture which could very well concern the matter of flying discs inasmuch as the whole story would break soon any way.

"CABOT states that he has ascertained through a friend at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer that they are now making a picture called "Project No. _____" (the actual number not known). CABOT said he was unable to find out what this picture is about.

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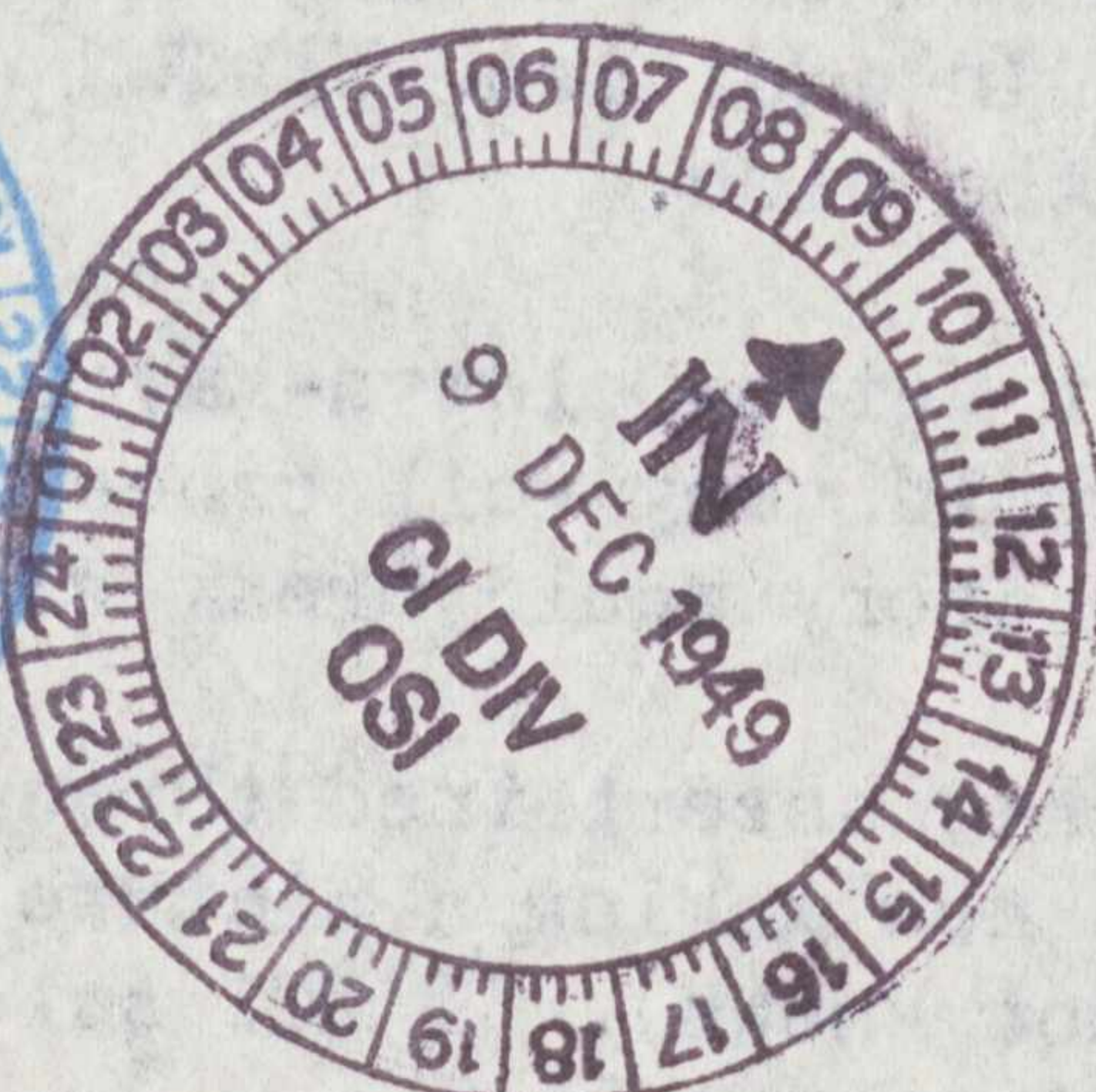
USAF IG
OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
USAF SPECIALIZED DEPT. BOX 310, MAYWOOD, CALIF.
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt. USAF
Historian
DATE 8 DEC 1949



SPECIAL IN
OFFICE OF
USAF IG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Ltr to CG, AMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, 1 Dec -Subj: Re CY NEWTON
UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT-SPECIAL INQUIRY.

"CABOT gave his address as 1360 South Beverly Glen, telephone CRestview 58074. He explained that he had never met NEWTON until their golfing engagement and further pointed out that NEWTON was sober at the time the above allegations were made."

2. This matter has been assigned to an Agent of this office and a report will be submitted to your Headquarters within the near future.

cc: Hq OSI

KEEFE O'KEEFE
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNCLASSIFIED

Wrttn 6 Mar 50

24-185

(Unclassified) Alleged Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft - SPECIAL INQUIRY

Director of Intelligence, DC5/O, Documents &
Dissemination Branch

Office of Special Investigations, IG

9 MAR 1950

1

Maj Niemczyk/lse/71776
AFCSI

The attached Spot Intelligence Report, dated 21 February 1950, concerning the alleged sighting of unconventional aircraft is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl
Cy Spot Intell Rpt fr
OSI DO #18 dtd 21 Feb
1950

GILBERT R. LEVY
Actg Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
OSI, IG, USAF

Disclosure of the contents, or even the existence, of such investigative information to persons mentioned in the report or to other persons not normally entitled to such information may be made only when expressly authorized by the Director of Special Investigations, IG, or higher authority. Unauthorized disclosure of such information will be considered to be a violation of AFR 205-1.

When Incl No. 1 is (are) withdrawn or not attached, the classification of ~~Confidential~~ in this correspondence will be cancelled in accordance with par 25 e, AFR 205-1.

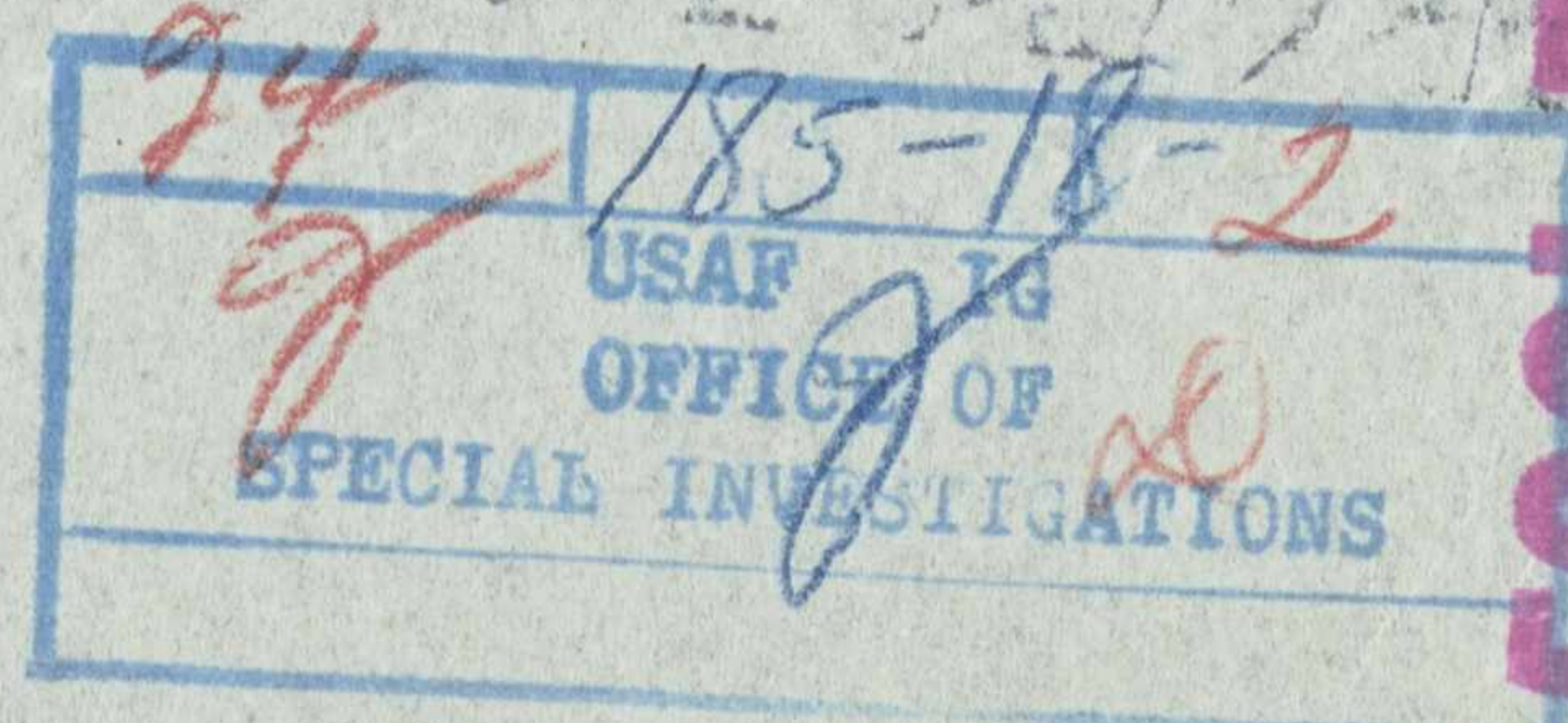
CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPEC INV

BY KURT K. KUNZE, Capt, USAF
Historian

DATE

5 DEC 1975

UNCLASSIFIED



AFCSI-FILES

MAR 21 1950

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violation of AR 205-1.
disclosure of such information will be considered to be a
violation of AR 205-1. (Unauthorized disclosure of information
may be made only when expressly authorized by the Director
of Special Investigations, or his authorized representative.)

When fact Not [redacted] will be cancelled in accordance with
AR 205-1, AR 205-1.
[redacted] correspondence
or not attached. [redacted]
[redacted] (if) with [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
DATE [redacted]
BY [redacted]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
OFFICE OF
USAF IG

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO.

24-185/2

DATE

3 November 1949

REPORT MADE BY

JAMES B. SHILEY

TITLE

FLYING DISKS - Alleged observation
of flying disks by MIKEL CONRAD
during winter of 1948/49 in
Territory of Alaska

REPORT MADE AT

DO #18, Maywood, California

PERIOD

19, 25, 26 October 1949

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

DO #5, Wright-Patterson AFB

STATUS

RUC

CHARACTER

SPECIAL INQUIRY - UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT

REFERENCE

DO #5 letter dated 27 September 1949 to DO #18 (DO #5 file 24-21)

SYNOPSIS

Newspaper Article appeared in 14 September 1949 issue of "Journal Herald," Dayton, Ohio, wherein it was alleged that MIKEL CONRAD, an actor, during the summer of 1949 while in Territory of Alaska, observed "flying saucers," located one, and took motion pictures of the saucer in various flight stages and maneuvers. CONRAD is presently actor-producer-writer for COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS, and his picture entitled "The Flying Saucer" was viewed by the writer on 26 October 1949. The picture contained a few scenes of CONRAD'S version of the flying disk while on the ground and in the air. CONRAD admitted that the "flying saucer" was a figment of his imagination and that he released the news story ~~quoted herein~~ in order to secure publicity for his motion picture, "The Flying Saucer." CONRAD requested that OSI not reveal to outsiders the fact that the "flying saucer" story in the article was a hoax.

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Historian

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DETAILS:

1. Reference letter from District Office No. 5 requested that investigation be conducted concerning MIKEL CONRAD'S alleged sighting of a flying disk in the Territory of Alaska during the summer of 1949. This request was made by DO #5 as the result of an article appearing in the 14 September 1949 issue of the "Journal Herald," Dayton, Ohio, which article read as follows:

"FILM ACTOR FINDS FLYING DISC,
BUT PRESS AGENT DOUBTS TALE

By ALINE MOSBY

"HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 13. - (UP) Having taken care of rocket ships, atomic bombs and Superman, Hollywood now is starring a flying saucer in a movie.

"The Army's last decision was there isn't any such thing, but this has not dampened the spirit of actor Mikel Conrad. He is acting in, producing, directing and writing "The Secret of the Flying Saucers."

"The star, he insists, is a whirling disc, or reasonable facsimile thereof. The movie is a spy mystery which also features a blond heroine, a handsome hero and Russians as the villains.

"Idea While on Location

"The actor got this colossal idea, he says, while on location in Alaska last winter for a Universal-International movie, "Arctic Manhunt."

"I heard about flying saucers there so I went back last summer with a camera crew from Whitehorse (Y. T., Canada) and two players, Pat Garrison and Hans Von Teuffen,' he says.

"I found a saucer, I'm not telling how,' a claim not believed even by one of his press agents.

"I have scenes of the saucer landing, taking off, flying and doing tricks. The saucer is not created in miniature or by trick photography. It is a mechanical, man-made object."

"Whether it is a dishpan sailing across the camera or some garage-made contraption, he won't say.

"Conrad and crew shot silent footage around Juneau for three months. He'll begin shooting interior scenes and dubbing in sound Sept. 26, he says.

"His press agents have seen part of the film. They report it has some nice avalanches. They did not see any flying saucers.

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"Locked in Bank Vault

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"The saucer footage is locked in a bank vault,' explains Conrad. 'I'm not showing it to anyone yet.'

"The plot concerns a playboy, Michael Trent (Conrad), who steals his weak chin and goes saucer-hunting in Alaska for the government. To throw Russian spies off the track, he cleverly disguises himself as a drunkard seeking the cure. Trent is accompanied by an FBI agent, who turns out to be a beautiful blond (Miss Garrison), cleverly disguised as his nurse.

"We get snowbound in a remote cabin and romance flares a way,' says Conrad.

"Will Michael and Violet get out of the cabin before they're trapped by snow? or the Russians? or the censors? Will they capture the saucer? Will they drop dead before the end of the movie? Will you?"

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

2. After some investigation in an effort to locate MIKEL CONRAD, it was determined that he was presently actor-producer-writer for COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS, 8739 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. CONRAD finally called the writer at the OSI office on 26 October 1949 after several messages had been left for him to communicate with Agent.

3. On that date CONRAD informed Agent that his picture, "The Flying Saucer," was to be previewed by the censors of the BUREAU office at 5552 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, and invited Agent to attend the showing after which he suggested that the writer could question him concerning the "saucer."

4. The writer attended the preview of "The Flying Saucer" on 26 October 1949, and the picture ran approximately one hour and a half and as indicated in the article, concerned a story of MICHAEL TRENT'S (MIKEL CONRAD) attempt to locate a flying saucer which was rumored as being produced somewhere in Alaska. The Russian espionage agents were also attempting to locate the saucer for the Soviet Government. It developed in the story that a Dr. CARL LAWSON had perfected a flying saucer and his laboratory was located in a spot bordering on Twin Lakes across the Ice Caps from Taku Harbor near Juneau, Territory of Alaska. TRENT locates the saucer prior to the Russian spies, who secure information concerning its existence and location from Dr. LAWSON'S assistant who sells out to the Russians for a few million. The picture ends with the assistant attempting to send the saucer to Russia and flee from TRENT. However, the saucer explodes at the end of the picture when the assistant of Dr. LAWSON attempts to launch it, Dr. LAWSON having placed a bomb in the saucer to avoid just the situation that transpired.

5. MIKEL CONRAD, after the showing, indicated that the "flying saucer" was a figment of his imagination and stated that he had released the story to

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ALINE MOSBY in order to advertise his picture. He admitted that the observation of, location of, and motion picture of the "flying saucer" in various flight stages and maneuvers was not a reality.

6. It might be mentioned here that the "flying saucer" of CONRAD'S was pictured in about three scenes in flight and appeared to be all lighted up by electricity and to be circular or disk shaped about three feet in diameter. The "saucer" whirled during flight. However, when Dr. LAMSON'S "saucer" was viewed later by TRENT it appeared to be ellipsoid shaped and was about twelve feet in length, ten feet across and four feet deep. It was apparently constructed of aluminum or some other shiny metal and was slightly raised in the center with two exhausts (jets) on each side of the raised portion. This version flew on a direct line, rather than a whirling motion.

7. CONRAD apologized for the story and said he was sorry that he had misled the USAF, and admitted that the article was purely for enhancing interest in his coming picture. He requested that the USAF not furnish any newspaper correspondent or other persons making inquiries with the fact that the saucer is a hoax. He was advised that OSI would not because OSI had no interest in his picture, since he had not actually sighted any unconventional object in the sky.

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