

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 24 Jan 53 24/0650Z		2. LOCATION Suwon, Korea	
3. SOURCE Airman		10. CONCLUSION PROBABLY AIRCRAFT	
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS Two			
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 3-5 Sec.		11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS Two round shaped glowing whitish silver objects traveled at a high rate of speed in a gentle climb disappearing into the clouds. COMMENTS: Two jet a/c were flying in area at the time of sighting & it is fairly certain that observer saw these a/c when they were at a high alt. 2. A 2nd interrogation was made of the observer & it was found his estimation of speed & distance was unreliable. 3. At high alt it is difficult to determine the shape of a/c.	
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground-Visual			
7. COURSE East			
8. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No			
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE ☐ Yes ☒ No			

FORM
FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

UNCLASSIFIED

29

COUNTRY Korea	REPORT NO. IR-1-53	(LEAVE BLANK)
SUBJECT Unidentified Flying Objects		
AREA REPORTED ON K-13, Suwon, Korea	FROM (Agency) Hq, 8th Ftr Bmr Gp, APO 970	
DATE OF REPORT 26 January 1953	DATE OF INFORMATION 24 January 1953	EVALUATION F-6
PREPARED BY (Officer) 1st Lt Robert M. Whitaker, USAF	SOURCE S/Sgt [REDACTED] Hq, 8th M & S Gp, APO 970	
REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable) Ltr, Hq FFAF, APO 925, subj: Reporting Information on Unidentified Flying Objects, dtd 5 March 1952		
SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112—Part II.)		

On 24 January 1953, 1550I, in the vicinity of K-13, Suwon, Korea, source observed two (2) unidentified flying objects for a period of three (3) to five (5) seconds.

Source stated objects were round, approximately twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inches in diameter, slightly convex and glowing a whitish silver, flying in trail in a gentle climb. Source was unable to estimate speed but declared objects were moving considerably faster than F-86 type aircraft. No propulsion features, trails or exhausts, or sounds were noted. Objects disappeared either into or behind clouds.

At the time of sighting, one element of two (2) F-86's were in the flight pattern to the right of the observer and another aircraft of unidentified type was on his left at low altitude. No unusual meteorological conditions prevailed at time of sighting.

APPROVED:

JOHN V. HEARN, JR.
Colonel, USAF
Director of Intelligence
Fifth Air Force

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

INCL.

10

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Alaskan Air Command

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE	OF	PAGES
Hq, 8th Ftr Bmr Gp, APO 970	IR-1-53	2	2	

1. On 24 January 1953, 1550I, in the vicinity of K-13, Suwon, Korea (37°15'N 127°00'E), source observed two (2) unidentified flying objects for a period of three (3) to five (5) seconds.

2. Source stated objects were round, approximately twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inches in diameter, glowing a whitish silver and flying in trail in a gentle climb. These disks appeared to the observer to be convex, with a dark line or shadow transversing the bases. Source could not estimate speed but stated objects were moving considerably faster than F-86 type aircraft which he has seen daily. No propulsion features, trails, exhausts or sounds were noted. Source stated objects disappeared either into or behind clouds.

3. Manner of observation was visual from ground. Source estimated objects were about four (4) miles from him, altitude unknown, flying in a straight line from West to East.

4. At time of sighting, source was working at the railhead at K-13 and was facing East. Objects were at an elevation of approximately 45 degrees from observer. One element of two (2) F-86's were in the flight pattern to the right of the observer and another aircraft of unknown type was on his left at low altitude.

5. Source is unknown to reporting officer. On second interrogation the day following his initial report source altered his description of the objects. His judgment of speed, distances and elapsed time of observation are estimated to be unreliable. No other witnesses to this observation are known.

6. Weather and wind conditions at time and place of sighting, in teletype sequence, are as follows:

a. 1555I E40 BRKN 15/ 199/41/28 WSW 12 E010

7. One (1) white weather balloon was released at K-13 at 1230I; no other balloons are known to have been in the area. No unusual meteorological conditions were noted.

8. No radar intercept is known. No interception or identification action was taken.

COMMENTS OF REPORTING OFFICER:

S/Sgt [redacted] appeared to be of limited experience with aircraft although seemingly familiar with the various types landing at K-13. As previously noted, his estimate of distances and time were unreliable. Copies of "Stars and Stripes" carrying an article on "flying saucers" sighted in Japan were distributed at K-13 on the day of source's observation; source stated he had read the article after making his initial statement to the reporting officer.

1
DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

Robert M. Whitaker
ROBERT M. WHITAKER
1st Lt., USAF
Intelligence Officer

UNCLASSIFIED

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY INFORMATION

FROM (Agency)

Hq, 8th Ftr Bmr Gp, APO 970

REPORT NO.

IR-1-53

PAGE

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OF

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PAGES

COMMENT of the Approving Officer:

A check by this Directorate of the observation mentioned in this AIR resulted in a comment being made by a member of Detachment #1, 6004th AISS, who was located at K-13 at the time of the reported sighting.

Two pilots completed 100 missions this day and made passes across the field. Two additional pilots made passes across the field; one celebrating completion of 100 missions, the other celebrating a "kill". The exact time of these flights is unknown, however, the first two aircraft flew over just at lunch time, and the latter two flew over at approximately 1600/I. During these maneuvers, the aircraft at times appeared only as silver dots in the sky. If an observer did not follow these aircraft through the complete maneuver, it would have been almost impossible to tell what they were.

This Directorate believes it possible that the source may have seen the latter two F-86 aircraft when they were some distance from the field. (RESTRICTED)

J.V.H.

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

UNCLASSIFIED

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(CLASSIFICATION)

16-55370-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING

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II. Recently Project Blue Book sent five of its best unsolved 1953 sightings to Dr. H. P. Robinson, California Institute of Technology, for his review and comment. The sightings included Lake AFB, Continental Divide, Sea of Japan, and Port Huron, Michigan.

III. The system of transmitting FLYOERPTS to McMillan Observatory with the possibility of identifying them as astronomical bodies is working out well. Their system was instrumental in identifying the object of the Darlington, Wisconsin, sighting as well as establishing the possibility ^{fact} that the planet Venus has been the cause for ^{almost} all the sightings coming from Japan in recent months.

Lt R.M. Olsson
ATIAE-5

Cases in Air Force Files

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Flying Saucer Review
is the first civilian
research magazine,
established July 1951

**FLYING SAUCER
REVIEW**
G.P.O., BOX 853
BROOKLYN 1, NY

#7 issue for January 1953
Printed October 14, 1953.
Latest saucer reports are
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POLICY

Theories of Aircraft, Balloons, Littlemen, Meteors, Mirages, Moonbeams, Radar Air Inversions, and similar impractical ideas will not be employed, other than to remove such reports from the authentic reports. The authentic reports will be studied on the factual basis that they are caused by craft of one or more extra-terrestrial races. Standards for studying reports are listed below.

CONTENTS

Section 1 - Listing of all reports in chronological order and comments.
Section 2 - Special Features of photos and interesting reports; this issue will cover several alleged landings or landing attempts
Section 3 - Breakdown of reports for possible patterns of behavior.
Section 4 - Crediting all newspapers and persons with aiding research.

PERFORMANCE OF CONVENTIONAL OBJECTS (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)

Aircraft: All are T shaped, none circular; only a dozen flying wing types in flight; only helicopter can hover, but very few available today
Balloons: Moves very slowly to vision; cannot travel at great speed, but only at local wind speed; cannot sharply maneuver; is not silvery.
Meteors: Duration about 3-6 seconds, 15 seconds rare; daytime reports extremely rare; has only 1 path, cannot maneuver; Usually luminous.
Missiles: Has fuel for few minutes only: all are tubular in shape; not fired over civilian areas, as control is too poor; cannot hover.

JAN. 1953 - Section 1 Flying Saucer Reports

(No claim is made each report is absolutely authentic. It is impossible to judge an eyewitnesses' integrity or critical ability from a small news clipping, printed several thousand miles away on an object. However, one can assume that most witnesses are ordinary people, not inclined to accept public criticism and disrespect for this usually sensational subject, or over endowed with imagination to call a bird, cloud, or airplane something it does not resemble. Those who play hoaxes, are too imaginative, or try to attract attention, can usually be spotted by reporters from their own actions, or local reputation. As a general rule, most newspaper reports are of oblique seen, and most of them were unfamiliar enough to the observers to brave criticism. Only newspaper reports will be listed and discussed in the review, but eyewitness reports will be welcomed for our files.)

#1 GUILFORD, CONN. 9:25 PM. JAN. 1 1953. A green flare rose from SW, and was shortly followed by heavy explosion that shook entire town. Police could not locate center of explosion other than in a SW direction, and Coast Guard could not locate any wreckage, ships in distress, or fires. (Comment: Occasional meteors do make a thunder-like rumble, but do not rise into sky.)

#2 WASHINGTON, DC. JAN. 1 1953. 9:55 PM. 33°^{30'}, 77°. (300 miles to the SW.) A green fireball, apparent size of basketball, with an orange tail, crossed sky over Pentagon in 4 seconds. (Comment: the difference in time is too great, but meteors of this size, or 'fireball meteors' are extremely rare, and this also appears to be unexplainable as meteor.)

#3 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. JAN. 2, 1953. 12:20 Midnight. 37°^{30'}, 122°^{30'}. A huge brilliant fireball lit up entire countryside like daytime, and disappeared westward at sea. It was observed within a 150 mile area, and was shortly followed by heavy explosions and heavy earth tremors that shook some towns. Object probably a fireball meteor, but one report stated a 'reddish-white glow' was seen far out at sea.

12 #4 SEELONG, AUSTRALIA. 38° 14' 40". JAN. 3, 1953. 9:50 PM. A brilliant light 2 resembling a flare with a long yellow tail, crossed sky headed S. Observed 2 by dozens of residents. Weather bureau officials said it could not have been a balloon. 19 days later, another mystery light was observed here.

YES #5 HAIFA, ISRAEL. 32° 35'. JAN. 4, 1953. 4:05-4:12 PM. A disc-shaped object 1 carrying a light on its nose, tail, and center, apparently at low altitude, crossed sky at great speed. (Comment: This probably was a saucer seen edge-wise, but might have been a rare Swedish "shot-rocket", rarely seen since 1946.)

10 #6 WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.VA. 37° 20' 31". JAN. 5, 1953. 6:00 PM. A large blue-white, triangular object hovered in sky for 1 hour. (Comment: This long period of observation tends to back this object as a balloon, rather than a saucer, which usually has a duration of 5 - 60 seconds.)

'Something in the Skies' Bewilders Viewers Here

JAN 7 1953

By WERNER RENBERG
Something moved in the skies east of Dallas early Tuesday but nobody was sure what it was.

What made this object—flying saucer or whatever it was—unique was the competence of the persons who observed it: Two men in the Civil Aeronautics Administration control tower at Love Field and a man in the United States Weather Bureau here.

From time to time The Dallas News and other public and semi-public institutions have been receiving telephone calls of lights in the sky. Most times they turned out to be airplanes, despite the callers' insistence that they weren't. Once it was a weather balloon with a gadget wrapped in foil that reflected the setting sun.

This one, though, appeared to be different.

Marcus F. Fechenbach in the control tower noticed a red object in the sky to the northeast.

"I didn't pay any attention to it, thinking it might be an airplane," he said.

He glanced back seconds later and it was still moving to the east. When he noticed it seemed to be changing direction toward Love Field, he called Wyle Moore, the other man on duty there, to look at it, too.

Then Moore telephoned the Weather Bureau where R. C. Wise was on duty alone to see if the object might be a star. Wise said it was not.

All three watched it and exchanged observations.

The "thing" moved through a 90-degree arc in about three minutes, Fechenbach estimated. It stayed there about five to seven

minutes, then started upward. It was in the Sulphur Springs vicinity. Its point was too far north to see anything. The tower got another point who was southeast, but he had observed it, in all, about half an hour.

The control tower radioed to one airplane that had just left and

Fechenbach guessed was at an al-

titude of 1500 feet when it started to climb.

He thought it was fifty miles from the tower.

Fechenbach described the thing as being in various colors. He thought it had a triangular shape and speculated it might be a Boeing B-47, sweptwing jet bomber, or some kind of delta-wing plane.

But that did not account for the colors. Too, it is fairly improbable that an airplane that far away could be seen at that time of night.

Could it have been a meteor or comet or other heavenly phenomenon? Perhaps, but it moved too erratically for one.

A Navy officer speculated that it could be the rising sun whose light would be refracted by moisture in the air. But the Weather Bureau pointed out that (1) the sun does not rise that early and (2) humidity around 60 per cent is not excessive—far from it.

A man in Paris, Texas, was in telephone touch with the control tower Monday night about an object, but there was some doubt about his having seen the same thing.

A radar unit in Oklahoma City, Okla., saw something, but that probably was not the same thing either. Its object was about 13,000 to 15,000 feet up—far higher than what was reported here.

And Dallas radar units saw nothing.

No one had taken the trouble to figure out the speed of an object fifty miles away traveling a 90-degree arc in three minutes. If it was 600 miles an hour, it could have been a jet plane. But if it was a heavenly body, it might have appeared to be that close but actually would have been much farther away. That would really throw calculations into a cocked hat.

Wise summed it up: "It was a thing of some kind. Maybe some day we'll know what it was."

In the meantime, the Weather Bureau, the control tower, The Dallas News and others probably will get many more calls about something in the sky.

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

Wednesday January 7, 1953

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Marcus F. Fechenbach of the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Love Field control tower drew this sketch for The News to illustrate the "thing" he and others at the airport saw shortly after 1 a.m. Tuesday for about half an hour.

Shape & Color of Object.

BLUE GREEN

BRIGHT WHITE

BRIGHT WHITE

BRIGHT WHITE

Red Changing To Orange & Blue

Less BRIGHT

Shape & Color of Object.

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2 #7 DALLAS, TEXAS. 32° , 96° . JAN. 6, 1953. 1:00-3:00 AM. At 1 AM, a reddish object at 2500 foot altitude, was observed moving easterly, in NE sky. A few seconds later, it began turning, and in 3 minutes moved thru 90° and stopped for 6 minutes. Then it moved upward thru a 25° pattern for next 5 minutes. It now appeared triangular-shaped, and changed thru many colors. (See drawing.) It was observed by a CAA airfield control tower observer in this period.

Another CAA observer watched it at 33,000 feet, and in 3 minutes it had risen to 80,000 feet (270 mph), and in next 60 minutes, rose to 100,000 feet, and was barely visible. Pilots who had gathered in control tower, estimated its speed at times at 2,000 mph. Object was also observed by weather bureau, who stated it was no known star, also by police, firemen, and many residents. Balloons rarely carry lights, and they are usually small. Time was too late for possible setting sun against a balloon, and speeds too great for any known winds or storm to propel balloon this fast. (COMMENT: this shape very rare, probably one of the very rare "color-changing saucers" or "Signal Saucers" previously mentioned in review. On May 22, 1952 3 arrowhead-like objects crossed noisily over Seattle, but otherwise, shape is unknown.) 9:27 PM.

#8A TE KUITI, NEW ZEALAND. 38° , 175° . JAN. 6, 1953. A brilliant orange light with a reddish tail moved steadily from west to east. Observed from an airplane.

#8B AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. 37° , 175° . (100 miles further north.) JAN. 6, 1953. 9:30 PM. A bright-luminous cigar-shaped object with an orange trailing flame was observed for 6 seconds.

#8C WHANGAREI, NEW ZEALAND. 35° , 174° . (60 miles further N.) JAN. 6, 1953. 9:30 PM. A brilliant light resembling a "lighted porthole", suddenly emitted a burst of rocket-like flame, accelerated to a higher altitude, made a U turn, and finally disappeared over horizon.

#9 KARORI, NEW ZEALAND. $?$, $?$. JAN. 6, 1953. 10:10 PM. 2 discs, one green, one blue hovering over it, observed. (COMMENT: It is not possible to state whether all 4 reports are caused by the same object, but the closeness in timing of first 3 would indicate it was same object. The trailing flame would indicate it was not a saucer, however, as these usually leave no trail. However, the Chilean-United report on July 25, 1948 described the rocket-like object as leaving a red-orange flaming trail, and this object probably was the same type.

#10 MOSGIEL, NEW ZEALAND. 46° , 170° . JAN. 8, 1953. 10:20 PM. A brilliant reddish-glowing, triangular object, accompanied with a small white light, rose and fell in sky, slowly fading, then re-appearing. It hovered for 10 minutes.

#11 KENYA, Africa. 0° , 35° , approximately. JAN. 8, 1953. Daytime. A silvery ball-like object hovered stationary in sky. It was observed by a number of prominent hunters, and columnist Robert Ruark, who printed report in his May 19 column. Also watched under binoculars.

#12 KERRVILLE, TEXAS. 30° , 99° . JAN. 9, 1953. Evening?? A reddish-orange oval-shaped object, with 2 fins in the rear, and emitting red and green 'lightning-like' flames, observed. It made a 'buzzing sound or ringing noise' as it approached from the west, circled city at a speed faster than a jet plane, and disappeared to the north. A veteran radio engineer of station KEVT, Kerrville stated it caused the most unusual radio interference he had ever heard; "like a roar that travelled up and down the scale. Observed by 4 high school boys. Letters requesting more details from them unanswered. Whether these 2 reports were reported simultaneously to paper, or one followed others report is unknown. (COMMENT: The 2 'Fins' on rear of object unknown in previous reports. The "lightning-like" flashes of rear engine, is strikingly like the Feb. 3, 1951 GALENA, ILLINOIS report of a red cylinder with 'lightning flashes' coming from rear.) See FSR#1

#12 CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND. 43°S, 173°E. JAN. 9, 1953. 9:00 PM. A dull yellow-orange disc of light, with 1/3 of edge slightly flattened hovered for 30 minutes, while being observed through a telescope. Also watched by some newsmen.

#14 HOKKAIDO, JAPAN. 43°N, 143°E. JAN. 9, 1953. Evening? A rotating cluster of brilliant lights continuously changed from red to green to white observed over an air base. It was observed on radar for 2 minutes by two crew members of an F94 jet interceptor, and visually by the pilot for 1 minute. The return radar signal received by the F94, was "very weak and fuzzy instead of sharp" as it would be from ordinary aircraft. (COMMENT: This was the second report in 11 days, the other being the Dec. 29 report discussed in the #6 Review. The object of course again appears brilliantly colored, instead of the usual stealthy saucer report, and appears to be a signal of some sort. See #7.)

#15 BALDWIN, MISS. 34°N, 88°W. JAN. 11 1953. Afternoon. A spherical or tear-drop-shaped object with a pearly luster or sheen, and carrying 'two lights' slowly crossed sky and was chased 100 miles in a plane at 9,000 foot altitude. It appeared to be 40,000 feet high, was watched through binoculars, and apparently caused TV interference as it passed over. (COMMENT: The long period this object was watched, would tend to back its balloon nature; any report over 3 minutes rarely is a saucer, unless exceptional speed, coloring or maneuvering is reported. The 2 lights probably were sun reflections, since to be seen in daytime, 2 'lights' would have to have extraordinary brightness. The TV interference is hard to explain, though, possibly it may have been a radio transmitting instrument on the balloon, or peculiar electrical conditions in the area of the balloons flight affecting the balloon. See report #12.)

4 Saucers Reported in Formation; Jet Pilot Chases Fifth

JAN 9-30-1953

A jet fighter plane from El Toro Marine Air Base gave a fruitless chase to a fiery disk-shaped object in the sky Wednesday night and the crew of a Northrop Aviation Corp. plane reported sighting four flying saucers in formation over Chatsworth yesterday afternoon.

The jet fighter pilot chased the disk while preparing to take mid-air refueling pictures of a test plane about to fly alongside their beach to Long Beach and command plane. Wilkinson had not yet taken over operations at Long Beach with him, Hardy Beach Municipal Airport said.

They saw "an eerie orange flame" at about the same time, they said.

The three-man crew of the twin-engine plane from Northrop did not attempt to chase the four saucers they claimed they saw. They said they watched the four disks—flying in formation—two above and two below—until they vanished beyond San Jacinto Peak.

Hard to Describe

The crew kept the disks in sight for nearly five minutes, Capt. Hardy said. With him in the plane were Pilot Jay Mattis and Photographer Jim Wilkinson.

Hardy said Wilkinson wanted to photograph the object because, just as they appeared, it was of another color, like a distant jet exhaust, and was south of Santa Ana blimp base.

Couldn't Gain On It

The Marine pilot, Capt. Hardy, was en route to El Toro at about 9 p.m. Wednesday when he and his radar operator saw the fiery object.

It was of another color, like a distant jet exhaust, and was south of Santa Ana blimp base.

He said El Toro control tower instructed Patton to check on the object.

He said he chased the object but could not gain on it.

"It appeared only two or three miles ahead," he said. "It kept the same bearing and somewhere over Newport Beach it turned up the coast to Long Beach."

"For several minutes we kept it in sight. But we were low on fuel and had to turn back at Long Beach. The object was still visible, slightly seaward."

Guilford Shaken By Unexplained Blast Near Shore

Special to the Journal-Courier

Guilford, Jan. 1—A mysterious explosion shook the town early tonight, bringing hundreds of residents into the street and causing the Police Department switchboard to be flooded with telephone calls.

Patrolman Harry Schulberg said the blast occurred at about 9:25, somewhere in a southeasterly direction from the center of the town. He said many residents were questioned but he was unable to discern the exact location of the disturbance.

He quoted one woman as saying she noticed a green flare rise from the southwest at approximately 9:30, but Coast Guard officials said they had received no report of a ship in distress in the area. There was no report of the explosion in any of the surrounding towns.

Spring Tonic

MAY 14-1953
By Robert C. Ruark
OK

I am expecting almost momentarily to see some flying saucers on my own, because if they can see them in Germany I can see them from wherever I'm at, which is feasible. As a matter of fact, we saw some in Africa in January. It was a clear day and we had just seen three pink elephants, of which I shot one, the day before.

We were scanning the hills for rhino, and all of a sudden one of the natives yelled and pointed to the sky. There was a silver ball, stationary. We put the glasses on it and I may swear that the Messrs. Holmberg, Seiby, Kronfeld, Herpke and Chale, plus some unidentified locals, all saw the same thing. Since we had also seen the pink elephants the day before our testimony is not too valuable, except that a member of the MGM location crew told me later that he'd seen it, too, on the same day and at the same time. It wasn't a plane and it wasn't a bird and it wasn't even Superman. It was a proper flying saucer.

6 #16 BULAWAYO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA. 20°, 28°. JAN. 11, 1953. Daytime. A 6
photographer during an auto trip observed an object over Bulawayo, and
took several photos of it. In one photo it appears as a white elliptical
object, very irregular on the edges, like a cloud. Photo experts who
examined negative state it definitely was not touched up, and under a
microscope, it is made of light white streaks that bisect each other,
but do not run parallel. A suggestion made by Flying Saucer News of England,
another amateur publication, is that this resembles a collection of very
closely spaced vapor trails, made by some aircraft flying in tight circles.
The question then is, whose aircraft was flying about in this remote area?)

#17 WINSLOW, ARIZONA. 35°, 110³⁰. JAN. 13, 1953. Daytime. While watching a
large 3 engine airplane, a bright, shining circular rotating object was
observed 20,000 feet above plane. It moved fast toward plane, stopped,
started again with a circular motion toward plane, and stopped and started
3 or 4 more times in the same way, as if watching plane. Observed by a
contractor and 2 sons, who said it resembled no aircraft they had seen.

#18 CTAGO PROVINCE, NEW ZEALAND. 45°, 169°. JAN. 14, 1952. 11:30 PM. A blue
light with a reddish gold rim crossed part of sky in 10 seconds at about
500 mph, then shot upwards, and disappeared.

#19 LANGLEY PRAIRIE, BR. COLUMBIA. 49°, 123°. JAN. 15, 1953. 9:10 A small
bright light that became bright and dim, or pulsated, noiselessly crossed
sky at an even speed and disappeared in west. It did not twinkle like a
star, or flash like an airplane light, just faded and became bright again.
Observed by a couple from Fort Langley.

#20 CORVILLIE, OREGON. 43°, 124°. JAN. 17, 1953. Late afternoon. A dark
saucer silhouetted against light clouds came from north, in a wide sweeping
path and in 2 minutes disappeared in the east. Observed by a store manager.

#21 MONROE, LOUISIANA. 32°, 90°. JAN. 18, 1953. Evening? A cigar-shaped
or column object, flying about 100 feet from the ground, suddenly disappeared
leaving a vapor trail. Observed by 10 motorists who stopped cars to watch it.
(Comment: This probably was a saucer seen edgewise, but may have been a
rocket-like object occasionally seen.)

#22 BECKHURST, ENGLAND. (not on map.) JAN. 18, 1953. 10:20 PM. A bright yellow
object resembling a sting ray (a wide flat triangle) with flames shooting
from rear, crossed sky.

#23 SHAWA, ONTARIO. 44°, 79°. JAN. 20, 1953. 5:00 to 5:30 PM. A long thin
vapor trail began forming in northern sky. It appeared to extend out
from both sides rather than grow in one direction, and within a half hour
reached from due west to due east. Ascribed to a jet plane, but method of
formation is not similar to any reported before, unless 2 planes caused it
simultaneously.

#24 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 29°, 94°. JAN. 21, 1953. 5:15 to 5:45 PM. A bright
object was seen over Galveston by thousands. Under observation by binoculars
and by a 50 and 100 power telescope, it appeared to have a bluish-white
color resembling a balloon, but turned orange when the sun set. It remained
motionless for 20 minutes, then began moving faster toward east. (Comment:
The object probably was a weather balloon because of its very long period
of hovering, but report is included as a possibility since the Coast Guard
public information officer stated it resembled no weather balloon he had
ever watched being launched, and was much more visible than ordinary balloons)

#25 GEELENG, AUSTRALIA. 34°, 144°. JAN. 22, 1953. 9:57 PM. A bright white
light appeared in SW sky. As it moved, it became a bright yellow and grew
in size. It then disappeared, but reappeared several minutes later. It kept
moving south, leaving a phosphorescent light behind it, and disappeared. It
was observed by scores of residents. Shortly afterwards, it was seen at
GROVEDALE still moving southward..

2

#26 PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN. 34° , 71° . JAN. 24 1953. 3:30 PM. A brightly shining? rotating object crossed the sky at about 15-16,000 feet, and disappeared at great speed toward Afghanistan.

#27 MT. BALDY, CALIF. (60 miles from Los Angeles.) JAN. 25 1953. 1:20 PM. A silvery, shining, elliptical object hovered motionless for 30 seconds in NE sky. Then it appeared to flutter (like a rotating top), and began to move towards the desert in the NE, and disappeared. 30 minutes later, a military airplane cruised over same area, apparently searching for the object.

#28 BUELLTON, CALIFORNIA. 34° , 120° . JAN. 25 1953? 1:45 PM. A pinkish flying saucer at great altitude crossed part of sky in 3 minutes before view was blocked by nearby mountains.

#29 FORT WORTH, TEXAS. 32° , 97° . JAN. 25 1953. 5:55 PM. A long silvery, cigar-shaped object moving very slowly across sky, suddenly speeded up and disappeared. It was observed by hundreds of local residents. Another report stated it changed color several times, but no details are available.

#30 SANITARY, MICHIGAN. 43° , 82° . JAN. 25 1953? Evening? A hovering light revolving counter-clockwise, slowly descended and vanished. Observed by 4 farmers in the area, but apparently at different times.

#31 GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. 43° , 85° . JAN. 25 1953. Evening? Several lights observed in sky slowly changed colors.

#32 PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN. 45° , 85° . JAN. 25? 1953. Evening? Unidentified lights observed hovering in sky.

#33 GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. 43° , 85° . JAN. 26 1953. Evening? Same lights observed in sky, changing color.

#34 GULF OF MEXICO. 27° ? 90° ? JAN. 28, 1953. Noontime. A 'rather large' airplane, or unknown object crashed into sea, and was observed by seamen aboard a tanker. No airplanes were reported missing, no wreckage was found, although an oil slick was reported seen. (COMMENT: As mentioned in earlier Reviews, the Gulf of Mexico and Florida coast seem to have an unusual number of 'falling airplanes' or 'crashing airplanes' that are never reported missing, nor wreckage found. This is the 6th or 7th such report here in the last 2 years alone, and is probably related to saucer phenomena.)

#35 FOLEY, ALABAMA. 30° , 87° . JAN. 28 1953. 8:00 to 8:45 PM. A bright light resembling a star was observed in the sky. It began to pulsate and change colors, from a brilliant white, to red, to green, and continued this for 45 minutes. At 8:45 PM, 2 Naval air instructors, one a Lt. Commander and the other a Captain in the USMC, flying near Foley at 8,000 feet, observed a light so brilliant it hurt their eyes, hovering over the airfield. They watched it for 45 seconds, then it turned a brilliant green, and headed toward Mobile at great speed. (COMMENT: This appears to be another 'signal saucer' report, showing both the exceptionally brilliant coloring and the exceptionally long period of observation, 45 minutes. See reports #7, 14, 31, 33 in this issue and #13, 32, and 39 in Review #6 for similar exceptional coloration.)

#36A CORONA, CALIFORNIA. 34° , 117° . JAN. 28 1953. 7:55 PM (Approximately.) Major Harvey Patton, in a jet plane at 20,000 feet, observed a brilliant amber explosion at an even higher altitude. Flash also observed by a pilot at another location.

#36B LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA. 33° , 118° . JAN. 28, 1953. 9:00 PM. (40 miles west.) Two airfield tower operators observed an 'eerie orange flame', at an altitude of 1,000 feet, for several minutes, as it headed in an easterly direction from the northwest at a high speed.

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#366 EL TORO, CALIFORNIA. 33°^{30'}, 117°^{30'}. JAN. 28, 1953

9:00 PM. Airfield tower operator observed a large disc-shaped object flying near field. Capt. Patton who was about to land there, was asked by tower operator to investigate object.

Both Patton and Radar observer saw the amber-colored object, and followed it toward Newport Beach. It flew part of time in horizontal position (→), and part of time in vertical position (↑).

and always appeared 2 or 3 miles ahead, but jet could never gain on it. After 3 or 4 minutes (9:04 PM?) it turned toward Long Beach, and disappeared out at sea. (COMMENT: This appears to be one of the few reports that tie together, or was seen at several places within a few minutes, not an isolated incident observed in 1 area, and seen nowhere else. Of great interest is the time difference between flight seen at El Toro Base, and orange object at Long Beach - if at same time as 1 clipping claims, a distance of 25 miles covered in 1 minute would be 1200 mph or more. Unfortunately, no precise details are known, although the air force probably has this information. Another 'fiery-red-orange' spherical object was observed over Corona for 15 minutes on Feb. 19, 1952; for 15 minutes, see review #2, page 8. Papers greatly confused this report



#374 COPPER CLIFF, ONT. 46°^{10'}, 81°^{00'} (Sudbury suburb). JAN. 29, 1953. 3:00-3:30 PM. Two torpedo shaped objects at great height, moved very slowly and noiselessly across sky, from northwest to southeast. Observed by 4 persons.

#375 SUDBURY, ONTARIO. 46°^{10'}, 81°^{00'}. 3:45 PM. The 2 noiseless objects last observed shining in sun. (COMMENT: This report would appear to be a pair of balloons, except for RCAF investigators statement that no balloons were known in flight, and only 1 jet plane was in area, observed at same time as two objects. It also seems doubtful that 2 balloons could remain in the same location so long, since slightest divergence of winds would separate them; also the observation of 2 objects heading north 75 minutes later over Lake Ramsay would tend to back unknown objects in flight.)

#376 LAKE RAMSAY, ONTARIO. 47°^{00'}, 82°^{00'}. 30 miles to the north. 5:00 PM. Two swiftly moving objects, approximate speed 200 mph, crossed sky heading north. This report first of about 10 in general area during next few months.

#378 CHATSWORTH, CALIFORNIA. 34°^{00'}, 118°^{00'}. (A NW Los Angeles suburb). JAN. 29, 1953. A box-like formation (two above, two below), of 4 silvery, clearly-defined round flying saucers, apparent sizes of a B36, were observed by 3 pilots in an airplane. They appeared at 20,000 feet, and crossed part of sky in 5 minutes, disappearing behind a mountain. All pilots said they did not resemble any flying objects ever seen, nor balloons. CAA officials in area of report stated they observed 4 'very shiny' C97 aircraft in area under binoculars and believed they were the same objects. (COMMENT: This report very doubtful, but the 3 pilots seen positive objects were 'clearly-defined', and travelled at great speed. It is possible the CAA was requested by the Air Force to state this theory to discredit report or lower excitement it caused coming on top of a report the previous day. It is doubtful if balloons would travel in such precise formation, be visible only 5 minutes, or appear so large. And as far as I know, V formation flights are SOP, since any other formation greatly limits visibility of pilots in case of danger of hitting nearby plane. In a Box-formation, pilots underneath are in danger of upper plane's sudden dropping from air pockets or pilot turn, and pilots above face a similar reversed danger, plus fact they cannot see lower plane.)

#379 CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA. 33°^{30'}, 79°^{00'}. JAN. 29, 1953. 11:20 -11:40 PM. A farmer heard several animals become noisy or excited in his barn, and went out to investigate noise with pistol. He saw a light grayish object, lit up inside and making a slight humming noise, drifting towards him at about 10 feet above the treetops.

When overhead, its edge was elliptical, and it resembled an egg cut in half lengthwise. It appeared about 24 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 10 feet high. The front sloped down to about 60°, and the rear to 40°. Two areas in front were glassed in, and a bright colored light came from rear cabin. A crescent shaped object resembling part of a large wheel extended from a hole in bottom, and saucer had no markings, no propellers, and left no vapor trail or exhaust fumes.

He ran ahead of it and watched about 20 minutes, then shot at it with pistol, and heard a metallic sound. It then made a much larger hum, and rose at a 65° angle at great speed. The observer was an ex-veteran in the AA, and had been trained to know all aircraft and balloons. The local neighbors, and minister know him as a sober, careful person, and put much faith in his report. The CAA at a nearby field stated several balloons left Glynnco, Ga. for Asheville, N.C. the same night at midnight, and had to fly at treetop level to avoid high headwinds. Booth discounted this theory because he had seen many balloons, and believed he would know one overhead. (COMMENT: This report also hard to classify, but depends on character of sole observer. It seems doubtful a trained aviation observer could mistake a blimp, but it is possible that seeing one lighted at night instead of an unlighted one by day in the distance, might explain mistake. This report could be clarified by comparing a drawing of object with photo of blimp, and we'll try to get copies of both objects for a future feature on this report.)

#40 FONTAINE-du-GENIE, ALGERIA. 36° 22' JAN. 29 1952. 5:30 PM. Three luminous saucer-like objects crossed sky and disappeared over horizon in several seconds. Observed by ship's crew and by captain through binoculars.

#41 CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA. 34° 18' JAN. 22, 1952. 9:00- 9:14 AM. A bright object with several lights that flashed on and off, remained stationary in sky for 14 minutes.

#42 Near FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA. 35° 11' JAN. 30 1952. 9:00 PM. A brilliant white light appeared coming toward a driver on a nearby highway. He stopped and watched the object apparently break in two, with one piece heading south and the other heading southeasterly. Observed by a Boy Scout executive, no joke intended. (COMMENT: Several similar reports were made in July 1952 over southern California, and one such claimed that under binocular observation, it actually was a smaller object being launched off a larger one, resembling a 'pickaback seaplane' used by Germany before World War II. See also recent PCH launchings from a B36, and also Oct 20 Look article mentioning a similar report by saucers landing on a 'mother ship' on Dec. 6, 1952 at Gulf of Mexico)

Scout Executive Sights 'Saucer' Above Oak Creek

Robert Bishop, area Boy Scout executive, today was still wondering whether there was any connection between what he saw Jan. 30 day night and a radio broadcast that said a jet airplane at Long Beach, Cal., had taken up the chase of a flying saucer but was out-raced. Bishop was willing to stand on his own oath of reliability as he traveled on highway 89-A and truthfulness in recalling the light appeared to be coming straight toward him. At the observation point at the top of Oak Creek Canyon Bishop stopped his automobile to observe the phenomena closer. As it came to the rim, the elliptical white light seemed to break into two pieces, one heading off towards Camp Verde and the other heading towards Jerome. Bishop drove home and told his wife of the sight. She then told of those who have seen "other one" of the California jet plane taking off after what was presumed to be a flying saucer. Bishop was spotted the "thing" as he traveled on highway 89-A and truthfulness in recalling the light appeared to be coming

Flagstaff, Ariz.
Ariz. Daily Sun

Winslow Man, 2 Sons Watch Flying Saucer

Winslow, Ariz. (AP) — A man and his two sons, Angel, 12, and Frank, 10, are the latest to be added to the list of those who have seen "other one" of the California jet plane taking off after what was presumed to be a flying saucer. Gomez says he and the two sons were working on the Jack Kaufman ranch Jan. 13 when they spotted the "thing". He said a big six-engined airplane passed just to the south of the ranch and that while he and his sons were looking at it, they

"saw a round thing, shining like a star, some 20,000 or 30,000 feet above the plane."

"After a few seconds it moved fast in the direction of the plane and stopped again. Then it flew with a circular motion and after a half minute it moved again in the direction of the big plane. We saw it move some five times and each time it looked like it was going to crash into the big plane."

"It was like nothing we had ever seen before, round and very bright. After we lost sight of it we saw another one later, just above us but just as high as the other," he continued.

Flagstaff, Ariz.
Ariz. Daily Sun

#1 QUALITY OF ACTIVITY PATTERN: The classifications below, of the types of objects, are very approximate, and doubtful due to very short period of observation of most reports. A sphere may appear to a flat disc when seen at great distance; a saucer may appear to be a cigar shaped object if seen only edgewise during sighting, or vice versa; a disc may appear to be a sphere if seen 'fullface' and rotating on a hazy day.

Other than something unknown and/or strangely maneuvering was seen, the classifications are the best to be made of the given observations. Daytime objects are classified as well as possible by shapes, and night objects by color of light - since shape is rarely given, and would be dubious due to unequal lighting of various parts of the object. Each report is given a 25% basis in total of reports, as more exact basis is not of great use due to very approximate classifications mentioned above.

DAYTIME REPORTS					BALLOONS?
SAUCER-LIKE	CONE-LIKE	SPHERICAL	CIGAR-LIKE	FALLING PLANE	
2 rpts = 20% #17, 23, 27, 28, 36, 38, 39, 40.)	1 rpt = 25% (#6)	2 rpts = 5% (#11, 26?)	6 rpts = 15% (#5, 12, 16? (#34) 21, 22, 37)	1 rpt = 25% (#34)	2 rpts = 5% (#15, 24) VAPOR TRAIL 1 rpt = 25% (#23.)

NIGHT REPORTS				
YELLOW TO ORANGE	BLUE TO GREEN	NO COLOR GIVEN	COLOR CHANGING	UNKNOWN?
5 reports = 125% (8, 10, 13, 22, 25.)	4 reports = 10% (#1, 2, 9, 18)	3 reports = 15% (#4, 19, 30, 32, 41, 42.)	3 reports = 125% (#7, 14, 31, 33 (#3.) 35.)	1 rpt = 25%

(For comparison purposes, the Air Force gave the following figures as their statistics of unknown aerial objects: 23% saucers: 25% cigars: 25% triangular.)

#2 AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY PATTERN: These classifications are also very approximate, but to indicate some minor trends. One gains the impression activity covered the entire southern US, with some activity in the northern midwest area, but little in the NE and NW. Foreign reports are left out due to incomplete coverage, due to both lack of contacts, and lack of news from large areas such as the Red satellite countries.

NORTHWEST	SOUTHWEST	MIDWEST	NORTHEAST	SOUTHEAST
1 report (#26)	7 reports (#3, 17, 27, 28, 36, 38, 42.)	6 reports (#7, 12, 24, (#1.) 29, 30, 31 32, 33.)	1 report (#1.)	7 reports (#2, 6, 15, 21, 34, 35, 39.)

#3 PERIODS OF ACTIVITY PATTERN: There are no noteworthy periods of activity to be noted excepting 2 small increases on Jan. 6 - 11, and Jan. 25 - 29. The reports are evenly spread out, nearly 1 per day. The January 6 to 11 period differed in having 3 reports, 2 reports, 3 reports and 2 reports for the five days, and the January 25 - 29 period had 5, 2, 3, and 5 reports for each successive day. If a total planetary coverage were available, I am fairly certain these 2 periods would even out or appear even more negligible.

#4 CONCLUSIONS AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIVITY: This appears to be a fairly ordinary month of reports, with an apparently large number of color changing night lights, or 'signal saucers' as named in previous reviews. No really great increase is expected, until about May 1964, which will be near the time of the next Mars Approach, and as stated in previous reviews, should be signal for the usual tremendous increase in reports. Until that date, reports should remain fairly steady, unless one of the Armed Forces, Army, Navy or Air Force gives out a news release. One expected increase due to this is the Navy release planned for January, that Keyhoe mentions in his Oct. 20, 1963 Look article.

The Review would like to credit the following persons with sending in newspaper and eyewitness reports. This helps us maintain the best coverage possible, and we can in turn send extra magazine articles to persons who are exceptionally active in sending reports. Anyone who prefers to keep his name confidential and not on these lists, should state this in his letters.

<u>CALIFORNIA</u> ROBER, WILES DORR, CHARLES GEIER, BOB GREEN, DON HARDIE, A. HOLMBERG, E.R. JONES, DONA MARSH, MRS. S. MILLER, MAX PINCOCK, N. RASCH, PHIL ROBBINS, G. SANDERS, MRS. G. SEVERY, V.H. SMITH, J.H. WILLIAMS, J.	<u>ILLINOIS</u> ANDERSON, R.P. ROEMERBORN, E. <u>INDIANA</u> TRAPER, MRS. E. WILLIAMS, C. <u>IOWA</u> MONTZ, JAMES <u>KANSAS</u> PECK, MRS. R. <u>KENTUCKY</u> HARRIS, JAMES <u>MASSACHUSETTS</u> CAMILLONE, H. MONRE, MRS. D.	<u>NEW JERSEY</u> POPPINE, JERRY <u>NEW YORK</u> BARROL, JEAN GUNNER, GEORGE MITCHELL, H. SELLITTO, A. WALLACE, M. <u>NORTH CAROLINA</u> FARMSTE, GEORGE <u>OHIO</u> BARTLETT, BOB HESSEN, MARTHA RIST, DON SCHREIBER, JIM WEIS, PHIL ZELAZNY, ROGER <u>OKLAHOMA</u> FELLE, JOHN RANNEY, WARDIN <u>OREGON</u> ANDERSSON, B. ROSS, MRS. L. SMITH, RAY WILLETS, M.	<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u> BORDEN, F.H. BURYK, GEORGE GALLANT, L. KRAMSE, MRS. G. MITTL, JOHN SNYDER, GEORGE STAPLETON, ANN UHLER, LOUIS <u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u> JACKSON, JEAN <u>TEXAS</u> BERGSTROM, V.C. DANIELS, W. CARBUTT, JOHN GONZALES, V. KASTNER, RALPH OLSON, RICHARD <u>VIRGINIA</u> DOVE, LONZO <u>WASHINGTON</u> CART, MRS. C. EVERETT, E.K. <u>WISCONSIN</u> FULLER, CHARLES KARPINSKI, A.E.	<u>WYOMING</u> FIRESSTONE, EVA <u>AUSTRALIA</u> FREDERICKSON, F. JOYCE, J. MATHIAS, R. <u>CANADA</u> FOLEY, N. BROCKLEY, C. DAVIES, JERRY HITRIS, LAMON WARMOCK, JOHN <u>DUTCH GUIANA</u> CHANDRA, A. <u>ENGLAND</u> CHIBBETT, H. HUGHES, R. <u>HAWAII</u> YALOWAN, G. <u>NEW ZEALAND</u> COULTER, J. <u>SWEDEN</u> LONNERSTRAND, S.
<u>CONNECTICUT</u> BARTIERI, JOE <u>FLORIDA</u> CHERT, CONRAD HAGGLUND, I. HARDMAN, IVY <u>IDAHO</u> VIERPE, PAUL	<u>MICHIGAN</u> CUSTER, HARRY MACANULTY, S.S. <u>MINNESOTA</u> MACDONALD, H. <u>MISSOURI</u> WHITE, CLARE			

CREDIT SECTION - LOAN OF CLIPPING COLLECTIONS

We are especially happy to receive loans of old clipping collections for photostatic copying. Although files are comprehensive from 1946 on, real collecting here did not start until August 1950, a year before the Review was started.

If you have a collection of reports prior to 1950, of any size, or even prior to 1953, we would certainly like to obtain its loan, and return it with copies of extra magazine articles, copies of photos, plus pay cost of postage both ways. Also of great interest are rumors or reports you may know of prior to 1946, for which we will send 1 magazine article or 1 page of photos for each report new to us. Your comments on this matter will be appreciated. We thank the following persons for loans of collections of reports ranging from 40 to 900 clippings, many useful in studying local reports not given national attention.

ANDERSON, R.P.	ILL	CHIBBETT, H.	ENG.	HOLMES, R.	ALA.	RASCH, PHIL	CAL.
BAKKENIST, A.	NY	COULTER, J.	N.Z.	KELLEY, D.	N.H.	SCHNEIDERMAN, MPA.	
BARLOW, ANN	PA.	FAY, PAT	N.Y.	LACKEY, M.E.	CAL.	SLUSHER, BOB	UTAH
BERNSTEIN, V.C.	TEX	FIRESSTONE, E.	WI.	LAYNE, M.	CAL.	TROTSCHER, B.PA.	
BESSOR, JOHN	PA.	COCHAN, R.	ILL.	LONNERSTRANDSWE.		WALLACE, M.	N.Y.
BRILLO, STEPHEN	CAL.	CUSTER, H.	NICH	MITTL, JOHN	PA.		
CA, J.C., J.L.	CAL.	GREEN, DON	CAL.	MONTZ, J.	IA.		
CARDWELL, L.A.	N.H.	HOLLAND, R.	OHIO	MOYER, PAUL O.			
CARMAN, JACK	IND	HOLMBERG, E.R.	CAL.	PECK, MRS R	KANS		

We would like to thank the following newspapers for permission to reprint clippings from their papers.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 DALLAS MORNING NEWS - Jan 6, 53 report | 6 MIAMI DAILY NEWS - July 31, 52. |
| 2 PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER - Aug 26, 52 report | 7 CHICAGO AMERICAN - Nov. 2, 1951. |
| 3 UNITED FEATURE SYND. May 19, 53 Buark | 8 GUILFORD JOURNAL - JAN 1, 1953. |
| 4 BIG SPRINGS WEEKLY NEWS Aug 15, 52 report | 9 DAILY SUN - Feb 2, 10, 53. |
| 5 STANTON REPORTER - Aug. 4, 52 report. | 10 L.A. Times - Jan. 30, 53. |

CREDIT SECTION - TRANSLATED REPORTS FROM EUROPE 1953.

We would like to contact anyone able to translate foreign languages for European reports, and anyone able to do this, will be sent extra magazine articles for their help. In particular, Swedish, Finnish and Spanish translators would be useful for expected reports in the near future. The following persons have been very helpful in translating foreign reports.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 CREUZ, CONRAD - German | 3 MITCHELL, HERMAN German |
| 2 HESSON, MARTHA - French, Italian, Span. | 4 KUHN, BORIS Portuguese |

CREDIT SECTION - TYPING COPY FOR REVIEW 1953

Copyists with typewriters are needed for 4 types of work - (1) retyping very large newspaper reports to simplify study in Review, (2) typing form letters to newspaper editors for requests for further details from other eyewitnesses, (3) typing form letters to all eyewitnesses mentioned in the clippings, and (4) retyping written answers from eyewitnesses for filing in Review files. By these means we hope to get details scanty newspaper reports leave out, and possibly some sketches by observers to illustrate each article or report. Payment again can be made through extra magazine articles.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 1 JEAN JACKSON - SOUTH CAROLINA |
| 2 MARGARET WALLACE NEW YORK |

BACK ISSUES OF REVIEW

There are at present no back issues of the Review available. If a large number of requests for these are received in the future, a reprint of issues 1 to 6 will be ordered.

SPECIAL FEATURE - 'ATTEMPTED' SAUCER LANDINGS IN TEXAS AND PENN.

Background: The Aug.-Sept. 1952 period was probably the most interesting time of saucer reports to date, due to an unprecedented number of flying saucers allegedly seen landing, or hovering as if about to land. Of equally great interest is that many of these sightings were strangely similar in that the saucer was hemispherical, or dome-shaped, not flat discs. Also of interest is the widely separated areas of the sightings, weakening the possibility they were reports of publicity seeking imitators of the Deavergeurs report, and strengthening theory they were authentic reports made simultaneously over North America for some unknown reason.

These reports are of such interest, and possible importance, that the Review will have a special feature in each of the next few issues, discussing one or two of the reports. This issue will discuss the Hazatowney, Pa. and Garden City, Texas reports that appear somewhat similar in several details.

AUTHENTICITY: Both sightings were made by only one eyewitness, and therefore is dependent solely on their character. The accounts mention neither as having perpetrated any hoaxes before, nor having a reputation of being irresponsible. In this were the case, neither report would have reached the news columns. The ranchwoman immediately reported the sighting to the sheriff, an action of a reputable person, which was possibly confirmed by reports of investigatory flights from nearby airbases. Her report was made several weeks before Deavergeurs. The salesman's reputation apparently was solid enough to cause a responsible paper like the Philadelphia Inquirer to supply an artist to sketch report, and was possibly confirmed by reports made earlier in area.

*****34

1953 OFF THE COAST OF U.S.A. (KEYHOE-1960 P266) 3+ WITNESSES00

ONE DAY IN 1953, A SQUADRON OF NAVY AD-3-S, CARRIER-BASED, WAS PRACTICING 01
OFFSHORE COMBAT MANEUVERS. AS THE PLANES PERFORMED, AN ENORMOUS ROCKET-SHAPED02
OBJECT SWOOPED DOWN OVER THEM. SWIFTLY DECELERATING TO THEIR SPEED, IT 03
LEVELED OFF A THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SQUADRON, OBVIOUSLY FOR CLOSE 04
OBSERVATION. 05

THE SQUADRON COMMANDER RADIOED A HASTY ORDER. QUICKLY THE PILOTS SPREAD 06
OUT, FOLLOWED HIM AS HE CLIMBED AT FULL THROTTLE TOWARD THE GIANT OBJECT. 07

THE HUGE THING TURNED SHARPLY, ITS TAIL POINTED AWAY FROM THE ZOOMING 08
PLANES. THEN WITH A TREMENDOUS BURST OF POWER, IT SHOT INTO THE SKY, 09
VANISHING IN SECONDS. 10

*****11

25 - 31 JANUARY 1953 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
25	Pinewood South Carolina	[REDACTED]	A/C
26	Sampson AB, New York	[REDACTED]	A/C
26	Baronette, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Astro (STAR/PLANET)
26	Continental Divide CB , New Mexico	Visual	Astro (VENUS)
		Ground (RADAR)	WX
26	Alaska	Not Stated	Insufficient Data
27	March AFB, California	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
27	Mather AFB, California	Military Air	Balloon
27	Cottonwood, Arizona	[REDACTED]	A/C
27	Tuscon, Arizona	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
27	Davenport, Iowa	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
28	Stuttgart, Germany	Military Air	Astro (STAR/PLANET)
		[REDACTED]	Astro (STAR/PLANET)
28	Point Mugu, California	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
28	St Georges, Delaware	FSIA	Other (UNRELIABLE RPT)
28	Patrick AFB, Florida	Not Reported	Insufficient Data
28	Corona, California	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
28	Albany Georgia Area	Ground Visual	Astro (VENUS)
		Air Visual	Astro (VENUS)
		Ground (RADAR)	UNIDENTIFIED
28	Grand Island, Nebraska	Air Visual	
	North Platte, Nebraska	Ground Visual	Astro (VENUS)
28	Mitchell AFB, New York	Multiple	Astro (METEOR)
28	Dahlgren, Va-Philadelphia, Pa	Multiple	Astro (METEOR)
29	Patrick AFB, Florida	Not Stated	Other (CLOUD)
29	Houlton, Maine	Military Air	Astro (VENUS)
29	Malibu Beach, California	Military Air	A/C-
29	Conway, South Carolina	[REDACTED]	A/C (Navy Blimp)
31	Bataan, Phillipines	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
31	Albuquerque, New Mexico	[REDACTED] (PHOTO)	Insufficient Data
31	Lexington, Kentucky	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)