

MSI PATCH SHEET

Mac Arthur, Genl. D.



Down to Earth
General becomes
futuristic Visionary

1950 - Wake Island

1955 - New York Times

1962 - similar
comments at West
Point

MACARTHUR GREETED MAYOR OF NAPLES

Lauro Quotes Him as Saying
Wars Between Nations
Are Now Obsolete

Mayor Achille Lauro of Naples, which was badly damaged in World War II, called on General of the Army Douglas MacArthur yesterday and received the general's cheering opinion that war between countries on this earth was probably obsolete.

However, war between the planets may replace it, in the general's opinion, Mayor Lauro reported afterward.

The Neapolitan Mayor, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel during his four-day stay in New York, was scheduled to visit General MacArthur, who resides at the hotel, briefly for an exchange of greetings.

"I am delighted that General MacArthur did me the honor of allowing me to remain for forty-five minutes," Signor Lauro said. "I am also delighted that he is pleased with the Neapolitan workers in his factory in my city."

Sperry Rand Corporation, of which General MacArthur is chairman of the board, recently built a plant in Naples employing 600 persons. It is to be expanded to employ 2,000.

Factors for Uniting World

General MacArthur described himself as "a confirmed optimist" regarding the possibility of another world war, Mayor Lauro said.

"He thinks that another war would be double suicide and that there is enough sense on both sides of the Iron Curtain to avoid it," the Mayor went on. "He believes that because of the developments of science all the countries on earth will have to unite to survive and to make a common front against attack by people from other planets."

The politics of the future will be cosmic, or interplanetary, in General MacArthur's opinion, the Mayor continued. He quoted the military leader as saying that a thousand years from now today's civilization would appear as obsolete as the stone age.

During the visit the two men discussed Dr. Albert Einstein.

"General MacArthur said he admired him as a scientist although not as a politician," Signor Lauro said.

"He quoted Einstein's reply when asked what weapons would be used in a third world war—that he did not know what weapons would be used, in a third world war but that a fourth global conflict would be fought with sticks and stones."

H rapprochement With Soviet

Mayor Lauro said General MacArthur was optimistic even about the differences between the Soviet Union and the democracies. He quoted the general as saying:

"The Soviets and the democracies will adopt the best characteristics of each other, and, in the process of many years, there will not be a strict line of demarcation between their ideals; therefore no causes for war between them."

Return ending the visit, Signor



GENERAL IS HOST TO MAYOR: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, right, receiving Mayor Achille Lauro of Naples yesterday at the Waldorf, where both are staying.

SOVIET GIVES U. S. ATOM PLAN REPLY

Continued From Page 1

States' efforts to embody in its draft statute suggestions made at the United Nations last year, he said, "we have reason to hope that basic differences of viewpoint will be few and that these can be resolved by negotiation."

"If this should be the case, it should be possible to reach an agreed statute early in 1956," the Senator added.

The atomic energy agency proposed by President Eisenhower at the United Nations on Dec. 8, 1953, would serve as a form of bank for the distribution of contributed fissionable materials and technical aid. Until today, the Soviet Union had failed to indicate so far as was known, whether or not it would participate.

At the conference of the heads of governments at Geneva last July, however, the Soviet Union offered to provide nuclear material to the agency, if a suitable basic agreement could be framed. The text of the tentative statute, published in The New York Times today, proposed the Soviet Union as a charter member of the agency, with the United States, Britain, France and Canada.

India Offers Resolution

The United States-British resolution sought also the continuance of the committee of experts that had advised United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld on the atom-for-peace meeting.

The new international conference, the resolution suggested,

The Proceedings In the U. N.

YESTERDAY
(Oct. 7, 1955)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Committee 1 (Political and Security)—Opened debate on question of peaceful uses of atomic energy with statement by U. S. representative.

Committee 3 (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)—Continued debate of proposals for solution of refugee problem.

Disarmament Commission, Subcommittee—Heard announcement by United States that it had called on scientists, military and industrial leaders to head eight task forces in the field of disarmament.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labor Organization, Textiles Committee—Meeting in Geneva, ended fifth session after adopting conclusions to promote better labor-management relations and increase productivity.

DIEM'S FOES ASSAIL VIETNAM VOTE PLAN

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 7—Political enemies of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam today attacked his plan to ask the Vietnamese people to choose between himself and the absentee former emperor, Bao Dai, as Chief of State. The vote is set for Oct. 23.

Former Premier Tran Van Huu, at a press conference here, said the referendum now being prepared by the Saigon Government was anti-democratic. None of the basic conditions for a fair and honest popular vote has been met.

U. S. NAMES EIGHT FOR ARMS STUDY

Continued From Page 1

new United States program, stressed the United States position that an adequate inspection system was the key to any disarmament program and that all sides now must acknowledge that no foolproof system existed for detecting the presence of hidden nuclear weapons.

The United States has decided that a new, fundamental and extensive expert study must be made of the methods of inspection and control by the "most competent authorities in American life."

Eight Missions Planned

With this in mind, it was agreed to set up task forces to conduct eight separate missions, he added.

The nuclear task force, which is to seek some way of breaking through present obstacles, will be headed by Dr. Lawrence. He will work with a group of distinguished scientists from the United States.

General Doolittle, who is now Vice President and director of the Shell Oil Company, will direct efforts toward finding improved methods of aerial inspection and reporting.

Inspection for army and ground forces is to be the responsibility of General Smith, retired, wartime Chief of Staff to General Eisenhower and former Ambassador to Moscow. General Smith now is vice chairman of the American Machine and Foundry Company. The acting chairman of the force now is Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, retired. The task force for navies and naval aircraft and missiles has been established under Admiral Coldough, retired, now dean of faculties at George Washington University.

Mr. Fairless will have responsibility for another inquiry that will be made of the steel industry's role in military preparedness. Mr. Cisl's mission will concentrate on inspection methods as they involve power, but will also deal with other aspects of industry.

Dr. Moulton's field will be a study of methods of inspection and reporting of national budgets.

10/18/1955
have direct bearing on proposals made by Edgar Faure, President of France, for promoting disarmament by supervision of military spending, with the savings to be devoted to economic development programs and other nonmilitary uses.

Dr. Fish will head a study voted to developing a method, rapid, reliable and continuous communications, which could be a key part of conducting future disarmament inspection program.

Stassen Notes Six Gains

Mr. Stassen, enumerated hopeful signs that he said emerged from the weeks of talks:

"1. We have continued to see our deliberations in the light of Geneva. I think that those who have participated in the meetings in recent years can testify to a real improvement in climate of discussion.

"2. There is a common awareness of the danger of annihilation which now weapons present to every country.

"3. All of us agree on the existence of a new circumstance of tremendous import for any plan of disarmament—the fact that nuclear weapons material has clandestinely accumulated significant quantities which inspection cannot presently detect.

"4. All of us are agreed on the priority importance of finding a method to guard against surprise attack, particularly against clear attack.

"5. There has been a partial but only a partial moving together of ideas on inspection. The Soviet Union, if it has accepted the idea of aerial inspection, either in the form of the President's plan, or as part of a permanent comprehensive system, has at least not rejected it. We, on our part, are willing to incorporate into an inspection plan, the concept of ground servers somewhat along the lines proposed by the Soviet Union. Also, the British and French delegations have put forward very valuable new ideas on inspection.

"6. All of us are agreed on the desirability of eventual limitations and reductions of all arms and armed forces."

Suggestions Made to Soviet
If there is to be further progress, he said, it would be facilitated if the Soviet Union would

"1. Accept the logic of its findings with respect to the accountability of nuclear weapons."

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR UFOLOGIST

By John A. Keel

An elite group of scientists and military officers gathered for a very private meeting in New York City in 1958. Their purpose was to discuss UFOs and the principal speaker at the meeting was none other than Gen. Douglas MacArthur, perhaps the greatest military leader of modern times. His record as the Supreme Commander in the Pacific theater during World War II, and his conflict with Pres. Harry Truman during the Korean War, have been the subjects of several books, TV dramas, and a recent motion picture. Less well-known is the fact that the General was an avid student of the UFO phenomenon. He was even obsessed with the subject and he feared that UFOs were hostile invaders from some other planet.

In the wake of the massive UFO wave of 1957, there were many quiet meetings all across the country. The U.S. Air Force, which had tried to get out of the flying saucer business in 1955 with the release of the *Project Blue Book Report Number 14*, a debunking attempt, found itself once more embroiled in controversy. The CIA's *Project Windfall*, a covert investigation of UFO contacts, was enmeshed in bureaucratic bumbling and confusion. Maj. Donald Keyhoe's new organization NICAP was tilting at governmental windmills, trying to force the issue and alert an apathetic Congress. The news media and the general public regarded the whole UFO affair as a carnival.

But General MacArthur knew better. In his deep, articulate voice he told the 1958 meeting that he believed an extraterrestrial military force was scouting this planet preparatory to a massive invasion. He felt that we should be working to develop weapons and plans to combat the invaders. As an initial first step, he suggested that we set up a crash program to perfect rockets and space travel ourselves. (In 1958, our space program was a feeble effort far outclassed by the Russians who had successfully sent a satellite into orbit the previous year.) The men who attended that meeting left tight-lipped and grim-faced, impressed and alarmed by the brilliant general's careful analysis of the situation. Details of the meeting were kept secret

for years, until after MacArthur's death in 1964.

In an interview with columnist Henry Taylor in 1955, MacArthur had already publicly revealed his concern over unidentified flying objects and their possible impact on our civilization. He was then living in retirement in the Waldorf Towers in Manhattan and felt free to express his conclusions that UFOs were real and posed a horrible threat. An arrogant, self-assured man, MacArthur was not afraid to speak his mind. He had crossed swords with Truman when he had blatantly ignored presidential orders during the Korean War. He had graduated at the top of his class at West Point and worked his way up to the post of Army Chief of Staff in 1930, at the age of 50. He was not at all reluctant to assume responsibility, and he didn't hesitate to stomp on the less competent people around him. During World War II he built a military empire in the Pacific, and after the war he directed the conversion of Japan to a democracy. So it didn't bother him that the official U.S. Air Force position was that UFOs were weather balloons, hoaxes, and falling stars. He thought the public should know the truth... at least the truth as he saw it.

What were his conclusions based upon? Military men, particularly generals, are pragmatists. They act on facts, not theories. General MacArthur began to collect facts about UFOs during World War II. The mysterious "foo fighters" appeared in the European theater in 1943, but reports of their appearances were at first suppressed by military intelligence because they were thought to be secret German devices. German pilots were also seeing the strange objects and thought they were some Allied secret weapon. By 1944, the phenomenon had spread to the Pacific. American ships and planes saw the objects, even shot at them. Incredible "flying submarines," huge cylindrical objects, rose up from the water and flew away in full view of the entire crews of ships. As in Europe, reports of these incidents were stamped Top Secret and shuffled all the way to

MacArthur's headquarters.

MacArthur took a personal interest in these puzzling reports and, thinking they could relate to some Japanese development, he set up a small group of intelligence officers to collect and study them. As the pile of reports grew, the team realized they were dealing with a totally unknown technology. In some cases, American radar had detected gigantic objects, larger than any known aircraft, flitting about the Pacific. Several military planes sent up in pursuit of these things either crashed inexplicably or disappeared altogether. Radio transmissions and radar were frequently jammed in areas where the UFOs were active. By 1945, the intelligence men were convinced—and they convinced MacArthur—that the mysterious aerial objects were of extraterrestrial origin and were hostile.

Paradoxically, other unrelated intelligence teams operating in Europe came to a different conclusion. The RAF's Foo Fighter investigation, launched by General Massey in 1943, decided the objects were harmless and were probably natural phenomena of some sort. The director of the RAF's intelligence branch, R. V. Jones, became steadfastly anti-UFO. American intelligence in Europe fared even worse. The reports of American pilots were never centralized and studied, but were simply scattered throughout the massive files. Only General MacArthur and his men in the Pacific had undertaken a systematic investigation, and their findings were jealously isolated from their European counterparts, and even from the Pentagon. When the war ended in 1945, the European Foo Fighters were all but forgotten, but the phantom fliers continued to be seen around the Pacific, particularly around Okinawa and the islands where the U.S. was installing its first atomic age air bases. And those Top Secret reports continued to pile up on General MacArthur's desk.

A five-star general has considerable

The legendary military man studied UFOs for 20 years and believed that World War III was going to be fought with extraterrestrials.

power, and MacArthur not only ruled his empire with an iron hand, the tentacles of his intelligence service spread around the world. This was proven by a curious incident in Britain in the fall of 1946. That summer, northern Europe was inundated with "ghost rockets," unidentified cigar-shaped objects which appeared over Norway, Sweden, Finland, and even as far south as Greece and Morocco. The Scandinavian countries launched full-scale investigations, fearing the "rockets" were of Russian origin. (The Russians had no rockets at that time and most of the top German rocket scientists had been captured by the Americans.) Soon after the "ghost rocket" wave subsided, RAF Intelligence received a report that a rocket had crashed outside of London. It proved to be a complete hoax and was never revealed to the press . . . or anyone else. The intelligence officers who had investigated it were so embarrassed they tried to keep the whole thing secret. But within a few days a telegram reached the RAF Commander. It was from Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Japan and he asked for details on the unidentified rocket that had crashed in England!

Obviously, General MacArthur was tuned in to everything happening everywhere, and he was particularly interested in reports about unidentified flying objects.

Twenty years later, R. V. Jones revealed the story of MacArthur's telegram in a public speech. Wartime witnesses of UFOs in the Pacific and Europe eventually told their stories to civilian UFO organizations and professional writers compiling books on the subject.

The Korean War brought a new surge of UFO sightings in the Pacific, and many of these reports found their way into print. Even *Life* magazine devoted considerable space to them. The great American UFO wave of June-July 1947 had stirred public and press interest in flying saucers and they had become a human interest subject like sea serpents and Abominable Snowmen. But to Gen.

Douglas MacArthur, who had been collecting reports since 1944, there was nothing amusing to the endless sightings.

When he retired into civilian life (actually, he was fired by President Truman), MacArthur maintained his interest in UFOs. He collected books and magazines about them and, according to a person who was close to him in the last years of his life, he talked for hours about the threat from outer space to anyone who would listen. In 1962, Pres. John F. Kennedy invited the aging general to the White House and they spent two hours together in private discussion. We don't know if UFOs were ever mentioned in that talk. Kennedy later said they had talked about Vietnam and MacArthur had outlined why we should never get into a land war in the Orient (whatever happened to that excellent piece of advice?).

Soon afterwards, President Kennedy

announced that he was going to pour billions of dollars into a space program designed to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade.

One of General MacArthur's final public appearances was a speech he delivered at West Point in which he told the young cadets that "the next war" would be fought in space when a united mankind would battle "evil beings" from some other planet. The speech was widely quoted in the press at the time, but there was no discussion of it and it had no impact. To some, it was just the harmless babbling of an old man (he was 84 when he died). To others, it was sober warning from a man who had had access to information denied ordinary ufologists, a man not given to uttering casual, unsubstantiated admonishments. We ignored his advice about Vietnam. Can we afford to ignore this?



The Kingman, Arizona UFO Enigma — A Closer Look

by Harry Lebelson

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RE: MM ACTHUA
p.164.

Specific documentation detailing violations of air space security over both military and civilian nuclear installations by UFOs, long thought locked up in the files of the military, is now in the public domain. Through the Freedom of Information Act and private channels, many documents have come to light which focus in on incidents of this nature. Previously, in **PURSUIT** (Vol. 19 No. 1), I presented an overview of these occurrences at various nuclear facilities. Now, in microcosm, we focus in on one particular documented incident and present direct proof of it having happened, by one of the main participants.

At a 1981 luncheon with Stuart Nixon, then the editor of *Airline Pilot's* magazine in Washington, D.C., I was handed a three-page unsigned affidavit detailing the involvement of an individual in the investigation of a crashed UFO. Nixon had telephoned me at *Omni* magazine where I worked at the time as a contributing editor, stating he was in New York for the day on business and thought that since we both had an interest in UFOs, we might get together for lunch. He explained to me that he had been executive director for NICAP (National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena) from mid 1971 to 1972 (this was later confirmed by other sources). The organization, consisting of high ranking military officers, former CIA officials, college professors, politicians and businessmen, had as its goal the scientific investigation of unidentified flying objects.

During our meeting, and after a lengthy explanation as to why he no longer had time for continuing UFO involvement, he handed me the mysterious document. It consisted of three typewritten pages of information about a UFO which had crashed in the Arizona desert on May 21, 1953. Although the name of the individual giving the statement had been blackened out with a magic marker, as well as the date and the name of a United States military project involved in the incident, one could still read these vital facts when the document was held up to a proper light source. Nixon claimed the reason he gave me the document was that he felt, through my contacts at the magazine, I might be able to find out more information concerning the event. The compelling, verbatim transcription of that document follows:

Brief Sworn Statement by witness

I, Arthur G. Stansel do solemnly swear that during a special assignment with the U.S. Air Force on May 21, 1953, I assisted in the investigation of a crashed unknown object in the vicinity of Kingman, Arizona.

The object was constructed of an unfamiliar metal which resembled brushed aluminum. It had impacted 20 inches into the sand without any sign of structural damage. It was oval and about 30 feet in diameter. An entranceway hatch had been vertically lowered and opened. It was about 3½ feet high and 1½ feet wide. I was able to talk briefly with someone on the team who did look inside only briefly. He saw 2 swivel seats, an oval cabin, and a lot of instruments and displays.

A tent pitched near the object sheltered the dead remains of the only occupant of the craft. It was about 4 feet tall, dark brown complexion and had 2 eyes, 2 nostrils, 2 ears, and a small round mouth. It was clothed in a silvery metallic suit and wore a skull cap of the same type of material. It wore no face covering or helmet.

I certify that the above statement is true by affixing my signature to this document this day of June 7, 1973.

Circumstances:

Project engineer for Operation Upshot-Knothole, Atomic Proving Ground, Nevada. This test operation was comprised of three atomic explosions: The first, an air drop; the second, a tower shot; and the third, an artillery shot. The event I am going to describe happened between the second and the third shots.

Narrative:

I worked most of the day on Frenchmen Flat on May 20. Drank beer early in the evening then received a call from the over-all test director, Dr. Doll, telling me to go on a special job the next day.

May 21. Again worked most of the day in Frenchmen Flat. Was driven to Indian Springs Air Force Base near the proving ground around 4:30 p.m. We were told to leave all valuables in the custody of the military police. I left wallet, watch, pen, and other things I don't remember. We (about 15 of us) were put on a military airplane and flown to Phoenix. At Phoenix we were put on a bus with about 25 other people who were already there. The bus windows were all blacked out so that we couldn't see where we were going. We rode for approximately four hours. I think we were in the area of Kingman, Arizona, which is northwest of Phoenix and not too far from the atomic proving ground in Nevada. During the bus trip, we were told by an Air Force full colonel that a super-secret Air Force vehicle had crashed and that since we were all specialists in certain fields, we were to investigate the crash from our own specialty and nothing more.

We disembarked from the bus one-at-a-time as our names were called and escorted by military police to the area that we were to inspect.

I noticed that as I was walking to the vehicle, that it was saucer-shaped. It was about thirty feet in diameter with convex surfaces, top and bottom. These surfaces were about twenty feet in diameter. The material looked like brushed aluminum. The entranceway was vertically lowered and apparently had jarred open. There was a light coming from inside, but it could have been installed by the Air Force. My particular job was to determine from the angle and the depth of impact into the sand how fast the vehicle's forward and vertical velocities were at the time of impact. The impact had forced the vehicle approximately twenty inches into the sand indicating that its sinking speed was about twenty feet-per-second and its forward velocity around 100 knots. This normally would have pretty well destroyed an ordinary aircraft. There were no landing gear per se. There also were no marks or dents that I

<p>Brief Sworn Statement by witness</p> <p>I, [redacted] do solemnly swear that during a special assignment with the U.S. Air Force on May 21, 1953, I assisted in the investigation of a crashed unknown object in the vicinity of Kingman, Arizona.</p> <p>The object was constructed of an unfamiliar metal which resembled brushed aluminum. It had impacted 20 inches into the sand without any sign of structural damage. It was oval and about 30 feet in diameter. An entrance hatch had been vertically lowered and opened. It was about 14 feet high and 14 feet wide. I was able to talk briefly with someone on the team who did look inside only briefly. He saw 2 metal seats, an oval cabin, and a lot of instruments and displays.</p> <p>A tank pitched near the object sheltered the dead remains of the only occupant of the craft. It was about 4 feet tall, dark brown complexion and had 2 eyes, 2 nostrils, 2 ears, and a small round mouth. It was clothed in a silvery metallic suit and wore a small cap of the same type of material. It wore no face covering or helmet.</p> <p>I certify that the above statement is true by affixing my signature to this document this day of June 7, 1973.</p>	<p><u>CIRCUMLSTANCES:</u></p> <p>Project engineer for Operation [redacted] Atomic Proving Ground, Nevada. This test operation was comprised of three atomic explosions: the first, an air drop; the second, a tower shot; and the third, an artillery shot. The event I am going to describe happened between the second and the third shots.</p> <p><u>NARRATIVE:</u></p> <p>I worked most of the day on Frenchmen Flat on May 20. Frenchman Flat is the evening then received a call from the over-all test director, Dr. [redacted] telling me to go on a special job the next day.</p> <p>May 21. Again worked most of the day in Frenchman Flat. Was driven to Indian Springs Air Force Base near the proving ground around 4:30 p.m. We were told to leave all valuables in the custody of the military police. I left wallet, watch, pen, and other things I don't remember. We (about 15 of us) were put on a military airplane and flown to Phoenix. At Phoenix we were put on a bus with about 25 other people who were already there. The bus windows were all [redacted] so that we couldn't see where we were going. We rode for approximately 7000 hours. I think we were in [redacted] of Arizona, which is northwest of Phoenix and not too far from the atomic proving ground in Nevada. During the bus trip, we were told by an Air Force full colonel that a super-secret Air Force vehicle had crashed and that since we were all specialists in certain fields, we were to investigate the crash from our own specialty and nothing more.</p> <p>We disembarked from the bus one at a time as our names were called and escorted by military police to the area that we were to inspect. I noticed that as I was walking to the vehicle, that it was saucer-shaped. It was about thirty feet in diameter with convex surfaces, top and bottom. These surfaces were about twenty feet in diameter. The material looked like brushed aluminum. The entrance hatch was vertically lowered and apparently had jammed open. There was a light coming from inside, but it could have been furnished by the Air Force. My particular job was to determine from the angle and the depth of impact into the sand how fast the vehicle's forward and vertical velocities were at the time of impact. The impact had forced the vehicle approximately twenty inches into the sand indicating that its landing speed was about twenty feet per second and its forward velocity around 100 knots. This normally would have pretty well destroyed an ordinary aircraft. There were no landing gear per se. There also were no marks or dents that I can remember on the surface, not even scratches. Questions about having nothing to do with our own special areas (I found this out in talking with others later) were not answered. At the time of the incident, the idea that it may have been a UFO did not cross my mind. I simply accepted the fact that it was a secret Air Force job. After the inspection, we were interviewed, using tape recorders, by military people. We were told that we</p>	<p>would be contacted back at our respective bases relative to proofreading the final report. (I was never contacted) We boarded the bus, and I was back at the proving ground in Nevada in time to go to work at 7 a.m.</p> <p>Three weeks later after I was home, I was in a drive-in theater in Dayton when a short subject having to do with UFO's was being shown. My brother-in-law (who was in the movie and was the Air Materiel Command Protocol Chief) informed me that this was the "Blue Book" area of Wright-Patterson. I recognized a colonel in the movie as the same colonel on the bus in Phoenix. I don't recall his name or if I even knew it.</p>
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Three-page reproduction of documents as sent to **PURSUIT** by Mr. Lebelson to show censorship. (Reduced here to 35% of original size).

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Unfortunately for this writer, another 5 years passed before (in 1966) anything concrete was forthcoming regarding the events surrounding May 21, 1953. The first solid information came through the recently published book *Justice Downwind*, a documented history of America's atomic testing program in the 1950's. Author Howard Ball, Dean of Behavioral Science at the University of Utah, devoted six pages of his book to the Upshot-Knothole series of atomic tests which ran from March 17 through June 4, 1953.

A phone conversation with Ball revealed that a series of 11 atomic tests took place during this time span. Of particular interest was shot "Grable," the tenth test in the series. Through a tip from Ball and the subsequent acquisition of United States Government Defense Nuclear Agency documents, I learned that atomic test "Grable" took place at Frenchmen Flat, a dry lake basin in Nevada, during which time they were to test an atomic artillery projectile. The planned date for test shot "Grable" was May 21, 1953. However,

according to the DNA documents, shot "Grable" was postponed until May 25th. The reason given being that the previous test had fallen behind schedule therefore, pushing "Grable" ahead to the 25th of May.

In addition to confirming some of the facts in the witnesses' affidavit, the Defense Nuclear Agency documents for Upshot-Knothole also revealed that another facility named in the "crashed-UFO documents," Indian Springs Air Force Base, performed "radiation protection activities" by distributing radiological protection equipment to those in need of it.

At about the time I received the documents (see copies above), things began to snowball. An associate of mine, a private investigator with an interest in UFOs, made it known to me that the contents of my three-page UFO document had been published in a book by Raymond E. Fowler.

Formerly in the United States Air Force Security Service and a past chairman of NICAP, Fowler, a former project administration supervisor for GTE Sylvania, maintains a professional interest in UFOs. Fowler not only reproduced the "crashed-disc document" but witnessed and signed that original affidavit given by Arthur G. Stansel as well. Although guarded in his choice of words, Fowler was receptive to my inquiries regarding the documents. He admitted to me over the phone that he had witnessed the engineer's testimony regarding the UFO incident and, in fact, signed the original affidavit as shown in his book *Casebook of a UFO Investigator* (Prentice Hall, 1981). It should be noted that in his book, Fowler used the pseudonym Fritz Werner to conceal the witness's [A.G. Stansel] identity. In fact, he claimed I only possessed a small portion of a much greater amount of testimony given by the witness to the events of May 21, 1953.

In an off-the-cuff remark to me before he realized I knew the witness's real identity, Fowler discussed the death of Dr. Doll and how, a few months later, "U.S. Government agents came to his [Doll's] home, seized his files and carted them off." He also stated that Dr. Doll's wife was still alive and could confirm the incident. Unfortunately, when I disclosed

to Fowler that I knew the identity of the witness and felt it necessary to publish this information, he refused to cooperate further. When I pressed him to confirm the identity of the name on my copy of the affidavit, Fowler would not comply.

Continued research however, has shown that Dr. Ed Doll, allegedly responsible for sending Arthur Stansel to investigate the unknown crashed object, was an important part of the early atomic hierarchy in America. As early as 1944, when the Manhattan Project came into being under the leadership of then Brigadier General Leslie Groves, engineers as well as scientists were in great demand. Under the utmost secrecy, Los Alamos, New Mexico became the home of the Manhattan Engineering District, better known as the Manhattan Project. It was here that Ed Doll and others led studies on the ballistic behavior of bomb cases and aircraft release mechanisms. (*A History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Volume I*, 1962 Richard Hewlett and Oscar Anderson, Jr.)

Further confirmation of Doll's importance to atomic weapons development comes from Bernard J. O'Keefe in his 1983 book *Nuclear Hostages*. (Houghton Mifflin Co.). Shortly after arriving at Los Alamos in 1944, O'Keefe, a naval engineer, was introduced to Ed Doll by his commanding officer, Captain William S. Parsons. O'Keefe recalls, "Dr. Ed Doll was a civilian, the associate leader of the Ordnance Division Parsons headed. He took me into his office and gave me a 30 minute briefing on the project. In a calm, quiet voice he described the whole project to me — uranium, plutonium, fission, chain reaction, gun-type weapons, implosion weapons, the whole ball of wax." Leslie Groves, Bernard O'Keefe, and Ed Doll, would maintain a high profile throughout the upcoming period of nuclear development. Although they did not meet, both O'Keefe and Ed Doll were present in 1953 when test shot Grable finally took place on May 25th.

Although postponement of the May 21st shot appeared suspicious due to the circumstances surrounding the Stansel affidavit, research turned up a reasonable explanation for the delay. On that date, while the local newspaper headlines were telling people in Nevada that the atomic testing programs were safe for "humans, animals, and crops," Washington's attitude spoke otherwise. Summoned to Washington, D.C. on the 21st of May, Alvin Graves, test director of Upshot-Knothole, and other personnel were questioned by AEC commissioners as to the safety of the tests. Fallout over St. George, Utah, had stirred the concern of the commissioners.

Although Dr. Ed Doll's entrenchment in the development of atomic weapons testing has been documented, proving his involvement in the events depicted in the Stansel affidavit appears more elusive. Once again, my investigative source shed some new light on the events of May 21, 1953 and Arthur Stansel. Unbeknownst to me at the time was the fact that another individual also was privy to the real identity of the man behind the affidavit and the events that took place that day.

William Moore, researcher and co-author with Charles Berlitz of the controversial book *The Philadelphia Experiment* (Grosset and Dunlap, Inc. New York, 1979) was intrigued by Fowler's documentation of the "Fritz Werner" incident and pursued his own investigation into the matter. What Moore came up with appears to contradict the circumstances surrounding the May 21st events as described by Arthur Stansel. In a letter to me dated August 20, 1986, Moore states, "I interviewed Mr. Dick Waters, former editor in the 1950's and 1960's of the Kingman, Arizona newspaper *The*

Mojave County Daily Miner. Waters, who knew virtually everyone in town, never heard of the incident. He said he could not imagine how such a thing could have happened near Kingman without there being some talk around town, especially in '53 when the place was really small!"

Moore's probing then led to a conversation with a Mary Jane Wienke in Kingman on July 7, 1980. She was deputy sheriff and secretary to sheriff F.L. Porter in 1953. "Wienke also knew nothing of the incident and said she doubted that it had ever occurred. Moore states "She also said that it was easy to tell if military people were in the area because the only place for them to stay was the local motels in Kingman."

The last of the law enforcement personnel interviewed by Moore was Floyd Cisney of the Mojave County Sheriff's Dept. "Cisney, who had been with Arizona's Highway Patrol as a lieutenant in 1953, and was stationed in Kingman since 1946, claimed he knew nothing of the incident, but did witness the crash of an Air Force jet in late May, 1953."

Perhaps the most important interview conducted by William Moore was with Dr. Ed Doll himself. "At the time of the interview on October 7, 1981, in California, Moore who had by then obtained from Ray Fowler the real identity of Fritz Werner, asked some significant questions of Doll. Moore stated, "Doll was an affable type who, as far as I could tell, was being completely honest. In any case, he knew he was dying of cancer and would have had no reason to lie."

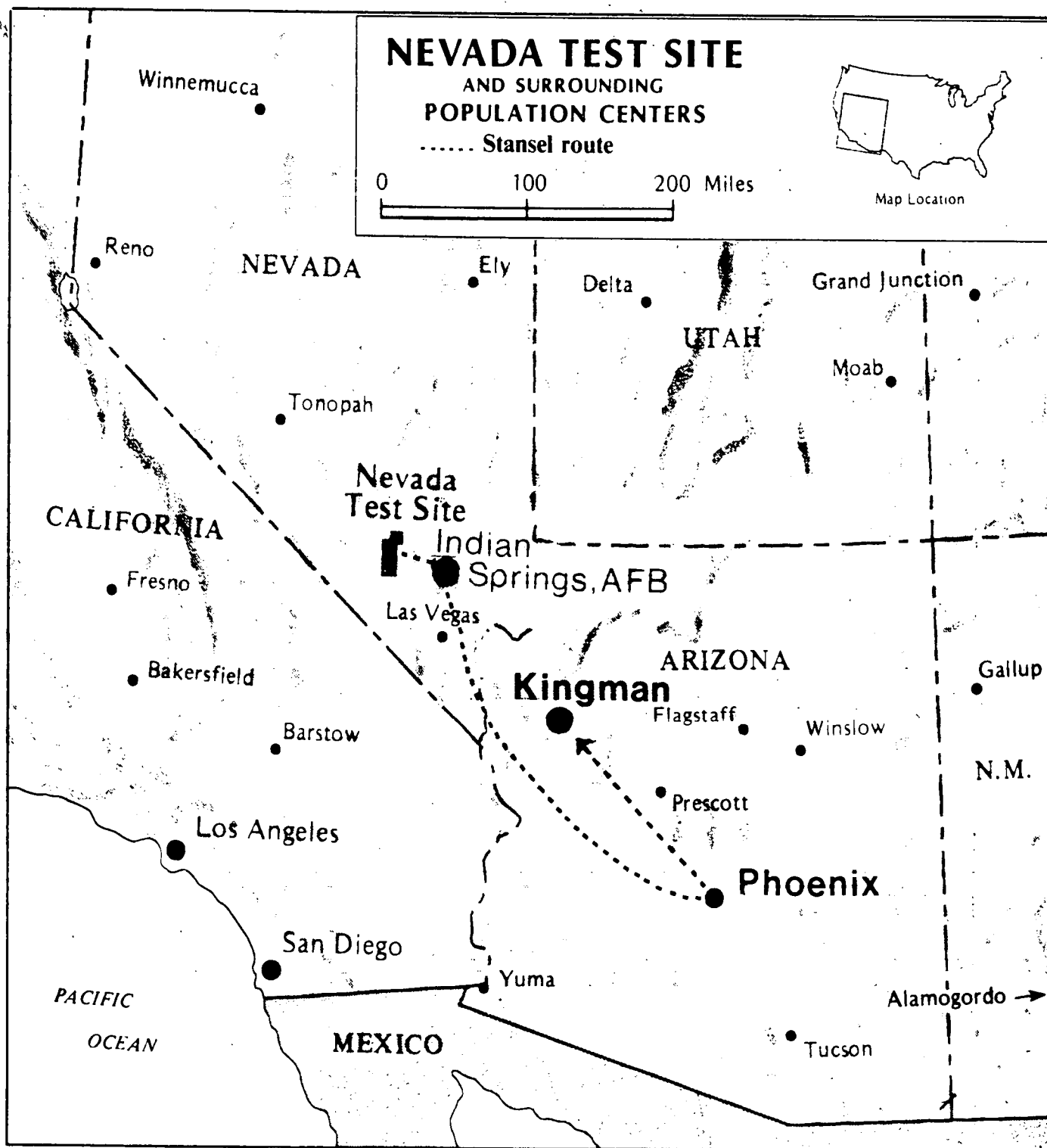
When Moore gave Dr. Doll, Fritz Werner's real name, he could not recall such a person ever having worked for him. In fact, according to Moore, "He said he knew of no incident of any sort involving crashed UFOs and that he presumed he would have known as test director if there had been bonafide reports."

Still unable to verify through other sources the name of Arthur G. Stansel which appeared on my copy of the affidavit, I sought confirmation in a follow-up letter to Bill Moore. In reply to my request Moore stated, "My personal opinion is that Fowler's source, *whom both you and I have identified*, has for some reason concocted the story out of whole cloth and Fowler fell for it."

On September 20, 1986, in a telephone conversation with Ray Fowler, I confronted him with the facts gathered by Bill Moore and notified him that I had confirmed Werner's real identity. He then asked me to tell him Werner's real name, which I did. There was a long pause on the phone before he answered, "Well, now you've got it. I know you've done a lot of research and it's your prerogative to publish it. I'm just sorry the information got out." When I tried to solicit some additional documentation from Arthur Stansel's voluminous report in order that Fowler might add more credibility to his position in this situation, he refused. He claimed that if he did so, he would be breaking a confidence.

Is Ray Fowler's position regarding the documents justified due to confidentiality? Is that report and affidavit so sensitive in its entirety as to preclude its release to the public? If the documentation is valid, does the United States military have something to fear from those visitors monitoring us from the sky?

In summing up, it appears our nuclear godfathers in Washington may be suffering from the same type of paranoia expressed by General Douglas MacArthur in his farewell speech of July 4, 1961, when he stated: "We speak now in strange new terms of harnessing the cosmic energy, of ultimate conflict between a united human race and the sinister forces of some other planetary galaxy."



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