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CAUSE

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Citizens Against UFO Secrecy

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EDITORIAL

Due to the continuing staffing shortage, this issue is a bit late. Subscribers will not miss any issues as you will still get four quarterly numbers. Until I can get local assistance, delays may continue but I will try to keep them at a minimum. There are many interesting stories waiting in the wings.

With other out-of-state researchers, I am spending time documenting in greater detail than before the 1947 UFO wave. We have already filled six large volumes with clippings in an ongoing search focused primarily upon the northeast at the moment but spreading into other areas as well. To expedite this work worldwide, I would urge that any readers having copies of press stories or other unusual ephemera from 1947 to please contact me for coordination and exchange of data. A consistently difficult thing to do has been to convince people to search their area for such press coverage. Apparently microfilm and readers are very intimidating to most UFOlogists out there! To our foreign sources, we have found fair numbers of non-English coverage already in what we could find at various libraries and universities. The average human lifetime is seventy to eighty years. Each day that goes by gives us less time to get the whole picture on this phenomena. Every bit helps no matter how small.

ALTERED DOCUMENT DISCOVERED IN ROSWELL DEBATE

Examination of a document presented by proponents of the Roswell incident as proof of a U.S. Air Force policy on crashed-disc recovery has revealed that the document has been altered. The alteration appears to have been a deliberate attempt to convince readers that the Air Force had put it's stamp of approval on proposed guidelines for the handling of downed UFOs of any kind, including, when subsequently identified, foreign space vehicles. In reality, such was not the case.

The document is a November 3, 1961 draft proposal emmo on the staffing of intelligence teams for a variety of purposes (see Exhibit 1, two pages). One part of these purposes related to the intelligence collection activities of proposed Projects Moon Dust and Blue Fly, defined in Exhibit 1, page 2. These projects are now frequently cited as evidence that procedures existed for the "exploitation" of unknown crashed vehicles. This does not mean that the procedures were exclusively in effect for UFO recovery since it is clear from the document that the primary purpose

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



REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

APCIN-IE-0/Colonel Betz

SUBJECT:

(U) APCIN Intelligence Team Personnel

13 NOV 1961

TO:

APCIN-IE
APCIN-1
IN TURN

PROBLEM:

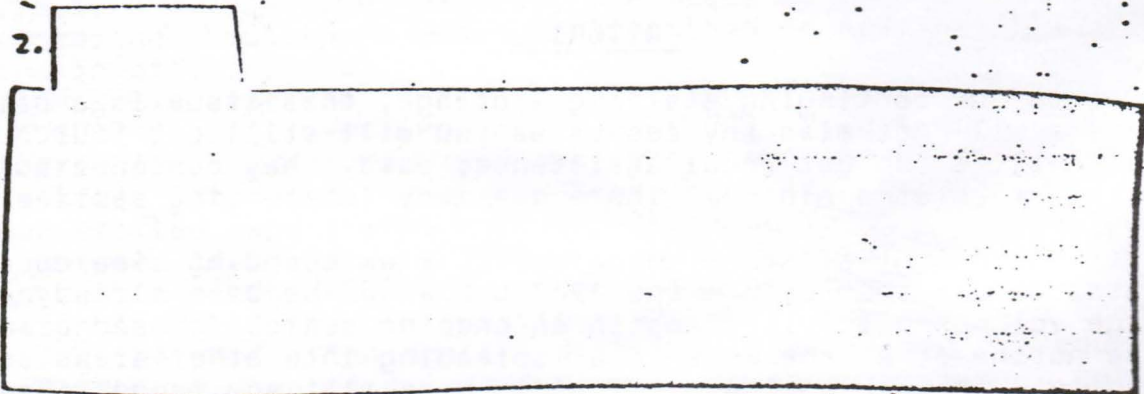
This draft proposal was not approved and was not forwarded for action.

ROBERT M. ROSSER
Lt Colonel, USAF

1. (U) To provide qualified personnel for APCIN intelligence teams.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

2.

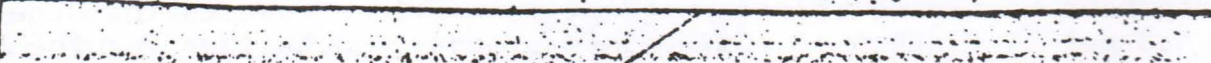


c. In addition to their staff duty assignments, intelligence team personnel have parttime duty functions in support of such Air Force projects as Moon dust, Bluefly, and UFO, and other APCIN directed quick reaction projects which require intelligence team operational capabilities (see Definitions).

d. Normal personnel attrition, through PCS, discharge, retirement, etc., has reduced the number of intelligence team qualified personnel below a minimum requirement, and programmed personnel losses within the next ten months will halve the current manning.

e. Personnel actions within the authority of AFTRP, APCIN and APCIN-IE can be taken to reverse the trend toward diminishment of the intelligence team capability.

3.



4. Criteria.

a. Intelligence team personnel can perform effectively only with an adequate background of training and experience. Inadequately qualified personnel in such assignment would be a liability rather than an asset to successful accomplishment of the mission.

5. Definitions.

a. Linguist: Personnel who can develop intelligence information through interrogation and translation from Russian and/or Bloc country languages to English.

b. Tech Man: Personnel qualified to develop intelligence information through field examination and analysis of foreign materiel, with emphasis on the Markings Program and technical photography.

c. Ops Man: Intelligence team chief. Qualified to direct intelligence teams in gaining access to target, in exploitation of enemy personnel and materiel, and in use of field communications equipment for rapid reporting of intelligence information.

d. Airborne Personnel: Military trained and rated parachutists.

→ e. Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO): Headquarters USAF has established a program for investigation of reliably reported unidentified flying objects within the United States. AFR 200-2 delineates 1127th collection responsibilities.

No [f. Blue Fly: Operation Blue Fly has been established to facilitate expeditious delivery to FTD of Moon Dust or other items of great technical intelligence interest. AFCIN SOP for Blue Fly operations, February 1960, provides for 1127th participation.

No [g. Moon Dust: As a specialized aspect of its over-all materiel exploitation program, Headquarters USAF has established Project Moon Dust to locate, recover and deliver descended foreign space vehicles. ICGL #4, 25 April 1961, delineates collection responsibilities.

DISCUSSION:

6.

a. Headquarters USAF (AFCIN) maintains intelligence teams as a function of AFCIN-IE (1127th USAF Field Activities Group). Personnel comprising such teams have normal AFCIN-IE staff duties, and their maintenance of qualification for intelligence team employment is in addition to their normal staff duties. For example, the Chief of AFCIN-IE-OD, the Domestic Operations Section, additionally participates in approximately 18 hours of training per month for intelligence team employment. Such training includes physical training, classroom combat intelligence training, airborne operations, field problems, etc.

of the proposed projects was to take advantage of downed spacecraft, whether Russian or otherwise. Yet one would certainly expect that such requirements would cover a broad range of possibilities, just in case UFOs were really extraterrestrial vehicles.

That such projects existed for a time is not in dispute. However, the 1961 memo, as can be seen in Exhibit 1, page 1, contained a handwritten notation in the top half of the page by a Lt. Colonel Norman M. Rosner to the effect that, "This draft proposal was not approved and was not forwarded for action." Notations bracket portions of page 2 regarding Moon Dust and Blue Fly with a simple "No," apparently, at least in 1961, giving a thumbs down on both projects as defined.

On page 96 of the new Roswell book, "The Truth About The UFO Crash At Roswell" by Kevin Randle and Donald Schmitt, a statement appears dealing with this matter, "In November 1961, another policy was established by the Air Force in a document sent to various air force intelligence functions." The problem here is that according to CAUS's copy of the document, released to Robert Todd under the FOIA in August 1979, the document was not "policy." Small point to some perhaps but the issue becomes larger upon scanning the document appendix of the Randle/Schmitt book.

On page 206, copies of the first two pages of the 1961 memo appear noticeably changed (see Exhibit 2 from Clifford Stone's book "UFOS: Let The Evidence Speak For Itself," pages 202-203, identical to those reproduced in the Randle/Schmitt book). Gone are the Rosner handwritten notation and the "No" markings beside the project names. Perhaps Randle and Schmitt had a different released version of the memo at another time? Closer examination of the copy in the book revealed several more distressing things. First, in the altered version, while the handwriting is missing, the typed author and rank still appear under where the signature used to be, completely out of place on a normal document without such amendments such as what appeared on CAUS's authentic original release in Exhibit 1.

This was hard evidence that the notation was deliberately whited-out or otherwise obscured. Well, perhaps the government itself altered the copy at a later time to finalize the official status of Moon Dust and Blue Fly? This would then have been released to UFOlogists after Todd had received his copy. But a problem surfaces with this explanation.

Check the letterhead around Exhibit 1. One will notice two marks above and to either side of "Department of the Air Force." These are obviously paper punch holes in the government's copy made to top bind the document, as is normally done in government. Then notice the word "Force" in the letterhead. The "RC" is missing. This was caused by the inclusion of a paper punch hole by Robert Todd to bind his photocopy of the document released to him by the Air Force in 1979. Let us return to this thought shortly.

In a phone conversation during the summer of 1994 with Kevin Randle, this editor asked where Randle's copy of the 1961 emmo came from. Randle replied that it had come from Clifford Stone, a FOIA researcher from New Mexico. I proceeded to check Stone's version of the Moon Dust story in his publications. In the book "UFOS: Let The Evidence Speak For Itself" (1991), Stone reproduces the altered document on pages 202-207 in full. The first two pages of Stone's reproductions are virtually identical to the reproductions in the Randle/Schmitt book, verifying Randle's statement to me in the phone conversation that his copy came from Stone.

Robert Todd inquired about Stone's source of the memo in letters dated April 5, April 25, and September 17, 1994. Stone responded that the memo was released by the Department of Defense via the State Department, which he said had the document and needed clearance from DOD for

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



TO: AFMPCIN-12-0/Colonel Bates

FROM: (U) AFMPCIN Intelligence Team Personnel

13 NOV 1961

TO: AFMPCIN-12
AFMPCIN-1
IN TURN

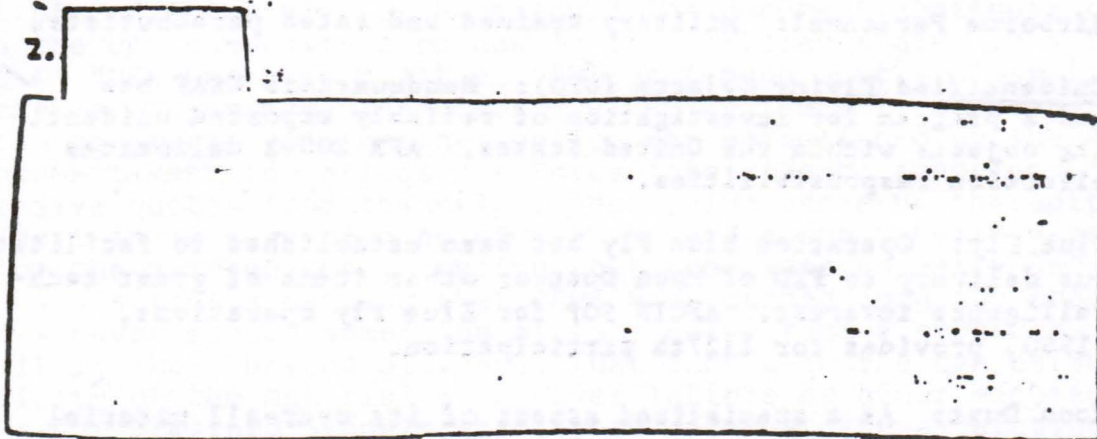
PROBLEM:

1. (U) To provide qualified personnel for AFMPCIN intelligence teams,

AFMPCIN-12
Lt Colonel, USAF

FACTORS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

2.



3. In addition to their staff duty assignments, intelligence team personnel have performed duty functions in support of such Air Force projects as Moon dust, Bluefly, and UFO, and other AFMPCIN directed quick reaction projects which require intelligence team operational capabilities (see Definitions).

4. Normal personnel attrition, through PCS, discharge, retirement, etc., has reduced the number of intelligence team qualified personnel below a minimum requirement, and programmed personnel losses within the next ten months will halve the current manning.

5. Personnel actions within the authority of AFMPCIN, AFMPCIN-12 and AFMPCIN-12 can be taken to reverse the trend toward diminishment of the intelligence team capability.

3.

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release. This was prompted by a Stone FOIA request in 1981. Unfortunately, Stone apparently no longer has the cover letter for the document release. Stone's book doesn't clarify his document's origin. Neither does another Stone publication, "Special Report 1: The UFO Recovery Operations (1990)", which reproduces the 1961 memo in altered form. Again, the handwriting is gone and the two "Nos" on page two are missing. On this copy, unlike the ones in Stone's 1991 book and the Randle/Schmitt book, the Air Force paper punch holes and Todd's paper punch-out of "Force" do appear.

So what? If Stone had received his document around 1981 from the Department of Defense via the State Department, how did these copies possess a Robert Todd paper punch hole through the letterhead? Todd did not send copies back to the government to be reused again for FOIA releases. This editor received a copy of the 1961 memo from Todd long ago and I know I did not alter it.

Inspection of the altered document as compared to the authentic one reveals a marked difference in clarity, indicating that the altered version is one or more generations removed from the authentic copy, which one would expect if Todd's copy were changed and then recopied again.

One can still see fragments left of the handwriting intruding into the typewritten name of Lt. Col. Rosner. Due to this deletion, the document acquires an elevated status from that of a rejected draft proposal to that of "official Air Force policy." The document continues to scurry through the UFO community even now in its altered state. In a recent article in "UFO Universe," titled, "Project Moon Dust - Classified Above Top Secret," author Kevin Randle, deceived by the altered copy, said that, "In November 1961, another policy was established by the Air Force in a document sent to various Air Force Intelligence functions," followed by extensive quotes from the memo (underlining added by the editor).

There is no suspicion by CAUS that Randle and Schmitt were responsible for the altered copy, feeling that they were honestly deceived. But it does stress something that CAUS had learned long ago about documents -- never accept something at face value from a secondary source unless it is shown beyond all doubt that such a source can establish the authenticity of the material with cover letters or other documentation.

As for Clifford Stone's ability to document the alteration as having come from the government, this has not yet been done. He is invited to assist CAUS in tracing the pedigree of the 1961 memo to determine who is responsible for forging, by means of omission, another semi-false document which was then unleashed upon the UFO community. It is an indisputable fact that the altered document was based upon Robert Todd's copy of the original rather than upon a government release. It is also incumbent upon us to insure that these things do not continue to plague UFO research as they have so frequently done in the past. As Clifford Stone's 1991 book says, "Let the Evidence Speak for Itself."

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM UFO

Conventional thinking is that the term "UFO," or unidentified flying object, had its origins in the early 1950s from the U.S. Air Force. Specifically, the term has been attributed to Captain Edward Ruppelt, head of the Air Force's UFO investigations from 1951-53. Ruppelt himself explained, "UFO is the official term that I created to replace the words 'flying saucers'" (see "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects," 1956, page 13).

If Ruppelt was correct, then "UFO" did not come into being until 1951 when he had been asked by his superiors at the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio if he would head a review

of the UFO situation for the Air Force. This led to the revamped Air Force investigation under a new project name, "Blue Book."

It was more than curious then, given the facts above, to note in a re-reading of an Air Force report, "Air Intelligence Division Study #203, December 10, 1948, titled, "Analysis of Flying Object Incidents in the U.S.," that the following appeared in Appendix G, page 9:

"On 18 November 1948 at approximately 2145 hours, three reserve pilots (named, ed.)... encountered an unidentifiable flying object."

Certainly the root of the acronym "UFO" is here and it is close to "unidentified flying object," but a nit-picker would say that it is not exactly, precisely like the modern understanding of the term. However, all doubt is dissipated on page 13:

"On 19 August 1948, at approximately 1050 hours an unidentified flying object was visible..."

Here is the term "UFO" exactly, precisely as it is modernly understood, appearing about three years earlier than we have been led to believe, and in official use.

Was Ruppelt mistaken in his recollection of the year in which he created "UFO?" Ruppelt says (Report., page 20), "...got out of the Air Force after the war (WW2, ed.) and went back to college." Then he added, "Not long after I received my degree in aeronautical engineering the Korean War started, and I went back on active duty."

So between 1945 and June 1950, Ruppelt could not have been involved as an author of the AIDS 203 report which officially used the term "UFO." Which leads to the big question: Why would Ruppelt take credit for creating the phrase "unidentified flying object," and consequently the acronym "UFO," when it can demonstrably be shown that such came into being three years before by the author of Appendix G of AIDS 203? This author should be credited with coining the phrases.

Perhaps Ruppelt rediscovered the phrase in file scanning, or had reinvented it unwittingly. The fact stands that the phrase existed in 1948 and that this is where the proper origin for "UFO" belongs.

AIR FORCE REACTS OFFICIALLY TO BOGUS DOCUMENTS

Pictured here is a relatively new procedure by the Air Force. With the influx of hoaxed documents started by the MJ-12 deception, the Air Force has created a rubber stamp to label clearly questionable material. In the past the Air Force, and other agencies failed to quickly rebut suspicious papers, allowing some of these documents to go unchallenged for long periods of time. Officials occasionally vacillated on giving detailed responses, feeling that the time doing so was poorly spent. This was a mistake because it allowed controversies to fester to the point that more time had to be spent dealing with increasingly numerous honest inquiries about the fakes at a later date than in dealing with them at the moment that the fakes first appeared.

Given the rate at which hoaxes are being produced, this stamp will likely be worn out before long.

NOT AN OFFICIAL USAF DOCUMENT
NOT CLASSIFIED
SUSPECTED FORGERY OR BOGUS
DOCUMENT