

# S2E3

Thursday, May 20, 2021 3:47 PM

- Abduction of Betty & Barnery Hill
- Abduction of Travis Walton
- Project: Bluebook
- Tie into Area 51 Episode

Betty and Barney Hill

Saturday, May 22, 2021 4:41 PM

**Barney and Betty Hill** were an American couple who claimed they were abducted by [extraterrestrials](#) in a rural portion of the state of [New Hampshire](#) from September 19 to 20, 1961. It was the first widely publicized report of an [alien abduction](#) in the United States.

The incident came to be called the "Hill Abduction" and the "Zeta Reticuli Incident" because the star map shown to Betty Hill could possibly be the [Zeta Reticuli](#) system according to some researchers. Their story was adapted into the best-selling 1966 book "The Interrupted Journey" and the 1975 television movie "[The UFO Incident](#)." In September 2016, plans were announced to make a film based on the events, with an unknown release date.<sup>[u]</sup>

Most of Betty Hill's notes, tapes, and other items have been placed in the permanent collection at the [University of New Hampshire](#), her [alma mater](#).<sup>[u]</sup> In July 2011, the [New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources](#) marked the site of the alleged craft's first approach with a [historical marker](#).<sup>[u]</sup> The Hill's story was widely publicized in books and movies.<sup>[u]</sup>

According to a variety of reports given by the Hills, the alleged UFO sighting happened on September 19, 1961, around 10:30 p.m. The Hills were driving back to Portsmouth from a vacation in [Niagara Falls](#) and [Montreal](#). Just south of [Lancaster, New Hampshire](#), Betty claimed to have observed a bright point of light in the sky that moved from below the moon and the planet [Jupiter](#), upward to the west of the moon. While Barney navigated [U.S. Route 3](#), Betty reasoned that she was observing a falling star, only it moved upward.<sup>[u]</sup> Since it moved erratically and grew bigger and brighter, Betty urged Barney to stop the car for a closer look, as well as to walk their dog, Delsey. Barney stopped at a scenic picnic area just south of [Twin Mountain](#).<sup>[u]</sup>

Betty, looking through binoculars, observed an "odd-shaped" craft flashing multi-colored lights travel across the face of the Moon.<sup>[u]</sup> Because her sister had several years earlier said she had seen a [flying saucer](#), Betty thought it might be what she was observing. Through binoculars, Barney observed what he reasoned was a commercial airliner traveling toward [Vermont](#) on its way to Montreal. However, he soon changed his mind, because without looking as if it had turned, the craft rapidly descended in his direction. This observation caused Barney to realize, "this object that was a plane was *not* a plane."<sup>[uu]</sup> They quickly returned to the car and drove toward [Franconia Notch](#), a narrow, mountainous stretch of the road.

The Hills claimed that they continued driving on the isolated road, moving very slowly through Franconia Notch in order to observe the object as it came even closer. At one point, the object passed above a restaurant and signal tower on top of [Cannon Mountain](#) and came out near the [Old Man of the Mountain](#). Betty testified that it was at least one and a half times the length of the granite cliff profile, which was 40 feet (12 m) long, and that it seemed to be rotating. The couple watched as the silent, illuminated craft moved erratically and bounced back and forth in the night sky.<sup>[uu]</sup>

Approximately one mile south of [Indian Head](#), they said, the object rapidly descended toward their vehicle, causing Barney to stop in the middle of the highway. The huge, silent craft hovered approximately 80–100 feet (24–30 m) above the Hills' [1957 Chevrolet Bel Air](#) and filled the entire field of view in the windshield. It reminded Barney of a huge pancake. Carrying his pistol in his pocket, he stepped away from the vehicle and moved closer to the object. Using the binoculars, Barney claimed to have seen about 8 to 11 humanoid figures, who were peering out of the craft's windows, seeming to look at him. In unison, all but one figure moved to what appeared to be a panel on the rear wall of the hallway that encircled the front portion of the craft. The one remaining figure continued to look at Barney and communicated a message telling him to "stay where you are and keep looking." Barney had a recollection of observing the humanoid forms wearing glossy black uniforms and black caps. Red lights on what appeared to be bat-wing fins began to telescope out of the sides of the craft, and a long structure descended from the bottom of the craft. The silent craft approached to what Barney estimated was within 50–80 feet (15–24 m) overhead and 300 feet (91 m) away from him. On October 21, 1961, Barney reported to [National Investigations Committee On Aerial Phenomena](#) (NICAP) investigator Walter Webb that the "beings were somehow not human."<sup>[uu]</sup>

Barney "tore" the binoculars away from his eyes and ran back to his car. In a near-hysterical state, he told Betty, "They're going to capture us!"<sup>[uu]</sup> He saw the object again shift its location to directly above the vehicle. He drove away at high speed, telling Betty to look for the object. She rolled down the window and looked up. Almost immediately, the Hills heard a rhythmic series of beeping or buzzing sounds, which they said seemed to bounce off the trunk of their vehicle. The car vibrated and a tingling sensation passed through the Hills' bodies. The Hills said that then they experienced the onset of an altered state of consciousness that left their minds dulled. A second series of beeping or buzzing sounds returned the couple to full consciousness. They found that they had traveled nearly 35 miles (56 km) south, but had only vague, spotty memories of this section of road. They recalled making a sudden, sharp unplanned turn, encountering a roadblock, and observing a fiery orb in the road.

Arriving home at about dawn, the Hills assert that they had some odd sensations and impulses they could not readily explain: Betty insisted their luggage be kept near the back door rather than in the main part of the house. Their watches would never work again. Barney said that the leather strap for the binoculars was torn, though he could not recall it tearing. The toes of his best dress shoes were scraped. Barney says he was compelled to examine his genitals in the bathroom, though he found nothing unusual. They took long showers to remove possible contamination and each drew a picture of what they had observed.<sup>[uu]</sup>

Perplexed, the Hills say they tried to reconstruct the chronology of events as they witnessed the UFO and drove home. But immediately after they heard the buzzing sounds, their memories became incomplete and fragmented.<sup>[uu]</sup> After sleeping for a few hours, Betty awoke and placed the shoes and clothing she had worn during the drive into her closet, observing that the dress was torn at the hem, zipper and lining. Later, when she retrieved the items from her closet, she noted a pinkish powder on her dress. She hung the dress on her clothesline and the pink powder blew away. But the dress was irreparably damaged. She threw it away, but then changed her mind, retrieved the dress and hung it in her closet. Over the years, five laboratories have conducted chemical and forensic analyses on the dress.<sup>[uu]</sup>

There were shiny, concentric circles on their car's trunk that had not been there the previous day. Betty and Barney experimented with a [compass](#), noting that when they moved it close to the spots, the needle would whirl rapidly. But when they moved it a few inches away from the shiny spots, it would drop down.<sup>[uu]</sup>

On September 21, Betty telephoned [Pease Air Force Base](#) to report their UFO encounter, though, for fear of being labeled eccentric, she withheld some of the details. On September 22, Major Paul W. Henderson telephoned the Hills for a more detailed interview. Henderson's report, dated September 26, determined that the Hills had probably misidentified the planet Jupiter. (This was later changed to "optical condition," "inversion" and "insufficient data.") (Report 100-1-61, Air Intelligence Information Record) His report was forwarded to [Project Blue Book](#), the U.S. Air Force's UFO research project. Within days of the encounter, Betty borrowed a UFO book from a local library. It had been written by retired Marine Corps Major [Donald E. Keyhoe](#) who was also the head of NICAP, a civilian UFO research group. On September 26, Betty wrote to Keyhoe. She related the full story, including the details about the humanoid figures that Barney had observed through binoculars. Betty wrote that she and Barney were considering hypnosis to help recall what had happened. Her letter was eventually passed on to Walter N. Webb, a Boston astronomer and NICAP member. Webb met with the Hills on October 21, 1961. In a six-hour interview, the Hills related all they could remember of the UFO encounter. Barney asserted that he had developed a sort of "mental block" and that he suspected there were some portions of the event that he [did not wish to remember](#). He described in detail all that he could remember about the craft and the appearance of the "somehow not human" figures aboard the craft.<sup>[uu]</sup> Webb stated that "they were telling the truth and the incident probably occurred exactly

Barney and Betty Hill	
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<b>Born</b>	<b>Barney Hill Jr.:</b> <div>July 20, 1922</div> <a href="#">Newport News, Virginia</a> <div><b>Eunice Elizabeth Barrett:</b></div> <div>June 28, 1919</div> <a href="#">Newton, New Hampshire</a>
<b>Died</b>	<b>Barney:</b> February 25, 1969 (aged 46) <div><b>Betty:</b> October 23, 2004 (aged 85)</div> <a href="#">Portsmouth, New Hampshire</a>
<b>Occupation</b>	Postal worker, civil rights leader (Barney) <div>Social worker, civil rights advocate (Betty)</div>
<b>Known for</b>	First claimants of alien abduction

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barney\\_and\\_Betty\\_Hill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barney_and_Betty_Hill)>

The Barney and Betty Hill Abduction

Barney and Betty Hill abduction case is the most famous one that occurred in Portsmouth, NH. The Hills were an interracial couple and had gone on a vacation to Canada. While driving home they saw a huge space craft with a bright multi-coloured light; they even claimed to have seen what they called, "bipedal humanoid creatures," who were staring out the window of the spacecraft. They got afraid and hurried back to the car and raced down the highway. Two minutes later they found that they had driven 35 miles. It was impossible. Investigation was conducted into their UFO sighting by Major Paul W. Henderson. He said, "The UFO was also confirmed by our radar." After the incident life was never the same; they became famous when two writers heard about her story. Everyone wanted to know what was going on. Betty began having nightmares and so they contacted Boston psychiatrist and neurologist, Dr. Benjamin Simon. Through regressive hypnosis he found out that they were abducted, medical experiments were conducted on them and they were then released. They had two hours of missing time that they could not recollect. The hypnosis helped them. Their car had damages and their clothes and shoes left "evidence" of their encounter. The incident turned Betty into the nation's first "UFO Hunter."

From <<https://www.ufocasebook.com/2014/the-four-best-alien-abductions.html>>

The Hill Abduction  
Milestone or Millstone?  
by Nigel Watson

Betty and Barney Hill's abduction by aliens in the early hours of 20 September 1961, is the most convincing case of its kind. Their story of being medically examined onboard a flying saucer prefigured the ever-more traumatic and frequent visitations by the grey alien abductors from the 1970s onwards.

Unlike the fantastic stories of the contactees of the 1950s, who had philosophical conversations with blond-haired Space Brothers as they went on unlikely trips to Venus and Mars, the Hills' reported an encounter that fitted the notion that extraterrestrials were conducting a systematic and scientific reconnaissance of our planet.

In summary their original experience comprised of the following:

1. Sighting of a UFO that followed their car as they were driving from Niagara Falls to their home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the night of 19 September 1961.
2. Barney stopped the car and using binoculars saw figures inside the UFO.
3. In a panic Barney drove away from the UFO.
4. They heard a beeping sound.
5. When they heard the same beeping sound again they were driving 35 miles south of the sighting location.
6. They had no recollection of what happened to them between the two sets of beeping sounds.
7. They got home at about 5am on the morning of 20 September 1961.
8. Afterwards they experienced continued anxiety and ill-defined fears that made them seek answers to what really happened to them.



Webb met with the Hills on October 21, 1961. In a six-hour interview, the Hills related all they could remember of the UFO encounter. Barney asserted that he had developed a sort of "mental block" and that he suspected there were some portions of the event that he did not wish to remember. He described in detail all that he could remember about the craft and the appearance of the "somehow not human" figures aboard the craft.<sup>[1]</sup> Webb stated that "they were telling the truth and the incident probably occurred exactly as reported except for some minor uncertainties and technicalities that must be tolerated in any such observations where human judgment is involved (e.g., exact time and length of visibility, apparent sizes of object and occupants, distance and height of object, etc.)."<sup>[2]</sup>

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barney\\_and\\_Betty\\_Hill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barney_and_Betty_Hill)>

## UFO ABDUCTEES: BETTY AND BARNEY HILL

Deena Budd



Betty, a social worker with a Master's Degree, and her husband, Barney Hill, an employee of the United States Post Service, were on their way home from a vacation in Canada in the autumn of 1961, when an event occurred that would change their lives significantly and eternally.

Traveling on a rather isolated New Hampshire road, U.S. Route 3, they noticed a light moving erratically in the sky. They pulled over to observe the light further, and to walk their dog.

The unidentifiable flying object continued to dance through the sky above and around them flashing multi-colored lights.

Back in their vehicle and driving slowly to continue watching the extraordinary performance, the Hills felt the flying machine in the sky was playing with them!

At one point, the craft descended and approached the Hills' Chevrolet so quickly that Barney was forced to stop in the middle of the highway. The huge object hovered above their car about 90 feet or so, filling "the entire field of the windshield."

Outside of the vehicle, Barney saw nearly a dozen "humanoid figures who were peering out of the craft's windows."

Barney felt that an outside force was telling him not to move. Red lights then flashed on in the spaceship, and "bat-wing fins began to telescope out of the sides of the craft."

Scared to bejesus, Barney Hill ran back to his car and his wife, jumping in while yelling that they were going to be captured.

As they drove down the highway as fast as they dare, they saw nothing but darkness. Their 1957 Chevrolet Bel Air began to make an odd noise; they began to feel sleepy. . .

The Hills arrived home the next morning with unexplained questions in their minds. Time, a period of two hours, seemed to be missing. The trip took much longer than it should have, but they couldn't figure out why. The Hills were unable to remember anything for a period of time after they began to feel sleepy.

Both Betty and Barney felt dirty and compelled to take long, hot showers. They both had fragments of memories that didn't seem to make sense. Betty's dress was torn in



Betty thought that if they had seen an extraterrestrial spacecraft then they could have been exposed to some form of radioactivity or cosmic rays. For this reason when Barney unloaded the car she insisted that he put their belongings on the back porch for a couple of days. They also felt very dirty and had long showers to get rid of this feeling. Indeed, the concern about what the craft might have done to their health was the main reason why she reported their sighting.

The only official investigation into their UFO sighting on that fateful night was conducted by Major Paul W. Henderson who spoke to the Hill's by telephone a few hours after their encounter. It took Project Blue Book two years to produce a final report on their sighting. Dated 27 September, 1963, it claimed that there was insufficient evidence to determine what caused their sighting. It guesses that they probably saw Jupiter or it was caused by something similar.

Only two days after the sighting Betty visited her local library to find out more about UFOs. On obtaining Major Donald Keyhoe's book *The Flying Saucer Conspiracy*, she read it in one sitting and wrote to him about their sighting on 26 September, 1961.

The realization that they had been abducted came to them relatively slowly. The first indications came when Betty Hill had a series of nightmares running from 29 Sept to 3 October, 1961. She dreamt that alien men took them to a landed craft in the nearby woods and conducted medical examinations on them, before returning them to the car. These dreams outlined what they later recalled under hypnotic regression. Betty tended to think these dreams might have been memories of real events, but Barney just thought they were vivid dreams.

A meeting that was to have a great deal of importance for the whole case occurred on 25 November, 1961, when two UFO investigators associated with NICAP (National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomenon), Robert Hohman and C.D. Jackson interviewed the Hill's for 12 hours. Also in attendance was Major James McDonald an Air Force Intelligence Officer based at Pease Air Force Base. Some UFOlogists have suggested some dark and sinister meanings to his presence, but he was an old friend of Barney's. Indeed, they socialized with many people who worked at the air base. During the meeting the investigators tried piecing together the journey and it was now that they discovered that the journey was two hours longer than expected. Betty claims that they already knew that they could not account for the whole of their journey and that this meeting merely confirmed that there was a period of missing time. The Hills spoke about the sighting of the humanoids but not about Betty's dreams. During the interview they are worried by the idea that they had hallucinated the whole experience, and for the first time Major McDonald says they might consider hypnosis to get to the root of the matter. Since he was unable to recommend any hypnotists this avenue of investigation was left alone for the time being.

This version of events is undermined by John and Anne Spencer in their book *Fifty Years of UFOs*. They show that Fuller edited out the line "We are considering the possibility of a competent psychiatrist who uses hypnotism" in Betty's original letter to Keyhoe. It seems that Fuller had done this to give the impression that hypnotism was a 'last resort' to finally pin down the details of the case. He probably did this to add some drama to the story and it does make you wonder what other details he changed for dramatic effect. When Spencer spoke to Fuller about the case in 1989, Fuller said that he had taped several two-hour long trance sessions with the Hills. It was his claim that no one could have a full understanding of the case without listening to these tapes, but he had no intention of publicly releasing these tapes. This does not sound like an healthy approach to investigating such a controversial case. It also reminds us that Fuller was first and foremost a journalist looking for stories, and that the Hill case was never fully investigated in any serious fashion throughout the 1960s and at best in a fragmentary manner in the following decades.

In the months after the encounter Barney's health deteriorated but it was not until the first half of 1964 that Boston psychiatrist and neurologist Dr Benjamin Simon conducted the hypnotic regression sessions that were to fully reveal their abduction experience.

What they recalled under hypnosis was virtually identical to the nightmares Betty had a few days after the encounter. The main elements of their abduction during their missing period of time were:

1. They went down a back road that was blocked by 11 or 12 aliens who were approximately 5ft 4in. (1.6m) tall. These humanoids had no ears but had slit-like mouths, small noses, cat-like eyes that seemed to extend to the side of their heads, and broad foreheads that tapered down to a small chin.
2. They were taken to a nearby landed UFO.
3. Inside the UFO they were put into separate rooms where they were stripped and put on examination tables.
4. The aliens inserted a long needle into Betty's naval, she's told it is a pregnancy test.
5. A cup-like instrument was placed over Barney's groin. Later, he had a ring of worms which was placed. Some UFOlogists claim that the aliens used this device to obtain sperm samples from Barney. Betty always denied this.
6. Betty spoke to one of the aliens. He showed her a Star Map. She tried taking away a book full of strange writing, but she was not allowed to take it away.
7. When Betty is returned to their car she sees Barney sitting inside it, in a kind of daze.

Although they were hypnotized separately they certainly had time to discuss what had happened to them between themselves, and with other UFOlogists in the two year period between the experience and the regression session. From very early on Betty understandably read as much as she could about the subject that influenced and shaped what she 'recalled' as a real abduction experience. Betty's sister had also seen a UFO in 1957 so they were not entirely UFO 'virgins'.

There has been considerable speculation about the stresses the Hills were under at the time. They were an inter-racial couple at a time when such relationships were frowned upon. Barney worried about his children from a previous marriage, and his job as a postal worker involved a considerable amount of commuting. Betty was a social worker and both of them were actively involved in civil rights campaigns. They had gone on their fateful trip on a whim without taking much money with them, and they were heading home at night to avoid bad weather.

anything for a period of time after they began to feel sleepy.

Both Betty and Barney felt dirty and compelled to take long, hot showers. They both had fragments of memories that didn't seem to make sense. Betty's dress was torn in several places, and Barney's binoculars had a broken strap. They had no idea how either item had been damaged.

Upon her sister's advice, Betty called the Pease Air Force Base two days later, but only reported the basic facts. She was too confused and unsure of what had happened to say any more than she felt necessary. The UFO was confirmed on radar by Major Paul W. Henderson.

Shortly after the incident, Betty began to have nightmares that prompted her to write a very honest and straightforward letter explaining what had transpired to the author of a book she had recently read. The book was about UFOs, and had been written by Donald E. Keyhoe, the head of a UFO research group, who was also a retired Marines Corps Major.

Keyhoe started the ball rolling and, eventually, a former Air Force Intelligence Officer, Major James MacDonald, talked with the Hills, and advised regressive hypnosis to try to recover the missing time.

Eventually, the Hills agreed, and the results were astonishing!

During the "missing" two hours, the Hills had been taken aboard the UFO, and been medically examined by aliens! Their account and description of the creatures is the first time that the "greys," with whom UFOlogists have become so familiar, are mentioned.

According to the Hills (and many others since), the aliens are bald-headed, approximately five foot tall, with grey skin, oval heads, and slanting eyes.

The Hills were subjected to physical and mental tests in separate examining rooms. Needles were inserted and samples were taken, but the Hills were assured that they were in no danger.

The aliens did not understand our concept of time or colors, and were also very surprised that Barney's teeth could be removed! They were equally astounded when Betty's teeth, which were not dentures, could not be taken out of her mouth.

Betty was given a gift of a book, but an argument ensued between members of the alien group, and the book was taken back.

Betty also indicated that she had been shown a "star map," and asked where on the map she lived. Betty didn't know.

Barney and Betty were returned to their car after the aliens had conducted their tests, and they awakened 35 miles further down the road.

Betty and Barney both reported very similar stories in their hypnotic states, although the hypnosis was conducted separately.

Betty seemed to be more comfortable accepting what had happened to her than Barney. Although they both felt they had not actually been mistreated by the aliens.

Betty was asked to draw a replica of the map she had seen aboard the craft, but her drawings of the constellations weren't familiar, which did not help add credibility to the Hills' story.

Eight years later, the star clusters Betty had drawn from the memory of her experience above the spacecraft, were discovered 37 light years from earth with the aid of a computer.

From <<http://www.bellaonline.com/articles/art58190.asp>>

## INTERRUPTED JOURNEY - the Case of Betty and Barney Hill



an inter-racial couple at a time when such relationships were frowned upon. Barney worried about his children from a previous marriage, and his job as a postal worker involved a considerable amount of commuting. Betty was a social worker and both of them were actively involved in civil rights campaigns. They had gone on their fateful trip on a whim without taking much money with them, and they were heading home at night to avoid bad weather.

At this stage we could just dismiss their abduction recollections as a fantasy that was triggered by Jupiter or any other kind of light in the sky. Yet, there are several other supporting pieces of evidence that we have to consider.

Betty Hill claims that at 2.14am on the 20 September, 1961, Pease Air Force Base picked up a UFO on radar and that they sent out two aircraft to investigate it. What the pilots saw, according to Betty, has remained classified ever since.

A local newspaper reporter confirmed that UFOs had been tracked on radar that night, but he lost his notes and would not reveal the source of his information. The only real information we have about what Jacques Vallee claims is detection by military radar of the Hill's UFO is contained in the *Blue Book* file no. 100-1-61:

*During a casual conversation on 22 September, 1961 between Major Gardiner B. Reynolds, 100th B S DC01 and Captain Robert O. Daughaday, Commander 1917-2 AAC S DIT, Pease AFB, N.H., it was revealed that a strange incident occurred at 0214 local on 20 September. No importance was attached to the incident at the time.*

We have to ask what they mean by a 'slight incident'? Was it just a strange blip on the screen or something more substantial? From the casual way this is reported it does not sound like it was something that would cause them to scramble a couple of aircraft. Even if something was seen or tracked on radar it does not mean they tracked the same object that the Hills' said they saw.

After their encounter they found six, strange, shiny spots the size of a dollar on the car's trunk. Betty thought they might have been radioactive so she ran a compass over them. The compass needle moved erratically when Betty did this test, but when Barney tried it the needle acted normally. Whether these spots were radioactive or not it was presumed that they were caused when they heard the strange beeping sounds, which seemed to come from the trunk of their car.

A more mundane explanation is given by Karl Pflock who notes that when the Hill's got home they found the lid of the trunk was not closed properly. This could have happened just before Barney's first close encounter with the UFO when he took a hand gun out of the car's trunk. In his panic stricken state he could easily have left the lid unlatched, thereby causing the strange sounds when the car roared away.

Following the encounter the top of Barney's toe caps were found to be scuffed. This would substantiate his statement that he was dragged by his arms towards the landed UFO when he was abducted.

The dress Betty wore during the abduction was found to be covered in a pink powder. When this was shaken off it left pink stains behind. She also found the hem and seams torn. The patterned, purple dress has been kept in her closet and over the years she cut sections off it to satisfy the requests of laboratories throughout the world. So far no one has provided any evidence that it is of exceptional, let alone extraterrestrial origin.

Even weirder Betty claimed that six to eight weeks after their encounter they returned home to find a pile of leaves on their kitchen table. They had just been back to the mountains searching for the location of their encounter to see if it triggered any memories. When cleaning up the mess she found the blue ear rings she had been wearing the night of the encounter. She quite reasonably wondered how she lost them and how they got in their home. What this indicated to her was that the aliens had stolen her ear rings and they knew where they lived.

The most powerful piece of evidence to support their claims was the notorious Star Map. Working in conjunction with Betty, amateur astronomer Marjorie Fish created a three-dimensional map of the star system that matched the Star Chart seen onboard the flying saucer. This seemed to indicate that the aliens originated from the double star system of Zeta Reticuli. Sceptics have convincingly argued that Betty's Star Map consists of vague dots and lines that could be matched with an whole range of stellar systems. At a more basic level would the pilots of a highly sophisticated spaceship carry such a useless Star Map?

The bottom line is that the main evidence for this abduction comes from the testimony of the Hills that comes from a combination of nightmares and accounts given under hypnotic regression. They came across as sincere and truthful people to everyone who interviewed and met them. Though this was undermined by Betty's many subsequent claims of psychic events, and sightings of hundreds of UFOs many of which could be easily explained.

There are also several inconsistencies in their abduction story. They showed extreme anxiety when recounting the incident, yet Betty said to the 'leader' alien as she was leaving the spaceship: 'This is the most wonderful experience of my life. I hope you'll come back. I got a lot of friends who would love to meet you.' Other inconsistencies occur in the description of the aliens. Betty at first described them as having Jimmy Durante noses but this was dropped in later recollections. Barney said they communicated via some form of telepathy whilst Betty's aliens spoke to her in English. The aliens also seemed to have selected areas of knowledge and ignorance. For example, they were puzzled by Barney's false teeth yet had an otherwise good knowledge of human anatomy.

There are several fantasy or folkloric elements to the encounter. Like visitors to the fairy otherworld Betty is not allowed to take away a souvenir as physical proof of her experience. And, the *Kalendrier des Bergiers*, a fifteenth century French calendar shows demons torturing people by inserting long needles into their stomachs.

Barney was intensely aware of his racial background and it is significant that he thought he saw an evil Nazi alien looking at him when he originally viewed the UFO through binoculars. On these slim grounds this has led some to speculate that this proved their encounter was with a craft built under an alliance of the CIA, Nazis and the aliens.

Martin Kottmeyer and Peter Rogerson in their many contributions to *Magonia* magazine have looked in detail at how science fiction films and television, UFO literature and beliefs, combined with the Hills' own psychological stresses and the 'mood' of the time (fears generated by the Cold War, atomic doom, civil unrest, the Space Race) all helped shape the Hill abduction experience.

To other UFOlogists such explanations are even more fanciful than the explanation that they met aliens from outer space or from another dimension. Whatever the theories and controversy, the Hill case has made a permanent impact on the way we perceive alien abductions today.

Betty and Barney Hill

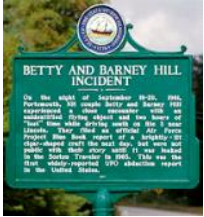




INTERRUPTED JOURNEY  
the Case of Betty and Barney Hill

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Betty and Barney Hill were an American couple who claimed to have been abducted by extraterrestrials in a rural portion of New Hampshire on September 19–20, 1961.



★ The couple's story, called the Hill Abduction, and occasionally the Zeta Reticuli Incident, was that they had been kidnapped for a short time by a UFO.

Theirs was the first widely-publicized claim of alien abduction, adapted into the best-selling 1966 book *The Interrupted Journey* and the 1975 television film *The UFO Incident*. Its importance is such that many of Betty Hill's notes, tapes, and other items have been placed in a permanent collection at the University of New Hampshire, her alma mater. As of July 2011, the site of the alleged craft's first close approach is marked by a state historical marker.

Background



Portsmouth - New Hampshire - 1950s

The Hills lived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Barney (1922–1969) was employed by the U.S. Postal Service, while Betty (1919–2004) was a social worker. Active in a Unitarian congregation, the Hills were also members of the NAACP and community leaders, and Barney sat on a local board of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. They were an interracial couple at a time when it was particularly unusual in the United States; Barney was black and Betty was white. The UFO encounter

According to a variety of reports given by the Hills, the alleged UFO sighting happened on September 19, 1961, at around 10:30 p.m.



Lancaster - New Hampshire - 1950s

The Hills were driving back to Portsmouth from a vacation in Niagara Falls and Montreal, Quebec, Canada. There were only a few other cars on the road as they made their way home to New Hampshire's seacoast. Just south of Lancaster, New Hampshire, Betty claimed to have observed a bright point of light in the sky that moved from below the moon and the planet Jupiter, upward to the west of the moon.



While Barney navigated U.S. Route 3, Betty reasoned that she was observing a falling star, only it moved upward, like a plane or a satellite. Since it moved erratically and grew bigger and brighter, Betty urged Barney to stop the car for a closer look, as well as to walk their dog, Delsey. Barney stopped at a scenic picnic area just south of Twin Mountain. Worried about the presence of bears, Barney retrieved a pistol that he had concealed in the trunk of the car. Betty, through binoculars, observed an "odd shaped" craft flashing multicolored lights travel across the face of the moon. Because her sister had confided to her about having a flying saucer sighting several years earlier, Betty thought it might be what she was observing. Through binoculars Barney observed what he reasoned was a commercial airliner traveling toward Vermont on its way to Montreal, however, he soon changed his mind, because without looking as if it had turned, the craft rapidly descended in his direction. This observation caused Barney to realize, "this object that was a plane was not a plane." He quickly returned to the car and drove toward Franconia Notch, a narrow, mountainous stretch of the road. The Hills claimed that they continued driving on the isolated road, moving very slowly through Franconia Notch in order to observe the object as it came even closer. At one point the object passed above a restaurant and signal tower on top of Cannon Mountain. It passed over the mountain and came out near the 48' profile of the Old Man of the Mountain. Betty testified that it was at least one and a half times the length of the granite profile and seemed to be rotating. The couple watched as the silent, lighted craft moved erratically and bounced back and forth in the night sky. As they drove along Route 3 through Franconia Notch, they stated that it seemed to be playing a game of cat and mouse with

from outer space or from another dimension. Whatever the theories and controversy, the Hill case has made a permanent impact on the way we perceive alien abductions today.

#### Betty and Barney Hill

One of the most renowned incidences of alleged alien abduction occurred on September 19, 1961 on US Route 3 near the village of Lancaster. Barney and Betty Hill of Portsmouth, New Hampshire were traveling home after a vacation in Canada when they saw a moving light in the sky. Every now and then they would stop and check on the unusual light that seemed to "fly" an erratic course. They drove on towards the White Mountains, noting that the object as now much larger and following a parallel course to their car.

Approaching Indian Head, the light appeared directly ahead of them. Barney Hill left the engine running and got out of the car to observe the strange object with a pair of binoculars. He observed what he described as "5 to 11 figures moving behind a double row of windows". Betty Hill, who was observing her husband from her side of the car, heard her husband repeating, "I don't believe it! I don't believe it! This is ridiculous!" She, however, was unable to see the figures or the descent of the UFO. The object was now approximately 70-feet overhead and about 100-feet distant when Barney Hill ran back to the car exclaiming, "They are going to capture us!" He got back in the car and drove away at a "break-neck" speed. During this time Betty Hill was still unable to see the object but her husband thought that it was directly over the car. They heard a loud beeping noise, similar to the sound of a "tuning fork", and then they felt very drowsy.

When they awoke, they found themselves driving near Ashland, two hours later. Ashland is 35 - miles south of Indian Head, a twenty thirty minute drive. They continued their drive home, feeling somewhat uneasy and confused about their missing two hours.

The next day they reported their experience to officials at Pease Air Force Base. A few days later, an investigator from the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) documented both of their stories.

Their experience was far from over. Within ten days of the incident, Betty Hill began having recurring nightmares in which 8 to 11 "men" would stand in the middle of the road and stop the Hills' car. They would then be led into a disk-shaped craft and examined. Samples of hair and skin would be taken. Continued anxiety led both of the Hill to seek the help of Dr. Benjamin Simon, a Boston psychiatrist who specialized in treating personality disorders and amnesia through hypnotherapy. Their treatment lasted for six months. With time regression hypnosis, many details of their encounter were revealed. The detail in which both Hills described their abductors and the subsequent examination matched closely to each other as well as to Betty Hill's nightmares. Betty Hill, under posthypnotic suggestion, was able to draw a "star map" detailing the origin of the alien abductors. The amazing configuration of Betty's map was not to be realized for some years. An astronomical investigation, based on information that was not available in 1961, produced a controversial match between Betty's "star map" and a cluster of previously unknown stars near two stars called Zeta Reticuli.

**The above story represents the typical sanitized version 'Betty and Barney Hill' story often viewed on television specials and the Internet. Of course there is more to the story than oft mentioned:**

*With the object hovering about 50 feet away, Barney stopped the car, south of Indian Head, and had a look for himself. He described the craft as a large, glowing pancake. Looking closer, Barney thought the ship must have been some type of secret military craft, and commented "How interesting, there is the military pilot, and he is looking at me!" He saw there were others looking at him through other windows, and became terrified that they might try to kill him and his wife for seeing what he considered a top secret military aircraft. Barney and Betty both got back in the car and raced like a bat out of hell to get away from the thing. As they drove they heard a strange beeping noise coming from the trunk, which seemed to make them feel drowsy. After the beeping started a second time, they became fully alert and found themselves a few miles south of where they had seen the object. Unable to recall exactly what they had experienced, the two continued home feeling a bit befuddled.*

*Expecting to be home by before 3:00 A.M. the Hills were shocked to find that it was 5:30 A.M. when they arrived. Betty called her sister the next day, who heightened Betty's fear by suggesting some type of radiation may have been involved. Wrongly suggesting that a compass could detect radiation, Betty went to the car and discovered "a dozen or more shiny circles scattered on the surface of the trunk, each perfectly circular and about the size of a silver dollar." The compass did not move when placed on other areas of the car, but began to spin wildly when placed on one of the shiny spots. Convinced that something odd had indeed happened to them, the Hills filed a report of the UFO with Pease Air Force Base in Portsmouth, just 36 hours after the incident. In recent years the Hills story gained some more substantiation when it was learned that, according to Report No. 100 - 1 - 61 of the SAC 100th Bomb Wing, Pease radar had registered an "unknown" at exactly the same time the Hills had their run in with the UFO.*

In October 1961, the Hills met with a member of the UFO investigative group called NICAP. His name was Walter Webb, chief lecturer for the Boston Museum of Sciences' Charles Hayden Planetarium. Webb, though highly skeptical, stated:

*I was impressed that the Hills underplayed the dramatic aspects of the case. They were not trying to sensationalize. They did not seek publicity.*

It was through Webb that the Hills realized that they had lost more than two hours during their trip. Something more than just a UFO encounter must have occurred to explain the "missing time". Soon after the encounter, both Hills began experiencing physical and psychological effects from the experience. Betty had nightmares in which she found herself being taken aboard the UFO and examined by small, humanoid beings. Barney began to suffer from high blood pressure, ulcers, exhaustion, and a strange circle of warts around his groin area. Both underwent extensive medical examinations by specialists in 1962 and eventually were referred to Dr. Benjamin Simon, a respected psychiatrist and neurologist with an extensive background in hypnosis therapy. Dr. Simon began a six month series of hypnosis therapy at the Hills own expense, beginning in late 1963. Both Betty and Barney told virtually identical stories while under hypnosis. They were now able to recall that their car stalled and was soon surrounded by a band of little 'men' dressed in tight fitting black uniforms and that they were taken aboard the craft. Barney was terrified, saying he felt like a "rabbit before a predator". **He described the ships leader as looking like a "German Nazi" wearing a shiny black jacket, scarf and cap.** (Actual quote: "...another figure has an EVIL face... he looks like a German Nazi... His eyes! His eyes. I've never seen eyes like that before." )

Betty said a long needle was inserted into her stomach as part of a "pregnancy test" while Barney said a circular device was painfully attached to his groin. Following Betty's examination she was given a brief tour of the craft, and when she asked where the aliens were from she was shown a star map. After being told that they would not be able to remember their abduction, the pair were released back to their car, and the UFO, appearing like a huge, bright orange ball, flew away.

Even though the Hills encounter was circulated among their friends and a couple of UFO publications, the story was generally unknown to the public until 1966, when *Look* magazine published a two part excerpt of a book by John G. Fuller entitled *The Interrupted Journey*. Fuller's book soon became a national best seller, and the story became even more popular when, in 1975 NBC-TV made a movie called *The UFO Incident*, starring James Earl Jones as Barney Hill and Estelle Parsons as Betty. Barney Hill died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1969, while Betty went on and became a celebrity in the UFO community.

Some saw the Hill story as a confirmation of alien visitation, while the vast majority of the public was content to just be entertained by this new form of science fiction. Reverend John D. Swanson of Christ church in Portsmouth wrote:

*First let it be said that I do not and can not doubt the veracity of the Hill's account, and I believe in the factual reality of their experience. Anyone who has spoken with them has heard the recording while*

observe the object as it came even closer.

At one point the object passed above a restaurant and signal tower on top of Cannon Mountain. It passed over the mountain and came out near the 48' profile of the Old Man of the Mountain.

Betty testified that it was at least one and a half times the length of the granite profile and seemed to be rotating.

The couple watched as the silent, lighted craft moved erratically and bounced back and forth in the night sky.

As they drove along Route 3 through Franconia Notch, they stated that it seemed to be playing a game of cat and mouse with the couple.



1957 Chevrolet Bel Air

Approximately one mile south of Indian Head, they said, the object rapidly descended toward their vehicle causing Barney to stop directly in the middle of the highway.

The huge, silent craft hovered approximately 80–100 feet above the Hills' 1957 Chevrolet Bel Air and filled the entire field of the windshield.

It reminded Barney of a huge pancake. Carrying his pistol in his pocket, he stepped away from the vehicle and moved closer to the object.

Using the binoculars, Barney claimed to have seen about 8 to 11 humanoid figures who were peering out of the craft's windows, seeming to look at him.

In unison, all but one figure moved to what appeared to be a panel on the rear wall of the hallway that encircled the front portion of the craft.

The one remaining figure continued to look at Barney and communicated a message telling him to "stay where you are and keep looking."

Barney had a conscious, continuous recollection of observing the humanoid forms wearing glossy black uniforms and black caps.

Red lights on what appeared to be bat-wing fins began to telescope out of the sides of the craft and a long structure descended from the bottom of the craft.

The silent craft approached to what Barney estimated was within 50–80 feet overhead and 300 feet away from him. On

October 21, 1961, Barney reported to NICAP Investigator Walter Webb, that the "beings were somehow not human".

Barney tore the binoculars away from his eyes and ran back to his car. In a near hysterical state, he told Betty, "They're going to capture us!"

He saw the object again shift its location to directly above the vehicle.

He drove away at high speed, telling Betty to look for the object.

She rolled down the window and looked up, but saw only darkness above them, even though it was a bright, starry night.

Almost immediately the Hills heard a rhythmic series of beeping or buzzing sounds which they said seemed to bounce off the trunk of their vehicle.

The car vibrated and a tingling sensation passed through the Hills' bodies.

Betty touched the metal on the passenger door expecting to feel an electric shock, but felt only the vibration. The Hills said that at this point in time they experienced the onset of an altered state of consciousness that left their minds dulled.

A second series of codelike beeping or buzzing sounds returned the couple to full consciousness.

They found that they had traveled nearly 35 miles south but had only vague, spotty memories of this section of road.

They recalled making a sudden unplanned turn, encountering a roadblock, and observing a fiery orb in the road.

#### Immediate Aftermath

Arriving home at about dawn, the Hills assert that they had some odd sensations and impulses they could not readily explain: Betty insisted that their luggage be kept near the back door rather than in the main part of the house. Their watches would never run again.

Barney noted that the leather strap for the binoculars was torn, though he could not recall it tearing.

The toes of his best dress shoes were inexplicably scraped.

Barney says he was compelled to examine his genitals in the bathroom, though he found nothing unusual.

They took long showers to remove possible contamination and each drew a picture of what they had observed.

Their drawings were strikingly similar.

Perplexed, the Hills say they tried to reconstruct the chronology of events as they witnessed the UFO and drove home, but

immediately after they heard the buzzing sounds their memories became incomplete and fragmented.

They vaguely recalled a luminous moon shape sitting on the road. Barney recalled saying "Oh no, not again". Betty thought

Barney had taken a sharp left turn off Route 3.

After sleeping for a few hours, Betty awoke and placed the shoes and clothing she had worn during the drive into her closet,

observing that the dress was torn at the hem, zipper and lining.

Later, when she retrieved the items from her closet, she noted a pinkish powder on her dress.

She hung the dress on her clothesline and the pink powder blew away, but the dress was irreparably damaged.

She threw it away, but then changed her mind, retrieving the dress and hanging it in her closet.

Over the years, five laboratories have conducted chemical and forensic analyses on the dress.

There were shiny, concentric circles on their car's trunk that had not been there the previous day.



Pease Air Force Base

Betty and Barney experimented with a compass, noting that when they moved it close to the spots, the needle would whirl rapidly, but when they moved it a few inches away from the shiny spots, it would drop down.

#### Initial Report to the U.S. Air Force and NICAP

On September 21, Betty telephoned Pease Air Force Base to report their UFO encounter, though for fear of being labeled eccentric, she withheld some of the details.

On September 22, Major Paul W. Henderson telephoned the Hills for a more detailed interview.

Henderson's report, dated September 26, determined that the Hills had probably misidentified the planet Jupiter. (This was later changed to "optical condition", "inversion" and "insufficient data.") (Report 100-1-61, Air Intelligence Information Record).



His report was forwarded to Project Blue Book, the U.S. Air Force's UFO research project.

Within days of the encounter, Betty borrowed a UFO book from a local library.

It had been written by retired Marine Corps Major Donald E. Keyhoe, who was also the head of NICAP, a civilian UFO research group.

#### Community.

Some saw the Hill story as a confirmation of alien visitation, while the vast majority of the public was content to just be entertained by this new form of science fiction. Reverend John D. Swanson of Christ church in Portsmouth wrote:

*First let it be said that I do not and can not doubt the veracity of the Hill's account, and I believe in the factual reality of their experience. Anyone who has spoken with them has heard the recordings while they were hypnotized, and has examined the evidence, cannot doubt that what they described did in actuality happen.*

While for certain there are those who have doubts about the Hills story, from accusing them of outright fabrication to recalling dreams while under hypnosis, there is no denying certain facts about the case. Pease Air Force Base did pick up an unidentified flying object at the exact time and location that the Hills claimed. There was also the circular, magnetically charged marks on the trunk of the car. Also, while the Hills were hypnotized separately, their stories remained consistent down to the smallest of details. **Betty's description of a needle being inserted into her belly was unheard of at that time, but is now commonly used in to remove a woman's eggs for in-vitro fertilization.**

From <http://greyfalcon.us/The%20Hill%20Abduction.htm>

On September 26, Betty wrote to Keyhoe. She related the full story, including the details about the humanoid figures that Barney had observed through binoculars. Betty wrote that she and Barney were considering hypnosis to help recall what had happened. Her letter was eventually passed on to Walter N. Webb, a Boston astronomer and NICAP member.



Walter N Webb

Webb met with the Hills on October 21, 1961.

In a six-hour interview, the Hills related all they could remember of the UFO encounter.

Barney asserted that he had developed a sort of "mental block" and that he suspected there were some portions of the event that he did not wish to remember.

He described in detail all that he could remember about the craft and the appearance of the "somehow not human" figures aboard the craft.

Webb stated that "they were telling the truth and the incident probably occurred exactly as reported except for some minor uncertainties and technicalities that must be tolerated in any such observations where human judgment is involved (e.g., exact time and length of visibility, apparent sizes of object and occupants, distance and height of object, etc.)."

Betty's Dreams



Ten days after the UFO encounter, Betty began having a series of vivid dreams.

They continued for five successive nights.

Never in her memory had she recalled dreams in such detail and intensity, but they stopped abruptly after five nights and never returned again.

They occupied her thoughts during the day.

When she finally did mention them to Barney, he was sympathetic, but not too concerned, and the matter was dropped.

Betty did not mention them to Barney again.

In November 1961, Betty began writing down the details of her nightmarish dreams.

In one dream, she and Barney encountered a roadblock and men who surrounded their car.

She lost consciousness but struggled to regain it.

She then realized that she was being forced by two small men to walk in a forest in the nighttime, and of seeing Barney walking behind her, though when she called to him, he seemed to be in a trance or sleepwalking.

The men stood about five feet to five feet four inches tall, and wore matching uniforms, with caps similar to those worn by military cadets.

They appeared nearly human with black hair, long noses, lips and ears, but had a grayish pallor and bluish lips.

In the dreams, Betty, Barney, and the men walked up a ramp into a disc-shaped craft of metallic appearance. Once inside, Barney and Betty were separated.

She protested, and was told by a man she called "the leader" that if she and Barney were examined together, it would take much longer to conduct the exams.

She and Barney were then taken to separate rooms.

Betty then dreamt that a new man, similar to the others, entered to conduct her exam with the leader. Betty called this new man "the examiner" and said he had a pleasant, calm manner.

Though the leader and the examiner spoke to her in English, the examiner's command of the language seemed imperfect and she had difficulty understanding him.

The examiner told Betty that he would conduct a few tests to note the differences between humans and the craft's occupants. He seated her on a chair, and a bright light was shone on her.

The man cut off a lock of Betty's hair.

He examined her eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, throat and hands.

He saved trimmings from her fingernails.

After examining her legs and feet, the man then used a dull knife, similar to a letter opener to scrape some of her skin onto what resembled cellophane.

He then tested her nervous system and he thrust the needle into her navel, which caused Betty agonizing pain. But the leader waved his hand in front of her eyes and the pain vanished.

The examiner left the room and Betty engaged in conversation with the "leader".

She picked up a book with rows of strange symbols that the "leader" said she could take home with her.

She also asked where he was from, and he pulled down an instructional map dotted with stars.

In Betty's dream account, the men began escorting the Hills from the ship when a disagreement broke out. The leader then informed Betty that she couldn't keep the book, stating that they had decided that the other men did not want her to even remember the encounter.

Betty insisted that no matter what they did to her memory, she would one day recall the events.

She and Barney were taken to their car, where the leader suggested that they wait to watch the craft's departure.

They did so, then resumed their drive.

Medical help and more interviews

Missing Time

On November 25, 1961, the Hills were again interviewed at length by NICAP members, this time C.D. Jackson and Robert E. Hohman.

Having read Webb's initial report, Jackson and Hohman had many questions for the Hills.

One of their main questions was about the length of the trip.

Neither Webb nor the Hills had noted that, though the drive should have taken about four hours, they did not arrive at home until seven hours after their departure.

When Hohman and Jackson noted this discrepancy to the Hills, the couple had no explanation (a frequently reported circumstance in alleged alien abduction cases that some have called "missing time").

As Clark writes, despite "all their efforts the Hills could recall almost nothing of the 35 miles between Indian Head and Ashland. Although Betty's recall was somewhat fuller than Barney's, both were able to recall an image of a fiery orb sitting on the ground.

Betty and Barney reasoned that it must have been the moon, but Hohman and Jackson informed them that the moon had set earlier in the evening.



White Mountains - New Hampshire

The subject of hypnosis came up.

Perhaps hypnosis could unlock the missing memories.

Barney was apprehensive about hypnosis, but thought it might help Betty put to rest what Barney described as the 'nonsense' about her dreams."

By February 1962, the Hills were making frequent weekend drives to the White Mountains, hoping that revisiting the site might spark more memories.

They were unsuccessful in trying to locate the site where they observed a fiery orb sitting in the road. However, they were able to eliminate several possible routes. (They found the "capture" site on Labor Day weekend in 1965.)

#### Private Disclosure

On November 23, 1962, the Hills attended a meeting at the parsonage of their church where the invited guest speaker was Captain Ben H. Swett of the U.S. Air Force, who had recently published a book of his poetry. After he read selections of his poetry, the pastor asked him to discuss his personal interest in hypnosis.

After the meeting broke up, the Hills approached Captain Swett privately and told him what they could remember of their strange encounter.

He was particularly interested in the "missing time" of the Hills' account.

The Hills asked Swett if he would hypnotize them to recover their memories, but Swett said he was not qualified to do that and cautioned them against going to an amateur hypnotist, such as himself.

#### First public Disclosure

On March 3, 1963, the Hills first publicly discussed the UFO encounter with a group at their church.

On September 7, 1963, Captain Swett gave a formal lecture on hypnosis to a meeting at the Unitarian Church.

After the lecture, the Hills told him that Barney was going to a psychiatrist, Dr. Stephens, whom he liked and trusted.

Captain Swett suggested that Barney ask Dr. Stephens about the use of hypnosis in his case.



Dr Benjamin Simon

When Barney next met with Dr. Stephens, he asked about hypnosis.

Stephens referred the Hills to Dr. Benjamin Simon of Boston.

On November 3, 1963, the Hills spoke before an amateur UFO study group, the Two State UFO Study Group, in Quincy Center, Massachusetts.

The Hills first met Dr. Simon on December 14, 1963.

Early in their discussions, Simon determined that the UFO encounter was causing Barney far more worry and anxiety than he was willing to admit.

Though Simon dismissed the popular extraterrestrial hypothesis as impossible, it seemed obvious to him that the Hills

genuinely thought they had witnessed a UFO with human-like occupants.

Simon hoped to uncover more about the experience through hypnosis.

Dr. Simon's hypnosis sessions Simon began hypnotizing the Hills on January 4, 1964.

He hypnotized Betty and Barney several times each, and the sessions lasted until June 6, 1964.

Simon conducted the sessions on Barney and Betty separately, so they could not overhear one another's recollections.

At the end of each session he reinstated amnesia.

#### Barney's Sessions

Simon hypnotized Barney first.

His recall of witnessing non-human figures was quite emotional, punctuated with expressions of fear, emotional outbursts and incredulity.

Barney said that, due to his fear, he kept his eyes closed for much of the abduction and physical examination. Based on these early responses, Simon told Barney that he would not remember the hypnosis sessions until he was certain he could remember them without being further traumatized.

Under hypnosis (as was consistent with his conscious recall), Barney reported that the binocular strap had broken when he ran from the UFO back to his car.

He recalled driving the car away from the UFO, but that afterwards he felt irresistibly compelled to pull off the road, and drive into the woods.

He eventually sighted six men standing in the dirt road.

The car stalled and three of the men approached the car.

They told Barney to not fear them.

He was still anxious, however, and he reported that the leader told Barney to close his eyes.

While hypnotized, Barney said, "I felt like the eyes had pushed into my eyes."

Barney described the beings as generally similar to Betty's hypnotic, not dream recollection.

The beings often stared into his eyes, said Barney, with a terrifying, mesmerizing effect.

Under hypnosis, Barney said things like, "Oh, those eyes. They're there in my brain" (from his first hypnosis session) and "I was told to close my eyes because I saw two eyes coming close to mine, and I felt like the eyes had pushed into my eyes" (from his second hypnosis session) and "All I see are these eyes... I'm not even afraid that they're not connected to a body.

They're just there. They're just up close to me, pressing against my eyes."

Barney related that he and Betty were taken onto the disc-shaped craft, where they were separated.

He was escorted to a room by three of the men and told to lie on a small rectangular exam table.

Unlike Betty, Barney's narrative of the exam was fragmented, and he continued to keep his eyes closed for most of the exam.

A cup-like device was placed over his genitals.

He did not experience an orgasm though Barney thought that a sperm sample had been taken.

The men scraped his skin, and peered in his ears and mouth.

A tube or cylinder was inserted in his anus.

Someone felt his spine, and seemed to be counting his vertebrae.

While Betty reported extended conversations with the beings in English, Barney said that he heard them speaking in a mumbling language he did not understand.

Betty also mentioned this detail. The few times they communicated with him, Barney said it seemed to be "thought

transference"; at that time, he was unfamiliar with the word "telepathy".

Both Betty and Barney stated that they hadn't observed the beings' mouths moving when they communicated in English with them.

He recalled being escorted from the ship, and taken to his car, which was now near the road rather than in the woods.

In a daze, he watched the ship leave.

Barney remembered a light appearing on the road, and he said, "Oh no, not again."

He recalled Betty's speculation that the light might have been the moon, though the moon had in fact set several hours earlier.

He also stated that he attempted to produce the code-like buzzing sounds which seemed to strike the car's trunk a second time by driving from side to side and stopping and starting the vehicle.

His attempt was unsuccessful.

#### Betty's Sessions

Under hypnosis, Betty's account was very similar to the events of her five dreams about the UFO abduction, but there were also notable differences.

Under hypnosis, her capture and release were different.

The technology on the craft was different.

The short men had a significantly different physical appearance than the ones in her dreams.

The sequential order of the abduction event was also different than in Betty's dream account.

She filled in many details that were not in her dreams and contradicted some of her dream content.

It is interesting that Barney's and Betty's memories in hypnotic regression were consistent but contradicted some of the information in Betty's dreams.

Betty exhibited considerable emotional distress during her capture and examination.

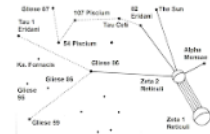
Dr. Simon ended one session early because tears were flowing down her cheeks and she was in considerable agony.

Dr. Simon gave Betty the post hypnotic suggestion that she could sketch a copy of the "star map" that she later described as a three dimensional projection similar to a hologram.

She hesitated, thinking she would be unable to accurately depict the three-dimensional quality of the map she says she saw



on the ship.



Eventually, however, she did what Simon suggested.

Although she said the map had many stars, she drew only those that stood out in her memory.

Her map consisted of twelve prominent stars connected by lines and three lesser ones that formed a distinctive triangle.

She said she was told the stars connected by solid lines formed "trade routes", whereas dashed lines were to less-traveled stars.

Dr. Simon's Conclusions

After extensive hypnosis sessions, Dr. Simon concluded that Barney's recall of the UFO encounter was a fantasy inspired by Betty's dreams.

Though Simon admitted this hypothesis did not explain every aspect of the experience, he thought it was the most plausible and consistent explanation.

Barney rejected this idea, noting that while their memories were in some regards interlocking, there were also portions of both their narratives that were unique to each.

Barney was now ready to accept that they had been abducted by the occupants of a UFO, though he never embraced it as fully as Betty did.

Though the Hills and Simon disagreed about the nature of the case, they all concurred that the hypnosis sessions were effective: the Hills were no longer tormented by anxiety about the UFO encounter.

Afterwards, Simon wrote an article about the Hills for the journal *Psychiatric Opinion*, explaining his conclusions that the case was a singular psychological aberration.

Publicity After the Hypnosis Sessions



The Hills went back to their regular lives.

They were willing to discuss the UFO encounter with friends, family and the occasional UFO researcher, but the Hills apparently made no effort to seek publicity, but on October 25, 1965, a newspaper story changed everything:

A front page story on the 'Boston Traveler' asked "UFO Chiller: Did THEY Seize Couple?"

Reporter John H. Luttrell of the Traveler had allegedly been given an audio tape recording of the lecture the Hills had made in Quincy Center in late 1963.

Luttrell learned that the Hills had undergone hypnosis with Dr. Simon; he also obtained notes from confidential interviews the Hills had given to UFO investigators.

On October 26, the UPI picked up Luttrell's story, and the Hills earned international attention.

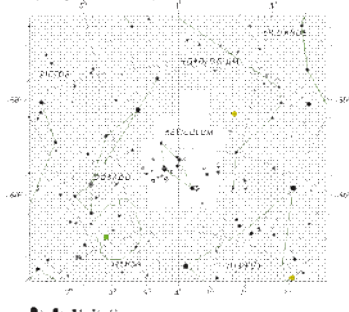
In 1966, writer John G. Fuller secured the cooperation of the Hills and Dr. Simon, and wrote the book 'The Interrupted Journey' about the case.

The book included a copy of Betty's sketch of the "star map".

The book was a quick success, and went through several printings.

Barney died of a cerebral hemorrhage on February 25, 1969, at age 46; Betty Hill died of cancer on October 17, 2004, at age 85.

Analyzing the Star Map



In 1968, Marjorie Fish of Oak Harbor, Ohio read Fuller's *Interrupted Journey*.

She was an elementary school teacher and amateur astronomer. Intrigued by the "star map", Fish wondered if it might be "deciphered" to determine which star system the UFO came from. Assuming that one of the fifteen stars on the map must represent the Earth's Sun, Fish constructed a three-dimensional model of nearby Sun-like stars using thread and beads, basing stellar distances on those published in the 1969 'Gliese Star Catalogue'.

Studying thousands of vantage points over several years, the only one that seemed to match the Hill map was from the viewpoint of the double star system of Zeta Reticuli.

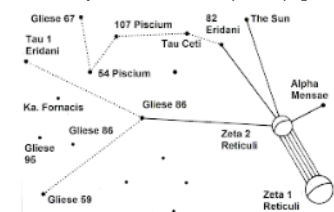
Distance information needed to match three stars, forming the distinctive triangle Hill said she remembered, was not generally available until the 1969 'Gliese Catalogue' came out.

Fish sent her analysis to Webb.

Agreeing with her conclusions, Webb sent the map to Terence Dickinson, editor of the popular magazine *Astronomy*.

Dickinson did not endorse Fish and Webb's conclusions, but for the first time in the journal's history, *Astronomy* invited comments and debate on a UFO report, starting with an opening article in the December 1974 issue.

For about a year afterwards, the opinions page of *Astronomy* carried arguments for and against Fish's star map.



Notable was an argument made by Carl Sagan and Steven Soter, arguing that the seeming "star map" was little more than a random alignment of chance points.

In contrast, those more favourable to the map, such as Dr. David Saunders, a statistician who had been on the Condon UFO study, argued that unusual alignment of key Sun-like stars in a plane centered around Zeta Reticuli (first described by Fish)

was statistically improbable to have happened by chance from a random group of stars in our immediate neighborhood. Skeptic Robert Sheaffer, in an accompanying article said that a map devised by Charles W. Atterberg, about the same time as Fish, was an even better match to Hill's map and made more sense. The base stars, Epsilon Indi and Epsilon Eridani, plus the others were also closer to the Sun than the Hill map. Fish counterargued that the base stars in the Atterberg map were considered much less likely to harbor life than Zeta Reticuli and the map lacked a consistent grouping of Sun-like stars along the lined routes. In 1993, two German crop circle enthusiasts, Joachim Koch and Hans-Jürgen Kyborg, suggested that the map depicted planets in the solar system, not nearby stars. The objects in the map, they said, closely match the positions of the Sun, the six inner planets and several asteroids around the time of the incident. This would parallel other abduction accounts where witnesses claim to be shown such depictions, though admittedly often elaborate and unmistakably our own solar system.

Interrupted Journey



The 1966 publication of 'Interrupted Journey', by John G. Fuller, details much of the Hills' claims. Excerpts of the book were published in 'Look' magazine, and 'Interrupted Journey' went on to sell many copies and greatly publicize the Hills' account. Betty's niece Kathleen Marden explored Fuller's themes along with scientist Stanton T. Friedman in her book 'Captured ! - The Betty and Barney Hill UFO Experience'. Marden knew Betty well and had spoken with her at great length about the encounter. Later, Betty claimed to have seen UFOs a number of times after the initial abduction, and she "became a celebrity in the UFO community."

From <<https://ufomysteryandmeaning.blogspot.com/2012/09/interrupted-journey-case-of-betty-and.html>>

# Major Paul W. Henderson

Saturday, May 22, 2021 4:44 PM

## Major Paul W Henderson Confirmed That The Ufo Was Also Discovered By Their Radar

Posted by Unknown at [6:38 AM](#) Labels: [aliens](#), [footage](#), [sighting](#)



To the same extent accepted wisdom about alien abductions, one admire event stands out from the pack. The encounter so widely-publicized that it was modified participating in the best-selling 1966 book (**The Periodic Slip**), the 1975 movie (**The UFO Jaunt**) and as of July 2011, the situate of the claimed abduction is labeled as a state long-ago mark.

On the night of September 19th, 1961 a mixed-race duet, Betty and Barney Persuade, from Portsmouth, New Hampshire witnessed everything which bent the advocate extraterrestrial tradition. At globular 10:30 p.m. the duet was on their way origin from a occasion in Niagara Gush and Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Betty noticed a cheerful ground of light in the skies period Barney navigated U.S Route 3. She main danger the object was a plummeting star, but curiously it shifted upward, thoroughly upmarket an hydroplane or a satellite. As it grew manager and brighter and motivated erratically, the duet reserve the car at a scenic picnic spot thoroughly to the south of Match Bulk. Betty took binoculars and observed a unfamilliar craft intermittent vivid lights. In the meantime, Barney retrieved a firearm that he had camouflaged in the upper body of the car. Quickly, the object starvation descended in their peace and they realized that the object in bring into disrepute was not an recognizable phenomena. They before long jumped participating in the vehicle and flock en route for a threadlike, single, high move out of the highway - Franconia Scratch. The duet flock very languidly to look over the object, which approached erect nearer to their situate. The craft was hauling erratically and bounced final and forth in the night sky. At the end of the day, a mile south of Indian Froth, the object starvation descended en route for their vehicle causing Barney to take a breather the car in the norm of the highway. Merely in relation to 100 feet in addition the Hills' 1957 Chevrolet Bel Air, the earsplitting, muted object hovered and swarming the downright sphere of the car's windshield. Moreover the firearm in his pocket, Barney motivated on show from the car, nearer to the craft. Stopping at the binoculars, he was able to see about 8 to 11 humanoid draft who were looking at him out of the craft's windows. One of the data evidently erect communicated a honorable to Barney signifying him to ***"be located where you are and reverence looking"***. Barney atrocious for his live, took the binoculars from his eyes and ran final to his car. He flock on show at a high speed, asking his companion to good for the craft. Betty rolled down the outer space and looked up and observed in a minute shadowiness in addition them, as it was a clear, sparkling night. At that time, the vehicle began to hum and Hills heard a soothing group of energetic or beeping sounds which bounced off the upper body of their car. They plus heard the jiffy series of the same as sounds, realizing they were like a shot 35 miles out of down the highway compared to a not a lot ago. They were now in Ashla.

The Hills in the end indoors origin undamagingly. They were dull and in half a shake went to sleep. To the same extent Betty woke up the observation day, she telephoned her sister, Janet and told her

about the interested event they witnessed. Janet advised her to make a call Please Air Necessitate Assist and report what they enclose astute. While judgment Betty's report, Overall Paul W. Henderson, upbeat that The UFO was also exposed by their radar. In the midst of numerous out of the ordinary value resultant to the alleged alien abduction (**hurt watches, the badly dressed buffalo hide join for the binoculars, out of the ordinary hopeful powder on her show defective it irreparably, shimmering, concentric circles on their car's upper body, nightmares etc.**) the duet established to contact a Boston psychiatrist and neurologist, Dr. Benjamin Simon. Well-known in his sphere, Dr. Simon not compulsory a regressive hypnosis carefulness, which forte ideally dig up the memories of the two absorbed hours of time. While 6 months of therapies, Simon uttered his theory that Betty and Barney Persuade had been abducted and brought onboard a anonymous craft. He played an huge self in their abduction story and moreover the later bill he large the constancy of their testimonials. Accurate of the memories that were later unveiled item extraterrestrials comming to their car, ecstasy the Hills onboard the craft, stand-in countless medical and geometric tests on them and early releasing them, Betty and Barney were hypnotized and directed to reverence their abduction as a secret. Contemporary, the duet described their captors as "***bald-headed alien beings, about five foot tall, moreover greyish husk, pear bent heads and slanting cat-like eyes.***" Needless to say, resultant to the event a be included of sceptics not compulsory the Hills' hypnotherapy triggered confabulation - the blending of imagine moreover holding area - arguing that healthier memories are tremulous. Tranquil, a thing that critics were not able to mark out is that Betty may perhaps draw a take notes appeal to of the Zeta Reticuli star system which is in the Reticulum constellation, six sparkle ahead to astronomers erect exposed it. Self-important in the video in.

This event has turned participating in a historic case in the UFO tradition and it is still researched and discussed today. The point of the Hills' abduction encounter cannot be over-emphasized. It atypical the notion of ufology for virtuous.

From <<https://aliens-are-friends.blogspot.com/2014/05/major-paul-w-henderson-confirmed-that.html>>



# Major Donald E. Keyhoe

Saturday, May 22, 2021 4:44 PM

**Donald Edward Keyhoe** (June 20, 1897 – November 29, 1988) was an American [Marine Corps naval aviator](#),<sup>[a]</sup> writer of many aviation articles and stories in a variety of leading publications, and manager of the promotional tours of aviation pioneers, especially of [Charles Lindbergh](#). In the 1950s he became well known as a [UFO](#) researcher, arguing that the [U.S. government](#) should conduct research in UFO matters, and should release all its UFO files. [Jerome Clark](#) writes that "Keyhoe was widely regarded as the leader in the field" of [ufology](#) in the 1950s and early to mid-1960s.<sup>[a]</sup>

Following [Kenneth Arnold's report of odd, fast-moving aerial objects](#) in the summer of 1947, interest in "flying disks" and "[flying saucers](#)" was widespread, and Keyhoe followed the subject with some interest, though he was initially skeptical of any extraordinary answer to the UFO question. For some time, [True](#) (a popular American men's magazine) had been inquiring of officials as to the flying saucer question, with little to show for their efforts. In about May 1949, after the [U.S. Air Force](#) had released contradictory information about the saucers, editor [Ken Purdy](#) turned to Keyhoe, who had written for the magazine, but who also, importantly, had many friends and contacts in the military and [the Pentagon](#).

After some investigation, Keyhoe became convinced that the flying saucers were real. As their forms, flight maneuvers, speeds and light technology was apparently far ahead of any nation's developments, Keyhoe became convinced that they must be the products of unearthly intelligences, and that the [U.S. government](#) was trying to suppress the whole truth about the subject. This conclusion was based especially on the response Keyhoe found when he quizzed various officials about flying saucers. He was told there was nothing to the subject, yet was simultaneously denied access to saucer-related documents.

Keyhoe's article "Flying Saucers Are Real" appeared in the January 1950 issue of *True* (published December 26, 1949) and caused a sensation. Though such figures are always difficult to verify, [Captain Edward J. Ruppelt](#), the first head of [Project Blue Book](#), reported that "It is rumored among magazine publishers that Don Keyhoe's article in *True* was one of the most widely read and widely discussed magazine articles in history."

Capitalizing on the interest, Keyhoe expanded the article into a book, *The Flying Saucers Are Real* (1950); it sold over half a million copies in paperback. He argued that the Air Force knew that flying saucers were [extraterrestrial](#), but downplayed the reports to avoid public panic. In Keyhoe's view, the aliens — wherever their origins or intentions — did not seem hostile, and had likely been [surveilling](#) the earth for two hundred years or more, though Keyhoe wrote that their "observation suddenly increased in 1947, following the series of [A-bomb](#) explosions in 1945." Dr. [Michael D. Swords](#) characterized the book as "a rather sensational but accurate account of the matter." (Swords, p. 100) [Boucher](#) and [McComas](#) praised it as "cogent, intelligent and persuasive."<sup>[a]</sup>

Keyhoe wrote several more books about UFOs. *Flying Saucers from Outer Space* (Holt, 1953) is perhaps the most impressive, being largely based on interviews and official reports vetted by the Air Force. The book included a [blurb](#) by [Albert M. Chop](#), the Air Force's [press secretary](#) in [the Pentagon](#), who characterized Keyhoe as a "responsible, accurate reporter" and further expressed approval for Keyhoe's arguments in favor of the [extraterrestrial hypothesis](#).

[Carl Jung](#) argued that Keyhoe's first two books were "based on official material and studiously avoid the wild speculations, *naivete* or prejudice of other [UFO] publications."<sup>[a]</sup>

In 1956, Keyhoe cofounded the [National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena](#) (NICAP). He was one of several prominent professional, military or scientific figures on the board of directors, which lent the group a degree of legitimacy many of the other contemporary "flying saucer clubs" sorely lacked. NICAP published a newsletter, *The UFO Investigator*, which was mailed to its members. Although the newsletter was intended to be published on a regular monthly basis, due to financial problems it was often delivered on a more erratic basis. For example, in 1958 four issues were published, but only two issues were published in 1959.<sup>[a]</sup>

NICAP founder [Thomas Townsend Brown](#) was ousted as director in early 1957 after facing repeated charges of financial ineptitude. Keyhoe replaced him; he was only slightly better at managing NICAP's finances, and the organization often faced financial shortfalls and crises throughout Keyhoe's twelve years as director.<sup>[a]</sup> Even so, it would remain the largest and most influential civilian UFO research group in the United States from the late 1950s to the late 1960s.<sup>[a]</sup> With Keyhoe in the lead, NICAP pressed hard for Congressional hearings and investigation into UFOs. They scored some attention from the mass media, and the general public (NICAP's membership peaked at about 15,000 during the early and mid-1960s) but only very limited interest from government officials.

However, there was increasing criticism of the Air Force's [Project Blue Book](#). Following a widely publicized wave of UFO reports in 1966, NICAP was among the chorus which called for an independent scientific investigation of UFOs. The [Condon Committee](#) was formed at the University of Colorado with this goal in mind, though it quickly became mired in infighting and later, in controversy. Keyhoe publicized the so-called "Trick Memo", an embarrassing memorandum written by the Condon Committee coordinator which seemed to suggest that the ostensibly objective and neutral Committee had determined to pursue a [debunking](#) operation well before even beginning their studies.

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald\\_Keyhoe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Keyhoe)>

<span>Donald Edward Keyhoe</span>	
Born	June 20, 1897 <div><span><span></span></span> Ottumwa, Iowa, US</div>
Died	November 29, 1988 (aged 91) <div><span><span></span></span> New Market, Virginia, US</div>
Nationality	American
Alma <span> </span> mater	<a href="#">United States Naval Academy</a>
Spouse(s)	Helen Gardner
Children	3

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald\\_Keyhoe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Keyhoe)>

# National Investigations Committee On Aerial Phenomena

Saturday, May 22, 2021 4:48 PM

The **National Investigations Committee On Aerial Phenomena (NICAP)** was an [unidentified flying object](#) (UFO) research group most active in the [United States](#) from the 1950s to the 1980s. It remains active primarily as an informational depository on the UFO phenomenon.

NICAP was a non-profit organization and faced financial collapse many times in its existence, due in no small part to business ineptitude among the group's directors. Following a wave of nationally publicized UFO incidents in the mid-1960s, NICAP's membership spiked dramatically, and only then did the organization become financially stable. However, following publication of the [Condon Report](#) in 1968, NICAP's membership declined sharply, and the organization again fell into long-term financial decline and disarray. Despite these internal troubles, NICAP probably had the most visibility of any civilian American UFO group, and arguably had the most mainstream respectability; [Jerome Clark](#) writes that "for many middle-class Americans and others interested in UFOs but repelled by [ufology](#)'s fringe aspects, it served as a sober forum for UFO reporting, inquiry, investigation, and speculation".<sup>[1]</sup> NICAP advocated transparent [scientific investigation](#) of UFO sightings and was skeptical of "[contactee](#)" tales involving meetings with space visitors, the alien [abduction phenomenon](#), and the like. The presence of several prominent military officials as members of NICAP brought a further measure of respectability for many observers.

Throughout its existence, NICAP argued that there was an organized governmental [cover-up](#) of UFO evidence. NICAP also pushed for governmental hearings regarding UFOs, with occasional success.<sup>[2]</sup> Though any UFO-related group attracts a number of uncritical enthusiasts along with a small percentage of [cranks](#), astronomer [J. Allen Hynek](#) cited NICAP and [Aerial Phenomena Research Organization](#) (APRO) as the two best civilian UFO groups of their time, consisting largely of sober, serious-minded people capable of valuable contributions to the subject.<sup>[3]</sup>

Until the mid-1960s, NICAP gave little attention to close encounters of the third kind (where animated beings are purportedly sighted in relation to a UFO). However, longtime NICAP member [Richard H. Hall](#) related privately that this position was "tactical and not doctrinaire."<sup>[4]</sup> In other words, NICAP did not necessarily dismiss occupant reports out of hand, but elected to focus on other aspects of the UFO phenomenon which would be perceived by mainstream observers as less outlandish and more believable. The attention given to the [contactees](#) of the 1950s such as [George Adamski](#) and [Truman Bethurum](#) (who typically claimed ongoing contact with benevolent "[Space Brothers](#)") was almost certainly a factor in NICAP's reluctance to study UFO occupant reports too closely. But with the 1964 New Mexico [Lonnie Zamora UFO encounter](#) — regarded by researchers as one of the most reliable UFO occupant reports — NICAP loosened its restrictions on studying UFO occupant reports.

From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Investigations\\_Committee\\_On\\_Aerial\\_Phenomena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Investigations_Committee_On_Aerial_Phenomena)

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Type	Non-Profit Organization
Founded	October 24, 1956; 64 years ago
Defunct	1980
Headquarters	<a href="#">Washington, D.C., U.S.</a>
Website	<a href="http://www.nicap.org">www.nicap.org</a>

## National Investigations Committee On Aerial Phenomena (NICAP)

From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Investigations\\_Committee\\_On\\_Aerial\\_Phenomena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Investigations_Committee_On_Aerial_Phenomena)

## Project BLUE BOOK - Unidentified Flying Objects

- [General Information](#)
- [Reference Report relating to Project BLUE BOOK](#)
- [U.S. Air Force Fact Sheet on UFO'S and Project BLUE BOOK](#)
- [Reference Report relating to Majestic 12 \(MJ-12\)](#)
- [Information of the "Roswell Incident"](#)

### General Information

The United States Air Force retired to the custody of the National Archives its records on Project BLUE BOOK relating to the investigations of unidentified flying objects. Project BLUE BOOK has been declassified and the records are available for examination in our research room. The project closed in 1969 and we have no information on sightings after that date.

The National Archives has received numerous inquiries concerning documents identified as "MJ12" and "Briefing Document: Operation Majestic 12." We have made extensive searches among the records in our custody of the U.S. Air Force and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to identify these documents. The Truman and Eisenhower Libraries have also searched their holdings for any references to, or copies of, the documents. In addition, the records of the National Security Council (NSC) for the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations are in the custody of the National Archives. Searches were made of the indexes to the NSC's Policy Paper and Meeting Minute files under the subjects MJ-12, majestic, unidentified flying objects, UFO, flying saucers, extraterrestrial biological entities and Aquarius. These searches were all negative with the exception of a "Memorandum for General Twining, from Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President, Subject: "NCS/MJ-12 Special Studies Project" dated July 14, 1954. The memorandum, one page, refers to a briefing to take place on July 16. The memorandum does not identify MJ-12 or the purpose of the briefing.

### Project BLUE BOOK Reference Report

Textual records of Project BLUE BOOK (the documentation relating to investigations of unidentified flying objects), excluding names of people involved in the sightings, are now available for research in the National Archives Building. The records include approximately 2 cubic feet of unarranged project or administrative files, 37 cubic feet of case files in which individual sightings are arranged chronologically, and 3 cubic feet of records relating to the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), portions of which are arranged chronologically, by OSI district, and by overseas command. A cubic foot of records comprises about 2,000 pages. Finding aids for these records include a file list for the project files and an index to individual sightings, entered by date and location.

Access to BLUE BOOK textual records is by means of 94 rolls of 35mm microfilm (T-1206) in the National Archives Microfilm Reading Room. The first microfilm roll includes a list of contents for all of the rolls and the finding aids. Photographs scattered among the textual records have also been filmed separately on the last two rolls.

Motion picture film, sound recordings, and some still pictures are maintained by the Motion Picture & Sound & Video Branch (NNSM) and the Still Picture Branch (NNSP).

### U.S. Air Force Fact Sheet Concerning UFO's and Project BLUE BOOK

The following is a copy of the US Air Force Fact Sheet distributed by Wright-Patterson AFB in January 1985.

United States Air Force

Public Affairs Division,

Wright-Patterson AFB,

Ohio 45433

#### UFOs & PROJECT BLUE BOOK

On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project BLUE BOOK, the Air Force program for the investigation of UFOs.

From 1947 to 1969, a total of 12, 618 sightings were reported to Project BLUE BOOK. Of these 701 remain "Unidentified." The project was headquartered at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, whose personnel no longer receive, document or investigate UFO reports.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects," a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the 40s, '50s, and '60s.

As a result of these investigations and studies and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project BLUE BOOK are:(1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security;(2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge; and(3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project BLUE BOOK, the Air Force regulations establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs were rescinded. Documentation regarding the former BLUE BOOK investigation has been permanently transferred to the Military Reference Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

Since Project BLUE BOOK was closed, nothing has happened to indicate that the Air Force ought to resume investigating UFOs. Because of the considerable cost to the Air Force in the past, and the tight funding of Air Force needs today, there is no likelihood the Air Force will become involved with UFO investigation again.

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations, such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gayle's Encyclopedia of Associations (edition 8, vol.- 1, pp. 432-433). Such timely review of the situation by private groups ensures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

A person calling the base to report a UFO is advised to contact a private or professional organization (as mentioned above) or to contact a local law enforcement agency if the caller feels his or public safety is endangered.

Periodically, it is erroneously stated that the remains of extraterrestrial visitors are or have been stored at Wright-Patterson AFB. There are not now nor ever have been, any extraterrestrial visitors or equipment on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

### Majestic 12 or "MJ-12" Reference Report

The National Archives has received many requests for documentation and information about "Project MJ-12." Many of the inquiries concern a memorandum from Robert Cutler to Gen. Nathan Twining, dated July 14, 1954. This particular document poses problems for the following reasons:

1. The document was located in Record Group 341, entry 267. The series is filed by a Top Secret register number. This document does not bear such a number.
2. The document is filed in the folder T4-1846. There are no other documents in the folder regarding "NSC/MJ-12."
3. Researchers on the staff of the National Archives have searched in the records of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs on Staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, and in other related files. No further information has been found on this subject.

**Project Blue Book** was the code name for the systematic study of [unidentified flying objects](#) by the [United States Air Force](#) from March 1952 to its termination on December 17, 1969. The project, headquartered at [Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio](#), was initially directed by Captain [Edward J. Ruppelt](#) and followed projects of a similar nature such as [Project Sign](#) established in 1947, and [Project Grudge](#) in 1948. Project Blue Book had two goals, namely, to determine if UFOs were a threat to [national security](#), and to [scientifically analyze](#) UFO-related data.

Thousands of UFO reports were collected, analyzed, and filed. As a result of the [Condon Report](#), which concluded that the study of UFOs was unlikely to yield major scientific discoveries, and a review of the report by the [National Academy of Sciences](#), Project Blue Book was terminated in 1969. The Air Force supplies the following summary of its investigations:

1. No UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force was ever an indication of threat to our national security;
  2. There was no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represented technological developments or principles beyond the range of modern scientific knowledge; and
  3. There was no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" were extraterrestrial vehicles<sup>#</sup>
- By the time Project Blue Book ended, it had collected 12,618 UFO reports, and concluded that most of them were misidentifications of natural [phenomena](#) ([clouds](#), [stars](#), etc.) or conventional aircraft. According to the [National Reconnaissance Office](#) a number of the reports could be explained by flights of the formerly secret reconnaissance planes [U-2](#) and [A-12](#).<sup>#</sup> 701 reports were classified as unexplained, even after stringent analysis<sup>#</sup> The UFO reports were archived and are available under the [Freedom of Information Act](#), but names and other personal information of all witnesses have been [redacted](#).

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project\\_Blue\\_Book](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Blue_Book)>



Public USAF UFO studies were first initiated under [Project Sign](#) at the end of 1947, following many widely publicized UFO reports (see [Kenneth Arnold](#)). Project Sign was initiated specifically at the request of General [Nathan Twining](#), chief of the [Air Force Materiel Command](#) at [Wright-Patterson Air Force Base](#). Wright-Patterson was also to be the home of Project Sign and all subsequent official USAF public investigations.

Project Sign was officially inconclusive regarding the cause of the sightings. However, according to US Air Force Captain [Edward J. Ruppelt](#) (the first director of Project Blue Book), Sign's initial intelligence estimate (the so-called [Estimate of the Situation](#)) written in the late summer of 1948, concluded that the flying saucers were real craft, were not made by either the [Soviet Union](#) or [United States](#), and were likely [extraterrestrial](#) in origin. (See also [extraterrestrial hypothesis](#).) This was subsequently rejected by Gen. [Hoyt Vandenberg](#), USAF Chief of Staff, citing a lack of physical proof. Vandenberg subsequently dismantled Project Sign.<sup>#</sup> Project Sign was succeeded at the end of 1948 by [Project Grudge](#), which was criticized as having a [debunking](#) mandate. Ruppelt referred to the era of Project Grudge as the "dark ages" of early USAF UFO investigation. Grudge concluded that all UFOs were natural phenomena or other misinterpretations, although it also stated that 23 percent of the reports could not be explained.

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project\\_Blue\\_Book](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Blue_Book)>

4. Inquiries to the U.S. Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the National Security Council failed to produce further information.
5. The Freedom of Information Office of the National Security Council informed the National Archives that "Top Secret Restricted Information" is a marking which did not come into use at the National Security Council until the Nixon Administration. The Eisenhower Presidential Library also confirm that this particular marking was not used during the Eisenhower Administration.
6. The document in question does not bear an official government letterhead or watermark. The NARA conservation specialist examined the paper and determined it was a ribbon copy prepared on "diction onionskin." The Eisenhower Library has examined a representative sample of the documents in its collection of the Cutler papers. All documents in the sample created by Mr. Cutler while he served on the NSC staff have an eagle watermark in the bond paper. The onionskin carbon copies have either an eagle watermark or no watermark at all. Most documents sent out by the NSC were prepared on White House letterhead paper. For the brief period when Mr. Cutler left the NSC, his carbon copies were prepared on "prestige onionskin."
7. The National Archives searched the Official Meeting Minute Files of the National Security Council and found no record of a NSC meeting on July 16, 1954. A search of all NSC Meeting Minutes for July 1954 found no mention of MJ-12 nor Majestic.
8. The Judicial, Fiscal and Social Branch searched the indices of the NSC records and found no listing for: MJ-12, Majestic, unidentified flying objects, UFO, flying saucers, or flying discs.
9. NAJA found a memo in a folder titled "Special Meeting July 16, 1956" which indicated that NSC members would be called to a civil defense exercise on July 16, 1956.

10. The Eisenhower Library states, in a letter to the Military Reference Branch, dated July 16, 1987:  
 "president Eisenhower's Appointment Books contain no entry for a special meeting on July 16, 1954 which might have included a briefing on MJ-12. Even when the President had 'off the record' meetings, the Appointment Books contain entries indicating the time of the meeting and the participants ..."

"The Declassification office of the National Security Council has informed us that it has no record of any declassification action having been taken on this memorandum or any other documents on this alleged project ..."

Robert Cutler, at the direction of President Eisenhower, was visiting overseas military installations on the day he supposedly issued this memorandum--- July 14, 1954. The Administration Series in Eisenhower's Papers as President contains Cutler's memorandum and report to the President upon his return from the trip. The memorandum is dated July 20, 1954 and refers to Cutler's visits to installations in Europe and North Africa between July 3 and 15. Also, within the NSC Staff Papers is a memorandum dated July 3, 1954, from Cutler to his two subordinates, James S. Ia and J. Patrick Cone, explaining how they should handle NSC administrative matters during his absence; one would assume that if the memorandum to Twining were genuine, Lay or Cone would have signed it."

**When certifying a document under the seal of the National Archives we attest that the reproduction is a true copy of a document in our custody. We do not authenticate documents or the information contained in a document.**

## The "Roswell Incident"

**The National Archives has been unable to locate any documentation among the Project BLUE BOOK records which discuss the 1947 incident in Roswell, New Mexico.**

On September 8, 1994, the Secretary of the Air Force, Sheila E. Widnall, announced that the United States Air Force had completed its study to locate records that relate to the alleged 1947 UFO incident near Roswell, New Mexico. Pro-UFO researchers claim that an extraterrestrial spacecraft and its alien occupants were recovered near Roswell in July of 1947, and that this fact was kept from the public.

At the request of Congressman Steven H. Schiff (R-NM), the General Accounting Office (GAO) initiated an audit in February of 1994, to locate all records relating to the "Roswell Incident" and to determine if such records were properly handled. The GAO audit was completed and the results published by the Headquarters, U.S. Air Force in 1995. The publication is entitled "The Roswell Report: Fact vs. Fiction in the New Mexico Desert." This publication may be obtained from most U.S. Government Depository Library. The call number is **ISBN 0-16-048023-X**.

The General Accounting Office audit involved a number of government agencies but focused on the Air Force. To support this audit, the Air Force initiated a systematic search of current Air Force offices as well as numerous archives and records centers which might help explain the incident. Air Force officials also interviewed a number of persons who may have had knowledge of the events. Prior to the interviews, Secretary Widnall released those persons from any previous security obligations that may have restricted their statements.

The Air Force research did not locate or develop any information that the "Roswell Incident" was a UFO event nor was there any indication of a "cover-up" by the Government. Information obtained through exhaustive records searches and interviews indicated that the materials recovered near Roswell was consistent with a balloon devise of the type used in a then classified project. No records indicated or even hinted that the recovery of "alien" bodies or extraterrestrial materials.

All documentation related to this case are now declassified and the information in the public domain. Documentation has been turned over to the office of the Air Force Historian.

From <<https://www.archives.gov/research/military/air-force/ufo>>



# Project Sign

Saturday, May 22, 2021 5:07 PM

Project Sign was an official [U.S. government](#) study of [unidentified flying objects](#) (UFOs) undertaken by the [United States Air Force](#) (USAF) and active for most of 1948. It was the precursor to [Project Grudge](#).

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project\\_Sign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Sign)>

The project was established in 1948 by Air Force General [Nathan Farragut Twining](#), head of the [Air Technical Service Command](#), and was initially named Project SAUCER.<sup>[a]</sup> The goal of the project was to collect, evaluate, and distribute within the government all information relating to UFO sightings, on the premise that they might represent a national security concern.<sup>[a]</sup> At first the project hypothesized the sightings might be Soviet secret weapons.<sup>[a]</sup> However, Project Sign's final report, published in early 1949, stated that while some UFOs appeared to represent actual aircraft, there was not enough data to determine their origin.<sup>[a]</sup> Almost all cases were explained by ordinary causes, but the report recommended a continuation of the investigation of all sightings.<sup>[a]</sup> Project Sign was first described in the 1956 book *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects* by retired Air Force Captain [Edward J. Ruppelt](#) who later directed [Project Grudge](#) and [Project Blue Book](#). In this he also claimed that *Sign* had produced an "Estimate of the Situation" which endorsed an interplanetary explanation for UFOs, but [General Hoyt Vandenberg](#), Chief of Staff of the Air Force, shut down Project Sign for lack of proof.<sup>[a]</sup> No copy of this document or any other corroboration of Ruppelt's claim has been produced, and *Popular Mechanics* called the report "probably more mythological than real".<sup>[a]</sup> Project Sign was followed by Project Grudge after a conclusion was reached that evaluations of UFOs were a necessity of military intelligence in a post-war climate.<sup>[a]</sup>

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project\\_Sign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Sign)>

# Project SIGN

by

[Air Force](#)

Publication date

[1949-02](#)

Usage

[Public Domain Mark 1.0](#)



Topics

[Project SIGN](#), [Blue Book](#), [Project Grudge](#), [Project Blue Book](#), [Air Force](#), [UFO](#), [UFOs](#), [Unidentified Flying Object](#), [Unidentified Flying Objects](#)

Collection

[nationalsecurityarchive](#); [additional collections](#)

Language

[English](#)

Project Sign was an official U.S. government study of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) undertaken by the United States Air Force and active for most of 1948. Project Sign's final report, published in early 1949, stated that while some UFOs appeared to represent actual aircraft there was not enough data to determine their origin. However, prior to this final report, Sign officially argued that UFOs were likely of extraterrestrial origin, and most of the project's personnel came to favor the extraterrestrial hypothesis before this opinion was rejected and in 1948 project sign was reorganized and renamed Project Grudge, which was later renamed Project Blue Book in 1952.

From <<https://archive.org/details/ProjectSIGN>>

# Project Grudge

Saturday, May 22, 2021 5:08 PM

**Project Grudge** was a short-lived project by the [U.S. Air Force](#) (USAF) to investigate [unidentified flying objects](#) (UFOs). Grudge succeeded [Project Sign](#) in February, 1949, and was then followed by [Project Blue Book](#). The project formally ended in December 1949, but continued in a minimal capacity until late 1951.

Project Sign had been active from 1947 to 1949. Some of Sign's personnel, including director [Robert Sneider](#), favored the [extraterrestrial hypothesis](#) as the best explanation for [UFO](#) reports. They prepared the [Estimate of the Situation](#) arguing their case. This hypothesis was ultimately rejected by high-ranking officers, and Project Sign was dissolved and replaced by Project Grudge.

It was announced that Grudge would take over where Sign had left off, still investigating UFO reports. But as Air Force Captain [Edward J. Ruppelt](#) wrote, "In doing this, standard intelligence procedures would be used. This normally means an *unbiased evaluation* of intelligence data. But it doesn't take a great deal of study of the old UFO files to see that standard intelligence procedures were not being followed by Project Grudge. Everything was being evaluated on the premise that UFOs don't exist. No matter what you see or hear, don't believe it." (Ruppelt, 59-60, emphasis in original)

As Dr. [Michael D. Swords](#) writes, "Inside the military, Maj. Aaron J. Boggs in the Pentagon and Col. Harold Watson at AMC [Air Materiel Command](#) were openly giving the impression that the whole [flying saucer](#) business was ridiculous. Project Grudge became an exercise of derision and sloppy filing. Boggs was so enthusiastically antisaucer that General Cabell ordered General Moore to create a more proper atmosphere of skeptical respect for the reports and their observers." (Swords, 98)

Critics charged that, from its formation, Project Grudge was operating under a [debunking](#) directive: *all* UFO reports were judged to have prosaic explanations, though little research was conducted, and some of Grudge's "explanations" were strained or even logically untenable. In his 1956 book, Edward J. Ruppelt would describe Grudge as the "Dark Ages" of USAF UFO investigation. Grudge's personnel were in fact conducting little or no investigation, while simultaneously relating that all UFO reports were being thoroughly reviewed. Ruppelt additionally reported that the word "Grudge" was chosen deliberately by the anti-saucer elements in the Air Force.

## Public relations campaign<sup>[edit]</sup>

Like Project Sign, Grudge thought that the vast bulk of UFO reports could be explained as misidentified clouds, stars, [sun dogs](#), conventional aircraft or the like of mis-understood earthly technology. However, unlike Sign which thought some UFOs might have an extraordinary answer, Grudge's personnel thought the remaining minority of reports could be explained away as normal phenomena. Grudge began a [public relations](#) campaign to explain their conclusions to the general public.

The first salvo in the PR campaign came via Sidney Shallet of the [Saturday Evening Post](#), one of the more popular magazines of the era. Shallet's article appeared in two consecutive issues of the Post (April 30 and May 7, 1949) and generally echoed the Grudge line: Most UFO reports could be easily explained as mundane phenomena misidentified by an eyewitness, the subject was blown out of proportion by the [mass media](#). Shallet suggested that [hoaxes](#) and [crackpots](#) played a prominent role in popularizing UFOs, and the opinions of many high-ranking military personnel were featured.

The article also included a few misrepresentations of the facts. Shallet asserted that the Air Force thought the subject was nonsense, and was more or less forced to investigate flying saucers due to public interest—this was manifestly false, as the Air Force took the UFO subject seriously nearly from the beginning. Shallet, of course, did not have access to some secret information, such as the 1947 memorandum by Gen. [Nathan Twining](#) that had declared flying saucers a "real and not visionary" phenomenon and had kickstarted [Project Sign](#), and did not mention Sign's secret Estimate of the Situation that had argued in favor of an [extraterrestrial](#) origin for UFOs.

Shallet's article was perhaps the first detailed public discussion of UFOs, let alone with the endorsement of such prominent military men. Grudge had hoped the article would reduce public interest in flying saucers, but the effect was just the opposite: Shallet had mentioned in passing that a small minority of UFO reports seemed to defy analysis, and these statements were seized upon by the press and the curious. Ruppelt wrote that rather than squelching interest, Shallet had "planted the seed of doubt" in the general public.

## The Grudge report<sup>[edit]</sup>

Project Grudge issued its only formal report in August 1949. Though over 600 pages long, the report's conclusions stated:

- A. There is no evidence that objects reported upon are the result of an advanced scientific foreign development; and, therefore they constitute no direct threat to the national security. In view of this, it is recommended that the investigation and study of reports of unidentified flying objects be reduced in scope. Headquarters AMC [Air Materiel Command](#) will continue to investigate reports in which realistic technical applications are clearly indicated.*
- NOTE: It is apparent that further study along present lines would only confirm the findings presented herein. It is further recommended that pertinent collection directives be revised to reflect the contemplated change in policy.*
- B. All evidence and analyses indicate that reports of unidentified flying objects are the result of:*
- 1. Misinterpretation of various conventional objects.*
  - 2. A mild form of mass-hysteria and war nerves.*
  - 3. Individuals who fabricate such reports to perpetrate a hoax or to seek publicity.*
  - 4. Psychopathological persons.*

In the "Recommendations" section from the Grudge Report prepared by [Dr. J. Allen Hynek](#), he urged education of Air Force personnel in simple astronomical phenomena. He also recommended the authorization of continued scientific study of investigations.<sup>[u]</sup> Not long after this report was released, it was reported that Grudge would soon be dissolved. Despite this announcement, Grudge was not quite finished. A few personnel were still assigned to the project, and they aided the authors of a few more debunking mass media articles.

## Tension<sup>[edit]</sup>

In April 1951 Bob Ginna of [Life](#) magazine visited [Wright Patterson Air Force Base](#). Investigating Grudge, he uncovered what Clark describes as "the project's manifest shortcomings". (Clark, 239) In response (at least "for appearances sake" according to Clark (ibid.) some of the more obviously anti-UFO personnel at Wright Patterson were reassigned. By mid-1951, Grudge consisted only of Lt. Gerry Cummings. According to Ruppelt, Cummings took his job seriously, but found little help or success in his efforts to reverse several years of apathy and dubious, sloppy research.

On September 10, 1951, there was a radar/visual UFO encounter near [Fort Monmouth](#) in [New Jersey](#). Pilots and radar operators reported encounters with a number of fast-moving, highly maneuverable disc-shaped aircraft. High-ranking personnel ordered an investigation, and Cummings and Lt. Colonel N.R. Rosegarten spent most of 13 September interviewing witnesses and gathering documentation at Ft. Monmouth.

The duo were then ordered to relate the results of their investigation directly to Major General [Charles P. Cabell](#), then the head of Air Force intelligence at [The Pentagon](#). Cummings and Rosegarten arrived at a meeting already in progress, and found the atmosphere thick with tension. Cabell in particular was distressed by what he saw as the sloppy debunking and lackadaisical attitude Project Grudge brought to bear on a subject he thought deserved serious scrutiny. Cummings and Rosegarten related their conclusions of the Fort Monmouth incident: they agreed with Monmouth personnel who judged the fast moving objects sighted there as being "intelligently controlled." (Clark, 240)

When given permission to speak freely to Cabell and the others, Cummings (as Ruppelt wrote) "cut loose. He told how every UFO report [submitted to Grudge] was taken as a huge joke" and Grudge had become all but moribund. (Clark, 240)

When General Cabell learned that Grudge had essentially ignored UFO reports, he became furious. The Fort Monmouth case had highlighted what critics saw as [Air Materiel Command](#)'s sloppy debunking, and at a meeting, a frustrated Cabell was reported to have said, "I want an open mind; in fact, I *order* an open mind! Anyone who doesn't keep an open mind can get out now! ... Why do I have to stir up the action? Anyone can see that we do not have a satisfactory answer to the saucer question." (Swords, p. 103) At another meeting—this one of high-ranking military Colonels—Cabell said, "I've been lied to, and lied to, and lied to. I want it to stop. I want the answer to the saucers and I want a good answer." (Swords, p. 103) Cabell also characterized the 1949 Grudge report as "[tripe](#)".

Lt. Col. N.R. Rosegarten asked Ruppelt to take over as the new project's leader in late 1951, partly because Ruppelt "had a reputation as a good organizer." (Jacobs, 65) While Cabell wanted Grudge reactivated, he did not want the general public to know that he and some others in the military took UFOs seriously, and ordered the project to keep a low profile. This, he hoped, would protect the military's reputation on both fronts: if the saucer phenomenon was groundless, they could not be accused of sensationalism, but if the phenomenon proved to have some basis in fact, the military could produce serious studies of the subject. Cabell especially did not want the military to be perceived as belittling civilians who had reported UFOs. Grudge became [Project Blue Book](#). Its first era—directed by Ruppelt—is generally seen as its most open-minded and productive era.

From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project\\_Grudge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Grudge)

# PROJECT GRUDGE

Tim Printy © 2001

Project Grudge replaced Project Sign on 11 February 1949. The change in the name had been requested on December 16, 1948. Apparently, the name SIGN had been compromised and a new designation had to be assigned. Many UFOlogists look into the selection of a new name as something sinister and point to the disappearance of numerous prominent SIGN personnel as proof that it was a change to oust those favoring the Extra-Terrestrial Hypothesis (ETH) solution to UFO reports. However, it appears that the name and personnel change may also have been to further define the activities of the Air Technical Intelligence Division (ATID) in relation to UFO investigations. So subtle was the change that Dr. Hynek did not even know it had happened:

*My final report, compiled with the able assistance of Mrs. Charles Summerson, was issued after Project Sign had somewhat mysteriously been transformed into Project Grudge, on February 11, 1949. I was not aware of the change as I continued to do my best to find logical astronomical explanations for as many of the 237 reports as possible.* (Hynek 174)

Project Grudge resulted in UFO investigations entering the "dark ages" for the USAF according to Ruppelt. In April and May 1949, a series of articles by Sidney Shallet appeared in the Saturday Evening Post describing the efforts of "Project Saucer". The story goes that the USAF fed Shallet so that he would write the story they wanted him to write. However, Shallet's article did include many of the famous UFO unexplained UFO cases from the time. At one point, it is suggested that Shallet crossed the USAF. It seems the USAF did give access to their files to Shallet but I think Shallet wrote the article as he saw it. He may have put a skeptical slant towards his writing but this would have been standard for the day and since Shallet was interacting with Project Grudge, which was skeptical, then he would take that attitude in his writings. Grudge continued to maintain the skeptical attitude for the entire time period it investigated UFO reports.

Project Grudge really did not last long. By August 1949, Grudge issued its only report. It was essentially a rehash of the sightings studied by Project Sign with detailed comments by Dr. J. Allen Hynek on the astronomical aspects of these reports. Out of the 244 sightings evaluated, there was a residue of 23% in the unknown category. The report made the following recommendations:

- 1. That the investigation of study of reports of unidentified flying objects be reduced in scope.*
  - a. That current collection directives relative to unidentified flying objects be revised to provide for the submission of only those reports clearly indicating realistic technical applications.*
- 2. That Conclusions 1 and 2 of this report, with sufficient supporting data be declassified and made public in the form of an official press release.*
- 3. That Psychological Warfare Division and other governmental agencies interested in psychological warfare be informed of the results of this study.* (Condon 509)

On December 27, 1949, the USAF issued a press release stating that Project Grudge was closed.

Grudge's conclusions were extremely anti-ETH. They were:

*A. There is no evidence that objects reported upon are the result of an advanced scientific foreign development; and, therefore they constitute no direct threat to the national security. In view of this, it is recommended that the investigation and study of reports of unidentified flying objects be reduced in scope. Headquarters AMC will continue to investigate reports in which realistic technical applications are clearly indicated.*

*NOTE: It is apparent that further study along present lines would only confirm the findings presented herein. It is further recommended that pertinent collection directives be revised to reflect the contemplated change in policy.*

*B. All evidence and analyses indicate that reports of unidentified flying objects are the result of:*

- 1. Misinterpretation of various conventional objects.*
  - 2. A mild form of mass-hysteria and war nerves.*
  - 3. Individuals who fabricate such reports to perpetrate a hoax or to seek publicity.*
  - 4. Psychopathological persons.* (Condon 509)
- UFOlogists use these conclusions to demonstrate that the USAF was more interested in stopping the investigation of UFO reports. The truth appears to be far beyond that. Edward Ruppelt, the first head of Project Blue Book (Grudge's successor), wrote:

*But the Air Force was not trying to cover-up. It was just that they didn't want Keyhole or any other saucer fans in the hair. They couldn't be bothered. They didn't believe in flying saucers and couldn't feature anybody else believing. Believing, to the people in ATIC in 1949, meant even raising the possibility that there might be something to the reports.* (Ruppelt 65)

Additionally, Hynek addressed the idea of cover-up in his writings,

*All my association with Blue Book showed clearly that the project rarely exhibited any scientific interest in the UFO problem...Such lack of interest belies any charge of "Cover-up"; they just didn't care. There is another argument for the "noncover-up" viewpoint: the underlings in the military hierarchy (and all Blue Book Officers were such -generally captains or majors, two of which finally made lieutenant colonel but never full colonel) looked mainly toward two things: promotion and early retirement. Therefore, on controversial issues it was always considered far wiser not to "rock the boat," to please superior officer rather than to make waves...Another factor added to the noncover-up theory. Turnover in the Blue book office was rather high. Sooner or later the officer in charge would be out of it, just that much closer to promotion and retirement, if he just sat tight...Thus one can have one's choice of whether Blue Book was a front or merely a foul-up.* (Hynek 186-7)

Hynek's understanding of the military is somewhat limited and I disagree with his characterizations of the USAF officer's motives during their terms as head of Project Blue Book. This is the same group of individuals who Hynek told in 1959, "*had done a good job of handling a very difficult program with the limited resources available*" (Jacobs 166). Hynek's shifting opinions about Blue Book/Grudge/Sign seemed to shift with the years. However, his and Ruppelt's observations that there was no evidence of a cover-up demonstrates the claims by UFO groups are grossly exaggerated.

What really is in evidence is that the USAF determined that there was nothing to the reports that they could come to grips with. There was no apparent threat to the US and it was recommended the project group be disbanded and ATIC to follow up on only reports that were detailed and indicated craft of capabilities compatible with known technology at the time. The USAF was more interested in threats against the United States from some foreign power of this earth. If UFOs really were "spacemen", they obviously posed no threat to the United States and the USAF was not interested in chasing them.

Project Grudge's termination handed the problem back to AMC. UFO reports dropped off between 1949 and 1951 while various private organizations began to develop interest in the phenomena. Writings by authors, such as Keyhole, would ignite the imagination of many individuals and result in much publicity on the subject. Such publicity would shake the upper echelon and, as a result, a new Project Grudge would emerge.

From <http://web.archive.org/web/20020605011519/http://members.aol.com/TPrinty/Grudge.html>

## Travis Walton

Saturday, May 22, 2021 4:51 PM

The **Travis Walton UFO incident** was an alleged [alien abduction](#) of [American](#) forestry worker Travis Walton by a [UFO](#) on November 5, 1975, while he was working in the [Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests](#) near [Snowflake, Arizona](#). Walton was missing for five days and six hours.<sup>[a]</sup> After days of searching with scent dogs and helicopters, Walton says he reappeared by the side of a road near [Heber, Arizona](#).<sup>[a][b]</sup> The Walton case received mainstream publicity and remains one of the best-known [alien abduction](#) stories, while [scientific skeptics](#) consider it a [hoax](#).<sup>[a][b][c][d][e]</sup> Walton wrote a book about his purported abduction in 1978 called *The Walton Experience*, which was adapted into the 1993 film *Fire in the Sky*.<sup>[a]</sup>

According to Walton, on November 5, 1975, he was working with a timber stand improvement crew in the [Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest](#) near [Snowflake, Arizona](#). While riding in a truck with six of his coworkers, they encountered a [saucer-shaped object](#) hovering over the ground approximately 110 feet away, making a high-pitched buzz. Walton claims that after he left the truck and approached the object, a [beam of light](#) suddenly appeared from the craft and knocked him unconscious. The other six men were frightened and supposedly drove away. Walton claimed that he awoke in a hospital-like room, being observed by three [short, bald creatures](#). He claimed that he fought with them until a human wearing a helmet led Walton to another room, where he blacked out as three other humans put a clear plastic mask over his face. Walton has claimed he remembers nothing else until he found himself walking along a highway five days later, with the flying saucer departing above him.<sup>[a][b]</sup>

[Skeptics](#) consider the case to be a [hoax](#), describing it as "sensationalizing on the part of the media" and "a put-up job to make money". UFO researcher [Philip J. Klass](#) considered Walton's story to be a hoax perpetrated for financial gain and discovered many "discrepancies" in the accounts of Walton and his co-workers. After investigating the case, Klass reported that the polygraph tests were "poorly administered", that Walton used "polygraph countermeasures," such as holding his breath, and that Klass uncovered an earlier failed test administered by an examiner who concluded the case involved "gross deception".<sup>[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h]</sup> Science and skepticism writer [Michael Shermer](#) criticized Walton's claims, saying, "I think the polygraph is not a reliable determiner of truth. I think Travis Walton was not abducted by aliens. In both cases, the power of deception and self-deception is all we need to understand what really happened in 1975 and after."<sup>[a]</sup> [Cognitive psychologist Susan Clancy](#) argues that [alien abduction](#) reports began only after stories of extraterrestrials appeared in films and on TV, and that Walton was likely influenced by the [NBC](#) television movie *The UFO Incident*, which aired two weeks before his own claimed abduction and dramatized the alien abduction claims of [Barney and Betty Hill](#). Clancy noted the rise in alien abduction claims following the movie and cites Klass's conclusions that "after viewing this movie, any person with a little imagination could now become an instant celebrity", concluding that "one of those instant celebrities was Travis Walton."<sup>[a]</sup>

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travis\\_Walton\\_UFO\\_incident](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travis_Walton_UFO_incident)>

# Aliens accidentally killed me but took my corpse onto UFO to save my life' - shock claim

**A MAN was accidentally killed by a laser blast from a UFO... before his corpse was taken aboard and he was miraculously brought to life, it has astonishingly been claimed.**

By [JON AUSTIN](#)

PUBLISHED: 16:33, Wed, Feb 22, 2017 | UPDATED: 17:18, Wed, Feb 22, 2017

The events which allegedly happened to Travis Walton 41 years ago are one of the world's most infamous so-called alien abduction cases.

But, it now appears he may not actually have been abducted after all - but instead rescued.

The twist in the story has been revealed by UFO researcher JP Robinson, after a meeting with Mr Walton at an [alien](#) conference.

The case began in November 1975 in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, near Phoenix, Arizona, when six forestry worker colleagues of Mr Walton's reported him missing after they allegedly saw him get blasted back 20 feet by an energy beam from a [UFO](#) that "appeared over the trees".

Officers thought it was an elaborate cover up and that they had actually killed him and disposed of the body.

But five days later he turned-up, saying he had been abducted by aliens and had been forced to punch his way out.

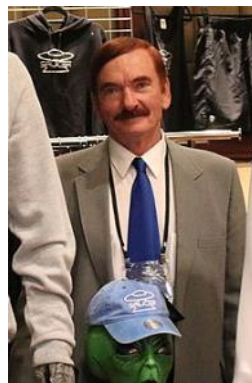
He relayed what happened in his book *Fire In The Sky* which was turned into a Hollywood movie of the same name in 1993.

He claims to have seen three grey aliens on the UFO, and later, human-looking beings described as "smooth-skinned and blemish-less".

Now, Mr Robinson has relayed the new details on his website.

He wrote: "I was never convinced of the authenticity of this incident, not to say I didn't believe it, just that you can never be wholly sure.

"All that changed when I met Travis Walton... and got the fantastic opportunity to speak face to face with the man who claims to have met beings from another world, and try to figure out whether he is for real or just a really good liar!



### The Travis Walton Abduction

This is the most known abduction case. Travis Walton was a logger in Arizona who was driving home with his colleagues late at night. They suddenly saw a diamond shaped light and stopped the car to get a closer look.

On approaching closer Walton found that the light grew stronger and the fluorescent object approached closer too. Suddenly when he went into the light beam being emitted from the craft, he was suddenly being lifted from the ground and thrown back. His colleagues saw this and ran with fear. He was unconscious.

After a while his friends decided to go get him but could not find him. They reported the matter to the police who suspected foul play but five days later Walton was found at a gas station 30 miles away. He claimed that he had no memory of the past five days, falling down was all he could recollect. His story created waves in the media and a movie 'Fire in the Sky' was made on his experience.

From <<https://www.ufocasebook.com/2014/the-four-best-alien-abductions.html>>

## Witness to Travis Walton's Alien Abduction Withdraws His Account

The world of ufology revolves around some famous stories of sightings and abductions. One abduction account that has withstood the tests of time, skeptics, investigations and a movie depiction is that of Travis Walton. In 1975, six fellow loggers in Snowflake, Arizona, including one Mike Rogers, reported to local authorities that they encountered a flying saucer which Travis had jump from the truck and run towards, only to be knocked to the ground by a beam of light. Thinking he was dead, they left him and, when they returned with searchers, could not find him. Walton showed up five days later with a story of being abducted and taken to a space ship, encountering two species of aliens and being dropped off a few miles away. The witnesses, especially Walton's friend and logging-crew-leader and truck driver Mike Rogers, stuck by their stories and passed polygraph tests. Walton wrote "The Walton Experience" which became the basis for the 1993 film "Fire in the Sky" and has continued to tell his story. (A Google search brings up many accounts of the story.) As for Mike Rogers ...

"I, Michael H. Rogers, being of sound and rational mind, do hereby give notice that I am no longer to be considered a witness to Travis C. Walton's supposed abduction of November 5, 1975."



Travis Walton today.

That post appeared on Rogers' [Facebook page](#) on March 19, 2021. After all these years, is he saying that the alien abduction of Travis Walton he said he saw in 1975 never happened and he, Mike Rogers, is a sound-minded liar? The comments on this post and others on subsequent days could make for another book – or better yet, a case against him. But don't worry, the question is not whether he is a liar or not.





YouTube  
Travis Walton claims he was killed by a UFO then aliens inside it saved his life.

#### Police thought colleagues murdered me but I was 'abducted by...

"After having spent quality time in his presence and talking privately about his experience, I can only conclude that this man really did meet these beings aboard their ship.

"What wasn't clear before was the question of why would they 'zap' him with that beam of light to begin with?

"It's all a bit too sci-fi for me."

However, he said he now realises it was an accident, which killed Mr Walton.

He said: "Travis was in the wrong place at the wrong time and should never have been stood so close to such an incredible machine.

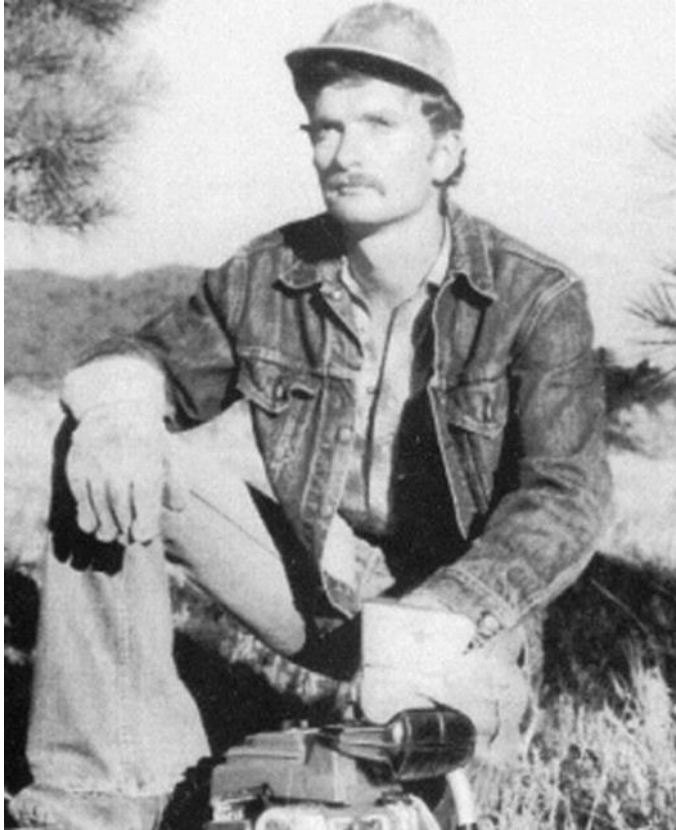
★ "He himself explained that he was just about to turn back to the truck seconds before being struck.

★ "It now seems that as the craft was preparing to take off into the night sky it inadvertently knocked Travis for six, killing him in the process.

★ "Yes, you read that right. Travis told me that he believed that he was actually dead.

★ "So now we get to the real question which so many people ask...why did they take him on board? Well, according to the man himself, they took him in order to save his life - and this they clearly succeeded in doing."

Mr Robinson said the story now had a "more legitimate tone".



TRAVIS WALTON  
Travis Walton in 1975 around the time of the bizarre incident.

#### **Yes, you read that right. Travis told me that he believed that he was actually dead.**

JP Robinsion

He added it was "an accident and an act of humanitarianism."

He said: "Travis Walton has made me believe again, or should I say know again, that we truly are in the midst of something remarkable and it is only a matter of time before the bigger picture is revealed."

Now, 41 years on, Mr Walton and his former co-workers still maintain their account of what is recognised as the world's most remarkable UFO sighting and alien abduction claim on record.

The team, who were on a tree-thinning project, have all passed lie detector tests over the remarkable incident in November 1975, adding credibility to their account.

The seven of them reported how they were driving in the forest in a truck when they first saw mysterious lights which then appeared to be a flying saucer up in the canopy.

A mesmerised Mr Walton was the only one among them to venture out of the vehicle and approach the craft, despite his colleagues pleading with him not to go near.

Mr Walton said: "My eyes were just riveted on this thing. Then it threw me back through the air 20 feet."

His colleagues reported seeing him fly backwards with his back arched from a beam of light bearing down from the craft.

The terrified men fled in the vehicle, but returned later when there was no trace of the UFO or Mr Walton.

Mr Walton insists he woke up inside an alien craft, lying on a table and surrounded by three aliens with other humanoid looking beings in the background.

He said: "I got this rush of adrenaline and jumped from the table and just lashed out. Then I blacked

years, is he saying that the alien abduction of Travis Walton he said he saw in 1975 never happened and he, Mike Rogers, is a sound-minded liar? The comments on this post and others on subsequent days could make for another book – or better yet, a soap opera script – but don't really answer the question. In one response to a similar query, Rogers says:

"No, it wasn't a scam or hoax, as far as I know, \*\*\*. But you never know?"

As far as he knows? You never know? That's pretty vague – like a remark made to get attention rather than release new information or make a confession. The comments and counter-comments on the posts – especially the back-and-forth between Rogers and Travis Walton himself – suggest some sort of personal vendetta is at the source ... and that vendetta is, not surprisingly, about money. It appears there is talk of a remake of "Fire in the Sky" in the posts and they imply that this is the at the root of this big – at least in the ufology world – fight. Money has been a part of this story from the start, with The National Enquirer giving Walton and his co-workers a \$5,000 prize for "best UFO case of the year" after they passed polygraph tests administered by the Enquirer.

"I have been waiting a very long time to say this... I am very tired of holding this in."

Does that sound like someone looking for a bigger piece of the pie or someone dealing with covering up a lie for 45 years? Travis Walton sticks by his story, which has not changed in 45 years. That, plus the witnesses, is what gave his story such credibility and durability. As of this writing, there don't appear to be any other witnesses coming forward to un-witness themselves. Subsequent posts on Rogers [Facebook page](#) indicate a lot more "He said ... he said" comments and, it should be noted, promotions of a book of illustrations Rogers is working on.

Will a real-life soap opera bring down one of the most enduring UFO and alien abduction cases of all time? You never know. It's safe to say this is far from over.

From <https://mysteriousuniverse.org/2021/04/witness-to-travis-waltons-alien-abduction-withdraws-his-account/>



out and woke up on the side of the road and ran to the nearest call box and collapsed." What he didn't know at the time was he had been gone for five days. There are still sceptics however, and those who claim it was an elaborate hoax. The [www.occupythetheory.org](http://www.occupythetheory.org) website, part of the Occupy movement, is not convinced by the story and points out there were no witnesses to Mr Walton being drawn up into the spacecraft, adding that he could have hid for five days before reappearing. In a report about the case, the website said: "Once Walton returned he wouldn't just talk to the press. "He'd only talk with publications that believed in UFOs. "The story ran in the National Enquirer in 1975." It also claimed he failed a lie detector carried out by the Enquirer and there was a history of UFO/alien claims among his immediate family before the "abduction".

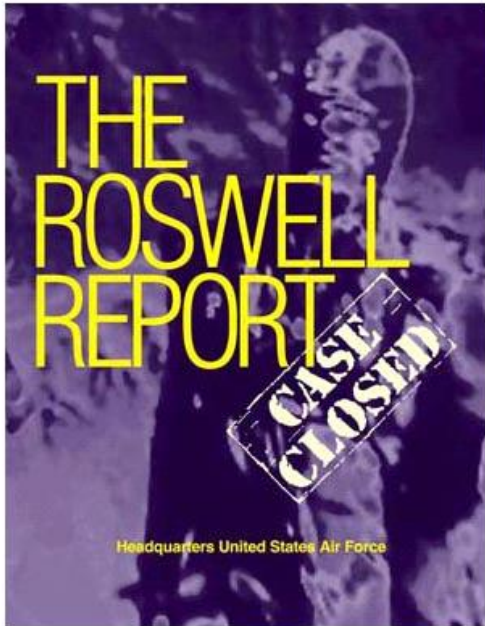
From <<https://www.express.co.uk/news/weird/770774/Travis-Walton-killed-alien-abduction-brought-back-life>>

# Roswell Report

Saturday, May 22, 2021 4:56 PM

## Air Force News Special Report

### Roswell Report: Case Closed



roswell-2

#### Executive Summary

In July 1994, the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force concluded an exhaustive search for records in response to a General Accounting Office (GAO) inquiry of an event popularly known as the "Roswell Incident." The focus of the GAO probe, initiated at the request of a member of Congress, was to determine if the U.S. Air Force, or any other U.S. government agency, possessed information on the alleged crash and recovery of an extraterrestrial vehicle and its alien occupants near Roswell, N.M. in July 1947.

The 1994 Air Force report concluded that the predecessor to the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army Air Forces, recovered debris from an Army Air Forces balloon-borne research project code named MOGUL. Records located describing research carried out under the MOGUL project, most of which were never classified (and publicly available) were collected, provided to GAO, and published in one volume for ease of access for the general public.

This report discusses the results of this exhaustive research and identifies the likely sources of the claims of "alien bodies" at Roswell. Contrary to allegations, many of the accounts appear to be descriptions of unclassified and widely publicized Air Force scientific achievements. Other descriptions of "bodies" appear to be actual incidents in which Air Force members were killed or injured in the line of duty.

#### The conclusions are

Air Force activities which occurred over a period of many years have been consolidated and are now represented to have occurred in two or three days in July 1947.

"Aliens" observed in the New Mexico desert were actually anthropomorphic test dummies that were carried aloft by U.S. Air Force high altitude balloons for scientific research.

The "unusual" military activities in the New Mexico desert were high altitude research balloon launch and recovery operations. Reports of military units that always seemed to arrive shortly after the crash of a flying saucer to retrieve the saucer and "crew," were actually accurate descriptions of Air Force personnel engaged in anthropomorphic dummy recovery operations.

Claims of "alien bodies" at the Roswell Army Air Field hospital were most likely a combination of two separate incidents:

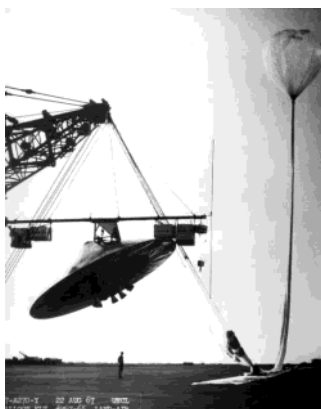
1. ) a 1956 KC-97 aircraft accident in which 11 Air Force members lost their lives; and,

2. ) a 1959 manned balloon mishap in which two Air Force pilots were injured.  
This report is based on thoroughly documented research supported by official records, technical reports, film footage, photographs, and interviews with individuals who were involved in these events.

#### Photos from the Report



Alderson Laboratories anthropomorphic dummies of the type dropped from balloons.



The aeroshell of a NASA Voyager-Mars space probe just prior to launch.



Following a supersonic test flight in 1972, a Viking space probe awaits recovery at White Sands Missile Range.

From <<https://www.af.mil/The-Roswell-Report/>>



Thursday, May 27, 2021 7:40 PM

7:40 PM

