

飞碟探索丛书英汉对照系列

FBI 档案中的神秘事件

MYSTERIOUS EVENTS IN THE FBI ARCHIVES

范世彬 / 著 梁晓鹏 / 译

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前 言

联邦调查局(FBI)成立于1925年,是美国最早建立的特大情报机构。本文讲述的是,在FBI最高机密的档案中,存在的一些神秘的不明飞行物目击案。

如果有一天当你打开家门,面对一个黑衣人,你会怎么办呢?
请看——



档案中的神秘事件

The Man in Black

The Surprise of an English Housewife

This is what happened to an ordinary housewife at a small village near Kent in England:

I heard someone keep knocking hard at the door and hurried to open it. Outside, an awful short man, around 1.5 meters tall, was standing there, wearing a black suit, a black necktie, and a funny black hat. He had a strange face: he was pale, with protruding cheekbones and dark eyes, looking as if anemic. I was extremely scared at that instant, standing dumbstruck and was at a loss. Suddenly, he laughed coldly at me and I saw his lips black as if they were made up. Taking off his hat, he was wearing an awfully disheveled black wig. He looked at least 60 years old.

"I hope you to stop the research," he said. I did not follow him and responded with a "huh?" and he repeated his words. I asked why and he said, "Sky light, because of sky light." Then I found myself in a column of light. A week before that, my husband and I witnessed a UFO on our way home in our car. After that, we both made strange dreams of little dwarfs standing round our car parked by the bushes. "Stop to make a dream," I heard him suggest. So I guessed he might refer to that. Then for a long while he stared at me as if he were to attack me. He did nothing, however, and went straight out. Feeling a little dizzy, I shut the door, crouched on the bed and slept for three hours. When I woke up, there was a strong smell of burnt rubber

黑衣人之谜

英国主妇的惊奇

这是一位居住在英国肯特郡附近的一个小村子里的普通家庭主妇的遭遇：

我听见有人在用劲敲门，又急又重，赶忙去开门。门外站着一个可怕的小矮个儿，身高1.5米左右，穿着黑西服套装，系黑领带，戴着一顶可笑的黑帽子。他的脸庞有些奇怪，看似得了缺血症的病人，颊骨凸出，双眼乌黑，皮肤发白。我刹那不知所措，呆若木鸡地站着，害怕极了。忽然，他朝我冷笑了一下，黑色的嘴唇像是化过妆。他脱下帽子，露出了糟糕的假发，乱蓬蓬的黑色。他看起来至少有60岁。



他只说了一句，“我希望你停止研究。”我一时没听清，便嘀咕了一声：“啊？”于是他就又重复了一遍刚才的话。我问他为什么，他说：“天光，就是天光。”接着，一道光柱便罩住了我。一个星期前，当我和丈夫开车回家时曾见过一个飞碟。后来，我俩都做了奇怪的梦，梦见一些小矮人围站在我们放在树丛边的汽车旁。我又听见他说：“停下来做个梦吧。”我估计，他可能就是指这事。尔后，他瞪了我很长时间，好像是要袭击我，可他最终什么也没做，而是直直地走了出去。我感到一阵头晕，关上门后蜷缩在床上，睡了三个小时。我醒后闻到满屋子弥漫着一股橡胶燃烧过的臭味，数天不散。我们只能敞开门窗，清洗家具地毯，忙乎了几天才把这种可怕的味道除掉！

飞碟探索丛书

everywhere in the house, which lasted for several days. We left our windows open, cleaned the furniture and carpet, and busied ourselves for quite a few days before getting rid of that terrible smell.

Since 1950s, there have been a lot of stories about men in black. The above is only one of them; however, it is rather typical.

The Closedown of the International UFO Bureau

In 1952, Albert K. Band, an American in Connecticut, set up at Bridgeport a special institution of UFO studies: the International UFO Bureau, which attracted attention and praise of scholars in America and many other countries. It kept growing and gathered a large number of UFO researchers.

In 1953, however, it was puzzling that Band suddenly shut down the bureau without any warning beforehand. It was said that he did so because he had already deciphered the secret of UFO, or he was forced to because FBI worried about the increasing power of the bureau and therefore its potential danger to the security of the country, or he could not maintain its operation and there was no other special reason.

Why was it closed then?

Ten years later, in 1962 it was, Gray Buck, a close friend of Band published his book *UFO and Three Men*, which tells a story almost unknown:

One day, Band felt dizzy, so he came to the bedroom and intended to have a rest. But he found three figures already inside. Coming closer, he found them wearing black clothes, looking like undertakers, their faces being hidden under big hats. In a glimpse of an eye, his feeling of terror disappeared. The eyes of the three men became bright like bulbs and shone light onto Band who felt a pang in his eyes and could



自20世纪50年代以来，社会上就流传着许多有关黑衣人的故事。上述只是其中之一，但颇具代表性。

国际飞碟局的关闭

1952年，阿尔伯特·K·班德——一位美国康涅狄格州的公民——在桥港市成立了一个专门研究UFO的机构：国际飞碟局。它引起了美国和许多国家学者的关注和好评。飞碟局不断发展壮大，网罗了一大批UFO研究人员。

然而到了1953年，在事先毫无预兆的情况下，班德忽然关闭了飞碟局，其中原因令人费解。有人说，是因为班德已经破解了飞碟的奥秘；也有人说，那是因为FBI担心飞碟局的影响力愈来愈大，其发展可能会危及国家安全，所以逼迫飞碟局关闭；还有人说，根本就是他们搞不下去了，没有什么特别的原因。

这到底是怎么回事呢？

十年后的1962年，班德的好朋友格雷·巴克出版了一本书叫《飞碟和三个人》，其间透露了一段鲜为人知的故事：

有一天，班德感到一阵头晕，于是他便来到卧室，打算休息一下。结果，他发现不知何时屋子里有三个人影。等走近一看，他发现他们都身穿黑衣服，像是殡仪馆人员的着装，戴着帽子，脸部轮廓模糊，因为帽檐挡住了大部分脸庞。一瞬间，他感到起初的恐惧感消失了。三个人的眼睛像电灯泡一样发出了光亮，照到班德身上。他的眼睛感到一阵刺痛，根本无法睁开，此时班德能感觉到他

not open them. He felt he was seen through in his heart. By communion, the men in black informed all the secrets of UFO and their mission on the earth. But at the same time, they required him to keep a secret of both what they had told them and their visit. Band did so and kept silence for a few years. Later, he admitted this encounter, and told it to some of his friends, among whom was Gray Buck.

Early in 1956, Buck wrote about men in black in *They Know Too Much*. This book, together with the *Aliens Weekly* run by the International UFO Bureau, had been sent to the office of Hoover, director of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency. The journal was officially regarded as containing many articles and ridiculous essays about UFO all over the world instead of anything harmful to the national security. Therefore, it could be inferred that FBI exercised no influence in the closedown of the institution.

Several Strange Happenings

The authority on the men in black is a ufologist called John Q. He has written a lot on unexplainable phenomena and spent a large amount of time recording their activities chronologically. His work has expanded the achievements of research. In general conditions, according to him, the men in black wear black suit and necktie matched with white shirt. They are short. They look like orientals or Spaniards. They all speak English, but know nothing about worldly affairs.

John Q encountered one in 1960s himself. He described the man as awfully pale, expressionless, and wearing slouching clothes, as if a dead person unearthed from his grave many days later. Blood Stinger, writer and researcher, had a similar experience. No one knows where they come from, and they disappear when you want to get closer. They



们能看透他的心思。通过心灵感应，黑衣人向班德透露了UFO的全部秘密，以及他们来地球的目的，但要求他对这些内容和这次拜访严守秘密。班德也的确遵守诺言沉默了几年。后来，他承认与黑衣人有过接触，但只是讲给身边几个好朋友听，其中就有本书作者。

巴克早在1956年便写过一本有关黑衣人的书，书名叫《他们知道的太多》。此书连同国际飞碟局早先的刊物《飞碟人周报》，都曾被送到美国中央情报局局长胡佛的办公桌上。官方对杂志的评价是：此杂志包含了世界各地有关飞碟的许多文章和可笑的短文，并未含有什么可能危及国家安全问题的内容。由此可以推测，FBI并没有在飞碟局关闭事件中产生影响。

几件怪事

关于黑衣人方面的权威，首推UFO研究专家约翰·邱。他写过多本有关不明现象方面的著作，并且花费了大量的时间按年代记录黑衣人的活动，拓展了研究成果。据他介绍，一般情况下，黑衣人总是身穿黑西装，头戴黑帽子，配黑色领带，里面着白衬衣。他们身材矮小，相貌有点像东方人，或西班牙人。他们大都能讲英语，不谙人情世故。

约翰·邱自己在20世纪60年代也曾遭遇过一个黑衣人。他形容此人看似死去多日的人，面色惨白，衣服耷拉着，面无表情，仿佛刚从坟墓中给挖出来。作家兼研究学者布拉德·斯汀哲也遇到过一个。谁也不知道他们来自何方，你刚想靠近他们，他们就躲到一边了。黑衣人曾在英国、瑞典的一些奇怪地点出没过，也常出现

have frequented certain odd places in England and Sweden. They also appear in locations where UFOs are spotted and are fond of following UFO researchers.

Sometimes they do not wear black. On March 1, 1967, a peculiar event was recorded in a memorandum presented by Sivy, lieutenant general of the U. S. Air Force and deputy director of its Personnel Department: a report to the headquarters said that some people claiming to be from an Air Force institution had been getting in touch with witnesses to UFO. One of them, wearing ordinary clothes and claiming himself to be from Air Defense headquarters of North America, asked them for UFO photos they had taken. In another time, a man in Air Force uniform gathered the policemen and citizens who had witnessed unidentified flying objects in a classroom of a local school. There he told them what they had seen were not UFOs and advised them not to make them public. Still another time, two men in black wearing neat and standard Air Force uniform and hairstyle presented themselves at a UFO lecture in Ohio. They were found strange and followed after the lecture, but the men in black walked so fast that they were out of sight around a corner!

A Doctor's Story

In 1970s, a doctor was called to see a child with a bruise. He asked the kid how it had been hurt, and was told it was because of a doctor from outer space. He said he saw a "plane" flying low land in a desolate bush near his house. Out of curiosity, he went into the bush and saw a strange group of people. He was caught, brought on a spaceship, and forced to receive many medical and intelligence tests.

One day five years later, when the doctor was watching TV at home,



在 UFO 经常出没的地方,并且喜欢跟踪研究 UFO 的人士。

有时黑衣人不穿黑衣。1967年3月1日,美国某空军人事局副总管希威中将提交的一份备忘录中,记载着这样一件奇怪的事情:有人向空军总部报告,说有人自称来自空军机构,正与一些曾经目击过 UFO 的证人进行联系。其中一位自称来自北美空间防御指挥部的人,身穿普通衣服,向某市民索要他拍摄的 UFO 照片。另一次一位身穿空军制服的人,把曾经目击过 UFO 的警察和市民集中到当地学校的一间教室里,告诉他们所见到的并非飞碟,劝他们不要到外面声张。还有一次,两位黑衣人参加了俄亥俄州的一次 UFO 讲座,他们衣着整洁,黑衣黑裤,发型平整,靴子锃亮,一副标准的空军着装。讲座结束后,有人感觉他们总是怪怪的,遂跟踪他们。可他们步伐飞快,等后面追踪的人拐个弯再跟上时,早已没有了黑衣人的踪迹!

医生的故事

20世纪70年代,一位医生被请去给一个孩子看病,孩子身上有一块擦伤。医生问孩子怎么弄伤的,孩子回答说是太空医生,并说他看见一个低空飞行的“飞机”闯入了他家附近的丛林,那里人迹罕至。出于好奇心,小孩走进了丛林,结果看到了一群奇怪的人。他们抓住他,把他带上一个飞船,强迫他进行了多个医学和智力测试。

五年后的某天,该医生正在家中看电视,忽然他听到有人敲

he suddenly heard someone knocking at his door. After opening it, he saw two men standing before him, wearing black uniform, boots, gloves, and sunglasses. They asked him if he knew the kid. When they were asked why they wanted to know it, they told him it was out of curiosity. Then the doctor told them part of the story. On departure, one of them forced out a cold smile, and the doctor sensed that it harbored no good.

Doubt at Los Angeles

In the last ten days of January 1953, two men came to work for a lawyer's office at Los Angeles specializing in seeking missing persons. They were nearly two meters tall but very thin. The director assigned them with temporary jobs. They worked so efficiently that all the rest staff felt greatly surprised. They would always find missing persons at an extraordinary speed.

No one knew who they were or where they came from; however, evidence showed that they had very different hands from human beings. They had no joints in the wrists or palms but one of them had matchless strength in his hands. It was said that one day, out of curiosity, he gently touched the steel cupboard he was leaning against and left a 4 - centimeter deep dent.

What was stranger, they claimed to have come from a small flying object instead of the earth. They landed in the Mojave Desert 320 kilometers away from Los Angeles and learned English through broadcast and television.

The news quickly spread to FBI, which sent its secret agents immediately for investigation. But when FBI was ready to take actions, the two men disappeared. The cupboard was the only thing brought

门。门打开后，他见到两个身穿黑色连裤装、黑鞋子、黑手套，戴着墨镜的人站在他面前。他们问医生是否认识这个孩子。医生反问他们为什么想知道这个问题时，他们说只是出于好奇心。于是医生只说了部分情况。临走时，一位黑衣人勉强挤出了一丝微笑，但就医生看来，这微笑冷冰冰的，包藏杀机！

洛杉矶的疑惑

1953年1月下旬，洛杉矶一家专门寻找失踪者的律师事务所来了两位消瘦的男人，身高近两米。事务所主管派给他们一些临时性的差事，他们的办事效率之高令所内的其他探员大为惊奇。他们总能以超乎寻常的速度找到失踪者。

此二人的来头谁也无法说清，但有证据表明他俩的手与人类的很不相同。他们的手腕和手掌都没有关节，另外其中一人的手力大无比。据说某日，两人之中的一人靠在一个用钢材制成的橱柜上面，出于好奇，他用手轻轻地按了一下钢板，结果钢板就留下一个深达4厘米的凹痕。

更为奇怪的是，他们自称不属于地球，而是来自一个小飞碟；他们在距洛杉矶约320千米的莫加夫沙漠降落，是通过听广播和看电视学会了英语。

消息很快就传到了FBI那里，特工立刻前去调查事件的来龙去脉。正当FBI准备有所行动时，两人却销声匿迹了。FBI只好将橱柜的凹痕带回研究。结果发现，要达到相同的效果，~~至少要问~~

back for examination which showed that a 900 kilometer pressure was necessary for the same effect. In addition, a dozen of unknown elements were left around the pit. The conclusion was reported to the Washington headquarters. And there was no more information after that.

Was this real? It was written in *UFO at Attack* by Harold T. Wilkins published in 1954. The source was deemed reliable. It was reported in a lot of relevant American journals in 1950s, including *Wonder* published in August 1954.

On August 7, 1954, a man of Zanisville, Ohio read the report above and wrote to Hoover to inquire about its truth. "What I want to inform you," replied Hoover, "is that the article you said is incorrect as far as FBI is concerned; as for me, I have nothing to tell you." Attention: Hoover did not say it was true; he only said that FBI considered it false. In addition, he was very careful in the choice of words, as if he was prepared. Furthermore, if it was nothing but a trick, why didn't he try to clarify it with his power and position? Why didn't he put it straight out? Definite evidence showed that with the publication of the journal, Hoover found its editor-in-chief, pointed out the mistake of FBI, and demanded correction in the following issue. The editor-in-chief was very sorry for it and agreed to do so.

Two years later, Hoover received another letter of similar inquiry. And the result was the same.

On November 9, 1964, a ufologist wanted a copy of the FBI files mentioned above and he got the following reply:

"I am very willing to help, but I must inform you that the FBI materials concerned are, according to regulations of the judiciary, available only to the government. You need not guess whether we have such

橱柜施加 900 千克的压力。此外,凹痕周边还残留有十几种未知的元素。调查结论报到了华盛顿总部,其后情况至今不详。

此事是否真实?它出自作家哈洛德·T·威金于 1954 年出版的一本《飞碟在进攻》的书中。作者声称来源可靠。此事曾在 20 世纪 50 年代美国的许多相关刊物中有过报道,包括 1954 年 8 月出版的《神奇》杂志。

1954 年 8 月 7 日,俄亥俄州扎尼斯维的一位居民在看了上述杂志的报道后,给胡佛写信询问此事是否属实。胡佛的答复是:“我想告知你,所指文章在 FBI 方面看来是不对的,对此事我无可奉告。”请注意,胡佛并未确定此事是否真实,而只是说从 FBI 方面来看它是错误的。另外,他的措词非常谨慎,似乎早有准备。再者,倘若此事不过是一场闹剧,依其权势和地位,他又怎能不想办法弄个水落石出呢?他为何不直接点明呢?有确切证据表明,此期文章一经刊出,胡佛就找到杂志主编指出关于 FBI 部分的错误,并要求在下一期杂志出版时更正。主编对此很抱歉,同意在几个月后的下一期进行更正。

两年后,胡佛又收到了另一封类似的询问来信,结果与上述情况差不多。

1964 年 11 月 9 日,某 UFO 研究学者想拿到上述 FBI 档案的副本,得到的答复是:

“尽管我很乐于效劳,但我必须告知你,FBI 档案中的有关资料按司法部规定仅供官方使用。你不必推测,我们是否真正拥有这类资料。希望你能理解我的无能为力。”

materials or not. I can do nothing about it. I hope you can understand it."

Who were the men in black tracking?

Generally, the men in black were attracted by ufologists, particularly those who had found something sensitive, and UFO witnesses. They usually appeared in their houses. They were always in groups of three and required secrecy for their visit.

Patricia Hyde was a former FBI employee. At 9 o'clock on a summer evening of July 1972, she saw a bat-like strange object flying toward Arcadia, Florida. She was eager to know what it was, and began its research. Before long, she came across at her gate a man looking much like an oriental in black and with eyes tilted.

"Miss Hyde," he said, "stop your study of UFO!"

Later, similar cases repeated for many times. No matter where Patricia Hyde moved, he would be able to find her. Miss Hyde became fearful and in the end gave up her position at FBI and abandoned UFO research. This was what most witnesses could do in the end.

A Leading Singer's Story

In 1996, FBI resumed its observation of the men in black. The hero was a leading singer of a band whose story is widespread on the net. The following is his description:

I'm leading singer of a band in southern California. During a music festival on the late night by the end of January 1996, I went to smoke outside. There was not much talking in the band. The weather was fine and it was warm. I didn't remember what had happened, but when I opened my eyes again it was an afternoon two days later. You

黑衣人追踪什么人？

一般而言，吸引黑衣人的有如下几类人：一是 UFO 研究人员，尤其是当他们发现了一些敏感情况时；二是 UFO 目击者。通常出现黑衣人的地点是在当事人的家中。黑衣人总是三人同行，并要求当事人不得透露会面的细节给外人。

派屈西亚·海德是前 FBI 雇员。1972 年 7 月夏日的的一个夜晚 21 时，她看见一个蝙蝠状的奇怪物体飞往佛罗里达州的阿卡迪亚方向。她很想知道这是个什么东西，于是开始进行研究。不久，她在寓所门口碰见了一位长相酷似东方人的男子，他身穿黑色衣服，两眼斜着耷拉着。

“海德小姐，”他说，“你别再研究飞碟了！”

后来，类似的情况又多次出现，派屈西亚·海德不管搬到哪里，他总能找到她。于是海德开始害怕起来，最终她从 FBI 辞职，放弃了对 UFO 的研究。这也是大多数遭遇黑衣人的当事者最终所能做的事。

主唱歌手的故事

1996 年，FBI 再次注目黑衣人事件。这次的主角是一位乐队的主唱歌手。他的故事曾在网上广为流传。他是这般描述的：

我是南加利福尼亚州一个乐队的主唱。1996 年 1 月末的一个深夜，在参加一个音乐节期间，我走出室外抽烟。整个乐队坐在一块，没怎么交谈。当时天色很好，夜晚的空气也很温暖。我不记得发生了什么事，可当我再次睁开眼睛时是在两天后的一个下午。你或许会说你们这些音乐家总是吸毒、酗酒什么的，但坦率地说，

might think that we musicians take drugs and alcohol or something, but to be frank, I have never had anything to do with them. It was the same that night. I did not violate my principles.

Later I remembered bits and pieces of my experience. I believe I was kidnapped by the aliens! I have a barely noticeable scar on the right forearm. Around the scar the hairs are gone. You should know I have thick hairs on me! There are scars on my chest, neck, and thighs, but my muscles are not hurt. And the fingers on my right hand are not as agile as they were. Since that night, I always feel pricking needles sucking my body fluid, cutting and suturing the wound again. It is terrible pain.

The other members were ignorant of my disappearance. They lost their consciousness too and did not recover until a quarter of an hour afterwards. They were not sure where I had gone. They felt at a loss. You can imagine how ridiculous I was when I was found lying naked in the porch two days later! They were utterly taken aback. It was lucky that we lived out of the way, so no strangers saw me then!

I went to see the doctor, but he could not give a reasonable explanation of the scars on me. I reported to the police, but they drove me off. Well, am I nothing but a man of music with long hair? But they treated me in such manners. I was sad in the heart. I told the story to my friends but no one believed me except for my fellows in the band.

At the beginning of 1996, three pale, bald, and strange men in black came to me. They were like orientals in appearance, but a careful second look proved them absolutely not. On a Saturday afternoon, when I was drinking soda water at the gate, a black Cadillac drove in and three men got off. They were expressionless and moved slowly, mechanical and stiff, just like machines. The leader called me

这两样与我毫不沾边，事情发生的当晚亦如此，我没有违背我的原则。

后来我断断续续地回忆起一些片断。我相信我是被外星人劫持了！在我右前臂上有一个细小的疤痕，不注意看是看不出来的。疤痕旁边的毛发也不见了，要知道我可是个体毛很重的人！我的胸脯、脖子和大腿上都有这些疤痕，但肌肉还好。另外，我右手的手指也不如从前那般灵活。自那晚之后，我总是感到，有人用大针扎我，抽我的体液，把我切开又缝合起来，那滋味难受死了。



乐队同伴对我的失踪一无所知。他们也都昏了过去，但过了十几分钟就都醒了过来。他们都不知道我上哪儿去了，只是觉得有些莫名其妙。你能想象一下，当他们两天后的一个下午见到我一个人光着身子躺在门廊上的可笑情景吗？当时他们都极为吃惊。好在我们的住所比较偏僻，没有外人看见我这副模样。

我去见医生，可他也无法对我身上的疤痕作出合理的解释。我向警察报告，可他们把我给轰了出来。好的，我不就是一个头发有些长的、玩音乐的吗？可他们就这么对待我，真令人心酸。我也曾把这段遭遇讲给朋友听，可除了乐队的人相信，其他没人相信。

1996年的年初，有三位脸色灰白、秃顶、穿黑衣的怪人找上门来。乍一看他们是东方人，可再细看我知道他们绝对不是。那是个星期六的下午，当时我正坐在门口喝着苏打汽水，一辆黑色的凯迪拉克驶进了门口，从车上走下来三个人。他们行动迟缓，机械僵硬，像机器人似的，脸上也毫无表情。领头的人嘴里报出我的名字，我几乎没听清楚。第二个人告诉我，他们是FBI的，请我到他们

by my name in a barely audible voice. The second man told me they were of FBI and I was required to answer several questions in their office. They showed me some certificates and badges.

I got on the car with some hesitation. The first thing I noticed was that it was a model of 1978, but it smelt like a new car. The leader drove the car and I was on the back seat between the other two men. They went toward Los Angeles and then turned around and sent me back. They warned me not to tell anyone about my kidnap and showed me a lot of miserable conditions of those who refused to obey them and got killed. The photos bore chopped hands and feet and headless corpses. It was too horrible to look at. Through the mini-TV they showed me nauseating fragments of killing. The victims were those who neglected their advice. At a crossroad, I attempted to escape, but they were so strong that I could not move at all. Their hands were terribly cold.

"Be patient," they told me. "You will get off very soon." Half an hour later, they brought me back. My companions returned by then. They saw the car in and out and remembered its number.

We phoned the police bureau and FBI to inquire about the car but were told that they had never had such a car number. So I told the story anonymously. I hope they would never return. I was very puzzled and wondered what to do. My life is not what it was before. Shall I keep silence? What should I do?

That is all for the story.

Were there really men in black? Where were they from? Why did they come here? Were they FBI agents in disguise? Did they really want those ufologists or those who had been kidnapped to keep their mouth shut? Or they were from another world and kept us from

办公室回答几个问题，同时拿出一些证件和徽章让我看。

我犹豫地走进车子。我注意到的第一件事是，尽管车子型号是1978年的，可车内的味道却像新车。开车的是领头人，我坐在后座，另两个人夹着我。他们沿洛杉矶方向绕了个大圈就把我送了回来。期间他们警告我，一定不能再对外人讲我被外星人劫持的事，并给我看了许多不听劝告的人死后的惨相。相片上的人都断手断脚，尸首分离，令人惨不忍睹。他们还利用车上的小电视播放了一些如何杀人的恶心片断，被杀的都是那些不听劝告的人。在一个路口我试图挣脱他们逃出来，可他们的手劲十足，我根本无法动弹。他们的手冰冷可怕。

“别急，你马上就会出去的，耐心点。”他们告诉我。这么折腾了半个小时后，他们把我送了回去。那时我的乐队同伴都已回来，看见车子开进开出，便记下了车牌号。

我们打电话到警局和FBI询问，可他们都说从来没有这个号码。因此我只能用匿名的方式讲述这个故事。我希望他们永远别回来。我很困惑，不知道该怎么办才好。我的生活不再像从前那样。我是否该闭嘴？我的出路何在？

故事就说到此。

黑衣人是否果真存在？他们来自何方？为了什么？他们是FBI特工化妆而成的吗？他们是否真的是想让那些研究UFO的人或曾被劫持的人闭嘴？或者还是来自其他世界的人，不让我们了解UFO的真相？目前这一切还没有答案。

knowing the truth of UFO? At the moment we have not found the answers yet.

However, if you happen to see UFO some day, and hear loud knocks at your door, you should be careful, for you might be the next person they look for!

Invasion at Oak Ridge

From the end of 1940s to the beginning of 1950s, FBI were as usual collecting high quality UFO reports, one of which recording a series of events over the U. S. Air Force in Alaska in two consecutive days in early 1950.

On the 3 - sheet "classified" report from the Navy was a frightening sketch. It was entitled UFO near Kodiak, Alaska. The UFO observed on January 22 and 23, 1950 was described as follows:

At 2: 40 on January 22, 1950, report came from Lieutenant Colonel Smith, captain of No. 1 Patrol Squadron of the Navy in charge of the fourth cruise saying an unidentified object was found on the radar screen 32 kilometers north of Kodiak Navy Weather Station in Alaska. At the very beginning, Smith was patrolling over Kodiak. At 2: 43, the object appeared 16 kilometers away from the station. Smith contacted the control tower: "Is there an airliner flying over the area?" The response was negative. Gersky the operator reported that the radar was disturbed intermittently in a way never seen before. Later the object disappeared, but the disturbance still went on.

Smith and Gersky were not the only people who reported the witness

不过，假如哪天你看见了 UFO，随后又听见有人在用力敲你家的门，那你可得悠着点儿——黑衣人找的下一个人可能就是你！

榿树岭入侵案

20 世纪 40 年代末到 50 年代初，FBI 像往常一样收集着高质量的 UFO 报告。其中一份可靠报告叙述了 1950 年年初，连续两天发生在美国阿拉斯加空军基地上空的一系列目击事件。

来自海军方面、标注着“机密”字样的三页报告上，画着令人吃惊的草图，其标题为《阿拉斯加科迪亚克附近出现不明现象》。其中有关 1950 年 1 月 22 日和 23 日见到空中不明物体的报告，是这样写的：

1950 年 1 月 22 日 2 时 40 分，海军第一巡航中队第 4 次巡航机长史密斯中校报告，雷达荧屏上距阿拉斯加科迪亚克海军气象站北面 32 千米处发现一不明物体。最早出现时，史密斯正在执行科迪亚克安全巡逻。2 时 43 分，该物体出现在距科迪亚克海军气象站 16 千米的地方。史密斯与塔台联系：“当时是否有航班在该空域飞行？”答复说：“没有。”这期间雷达操作员格斯基报告，雷达正受到间歇性干扰，这种干扰以前从来没有碰到过。后来物体消失后，干扰仍然持续。

史密斯和格斯基，并非惟一报告见到不明物体闯入空军基地



to unidentified object invading the Air Force base. In the meantime, an American ship was harboring at Berth 19 of the nearby port. A sailor named Morgan was watching toward the sky too. Between 2 and 3, according to Morgan, he saw "a red light was moving swiftly, looking as if it were burning out, flying clockwise from southwest around Kodiak and went away in the southwest again . . ."

Morgan could not believe his eyes and woke up Carver, one of his fellows. They both witnessed the UFO in another round of flight. They confirmed that "it took approximately 30 seconds, without sound or smell, like a fire ball with a 30 centimeter diameter."

Another report recorded a new witness:

At 4:40 January 22, 1950, Lieutenant Colonel Smith was on his regular security patrol. On the radar screen was a UFO 9 kilometers above the pilot cabin. It was shown to be very fast.

He immediately reported it to the other crew of the 24th flight group. They were surprised to see it fleeting over them at a speed of 2880 kilometers per hour. Smith attempted to rise and fly round it but failed. Without any doubt, airplanes are no match to its superhigh speed and maneuverability.

However, what happened next was absolutely out of the expectation of Smith and his companions. The object appeared to get away from their range and they seemed to be found in its range. They saw it open something, turn left and flew back to follow them. Smith sensed the danger and turned off all lights. Four minutes later, it vanished in the southwest.

At 4:35 the following morning, Lieutenant Colonel Buck and Lieutenant Colonel Cursor of No. 1 Patrol Squadron saw a UFO too on their regular flight, approximately 100 kilometers from Kodiak. Buck,



的人员。在他们目击的同时，美国轮船“第尔布”号正在附近港口的主 19 号泊位停靠。一位名叫摩根的水手也在向天空观望。在 2 时~3 时之间，摩根报告说，他看见“一个红灯在飞速移动，仿佛要烧尽似的，其以顺时针方向从西南方向向科迪亚克方向绕大圈，又从西南方向飞走……”

摩根简直不敢相信自己的眼睛，于是他立即叫醒了同事卡佛。两人看见 UFO 又来了个“回飞”。他们证实：“看了该物体约有 30 秒。它没有声音，没有味道，像个直径 30 厘米的火球。”

另一份报告则记录了另一次目击：

1950 年 1 月 22 日 4 时 40 分，正在执行常规安全巡飞的史密斯中校报告，雷达荧屏显示距他 9 千米处有一不明飞行物，位于驾驶舱上方。雷达显示，该飞行物速度极快。

史密斯中校立即通知了第 24 次飞行机组的其他成员。他们吃惊地看见飞行物以每小时 2880 千米的高速从头上掠过。史密斯马上拉高飞机企图绕它一周，但没有成功。毫无疑问，此飞行物的超高速及其机动性与飞机根本无法相比。

但是，史密斯及同伴绝对没有料到下面发生的事情——后来，飞行物似乎是要飞离他的射程，而史密斯倒像是飞入了对方的射程。他们只见物体打开了某样东西，转向左边绕到了史密斯飞机的尾部。史密斯感到这是个危险信号，于是他关掉了所有机灯。4 分钟后，物体在西南方向消失。

第二天凌晨 4 时 35 分，巡逻一中队的巴可和科色中校在执行正常飞行时也看见了不明飞行物，地点距科迪亚克约有 100 千米。巴可、科色以及机长包尔逊惊讶地望着飞行物旋转着钻入阿

Cursor and Captain Paulson were surprised to see it darting spirally into the sky of Alaska.

The following report wrote:

1. As far as Smith and his companions could see, the object was like two orange lights revolving around a center, or like two jet planes flying slowly in dense formation and wide area;
2. For Morgan and Carver, the object was like an orange ball of fire, with a 30 - centimeter diameter, and flying at a high speed;
3. As far as Buck, Cursor, and Paulson were concerned, it was like an orange projectile flame, jumping at regular intervals of 3 to 5 seconds. With the increase of its speed, the interval grew into 7 or 8 seconds.

Conclusion: considering that no weather balloon had been sent into the air prior to that, it was not a balloon; therefore, it might be some kind of astronomical phenomenon (say comet). No one could explain whatever it was.

It is puzzling to regard it as a comet. Undoubtedly, it is impossible for a comet either to stay midair for 30 seconds or take "dangerous actions" over the Air Force base. It is more unlikely to be "two orange lights revolving around a center." That was a bad pretext used to distract attention. However, some abnormal events did happen on January 22 to 23, 1950.

More reports came in several weeks after the Kodiak event. Let us first look at the "classified" report on March 2, 1950:

Near Knoxville is a radar station set up three weeks ago and run by WROL.

At 21: 35 March 1, an object was spotted at 340°, 29 kilometers away at a height of 12000 meters. Judged by direction and height, it

拉斯加的上空。

事后的报告如此写道：

第一，就史密斯中校及同伴看来，物体像两个橙色灯在围绕一个中心旋转，就像两架喷气机密集编队进行缓慢飞行，范围很广；

第二，从摩根和卡佛看来，该物体像个红橙色的火球，直径30厘米进行高速飞行；

第三，从巴可、科色和包尔逊看来，它像个跳动着、橙黄色、抛物线状的光焰，每3秒~5秒有规律地跳动一次。随着物体越飞越快，间歇频率变成每7秒~8秒一闪一灭。

最后的结论是：考虑到目击前一段时间内，有关部门没有释放过气象气球，因此它不是气球。既然这样，它可能会是某种天象（如彗星）。本部无法解释该物体究竟是何物。

彗星的说法令人困惑。毫无疑问，彗星不可能在空中停留30秒，也不可能到空军基地进行“危险的举动”，更不可能像“两个橙色灯绕着一个中心旋转”。这是一个糟糕的、转移人们注意力的借口。但是在1950年1月22日~23日的确发生了一些异常情况。

科迪亚克目击事件之后的数周，局方收到了更多的报告。我们先来看看下面这份1950年3月2日标明“机密”的报告：

在科诺维拉附近有个刚营运三个星期的雷达站，运营商为WROL公司。

3月1日21时35分，雷达站在340°距科诺维拉29千米、高度在12000米的地方发现一个物体。根据方向和距离，此物体正

was over Oak Ridge. The director of the Oak Ridge Security Department of American Nuclear Energy Commission contacted the Air Force base and learned that there was no plan of flight at that height or in that region.

At 11: 05 March 2, an object was spotted at 335°, 29 kilometers from Knoxville at a height of 12000 meters. The security director of American Atomic Energy Commission contacted the base and got a negative response.

The following day or March 3, 1950, another report told:

At 21: 30 March 2, the station found at 310°, 29 kilometers from Knoxville at a height of 24000 meters another two objects whirling anti - clockwise toward Oak Ridge till 22: 30. At 00: 30 of the following day, another object was spotted moving from the same location at the same height in the same direction . . . Its density was similar to that of DC - 3 aircraft, its speed was "astonishing" but no one knew how fast. CIA technicians will arrive at Knoxville to check the radar facilities and activities.

In early 1950, unusual events occurred in Alaska and Oak Ridge, so J. Edgar Hoover, director general of the FBI, required the Air Force to report in time the latest UFO witnesses.

On March 28, 1950, S. W. Leonard, an FBI secret agent, interviewed Colonel J. V. Hiron and Major Jerry Burgers, two Air Force intelligence officers. Despite the well - known fact that the U. S. Air Force had given much attention to the large number of UFO phenomena from the end of 1940s to 1950s, a memorandum drafted by Leonard for Hoover showed that the Air Force did not give FBI much trust.

Burgers and Hiron observed that many witness reports seemed to be

位于橡树岭上空。美国原子能委员会橡树岭安全部主管，与位于山玛那的空军基地联系获悉，此刻在此高度和空域没有任何飞行计划。

3月2日11时5分，雷达站在335°距科诺维拉29千米、高度12000米的地方又发现一个物体。美国原子能委员会安全主管与山玛那基地联系，同样得到否定的答复。

第二天，即1950年3月3日，出现了另一份报告：

3月2日21时30分，雷达站发现了另外两个物体，其位于310°、24000米高、距科诺维拉约29千米的地方，并朝橡树岭方向沿逆时针方向做圆圆运动，直到22时30分。3日0时30分，雷达再次搜索到有一物体在同一方向、同一地点、同一高度移动……物体密度与DC-3飞机所显示相仿，速度不详，但据说“惊人”。CIA技术人员将于近日抵达科诺维拉，检查雷达设施及活动。

由于1950年早些时候，在阿拉斯加和橡树岭发生了不寻常的事件，美国中央情报局局长J. 爱德加·胡佛要求空军方面，及时报告最新的UFO目击活动。

1950年3月28日，FBI特工S. W. 雷纳德与两位空军情报官J. V. 喜伦上校和杰瑞·博格斯少校见面。尽管在20世纪40年代末到50年代，美国空军对大量UFO现象深表关注是众所周知的事实，但一份由雷纳德起草的致胡佛的备忘录显示，空军方面对FBI还是不甚信任。

博格斯和喜伦观察到，许多目击报告似乎是最近报章的不良

bad extensions of the recent newspapers and magazines. They stressed that the Air Force had not done everything in its power to investigate whether there was any UFO or how it went on. They did not mention the Oak Ridge or Kodiak witnesses but informed Leonard that the Air Force had stopped its collection of intelligence concerning UFO in the latter half of 1949 and published the news in the December 1949 newspapers.

Interestingly, True, one of the magazines bearing this news, had published before this an article written by Donald E. Keyhoe, a graduate from the U. S. Navy College, asserting that UFO was an ET spacecraft according to a military top secret.

Keyhoe interviewed Burgers at the office of General Soly Smith, deputy director of the Air Force Intelligence Department, for the purpose of investigating the role of the Air Force in the mystery of UFO. After an exchange of opinions of several events and an acquisition of reply, Keyhoe was not satisfied. His conclusion was:

Now I see why Burgers was chosen for the job. No one could make him less watchful. He would never let anyone into the secret, whatever it was. But the actual conditions were as pointed out by Stanton Freeman, a ufologist and nuclear physicist, and Don Berlin, an aviation writer, "the government has never stopped its investigation: actually it never shows what it does!"

It was not clear if Hoover was satisfied with Leonard's report or doubtful whether the Air Force was frank enough. However, it was evident that FBI was still careful about UFO witness reports.

On June 30, 1950, an urgent teleprinting came to the headquarters from Phoenix, Arizona was a detailed record of a UFO witness:

At 17:45 June 29, 1950, many Phoenix citizens, including FBI

延续。他们强调，空军方面并未全力调查飞碟是否存在或者发展如何。博格斯和喜伦并未提及橡树岭及科迪亚克目击事件，却告知雷纳德特工，空军停止了对1949年下半年有关飞碟的情报收集计划，并已于1949年12月在报纸上刊登此消息。

有趣的是，刊登消息的《真相》杂志，在此之前发表了一篇美国海军学院毕业生唐纳德·E. 基霍撰写的文章，断言据军方绝密消息，UFO的确是外星人的飞船。

基霍在空军情报部副部长索理·史密斯将军的办公室对博格斯进行了采访，以探讨空军在UFO之谜中所起的作用。在与博格斯就几起事件交换意见并得到答复后，基霍并不满意，他的结论是：

我现在算明白了为何选中博格斯做此工作，没人能让他放松警惕。无论什么秘密，他都不会泄露。但是，实际情况如UFO研究学者、核物理学家斯坦顿·弗雷曼和航空作家唐·柏林所指出的那样：“事实上，官方并未停止调查，只是不张声势罢了！”

不知道胡佛对雷纳德的报告是否满意，是否也怀疑空军方面不够坦诚。但很明显，FBI对所报来的UFO目击报告仍持小心谨慎的态度。

1950年6月30日，一份加急电传电报从亚利桑纳州的凤凰城送达总部，内容是该市目击UFO的详细记录：

1950年6月29日下午17时45分，凤凰城的许多居民包括

agents, saw an object and it was immediately sent to a special investigation office at William Air Force base in Arizona. The report said that the radar spotted that evening at 6 o'clock an object at a height of 10500 meters. A B-29 bomber of 509 Brigade at Roswell in New Mexico was ordered to track it. The pilot reported that when he reached 7500 meters, the object was 3000 - 6000 meters away. At the speed of 465 km/h, the aircraft might hover under the object moving windless toward the west. The last time people saw it at 20:55, the object was about 32 kilometers north of Plainview. Because of a windstorm, no one could track it. It was estimated to be huge because it could only be observed through binoculars which won't help in watching clearly a B-29 bomber in flight. Further report would be made by the special action group after its interview with the B-29 crew.

In July 1950, FBI received two detailed witness reports in one week. One came from an American aviation astronomer. He reminded the Chicago branch that at 21:38 July 4, 1950, he saw in the north a silvery bright huge object moving at a height of 3000 meters northwest of Donas Groff. The witness said that his wife also saw it. Compared with that of other commercial aircrafts, the speed of the silvery flying object was 1120 - 1280 km/h.

The other report had more details. The witness saw a small missile-like object above Illinois. He said:

At 10 a. m. on July 1, 1950, in Chicago of Illinois, at the crossroads of St. 22 and Chicago - Bethel - Milwaukee railroad as well as the northwestern railroad of Chicago, I caught sight of a cigar-like object in the night sky. From my point, it was about 1.5 meters long, flying from northwest toward southeast to the Big Lakes Navy Training

FBI人员看见空中有个物体。情况立即报告到亚利桑纳州威廉空军基地特别调查办公室××(被删)。××讲述,雷达于29日下午18时在10500米上空发现一物体。新墨西哥州罗斯韦尔第509轰炸大队的一架B-29飞机奉命起飞追踪该物体。驾驶员报告,在到达7500米上空时,距该物体仍有3000米~6000米的距离。飞机以465千米/小时的速度飞行,可以在物体下方盘旋。物体在无风状态下向西移动。人们最后看见该物体是在距布来城北约32千米的地方,时间是20时55分。因为暴风雨的原因,它失去了踪迹。××估计,此物体体积硕大,才可能用双筒望远镜观察到,而用双筒望远镜是看不清飞行中的B-29飞机的。特别行动组将在与B-29机组人员会面后提供进一步的报告。

1950年7月,在一个星期的时间内,FBI就收到了两份详细的UFO目击报告,一份来自伊利诺斯州的一位美国航空天文学家。他提醒芝加哥分局,在1950年7月4日晚上21时38分,他看到北方天空有一个大的、发光的银色物体,在多那斯·格罗夫西北方向3000米高空移动。目击者说,他妻子也看见了此物体。与其他商用飞机比较,此银色飞行物的飞行速度为1120千米/小时~1280千米/小时。

第二份报告更为详实,目击者所见到的是一个小型导弹状物体,地点也是在伊利诺斯上空。目击者称:

1950年7月1日上午10时,伊利诺斯州北芝加哥,22街与芝加哥、北索儿和米尔沃基铁路以及芝加哥西北铁路轨道互交路口,我看见在夜空有一个雪茄状的物体。从我的角度看,此物约有1.5米大,正以惊人的速度沿西北向东南方向的大湖海军训练中心飞去。该物体在飞临我头顶约4500米~6000米的高空时,停留了约

Center at a remarkable speed. It paused 20 - 25 seconds over me at a height of 4500 - 6000 meters and then vanished on the horizon. It was not like the comet or meteorite I saw that moved in a straight line. The front two - thirds was like a burning kerosene lamp that kept shining; the rear one - third was completely dark with an approximately 1.2 - meter - wide bluish white tail of flame. It had no wings or other supports, was propelled, controlled, and kept in balance no one knew how, and flew faster than aircraft but much slower than a meteorite.

The witness had previously offered reliable information to the Chicago branch. He was of medium intelligence, mild - tempered, and enjoyed a good fame.

In August 1950, an interesting report about a film showing a UFO in flight caught the attention of FBI. FBI Louisville branch reported:

On June 28, 1950, Louisville Era made public three strips of film in clips on two whole pages and claimed them to be a flying saucer. Oaf Seasonberg, a professional photographer for the newspaper, claimed that the films were made with the special 16mm film designed for magazines.

The memorandum continued to report that the photographer had successfully taken a 15 - meter film which "clearly shows the bright flying saucer."

It was 16:15 June 27, 1950. Seasonberg was at home. Suddenly he heard a thundering noise seemingly made by a double - engine DC - 3 aircraft. Looking up, he saw a plane flying toward the southwest. However, when he turned to look in the west, he caught sight of a "big saucer" with halation and it seemed to be lower than the airplane.

When he was looking, the UFO remained motionless, then became smaller, and in the end disappeared in the west. It was officially no-

20秒~25秒,尔后在地平线上消失。该物体不像我所见过的彗星或流星那样沿直线飞行。它前2/3部分像燃烧的煤油灯般不断发光,后1/3部分完全黑暗,并有一条宽度约1.2米的蓝白色火焰的尾巴。该物体没有机翼或其他支撑物,推动、控制、稳定原理不明,速度较飞机快许多,但比流星又慢很多。

该目击者此前曾向芝加哥分局提供过可靠情报。其人智商中等,性格温和,信誉良好。

1950年8月,一份有关一卷显示飞行中的UFO的胶片的有趣报告,引起了FBI的关注。FBI路易斯维拉分局报告说:

1950年6月28日,《路易斯维拉时代》用了两个版面以剪辑的方式公布了三幅电影胶片图片,据称是正在飞行的飞碟。摄影师是该报专职摄影师奥夫·西森伯,他说影片是用杂志专用的16毫米胶片拍的。

备忘录接着写道,该摄影师成功地拍了15米的胶片,上面“清楚地显示了明亮的飞碟”。

目击发生于1950年6月27日下午16时15分,地点在摄影师西森伯家里。当时他忽然听到一阵轰鸣声,好像是一架双引擎的DC-3飞机。他抬头一看,发现一架飞机正朝西南方向的斯坦佛赛尔飞去。可当他朝飞机西面看时,他看见了一个“大碟子”。“碟子”四周发出光晕,飞行高度似乎比飞机低。

他看的时候,UFO一直处于静止状态,然后变小,最终消失在西方。官方注意到,在古德曼费尔的军方人士已得到了通知,并依

ticed that the military men at Godman Field had already been informed and had in turn sent the message to the Air Force headquarters at Wright Patterson.

Louisville memorandum continued: "A delayed report of a newspaper said that military representatives would arrive at Louisville to check the film." Relevant materials showed that it was meant for Oaf Seasonberg.

On July 28, 1950, Seasonberg called the Louisville FBI branch to inform that he had been told of the intention and felt fearful because he could not make certain whether he was really from the military side, and inquired if the examination could possibly be made at the FBI branch. The branch informed him that other institutions might probe into the matter and suggested that he clarify it with the person representing that institution. If he did not represent the said institution, feedback should be reported immediately to the branch for the purpose of corresponding measures.

It was puzzling that the memorandum page of the report had been torn off before being made public; however, the agency was attentive to the false representative. In all those days of 1950, there was widespread rumor that an anonymous man having something to do with the government was trying to threaten the UFO witnesses to shut their mouths.

Perhaps you may notice that up to the present most inquiries had been made in secret. That the government was searching for the source of UFO was betrayed through non - official channels.

A man from Toronto wrote the following letter on August 29, 1950:

I have noticed that FBI is collecting the so - called UFO witness reports and therefore provide the following information:

At 22:30 on July 19, I was looking after my farm. There in the sky

次通报到赖特帕特森空军总部。

路易斯维拉备忘录接着写道：“一份报纸的延后报道称，军方代表将飞抵路易斯维拉检查胶片。”有关资料表明，此事主要是针对奥夫·西森伯而来的。

1950年7月28日，西森伯电话联系FBI路易斯维拉分局，说他被告知一位军方代表将于7月29日到路易斯维拉看胶片。他感到害怕，因为无法弄清此人是否真的来自军方，询问是否能把胶片带到FBI分局弄清楚。分局告诉他，局方不排除有其他机构介入调查此事的可能，建议他如确有疑问，可与来人所代表的机构联系澄清。若来者不是其所称机构的代表，则将有关情况立即反馈给分局以便采取措施。

让人不解的是，此报告的备忘页在公开前就被删除了，但局方对假冒代表之事是非常重视的。在1950年的那些时间里，广泛流传的谣言说，与华府关系不详的不具真名的人正在极力活动，威胁UFO的目击者让他们闭嘴。

或许你会留意到，到目前为止大部分的调查事件是在秘密状态下进行的。但关于官方正在寻求飞碟来源的说法，还是通过非官方渠道漏了出来。

一位多伦多居民于1950年8月29日写的信：

我留意到FBI某部门正在收集所谓飞碟现象的目击报告，特此报告如下：

7月19日晚22时30分，我正看着农场。天空中挂着圆圆

were the round moon as well as light and low clouds. I who faced southwest was surprised to see through the clouds a dim light moving at an incredible speed toward the farm. It whirled before arrival, so I could not decide its speed and track or see clearly its shape. It was behind the clouds, so I only saw a streak of light.

It was a whole thing, or a part perhaps. Sometimes it was slow and then turned in the opposite direction. I watched around 35 minutes on end, that is, from 22: 30 to 23: 05 till it disappeared from the horizon.

Between the latter half of 1950 and the beginning of 1951, when UFO frequently appeared over the Oak Ridge of Tennessee, the base camp of Atomic Committee, the government took immediate actions to obtain direct reports. After detailed analyses of relevant materials, FBI gave an attention to UFO it never did before.

In order to prove it, a telegraph of October 13, 1950 mentioned the investigation of a UFO group around the Oak Ridge at 23: 25, October 12.

The Air Force radar at Knoxville found the traces of 11 or more UFO passing the forbidden Oak Ridge of the Atomic Committee.

The Knoxville special agent on duty provided the report.

It flew at the speed of 160 - 192 km/h at the height of 300 - 1500 meters from south or so with the intensity of a light DC - 3 aircraft . . .

With the experienced radar operator and fine facilities, it was still beyond explanation. Follow - up investigation was necessary.

Four days later, another detailed report was received officially. The witnesses this time were three military policemen. The report of October 16, 1950 by Rand Clark and Hank V. Burg wrote:

的月亮，飘着淡淡的低云。我面向西南惊奇地发现，透过云彩有一个灰蒙蒙的发光体正以不可思议的速度飞向农场。到达前，它盘旋着，我无法确定其速度和轨迹，也看不清形状。由于是在云层之上，我只看到一缕亮光。

这是一个整体，或许是整体的一部分。有时它会放慢速度，尔后反方向转圈。我连续观察了约 35 分钟，从 22 时 30 分~23 时 5 分，直到它从地平线消失。

在 1950 年后半年到 1951 年年初，当 UFO 在原子能委员会的大本营田纳西州橡树岭上空频繁出现时，官方立即采取行动获取直接报告。在对有关资料进行详尽分析后，FBI 对飞碟的重视达到了前所未有的程度。

为证实这一点，1950 年 10 月 13 日，一份文传电报提到了在 10 月 12 日夜晚 23 时 25 分对群体 UFO 在橡树岭一带活动所进行的调查。

空军设于诺克斯维拉的雷达，发现了 11 个或更多的飞行物通过禁飞的原子能委员会橡树岭的迹象。

诺克斯维拉的当值特工提供了这份报告。

物体的飞行高度从 300 米~1500 米不等，飞行方向从偏南到正南，强度与轻型飞机 DC-3 所显示的相同，速度从 160 千米/小时~192 千米/小时……

尽管当时雷达操作员富有经验，设备状态良好，但仍对此现象无法作出解释。局方将进一步跟踪此事发展。

四天后，官方收到了另一份详尽的报告。目击者是三位军警。1950 年 10 月 16 日，兰德·克拉克和汉克·V. 布日格的报告写道：

... around 14:55, a military policeman by the name of John Isabel asked us to stop to look at a flying object moving from north to northwest. It was silvery and round, flying anti-clockwise high in the sky, now appeared, and then disappeared. It looked like a ball, round on all sides.

More details were provided by Isabel:

The object went fast in a big circle, moved southwestward, emerged a few minutes later in the northeast and flew away ... a quarter of an hour after its disappearance, an F-82 aircraft came but it was lower than the flying saucer. Clark and Burg saw it and reported accordingly.

I cannot exhaust the witness reports in the FBI archives of 1950-1951, but three further events should be paid attention to, for through them we may see that UFO was strongly interested in the facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission. E. D. Rymer, a military policeman, and captain J. J. Zarzecki witnessed an extraordinary object in the first ten days of October 1950:

... the UFO was four or five times bigger than an airliner, dragging a smoke as long as 1600 meters. It was of silvery metal, non-reflective, and plain-looking. There was slight arc at first. It was flying round in the sky and I went in to report ...

When I was on the telephone, Major Zarzecki saw the object drop to 450 meters at which height another flying saucer of the same size emerged from the tail smoke and kept at a distance of 15 meters.

At this height, the two flying saucers changed from bullet-like to something like a bladder ... and dived at an angle of 45 degrees. The second flying saucer disappeared at the height of 150 meters, and the first one went down to the height of the rail fence of the south-north

……大约在下午 14 时 55 分,军警约翰·依沙贝叫我们停下,指着一个从北向西北方向飞行的物体让我们看。它飘浮在很高的空中,发出银白色的光,呈圆形,逆时针高速飞行。它飞得很高,一会儿能看见,一会儿又消失了。它大小看起来像个球,从各个角度看过去都是圆的。

军警依沙贝提供了更多的细节:

此物体绕着大圈旋转,速度极快。它转啊转,向西南方向飘去,几分钟后又从东北半空冒出来,越飞越远……在它消失 15 分钟后,一架 F-82 飞机出现在刚才的空域,但高度较飞碟低。克拉克、布日格都看见了以上情况并报告了此事。

笔者无法将 1950 年~1951 年 FBI 档案中的目击纪录一一枚举,但希望人们注意以下三起事件。通过这些事件我们可以看出,不明物体对原子能委员会的设备兴趣颇浓。军警 E. D. 雷默和 J. J. 扎雷基上尉在 1950 年 10 月上旬就目击了一个非凡的物体:

……UFO 的大小有四五架客机那么大,灰色尾烟也有 1.6 千米长。飞碟呈银色金属状,不反光,外观不起眼,初见到时仿佛发出弧光。当它还在空中翻圈时,我进门房报告……

在我打电话时,扎雷基上尉看见物体继续下降到 450 米。在此高度,从它的烟尾中冒出了第二个飞碟。它与第一个飞碟形状尺寸相同,距离有 15 米。

在这个高度上,两个飞碟的形状从子弹状变成了膀胱状……从 450 米沿 45° 夹角下降。在 150 米时,第二个飞碟消失了。剩下的飞碟继续下降到南北公路的栅栏高度,距门房向索威桥 30 米的地方。这是我们从门房出来时飞碟所处的位置。

highway at a bridge 30 meters from the gatehouse we were in.

It was closer and closer to the ground and stayed midair at the height of 1.5 - 1.8 meters. Rymer went towards the flying saucer and it started southward . . . it rose to 3.6 meters, climbed horizontally over the rail and up to 18 meters, and then flew further south over a telegraph pole and willow trees . . .

The flying saucer rose southward at an angle of 45 degrees and grew bigger. In the end it restored its shape of a pear and vanished behind the ridges on the south side of the road.

The government attached extraordinary importance to this file. General William B. Gray in charge of the special agents of Knoxville signed on the report and his instructions are still kept secret.

Convincingly, most witnesses to unusual UFOs were experts and the truthfulness of these phenomena was to be examined. There is still another report on the Oak Ridge event. It was offered by an Air Force major on October 27, 1950.

At 18: 55 on October 24, 1950, I heard a plane flying over the trees. Out of curiosity, I went out and sought it with my binoculars. What I saw was something up in the west. I thought it was a star. But a careful look proved it to be changing in color, from red to blue and finally to white. At the beginning it was above a telegraph pole 90 meters away from my house. It moved slowly to the northwest until finally it was too small to be seen clearly. It went out of sight at 19: 20. My wife saw it too.

In the end, a report on November 15, 1950 wrote:

A bright object was shining all around. It was brighter than the moon, white, but did not reflect when meeting obstacles or other lights. It was flying along the northwest at an angle of elevation of

飞碟离地越来越近，悬在 1.5 米~1.8 米的空中。雷默向飞碟走去时，它开始向南移动……它升到 3.6 米高时，沿水平移动越过栅栏；然后升高到 18 米，再向南移动飞越电线杆和柳树……

飞碟沿 45° 夹角向南上升，一面升，体积一面变大，最后恢复回梨状，并飞越索威路南边的山岭消失了。

当局对此档案格外重视。诺克斯维拉部队主管特工威廉·B 格瑞将军在报告上签署了意见，他的指示至今仍属保密内容。

令人信服的是，大部分见过不寻常 UFO 现象的人都很专业，其真实性有待商榷。有关橡树岭事件，还有如下一份报告。提交者为一空军少校，日期是 1950 年 10 月 27 日。

1950 年 10 月 24 日傍晚 18 时 55 分，我听到一架飞机飞越树林的声音。出于好奇心，我走出家门，拿出双筒望远镜搜寻。找飞机的时候，我看见西边天空有个物体。一开始我还以为是颗星星，但仔细一看，发现它在不断地变换颜色，从红到蓝，最后是白色。它刚开始位于我家 90 米外一根电线杆的上方，沿西北方向缓缓移动。由于物体太小，我无法看清进一步细节。19 时 20 分它消失了。此间，我太太也看见了它。

最后，1950 年 11 月 15 日的一份报告是这样写的：

一发光体四面发光，光线比月光还强，呈白色，遇到障碍物或其他光也不反射。该物体以地面仰角 15°~30° 沿西北方向飞行，30 秒后消失。看见它的另一群人说，它的表面像金属反射的太阳光，

15 - 30 degrees and disappeared 30 seconds later. Another group of witnesses said that it seemed to bear the sunlight reflected by metals. They were not sure of its size or distance.

Despite the fact that the Air Force offered written assurance to FBI according to instructions of Director Hoover to provide UFO witness reports, but the conclusion concerning the Oak Ridge event was rather interesting:

Of the Oak Ridge Atomic Committee, the Security Department of the State Ministry of Electronic Energy, the security controller of Atomic Committee, Knoxville FBI Branch, the Air Force dynamic radar squadron, and Knoxville Special Group, none could give a reasonable account for the UFO over the Oak Ridge of Tennessee. However, the following possibilities could be excluded: virtual joking, group mischief, balloons of any sort, flying birds, falling leaves, flock of insects, abnormal weather conditions, light reflection, kite, object tossed up, object charged with gas, illusion from mental disorder, and so on, because it was witnessed by many people at the same time and the radar also served to prove it. The witnesses were reliable.

There were three conclusions: 1) accountable physical phenomenon; 2) untraceable products of electronic experiment; 3) evil mischief or trouble - making, similar to 2.

Most reports above were provided by the military side or the government. But one report offered by a couple was worthy of consideration.

The official files were as follows:

At 18: 15, October 22, 1950, when I walked into the backyard through the back door with his wife and daughter at his home in New Haven, his daughter said she saw a star moving. I noticed that over

大小不详,未测出距离。

尽管1950年3月空军方面遵照胡佛局长的要求,对FBI作出了书面保证,向FBI提供及时的UFO目击报告,但局方就橡树岭事件所下的结论颇为有趣:

橡树岭原子能委员会、国家电子能局安全部、原子能委员会安全监管、FBI诺克斯维拉分局、空军雷达机动中队、诺克斯维拉特别行动组,都无法合理解释发生于田纳西州橡树岭上空的不明飞行物事件。然而,也可以排除如下事项:个人玩笑、群体闹剧、任何状态的气球、飞鸟、落叶、昆虫群、异常气象、光反射、风筝、从地面扔向空中之物体、充气物、精神失常引致的幻觉及其他自然现象。因为目击者不止一人,且同时目击,并有雷达佐证。目击者忠实可靠。



意见可归纳为三种:第一种认为是可以解释的物理现象;第二种认为是不知来源的电子实验品;第三种与第二种相似,称其为恶意所为或纯粹有人惹是生非。

以上所述报告大多是军方和官方所提供的,但有一份由一对夫妇提供的报告耐人寻味。

官方档案是这样记载的:

1950年10月22日下午18时15分,我和妻子、女儿从位于新哈芬(一个美国城市)家的后门走进后院时,女儿叫看天上一颗移动的星。我注意到,头顶上有个圆球状的物体在不断发出金橙

him a spherical object keep shining orange light . . . at the height of 3000 - 6000 meters or higher" westward toward New York. 20 seconds later, it abruptly changed its direction and flew to the Long Island. The witness was an experienced pilot. According to him, the flying object was "ten times bigger than Mars in diameter.

The comment made by an FBI special agent at New Haven was: "Mr. Such - and - such is honest, reliable and well - informed professionally."

In the last few weeks of 1950, many detailed witness reports were sent to the Bureau. One written on December 15, 1950 told the military track of a UFO. When flying over Wakes International Airport at a height of 24000 meters, several military jets "saw blasts of yellow light at the height of 7500 - 9000 meters". The moment the pilots were wondering what it was, it suddenly shot out a column of smoke from a point 40° on its side, and with the smoke came out a cigar - or bullet - like wingless object. The pilots immediately rose to track it, but it was already out of sight. They remembered vaguely that it was black, its smoke was brown, and it did not reflect light. The observation lasted four minutes.

Cigar - or bullet - like flying saucers were not few in the 20th century UFO reports. In 1940, similar reports were made in the Northern Europe. In 1991, a missile - like object nearly collided over Kent with an Italian airliner MD80.

Don Berlin, a researcher, obtained a "divulged" document (the reliability of whose source is not yet proved) which showed that Washington authorities had noticed the reality of such UFOs. Below is its synopsis:

Written documents on bullet - or cigar - like spacecraft are very

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色的光……高度在3000米~6000米或许更高，向西飞往纽约市。20秒后，它突然改变方向飞往长岛地区。我是位富有经验的飞行员，估计飞行物“直径约有火星10倍大”。

FBI驻新哈芬的特工对目击者的评价是：“××先生为人真诚可靠，富有专业知识。”

1950年最后的几个星期中，许多详尽的目击报告送到局里，如1950年12月15日的报告，就讲述了军方追击UFO的事件。在24000米高度飞越威克斯国际机场时，几架军方喷气机“看到一阵黄光，高度在7500米~9000米之间出现”。正当驾驶员们纳闷的时候，突然从他们侧面40°冒出一团烟柱，边缘飞出一个雪茄状或弹体状的无翼物体。驾驶员们立即拉升飞机，急剧爬升追击过去，但该物体早已失去踪迹。飞行员依稀记得烟雾呈褐色，物体呈黑色，不反射光线。观察时间为4分钟。

1949档案中的神秘事件

20世纪的UFO报告中，飞碟呈雪茄状或弹体状的并不少见。在1940年，北欧国家有许多类似的报告。1991年，一个呈导弹状的物体在肯特上空差点与一架意大利航空的MD80飞机相撞。

研究学者唐·柏林于1994年3月12日得到一份“泄露”的文件（来源的可靠性有待证实）。它表明，1954年华府已注意到此形状的UFO。文件摘要如下：

有关弹体状或雪茄状的飞船的文字档案极少。空军雷达显

few. The Air Force radars showed it to be 600 by 28.5 meters, obviously not in the low pressure layer. Written materials on its working principles are rare; however, radar reports showed its speed to surpass 11200 km per hour. It did not take part in violence or mad disturbances, unlike those small airships.

Though the flying saucer witnessed on December 15, 1950 was much smaller than the one found over Kent in 1991, both seemed necessarily associated in a certain way in design and capacity during their high-speed flight.

In 1951, the number of high-quality UFO reports was much reduced in the FBI archives. However, a report in the writer's hand of that year showed that some UFO flying machines were very fragile, intelligent and operable.

At 11: 10, September 10, 1951, Radar ANI/MPG - 1 spotted a fast-flying object 3600 meters over Fort Monmouth. It appeared to fly in narrow range along the coastline but constantly changed its azimuth angle. The radar was then adjusted to the state of search at a full supportive angle which was more than sufficient in finding commercial aircrafts, but not successful this time. The object vanished at the height of 4200 meters in the northeast. The luminous intensity shown on the screen was similar to that of a harbored ship. The operator mistook it for a ship at the outset but later decided that a ship could not be that fast.

Just as was pointed in the report, many other objects had appeared at Fort Monmouth. Four hours after the event described above, the radar spotted another object moving slowly 2790 meters away.

The following day, it was said that "identical target" had been observed on the radar at astonishing speed. Because of this speed, radar

示,其长度为600米,宽28.5米,明显不在低气层活动。其运动原理方面更加罕见,但雷达报告显示其速度超过11200千米/小时。其不像那些小型飞船那样参与暴力,或疯狂的骚扰活动。

尽管1950年12月15日所提及的飞碟,与1991年在肯特上空所见飞碟,在尺寸上较上述文件所提要差许多,但两者在高速飞行中的设计和能力方面似乎有着某种必然联系。

1951年,高质量的UFO报告在FBI的档案中大幅减少。但笔者手中一份当年的报告显示,一些UFO飞行器具有极好的灵活性、智能性和可操控性:

1951年9月10日11时10分,ANI/MPG-1雷达在福特蒙马斯高空3600米处,搜寻到一个快速飞行的目标。它似乎沿着海岸线进行窄幅飞行,但频繁变换方位角。雷达调整为全面支持方位角搜索状态。通常在此状态下搜寻商用飞机绰绰有余,但此次却不灵光,目标在东北方向4200米高空消失。其在荧屏显示的亮点强度与一艘岸船相仿。操作员最初以为是船,但立即否定了,因为船不可能有如此的高速。

诚如报告所指,在福特蒙马斯还有很多的不明目标出现过。上述事件发生4小时后,该雷达于2790米处又发现了一个缓慢移动的物体。

第二天,据说“相同目标”再次在该雷达上出现,速度惊人。由于它太快,雷达根本无法追踪,操作人员不得不将自动追踪调整为

failed to track it and the operators had to change automatic tracing to manual. They guessed that it was several hundred thousand meters an hour fast, quite beyond the ability of the radar.

When the whole event was made public, it was believed to be possible to have its position in history.

In 1952, NATO received a large number of UFO witness reports during its maneuvers on the North Sea and the Northern Atlantic.

In the end, the British Royal Air Force was obliged to admit that UFO was seriously threatening its country.

In the same year, the decoded CIA files wrote like this about the records in that year:

In the year of 1952 there were 250 official reports. Of the total number of 1500 reports, 20% of the unexplained belonged to the Air Force, occupying 28% of that from January to July, 1952.

Mystery of Aztec

Since the 1980s, FBI has encountered a very mysterious event still confusing and unaccountable.

In 1987, Timothy Good, an English writer and ufologist, disclosed in his best-seller *Top Secret*: since 1947 or 1930s, UFO mysteries have attracted the attention of all intelligence agencies over the world. One of the highlights of the book mentioned that Washington set up a secret research group by the end of 1940s to deal with advanced data of UFO. It was called in different cases Wonder 12 or MJ - 12. Its role was to trace the extraterrestrial wreck found in the desert of New Mexico, U. S. in July 1947 and several alien corpses around it.

手工操作。他们推测目标移动速度为数百千米/小时,已超出了雷达功能。

当完整的事件公之于众时,相信该事件在历史上会有其应有的地位。

1952年,北约组织在北海及在北大西洋组织的演习期间,收到了大量的UFO目击报告。

英国皇家空军最终被迫承认,UFO对国家造成了严重威胁。

也在同一年,解密美国中央情报局(CIA)档案对当年的记录是这样写的:

仅1952年一年,就有250起官方报告。在总共1500起报告中,空军占了尚无解释部分的20%,占1952年1月~7月尚无解释部分的28%。

阿兹特克迷雾

20世纪80年代以来,FBI遭遇到一件非常神秘的事件。此事件至今仍扑朔迷离,令人无法解释。

1987年,英国作家、UFO研究者蒂莫西·古德在其所著的畅销书《最高绝密》中透露:自1947年,或许自20世纪30年代,世界各地谍报机关一直关注着UFO之谜。书中最精彩的片断之一就是提到,华盛顿政府曾于20世纪40年代末成立了一个机密的研究小组,以处理有关UFO的高级数据。该小组在不同场合被称为“神奇12”或MJ-12小组,其作用是追踪于1947年7月在美国新墨西哥州荒漠坠毁并发现的外星人飞船,及人们在飞船残骸附近找到的几具外星生物。让我们来探讨一下,近半个世纪以来FBI档案

On September 3, 1947, in a letter for FBI, the New York Air Force Defense Headquarters wrote:

Out of the intention of AC/AS - 2 of the Air Force headquarters, the Defense Headquarters would meet reliable witnesses provided by the Air Force, while FBI would investigate the so-called flying saucer event on this land. The services offered by FBI are attached in the appendices so as to delay the large number but in the end nothing but ashtray covers, toilet seat or something the like that had been tracked by the Air Force.

Although a lot of tricks were found several months after FBI came into the view of UFO investigation, some individual cases are still worth mentioning.

The oddest event might have happened in July 1947. According to Washington Post of July 7 the same year:

A priest of Catholic Church at Grafton, Wisconsin, said tonight that a round "metal cake", perhaps a miraculous flying saucer, dropped in the yard. He watched over it and waited for men of FBI to come.

According to Joseph Brasky of St. Joseph, earlier that day he heard howling and whirling noises followed by pangs and feeble blasts. Out in the yard, he found a "metal cake" with a radius of 45 cm and perhaps a disc saw. Not perhaps. It WAS a disc saw!

Since newspapers said that Brasky was specially waiting for FBI men to come, H. K. Johnson, a special agent at Milwaukee, had to answer the call. In his memorandum, the priest did not appear that honest: he was obviously "a bit drunk." In spite of his intention of contact with FBI, he never took any actions. Johnson concluded that it was nothing but a trick, for the priest and a photo of the disc saw were



中出现的一些 UFO 坠毁事件。

1947年9月3日，在纽约空军防卫总部致函 FBI 的信中写道：

源于空军总部 AC/AS-2 之意旨，空军防卫总部将会见由空军提供的可靠见证者，而 FBI 将调查在我国陆地上发现的所谓飞碟事件。FBI 的服务领域附录于后，以减缓空军追踪为数众多但最终结局不外乎是烟灰缸盖、马桶座及其他什么也不是的事件。

尽管在 FBI 介入调查 UFO 之后的数月，他们发现的确存在大量的骗局，但也有个别案例值得一提。

最稀奇古怪的记录或许发生在 1947 年 7 月。据当年 7 月 7 日的《华盛顿邮报》记载：

据一位在威斯康辛州格拉夫顿的天主教牧师今晚所述，一个或许是神奇飞碟的圆形“金属饼”堕落在其庭院内。他正看守着那个东西，并等待 FBI 的到来。

据圣·约瑟夫教堂的约瑟·布拉斯基说，当天早些时候他听到一阵呼啸旋转的声音，尔后是一阵怦怦声及轻微的爆炸声。他到院子一看，结果发现一个半径约 45 厘米的“金属饼”，仿佛还有圆盘锯齿。事件中不是“仿佛”，它根本就是圆盘锯齿！

既然报纸已披露布拉斯基有意等待 FBI，在米尔沃基的特工 H. K. 约翰逊就得去调查。在其备忘录的描述中，牧师布拉斯基形象不敢恭维，他显然“多喝了点儿”。尽管他向邮报表态要与 FBI 联系，却从未这样做。最终约翰逊得出结论，这不过是一个骗局。因为牧师与圆盘锯齿的照片，足以说明任何机构没有必要对此进行任何调查。

sufficient to show no investigation whatsoever was necessary.

That is all for it. However, many similar cases keep puzzling FBI.

On July 11, 1947, an individual report to Deputy Director Edward A. Tam wrote:

Johnson, the man on duty at Milwaukee, informed of a telephone call from a reserve duty officer at the Blackriver airline of Wisconsin to report the witness to an "iron cake" with the radius of approximately 43 cm over the Blackriver waterfall at 15: 30, July 10, 1947. It was said to look like the making of hardboard painted silver gray. It had a pipe in the middle and a motor on the side connected to a screw propeller. The major thought that it could not fly by itself and suggested to hand it over to the Air Force headquarters.

It was after all a trick and even became a laughingstock. However, the report below is rather interesting. Despite the fact that the fragments had nothing to do with UFO, official actions reflected the certainty of investigation of a subsequent UFO wreckage.

On July 18, 1947, a telegraph for the Washington headquarters described in detail several burnt spots 3. 8 cm in diameter on a lawn. It said that the long and dead leaves were still burning on both sides of the road with a diameter of 4 meters and the fire department was immediately sent for. The fire might have been caused by metal fragments, which were later sent to Massachusetts Institute.

A certain reliable person claimed that the fragment was similar to the liner of V - 2 missile he had seen in New Mexico. However, a metallurgist at the Institute said it might belong to a jet plane.

Later on July 29 of the same year, there was further report on the testing of the fragment to show it was "ordinary cast iron melted in high temperature and most likely to be a part of a cylinder 20. 7 cm in di-

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此事到此告以段落,但仍有许多类似的事件困惑着 FBI。

1947年7月11日,一份致副局长爱德华·A.塔姆的单项报告写道:

米尔沃基当值特工约翰逊报告,一位预备役军官从威斯康辛州黑河民航大队打来电话,说在1947年7月10日下午15时30分在黑河瀑布见到一个半径大约在43厘米的“铁饼”。它的样子好像是用硬纸板做成的,然后又涂上了飞机的银灰色染料,中间有一条导管,侧面还有一个小马达连着个螺旋桨。该上校认为,此饼无法自己飞行,他建议将其交给空军总部。

此事结果也是闹剧一场,甚至成为笑谈,但下面的报告却很有意思。尽管事实上碎片与 UFO 毫无关联,但官方采取的行动反映了,其对随后某个真实的 UFO 坠毁事件所进行的调查是毫无疑问的。

1947年7月18日一封致华盛顿总部的电报,详细记叙了几个人发现在草地上有几处小的烧焦点,直径约3.8厘米。电报上写道,在路两侧长长的干草上直径约4米的范围,有几处火焰正在燃烧,他们随即通知了消防队。火苗显然是一些金属碎片引发的。那些碎片后来被送往麻省理工大学。

据某可靠人士称,该碎片与其在新墨西哥州所见过的 V-2 导弹的衬垫相似。但一位麻省理工大学的冶金专家称,碎片或许是一架喷气机的衬垫。

随后,同年7月29日的进一步报道称,摄谱仪化验碎片的结果显示,该碎片不过是“普通的铸铁受高温熔化而成,最有可能是一个直径20.7厘米、厚0.16厘米的中空气缸碎片”。

imeter and 0.16 cm in thickness.”

In spite of its uncertainty, specialists at the Institute doubted that it broke away from a guided missile in New Mexico. What has caught most attention was that when specialists from Massachusetts Institute joined in the investigation, FBI claimed it to be “classified” and bid them “not to make it public or give it any conclusion!”

Let us stop the three made-up UFO crashes and come to examine a few cases FBI were really interested.

As a matter of fact, besides the so-called Roswell case in 1947, the UFO wreckage people take the greatest delight in talking and arguing widely is the one which took place in 1948 in the outskirts of Aztec, New Mexico.

Frank Scully told in his *Behind the Flying Saucers* published in 1950: different accidents resulted in four UFO crashes, leaving wreckages and at least 34 dead aliens. The government has found all of them and put them in a strictly-guarded military base for research.

Scully claimed that the information had come from two sources: Silas Mason Newton (called “a completely immoral merchant” in the 1941 FBI report) and Leo Arnold Gebauer (who informed Newton and Scully of the crash). They claimed that the crash happened at Farmington near Aztec. The airship was intact when it was found except for small cracks in the hatchway.

Looked through the cracks, more than 16 human-like beings were found but they were already partially carbonized. After examining the making of the UFO, it was disassembled and the corpses were sent to the Air Force base at Wright.

Scully's book became a best-seller upon publication. J. P. Carr, former correspondent for San Francisco *Apothem* from 1952 to 1955,

尽管无法肯定,但麻省理工大学的专家怀疑,碎片出自位于新墨西哥州的制导导弹。最引人注目的是,当麻省理工大学参与调查时,FBI称此事属于“机密”,并且嘱咐他们:“不对外公布,不下结论!”

在介绍了以上三个故意制造的 UFO 坠毁事件之后,让我们来审视一些真正引起 FBI 关注的案例。

实际上除了所谓的 1947 年罗斯韦尔事件,恐怕最让人们津津乐道、争论不休而又广为流传的就是,据称 1948 年在新墨西哥州阿兹特克郊外发生的 UFO 坠毁事件。

作家弗兰克·斯古利 1950 年出版的《飞碟幕后》中披露:几次不同的事故导致四架外星人飞船坠毁,并留下残骸和至少 34 具外星人遗体。当局现已找到了全部残骸及遗体,正存放于戒备森严的美国某处军事基地进行研究。

斯古利宣称,他的信息来自两个方面:西拉斯·梅森·纽顿(1941 年 FBI 的报告中称其为“彻头彻尾的不道德商人”)和里奥·阿诺德·基博(正是他把坠毁的消息透露给纽顿和斯古利的)。告密者称,飞船实际上坠毁于阿兹特克附近的法明顿,飞船在被发现时仍完好无损,除了舱口有少许裂隙。

通过裂隙向内观察,人们可以看到不止 16 具与人类相似的生物,他们已部分碳化。科学家在对 UFO 的制造方式进行检测后,UFO 被拆散,遗体也被运到赖特空军基地。

斯古利的书刚一问世即引起轰动,成为畅销书。到 1952 年和 1955 年,曾在《旧金山箴言报》当过记者的 J. P. 卡尔发表了两篇

published two articles offering his doubt about what Newton and Gebauer had said. However, subsequent years proved the Aztec case to be creditable.

In 1974, Professor John Spencer Carr claimed to have the authentic materials of the event, including the witness of an Air Force high officer who had taken part in the rescue. However, suspicion arose 12 months later. A certain Mike Michaelan wrote an article with the title of *The UFO Crash in 1948 was a Trick*.

In connection with what is discussed above, a researcher named William Stingman asserted surprisingly in his book that the Aztec event was true. He was in general agreement with Scully.

Not long after its publication, Jerome Clark of *Destiny* commented: "This book is a collection of thought, rumors, anonymous witnesses, and delusions to guard and demonstrate the real contents of the story."

This has reflected the problems of the event: the first-hand witnesses are weak; most information came from Newton and Gebauer. Readers might ask: "What relations are there between this and FBI?" The answer is very simple. It was partly based on FBI's interest in UFO as a whole, and partly on the government's knowledge of Newton and Gebauer. Official files concerning the Aztec event have been compiled into a book. The following are FBI background materials of the two men.

Born on February 25, 1903, Rio Arnold Gebauer is the hero of a 398 - page file (200 pages were made public under the law of free information). Materials show him to be a man in question.

Firstly, he has many other names, e. g., Dr. Harry A. Gee, Harry A. Gebauer, Harry A. Gwibber, Harry A. Gaber, Rio A. J. Gebauer and Dr. Arnold Julius Lop Gee.

文章,对纽顿和基博的说法提出质疑。然而,随后的岁月证实,阿兹特克事件确实可信。

1974年,约翰·斯宾塞·卡尔教授宣称拥有事件的真实材料,包括参与拯救行动的某空军高层军官的证词。但12个月后,此事又遭非议,一个名叫麦克·麦克尔兰的人写了篇论文,题目是——《1948年UFO坠毁是场骗局》。

鉴于上述情形,当1987年研究学者威廉·斯汀曼在书中断言阿兹特克事件的确发生过时,仍使得众人吃惊。他的观点与斯古利的基本吻合。

出版不久,《命运》杂志的杰罗米·克拉克评价说:“此书集思想、流言、匿名提供者及妄想为一体,捍卫和阐述了故事的原汁。”

这反映了阿兹特克事件存在的问题:第一手证词单薄,多数来源于纽顿和基博。有读者会问:“这与FBI有何关系呢?”答案很简单,部分是基于FBI对UFO整体的兴趣,部分是基于官方对纽顿和基博的了解。官方对阿兹特克事件的卷宗已编纂成册。以下先介绍一些源自FBI档案中有关纽顿和基博的背景材料。

里奥·阿诺德·基博生于1903年2月25日,是FBI多达398页档案的主角(其中近200页材料在《自由信息法》规定下向公众解密)。材料显示,基博是一位颇有争议的人物。

首先,他的别称非常多,如哈里·A.基博士、哈里·A.基博儿、哈里·A.桂博儿、哈里·A.盖博儿、里奥·A.J.基博儿及阿诺·朱利斯·乐普·基博士等等。

An official report on December 19, 1941 showed that he had made a trouble speech seven months before. He claimed that Hitler was a "man of expansion" and "the assassin of President Roosevelt should have been awarded a medal."

Just as was pointed out by a special agent: "Gebauer is always of a high opinion of Germany and no opinion of our democracy and England." In order to settle the long argument over Gebauer, help came from a memorandum by the Denver branch on February 14, 1969: a certain person said that a reward of 50, 000 dollars had been offered for assault on Gebauer.

Silas Mason Newton was a guy of question two. An official file of September 30, 1970 says: "Born on July 19, 1887 at Shebyville, Kentucky, he was divorced and graduated from college. He claimed himself a geologist with B. Sc and a half-year study at Oxford University."

Very interesting! However, a document of the bureau in 1970 recorded: "Silas Newton is now living in Los Angeles, California. In January 1970 he returned to Silver City, New Mexico to organize a mine swindling . . ."

So much for the brief introduction. Let us now return to their relations with Scully and the Aztec event. According to the official files on October 18, 1952, the FBI officials were already familiar with its background and occurrence.

About the UFO story . . . Gebauer as a specialist of geomagnetism became Newton's consultant in July 1949 and used his facilities to test oilfields. Newton was a friend of Scully who wrote for Panorama. In the fall of 1949, when they were talking with Scully about UFO, Gebauer and Newton mentioned that they had undertaken private in-

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1941年12月19日的官方报告显示，基博7个月前曾制造过麻烦言论。他宣称，希特勒是个“膨胀式的人物”，还说“枪杀罗斯福总统的人应授予奖章”。

正如一名特工所指出：“基博总是说德国怎么怎么好，而我们的民主政体和英国人一无是处。”为证实围绕着基博一直存在争议的事实，一份1969年2月14日来自丹佛分局的备忘录可以佐证：某匿名人士称，有人悬赏5万美元佣金对基博进行“人身伤害”。

而西拉斯·梅森·纽顿同样也是一个颇有争议的家伙。1970年9月30日的官方档案记载：“纽顿于1887年7月19日生于肯德基的肖白城，曾离过婚，大学毕业。他自诩职业为地质学家，有理工学士学位，在伦敦牛津大学短暂学习过半年。”

真有意思！然而局方1970年的文件又记载：“西拉斯·纽顿目前居住在加利福尼亚州的洛杉矶，1970年1月返回新墨西哥州的西尔维城，开始组织矿山诈骗……”

简介就此打住。让我们回到他们与斯古利的关系以及如何与阿兹特克事件有关上来。1952年10月18日的官方档案显示，FBI某些官员对阿兹特克事件的背景及发生早有了解。

关于飞碟故事……1949年7月基博作为地磁学专家成为纽顿的顾问，使用其设备利用微波检测油田。纽顿是斯古利的朋友。斯古利主要为《万象》杂志写周稿。1949年秋，基博与纽顿及斯古利谈论飞碟时说，曾同当局及其他科学家一起对落在新墨西哥州和亚利桑纳州的几个飞碟进行秘密调查。基博称，他修复了飞碟

investigation of several UFOs landing in New Mexico and Arizona with some other scientists. Gebauer said he had fixed the wireless, some pinion - gears, and discs, and hid them without being seen. Later, the three of them decided to publish a book on it, and considering the position of Gebauer, he used the name of Dr. Gee. To test the public reaction to UFO, Newton made a speech at University of Denver in the disguise of a certain scientist.

Even if FBI had not sent anyone for the lecture, it was at least keeping watch over it. An "urgent" telegraph from the Denver branch dated March 9, 1949 contained the following statement:

Both sides claimed that Newton would make at least one or more than one speech on his witness to UFO. He said he had seen several flying saucers and one of them had crashed in New Mexico. Meanwhile, he claimed the UFO host was human - like, about one meter tall.

In accompany with Newton to the lecture was a certain George T. Kohler working for Los Angeles radio station. Although Scully called Newton a scientist instead of using his real name, as far as I know, he was officially recognized as the same person as X. Hence my conclusion: no matter the Aztec event was true or not, FBI had been interested in monitoring anyone talking with anyone else about anything at any time anywhere.

In Behind the Flying Saucers, strange to say, Scully mentioned that two hours after Newton's speech, he was inquired by a government agent. Evidence showed that Kohler was forced to give up several recorded cassettes of the conversation with the U. S. military representatives. He was told: "We know you have tapes of these talks. Now take them out and give them to us!"

What was stranger, Kohler claimed that he had witnessed two UFO

上的无线电、一些小齿轮和碟片，然后躲开其他科学家把这些东西藏了起来。后来，三人决定以此为题材出书，但鉴于基博的身份，只好用“基博士”来代替。为验证公众对飞碟存在的反应，纽顿假称是“×科学家”，作为客座讲师在丹佛大学发表演讲。

即便 FBI 没有派人参加演讲，至少此事也在其监视之下。一份日期为 1949 年 3 月 9 日，从丹佛分局发的“急件”电报有这样的句子：

两方面消息称，纽顿今天至少发表了一次甚至是多次演讲，内容是关于其亲身目睹之飞碟。他称，曾见过数个飞碟，其中有一个堕落在新墨西哥州。同时，他宣称，飞碟主人为人形，身高约 1 米。

陪同纽顿演讲的是，一位供职于落基山电台的名叫乔治·T·科勒的人。尽管斯古利从未介绍纽顿的真实姓名，而是以×科学家代之，但据笔者所掌握的材料，官方早就认定纽顿和×就是同一个人。由此，笔者得出的结论是：无论阿兹特克事件如何定位，FBI 始终有兴趣监视，谁在何时何地与人谈了些什么。

奇怪的是，在《飞碟幕后》一书中，斯古利谈到，在纽顿演讲完两小时内，当局特工即对他进行了讯问。还有证据表明，科勒“被迫放弃”了一些他事先录制好的与美国军方代表访谈的录音带。他被告知：“我们知道你录有这些谈话，现在拿出来，交给我们！”

事情变得更加离奇。根据 1950 年的一份 FBI 报告，科勒也说

crashes, according to an FBI report of 1950. The information was provided by Rudy Fake, an automobile dealer in Kansas. At the beginning of that year, Fake visited manager of Ford Agency during his stay at Denver. It was recorded officially: "Their talk was interrupted at the meeting by a few engineers, among whom was named Kohler, the supplier of some shocking information."

The report continued:

(Kohler) said he had "trespassed" a radar station between New Mexico and Arizona, where he saw two top - secret flying saucers. The site report attached was published in Echo of Kansas City on January 6, 1950. Of the two UFOs, one was badly damaged, the other was in good conditions. They were composed of two parts: a cabin about 1.8 meters high, a cabin of 4 by 0.6 meters connected by rings. The cabin was aluminum - like but no one knew what metal it was.

(Kohler) showed to all a clock or something like an automatic calendar taken from the flying saucer. It consisted of two metal plates riveted together with a special metal. The plates showed it to rotate around once every 28 days.

Kohler said that around 50 flying saucers had been found all over America in two years, and 40 of them are now placed at No. 7 American Institute in Los Angeles. Each airship had three passengers. Passengers on seriously damaged airships were burnt, and those on the rest were dead but kept intact. They were about one meter tall, blond, beardless, sunken in the cheeks, in uniforms without underwear, and were bound as if with wires. There was a large amount of food inside.

Mr. Fake decided that the official defense failure resulted from a hope for UFO crash to be known more or less to the public unofficially. The security department was worried that once it was made public,

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自己看见过两起飞碟坠毁事件。事件中提供消息的人是一位堪萨斯州的车商鲁迪·费克。1950年年初，费克在丹佛停留期间拜访了福特代理公司的经理。据官方记录：“其谈话被一些参加会议的工程师打扰，其中一位叫科勒。他披露了一些令人震惊的情况。”

报告接着写道：

(科勒)说他“擅自闯入”位于新墨西哥州与亚利桑纳州边境接壤的雷达站，在那儿看见两个高度机密的飞碟。附录的现场报告发表于1950年1月6日堪萨斯城的《回声报》。两个飞碟中有一个损坏严重，另一个基本完好。它们都包括两部分：一个约1.8米高的座舱，另外一个用圆环连接的4米长、0.6米宽的座舱。制造座舱的金属看似是铝，但实际材料无法检测。

(科勒)给大伙展示了从飞碟上拿下来的一个闹钟或自动日历似的东西。它由两片金属与另一种特殊金属铆接而成。在一两片金属表面有显示，旋转一圈为28天。

依(科勒)的说法，两年时间里全美共发现了约50个飞碟，其中40个现存于洛杉矶的美国第七研究所。每个飞船有三名乘员。破损严重的飞船上的乘员遗体已经烧焦，其余飞船上的乘员尽管也已死亡，但遗体保存良好。所有乘员都身穿制服，约1米高，金发，无须，脸颊凹陷，未穿内衣，身体由带子捆扎，像是穿着电线服。舱内有大量食物。

费克先生推定，官方防卫失严的原因是，希望飞碟坠毁事件能以非官方传播的渠道透露出去，使大家对此有或多或少的了解。官方安全部门担心，一旦此事被忽然公开，会引起全国性恐慌。费

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there might be terror all over the land. Fake was well - known locally and had many close friends at Kansas Radio Station. If District 13 special investigation group would further visit Fake, it might find him through the Denver Agency for Ford Company.

Editors of Kansas Star said that they had noticed this story but dared not publish it because it was too absurd.

A partially deleted FBI file dated March 22, 1950 showed that there was a similar story in Washington. Guy Hotter, a special agent on duty, wrote in a report for Hoover:

An investigator working for the Air Force said that three so - called flying saucers had been found in New Mexico. They were described as round, with a diameter of 1.5 meters and the middle part protruding. Each of them was controlled by three human - like beings about one meter in height. They wore fine metal uniform and airproof suit like that worn by astronauts.

According to the information supplied by a certain person, the reason flying saucers were found in New Mexico was that the government installed high - power radar facilities there. The radar was believed to have disturbed the operating system of the flying saucer.

However, William Moore thought it worthless because its actual source could be traced to Fake, Kohler, and finally Newton, whose witness should be carefully examined. It could also be understood this way: if Newton and Gebauer indeed had relatively accurate materials, the memorandum dated March 22, 1950 would hold water.

FBI had taken extraordinary measures to ensure that the file not be divulged. In 1988, a researcher named Larry Brown went to the Columbia local court but his request for the publication of other information was refused. However, there was some sense in his opinions

克在当地颇有声誉，在堪萨斯电台有好多朋友。13区特别调查组若要对费克进行进一步采访，可以通过福特公司丹佛代理处找到他。

《堪萨斯之星》的编辑说，他们注意到了这个故事，但是不敢把它刊登出来，因为它太离奇了。

1950年3月22日部分被删的FBI档案显示，在华盛顿也流传着与费克情形相似的故事。华盛顿当值特工盖·霍特儿在给胡佛的一页报告中写道：

为空军工作的一位调查员说，在新墨西哥州发现了三个所谓的飞碟。据描述，其为圆形，中央凸出，直径约为1.5米。每个飞碟由三位长的像人类的、约1米高的“人”所掌握。他们身穿金属制服，制服做工精良。每人身上还捆扎着类似试飞员穿的密封服。

据××先生(被删)的情报，飞碟之所以在新墨西哥州被发现，是由于当局在此设有高功率雷达设施，相信雷达对飞碟的操纵系统造成了干扰。

然而，学者威廉·莫尔认为此档案不值一提，因为其真正来源可以追溯到费克、科勒，最后才到纽顿，其证词需小心求真。同样也可以这么认为：倘若纽顿和基博的确拥有相对准确的材料，则1950年3月22日的备忘录还是可以站得住脚的。

然而对此档案，FBI已采取了非常的措施，以保证其不向外界泄露。1988年，一位名叫拉里·布让的研究学者向哥伦比亚地方法庭起诉，要求公开其他信息遭到拒绝。但布让针对1950年3月22日备忘录所提出的观点还是有道理的，包括“没有文字证明，提

of the memorandum dated March 22, 1950, including the statement that "there is no written document to prove that request or expectation of secrecy was made for suppliers after the provision of information."

Brown put convincingly: "... if those anonymous FBI agents retire, neither their names nor addresses should be kept secret as other retired governmental employees are..."

Brown also said: "The public right for the knowledge of the UFO crash and the rescue of its crew should far surpass the attempt of the government to conceal the witnesses, provider of information, and other people concerned."

Alas! All was in vain! Up to today, the "investigator for the Air Force" and "Mr. Such - and - such" are still unknown.

William Stingman told the story of Nicholas van Pepen in UFO Crash at Aztec published in 1987. Pepen was said to possess the "Estonian royal blood." With his skill in metallurgical close - up photography, he was employed by the aviation industry in America, and was included in the study group of the Aztec event to be in charge of taking photos of the airships and their crew.

The intervention of Pepen was recorded a lot of times in the official files. The earliest file was a report written by Ray Peymer (an author often mentioned in the FBI documents) and Gray Buck the researcher in November 1960.

In spite of the general overlook of his intervention, there is some truth in the report. In 1990, I asked FBI for materials related with Pepen and UFO and received a secret letter from J. Keevin Oubs, director of the Information Department: "A retrieval of the FBI general catalog proved one piece of information to be related with Nicholas van Pepen. But it is on a microfilm and unclear. For this we are helpless."

供者要求或期待在提供后应受到任何程度的保密”。

布让还令人信服地提出：“……假如那些匿名 FBI 特工不再工作，退居二线，其姓名、地址不应享受其他政府退休人员应得到的私密保护……”

布让还说：“公众获悉飞碟坠毁及拯救乘员的权利，应远远超越当局隐瞒当事人、证人和消息提供者的企图。”

唉，结果是白忙了一场！时至今日，那位“为空军服务的调查员”和“××先生”仍属机密。

威廉·斯汀曼在 1987 年出版的《UFO 在阿兹特克坠毁》一书中，讲述了尼古拉斯·范·波朋事件。据说波朋拥有“爱沙尼亚皇室血统”，他因完美的冶金近视摄影技术而被美国航空业聘用。由于他在这方面的特长，得以被纳入阿兹特克研究小组，主要负责拍摄飞船以及乘员的遗体。

波朋介入调查一事在官方档案中曾多次出现过，但最早的材料是 1960 年 11 月作家瑞·派默（本人也是 FBI 文件中的常客）和研究学者格瑞·巴克共同发表的一篇报道。

尽管波朋涉及阿兹特克事件常被人们所忽视，但报告还是有其真实之处。1990 年，笔者向 FBI 申请获取有关波朋与 UFO 相关的材料时，引发了 FBI 信息部主管 J. 基文·欧布斯的一封信：“通过对 FBI 总部条目的检索后，我发现只有一条信息与尼古拉斯·范·波朋有关，但此消息是微缩胶片，模糊不清。我们对此无能为力。”



The study of the UFO crash at Aztec is full of doubts and disappointment. It is undeniable that Newton and Gebauer were confused and it is necessary to deal carefully with their words. If it was a trick, was it not a fuss FBI had made about nothing?

On this basis, I have made two conclusions:

The first: the Aztec event was true. Newton and Gebauer learned the truth from channels not yet known and told it to Frank Scully who included the details in his book *Behind the Flying Saucers*.

The second: it was a trick. It was made up by Newton and Gebauer to look a real UFO crash but distorted and took Aztec as the site.

No matter which is real, people may still ask: "Why did Newton and Gebauer entrust Scully a professional writer to brag about it?" We had to guess according to our professional habit: they realized the power of money behind the event and wanted their share.

It was ironical that if it really had happened, were the words of a witness reliable if he was working painstakingly for truth but was accused in 1953 to cheat a Colorado merchant?

For the past fifty years or more, the government has neither said yes nor no to this matter and there will be endless argument. Is that so? To end the story I want to cite a dialog between Weber Smith, an engineer of the Canadian government, and Dr. Robert Erwin Sarbacher of the U. S. Governmental Bureau of Research and Development on September 15, 1950:

Smith: I have read Scully's books on UFO and wonder how true they are?

Sarbacher: They are basically true.

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对阿兹特克飞碟坠毁事件的研究，充满了疑惑和失望。不可否认，纽顿和基博纠缠在一起，关系混乱，但他们的证词还应谨慎对待。如果此事纯属骗局，则 FBI 岂非太小题大作？

依此，笔者只能归纳出两种结论：

第一，阿兹特克坠毁事件确有其事。纽顿和基博从目前尚未破解的渠道了解了真相，将事实讲述给弗兰克·斯古利，而后者将细节写入《飞碟幕后》书中。

第二，另一种可能就是阿兹特克事件纯属骗局。它是纽顿和基博编造的一个看似真实而又扭曲了的飞碟坠毁事件，并制造阿兹特克作为坠毁地点。

即便有任何一个结论属实，人们仍会问：“为什么纽顿和基博都信任作为专职作家的斯古利，而让他夸大其辞呢？”我们只能从行业习惯来推测了：那就是他们都认识到事件背后隐藏的金钱力量，希望能从中分一杯羹。

具有讽刺意味的是，假使阿兹特克坠毁事件的确发生过，那不辞劳苦、力求真相的人竟是两个于 1953 年被指控诈骗某科罗拉多州商人的人——这种人的证词可靠吗？

五十多年来，当局从未承认或否认此事，人们的争论仍将不休。会吗？在此我想引用，1950 年 9 月 15 日一位加拿大工程师韦伯·史密斯和美国政府研究和发育局的罗伯特·爱文·沙巴切博士的一段对话结束本文：

史密斯：我阅读了斯古利有关飞碟的书，想知道有多少是真实的？

沙巴切：书中所讲的基本属实。