

we watched the *Atlas F* in flight we were delighted with our camera, which was doing fine, in fact we were jumping around with excitement, with the result that, because we were doing this, we actually missed seeing the most important bit of all — our missile's *close encounter*, at an altitude of 60 miles, with a UFO!"

### Summoned by superior

"I only heard about it, in fact, a couple of days later, when I was ordered to go and see my superior, Major Florenz J. Mannsman, Chief Science Officer of the Unit. With him there in his office there were a couple of men in plain clothes. He introduced them to me only by their first names and said they had come from Washington, D.C.

"Then Major Mannsman had the film of the test run through. And, just at that point where my men and I had been busy congratulating ourselves and each other, Major Mannsman pointed to the screen and said: '*Watch this bit closely.*'

"Suddenly we saw a UFO swim into the picture. It was very distinct and clear, a round object. It flew right up to our missile and emitted a vivid flash of light.

"Then it altered course, and hovered briefly over our missile . . . and then there came a second vivid flash of light. Then the UFO flew around the missile twice and set off two more flashes from different angles, and then it vanished.

"A few second later, our missile was malfunctioning and tumbling out of control into the Pacific Ocean, hundreds of miles short of its scheduled target.

"They switched on the office lights again, and I found myself confronted by three very intense faces. Speaking very quietly, Major Mannsman then said: '*Lieutenant, just what the hell WAS that?*'

"I replied that I had no idea. Then we ran the film through several more times, and I was permitted to examine it with a magnifying glass. Then Mannsman again asked me what I thought, and I answered that in my opinion it was a UFO.

"Major Mannsman smiled and said: '*You are to say nothing about this footage. As far as you and I are concerned, it never happened! Right?*'

"My mouth fell open when I heard that. Here then was the confirmation of what the UFO experts had been saying for years past — *that the U.S. Government was covering up on what it knew about UFOs.*

### Film taken by the men from Washington

"The film was turned over to the two men in plain clothes from Washington, who I believe were CIA agents. *The film hasn't been heard of since.*

"Major Mannsman added: '*I don't have to remind you, of course, of the seriousness of a Security breach.*'

"As I say, it's been 17 years since that incident, and I've told nobody about it until now. I have been afraid of what might happen to me. But the truth is too important for it to be concealed any longer. *The UFOs are real. I know they're real. The Air Force knows they're real. And the U.S. Government knows they're real.*

"*I reckon it's high time that the American public knows it too!*"

## THE WORD "UFOLOGY"

*Richard W. Heiden*

LIKE it or not, the word "*ufology*" has come into use by "*ufologists*," and to some extent by the general public. It has even been adopted by several foreign languages.

Everyone knows that the acronym "*UFO*" was coined by Edward Ruppelt when he headed the U.S. Air Force's "saucer project." But what of its derivative "*ufology*"? The origin of this word is older than most people might realize.

UFO writer Morris K. Jessup included this definition in his book *The UFO Annual*, published in 1956:

UFOlogy (You-fol-o-gy) has been coined in *The UFO Annual* to cover the field of investigation of what the Air Force has called Unidentified Flying Objects. Thus we have the science and study of the Unidentified Flying Object.<sup>1</sup>

*Flying Saucer Review* first used the word "*ufology*"

back in the January-February 1956 issue, at the start of its second year of publication.<sup>2</sup> It was used without explanation or comment, as though readers would know — or be able to figure out — what it means. So I do not know if this preceded Jessup's book, which came out the same year. However, Jessup's introduction (from which the above passage was extracted) is dated December 31, 1955.

As far as I have been able to determine, the first dictionary to include the word "*ufology*" was the 1969 edition of *The World Book Dictionary*. Its definition was "the practice or hobby of tracking unidentified flying objects, such as flying saucers."<sup>3</sup> At least six more dictionaries include "*ufology*" now, though — as in the case of *The World Book Dictionary* — *ufologists* might have reason to disagree with some of the definitions they give.<sup>4,5,6,7,8,9</sup> The dictionaries all agree on

Jessup's pronunciation of the word, but spell it in lower-case, as did FSR.

In the course of my research on "ufology", I found many dictionaries that don't even have "UFO", including the twelve-volume OXFORD DICTIONARY (1970), though some of the recent smaller Oxfords do have the acronym (one of them as "U.F.O."). I hope that when the *Oxford Supplement* gets up to the U's, our favourite subject will not be neglected. (And then there's also "Ufonaut", etc.)

As another significant oversight, ULRICH'S INTERNATIONAL PERIODICALS DIRECTORY omits FSR from the extensive list of UFO publications, which are intermingled under the heading "Aeronautics & Space Flight". GALE'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR U.S. has a better system, with the UFO groups under "Phenomena", along with SITU, INFO etc. Ulrich's is apparently based in New York City, but there is also a London office whose address is not given in the copies in libraries here in the USA.

In the very first issue of *Flying Saucer Review* (spring 1955), John Rowland wrote as follows:

I think that the use of the words 'Flying Saucer'\* to describe these objects has been unfortunate. . . It has made it very difficult for many of us to take the subject seriously. Perhaps if some learned name, derived from Latin or Greek, had been applied to them, they would have been more seriously studied. I don't know. It is probably too late to do anything about nomenclature, anyhow.<sup>10</sup>

The same thing could probably be said about the word "ufology," which has become widely known and accepted. However, with the term "flying saucer" it was *not* too late to change the nomenclature, to "UFO". Who knows? Perhaps one day "some learned name" will supplant "ufology," or at least take its place alongside it.

#### NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> M. K. Jessup, *The UFO Annual*, Citadel Press, New York 1956, p. 16. Thanks to Earl J. Neff, director of the Cleveland (Ohio) Ufology Project, for calling this book to my attention.

<sup>2</sup> *Flying Saucer Review* 2:1 (Jan.-Feb. 1956), p. 11, "GUIDE TO WORLD UFOLOGY/A Register of Flying Saucer Periodicals & Books." References to this article in subsequent issues (2:2, p. 32; 2:3, p. 26) call it "Guide to World Ufology."

<sup>3</sup> Clarence L. Barnhart, editor in chief, *The World Book Dictionary*, an integral unit of the Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Series, Doubleday & Company, Inc., published exclusively for Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Chicago, 1969, p. 2245. The 1976 edition (edited by Clarence L. Barnhart and Robert K. Barnhart) has this definition on p. 2260: "the practice or hobby of tracking flying saucers."

<sup>4</sup> Philip B. Gove, editor in chief, *Webster's 3rd New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged*, G.

& C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., 1981, p. 100a: "the study of unidentified flying objects." "Ufology" made its first appearance in the addenda section of the 1971 edition, p. 72a, but, as of 1981, has still not managed the transition to the main body of the work.

<sup>5</sup> David B. Guralnik, editor in chief, *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Second College Edition*, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1980, p. 1540, under "ufologist": "a person interested in the study of UFOs, esp. one who believes them to be craft from outer space." "Ufology" itself is relegated to an undefined mention at the end of the entry. This entry has remained the same since its first appearance in the 1970 edition (The World Publishing Co., New York and Cleveland), p. 1540.

David B. Guralnik, editor in chief, *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Revised Pocket-Sized Edition* (paperback), Popular Library, New York 1973, p. 617: "ufology" is merely mentioned at the end of the entry for "ufologist," which is defined as "a person interested in UFOs, esp. as supposed craft from outer space." This entry had first appeared in the 1971 edition, *Webster's New World Dictionary*, p. 587. Unfortunately, the 1982 edition, titled *Webster's New World Dictionary, Compact School & Office Edition* (Simon & Schuster, a division of Gulf & Western Corporation, New York), omits both "ufologist" and "ufology."

<sup>6</sup> Thomas Layman, supervising editor, *Webster's New School and Office Dictionary* (paperback), Fawcett Crest Books (a unit of CBS Publications, the Consumer Publishing Division of CBS Inc., by arrangement with William Collins + World Publishing Co., Inc.), New York, 1974, p. 788: "ufologist" is defined as "one who believes UFOs to be spacecraft from outer space and takes a special interest in reports about them"; "ufology" appears at the end of the entry, without definition.

<sup>7</sup> A. M. Macdonald, editor, *Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary*, Littlefield, Adams & Company, Totowa, N.J., 1973 (new edition © W. & R. Chambers Ltd., Edinburgh, 1972), p. 1460: "study of unidentified flying objects, such as flying saucers."

<sup>8</sup> E. L. Thorndike and Clarence L. Barnhart, *Thorndike Barnhart Advanced Dictionary* (for students in junior and senior high school), Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1973, p. 1100: "practice or hobby of tracking unidentified flying objects."

<sup>9</sup> Edwin B. Williams, general editor, *The Scribner-Bantam English Dictionary*, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1977, p. 986: "study of unidentified flying objects." The same entry is in the revised paperback edition, Bantam Books Inc., New York, 1979, p. 986.

<sup>10</sup> *Flying Saucer Review*: 1:1 (spring 1955), p. 10.

#### \*NOTE BY EDITOR OF FSR

As Kenneth Arnold tells us in his *The Coming of the Saucers* (1952), "I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, that *they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water.*" This was therefore thought to be the first use of the much-maligned word "saucer." However, strangely enough, there is a good deal more to it than that, for we now know that the use of the term is over a century old. It is a good many years since Dr Hynek brought to FSR a photostat from the