

February ~~18~~², 1988.

Ronald W. J. Arstee
6565, 24th Avenue Rosemount
Montreal H1T-3M6
Quebec Canada.

Dear Grant,

My wife and I returned from a short vacation on February 18th, so my reply is a little late. I thank you for the "Focus November 1 87. It has long been my view that for the past 40 years, the very top Intelligence officials of all Major Governments, and Military Forces, have known that this 'Planet' has been and is being visited by very advanced intelligent life, and chosen Scientists have been fully informed. International cooperation on this, has also been very probable, and is ongoing, without knowledge of the general public. Some Scientists may have also been used to hide the truth from the general public - Many of the funny answers put out, using Ridicule, would indicate that either some Astronomers and Scientists either know absolutely nothing about the subject or are following orders, because, in relation to the sighting details - the answers on many occasions have been stupid, and uttered as if by complete Idiots. I have only a very few copies of Topside, and the local machines I don't make copying easy, one is in a drug store, the other at a Newsagent that was not working this morning, there is one other where my son has some done, I have had a few done at these places. Between 1980 - 1985, I was able to make many copies where I was working using large very modern copiers. I have not counted the number of pages in any Topside, I will have to check this number and let you know.

As I mentioned in a previous letter, I mentioned that since the late 1960's, I have not had contact with the Ottawa Group, Mrs Watkins their Editor and I met and had some correspondence after her husband died, she moved away and since then I have not heard from any of them. Some of them did work for the Canadian Government, and were restricted in what they could freely say or talk about. Various Governments have imposed a screen of secrecy over much of the studies of many things of importance to the general public. It is the view of numerous researchers, that the true facts of the Moon, Mars, and Venus have been hidden and distorted before seeing public view. For example the late Werner Von Braun, reported that the Neutral Point between the Moon and Earth was over 43,000 miles from the Moon and not 26,000 as previously believed - The point where the Moon's gravity was first felt and the Earth's gravity lessened, - indicating that the moon's gravity is far greater than previously thought, facts indicate that the astronauts could only jump 18 inches above the Moon's surface - Many contradictory statements by Russian and American authorities about Venus also indicate that things are not as the public have been led to believe. In 1982 in a Gazette Photo of the Russian Probe on the Moon, A rock formation in the symmetrical shape of a face could be clearly seen. But in a T.V. Program, Project Universe, that feature had been removed - before the T.V. showing. I had my enquiry sent to the Producers by T.V. 24 in Ontario, also my letters to Astronomical circles have not been answered. Obviously showing on T.V. would cause great interest by the Public.

→ over

while the formation is of rocks, a face is outlined,
so why was it removed before T.V. showing?

November 17, 1987

Ronald W. J. Anstee

6565, 24th Avenue Rosemount

Montreal H.T. 3176

Quebec Canada

Dear Grant.

I received your letter this morning, and I hope that you are all in good health. It has been some years since my last contact with the Ottawa group, so I am ^{not} up to date on their present situation. Together with my family and few friends we did visit them in Ottawa on two occasions.

Shortly after they had been studying the large Mass of Metal. On the first occasion, I we visited Mrs Smith in Ottawa where the Metal was on a pile of sand in front of her home then we went to Buck Buchanan and his wife, they then lived at - I believe - 4 Steel Street Ottawa? I don't have their present address. At that time they were very enthusiastic and eager to carry on the study. On the second occasion we went to Metcalf when the Metal had been moved to the home of an R. C. A. F. Officer - one of their group. He had moved leaving the mass on the grounds. The home was then under the ownership of two ladies, a number of us, including the Editor of their Journal - Mrs Watkins, and a Mrs Arthur H Mathews who claimed contact with a

Menussian Spaceship X-12. Shortly after Mr and Mrs Buchanan with Mr and Mrs Watkins were in our home for dinner when we had some discussion, but there was no mention of the contacts between Mrs Smith and George Adamski. A few years later Mr Watkins died and I have not heard anything from Mrs Watkins since then.

Many of the Ottawa Group worked for the government and were restricted. For a few short years I was close to the Editor interest's has witnessed. By the enclosed Photo's from Topside, I include some analyses done on the Metal. I was able to pass a small piece to a Professor at McGill through an acquaintance

2.

Those at McGill who worked on the Metal were startled by what they found, the composition of the Metal involved was unknown to them. The Professor Josiah Jonas, advised me by Phone - I did not meet him. Personally - to contact two Metallurgists in Ottawa, I advised Mrs Watkins of this and after a great deal of work, was finally able to get them to study it. As a result, the Authorities in Ottawa came up with two funny answers.
1 It was metal from an old Bridge? that collapsed about 1906 that FLOATED DOWN ON THE ICE - IN SUMMER TIME?

2 It was Ladle Waste from a foundry in Sorel that floated down on the ice. - In the Summer time - two masses, one 800 pounds and the larger Mass of 3000 pound, over a year ago on a radio talk show I heard some TWIT from a group in the U.S.A. say, the Metal fell off a Barge. On the second visit to the Metal, it took me $\frac{1}{2}$ hour - with a 3 PD steel Hammer and chisel to knock off one piece of 8 inches, the Material was in DENSE LAYERS. The Material's had been impacted by an implosion under heat and showed signs of being bombarded by Micro Meteorites over a long period of time. Two beachcombers passed the area a few days before the initial find and did not see anything. There were no indentations on the boulders on which the Metal rested. As you will

see from the enclosed letters from the Canadian Authorities, He would not answer my question "Why are the Aircrews of Britain, Canada and the U.S.A. still forbidden to discuss the details of U.F.O's with the general public." from January 1980 to June 1985 I worked in security at.

Canadian Aviation Electronics - Aircraft Simulation when spoke to many Pilots of different countries on the U.F.O's.

They were Polite, but would not discuss details, I showed one R.C.A.F. Pilot a copy of J.A.N.A.P. 146 E - enclosed. He then went into the control cabin of the simulator and showed me briefly the same order in his text book. I did not contact Frank Bully. The Astro Saucer was a flop, after many millions of dollars, it was passed on to the Americans who also dropped it, it was very UNSTABLE and only flew a few feet. It was on Exhibit at Expo 67, - I believe it was 67, we have a photo with my son, then myself standing beside it, it was built on the Set of Principle, it was round with the control cabin in the center. When Mr. Johnson was Vice President of the M.S.A. I wrote to him and he advised me to write to Vannevar Bush which I did but he never replied. A few days before Christmas 1984, I sent 70 pages of declassified material on M.F.O.s to the Canadian Prime Minister Care of 24 Sussex drive, I never did get a reply from him, so I don't know if he ever received it or if it was removed from the Mail. I did receive confirmation from the State Department that the M.S. President, and Mr. Gorbachev had discussed the Extraterrestrials, I was able to confirm the report by Leonard Stringfield in the "National Enquirer" that the M.S.A.F. Academy in Colorado were telling their students that they could not ignore the possibility that some M.F.O's were manned by beings from other planets that was in their 1968 text book - 13 pages on M.F.O's, and 7 pages in their revised 1970 text book. Recently I wrote to them again asking for their present status on M.F.O's. The Montreal M.F.O Study group disbanded many years ago, I now work on my own, with contacts in at least 6 countries.

Kind Regards -

Ronald W. S. Foster

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

CANADIAN DEFENCE LIAISON STAFF,
WASHINGTON



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

ÉTAT-MAJOR DE LIAISON DES FORCES CANADIENNES,
WASHINGTON

2450 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.
U.S.A., 20008

IN REPLY PLEASE
QUOTE



CDN: 17610-1 (SSO LOGS)

8 Jun 72

Mr. R.W. Anstee
6565 - 24th Avenue
Rosemont
Montreal 409, Quebec
Canada HIT-3M6

Publication Request

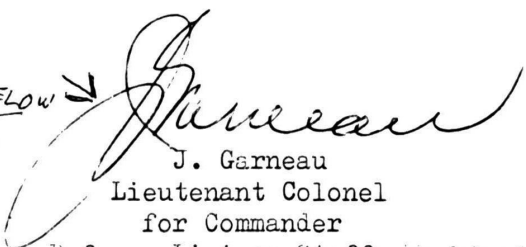
Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated 10 May 1972, we must again advise you that the requested information cannot be provided by the U.S.A.F. due to U.S. legislation policy. However, should you wish to pursue this matter any further, it is suggested that you forward your request to the Director General Information Services, Canadian Forces Headquarters, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2.

It is regretted that this Staff has been unable to assist in satisfying your request.

Sincerely,

P.S. THE PHOTO COPIES MENTIONED BELOW
CAME FROM THE U.S.A.F. ACADEMY
COLORADO


J. Garneau
Lieutenant Colonel
for Commander

Canadian Defence Liaison Staff, Washington

IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN AN AMERICAN WEEKLY PAPER IT WAS STATED THAT THE U.S.A.F
ACADEMY WERE TELLING THEIR STUDENTS THAT, THEY SHOULD NOT IGNORE THE POSSIBILITY THAT
THE UFO'S WERE CRAFT MANNED BY BEINGS FROM OTHER PLANETS, - 6 MONTHS LATER
AFTER FURTHER WRITING ON MY PART, I RECEIVED IN THE FORM OF PHOTO COPIES
CONFIRMATION THAT, THAT WEEKLY PAPER REPORT WAS AND IS CORRECT



National Research Council
Canada

Conseil national de recherches
Canada

Herzberg Institute
of Astrophysics

Institut Herzberg
d'astrophysique

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0R6

File Référence

4714

March 1, 1985

Mr. Ronald W.J. Anstee
6565 24th Ave., Rosemount
Montreal, Quebec
H1T 3M6

Dear Mr. Anstee:

1. ? Thank you for your letter of 8 February 1985 acknowledging my reply. Yes, your photocopies of the J.A.N.A.P. orders were attached to your letter which was forwarded to me. I left them attached to the letter so that they will remain in the NRC letter file. ?

I can only repeat that NRC has no classified material on UFOs and that all reports which we receive are transferred annually to the Public Archives for anyone to read.

2. ? I have no knowledge of any other Department of National Defence policy on UFOs beyond that stated in my first letter to you. If you require further clarification of their position, I suggest that you take it up with DND directly. ?

Yours sincerely,

A.G. McNamara

A.G. McNamara
Head, Planetary Sciences Section

AGM/flc

In one above, Mr A.G. McNamara admits having received my two photo copies of orders, J.A.N.A.P. 146 C, and ~~an~~ J.A.N.A.P. 146 E. and yet, in two above, he denies having any knowledge of Department of National Defence Policy on U.F.O's. - He knows very well that I have already make contact with the Canadian D.N.D. we are going around in the endless merry go round. BUT, WHO, IS THE PERSON, OR WHOM ARE THOSE PERSONS OPERATING THE MERRY GO ROUND, ?

→ AUTHORITIES
ALL CANADIANS, REFUSE TO ANSWER MY QUESTION - WHY ARE MILITARY PEOPLE, NOT ALLOWED TO TALK ABOUT U.F.O.

Canada



National Defence

Défense nationale

National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0K2

Quartier général de la Défense nationale
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0K2

1351-500/A (DIS)

21 March, 1985

Ronald W.J. Anstee
6565 - 24th Avenue
Rosemount
Montreal, Quebec
H1T 3M6

Dear Ronald W.J. Anstee:

Your letter of 8 February, 1985 to the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, National Research Council Canada, has been referred to this Department for reply.

Prior to 1968, all sightings of UFOs reported to Canadian Forces Headquarters were investigated by this Department. After many years of collecting and examining the reports (1952-1967) it was concluded that the reports did not contain any evidence of a threat to Canada's national security. Therefore, they were declassified and passed to National Research Council Canada which in 1968 was delegated the responsibility for receiving, co-ordinating and retaining information on unidentified flying objects.

Sightings of UFOs by Canadian Forces aircrew personnel are related in detail in reports which are submitted to National Research Council Canada. Clarification of any part or point in the reports is conducted by National Research Council Canada and as far as the Department of National Defence is concerned all reports held by National Research Council Canada are complete and no further information is available from this source.

It has been reported to us that since 1980 these reports, after indexing and filing, have been transferred to public Archives of Canada by the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics and are readily accessible to the general public. Perhaps you would like to note the address for future reference:

.../2

Canada

Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.G. Boulet', written over the typed name.

J.G. Boulet
Colonel
Director of Information Services

March 27. 1985.

Ronald W. S. Anstee
6565, 24. Avenue Rosemount
Montreal H1T-3M6
Quebec Canada

To whom it may concern
Dear Sir or Madam,

For many years all over this world in all nations there
have been, are, and will continue to take place,
sightings of craft not built on this Earth with many
other in all countries we are fully aware, as
you are that, while there are misinterpretation of natural
phenomena, genuine sightings landings and contacts with
extraterrestrial space craft and their crews, are
taking place, and will continue to do so. As
one who is seriously and sincerely interested
in this subject and its eventual outcome, IT
IS NOT MY INTENTION TO INTERFERE WITH
ANY NATIONAL SECURITY, BUT TO FIND THE TRUTH.
This truth is vital to all people men, women,
and children on this entire Planet. In my
endeavour to find the answers, I have and I will
continue in that search, because it is the
greatest and most important event ever to happen
to and on this Planet. Recently I have written
letters to all major Canadian departments on this, and
including with my letter photo copies of J.A.N. A.P 146,
Joint Army Navy Airforce Publication 146 C, issued in the
U.S. in 1952, and J.A.N.A.P 146 E, (U.S.-Canadian)
Joint Army Navy Airforce Publication 146 E (1966) of which you
have copies, asking this one question, why are
American and other Military Personnel in North
America, Britain and other countries, forbidden to discuss
details of U.F.O sightings etc with the general Public -
Please answer this question.

Sincerely,
Ronald W. S. Anstee.



Public Archives
Canada

Archives publiques
Canada

Archives Branch

Direction des Archives

395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

395 rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

2 May 1985

8054-85-AM-AP/2441

Mr. Ronald W.J. Anstee
6565 - 24 Avenue
Rosemount
MONTREAL, Quebec
H1T 3M6

Dear Mr. Anstee:

SEE THE END
OF THIS LETTER,

Thank you for your letter of 27 March. Unfortunately, I am unable to answer the question you pose. The conduct of military personnel, including whether or not restrictions exist on their freedom to discuss various military matters, is clearly not the responsibility of the Public Archives of Canada but of the Department of National Defence.

I should point out, however, that we do have in our records reports of civilian sightings of U.F.O.s for the years 1965 to 1981 (Reference: RG 77, volumes 306-311) as well as several other files from the Department of National Defence and the Department of Communications which may interest you. These are listed below and are available for research at our facilities.

RG 24 - Records of the Department of National Defence

vol. 17984, file S940-5 Intelligence Sightings of unknown objects, 1947-64
1 part, 1 inch

vol. 17988, file C940-105 Intelligence Sightings of unknown objects, 1950-64
part 1 - 1 inch
part 2 - 1 inch

vol. 17988, file S940-105-3 Intelligence Sightings of unknown objects
outside of Canada, 1950-52
part 1 - 1/4 inch

Canada

RG 97 - Records of the Department of Communications
These records are open to researchers

vol. 115, file 5010-4 Air Services - Sightings of Unidentified Aerial Objects -Project
Second Story, 1952-1953
part 1 - 1 inch

vol. 182, file 5010-4 Space Research and Satellites,
Unidentified Flying Objects, 1956-1966
Part 2 - 1 1/2 inches

vol. 104, file 5010-1 Air Services - Space Research and Technology -
General, 1959-1964
Parts 1-3 - 6 inches

I hope that this information will be helpful and interesting to you.

Sincerely,

Brien Brothman

Brien Brothman
Archivist
Trade & Communications Records
Federal Archives Division

/cad

Ronald W. J. Arstee

IN MY CORRESPONDENCE WITH CANADIAN AUTHORITIES, NAMELY, 1 D.N.D. -
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, 2 NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, 3 ^{HERZBERG} HERZBERG
INSTITUTE OF ASTROPHYSICS, 4 PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, I HAVE INCLUDED PHOTO
COPIES OF J.A.N.A.P. 146 C. - JOINT ARMY NAVY AIRFORCE PUBLICATION 146. C. AND
J.A.N.A.P. 146 E. - US-CANADIAN JOINT ARMY NAVY AIRFORCE PUBLICATION 146 E - BOTH
DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS, AND ASKING THEM, WHY? MILITARY PERSONNEL, EG, AIRCREW
ETC, ARE FORBIDDEN FROM DISCUSSING U.F.O. SIGHTINGS WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC.
EACH DEPARTMENT HAVE PASSED THE BUCK ONTO THE OTHER, WITHOUT ANY MENTION OF THE
SPECIFIC QUESTION. DURING THE PASTED FIVE YEARS AT C.A.E, CANADIAN AVIATION ELECTRONICS,
I HAVE SPOKEN TO AIRCREW OF CANADA, BRITAIN, U.S.A, HOLLAND AND OTHERS ON THE
WHOLE U.F.O. QUESTION. ON THE WHOLE I HAVE RECEIVED POLITE ATTENTION TO MY REMARKS
THAT WERE NOT ABRASIVE, BUT, DIPLOMATIC BECAUSE I KNOW OF THEIR RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.
THE ONLY STATEMENT BY SOME OF THEM, WAS, WE ARE NOT ALLOWED TO TALK ABOUT IT.
IT HAD BEEN MY PRACTICE TO GIVE THEM, OR SHOW THEM COPIES OF DECLASSIFIED
MATERIAL. ONE EVENING, I WAS TOLD BY SOMEONE WHO WAS AT THAT TIME IN SECURITY
THAT HE HAD BEEN ASKED, TO REQUEST THAT I NO LONGER OPENLY RAISE THE SUBJECT.
THEY NEW OF MY INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT AND IF THEY WANTED INFORMATION THEY WOULD
CONTACT ME. I NOW DO PASS ON SOME DETAILS TO A FEW WHO WANT IT. IN QUIET DISCUSSIONS.

"CLASSIFIED" Evidences beyond the OPEN MIND:

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN ISLAND has over the decades been a stable subject of the Galactic Forces(UFOs) grand strategic surveillance.

By its geographical location, the island is a strategic keybase of the European continent. In addition, the United Kingdom is one of the strongest military and maritime powers; the large harbors around the English Channel are a center of world trade and commercial exchange.

The sincerity of the British Ministry of Defense undoubtedly admits its military preparedness "by experienced staff" in analyzing the UFO forces operation, obviously in cooperation with "other governments", and ready for joint action.

FEH/17/5/2

E X C E R P T



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Main Building, Whitehall, LONDON S.W.1

Telephone: WHH/WHH 7022, ext.
01-930 7022 EXT: 7035

Our reference: AF/CX 38/67/S41(Air)

Your reference:

8 May 1970

Dear Mr Beer,

I am writing to thank you for your letter of 2 May 1970 asking for information about unidentified flying objects.

The attitude of the Ministry of Defence towards reports of unidentified flying objects is quite straightforward. The Department investigates reports of unidentified flying objects because of their possible air defence implications.

Unidentified flying objects reports are examined in the Ministry of Defence by experienced staff. They do this with open minds. They have access to all information available to the Ministry of Defence. They call on the full scientific and professional resources of the Ministry of Defence and may call in expert advice as necessary from other Government and non-Government bodies.

People who submit reports are advised of our findings, but correspondence between members of the public and the Department on any subject is regarded by this Department as a private matter between the person concerned and the Department. In accordance with this principle full details of UFO reports received by the Department cannot be released. Access to public records is governed by the Public Records Acts which, as a general rule, provide for records to be opened to public scrutiny after thirty years.

Yours sincerely

(L. W. AKHURST)

JANAP 146 (E) - U.F.O.'S

Document # 9

CANADIAN - UNITED STATES COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS

(CIRVIS/MERINT)

JANAP 146(E)

JANAP 146 (C) WAS ISSUED IN 1952

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C., 20301

MARCH 66

WHEN READING THE LAST PAGE UNDER THE HEADING DOC 10 25 SEP 1972. PLEASE BE REMINDED THAT UNDER SECTION THREE OF THE ORIGINAL ORDER JANAP 146, ANY MILITARY PERSON WHO AFTER HAVING MADE A CIRVIS REPORT THEN GAVE THAT SIGHTING REPORT TO THE NEWS MEDIA AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC WOULD BE FINED \$10,000 DOLLARS AND TEN YEARS IN JAIL - ONLY FOR REPORTING THE SIGHTING OF AN EXTRATERRESTRIAL CRAFT. A SERIOUS MATTER THAT AFFECTS ALL THE PEOPLE ON THIS PLANET. THEREFORE IT IS A MATTER ORIGINAL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS. THESE ORDERS HAVE BEEN IN FORCE SINCE 1952-1953. IN 1954 THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ISSUED AN ORDER WHICH SAID THAT DETAILS OF UFO SIGHTINGS WERE RESTRICTED INFORMATION NOT TO BE DEVULGED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IT IS A MATTER OF RECORD THAT ALL THE TOP INTELLIGENCE BRANCHES OF ALL MAJOR GOVERNMENTS AND MILITARY FORCES OF ALL COUNTRIES OF NOTE ON THIS PLANET HAVE FOR OVER 30 YEARS KNOWN OF THE EXISTENCE OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE. WHATEVER THE REASONS FOR THIS ACTION BY THE AUTHORITIES, THERE SHOULD BE NO LONGER ANY DOUBT. THE GENERAL PUBLIC HAVE NOT BEEN TOLD THE TRUTH OF THE EXISTENCE OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE.

EXCERPTS:

JANAP 146(E)

39

31 March 1966

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Washington, D.C. 20301

UNITED STATES NATIONAL LETTER OF PROMULGATION
FOR JANAP 146(E).

1. JANAP 146(E), CANADIAN - UNITED STATES COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS, is an unclassified non-registered publication prepared under the direction of the Canadian Defence Staff and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff for Canadian and United States Joint use.

102. Scope. -

a. This publication is limited to the reporting of information of vital importance to the security of the United States of America and Canada and their forces, which in the opinion of the observer, requires very urgent defensive and/or investigative action by the US and/or Canadian Armed Forces.

b. The procedures contained in this publication are provided for:

- (1) US and Canadian civil and commercial aircraft.
- (2) US and Canadian government and military aircraft other than those operating under separate reporting directives.
- (3) US and Canadian merchant vessels operating under US and Canadian registry.
- (4) US and Canadian government and military vessels other than those operating under separate reporting directives.
- (5) Certain other US and Canadian vessels including fishing vessels.
- (6) Military installations receiving reports from civilian or military land based or waterborne observers unless operating under separate reporting directives.
- (7) Government and civilian agencies which may initiate reports on receipt of information from land-based, airborne or waterborne observers.

CHAPTER IICIRVIS REPORTSSECTION I - GENERAL201. Information to be Reported and When to Report.

a. Sightings within the scope of this chapter, as outlined in paragraphs 102b(1), (2), (6) and (7), are to be reported as follows:

(1) While airborne and from land based observers.

(a) Hostile or unidentified single aircraft or formations of aircraft which appear to be directed against the United States or Canada or their forces.

(b) Missiles.

(c) Unidentified flying objects.

(d) Hostile or unidentified submarines.

(e) Hostile or unidentified group or groups of military surface vessels.

(f) Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activity or observed in a location or on a course which may be interpreted as constituting a threat to the United States, Canada or their forces.

(g) Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate a possible attack against or through Canada or the United States, including the presence of any unidentified or other suspicious ground parties in the Polar Region or other remote or sparsely populated areas.

(2) Upon landing.

(a) Reports which for any reason could not be transmitted while airborne.

(b) Unlisted airfields or facilities, weather stations, or air navigation aids.

(c) Post landing reports (to include photographs or film if pictures were taken; see paragraph 104).

204. Contents of CIRVIS Reports.

c. When reporting unidentifiable objects:

41

(1) CIRVIS Report.

(2) Identification of reporting aircraft or observer as appropriate.

(3) Object sighted. Give brief description of the object which should contain the following items:

(a) Shape.

(b) Size compared to a known object (use one of the following terms: Head of a pin, pea, dime, nickel, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grapefruit, or basketball) held in the hand at about arm's length.

(c) Color.

(d) Number.

(e) Formation, if more than one.

(f) Any discernible features or details.

(g) Tail, trail, or exhaust, including size of same compared to size of object.

(h) Sound. If heard, describe sound.

(i) Other pertinent or unusual features.

(4) Description of Course of Object:

(a) What first called the attention of observer(s) to the object?

(b) Angle or elevation and azimuth of object when first observed.

(c) Angle or elevation and azimuth of object upon disappearance.

(d) Description of flight path and maneuvers of object.

(e) How did the object disappear? (Instantaneously to the North, etc.)

(f) How long was the object visible? (Be specific, 5 minutes, 1 hour, etc.)

(5) Manner of Observation:

(a) Use one or any combination of the following items: Ground-visual, ground-electronic, air electronic. (If electronic, specify type of radar.)

(b) Statement as to optical aids (telescopes, binoculars, etc.) used and description thereof.

(c) If the sighting is made while airborne, give type of aircraft, identification number, altitude, heading, speed, and home station.

(6) Time and Date of Sighting:

(a) Zulu time-date group of sighting.

(b) Light conditions. (Use one of the following terms: Night, day, dawn, dusk.)

(7) Location of Observer(s). Exact latitude and longitude of each observer, and/or geographical position. A position with reference to a known landmark also should be given in electrical reports, such as "2mi N of Deeville;" "3mi SW of Blue Lake." Typographical errors or "garbling" often result in electrically transmitted messages, making location plots difficult or impossible.

(8) Weather and Winds - Aloft Conditions at Time and Place of Sightings:

(a) Observer(s) account of weather conditions.

(b) Report from nearest AWS or U.S. Weather Bureau Office of wind direction and velocity in degrees and knots at surface, 6,000', 10,000', 16,000', 20,000', 30,000', 50,000', and 80,000' if available.

(c) Ceiling.

(d) Visibility.

(e) Amount of cloud cover.

(f) Thunderstorms in area and quadrant in which located.

(g) Temperature gradient.

(9) Any other unusual activity or condition, meteorological, astronomical, or otherwise, which might account for the sighting.

(10) Interception or identification action taken (such action may be taken whenever feasible, complying with existing air defense directives).

(11) Location, approximate altitude, and general direction of flight of any air traffic or balloon releases in the area which could possibly account for the sighting.

(12) Position title and comments of the preparing officer, including his preliminary analysis of the possible cause of the sighting(s).

(13) Existence of physical evidence, such as materials and photographs.

2-6

ORIGINAL

Doc.10: 25 SEPTEMBER 1972. DOD FLIGHT INFORMATION PUBLICATION

December 17, 1969 the University of Colorado "Scientific Study of UFOs" concluded, the National Academy of Sciences corroborated "that no ILE (Intelligent Life Elsewhere) outside of our solar system has any possibility of visiting Earth in the next 10,000 years." United States Department of Defense officially disclosed that "there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles."

Is three years later the DOD (Department of Defense) Flight Information imposed on reports of UFOs a verified evidence that before the highest military leadership of the Pentagon the University of Colorado UFO study has BEEN NO SCIENTIFIC VALUE AT ALL?

EXCERPTS:

DOD

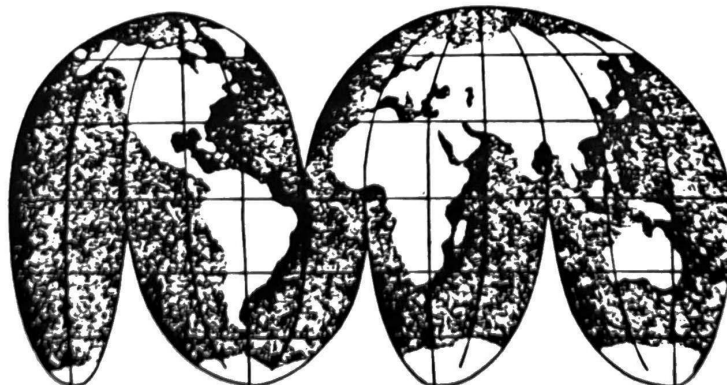
Document # 10

Flight Information Publication

GENERAL PLANNING

Changes to SECTION III
Dated 1 JULY 1972

Date 25 SEPTEMBER 1972
Page 1 of 1 Pages



Prepared and Published by
THE DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY AEROSPACE CENTER
ST. LOUIS AIR FORCE STATION, MISSOURI 63118



CIRVIS REPORTING PROCEDURES

I CIRVIS

Canadian-United States Communications Instructions for Peacetime Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings which, in the opinion of the observer, require very urgent defensive and/or investigative action by the United States and/or Canadian Armed Forces.

II WHO REPORTS

- A. Pilots of all U. S. and Canadian scheduled and non-scheduled air carriers and other civil aircraft.
- B. U. S. and Canadian military aircraft — except when the purpose of CIRVIS is achieved by other reporting procedures established by the appropriate command headquarters.

III HOW AND WHEN TO REPORT

- A. The procedures used by aircraft in calling the ground stations will be similar to those used when transmitting position reports except the call will be preceded by the word CIRVIS (pronounced SUR VEES) spoken three (3) times to clear the frequency(ies) over all other communications, except DISTRESS, and URGENCY.
- B. Should the instance occur, when the above procedure fails to clear the frequency(ies), the International Urgency Signal "XXX" transmitted three (3) times or "PAN" spoken three (3) times will be employed as an alternate signal.
- C. CIRVIS reports should be transmitted in plain language, as soon as possible, (FLASH precedence is authorized), to any available United States or Canadian military or civil air/ground communications facility.

IV WHAT TO REPORT

- A. Report immediately by radio.
 1. Hostile or unidentified single aircraft or formations of aircraft which appear to be directed against the United States, Canada or their forces.
 2. Missiles.
 3. Unidentified flying objects.
 4. Hostile or unidentified group(s) of military surface vessels.
 5. Hostile or unidentified submarines.
 6. Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activity or observed in an unusual location or on a course which may be interpreted as constituting a threat to the United States, Canada, or their forces.
 7. Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate a possible attack against or through the United States or Canada, including the presence of any unidentified or suspicious ground parties in the Polar region or other remote or sparsely populated areas.
- B. Upon Landing:
 1. Reports which for any reason could not be transmitted while airborne.
 2. Unlisted airfields, facilities, weather stations or air navigation aids.
 3. Post landing reports. (to include as many photographs as are obtained).
- C. DO NOT REPORT craft or aircraft in normal passage or known U. S. or Canadian military or government vessels (including submarines) and aircraft.

V CONTENTS OF REPORTS

Airborne CIRVIS reports should contain the information detailed below, when appropriate, and in the order listed.

A. When reporting identifiable objects.

1. CIRVIS Report. (Normally first words of text).
2. Identification of reporting aircraft.
3. Objects sighted. Brief description as follows.
 - a. Number of objects.
 - b. Category of object, general description, e.g. size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
4. Position of object indicated by
 - a. Latitude and longitude, or
 - b. Over radio fix, or
 - c. True bearing and distance from a radio fix, or
 - d. Over a well known or well defined geographic point.
5. Date and time of sighting (GMT).
6. Altitude of object.
7. Direction of travel of object.
8. Speed of object.
9. Any observed identification, insignia, or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object.

B. When reporting Unidentifiable objects

1. CIRVIS Report.
2. Identification of reporting aircraft.
3. Object sighted. Brief description as follows.
 - a. Shape.
 - b. Size compared to known object (use one of the following terms: Head of a pin, pea, dime, nickel, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grapefruit, or basketball held in hand or about arm's length).
 - c. Color.
 - d. Number.
 - e. Formation, if more than one.
 - f. Any discernible features or details.
 - g. Tail, trail, or exhaust, including size or same as compared to size of object.
 - h. Sound. (Describe if heard).
 - i. Other pertinent or unusual features.
4. Description of course of object.
 - a. What first called observer's attention to object.
 - b. Angle or elevation and azimuth of object.
 - (1) When first observed.
 - (2) Upon disappearance.
 - c. Description of object's flight path and maneuvers.
 - d. How did object disappear? (Instantaneously to the north, etc.)
 - e. How long was object visible? (Specify 5 minutes, 1 hour, etc.)
5. Manner of observation.
 - a. Visual, electronic (Specify type of radar), etc.
 - b. Description of optical aids used.
 - c. Type, identification number, altitude, heading, speed, and home station of observing aircraft.
6. Time and date of sighting.
 - a. Zulu time-date group.
 - b. Light conditions (Night, day, dawn, dusk).
7. Location of observer(s). Exact latitude and longitude. If electrically transmitted report give position by reference to known landmark.
8. Weather.
 - a. Observer's description of conditions.
 - b. AWS or Weather Bureau report of wind direction/velocity in degrees and knots at surface, 6000, 10,000, 16,000, 20,000, 30,000, 50,000, and 80,000 if available.

JANAP 146(C) *U.F.O'S*

Document # 6

**COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING
VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS FROM
AIRBORNE AND WATERBORNE SOURCES**

1952.

STILL IN FORCE.

JANAP 146(C)

THIS ORDER CONTINUED WITH THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN
ORDER, J.A.N.A.P. 146(E) ISSUED IN 1966

**THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
JOINT COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
MARCH 1954**

*Under section 3 of this order any person who, after
having made an official report of an U.F.O
sighting, then passes that sighting
report to the News Media and
general public can be fined up to \$10,000
and jailed for up to 10 years. only for publicly
reporting on U.F.O sighting ? - - - ?*

**ORIGINAL
(REVERSE BLANK)**

**A. MIGHTY POWERS PREVENTIVE ACTION AND GLOBAL ALERT NETWORK
AGAINST UFO FORCES FOR THE NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

1. U.S.A.

As result during the 2nd World War military and civilian intelligence investigation on the "Foo-Fighters" operation over the European and the Far East theatres,- and verifying the same Foo-Fighter - UFO's subsequent postwar operation now over United States "Off Limits" territories,- what is more, all over the continents,- United States and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the highest confidentiality with their allies have constrained preventive defense measures to divert the illegal alien intruder, identified as not being of earthly origin.

In JULY 1952, President HARRY S TRUMAN and his Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General OMAR N. BRADLEY as the highest commanders of the United States armed forces acted openly:

("DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ORDERS TO SHOOT DOWN UFO'S WHICH REFUSE TO LAND)
WHEN ORDERED TO DO SO."

The essential necessity of this ARMED DEFENSE against the UFO forces were the series of mysterious disasters and accidents within the military forces,- the UFO units aggressive reconnaissance from May to July of 1952, over and around the capital,- Washington D.C., especially on July 26-27, when they appeared above the White House, the Capitol and the security establishments of the nation's capital. It had been justified not in the last row the public increasing anxiety generated by the media's unabated UFO reports from all over the world.

Evidences:

Doc. 6: MARCH, 1954. U.S. OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The JANAP 146 /1952 (*) is the FIRST supporting written document of U.S.A. two highest responsible authorities above dispatch as effective action for the national security.

The JANAP 146(C) was the third revised and superseded Communication Instruction for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings, abbreviated as CIRVIS. The CIRVIS report priority communication is provided for observed suspicious airborne and ground activities,- the MERINT reporting procedure is for the same in waterborne relations.

(*) JANAP - Joint Army Navy Air Force Publication

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
JOINT COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10 March 1954

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

1. JANAP 146(C) COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS FROM AIRBORNE AND WATERBORNE SOURCES, is an unclassified publication.

2. JANAP 146(C) COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS FROM AIRBORNE AND WATERBORNE SOURCES, is effective upon receipt and supersedes JANAP 146(B), COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS FROM AIR-CRAFT (CIRVIS) and all other conflicting instructions. JANAP 146(B) shall be destroyed by burning. No report of destruction is required.

CHAPTER IICIRVIS REPORTS

SECTION I - GENERAL

201. INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED AND WHEN TO REPORT

a. Sightings within the scope of this chapter, as outlined in Article 102b(1), (2), and (3), are to be reported as follows:

- (1) While airborne {except over foreign territory - See Article 212}.
 - (a) Single aircraft or formations of aircraft which appear to be directed against the United States, its territories or possessions.
 - (b) Missiles.
 - (c) Unidentified flying objects.
 - (d) Submarines.
 - (e) A group or groups of military surface vessels.
- (2) Upon Landing.
 - (a) Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activity or observed in an unusual location or following an unusual course.
 - (b) Confirmation reports.

202. SIGHTINGS NOT TO BE REPORTED

Reports are not desired concerning surface craft or aircraft in normal passage, or known U.S. military or government vessels and aircraft.

CHAPTER IIIMERINT REPORTSSECTION I - GENERAL301. INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED AND WHEN TO REPORT

a. Sightings within the scope of this chapter (as outlined in Article 102b., (4), (5), (6), (7) are to be reported as follows:

- (1) Immediately (except when within territorial waters of other nations as prescribed by international law)
 - (a) Guided Missiles
 - (b) Unidentified flying objects
 - (c) Submarines
 - (d) Group or groups of military vessels
 - (e) Formation of aircraft (which appear to be directed against the United States, its territories or possessions)
 - (f) Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activity or observed in an unusual location or following an unusual course.
- (2) When situation changes sufficiently to warrant an amplifying report (see Art. 409)

SECTION III - SECURITY308. MILITARY AND CIVILIAN

a. All persons aware of the contents or existence of a MERINT report are governed by the Communications Act of 1934 and amendments thereto, and Espionage Laws. MERINT reports contain information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, 18 U.S. Code, 793 and 794. The unauthorized transmission or revelation of the contents of MERINT reports in any manner is prohibited. PUNISHABLE BY \$10,000 FINE AND TEN YEARS IN JAIL.

b. Military commands and activities in making local distribution of MERINT reports and in subsequent communications regarding the contents of any MERINT report shall handle such communications in accordance with current security regulations.

402. EXAMPLES BY TYPE

The following are examples of the types of "MERINT" reports. Specific application of Military or commercial procedure has been avoided since the means of transmission would determine the procedure to be used. Of primary importance is the expeditious handling and accuracy of the reports.

a. "MERINT" REPORT

- (1) A radiotelegraph transmission:

RAPID US GOVT

TO

COMEASTSEA FROM 90 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK

MERINT 5126 N 14230W 3 UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
HEADED NW AT 17000 FEET CIGAR SHAPE 50 FEET TO SW AT
2 MILES VERIFIED BY NAVIGATOR VISIBILITY UNLIMITED
211513Z JONES NKLN

Doc. 7: AUGUST 12, 1954. DEPARTMENT OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE:

A.F. General Nathan F. TWINING, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force Regulation AFR 200-2 contains full details regarding the reporting procedure within the Air Force.

AIR FORCE REGULATION }
NO. 200-2

*AFR 200-2
1-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, 12 AUGUST 1964

INTELLIGENCE**Unidentified Flying Objects Reporting (Short Title: UFOB)**

	Paragraph
Purpose and Scope.....	1
Definitions.....	2
Objectives.....	3
Responsibility.....	4
Guidance.....	5
ZI Collection.....	6
Reporting.....	7
Evidence.....	8
Release of Facts.....	9

1. Purpose and Scope. This Regulation establishes procedures for reporting information and evidence pertaining to unidentified flying objects and sets forth the responsibility of Air Force activities in this regard. It applies to all Air Force activities.

2. Definitions:

a. *Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOB)*—Relates to any airborne object which by performance, aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features does not conform to any presently known aircraft or missile type, or which cannot be positively identified as a familiar object.

b. *Familiar Objects*—Include balloons, astronomical bodies, birds, and so forth.

3. Objectives. Air Force interest in unidentified flying objects is twofold: First as a possible threat to the security of the United States and its forces, and secondly, to determine technical aspects involved.

a. *Air Defense.* To date, the flying objects reported have imposed no threat to the security of the United States and its Possessions. However, the possibility that new air vehicles, hostile aircraft or missiles may first be regarded as flying objects by the initial observer is real. This requires that sightings be reported rapidly and as completely as information permits.

b. *Technical.* Analysis thus far has failed to provide a satisfactory explanation for a number of sightings reported. The Air Force will continue to collect and analyze reports until all sightings can be satisfactorily explained, bearing in mind that:

- (1) To measure scientific advances, the Air Force must be informed on experimentation and development of new air vehicles.

- (2) The possibility exists that an air vehicle of revolutionary configuration may be developed.

- (3) The reporting of all pertinent factors will have a direct bearing on the success of the technical analysis.

4. Responsibility:

a. *Reporting.* Commanders of Air Force activities will report all information and evidence that may come to their attention, including that received from adjacent commands of the other services and from civilians.

b. *Investigation.* Air Defense Command will conduct all field investigations within the ZI, to determine the identity of any UFOB.

c. *Analysis.* The Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, will analyze and evaluate: All information and evidence reported within the ZI after the Air Defense Command has exhausted all efforts to identify the UFOB; and all information and evidence collected in overseas areas.

d. *Cooperation.* All activities will cooperate with Air Defense Command representatives to insure the economical and prompt success of an investigation, including the furnishing of air and ground transportation, when feasible.

5. Guidance. The thoroughness and quality of a report or investigation into incidents of unidentified flying objects are limited only by the resourcefulness and imagination of the person responsible for preparing the report. Guidance set forth below is based on experience and has been found helpful in evaluating incidents:

a. Theodolite measurements of changes of azimuth and elevation and angular size.

b. Interception, identification, or air search

*This Regulation supersedes AFR 200-2, 26 August 1953, including Change 200-2A, 2 November 1953.

AFR 200-2

5-7

action. These actions may be taken if appropriate and within the scope of existing air defense regulations.

c. Contact with local aircraft control and warning (AC&W) units, ground observation corps (GOC) posts and filter centers, pilots and crews of aircraft aloft at the time and place of sighting whenever feasible, and any other persons or organizations which may have factual data bearing on the UFOB or may be able to offer corroborating evidence, electronic or otherwise.

d. Consultation with military or civilian weather forecasters to obtain data on: Tracks of weather balloons released in the area, since these often are responsible for sightings; and any unusual meteorological activity which may have a bearing on the UFOB.

e. Consultation with astronomers in the area to determine whether any astronomical body or phenomenon would account for or have a bearing on the observation.

f. Contact with military and civilian tower operators, air operations offices, and so forth, to determine whether the sighting could be the result of misidentification of known aircraft.

g. Contact with persons who might have knowledge of experimental aircraft of unusual configuration, rocket and guided missile firings, and so forth, in the area.

6. ZI Collection. The Air Defense Command has a direct interest in the facts pertaining to UFOB's reported within the ZI and has, in the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron (AISS), the capability to investigate these reports. The 4602d AISS is composed of specialists trained for field collection and investigation of matters of air intelligence interest which occur within the ZI. This squadron is highly mobile and deployed throughout the ZI as follows: Flights are attached to air defense divisions, detachments are attached to each of the defense forces, and the squadron headquarters is located at Peterson Field, Colorado, adjacent to Headquarters, Air Defense Command. Air Force activities, therefore, should establish and maintain liaison with the nearest element of this squadron. This can be accomplished by contacting the appropriate echelon of the Air Defense Command as outlined above.

a. All Air Force activities are authorized to conduct such preliminary investigation as may be required for reporting purposes; however, investigations should not be carried beyond this point, unless such action is requested by the 4602d AISS.

b. On occasions—after initial reports are

submitted—additional data is required which can be developed more economically by the nearest Air Force activity, such as: narrative statements, sketches, marked maps, charts, and so forth. Under such circumstances, appropriate commanders will be contacted by the 4602d AISS.

c. Direct communication between echelons of the 4602d AISS and Air Force activities is authorized.

7. Reporting. All information relating to UFOB's will be reported promptly. The method (electrical or written) and priority of dispatch will be selected in accordance with the apparent intelligence value of the information. In most instances, reports will be made by electrical means: Information over 24 hours old will be given a "deferred" precedence. Reports over 3 days old will be made by written report prepared on AF Form 112, Air Intelligence Information Report, and AF Form 112a, Supplement to AF Form 112.

a. *Addressees:*

(1) *Electrical Reports.* All electrical reports will be multiple addressed to:

- (a) Commander, Air Defense Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- (b) Nearest Air Division (Defense). (For ZI only.)
- (c) Commander, Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.
- (d) Director of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

(2) *Written Reports:*

- (a) Within the ZI, reports will be submitted direct to the Air Defense Command. Air Defense Command will reproduce the report and distribute it to interested ZI intelligence agencies. The original report together with notation of the distribution effected there will be forwarded to the Director of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF, Washington 25, D. C.
- (b) Outside the ZI, reports will be submitted direct to Director of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF, Washington 25, D. C. as prescribed in "Intelligence Collection Instructions" (ICI), June 1954.

b. *Short Title.* "UFOB" will appear at the beginning of the text of electrical messages and in the subject of written reports.

c. *Negative Data.* The word "negative"

in reply to any numbered item of the report format will indicate that all logical leads were developed without success. The phrase "not applicable" (N/A) will indicate that the question does not apply to the sighting being investigated.

d. *Report Format.* Reports will include the following numbered items:

(1) Description of the object(s):

- (a) Shape.
- (b) Size compared to a known object (use one of the following terms: Head of a pin, pea, dime, nickel, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grapefruit, or basketball) held in the hand at about arms length.
- (c) Color.
- (d) Number.
- (e) Formation, if more than one.
- (f) Any discernible features or details.
- (g) Tail, trail, or exhaust, including size of same compared to size of object(s).
- (h) Sound. If heard, describe sound.
- (i) Other pertinent or unusual features.

(2) Description of course of object(s):

- (a) What first called the attention of observer(s) to the object(s)?
- (b) Angle of elevation and azimuth of the object(s) when first observed.
- (c) Angle of elevation and azimuth of object(s) upon disappearance.
- (d) Description of flight path and maneuvers of object(s).
- (e) Manner of disappearance of object(s).
- (f) Length of time in sight.

(3) Manner of observation:

- (a) Use one or any combination of the following items: Ground-visual, ground-electronic, air-electronic. (If electronic, specify type of radar.)
- (b) Statement as to optical aids (telescopes, binoculars, and so forth) used and description thereof.
- (c) If the sighting is made while airborne, give type aircraft, identification number, altitude, heading, speed, and home station.

(4) Time and date of sighting:

- (a) Zulu time-date group of sighting.
- (b) Light conditions (use one of the following terms): Night, day, dawn, dusk.

(5) Locations of observer(s). Exact latitude and longitude of each observer, or Georef position, or position with reference to a known landmark.

(6) Identifying information of all observer(s):

- (a) Civilian—Name, age, mailing address, occupation.
- (b) Military—Name, grade, organization, duty, and estimate of reliability.

(7) Weather and winds-aloft conditions at time and place of sightings:

- (a) Observer(s) account of weather conditions.
- (b) Report from nearest AWS or U. S. Weather Bureau Office of wind direction and velocity in degrees and knots at surface, 6,000', 10,000', 16,000', 20,000', 30,000', 50,000', and 80,000', if available.
- (c) Ceiling.
- (d) Visibility.
- (e) Amount of cloud cover.
- (f) Thunderstorms in area and quadrant in which located.

(8) Any other unusual activity or condition, meteorological, astronomical, or otherwise, which might account for the sighting.

(9) Interception or identification action taken (such action may be taken whenever feasible, complying with existing air defense directives).

(10) Location of any air traffic in the area at time of sighting.

(11) Position title and comments of the preparing officer, including his preliminary analysis of the possible cause of the sighting(s).

(12) Existence of physical evidence, such as materials and photographs.

c. *Security.* Reports should be unclassified unless inclusion of data required by d above necessitates a higher classification.

8. Evidence. The existence of physical evidence (photographs or materiel) will be promptly reported.

a. *Photographic:*

- (1) *Visual.* The negative and two prints will be forwarded, all original film, including wherever possible both prints and negatives, will be titled or otherwise properly identified as to place, time, and date of the incident

(see "Intelligence Collection Instructions" (ICI), June 1954).

- (2) Radar. Two copies of each print will be forwarded. Prints of radarscope photography will be titled in accordance with AFR 95-7 and forwarded in compliance with AFR 95-6.

b. Materiel. Suspected or actual items of materiel which come into possession of any Air Force echelon will be safeguarded in such manner as to prevent any defacing or alteration which might reduce its value for intelligence examination and analysis.

9. Release of Facts. Headquarters USAF will release summaries of evaluated data which will inform the public on this subject. In response to local inquiries, it is permissible to inform news media representatives on UFOB's when the object is positively identified as a familiar object (see paragraph 2b), except that the following type of data warrants protection and should not be revealed: Names of principles, intercept and investigation procedures, and classified radar data. For those objects which are not explainable, only the fact that AFIC will analyze the data is worthy of release, due to the many unknowns involved.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

K. E. THIEBAUD
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General

N. F. TWINING
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force



DISTRIBUTION:

S; X:
ONI, Department of the Navy 200
G-2, Department of the Army 10

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954

Doc. 8: JUNE 1959. DEPARTMENT OF THE U.S. NAVY:

U.S. Navy Admiral James S. RUSSEL, Vice Chief of Naval Operation superseded MERINT communication instruction in the year of 1959 justifies, that from 1952, the Joint Chiefs of Staff in unanimity with the Canadian defense forces had extended the territorial warning network to the whole American continent, and the Atlantic and Pacific waters.

In the Foreword Admiral Russel strictly emphasize that "TIMELY RECEIPT OF REPORTS OF SIGHTINGS WILL ENABLE MILITARY FORCES TO TAKE PROMPT DEFENSIVE OR INVESTIGATIVE ACTION."

EXCERPTS:

U. S. Navy Pamphlet

Department of the Navy
Washington, 25, D. C.
JULY 1959

Foreword

1. This pamphlet is designed to familiarize masters of merchant ships and fishing vessels and radio officers with the procedures for reporting vital intelligence sightings. The reports are desired for early warning in defense of the North American Continent, United States and Canadian Territories and Possessions. Timely receipt of reports of sightings will enable military forces to take prompt defensive or investigative action.

CIRVIS REPORTING PROCEDURES

I CIRVIS

Canadian-United States Communications Instructions for Peacetime Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings which, in the opinion of the observer, require very urgent defensive and/or investigative action by the United States and/or Canadian Armed Forces.

II WHO REPORTS

- A. Pilots of all U. S. and Canadian scheduled and non-scheduled air carriers and other civil aircraft.
- B. U. S. and Canadian military aircraft — except when the purpose of CIRVIS is achieved by other reporting procedures established by the appropriate command headquarters.

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- A. The procedures used by aircraft in calling the ground stations will be similar to those used when transmitting position reports except the call will be preceded by the word CIRVIS (pronounced SUR VEES) spoken three (3) times to clear the frequency(ies) over all other communications, except DISTRESS, and URGENCY.
- B. Should the instance occur, when the above procedure fails to clear the frequency(ies), the International Urgency Signal "XXX" transmitted three (3) times or "PAN" spoken three (3) times will be employed as an alternate signal.
- C. CIRVIS reports should be transmitted in plain language, as soon as possible, (FLASH precedence is authorized), to any available United States or Canadian military or civil air/ground communications facility.

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 2. Missiles.
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 4. Hostile or unidentified group(s) of military surface vessels.
 5. Hostile or unidentified submarines.
 6. Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activity or observed in an unusual location or on a course which may be interpreted as constituting a threat to the United States, Canada, or their forces.
 7. Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate a possible attack against or through the United States or Canada, including the presence of any unidentified or suspicious ground parties in the Polar region or other remote or sparsely populated areas.
- B. Upon Landing:
 1. Reports which for any reason could not be transmitted while airborne.
 2. Unlisted airfields, facilities, weather stations or air navigation aids.
 3. Post landing reports. (to include as many photographs as are obtained).
- C. **DO NOT REPORT** craft or aircraft in normal passage or known U. S. or Canadian military or government vessels (including submarines) and aircraft.

V CONTENTS OF REPORTS

Airborne CIRVIS reports should contain the information detailed below, when appropriate, and in the order listed.

A. When reporting identifiable objects.

1. CIRVIS Report. (Normally first words of text).
2. Identification of reporting aircraft.
3. Objects sighted. Brief description as follows
 - a. Number of objects.
 - b. Category of object, general description, e.g. size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
4. Position of object indicated by
 - a. Latitude and longitude, or
 - b. Over radio fix, or
 - c. True bearing and distance from a radio fix, or
 - d. Over a well known or well defined geographic point.
5. Date and time of sighting (GMT).
6. Altitude of object.
7. Direction of travel of object.
8. Speed of object.
9. Any observed identification, insignia, or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object.

B. When reporting unidentifiable objects

1. CIRVIS Report.
2. Identification of reporting aircraft.
3. Object sighted. Brief description as follows
 - a. Shape
 - b. Size compared to known object (use one of the following terms: Head of a pin, pea, dime, nickel, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grapefruit, or basketball held in hand at about arm's length).
 - c. Color
 - d. Number
 - e. Formation, if more than one.
 - f. Any discernible features or details.
 - g. Tail, trail, or exhaust, including size or same as compared to size of object.
 - h. Sound. (Describe if heard)
 - i. Other pertinent or unusual features.
4. Description of course of object.
 - a. What first called observer's attention to object.
 - b. Angle or elevation and azimuth of object
 - (1) When first observed.
 - (2) Upon disappearance.
 - c. Description of object's flight path and maneuvers.
 - d. How did object disappear? (Instantaneously to the north, etc.)
 - e. How long was object visible? (Specify 5 minutes, 1 hour, etc.)
5. Manner of observation.
 - a. Visual, electronic (Specify type of radar), etc.
 - b. Description of optical aids used.
 - c. Type, identification number, altitude, heading, speed, and home station of observing aircraft.
6. Time and date of sighting.
 - a. Zulu time-date group
 - b. Light conditions (Night, day, dawn, dusk.)
7. Location of observer(s). Exact latitude and longitude. If electrically transmitted report give position by reference to known landmark.
8. Weather.
 - a. Observer's description of conditions.
 - b. AWS or Weather Bureau report of wind direction/velocity in degrees and knots at surface, 6000, 10,000, 16,000, 20,000, 30,000, 50,000, and 80,000 if available.