



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

2
4-52

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 16, 1952.

PLACE

DATE

YOUR FILE

SUBJECT

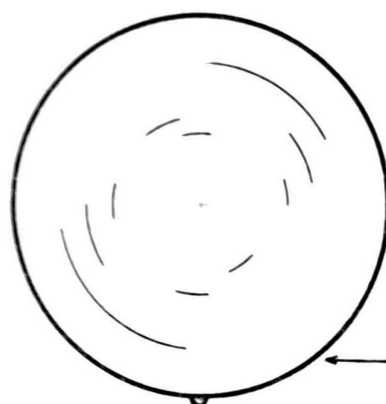
OUR FILE

RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM TO PROJECT SECOND STOREY COMMITTEE:

1. In conducting various interviews with observers who have sighted various flying objects it was apparent that a certain amount of malobservation and faulty memory was involved.
2. In order to check the general characteristics of public observational capacity it is proposed to arrange for an illuminated object to appear in the Ottawa skies for approximately 1/2 minute with its exact whereabouts and size known only to this Committee. Such an object would be seen by a number of people who could then be interviewed and their statements obtained. Comparison between their statements and the known facts should give a valuable weighting factor to be used in evaluating subsequent observations.
3. The attached sketch shows a relatively simple device for producing the desired effect. It is proposed to inflate an ordinary meteorological balloon to approximately 6 feet in diameter and suspend beneath it at a safe distance, say ten or fifteen feet, a thin aluminum cone in which is mounted a 35 second standard white magnesium flare. The flare could be ignited by an appropriate length of blasting fuse, the rate of burning of which is known, so that the device could be timed to fire at a predetermined altitude. The intense light from the magnesium flare should not be visible to observers on the ground but the rubber balloon should be brilliantly illuminated and should provide a suitable object for observation.
4. The undersigned is prepared to undertake this experiment within the Department of Transport establishment but assistance of the Committee will be required in obtaining release of a suitable flare from the Department of National Defence.

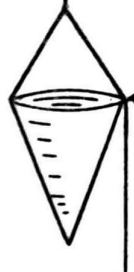
(W.B. Smith)
Senior Radio Engineer



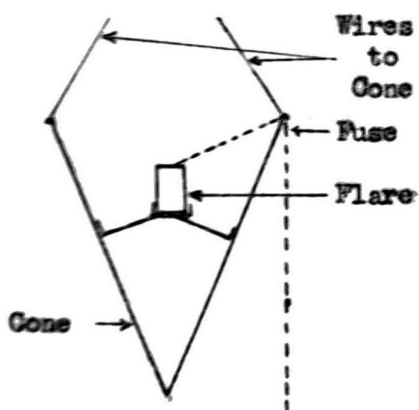
Met Balloon



Thin Wire



Thin Aluminum Cone



Cross Section of Cone

Scale = 1"=2'

Scale = 1"=4'



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Scientific Intelligence
Division51/286
20 MAR 19532
4-52

OTTAWA, Ontario, September 10, 1952

PLACE

DATE

YOUR FILE

SUBJECT

RECEIVED
20 MAR 1953
10
DEPT. OF TRANSPORT
OTTAWA

OUR FILE

MEMORANDUM

In order to ascertain the reliability of random observations and reports from the public and press of objects seen in the sky a flare of approximately 1,000 candle power was burned for one minute over the outskirts of Ottawa. Two simultaneous observations of the flare were made by transit from two locations. Location A was at the Ottawa Monitoring Station and Location B was at Uplands Airport.

At 21.45 EST September 8, 1952 a balloon and fused flare were released from Location A. At 21.51 EST the flare ignited and burned for one minute or until 21.52 EST. The bearings obtained were as follows:

<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
Location A 46.35° E. of N.	20°
Location B 3.5° W. of N.	12.5°

These angles would place the balloon over the Rideau Canal near Dow's Lake at an elevation of 1.1 miles.

The flare was clearly visible from Ottawa and did not resemble a meteor or northern lights. It could not be mistaken for a star and could not be associated with the moon which was on the eastern horizon. It could not be mistaken for a plane, since it was soundless and flashed only for a short time from an almost stationary position.

There was no mention made of this object in the newspapers.

(J.H. Thompson)

② Noted

W.D. Birch

27 Mar 53

INTELLIGENCE - FLYING SAUCERS.

1. DSI advised Secretary JIC on 6th April 1950 that the Minister had requested COMB to seek the co-operation of the Services in reporting on the occurrences or alleged occurrences of Flying Saucers passing over Canada. He requested that this be discussed at the next meeting of the JIC.

2. This was discussed at the 220th meeting of the JIC which took place on 12th April 1950. Paras 19, 20 and 21 of the minutes are as follows:-

19. Mr. Langley reported that the Minister of National Defence had requested that the Chairman of the Defence Research Board seek the co-operation of the Services in reporting on the occurrences or alleged occurrences of flying saucers passing over Canada.

A number of cases had been reported in various parts of Canada and it was suggested that the field intelligence officers of the three Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police might be instructed to investigate these incidents and report thereon to the Department of National Defence. Such reports could be dealt with ultimately either by the Directorate of Air Intelligence or the Directorate of Scientific Intelligence.

20. Colonel Todd suggested that the Director of Air Intelligence and the Director of Scientific Intelligence might be asked to collaborate in the preparation of a suitable questionnaire which could be circulated to the intelligence officers and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the field to assist them in their investigations.

21. The Committee, after further discussion, agreed that:

- (a) the Director of Air Intelligence and the Director of Scientific Intelligence collaborate in the preparation of a questionnaire suitable for investigating and reporting upon the occurrences or alleged occurrences of flying saucers passing over Canada;
- (b) these questionnaires be distributed to field intelligence officers of the three services and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to assist them in their investigations;
- (c) the Director of Air Intelligence co-ordinate the investigation arrangements in the field as between the three Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and
- (d) all the field reports on flying saucers be passed to the Director of Scientific Intelligence for final examination on behalf of the Department of National Defence.

Landing

3. DSI prepared a preliminary draft questionnaire and forwarded it to DAI, ref. letter DRBS 200-4-160 (DSI) dated 19th April 1950. Paras 4 and 5 of DSI's letter suggested that completed questionnaires are to be forwarded immediately to DAI and in the case of a Flying Saucer actually landing on Canadian territory that the nearest RCAF Command should be advised immediately.

4. DAI forwarded to DSI under cover of their memorandum S 21-1-9 (DAI) dated 30 August 1950 a revised questionnaire submitted for DSI's consideration. At that time DAI advised that if the questionnaire was approved, copies would be forwarded to the various Army, Navy and Air Force Commands for implementation. Necessary instructions to the Commands would be given as to the questions outlined in paras 4 and 5 of DSI's letter.

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY



MINISTRE DE L'INDUSTRIE



The Honourable L. Cadieux, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence,
125 Elgin Street,
Ottawa, Canada

12 December 1967

My dear Colleague,

Thank you for your letter of November 15 concerning U.F.O. sightings and for the attached examples of recent occurrences.

In order to take up your suggestion that effective procedures for reporting be developed so that careful decisions can be made as to the need for further investigations of specific selected cases, I have arranged that Dr. R.S. Rettie, Chief of the Space Research Facilities Branch of the National Research Council will get in touch with Dr. H. Sheffer, Scientific Assistant to the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C.M. Drury", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke.

C.M. Drury

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C.M. Drury", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke. Below the signature is a rectangular stamp with the date "DEC 14 1967".

6
FA OD UFOs

MEMORANDUM

V 1540-1050 TD 7305 (SA/VCD3)
V 2000-4

14 November, 1967.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MRD

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITIES TO
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

1. Herewith is a suggested reply for the Minister's signature.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

M. F. WHITING

MAJOR

Defence Staff Secretariat

F. B. Caldwell

Commodore

Secretary Defence Staff

Dr. H. Shaffer

SA/VCD3

2-6472

March 4, 1967

November, 1967

The Honorable C. A. Murphy, Jr.,
Director of Security,
Atomic Energy.

My dear colleague:

I enclose in the view, expressed in your letter of 23 October, 1967, that it is unnecessary and wasteful of effort to investigate all reported UFO sightings. However, there are examples of recent sightings that have caused considerable local public concern and therefore require investigation by a government agency.

Most frequently reported, are sightings of aerial phenomena which, in general, cannot be fruitfully investigated after the event. Occasionally, however, there are associated physical phenomena on the ground that require scientific investigation. As examples, reports of investigations into three recent occurrences in this category are attached.

As you say, a judicious sampling procedure is required. It is suggested that all reports of sightings be channeled to the National Research Council, where the decision on the necessity for scientific investigation would be made. It is agreed that participation of field units of other departments, including DND, would be required.

In order to proceed with the development of effective procedures, would you have an appropriate staff member of HRC contact Dr. H. Shaffer, Scientific Assistant to the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff.

Yours sincerely,

Attach. 3

UFO REPORT #17
FALCON LAKE, CAN.

A Mr. Steven Michalak of Winnipeg, Manitoba reported that he had come into physical contact with a UFO during a prospecting trip in the Falcon Lake area, some 90 miles east of Winnipeg on the 20 May 67. Mr. Michalak stated that he was examining a rock formation when two UFOs appeared before him. One of the UFOs remained airborne in the immediate area for a few moments, then flew off at great speed. The second UFO landed a few hundred feet away from his position. As he approached the UFO, a side door opened and voices were heard coming from within. Mr. Michalak states he approached the object but was unable to see inside due to a bright yellow bluish light which blocked his vision. He endeavoured to communicate with the personnel inside the object but without result. As he approached within a few feet of the object, the door closed, he heard a whining noise and the object commenced to rotate anti-clockwise and finally raised off the ground. He reached out with his left gloved hand and touched the object prior to its lifting off the ground; the glove burned immediately as he touched the object. As the object left the ground the exhaust gases burned his cap, outer and inner garments and he sustained rather severe stomach and chest burns. As a result of these he was hospitalized for a number of days. The doctors who attended and interviewed Mr. Michalak were unable to obtain any information which could account for the burns to his body. The personal items of clothing which were alleged to have been burnt by the UFO were subjected to an extensive analysis at the RCMP Crime Laboratory. The analysis was unable to reach any conclusion as to what may have caused the burn damage. Soil samples taken from the immediate area occupied by the UFO by Mr. Michalak were analysed and found to be radioactive to a degree that the samples had to be safely disposed of. An examination of the alleged UFO landing area was tested by a radiologist from the Department of Health and Welfare and a small area was found to be radioactive. The radiologist was unable to provide an explanation as to what caused this area to become contaminated.

Both CND and RCMP investigation teams were unable to provide evidence which would dispute Mr. Michalak's story.

UFO REPORT
CAMROSE, ALBERTA

On August 8, 1967, a Mr. R. Patrice, of Camrose, Alberta, reported the finding of a number of circular impressions in a pasture in the vicinity of the town of Camrose, Alberta. An investigation was conducted by an officer from Canadian Forces Base, Edmonton, in the company of Dr. G.H. Jones, of the Defence Research Board Experimental Station at Suffield.

All the marks exhibited the same general appearance; a ring six inches in width, with diameter varying from slightly over 31 feet to 36 feet. No evidence of heat was evident, but a definite impression in the ground, which was soft from recent rains, indicated distinct pressure. Some slight evidence of movement in a radial manner along the marks was visible in that the grass had been pressed down in a definite direction.

No physical evidence that would lead to the conclusion of deliberate interference or involvement of any person was found, nor was there any trace of chemical or radio activity in the area.

UFO REPORT
LOWELL MCGRAW, RCAF, A.S.

An RCAF Corporal and six other witnesses observed what they believed to be an unidentified flying object off the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, Canada on the 4th October 1957. The object was described as approximately 60 feet in length and was flying in an easterly direction when first sighted. During their observation, the UFO descended rapidly to the surface and made a "bright splash" as it struck the water. For some time after the impact a single white light remained on the surface. The RCAF Corporal endeavoured to reach the floating white object, but unfortunately, before he could reach the location the object sank. A search of the area failed to produce any material evidence which could assist in explaining or establishing the identity of the object. An underwater search conducted by divers from the Department of National Defence also failed to locate any tangible evidence which could be used to arrive at an explainable conclusion.

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY



MINISTRE DE L'INDUSTRIE



OTTAWA, 23 October, 1967

The Honourable L. Cadieux, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence,
125 Elgin Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Colleague,

I referred the proposal contained in your letter of 10 October, 1967, to the National Research Council, and the conclusions I have reached are substantially based on the scientific convictions now held in that organization.

In broad outline, the National Research Council is satisfied that good reasons have existed hitherto justifying a substantial effort devoted to the investigation of sightings of unidentified flying objects. The possibility of unexpected military innovations in or above the atmosphere has clearly existed ever since the last war, and the sensitivity of the civil population to the remarkable scientific progress in upper atmosphere and space research clearly required positive action by government agencies to preserve an equitable social context to such activities.

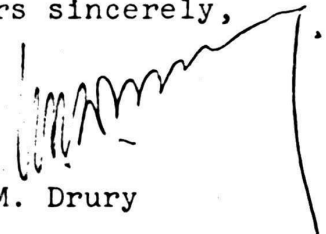
After some 15 years of publicity and of conditioning to the acceptance of natural explanations for unusual sightings, the public concern is considered to be no longer sufficiently cogent to warrant the investigation of large numbers of reported UFO sightings. Similarly, as you remark in your letter, the military concern has been almost entirely allayed by the extensive investigations made in the United States and Canada.

With the assumption that these two primary reasons for past investigational activity are no longer matters of serious import, we are left with the possibility that continued investigations may be of scientific value. This is indeed a possibility, but it is one that should preferably arise by the natural extension of scientific work in progress rather than by the intrusion of UFO phenomena seeking explanation.

I am therefore led to conclude that your proposal to transfer the responsibility for UFO investigations might very well be made the occasion to consider a substantial reduction in the government effort, in fact to something rather akin to a judicious sampling procedure.

In the event that you feel disposed to accept this alternative proposition, I have no doubt that the National Research Council could undertake to provide the scientific input required. There is, however, necessity for participation by an agency or department which has personnel well distributed over the area of Canada, such as the RCMP, DoT, or DND. The National Research Council would be glad to consider arrangements which might be made with the Department of National Defence to set up an effective and relatively undemanding procedure.

Yours sincerely,



C. M. Drury

DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD



CONSEIL DE RECHERCHES POUR LA DÉFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE
CANADA

0 D.

Ottawa 4, Ontario,
1 November, 1967.

To: Distribution

UFO INVESTIGATIONS

1. Occasionally, establishments are asked to assist local units of the Canadian Forces in investigations of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's). As I am the link between DRB and CFHQ in this area, you are requested to notify me of requests for investigations of UFO's and to submit any resulting reports of investigations to me.

Original Signed By
H. SHEFFER

H. Sheffer
SA/VCDS
for Chairman, Defence Research Board.

DISTRIBUTION

CS/DREA
CS/CARDE
CS/DRTE
CS/DCBRE
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CS/DRES
CS/DREP

DC(Ss) Correspondence Diary

PAPER ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
PREPARED BY THE
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

Reference: A. Supporting Data-Attached.

INTRODUCTION

1. Since 1966, the Director of Operations has been tasked with the responsibility for dealing with Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) reports which are referred to CPHQ. It has become evident that the Directorate of Operations has neither sufficient staff nor the necessary scientific assistance available to carry out an objective and scientific evaluation on UFO reports.

2. As the public is obviously becoming more conscious of UFOs, and in view of the increasing number of UFO reports being referred to CPHQ for action, it is suggested that the present policy for handling UFO reports be reviewed with the aim of determining a more objective and effective procedure for dealing with these reports.

AIM

3. The aim of this memorandum is to review briefly the present procedure for actioning UFO reports referred to CPHQ and to suggest a more effective method for dealing with UFO reports.

CPHQ ACTION ON UFO REPORTS

4. In brief, the Director of Operations' staff endeavours to classify UFO reports into one of two main categories, namely:

- a. Category One - Information which would suggest the type of phenomena associated with fireballs and meteorites, or
- b. Category Two - Information that does not conform to the physical patterns usually associated with fireballs or meteorite activity.

5. Reports which are classified under category one are forwarded to the Director for Scientific Co-ordination for evaluation. In addition, copies of the report are made available to NRC Meteorite Centre and to a named representative of the province in which the sighting was made.

6. Reports which are classified under category two are studied by the Operations Staff who either place the report on the UFO file with an annotation to the effect that further investigation is not warranted, or initiate action to have the report investigated by a military officer. To date, no evidence has been discovered which would suggest a threat to national security. The US authorities

reached a similar conclusion i.e. that there is absolutely NO evidence indicating a threat to national security. This being the case, it is suggested that DND should NOT be the agency primarily responsible for the receipt and investigations of UFO reports.

7. It is emphasized that no procedure exists at this time to assess any possible scientific information which might be obtainable from these reports. It should be noted that in the United States a civilian oriented scientific investigation has in fact been instituted on the University of Colorado. In Canada, the National Research Council would appear to be the body most suited to organize such an investigation.

RECOMMENDATION

8. In view of the above, it is recommended that the National Research Council be named to co-ordinate, on behalf of the Government of Canada, investigations into reports of UFOs.

SUPPORTING DATA
FOR PAPER ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

INTRODUCTION

1. The Department of National Defense receives, through many sources, many UFO reports each year on unusual aerial sightings which the observer is unable to identify or explain.
2. In accordance with instructions contained in CFAO 71-1, Fireball and Meteorite Observation; and CFAO 71-6, UFO Reports; the Director of Operations is tasked with the responsibility of reviewing these reports and, as warranted, initiating action to have the reports formally investigated.
3. The present method for actioning these reports is considered unsatisfactory as the Operations Staff are neither qualified to differentiate between fireballs, meteorites or UFOs, nor are trained investigators available to evaluate such reports. In addition, there is no known scientific body tasked with the responsibility for assisting the Operations Staff to arrive at acceptable conclusions.

BACKGROUND ON UFOs

4. Reports on unusual aerial sightings are not new to this generation, unusual aerial sightings having been reported throughout history. It would appear that the number of sightings increase in the Spring, die away, only to develop a second peak during the Summer months.
5. In the early 1950s scientific committees were set up in both Canada and the United States, under defence auspices, to investigate UFO reports. Following several years of study, both committees were able to explain all but a very small percentage of the many thousands of sighting reports made. The American scientific committee concluded its investigation by stating, "that the evidence presented on UFOs shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security" and recommended, "that the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the UFOs of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired". Although not formally stated, the Canadian Scientific Committee arrived at the same conclusions. Since that time UFO reports referred to DND have been studied by interested staffs and, as warranted, investigations have been made.

6. Approximately seven years ago the National Research Council established a scientific committee, on which DND is represented, to co-ordinate Canadian activity on the study of optical effect in the upper atmosphere, such as fireballs and meteorites. This committee receives reports on fireballs and meteorites through a number of agencies such as DND, RCMP, DOT, etc. It is to be noted that this scientific committee is primarily interested in optical observations which can be classified as fireballs and meteorites and are not engaged in the scientific study of other unusual aerial sightings (UFOs).

7. Unusual aerial sightings referred to DND for action have followed a varied career; at one time, Air Defense Command was the military agency most concerned with UFO reports. Prior to the Spring of 1966 the Director of Intelligence co-ordinated DND action on UFO reports. Correspondence held on the DND UFO file indicates that Dr. J.C. Arnell, then Scientific Deputy Chief of Technical Services, was an active participant in actioning UFO reports. In the Spring of 1966 the responsibility for actioning unusual aerial sightings was transferred to the Director of Operations.

USAF PARTICIPATION ON UFOs

8. In 1948 the USAF established the "Blue Book" program for the purpose of investigating UFOs. The objectives of the program are to determine whether UFOs pose a threat to the security of the US and to determine whether UFOs exhibit any unique scientific information or advanced technology which could contribute to scientific or technical research. The program centre is established at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Each sighting report referred to the USAF is objectively and scientifically analysed, and, if necessary, all of the scientific facilities available to the USAF can be used to assist in arriving at an identification or explanation. The Office of Information of the Office of the Secretary of the AF is used to disseminate information concerning UFO sightings, evaluations and statistics. Recently, and probably due to the increasing concern of the general public, the USAF has selected the University of Colorado, under the direction of Dr. A.O. Condon, physics professor, to conduct an independent investigation into UFO reports. Under this research agreement, Dr. Condon expects to call on the services of more than 100 scientists around the country to assist in this research study. A full report is expected to be delivered to the USAF in 1968.

CIVILIAN PARTICIPATION ON UFOs

9. A number of private citizens, many of whom are exceptionally well qualified, are either carrying out personal and independent research studies on UFOs; or have joined organisations which have been established for the purpose of investigating UFOs. Such organisations

as the Canadian Aerial Phenomena Investigations Committee and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, claim membership into the thousands.

10. Several universities, such as the University of Colorado and the University of Arizona, have shown a marked interest in UFOs and are presently conducting investigations into this field.

11. The civilian organization, the Canadian Aerial Phenomena Investigations Committee, Scarborough, Ontario, has recently made representation to DND for financial assistance in order to increase the effectiveness of their organization as a public service. It is to be anticipated that other private citizens or organizations will make representation to DND for either financial and/or administrative assistance for UFO research and investigation purposes.

V 1540-1050 TD 7165 (SEC VCDS)

11 September, 1967

DOOps

CANADIAN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE

Reference: A. V 1540-1050 TD 7165 (DOps) of 10 July, 1967.

1. VCDS would like you to prepare the following memoranda:
 - a. from MND to Mr. Drury requesting the MRC undertake the responsibility for any scientific investigations of UFOs that may be required, and
 - b. from CDS to MND explaining the reasons for this and attaching supporting data.
2. Please staff memoranda through SA/VCDS.

Encl.

Ministerial Inquiry
Folder No. 331
(67/1094)


D.E. Sanson
Commander
SEC VCDS
2-3104

D.E. Sanson, Commander/2-3104/cebn

Dr. Shaffer - to note.

MEMORANDUM

V 1540-1050 TD 7165 (SA/VCDS)

7 September, 1967

VCDS

RESPONSIBILITY FOR UFO INVESTIGATIONS

References: A. V 1540-1050 TD 7165 (DOPs) of 10 July 1967

B. V 1540-1050 TD 7165 (SA/VCDS) of 26 July 1967

C. Letter from President, NRC, dated August 28, 1967

1. I have had discussions with various people at NRC about the possibility of them assuming responsibility of UFO investigations. One of them subsequently became the new President, and his reply at Reference C sums up their position.

2. I still do not believe that this is a matter that needs to go to Defence Council but suggest that you ask the Minister to write to Mr. Drury requesting NRC to undertake responsibility for any scientific investigations of UFOs that may be required. This will not amount to any extensive or costly activity, but it would be better to have a civil agency designated as the authority and as the official contact for journalistic and other inquiries. Canadian Forces would still have to assist in field investigations near their bases and would probably be represented on a committee which would likely be formed by NRC, if they undertake this responsibility.

Original Signed By
H. SHEFFER

H. Sheffer
SA/VCDS

HS/fm

MINUTE SHEET

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FILE NUMBER

TO

REFERENCE

DATED

REFERRED TO

REMARKS

(To be signed in full showing Appointment, Telephone Number and Date)

Dr. H. Steyer
A/VCBS
Room 2728
A Bldg

Attached is summary of work
done on the U.F.O. Site at Falcon
Lake, Manitoba, as requested



C. F. Clifford
for C/P. D. B. H.
17 Oct/67

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier 1107-4-6

TO
A Dr. A.K. DasGupta
Head

Safety Assessment and Control Section

FROM
De Mr. S.E. Hunt

DATE September 13, 1967

SUBJECT
Sujet

Determination of possible radiation hazards to the general public from the
alleged landing site of an unidentified Flying Object near Falcon Lake, Manitoba

Introduction

On the 24 July 67 the Physics Section of this Division monitored on behalf of the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa, samples of soil, burnt shirt and steel tape for possible radioactive contamination. A gamma-ray spectral analysis of the three samples revealed activity levels of up to approximately 0.5 μCi of Ra^{226} or its equivalent. The samples had been collected from the alleged landing site of a U.F.O. near Falcon Lake, Manitoba. The information received by this Division on the 24 and 25 July 67 supporting this particular sighting and samples were vague and disjointed. Further light was shed on the matter when the undersigned had an opportunity to review the investigation report of the U.F.O. sighting submitted by S/L P. Bissky, (R.C.A.F.) to the Chief of Defence Staff, Ottawa. A copy of this report was made available through the courtesy of Inspector Hendrick during a visit to the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa. Appendix A to this memorandum is a duplicate copy of S/L Bissky's report.

The task of assessing the radiation hazard to the general public from the landing site did not initially indicate that it would be necessary for this Division to involve itself in the R.C.M.P. and D.N.D. investigation. However, it soon became obvious to the undersigned that collection and co-ordination of all background information was essential due to the following:

- (a) The apparent lack of cooperation by the principals toward the military and police.
- (b) The exact location of the sighting had not been established at the time of the Division's initial involvement.

The undersigned flew to Winnipeg on the 26 July 1967 where he was met by Mr. D. Thompson of the Manitoba Health Department. Mr. Thompson advised the undersigned that a meeting had been arranged between representatives of the R.C.M.P. and D.N.D. and the Federal and Provincial Health representatives. This meeting was to establish what would be the best way to proceed.

Field Investigation Report

26 July 1967, 1330 hrs. - R.C.M.P. Headquarters Winnipeg
- Met with Superintendent Shark, R.C.M.P., S/L Bissky, R.C.A.F., Cpl. Davis, R.C.M.P., and Messrs J. Randall and D. Thompson of the Manitoba Department of Health. A briefing of what had happened to date was given by S/L Bissky. This briefing was a very brief review of the investigation report compiled by S/L Bissky. A discussion followed the briefing as to what was the best way to proceed. The following actions were decided upon.

1. Messrs Thompson and Hunt to visit Mr. Earl Campbell of the Manitoba Cancer Clinic to ascertain the exact location of the Radium burial ground at East Braintree.
2. Messrs Thompson and Hunt to visit Inland Cement Company to find out if the company has any Ra²²⁶ sources.
3. S/L Bissky, Cpl. Davis, Messrs Thompson and Hunt to visit Mr. Stephan Michalak at his residence around 1800 hrs. 26 Jul.67.

26 July 1967, 1430 hrs. - Messrs Thompson and Hunt met with Mr. E. Campbell of the Manitoba Cancer Clinic. Mr. Campbell showed photographs of the site and gave us the name of a Mr. R. Kemp who could guide us to the site. During his visit we checked, for radioactivity, some samples of soil and vegetation collected from a Beausejour U.F.O. sighting. The samples were checked on a scintillation counter. There was no evidence of any radioactivity.

26 July 1967, 1800 hrs. - S/L Bissky, Cpl. Davis and Messrs Thompson and Hunt visited the residence of Mr. S. Michalak located 314 Lindsay Street. An attempt was made to persuade Michalak to take us to the site of the U.F.O. landing, however, at the end of the visit it still appeared unlikely that he would go as he felt that he would lose too much money by missing a days work. Mr. Michalak showed the undersigned samples of rock, soils and vegetation collected from the U.F.O. site. These samples were located in his basement. A survey of his basement showed no evidence of any loose contamination. Radiation fields were detected coming from the plastic bags containing soil and the remnants of Michalak's burnt shirt. Michalak was at first unwilling to part with the samples, but eventually allowed the undersigned to have part of the samples from each bag for further analysis. Mr. Michalak has no respect for contaminated materials. He handled the contaminated soil with his bare hands, and was made to wash his hands with great difficulty. During our conversation with Michalak he produced a series of photographs taken by Life Magazine representatives. These included photos of the site and colour photos of the burns on his abdomen and the scorched grid pattern on his undershirt. At the time of this interview, Michalak's wife and eldest son were present.

27 July 1967, 1000 hrs. - Messrs Thompson and Hunt visited the Radium burial site at East Braintree (see Appendix B). We were guided by Mr. R. Kemp, Conservation Officer for the Renewable Resources Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources for Manitoba. Only one of the steel spikes used

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to mark the burial site could be located. However, the area was easily recognizable from the photographs shown to us by Mr. E. Campbell (Manitoba Cancer Clinic). It appeared to us that the soils had not been disturbed as most of the area was covered with vegetation. Another two years will see the area completely overgrown with vegetation. No radiation checks were made as there was a minimum of three feet of sand covering the contaminated materials. The maximum amount of radium located at the burial site is in the area of 12 mgms.

27 July 1967, 1200 hrs. - Met S/L Bissky, F/O Smith, Cpls. Shepard and Reed, all of the R.C.A.F., Cpl. Davis and Constable Zacharias of the R.C.M.P., and Mr. Michalak at the Falcon Lake Provincial Park entrance. After lunch, the above mentioned plus Thompson and Hunt set out for the U.F.O. landing site. This involved crossing to the north side of Hwy. No. 1 and following the route as indicated on the attached map. The entire expedition took about 45 minutes to reach its destination. The site was confirmed as being the correct site by Constable Zacharias who had been taken to it by Mr. [REDACTED] the night before. The landing area of the U.F.O. was recognizable from the photographs taken by Life Magazine, the origin of the circular outline of vegetation in the writer's opinion is debateable. A thorough survey of the landing area was carried out, using a Tracerlab SULL, Admiral Radiac 5016, and a Civil Defence CDV 700 survey meter. One small area was found to be contaminated. This was located across the crown of the rock. There was a smear of contamination about 0.5 x 8.0 inches on one side of the crack. There was also some lichen and ground vegetation contaminated just beyond the smear. The whole contaminated area was no larger than 100 square inches. All water run off areas were checked for possible contamination, but nothing was found. Samples of the contaminated rock and lichen were taken for further analysis. Photographs of the area were taken by Cpls. Shephard and Davis and Mr. Thompson. Since there was no serious health hazard involved due to the remoteness of the area and also due to the fact that the majority of the contamination was taken for samples, no further precautions were felt necessary at the U.F.O. site. Prior to returning to Winnipeg, it was decided that Messrs Hunt and Thompson would try and establish the source of the radioactivity by paying a visit to Mr. [REDACTED]

1 August 1967, 0900 hrs. - Samples from U.F.O. site and those taken from Michalak's residence were checked under a U.V. light in the Environmental Sanitation Laboratory in the Norquay Building. The samples taken from the U.F.O. site gave an indication that they were contaminated with Radium luminous paint. The samples from Michalak's house did not respond to the U.V. light. These samples were then packaged and sent to R.M.D. Ottawa for further analysis.

1 August 1967, 1330 hrs. - A visit was made to Inland Cement Company where Mr. S. Michalak is employed as an Industrial Mechanic. The purpose of the visit was two fold. Primarily we wanted to find out if the Company had used any radium sources in gauges and secondly to inspect the Company's Ohmart gauges using Cs^{137} . The latter will be dealt with in a separate report. Conversation with Mr. R. West revealed that the Company had never used radium sources either in Winnipeg or Regina, where both he and Michalak had worked prior to moving to Winnipeg.

2 August, 1967, 1400 hrs. - Visited Mr. [redacted] at his residence at [redacted]. He advised us that he had no samples in his suite, but had some at his mother's place at [redacted]. A series of rock and vegetation samples were checked, but showed no activity, [redacted] then procured a soil sample that he had obtained from the Falcon Lake U.F.O. site. This sample proved to be radioactive. Levels up to 1 mR/hr were detected. [redacted] was most reluctant to part with the sample so it was left with him. The sample was sealed in a plastic bag. A contamination check was made of the area where the samples were, using the U.V. light. The area was extremely cluttered with photographic equipment and a great deal of junk. Several areas responded to the U.V. light, but these did not prove to be areas of contamination, probably photographic emulsion splashes. [redacted] appears to be a very sloppy worker.

During our conversation with Mr. [redacted] it was established that he worked as a sales representative for a local outdoor advertising firm [redacted]. His involvement with APRO was a spare time hobby. He stated that the Winnipeg chapter had approximately fifteen members, four of whom were investigating members. To be an investigating member, it is necessary to be 21 years or over. He stated that the remainder of the organization was made up of teenagers. The APRO organization appears to be a very loose knit organization. Thompson was unable to tell us the names of the other investigating officers. Prior to leaving [redacted] he advised us that he had taken some samples to the Nuclear Medicine Department of the Winnipeg General Hospital. He was unwilling to tell us who had checked the samples as he said the technician had carried out a spectral analysis without his superior's authority. He said that one sample showed a 1.4 mev peak. Two other very weak energy peaks were also detected. [redacted] did not know where the samples were presently located. These samples had been given to [redacted] by Michalak.

3 August, 1967, 1000 hrs. - A visit was paid to [redacted]. This visit was arranged at the request of S/B [redacted]. Bissky who had received a similar request from Mr. [redacted]. A contamination check of Mr. [redacted] car and store showed no evidence of contamination. Mr. [redacted] was concerned as he had helped Michalak collect and carry home some of the samples from the U.F.O. site. Mr. [redacted] appears to be very interested in "Interstellar Vehicles". He has apparently seen several such vehicles. He even shot at one while duck hunting near Beausejour. Mr. [redacted] advised us that he was in the process of developing a device which can be used for detecting "Interstellar Vehicles". He did not have the circuitry available as he had loaned it to a friend.

3 August, 1967, 11.15 hrs. - Messrs Thompson and Hunt visited the Nuclear Medicine Department of the Winnipeg General Hospital. Technician, Mr. George Dyck, was contacted. He stated that he had checked the samples submitted by Thompson. His superiors knew about the samples being checked, and, in fact, they still had the samples as they were going to do a second analysis on them to try and determine the isotope by its rate of decay.

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Dr. F. Helmuth was introduced to us by Mr. Dyck. Dr. Helmuth had examined the burns that Michalak had received and he felt that they were thermal burns. He said that Michalak had been sent to Pinawa and put in the W.B.C. Although Dr. Helmuth had not seen the results, he understood that no ingested activity was found in Michalak. Dr. Petco at Pinawa had apparently contacted Dr. Helmuth and had suggested that Michalak receive psychiatric treatment. However, Dr. Helmuth didn't feel that this was necessary. Dr. R.J. Walton, Executive Director for the Manitoba Cancer Clinic, was asked by Dr. Helmuth to come over to meet us. Dr. Walton was pleased to let us have the samples as they weren't particularly interested in becoming involved in work of this nature. The only reason they checked these samples was that they had made the analysis before they realized what was going on. Thompson was checking the results of one analysis against the other. The samples will be returned to Ottawa with the undersigned.

7 August 1967, 0930 hrs. - A telephone call was made to the Manager of [REDACTED]. He advised the undersigned that they did not use any radium luminous or luminous paints for their products.

Conclusions

The undersigned does not intend to prove one way or the other whether a U.F.O. had been sighted as there are still too many unknowns. Secondly, in the opinion of the writer such ventures are outside the main interests of this Division.

There are however two conclusions that are of interest to this Division, they are as follows:

- (a) Radioactive contamination of rock and lichens was found at the alleged U.F.O. landing site. The origin of this contamination has yet to be determined.
- (b) The radiation levels measured were not high enough to create a radiation hazard to the general public.

