

TABLE II CHI SQUARE TEST OF KNOWN VS. UNKNOWN ON THE BASIS OF COLOR

Color	Number of KNOWN	Adjusted Number of KNOWN (K)	Number of UNKNOWN (n)	$\chi^2_{(K-n)^2}$
White	405	100	112	1.44
Metallic	313	77	76	0.01
Not stated	209	51	62	2.37
Orange	172	42	49	1.17
Red	146	36	33	0.25
Yellow	128	31	31	0
Green	130	32	14	10.13
Blue	67	17	26	4.76
Other	195	48	31	6.02
Total	1765	434	434	26.15
Degrees of freedom				8
5%				15.5
1%				20.1

TABLE III CHI SQUARE TEST OF KNOWN VS. UNKNOWN ON THE BASIS OF NUMBER

Number of Objects Per Sighting	Number of KNOWN	Adjusted Number of KNOWN (K)	Number of UNKNOWN (n)	$\chi^2_{(K-n)^2}$
1	1339	329	297	3.11
2	159	39	37	0.10
3-10	185	46	70	12.52
11 or more	41	10	25	22.50
Not stated	41	10	5	2.50
Total	1765	434	434	40.73
Degrees of freedom				4
5%				9.5
1%				13.3

(4) Duration of observation

Here there is an excess of KNOWN in the less-than-5-second group. Again, the majority of KNOWN in this group are astronomical. The greater proportion of UNKNOWN in the 31- to 60-second and 61-second to 5-minute groups cannot be explained.

(5) Speed

The major contribution to chi square for this characteristic is due to a large excess of UNKNOWN in the over 400-mph class. It can be assumed that some of the excessive speeds are inaccuracies in estimates by observers. However, some radar sightings, which are practically impossible to identify, show objects with speeds of 1,000 to 2,000 mph and over, and these reports account for a number of these UNKNOWN.

(6) Light brightness

Since this chi square was not significant, it is not necessary to discuss it here.

An examination of these discrepancies thus brings up a very interesting point. In every case for which there is a significant excess of KNOWN over UNKNOWN, the excess can be attributed to an excess of identifiable astronomical phenomena. This would seem to lead to the conclusion that astronomical phenomena are easy to identify and there are very few left in the UNKNOWN. Accordingly, the astronomical object sightings were deleted from the KNOWN object sightings and the Chi Square Test was again applied. The results are shown in Tables VIII through XIII, where in this case the KNOWN do not contain astronomical sightings.

It will be noted that some groups were combined when the adjusted number of KNOWN was ten or less, except for the case for which the number of objects per sighting was the characteristic studied. These were borderline cases, and no good combination of groups existed.

It is apparent that the deletion of astronomical sightings gives a better fit, although the decision is not clear cut, since for two cases (light brightness and speed), the chi square increased. However, it can again be pointed out that the reporting of these two characteristics is highly subjective and is open to question. The estimation of speed is especially open to question because of the impossibility of accurately determining it visually.