

SA/VEDS

SA/VEDS
172

INCIDENT REPORT

CANADIAN POLICE OPERATIONS CENTRE

Time Reported 1310Z Date 28 Jul 67 Person Reporting Insp Macdriek
Unit or Organization RCMP Crime Lab
Location or Address Ottawa Telephone 3 9367
Place of Occurrence _____
Time of Occurrence _____ 2

Details

Re: Analysis of samples from Falcon Lake UFO Incident.
Samples sent by RCMP to Dr A.H. Booth, National Health and Welfare, for radio-activity check.

The report from Dr Booth indicates a radiation value of .3 microcuries in the soil sample. Dr Booth reports that the radiation is from a radium source and is a possible serious health hazard. He is sending an investigator to Falcon Lake area.

Telephone number Dr Booth 7 4684

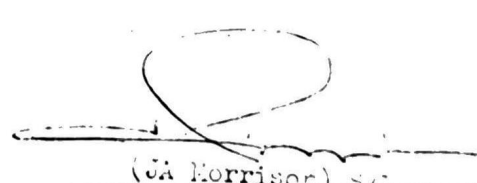
Injuries

Damage Report

Action Taken by Duty Officer

Essed to Mr. E.W. Greenwood.

Follow-up Action Required


(JA Morrison) S/C
Duty Officer

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, NCSA, RCU, 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 Defence 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. E.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 organizations which have been established for the purpose of investigating UFOs. Such organisations

as the Canadian Aerial Phenomena Investigations Committee and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation, 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 organisation, 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.

10 July 1967

H. F. Robertson w/c
D C P S 4

MEMORANDUM

FROM: VCDS Secretariat

TO:

DC PLANS	
EA	<i>AD</i>
PA	

DC Plans

DC Ops

Info

in turn

A. S. Henry
A. S. HENRY, MAJOR

Sec. 1-2-2

JUL 7 1967
J. E. Samson

Commander
SEC VCDS
2-3104

24137 2405

MEMORANDUM

FROM: DC PLANS Secretariat

TO:

sum by A/SOP
dit
de turn
DGP
DGIS

1. For info, and
pass to D & W

please.
DEAF
DSC

Noted P, 1/1

D. C. Fitz-Gerald
Major

SEC DC PLANS
2-3458

1 JUL 11 1967

Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to develop an improved version of a Calculating Light Modulator capable of producing the integral of the product of two functions, and to investigate its applications to the data processing problems in ballistic missile defense.

In addition, a breadboard model of a two-dimensional missile sensor data processor has been constructed to investigate the feasibility of such a device using ultrasonic light modulators.

Progress:

During the reporting period, correlation of doppler shifted noise signals continued. The tests were conducted with a television camera and monitor for integration and readout. Material for a technical report was put into rough draft form.

Plans for Next Interval:

During the next interval, a program plan will be made in anticipation of a pending continuation of the program into a more advanced phase of development and evaluation.

MEMORANDUM

11 Dec 58.

CC TCAS

Intelligence

Unusual Object Sighting Report

1 The following report is submitted on the a/n subject:

Topic: Sighting of unusual object in the sky.

First Reported By: [redacted] Frankford, Ont. [redacted]

First Reported To: F/O [redacted] on tower duty.

Time : Reported 2216 hrs EST 10 Dec, first seen 2200 hours, still visible at least until 2230 hrs to [redacted]

Reported to DSO: By [redacted] through Stn SDC at 2220 hrs, DSO called [redacted] to ascertain details and to maintain good public relations.

Details of Sighting: "Object appeared to move up and down and sideways; brighter than any star; bluish-red glow with the red on top; bluish on bottom; not green and red like aircraft lights; seemed to turn; resembled hovering helicopter; no estimate of height possible; appeared to the southeast of Frankford as if near and to SE of airdrome" (Above paraphrase of [redacted] report).

Action Taken by [redacted]: Visual inspection of sky - nil result; ask aircraft flying in from Stirling at time to keep lookout - nil observation.

Action Taken by DSO: Called [redacted] twice; tried to get location in sky in relation to Constellation Orion and dog star Sirius but [redacted] unable to thus locate; made visual sky inspection from ground with nil result; tried to locate a suitable officer at that hour to send by GMR to Frankford but unable to do so.


(A.E. Evans) S/L
Duty Staff Officer
(328)

B- 24155

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Courtesy Newspaper Enterprise Assoc.

UFOs: Figment, Fact or Fiction

by Dr. J. C. Arnell

Stories of flying objects have existed throughout history and apparitions of strange objects in the sky have for centuries stirred popular emotion and at times caused crises and panics. Many interpretations have been placed on these reported sightings, ranging from visitations from outer space to the existence of terrestrial spirits, such as the "will of the wisp". Before astronomers had discovered the planets of our solar system, the visitations were attributed to the gods; in more recent times, the gods have been displaced by the beings from other planets.

While some writers have interpreted archaeological drawings and carvings as reflections of extraterrestrial visitations in prehistoric times, the earliest recorded account of a sighting of an unidentified flying object is probably that of the prophet Ezekiel in the Old Testament. In the first chapter of this book, a description is given of a machine which landed near the Chebar River in the land of Chaldea and included therein are expressions similar to those often included in modern sighting reports, particularly with respect to bright and flashing lights. Ezekiel could only describe his sighting in terms of the life he knew on earth, and the war chariot and the plough represented the "advanced technology" of the time. Hence, wheels figure very prominently in his account.

The forms of the unidentified flying objects which have been reported over the millenia have changed as civilization has developed on earth. The Greeks and the Romans saw horses drawing chariots across the sky; the seafaring people of the middle ages saw full-rigged sailing

ships; today, the spheres and cylinders of space craft tend to be reported. Thus, the present sighting reports must be considered against this historical background.

Until man learned to fly early in this present century, there were very few man-made objects in the sky to contribute to the aerial sightings. There were, of course, kites and a few balloons; but kites were tied to the ground and had little movement, while only the occasional balloon was released. Thus, most of the sightings recorded in history must have been due to natural phenomena or inaccurate reporting. The development of high performance jet aircraft and the placing of many satellites in orbit around the earth have added many new objects in the sky, which have shapes strange to the uninformed.

The sighting of strange objects tends to be seasonable and usually begins in the spring, dies away, only to develop a second peak during the period when large numbers of people are on holiday and out of doors for a large percentage of the time. The degree to which the reports in a given season come to the notice of the general public depends entirely on the play being given by the news media. Once there has been a certain amount of publicity, there are enough pranksters in North America to create the circumstances for a few well documented sightings by the use of hot air balloons, gas-filled balloons with flares dangling from them, etc., or even just good stories plant-

ed in the right quarters.

As a result of rather complete coverage of sightings by the various types of news media this year, a situation comparable to the early 1950's exists with respect to the general level of interest in the subject among the public today. In order to satisfy a concerned public in both Canada and the United States some fifteen years ago, scientific committees were set up under defence auspices in both countries to investigate the existing reports of unidentified flying objects. After several years of study, both committees were able to explain all but a very small percentage of the many thousands of sighting reports in terms of natural phenomena and man-made objects. Among those which could not be explained were those where the descriptions were too vague for careful analysis and where the reporter was of doubtful reliability.

Of the relatively few sightings of good reliability which remained unaccountable, the American committee concluded "that the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects 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 Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired." Although it was not so formally stated, the Canadian committee reached the same conclusions and ceased to function about ten years ago. Since that time, such reports as were referred to the Department of National Defence have been studied by interested staffs,

and, where warranted, investigations have been made.

About five years ago, in an attempt to further the study of optical effect in the upper atmosphere, such as fireballs (shooting stars), and to assist in the recovery of fallen meteorites for scientific study, the National Research Council established a scientific committee, on which the Department of National Defence is represented, to coordinate all Canadian activity. One of the prime contributions of this committee has been the improvement of the reporting of fireballs on an organized basis. This is largely through the efforts of members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and other interested amateur astronomers. However, the RCAF has cooperated in this endeavour through the collection of sighting reports made by pilots on night manoeuvres, etc.

This method of reporting has been augmented by similar systems operated through the Department of Transport and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Although the reports coming through defence channels are primarily for the use of the National Research Council Meteor Centre in maintaining records of fireballs, the individual messages are examined routinely within the Department for any unusual reports. In this way, the Department of National Defence has maintained a partial record of unusual sightings across the country.

There is no doubt that there are many things to be seen in the sky which can lead to reports of unidentifiable objects. Over the years the introduction of each new higher performance aircraft has tended to produce such reports until its existence has become commonplace. For example, in April 1952, there was a scare in Toronto when a dark cylindrical object was sighted over the city airport. The current RCAF *Mustang* fighters at-

tempted to chase this object, but were quickly outdistanced. It was subsequently learned that the object was a British *Cannberra* jet aircraft on its way to the United States, flying at 40,000 ft. with a good tail wind. The U-2 aircraft was responsible for similar reports a few years ago. At night, even ordinary aircraft are often not recognized, particularly when the presence of other noise or a strong wind prevents the observer from hearing any sound in association with the sighting.

Balloons of many types have in their turn been a cause of concern. In the early 1950's, very large, very high altitude balloons were released for scientific purposes and these were often seen after dark still shining in the sunlight. More commonly, small meteorological balloons, carrying a trailing light for optical tracking, have been released at night and are often reported. As these are subject to the vagaries of the wind, their tracks may be strange and varied. Large satellites, such as the two Echo's, are fairly regularly reported, particularly during the summer months, traversing the sky in 5-10 minutes.

A seemingly more frightening type of man-produced aerial phenomenon is that of lights reflected off low lying cloud. Occasionally such a cloud lying near an airport will act as the screen against which the rotating aircraft beacon will track at great speed. Unless the observer continues to watch, he may see only a single path. Similarly, the large modern shopping centre with its myriad of lights can produce any variety of glows off cloud formations, with the shape of the glow being dependent on the clouds themselves. If such light sources include many flashing signs, it is possible that the observer will see flashing coloured lights against a background of yellow or white. Perhaps one of the more remarkable recent sightings, which was photographed,

was that of a small flight of geese flying over a well-lighted city at night. The reflection of the lights off the white bellies of the birds produced the effect of a strange delta-shaped object, which was only recognizable to the careful observer.

There are, of course, a variety of well recognized natural phenomena which are strange to the average viewer. Among the meteorological effects are the many forms of halos which can be seen around the sun and moon and occasionally bright stars which may be complete or partial or fluctuating if there is marked cloud movement. This type of phenomenon formed a large percentage of the sightings reported fifteen years or so ago. In addition, terrestrial effects resulting from the luminescence of marsh gas and the various forms of electrical discharge, such as ball lightning and St. Elmo's fire have been responsible for many reports.

In attempting to analyze reports of unidentified flying objects, the investigator is faced with the known unreliability of untrained observers. The police files are full of contradictory evidence of witnesses to such commonplace events as automobile accidents. It is not surprising therefore to find doubtful information included in observations of aerial phenomena strange to the viewer. For this reason, the Department of National Defence has been prepared to accept the occasional inexplicable report as due to inaccurate reporting, recognizing that the great majority of all sighting reports can be readily explained as due to natural or man-made occurrences and at the same time recognizing that inexplicable sightings have been reported throughout history without any evidence that the cause was other than natural phenomena. As a result, the earlier conclusion that the unexplained sightings do not pose a threat to the security of Canada is still considered to be completely valid.



THE SWAMP GAS IS RESTLESS TONIGHT.

Post

Courtesy Miller Services

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UNCLASSIFIED
23 May 1986
JUL 4 1986

REPORT ON VISIT TO USAF HEADQUARTERS
DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE, MAY 15 to 19
BY S/L C H AVANT, DAI

Appendices "A" - Report by AMC
"B" - Air Intelligence Requirements Memorandum # 4
"C" - Astronomical Reports - Dr. Hyneck, University of Ohio.

PART I

Sightings of Unidentified Objects

- 1 The USAF project on Flying Saucers has been discontinued and the files containing some 375 incidents are held by Air Materiel Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The subject is now unclassified and all the results of the project are held in the Office of Public Information at the Pentagon.
- 2 Under the project, a Dr. Hyneck of the University of Ohio examined 244 "incident reports" and wherever possible suggested a solution. Copies of 233 "incident reports" were also sent to the Air Weather Service and 102 "incident reports" were sent to Rand Incorporated. A report was then written by AMC based on the findings and opinions of these experts. A copy of this report is attached at Appendix "A" (one copy only).
- 3 At Appendix "B" (one copy only), is a copy of "Air Intelligence Requirements Memorandum # 4" which includes a questionnaire used in reporting all sightings by USAF investigating officers.
- 4 Two other papers which were examined in Washington but were not available to take away will be sent to this Headquarters when copies have been received in Washington from Air Materiel Command. These papers are:
 - (a) "Some considerations affecting the interpretation of reports of unidentified flying objects" (Confidential).
 - (b) "Psychological analysis of reports of unidentified aerial objects Appendix "A" (USAF reference NCREXD-694-18D).
- 5 In reading Dr. Hyneck's reports, a list was made of those incidents which did not appear to be satisfactorily explained. This list is attached at Appendix "C".
- 6 Air Materiel Command prepared a graph illustrating the relationship between the numbers of reported incidents and the occurrence of publicity on the subject. Reference is made to this graph under heading VIII on page 8 of the Air Materiel Command report of Appendix "A". No copy of the graph was available but it was astonishing to note the number of reported sightings which immediately followed any publicity such as press or magazine articles or official USAF press releases. USAF Headquarters now pursue a policy of ignoring as far as possible all sighting reports. USAF area commanders are encouraged to take such action as they think necessary on receipt of reports and to withhold their findings from the public.

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Conclusions

7 After studying the above-mentioned reports, it has become apparent that no useful purpose would be served by investigating sighting reports in Canada. Press releases on the subject should be kept to a minimum and in fact, if practicable, none whatsoever should be made as they will certainly result in a flood of sighting reports.

PART II

Weekly Summary of USSR Broadcasting Abstracts

8 In a recent letter to the Air Member, CJS Washington, the RCAF AMC requested the above publication to be obtained for ADG. Action was taken by the CJS but the Foreign Broadcasting Information Service requested that an RCAF Intelligence Officer see them to discuss the subject. Accordingly, an appointment was made with Colonel L.K. White, Foreign Broadcasting Information Service, 2430 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (telephone EXECUTIVE 6115 Ext 2927).

9 Colonel White was seeking information as to Canadian monitoring activities and advised that to the best of his recollection, Canada operated two monitoring stations during the past war. At present there is an agreement between the American authorities and the British Broadcasting Corporation and all intercepted foreign broadcasts are exchanged between those two agencies who then compile their own bulletin. The FBIS prepare a daily bulletin on foreign broadcasts in four volumes, compiled according to geographical areas. In addition, there are three weekly summaries produced; two on the USSR (Confidential) and one on all other foreign countries (Restricted). The summary requested by ADG is one of the two weekly summaries of USSR broadcasts and will be forwarded to the RCAF (DAI) through the Air Attache, Washington.

10 It is obvious that this publication would be of interest to JIB and it is considered that the Director JIB should contact the FBIS and discuss the matter further.

PART III

Evasion and Escape

11 An interview was obtained with Major M.E. Giblo of the Collection Branch, Directorate of Intelligence, USAF. A general discussion was held in the presence of F/L L.P. Bing. *

12 Major Giblo pointed out that an E & E course has been operating for some months at Camp Kit Carson, Colorado Springs, Colorado known as the 3904th Training Squadron. The course is of two weeks duration and, at present, is operated by the Strategic Air Command of the USAF although the commitment will shortly be passed to the Air Training Command. A suggestion was recently put forward that the RCAF should be invited to send two observers on each course although it is thought that this suggestion would yet have resulted in a formal invitation.

13 It is recommended that steps be taken to ensure that at least one officer from this Directorate be sent on this course as soon as possible.

G. H. Avent S/L
(G H Avent) S/L
AI-4

While there are approximately 375 incidents on record, only incidents Nos. 1 thru 244 are encompassed in this report. It is certain that better over-all results will be obtained in the analysis of the later reports, as these incidents generally have been more completely investigated.

Upon eliminating several additional incidents due to vagueness and duplications, there remain 228 incidents which are considered in this report. Thirty of these could not be explained, because there was found to be insufficient evidence on which to base a conclusion.

Consulting agencies provided plausible solutions for 164 incidents, along with the following comments and findings:

Band Inc.--(172 Incidents considered) "We have found nothing which would seriously controvert simple rational explanations of the various phenomena in terms of balloons, conventional aircraft, planets, meteors, bits of paper, optical illusions, practical jokes, and the like."

Astronomer (Consultant)--(244 Incidents considered) Assuming evidences of observers and investigators to be correct, consultant concluded that 32% could be explained astronomically, 35% could be attributed to balloons, aircraft, rockets, birds, etc., and 33% either lacked necessary evidence or a suitable explanation was not apparent. When due allowance was made for inaccuracies in observing and reporting, 53% might be explained astronomically.

Air Weather Service (233 Incidents considered)
12.0% apparently were weather balloons.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Evaluation of reports of unidentified flying objects to date demonstrate that these flying objects constitute no direct threat to the national security of the United States.

2. Reports of unidentified flying objects are the result of:

- a. Misinterpretation of various conventional objects.
- b. A mild form of mass hysteria or "war nerves".
- c. Individuals who fabricate such reports to perpetrate a hoax or to seek publicity.

Air Materiel Command Aero-Medical Laboratory (212 Incidents considered)

There are sufficient psychological explanations for the reports of unidentified flying objects to provide plausible explanations for reports not otherwise explainable. These errors in identifying real stimuli result chiefly from inability to estimate speed, distance, and size.

All of the remaining 34 incidents are treated in this report. Incidents form no pattern in regard to area of sighting, type of object or manner of performance. There are indications, however, that some sightings were influenced by earlier reports, and probably would not have been considered unusual or reported had there been no publicity.

ACTUAL DATA

I. Foreign Reports

During the summer of 1946, there were reported to have been seen in Sweden a number of mysterious aerial objects. There were as many different descriptions for the "ghost rockets", as the newspapers tagged them, as there were observers. It soon became quite common for newspapers in Sweden and in the U. S. to refer authoritatively to these objects as guided missiles with the inference that they were test flights from Russia or Russian-dominated areas. The "ghost rockets" were usually seen in hours of darkness, almost always traveling at extremely high speed; shaped like a ball or projectile; bright or incandescent blue, white, red, green, or yellow; sometimes had an associated noise; and were always seen at too great a distance to observe details. By the end of the summer, 1946, an occasional report came out of Denmark, Norway, Spain, Greece, Fr. Morocco, Portugal, and Turkey. Throughout 1947 and 1948, "ghost rocket" reports totalled less than a dozen. None have been received within the past 6 months. These reports reached the public through the press and the radio.

II. Early American Reports

The first American report of unidentified objects to receive wide publicity and to cause some national concern was that of Kenneth Arnold of Boise, Idaho. Arnold described the objects as "saucer-like discs" and this is evidently the origination of the much-used terms "flying saucers" and "flying discs". The date of sighting is given as 24 June 1947. Arnold's story appeared in many newspapers throughout the country. He even wrote a series of articles about this sighting for "Fate" magazine. This periodical styles itself a "comic reporter" and delves into the supernatural and fantastic.

Within the month following Arnold's report, the number of incidents reached a peak that remained unsurpassed for any like period covered by this report. (This peak was, however, surpassed in May 1949, following an Air Force press release and a series of articles in the Saturday Evening Post concerning flying objects.)

Since August 1947 until the present, except May 1949 as noted above, the number of reports maintained a monthly average of approximately twelve, with occasional up-surges often directly attributable to an unusual or overly publicized report.

III. Air Force Cognizance of Unidentified Aerial Objects

In September 1947, the Air Force was forced to take official cognizance of the "flying discs" because of increasing demand from the public for an explanation, and as a result of certain publications persisting in using a sensational approach in reporting such items, and often implying that something subversive, dangerous, and fearful was upon us.

Department of the Air Force letter, dated 30 December 1947, subjects: "Flying Discs" directed Air Materiel Command to "set up a project whose purpose is to collect, collate, evaluate, and distribute to interested government agencies and contractors all pertinent information concerning sightings of phenomena in the atmosphere which can be construed to be of concern to the national security".

IV. Project Administration

It has been the endeavor to have adequate investigations of all reports, systematic tabulation of all information, and analysis of information by competent technical personnel in all branches of science and engineering into which the reported object may conceivably fall. In this way misrepresented and generally unfamiliar objects and hoax makers may be identified, and these reports eliminated from the study.

A. Consultants

Since, as stated above, there were indications that some sightings could be attributed to natural phenomena, conventional aircraft and aerial vehicles, birds, lights, clouds, etc., effort was made to have all material analyzed by individuals in all technical fields that might conceivably be touched upon. These individuals and agencies include the following (only those agencies which provided usable results are considered):

1. An Astronomer, awarded a contract, for the purpose of attempting to determine which reported objects might be attributed to natural celestial phenomena.

2. Headquarters Air Weather Service was requested to review each incident to determine those which may have been weather balloons by comparison of release and weather data with time of sighting, description of object, and its maneuvers.

3. A Prominent scientist. Since many reports colored their reports with talk of ray, electronic beams, and magnetic support and propulsion, this consultant was asked to analyze the incidents and decide whether this could possibly be the case in any instance, and to provide information on this matter.

4. Rand Corporation was requested to analyze each incident and provide any reasonable explanation that could be determined from the evidence given. Rand also provided a discussion of the possibility of visitations by beings from other planets.

5. Electronics Laboratory, Cambridge Field Station, studied all incidents by comparing evidence with research-balloon data, to determine which incidents may be attributed to various types of research balloons.

6. AMS Aero-Medical Laboratory was requested to review all material relative to sightings and to provide psychological and illusory information and determine human capacity for observing and remembering minute details of range, speed, size, etc.

V. Discussion of Reports of Consulting Agencies

A. Astronomer's report includes the results of a concentrated study of 228 incidents. He concluded that approximately 33% were astronomical with varying degrees of probability. He concluded that an additional 37% were not astronomical but suggestive of other explanations, such as birds, rockets, balloons, ordinary aircraft, etc. The remaining 30% as far as the astronomer was concerned either lacked sufficient evidence or evidence offered suggested no explanation. In compiling these statistics, he cautiously accepted each case at face value, without discounting evidence that sometimes "verged on the ludicrous" and without taking into consideration psychological factors. He then stated that "53% might conceivably be considered (although the likelihood of their being so may be very small) as extra-terrestrial or astronomical in origin". These include "those which either are definitely astronomical or can be construed as such".

B. Hq. Air Weather Service, conducted an analysis simultaneously with astronomer using the same evidence. AWS attempted to determine whether a synoptic weather balloon could have been at the location where a sighting was reported.

In this investigation consideration was given to the wind direction and speed at the surface and aloft at the scheduled time of balloon release, and the location of the nearest weather station making balloon observations. AWS used files of the first 221 incidents. Of these, AWS concluded that 31 incidents could have been synoptic balloons. AWS and astronomer were in close agreement.

C. A prominent scientist was requested to review all reports (Incident No. 1 thru 172 incl.) and provide any possible explanation. At the same time, he considered the possibility of supporting and propelling a solid object by unusual means.

D. Rand Corporation provided a discussion of the special design and performance characteristics that are believed to distinguish space ships. Rand received files on Incidents No. 1 thru No. 233 for general analysis. Rand reported, based on study of the first 172 incidents, "we have found nothing which would seriously controvert simple rational explanations of the various phenomena in terms of balloons, conventional aircraft, planets, meteors, bits of paper, optical illusions, practical jokes, and the like."

E. Electronics Laboratory, Cambridge Field Station. The Electronics Laboratory reviewed Incidents No. 1 thru No. 172 to determine whether any may have been sightings of special research balloons. The Laboratory showed that 18 could possibly have been their balloons. Astronomer analysis did not conflict with any of

these, and in some cases served as confirmation. However, of the 18, three were thought to have been synoptic balloons. It was learned while obtaining this information, that numerous universities and laboratories are engaged in various types of research requiring the use of balloons.

The project files contain listing of over 200 weather stations within the U.S.A. A conservative estimate of balloon releases by these stations alone would number well over 500 per day.

F. Air Materiel Command Aero-Medical Laboratory studied 212 incidents from a psychological point of view and concluded "that there are sufficient psychological explanations for the reports of unidentified objects to provide plausible explanations for reports not otherwise explainable." Review of report reveals that this conclusion is warranted, despite its presumptuous sound.

G. U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau (Appendix "H").

The Weather Bureau provided much information on the phenomenon of ball lightning and lightning in general. These phenomena cannot be ruled out entirely. However, none of the recorded incidents appear to have been lightning.

VI. Summary of Results of Consultants

It can be stated with certainty that unidentified objects are many different types of objects and not multiple sightings of the same object or the same type object.

Almost every incident has less than legal proof that an object was seen, or that an object appeared or performed as described. Even in those cases where more than one witness reported, all witnesses seldom agreed on details.

In view of the foregoing, the explanations provided by consulting agencies are accepted as solutions to the respective incidents.

Of the 228 incidents under consideration in this report, 30 must be disregarded for lack of workable evidence. Eight were extracted from press and radio accounts and are hardly more than rumors. In the investigation of five others, the observers were found to have possessed too vivid imaginations, were of low intelligence, or were morally questionable. It is reasonable to assume that if these thirty incidents had contained sufficient information a proportionate number could be explained as were the 164 incidents that have been explained.

With 194 incidents thus eliminated, there remain thirty-four which contain some evidence but have no apparent ready explanation. This statement is true only under the assumption that the evidence is accepted as reliable and accurate. When psychological and physiological factors are taken into consideration, all of these incidents can be explained rationally, as pointed out by Rand Corporation and Air Materiel Command Aero-Medical Laboratory.

VII. Summary of ABC evaluation of Remaining Reports

The remaining unexplained incidents exhibited few common characteristics. Two of them, by statements of the reporters, would not have been made had the witnesses not read of the Mt. Ranier incident (Incident No. 17). Most were distributed without pattern throughout the United States. A few were outside the U. S. No two descriptions of appearance or performance were exactly alike. The reported sightings occurred at various times of day and year.

VIII. Relationship Between Publicity and Dates of Reports

The following graph (Fig. 1) illustrates a direct relationship between reports which received wide publicity and the total number of reports. It is believed this has been carried to a sufficient degree to allow the conclusion that many reports are the direct result of such publicity.

This was further illustrated recently, when this Command received 64 reports of sightings and 51 possible solutions following a Saturday Evening Post article and an official press release on the subject of flying objects.

Virtually all of these correspondents made reference to one of the above-mentioned articles.

IX. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. There is no evidence that objects reported upon are the result of an advanced scientific foreign development; and, therefore, they constitute no direct threat to the national security.

B. All evidence and analyses indicate that reports of unidentified flying objects are the result of:

1. Misinterpretation of various conventional objects.
2. A mild form of mass-hysteria and war nerves.
3. Individuals who fabricate such reports to perpetrate a hoax or to seek publicity.

ASTRONOMICAL REPORTS - DR. HYNECK, UNIVERSITY OF OHIO

Incident No 17 - Mt Ranier, Washington - 24 Jun 47

" No 19 - Dayton, Ohio - 20 Oct 47

" No 24 - Weiser, Idaho - 12 Jun 47

" No 40 - Phoenix, Arizona - 7 Jul 47

" No 51 - Oswego, Oregon - 3 Sep 47

" No 54 - Dutch Coast - Norfolk - 16 Jan 47

" No 56 - Birmingham, Alabama - 6 Jul 47

" No 75 - Twin Falls, Idaho - 13 Aug 47

" No 77 - South Brooksville, Maine - 3 Jul 47

" No 79 - Richmond, Virginia - Apr 47

" No 84 - Lakeland, Florida - 7 Jul 47

" No 86 - Hollywood, California - 6 Jul 47

" No 89 - 100 miles west of Kansas City, Mo - 7 Jul 47

" No 118 - Berlin, Germany - 28 Mar 48

" No 135 - Weaver, S. Dakota - 15-20 Aug 47

" No 138 - Columbus, Ohio - 8 Jul 48

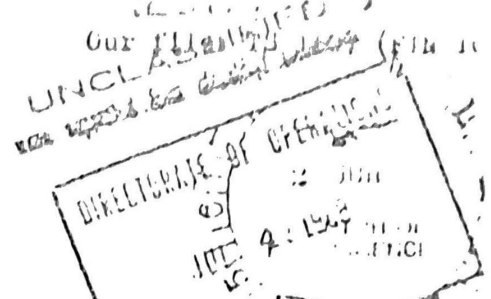
" No 144 - Montgomery, Ala - 24 Jul 48

" No 151 - Indianapolis, Ind - 29 Jul 48

" No 162 - Indianapolis, Ind - 31 Jul 48

" No 224 - Las Vegas, New Mexico - 8 Dec 48

" No 230 - Hickam Field, Hawaii - 4 Jan 49



Stockholm, 25th May, 1950

Chief of the Air Staff,
Air Force Headquarters,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: DAI

Flying Saucers

1 The following extract from the Finnish paper UU on May 13th may be of interest:-

"Flying Saucer at Loviisa. Three reliable persons observed at 22.50 on Thursday, May 11, an egg-shaped object flying from the sea northwards over land which emitted a weak light. The object was estimated to have a length of 1 meter. It flew at an altitude of 100 meters with high speed and soon disappeared. The observation was made at the Valko harbor."

2 On Monday 29th May we are going to Helsinki to introduce and hand over to G/C Rutledge. I will try and obtain some further information on this report.

(HG Richards) G/C
Air Attache.

ATTENTION: AMAP/DIA

Chief of the Air Staff
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa, Canada

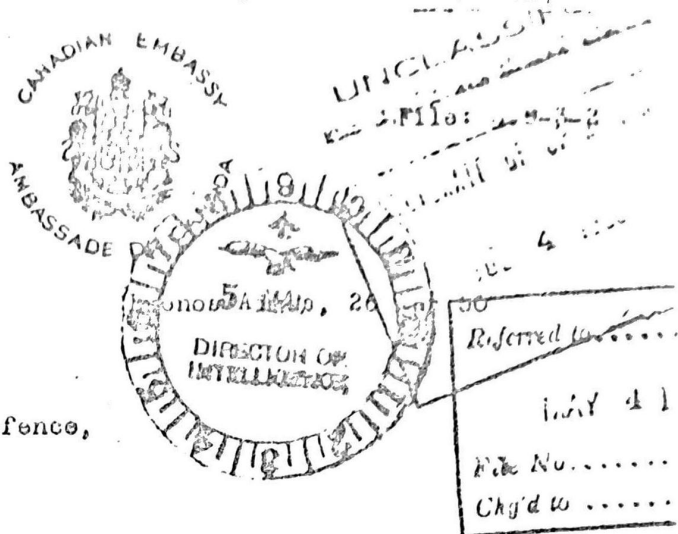
Flying Saucers
Argentine Press

Attached hereto are recent clippings from the Argentine press regarding flying saucers seen and imagined in Argentina. The English-language paper "Buenos Aires Herald" gives a quasi editorial "Voice of Argentina" which is actually an extract translation of the papers printed in Spanish, with the comment "Readers are to draw their own conclusions".

2 The Argentine Air Ministry have no information as alleged in the press to have been given them.

(Signature)
(FA-Simpson) G/C
Air Attache

Encl:3

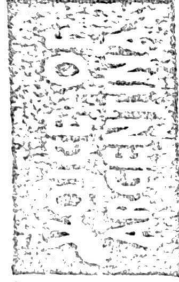


"LA RAZON" publishes a long and detailed letter from one of its readers, a 'hacendado' of Vera Cruz named Wilfredo Il. Arevalo who claims not only to have seen a 'flying saucer' land, but to have approached it to within 130 metres, and then watched it rise in the air and disappear.

Here are some extracts from the letter: "At 10.30 o'clock on Saturday, March 18, I was driving my truck some 30 kms. from Lago Argentina along the road which links this lake with Comandante Piedrabuena in Santa Cruz, when I suddenly saw in the clear sky two luminous points approaching at extreme velocity from the South-east, and moving in wide circles as they drew near the earth. I thought at first they might be falling stars, as night was drawing in, and they would have already been visible, but one of these luminous bodies rose suddenly and alighted up, and remained fixed in the sky in the same place. The other started circling slowly as it drew nearer, and then gently landed some three kilometres ahead of me, in a field besides the road.

"Notwithstanding the distance I could see perfectly clearly that it was a circular apparatus, white and phosphorescent, emitting from its rear a bluish, luminous smoke."

The writer then says that he drove up to about 150 metres from the queer



apparatus, which was emitting a bluish-green smoke and a strangely unmelting of burnt benzole. He continues:

"The round apparatus was equipped with a large circular disc which was rotating very fast, like a gramophone record. It seemed to be made of aluminium or some other very light metal, and was brilliantly phosphorescent. In its centre there was suspended a circular cabin made of glass or some similar material, of a dazzling transparency and left in its interior four exceedingly tall and thin men were moving about dressed in close-fitting white clothes. These men must have been at least two metres tall, if the diameter of the cabin be taken, as it appeared to me to be eight metres, and that of the disc 15. The crew seemed to be further enveloped in some kind of cellophane, for their bodies shone brightly. Their faces were exceedingly pale, even whitish, otherwise their proportions were those of normal human beings."

"I think they became aware of my presence, for suddenly they shone a brilliant

blatant light on me, and confused their observation of me for some time. The intense light of the cabin hindered me from correctly well its contents, especially the objects, also all white, which they were using, but they looked to me like camera lenses or glasses, which were continually rotating and moving. There was also a large number of apparatus which resembled those used by dentists, and likewise instrument boards, like those employed in aircraft.

"Notwithstanding the rather strange spectacle, I was going to approach to try and find out who they were, and also to see whether they might be in need of any help which I could give. However at that moment the whole contraption began revolving rapidly, and a brilliant blue light which seemed to come from its lower part dazzled me. The apparatus again began rotating thick blue smoke and a greenish-red flame shot forth from it. If then suddenly shot straight up into the air, and, with a slight humming noise, rejoined the second apparatus which had apparently been waiting for it, and both quickly disappeared to the Northwest."

This concludes the story as told by W. Il. Arevalo. "La Razon" makes no comment thereon, neither do we, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions.

"Platos Voladores" Surcan También el Cielo de Santa Cruz Un Poblador del Sur Asegura que Vió el Fenón

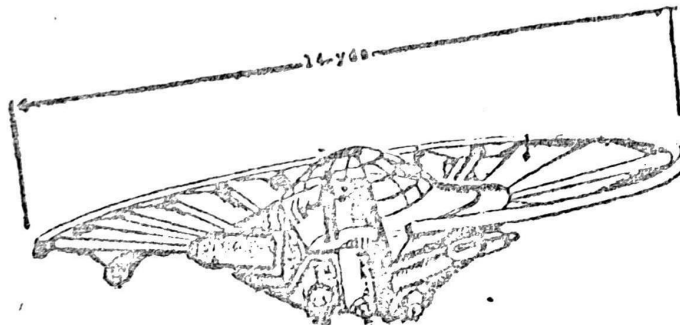
EL temz de los platos voladores, que trascendental forma con motivo de la publicación haber visto aterrizar uno de esos inquieto a la humanidad, de un confin en un vespertino de nuestra capital de una factos a relativa distancia suya. "Viajando en una camioneta a los tres del Lago Argentino —dice el informante—, a las 12.30 del sábado 12 de marzo, por la ruta que une ese lago con la Comandante Piedrabuena, en la gobernación de Santa Cruz, divisé en el cielo dos puntos luminosos que describían amplios círculos, aproximándose a velocidad fantástica a la tierra.

"Una de las máquinas tomó altura y quedó fija en el espacio, mientras la otra, luego de describir círculos pronunciados, se posó suavemente en la tierra. Aceleré a fondo mi coche y rápidamente cubrí los tres kilómetros que me separaban del lugar donde había descendido el aparato y, ya a 150 metros, pude observar que se trataba de una máquina circular sumamente blanca y fosforescente, de la que surgía por su parte posterior un humo azulado, sumamente luminoso y un denso vapor verdoso azulado, con fuerte olor a bencol quemado".

Algunas características

El "descubridor" de la fantástica máquina, la describe así: "Se trataba de un aparato circular, con un gran plano giratorio que giraba constantemente a modo de un disco de vitrola. Su estructura parecía ser de aluminio o de algún otro metal muy liviano y extraordinariamente fosforescente. En su parte media estaba situada una cabina amplia de vidrio o algo semejante, en forma de bóveda, de una transparencia y claridad deslumbrante. En su interior se movían cuatro hombres sumamente altos y esbeltos, vestidos con ropas blancas. Aquellas figuras debían tener dos metros por lo menos de estatura".

El relato sigue refiriéndose a los misteriosos pilotos y los aparatos que se hallaban en el tablero de



HE AQUI UN "PLATO VOLADOR" visto en sus detalles de construcción. Se trata de un moderno avión fabricado en los Estados Unidos, que tiene una dimensión aproximada de 13 metros y desarrolla una fantástica velocidad. Esta pequeña y veloz máquina sería en definitiva el misterioso huésped celeste que tanto planea llamando la atención en estos momentos.

la máquina, la que, al acercarse al informante con un haz de luz en testigo de sus evoluciones, se elevó ceguedora. Como conclusión del apasionante vertiginosamente, tras enfocar al

te episodio, que la firma la columna, presentará a los lectores de Acción Militar la investigación.

¿Fantasía o realidad? Los "platos voladores" ducto de un estado de lectiva, una nueva de la avanzada acerca de E: tiempo respondera terrogantes. Por nuestro quitamos ni ponemos: bre, Dios diminutivo, Borret, sabra' de vela enigma que se enfría, edad, vencedora de misterios.

ATTENTION: AMAP/DIA

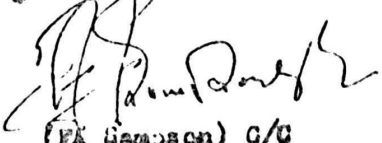
Buenos Aires, 26 Apr 50

Chief of the Air Staff
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa, Canada

Flying Saucers
Argentine Press

Attached hereto are recent clippings from the Argentine press regarding flying saucers seen and imagined in Argentina. The English-language paper "Buenos Aires Herald" gives a quasi editorial "Voice of Argentina" which is actually an extract translation of the papers printed in Spanish, with the comment "Readers are to draw the own conclusions".

2 The Argentine Air Ministry have no information as alleged in the press to have been given them.


(F.A. Sampson) C/C
Air Attache

Encls

Suggested Statement by the Minister of National Defence

*Abbreviated in
rewriting by
Parliamentary
Rebutes*

Stories of flying objects have existed throughout history and apparitions of strange objects in the sky have for centuries stirred popular emotion and at times caused crises and panics. Many interpretations have been placed on these reported sightings, ranging from visitations from other places to the existence of terrestrial spirits, such as the "will of the wind". Before astronomers had discovered the planets of our solar system, the visitations were attributed to the gods; in more recent times, they may have been displaced by the beings from other planets.

While some writers have interpreted archaeological drawings and carvings as reflections of extraterrestrial visitations in prehistoric times, the earliest recorded account of a sighting of an unidentified flying object is probably that of the prophet Ezekiel in the Old Testament. In the first chapter of this book, a description is given of a machine which landed near the Chebar River in the land of Chaldea and included therein are descriptions similar to those often included in modern sighting reports, particularly with respect to bright and flashing lights. Ezekiel could only describe his sighting in terms of the life he knew on earth, and the war chariot and the slough represented the "advanced technology" of the time. Hence, wheels fire very prominently in his account.

The forms of the unidentified flying objects which have been reported over the millennia have changed as civilization has developed on earth. The Greeks and the Romans saw horses drawing chariots across the sky; the seafaring people of the middle ages saw full-rigged sailing ships; today, the spheres and cylinders of space craft tend to be reported. Thus, the present sighting reports must be considered against this historical background.

Until man learned to fly early in this present century, there were very few man-made objects in the sky to contribute to the aerial sightings. There were, of course, kites and a few balloons; but kites were tied to the ground and had little movement, while only the occasional balloon was released. Thus, most of the sightings recorded in history must have been due to natural phenomena or inaccurate reporting. The development of high performance jet aircraft and the placing of many satellites in orbit around the earth have added many new objects in the sky, which have shapes strange to the untrained.

The sighting of strange objects tends to be reasonable and usually begins in the night, dies away, only to develop a second peak during the period when large numbers of people are on holiday and out of doors for a large percentage of the time. The degree to which the reports in a given season come to the notice of the general public depends entirely

- 2 -

on the play being given by the news media. Once there has been a certain amount of publicity, there are enough pranksters in North America to create the circumstanced for a few well documented sightings by the use of hot air balloons, gas-filled balloons with flares dangling from them, etc., or even just good stories planted in the right quarters.

As a result of rather complete coverage of sightings by the various types of news media this year, a situation comparable to the early 1950's exists with respect to the general level of interest in the subject among the public today. In order to satisfy a concerned public in both Canada and the United States some fifteen years ago, scientific committees were set up under defence auspices in both countries to investigate the existing reports of unidentified flying objects. After several years of study, both committees were able to explain all but a very small percentage of the many thousands of sighting reports in terms of natural phenomena and man-made objects. Among those which could not be explained were those where the descriptions were too vague for careful analysis and where the reporter was of doubtful reliability. Of the relatively few sightings of good reliability which remained unaccountable, the American committee concluded "that the evidence presented on unidentified flying objects 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 unidentified flying objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired." Although it was not so formally stated, the Canadian committee reached the same conclusions and ceased to function about ten years ago. Since that time, such reports as were referred to the Department of National Defence have been studied by interested staffs, and, where warranted, investigations have been made.

About five years ago, in an attempt to further the study of optical effect in the upper atmosphere, such as fireballs (shooting stars), and to assist in the recovery of fallen meteorites for scientific study, the National Research Council established a scientific committee, on which the Department of National Defence is represented, to coordinate all Canadian activity. One of the prime contributions of this committee has been the improvement of the reporting of fireballs on an organized basis. This is largely through the efforts of members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and other interested amateur astronomers. However, the RCAF has cooperated in this endeavour through the collection of sighting reports made by pilots on night manoeuvres, etc. This method of reporting has been augmented by similar systems operated through the Department of Transport and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Although the reports coming through defence channels are primarily for the use of the National Research Council Meteor Centre in maintaining records of fireballs, the individual messages are examined routinely within the Department for any unusual reports. In this way, the Department of National Defence has maintained a partial record of unusual sightings across the country.

There is no doubt that there are many things to be seen in the sky which can lead to reports of unidentifiable objects. Over the years the introduction of each new higher performance aircraft has tended to produce such reports until its existence has become commonplace. For example, in April 1962, there was a scare in Toronto when a dark cylindrical object was sighted over the city airport. The current BOAC BOEING 747s attempted to chase this object, but were quickly outdistanced. It was subsequently learned that the object was a British CANTER jet aircraft on its way to the United States, flying at 40,000 ft. with a good tail wind. The 3-2 aircraft was responsible for similar reports a few years ago. At night, even ordinary aircraft are often not recognized, particularly when the presence of other noise or a strong wind prevents the observer from hearing any sound in association with the sighting.

Balloons of many types have in their turn been a cause of concern. In the early 1950's, very large, very high altitude balloons were released for scientific purposes and these were often seen after dark still shining in the sunlight. More commonly, small meteorological balloons, carrying a trailing light for optical tracking, have been released at night and are often reported. As these are subject to the vagaries of the wind, their tracks may be strange and varied. Large satellites, such as the two WUKO's, are fairly regularly reported, particularly during the summer months, traversing the sky in 5-10 minutes.

A seemingly more frightening type of man-produced aerial phenomenon is that of lights reflected off low lying clouds. Occasionally such a cloud lying near an airport will act as the screen against which the rotating aircraft beacon will track at great speed. Unless the observer continues to watch, he may see only a single path. Similarly, the large modern shopping centre with its myriad of lights can produce any variety of glows off cloud formations, with the shape of the glow being dependent on the clouds themselves. If such light sources include many flashing signs, it is possible that the observer will see flashing coloured lights against a background of yellow or white. Perhaps one of the more remarkable recent sightings, which was photographed, was that of a small flight of geese flying over a well-lighted city at night. The reflection of the lights off the white bellies of the birds produced the effect of a strange delta-shaped object, which was only recognizable to the careful observer.

There are, of course, a variety of well recognized natural phenomena which are strange to the average viewer. Among the meteorological effects are the many forms of halos which can be seen around the sun and moon and occasionally bright stars which may appear complete or partial or fluctuating if there is marked cloud movement. This type of phenomenon formed a large percentage of the sightings reported fifteen years or so ago. In addition, terrestrial effects resulting from the luminescence of marsh gas and the various forms of electrical discharge, such as ball lightning and St. Elmo's fire have been responsible for many reports.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES DU CANADA

3067

OTTAWA 7.

30 June 1967.

Mr. W.H. Barton, Head,
United Nations Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

RE: United Nations Interest in Unidentified Flying Objects

Dear Mr. Barton:

Early this month the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a letter from Section 19(1) of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the University of Arizona urging that the United Nations undertake a scientific study of unidentified flying objects. Section 19(1) had been in touch with the Outer Space Affairs Group at UN headquarters. I received copies of this correspondence because I am the Canadian representative of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Secretariat of which is referred to as the Outer Space Affairs Group.

At about the same time the Prime Minister received a letter from a certain Section 19(1) in London stating that he had been in touch with the Outer Space Affairs Group and asked whether Canada would propose similar studies in the United Nations and if not, why not. This was answered non-committally from your division.

In view of the possibility that some resolution of this nature could be introduced by some other country at the meeting of the S&T S/C at its meeting commencing August 28th, I am very anxious to have an informal discussion with interested officials of various departments in order to have available a consensus of opinion which would enable me to speak with clear understanding at these meetings. I need to know what are the opinions of various departments as to their responsibilities in these matters and the extent of their past and present activities, all of course on an unofficial basis. I have spoken to friends in various agencies and am proposing a meeting to be held in Building M-58 of the Montreal Road Laboratories on or about the afternoon of August 22nd and I would be most anxious to have representation from your division. In fact this representation is I would indoe, mandatory. I have been discussing these matters with Section 19(1) in the absence of Section 19(1). I will be in touch with you or your nominee some time early in August.

*also need
- two letters
in shorter
clearer
reactions
R*