

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6887

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION	DATE	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC.
	"J"	20 MAY 72	
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION		
	Fredericton		72-J-700-
			72-700-10
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT		P.C.R. First Here
	Fredericton		

RE: (Mrs. [REDACTED]) [REDACTED] - Report of U.F.O. -
OBJET: Maple Ridge, Carleton County, New Brunswick. 1 MAY 72.

It was brought to the attention of this Detachment via a local daily newspaper, The Daily Gleaner, Fredericton, New Brunswick, that Mrs. [REDACTED] had reported observing an Unidentified Flying Object near her home at Maple Ridge, Carleton County, New Brunswick. Mrs. [REDACTED] was contacted by the writer and interviewed at length. She advised that the object was observed by herself and her husband at approximately 12:15 A.M., 1 MAY 72, in the northwest sky. The object appeared to be blinking a distinctive red color and was observed for approximately twenty minutes, the object then disappearing over the horizon. The object was described as being quite large and when first observed, it appeared to have the shape of a cross moving vertically continuously. The altitude of the object could not be determined by Mrs. [REDACTED] but she felt that it was flying very high. There was no apparent sound coming from this object.

2. The night in question was clear with the moon shining in the eastern sky. The area in which this object was observed is an open area with no onstructions so a very clear view of the object was had by Mrs. [REDACTED] and her husband.

3. Another sighting was made by the same two persons the followin night, (2-MAY-72) with the same conditions prevailing, with the exception that the sighting began at 12:40 A.M. and ended at approximately 1:00 A.M.

4. Radio-gram number 170 was forwarded from this point to NRC Meteor Centre on 4 MAY 72 as per R.C.M.P. Operational Manual - CO-Air 1195, paragraph number 6. There is no reason to believe that this sighting was not exactly as described by Mr. & Mrs. [REDACTED] Both subjects appear to be very upstanding citizens in their community and sources of good reliability. No further action being taken in this regard unless otherwise instructed.

CONCLUDED HERE
(W.F.G.) S/Sgt.
i/c Detachment.

G.D. Henry
(G.D. HENRY) #21796.
Cpl.
Fredericton Detachment.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

HR-400-Q-5

May 27 20 11 '72

REF 10 JTT
31/13 VIA FIVE DC
SECURITY HIGH LEVEL MAY27 UNCLAS

REF DETECT CENTRE

INFO CANFORCED
COMMISSIONER OTTAWA

IL33 (A) UFO REPORTED 3:00 AM MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME 26-5-72
NEAR HIGH LEVEL ALTA (B) SKY CLEAR (C) UFO FIRST OBSERVED BY
[REDACTED] (D) [REDACTED] APPROX 5 MILES NORTH OF PADDLE
PRATIE ALTA AT TIME OF FIRST SIGHTING (E) UFO ALSO OBSERVED
BY [REDACTED] [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
(F) UFO TRAVELLING APPROX 500 FEET FROM GROUND WITH SPEED VARIED
ACCORDING TO SPEED OF DEFENSE VEHICLE HAIN UFO APPEARED TO
SPLIT INTO GROUPS OF 3 TO 6 IN NO DEFINITE PERIOD OR TIME PATTERN
HAIN UFO APPEARED BLACK WITH NO LIGHTS AND NO SOUND UFO ACCEL-
ERATED AWAY FROM [REDACTED] VEHICLE TRAVELLING 95 MPH (G) SIGHTING
LASTED APPROX ONE HOUR UFO LAST SEEN HEADING NORTH-WEST TOWARD
FOOTNER LAKE AIRPORT 7 MILES NORTH OF HIGH LEVEL ALTA (H) CHECK
WITH DOT AT FOOTNER LAKE AIRPORT NO INCOMING TRAFFIC ONE LIGHT
AIRCRAFT LEFT AIRPORT 5:30 AM 26-5-72 AFOREMENTIONED PEOPLE
SIGHTING UFO LOCAL RESIDENTS AND RELIABLE REPORTS TO FOLLOW
HIGH LEVEL DET

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

209

Attⁿ
31-5-72
me,

↓
GEM
Rup
EC

REF 10 JTT

1113
250

Q10 400 P-5

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

MAY 23 1 01 PM '72

"C" DE L'ORATE

Off

CIB OTT

10 OTT MAY23

PRIORITY DEFERRED WEY MAY 23 UNCLASS

NRC METEOR CENTRE

INFO CANFORCED

INF O COMM F DIV REGINA SDIV

WEY163 UFO REPORT (A) 22 MAY 11:15 PM CST (B) SKY CLEAR
(C) SIGHTED BY [REDACTED] 1637 WARREN AVE WEYBURN SASK
ALSO SIGHTED BY CSTS DF FERREL WJ RIDEOUT LE RYLL OF WEYBURN

DET (D) CITY OF WEYBURN (E) AS ABOVE (F) OBJECT RUOUND APPROX
1500 FT WHEN FIRST SITED APPEARED ABOUT HALF SIZE OF MOON
DECREASED IN SIZE AS DISTANCE INCREASED FROM OBSERVERS NEVER
OBSERVED FROM DIRECTLY BELOW BRIGHTNESS VARIED FROM DULL ORANGE
TO BRIGT ORANGE ALMOST LIKE FIRE SHADOWS NIL OBJECT EASILY SEEN
FOR APPROX 18 MILES WESTWARD FROM WEYBURN WHEN SAME DSAPPEARED
FROM SIGHT OBJECT DISAPPEARED FOR ABOUT 30 SECOND INTERVALS EVERY
MINUTE OR SO OBJECT APPEARED SLIHTLY RAGGED LEFT NO TRAIL
APPARENTLY NO NOISE (G) DURATION APPROX 1 AND HALF HOURS (H)
OBJECT FOLLOWED BY POLICE CAR APPROX

NNW FROM WEYBURN THEN

COULD NO LONGER BE SEEN SOMETIMES ITS SPEED SEEMED TO INCREASE
MR JOHN HODGES REGINA SASK REP OF NAT RESEARCH COUNCIL COMMITTEE
ADVISED AT APPRO X 12:30 AM 23 MAY NO FURTHER INFO RECEIVED

WEYBURN DET

208

TS

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RCMP
GRC - 6697-1

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

A-151-1

TRANSMITTAL AND DIARY DATE REQUEST - FORMULE D'ENVOI ET DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

REV. 1-6-68

TO - AU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant

O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant

I/C _____ DET.
C/d

FROM - DU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant

O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant

I/C _____ DET.
C/d

COPIES TO - Copies au

DATE

May 4/72

HQ FILE NO. - Dossier de la "D.G." N°

See 400-cl-5

DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la div. N°

DG 400-7

S/DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la s/div. N°

DET. FILE NO. - Dossier du dét. N°

CORRESPONDENCE DATED
Ci-joint le rapport en date du

Apr 25/72

☒ INFORMATION - Renseignements

☐ ACTION - Suites

☐ ENCLOSURES - Pièces jointes

DIARY DATE REQUEST - DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

TO BE EXTENDED TO
Sera prolongée jusqu'au

C. H

FOR REASON INDICATED
Pour les raisons indiquées

☐ FINE & COSTS PAID - Amende et frais payés

☐ FURTHER ENQ. NEG. - Autres recherches nulles

☐ AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS - Dans l'attente de directives

☐ TRIAL DATE NOT SET - Date du procès non fixée

☐ ADJOURNED TO - Renvoyé au

☐ DISPOSITION OF EXHIBITS - Disposition des pièces à conviction

☐ UNABLE EXECUTE WARRANT (SUMMONS) - Impossibilité d'exécuter le mandat (convocations)

☐ AWAITING PAYMENT OF FINE & COSTS - Dans l'attente du paiement de l'amende et des frais

☐ REPORT OVERDUE - Rapport en retard

OTHER REASONS/REMARKS - Autres raisons ou remarques

72K 400-Q.5

- 2 -

72K 400-U.F.O.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Re: [REDACTED] (B: [REDACTED])
- U.F.O. Report - Nampa District,
Alberta 23 APR 72

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

FORWARDED 15 MAY 72 for your information.

[Signature]
C.D. Bottledge, Insp.
Asst. C.I.B. Officer, "K" Divn.

18/5/72
Kept to NRC
Copy free

203

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION "K"	DATE 8 MAY 72	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION PEACE RIVER		
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT PEACE RIVER		

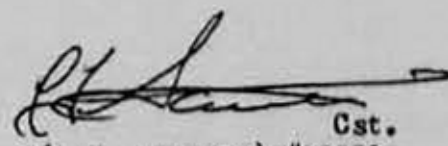
RE:
OBJET:

[REDACTED] (B. [REDACTED]) - U.F.O. Report
Nampa District, Alberta - 23 APR 72

- At 12:23 P.M. on the 23 APR 72 a complaint was received by myself from one [REDACTED] of Nampa, Alberta. [REDACTED] stated that his wife had seen an unidentified flying object.
- A patrol was made to the complainant's residence where both Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] were interviewed. Mrs. [REDACTED] (B. [REDACTED]) stated that at approximately 9:30 A.M. of the date above she heard a screeching sound similar to a number of trucks or heavy equipment outside of her bedroom window. She also stated that there was a siren-type sound along with the other noises. She stated she got out of bed and opened the drapes to look out the window. She then saw a circular greenish-blue light with a bright light halo. It was approximately 10 feet off of the ground and had stayed in one spot and did not move. There were two of these objects about four inches in size side by side approximately three inches apart. The object was seen for about one second and it then disappeared.
- Mr. [REDACTED] did not see the object but did hear the sounds previously mentioned. Both stated the object gave off a light which lit up the entire area.
- People in the area were contacted in an attempt to ascertain what type of people the [REDACTED] are and from our investigation it was learned they have never done anything like this before and are both quite sane. At the time they were interviewed they both seemed quite sincere and were genuinely interested in what this object was.
- A telex was sent out 23 APR 72 as per Operational Instructions.

CONCLUDED HERE:

(A.A.H.) Cpl.
i/c Det.


Cst.
(C.T. STEEVES) #27763.
Peace River Detachment.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

ASTROPHYSICS BRANCH
DIRECTION D'ASTRO-PHYSIQUE



CABLE ADDRESS
ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

RESEARCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE NO M45-1-101
NO DE DOSSIER A RAPPELER

Your File No.: HQ-400-Q-5 V.6

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES DU CANADA

OTTAWA 7. K1A 0R8

May 2, 1972.

The Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0R2

Attention: Supt. A.T. McHaffie,
Assistant Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch

Gentlemen:

Re: U.F.O. Sighting - Cape Forchu, Yarmouth Co.,
N.S. 31 March, 1972

With reference to the recent telephone conversation between Sgt. F.V. Meyer and Mrs. McCall of our Meteor Centre, and the letter from you, we have examined the colour print and the negative which you mailed to us.

Examination of the original colour film under a microscope shows that the cause of the red speck on the print, 1 1/4 inches to the right of the lighthouse, is due to a small scratch which completely penetrated the emulsion. We can find no evidence of any real object in the sky on the photograph.

The characteristics of the object described by Mr. [redacted] correspond to those which a meteor fireball would have. It seems probable that with such a short-lived phenomena (5 seconds according to Mr. [redacted] description), the fireball had become invisible by the time he could have swung his camera into action.

We are placing our copy of the report in our meteor fireball file, and are returning the negative and photographic print to you.

I wish to thank the R.C.M.P. for bringing this report to our attention and the cooperation of your staff in sending the photograph to our Centre.

Yours truly,

A.G. McNamara
A.G. McNamara, Head,
Upper Atmosphere Research Section.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1611
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

9-5-72
Copies held
Neg & Photo
in H

116 AGM:vp

RCMP
GRC 6880

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES:
REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:

DIVISION

DATE

RCMP FILE REFERENCES:
REF. DOSSIERS GRC:

PCR: 'first'

"D"

25 Apr 72

SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION

Winnipeg

DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT

Falcon Beach

72-700-2

RE
OBJET:

██████████ - Report of U.F.O. Sighting,
Caddy Lake District, Manitoba - 15 Apr 72

16 Apr 72

1. Information was received at this office to the effect that ██████████ and ██████████ sighted a U.F.O. in the Caddy Lake, Manitoba area on the night of the 15 Apr 72.

17 Apr 72

2. This date, I contacted ██████████ & ██████████ at West Hawk Lake, Man. The ██████████ revealed the following events to me. At approx 9.30 PM (CST) ██████████ was driving his car south on PTH #44 towards West Hawk Lake. His wife, ██████████, was a passenger in the front seat. At a point 10-15 miles north of West Hawk Lake the ██████████ observed an oval shaped grayish-white light approx two feet in diameter. This object travelled in front of ██████████ car at tree top height in a spinning motion weaving continuously from left to right. The ██████████ claimed this object was visible for about ten minutes, and then disappeared. A few minutes later Mrs. ██████████ glanced out the rear window and observed the same grayish-white object following the car at the same height and in a similar manner as before. ██████████ stopped his car and both occupants got out and watched the object for a few minutes. It then disappeared. The ██████████ informed me that the sky was clear at the time. The ██████████ then proceeded directly to the home of Mr. & Mrs. ██████████ at West Hawk Lake.

3. Mr. & Mrs. ██████████, a retired couple residing at West Hawk Lake, were also interviewed. These subjects stated that the ██████████ arrived at their house between 10.30 - 11.00 PM of the 15th Apr. and related the events as described in para #2 to the ██████████. The ██████████ stated that Mrs. ██████████ seemed very upset but her husband appeared quite normal. The ██████████ advised that the ██████████ were both sober and had not been drinking any alcoholic beverages.

4. Falcon Beach message #72/4 was forwarded direct to NRC METEOR CENTRE, info CANFORCEHED and Commissioner.

5. Mr. & Mrs. ██████████ are sources of unknown reliability as they do not reside in this area but are from Beausejour, Man. ██████████ (BD: ██████████) is employed as a ██████████ with the Man. Motor Transport Board and only works at West Hawk Lake periodically.

6. Extra copies attached for Headquarters, Ottawa.

CONCLUDED HERE:

202

9.5.72
Copy to NRC
116.

E. Pelechaty
(E. Pelechaty) Cpl.
i/c Falcon Beach Det.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RCMP 10 OTT

General Sec.

May 6 12:43 PM '72

24

RCMP 10 OTT

29/32PRIORITY YKN MAY6 UNCLAS

PRIORITY DEFERRED YMUN MAY6 UNCLAS

NRC METEOR CENTRE

INFO CANFORCED

COMMR OTT

F DIV REGINA

YORKTON S/DIV

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

YMUN142 UFO REPORT MRS [REDACTED] EBENEZER SASK REPORTS OBSERVING
UFO AM 6-5/72 FLWG INFO SUPPLIED (A) 12.05 AM 6-5-72 CST (B) CLEAR
SKY (C) AS ABOVE (D) EBENEZER SASK (E) N/A (F) OBLONG IN SHAPE
GLOWING RED LIGHT (G) ONE HALF HOUR (H) OBJECT HAS BEEN VIEWED
EVERY NIGHT SINCE LAST WEEK IN APRIL BTWN 11:55PM AND 12:30 AM
APPEARS TO BE IN AREA OF GOOD SPIRIT LAKE N.W. OF EBENEZER SK
AND MOVES UP AND DOWN IN SKY FULL REPORT TO FOLLOW ASAP
YORKTON MUN DETACHMENT

5+3+0 1, .55

25

RCMP 10 OTT

8-5-72
nc
file for

207

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RCMP 11 OTT

906
5.5.72
me

FREDERICTON DET RCMPOLICE FREDERICTON NB

SAME CONDITIONS PREVAILING

170 RE CIB453 UFO REPORT MRS [REDACTED] MAPLE RIDGE CARLETON CO NB
REPORTED SEEING A UFO AT 1215 ADST AM 1 MAY 72. SHE STATED THAT SHE
OBSERVED DISTINCTIVE RED LIGHT BLINKING IN THE NORTH WEST SKY AND HAD
IT UNDER OBSERVATION FOR APPROX 20 MINUTES BEFORE IT DISAPPEARED OVER
THE HORIZON. SHE DESCRIBED IT AS BEING QUITE LARGE AND WHEN FIRST
OBSERVED IT APPEARED TO HAVE THE SHAPE OF A CROSS AND IT MOVED ONLY
VERTICALLY BUT MOVED CONTINUOUSLY. THERE WAS ONLY ONE OBJECT OBSERVED.
THE SKY WAS CLEAR WITH THE MOON SHINING IN THE EASTERN SKY. SHE
OBSERVED THIS OBJECT FROM HER HOUSE AND HAD A CLEAR VIEW OF THE AREA
WHERE SHE STATED SHE OBSERVED THIS OBJECT. THE ALTITUDE OF THIS UFO
COULD NOT BE DETERMINED FROM MRS [REDACTED] MR [REDACTED] HUSBAND OF
[REDACTED] ALSO OBSERVED THIS OBJECT FOR APPROX 10 MINUTES.
ANOTHER SIGHTING OF AN IDENTICAL OBJECT IN THIS SAME LOCATION WAS
AGAIN MADE BY MR AND MRS [REDACTED] AT 1240 AM ADST 2 MAY 72 WITH EXACT
SAME CONDITIONS PREVAILING

COMMISSIONER RCMPOLICE OTTAWA

CANFORCED

INFO FREDERICTON S/DIV RCMPOLICE

RCMP DETECH CENTRE

30-32 PRIORITY/PRIORITY FRM MAY 4 UNCLAS

RCMP 11 OTT

RCMP 11 OTT

PRIORITY
May 4 7 03 PM '72
24-7361
59 Toul
24-7361
No 400-0-2
for the

MAY 4 4 12 PM '72

RCMP 11 OTT

00-33 PRIORITY DEFERRED PGEO MAY4 UNCLAS

NRC METEOR CENTRE

INFO CANFORCED

COMMR OTT

E DIV VIC

PG/CIB837 U F G REPORT. AT 4:30 AM ON THE 4TH MAY 72 TWO MEMBERS PRINCE GEORGE RURAL DET SIGHTED A BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT WHICH WAS HEADING SOUTH OVER THE PRINCE GEORGE AIRPORT. THE LIGHT APPEARED TO SLOW DOWN AND THEN MADE A RAPID VERTICLE RISE. THE LIGHT WAS CIRCULAR IN SHAPE AND DECREASED IN SIZE AS IT ROSE. THE LIGHT THEN MOVED EASTWARD ACROSS THE SKY IN A JERKY ZIG ZAG PATH. THE LIGHT THEN STOPPED MOVING ACROSS THE SKY AND BEGAN TO OSCILLATE IN ONE SPOT. IT THEN BEGAN TO MOVE IN A ZIG ZAG PATH TO THE NORTH WEST. AT THIS TIME THE LIGHT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 3 TIMES THE SIZE OF THE STARS AND WAS MUCH BRIGHTER. THE TOTAL TIME OF THIS SIGHTING WAS ABOUT 20 MINUTES. NO SOUND COULD BE HEARD. SKY WAS CLEAR. SIGHTING WAS MADE FROM OLD CARIBOO HIGHWAY ABOUT 4 MILES FROM PRINCE GEORGE, B.C. NO BURSTS OR TAIL NOTED ON LIGHT. NO SHADOWS NOTED ABOUT THE LIGHT

PRINCE GEORGE SUB DIV

RCMP 11 OTT

5:30 4/5/72

General Lee

No Action
Sgt. Myers.

205

5-5-72
me

X
KIA OR2

HQ-400-Q-5 V.6

April 28, 1972.

Meteor Centre,
National Research Council of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.
KIA OR8.

ATTENTION: Mrs. McCall

Dear Madam:

Re: U.F.O. Sighting - Cape Forchu,
Yarmouth Co., N.S. 31 MAR 72

This has reference to your recent telephone conversation with Sgt. F.V. Meyer of this Headquarters, relating to the above sighting.

Attached is a report from our Yarmouth Detachment, together with the photograph and negative referred to for your information. We would appreciate the return of the photograph and negative when their purpose has been served please.

Yours truly,

ahp
A.T. McHaffie, Supt.,
Assistant Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch.

encl.

mk
FVM/jc *pm*

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



"H" DIVISION

GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

Halifax, N.S.
25 April 72

YOUR NO.
VOTRE NO

OUR NO.
NOTRE NO

72H-400-16

HQ-400-4-5

The Commissioner,
R.C.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Sgt. F. MEYER,
C.I.B. General Section

Re: Report of Sighting of Unidentified
Flying Object, Cape Forchu, Yarmouth
Co., N.S.

(31 MAR 72)

Reference telephone conversation between
yourself and S/Sgt. J.O. MURRAY, Chief Clerk,
please find enclosed, report dated 19 Apr 72, together
with photo and negative supplied by Mr. [REDACTED]

2. It is requested that the photograph and
negative be returned after it has served its purposes.
3. Further advice will follow when the reliability
of Mr. [REDACTED] has been established.
4. S.U.I.

(D.J. Wardrop) Supt.,
In Charge C.I.B.

Encl.

204

27-4-72
McC.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Mrs. McCall
Pho 3-9318

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

C 237
REV 1-2-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES:
REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:

DIVISION

"H"

DATE

19 Apr 72

RCMP FILE REFERENCES:
REF. DOSSIERS GRC:

72-500-6

SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION

Halifax

DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT

Yarmouth

RE:
OBJET:

Report of Sighting of Unidentified Flying Object
Cape Forchu, Yarmouth Co., N.S. - 31 MAR 72

10 APR 72

1. At 11:15 A.M., [REDACTED] (B: [REDACTED]) of 21 Vancouver Street, Yarmouth, N.S. came to this office and reported that he had seen an unidentified flying object on Friday, 31 MAR 72. Between 1:00 P.M. and 2:30 P.M. on that date, he had been taking some photographs at Cape Forchu Yar. Co., N.S. The weather was clear and sunny at the time. He looked up and saw an object travelling across the sky from east to west at a high rate of speed. The object appeared to be cylindrical in shape and it was travelling in a horizontal position but it changed to a perpendicular position as it disappeared. When it first appeared, it was bluish white in color but it turned to a red color just before it disappeared. [REDACTED] stated that this sighting lasted approximately five seconds and during that time he attempted to take a photograph of it. He felt that he had missed the photograph and he did not say anything to anyone about the object because they would think he was having hallucinations. When his film came back from the developers, he noticed that the photograph he had taken had a red spot on it similar to what the object looked like just before it disappeared. He produced the color print but would not part with it. He stated that he would obtain a copy of it for us.

2. As per instructions, Yarmouth Message #68 was sent to the O.C. Halifax Sub-Division advising of the above report.

18 APR 72

3. [REDACTED] returned to this office and turned over a copy of the photograph and the negative of it. C.246 attached. The photo and negative are being forwarded with this report as requested by Cpl. HYDE of C.I.B. Readers in telephone conversation of 13 APR 72. The negative was damaged somewhat while at the developers resulting in the yellow scrape marks on the print. These do not appear on the original print in the possession of Mr. [REDACTED]. The object referred to by [REDACTED] appears as a red speck 1 1/2 inches to the right of the light house on the print.

4. Further enquiries will be required to establish the reliability of the person who reported this matter. He appears to be sincere and in spite of his age, he appears to be alert and in control of all his faculties.

S.U.I. D.D: 15 MAY 72.

(G.S.L.) Sgt.
I/C Yar. Det.

(J.G. Cody) #22479 Gst.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
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LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
EXHIBIT REPORT - RAPPORT SUR LES PIÈCES À CONVICTION

RCMP FILE REFERENCES RÉF. DOSSIER DE LA GRC	DIV. 11 ^H	SUB-DIV.—SOUS-DIV. Halifax	DATE 18 APR 72
	DET.—DET. Yarmouth	EXHIBIT REPORT NO. RAPPORT SUR LES PIÈCES N° 72/36	PAGE 1.
RE. OBJET: Report of Sighting of Unidentified Flying Object Cape Forchu, Yarmouth Co., N.S. - 31 MAR 72			
CAME INTO POSSESSION OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS ON SUIS ENTRÉ EN POSSESSION DES OBJETS DÉCRITS CI-APRÈS LE			
1. Cst. R.W. Gay 18 APR 72 Yarmouth, N.S. by [REDACTED] of 21 Vancouver St., Yarmouth, N.S.			

EXHIBITS LISTED BELOW ARE TO BE GIVEN
ITEM NUMBERS IN CONSECUTIVE ORDERLES PIÈCES ÉNUMÉRÉES CI-DESSOUS RECEVRONT
UN N° EN ORDRE CONSÉCUTIF

EXHIBIT ITEM NO. PIÈCE N°	DESCRIPTION	RECIPIENT SIGNATURE AND DATE SIGNATURE DU RÉCIPIENDAIRE ET DATE	WITNESS INITIALS INITIALES DU TÉMOIN
1.	One color photograph.		
2.	One negative - 705 GAF 80		

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

15/17 VIA PRVR MC

PRIORITY PEACE RIVER DETMT APR23 UNCLAS

APR 23 3:30 AM '72

LID. 400. Q. 5.

NRC METEOR CENTRE

INFO

CANFORCEHED

COMMISSIONER

PRDET 58 U F O REPORT

A) APPROX 9:30 AM MST 23-4-72 - NEAR NAMPA ALTA

B) CLEAR

C) [REDACTED] BD [REDACTED] OF NAMPA ALTA

D) INSIDE OF RESIDENCE - BEDROOM

E) HUSBAND - [REDACTED] BD [REDACTED] - HEARD NOISE ONLY

F) CIRCULAR, GREENISH BLUE WITH BRIGHT LIGHT HALO. APPROX 10' FROM GROUND. STAYED IN ONE SPOT NO HORIZ OR VERT MOVEMENT.

TWO (2) APPROX. 4'' IN SIZE SIDE BY SIDE APPROX. 3'' APART

G) APPROX ONE (1) SECOND

H) NOISE A SCREECHING SOUND NOT UNLIKE A NUMBER OF TRUCKS OR HEAVY EQUIPMENT REVING THEIR ENGINES. DESCRIBED BY HUSBAND AS BEING A SIREN HEARD AT SOME DISTANCE THE LIGHT GIVEN OFF WASN'T DIRECTED, SIMPLY LITE UP WHOLE AREA

PEACE RIVER DETMT

CEN See

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

6/1
24/4/72

203

APR 17 10 23 PM '72

RCMP 10 OTT
24/27 WINNIPEG SUB MC
PRIORITY/DEFERRED FALB APR17 UNCLAS

NRG METEOR CENTRE
INFO CANFORCED
COMMR OTTAWA
D DIV WPG
WINNIPEG S/DIV

FALB4 U.F.O. REPORT: AT APPROX 9:30 (CST) 15APR72 MR+MRS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] OF BEAUSEJOUR MAN WERE TRAVELLING SOUTH VIA CAR ON PTH44
AT A POINT APPROX 10-15 MILES NORTH OF WESTHAWK LAKE MAN BOTH
SUBJECTS OBSERVED AN OVAL SHAPED GREYISH-WHITE LIGHT APPROX 2' IN
DIAMETER THIS OBJECT TRAVELLED IN FRONT OF [REDACTED] CAR AT TREE TOP
HEIGHT IN A SPINNING MOTION WEAVING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT CONTINUOUSLY
FOR APPROX 10 MINUTES THE OBJECT THEN DISAPPEARED. A FEW MINUTES
LATER THE SAME GREYISH-WHITE OBJECT REAPPEARED THIS TIME BEHIND
[REDACTED] CAR THIS OBJECT THEN FOLLOWED [REDACTED] CAR FOR APPROX 5
MINUTES AT THE SAME HEIGHT AND IN A SIMILAR MANNER AS BEFORE THE
OBJECT THEN SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED. THE SKY WAS CLEAR AT THE TIME AND
THE SIGHTING WAS NOT OBSERVED BY ANY OTHER PERSONS IN THE AREA
FALCON BEACH DET

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

18.4.72
me

202

no
CFN
for att'n
SFC
Cibul

RCMP
GRC - 6597-1

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

7530-21-020-4002
A-151-1
REV. 1-6-68

TRANSMITTAL AND DIARY DATE REQUEST - FORMULE D'ENVOI ET DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

TO - AU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant

O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant

I/C _____ DET.
C/d

FROM - DU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant

O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant

I/C _____ DET.
C/d

COPIES TO - Copies au

DATE

12-4-72

HQ FILE NO. - Dossier de la "D.G." N°

DET. FILE NO. - Dossier de la div. N°

72B-700-9

S/DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la s/div. N°

DET. FILE NO. - Dossier du dét. N°

CORRESPONDENCE DATED
Ci-joint le rapport en date du

4-4-72

ATTACHED

☒ INFORMATION - Renseignements
☐ ACTION - Suites
☐ ENCLOSURES - Pièces jointes

OTHER REASONS/REMARKS - Autres raisons ou remarques

DIARY DATE REQUEST - DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

TO BE EXTENDED TO
Sera prolongée jusqu'au

CH

FOR REASON INDICATED
Pour les raisons indiquées

- ☐ FINE & COSTS PAID - Amende et frais payés
☐ FURTHER ENQ. NEG. - Autres recherches nulles
☐ AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS - Dans l'attente de directives
☐ TRIAL DATE NOT SET - Date du procès non fixée
☐ ADJOURNED TO - Renvoyée au _____
☐ DISPOSITION OF EXHIBITS - Disposition des pièces d'conviction
☐ UNABLE EXECUTE WARRANT (SUMMONS) - Impossibilité d'exécuter le mandat (sommations)
☐ AWAITING PAYMENT OF FINE & COSTS - Dans l'attente du paiement de l'amende et des frais
☐ REPORT OVERDUE - Rapport en retard

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 8880

HD 400 Q-5 C 227
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION	DATE	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
	"B"	4 APR 72	
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION		
	ST. JOHN'S	72-B-400-9	
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT		72-400-8
	BURIN		

RE:
OBJET:

✓
[REDACTED] B: [REDACTED] - Fireball Sighting
Salt Pond, Nfld. 19 MAR 72

19 MAR 72

1. On the above date at 3.30 A.M. Mr. [REDACTED], A resident of Salt Pond, Nfld. and employed as caretaker at the Burin District Vocational School, Salt Pond, Nfld. reported that he had just observed a red object with a trail of white smoke falling from the sky and apparently dropping behind the PEARCE Amalgamated High School, Salt Pond, Nfld. which is slightly North-East of the Vocational School.
2. Csts. PEACH & FOWLER were on patrol at the time and proceeded forthwith to the Vocational School where they contacted Mr. [REDACTED]. The circumstances surrounding this matter were discussed with Mr. [REDACTED] and it was felt that the object had fallen into a pond at the rear of the PEARCE High School. The pond, which was frozen, was searched but there was no indication that the object had landed in that area. Further searching of the area met with negative results.
3. At approximately 11.00 A.M. of 19 MAR 72 a further search of the area was made but again nothing was found. In compliance with Operational Manual CO-AIR Burin Detachment message BUN43 was forwarded the O.C. St. John's Sub/Division.

3 APR 72

4. [REDACTED] is acknowledged of memorandum from the O.C. St. John's Sub/Division, dated 29 MAR 72, and accordingly Mr. [REDACTED] was again interviewed with the following statement obtained.

STATEMENT OF [REDACTED], SALT POND, NFLD. TAKEN AT SALT POND, NFLD.
3 APR 72

(1) I am the [REDACTED] at the Burin District Vocational School in Salt Pond. I went to work there at 12 Mn on 18 MAR 72. About 3.30 A.M. of 19 MAR 72 I was in the main office of the school using the telephone. I heard a sound like air escaping from a broken line. One of the windows was open and I could hear it quite loud. Just as I heard the sound I could see a red glow on the window and I ran over to the open window on the North-East side of the office. I could only see a red glow from there so I just went over to the front window. I could not hear the sound at this time. From here I could see a red ball coming from the North-West toward the School. It appeared to be about 400 or 500 feet up when I first saw it and was about two feet in diameter with a red tail about a foot long and a white streak about 100 feet long behind it. I was coming

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

NO RECORD

APR 17 1972

CPB INDEX

201
18-4-72
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nke
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RE:
OBJET:

PAGE

TWO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

WAS COMING.....
toward me at an angle and appeared to fall in the upper end of Salt Pond. It was quite foggy at the time but I had a clear view of the fire ball. I am sure it fell in the vicinity of the North end of Salt Pond as it was almost to the ground before it disappeared and if it had fallen further away I would have lost sight of it since there is a hill behind where it landed. The fireball seemed to land about 2000 feet from where I was standing. It did not make any sound at all while I was watching it fall. It did not seem to be going too fast but seemed to be just falling. I have never seen any thing like this before or since that night.

WIT: R.H. PEACH, CST.

SIGNED: [REDACTED]

5. As stated earlier a search of the area had been conducted and no evidence of the object had been found. In view of the foregoing it would appear that no further action can be taken at this time. Should further sightings be reported the appropriate action will be taken.

CONCLUDED HERE.


(F.E.S. BARTON) #18061
Sgt.
i/c Burin Detachment.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

File 400-405

- 3 -

72K 400-U.F.O.
72-700-6

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Re: [REDACTED] (B: [REDACTED])
- U.F.O. Sighting - Calgary, Alberta
11 MAR 72

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

FORWARDED 21 MAR 72 for your information.

J.D. Routledge
(J.D. Routledge) Insp.
Asst. C.I.B. Officer, "K" Divn.

200

28.3.72
Copy to NRC
me.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS: P.C.R. First	DIVISION	DATE	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC: 72-700-6 (Calgary)
	"K"	17 MAR 72	
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION CALGARY		
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT CALGARY		

RE: OBJET:	(B. [REDACTED]) - U.F.O. Sighting Calgary, Alberta 11 MAR 72
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11 MAR 72

1. At approximately 10:50 PM, [REDACTED] of 11111 Braxton Road S.W., Calgary, Alberta - Phone: 252-6154, contacted this office by telephone and advised that he and several other persons had observed what appeared to be a flying object in the sky to the west of his residence. The object was sighted at approximately 10:10 PM and disappeared at approximately 10:45 PM. [REDACTED] advised he then contacted the McCall Field Control Tower who in turn advised nothing was evident on their radar for a distance of 30 miles. The following embodied Telex was forwarded immediately to NRC Meteor Centre, Canforched, Commissioner R.C.M.P. Ottawa and to Prof. R.E. FOLINSBEE - University of Alberta, Edmonton:

"CDET #284 RE: U.F.O. REPORT (a) 11 MAR 72, 10:10 - 10:45 P.M. MST (b) CLEAR SKY IN WESTERN AREA (c) [REDACTED] (B. [REDACTED] 11111, BRAXTON RD. S.W. CALGARY 14, ALBERTA PH# 252-6154 TRADE: [REDACTED] (d) RESIDENCE AS NOTED (e) [REDACTED] 11108 BRAXTON RD. S.W. CALGARY, ALTA [REDACTED] 3607 KERRYDATE RD, S.W. CALGARY, ALTA [REDACTED] 11127 BRAXTON RD, S.W. CALGARY, ALTA (f) DESCRIBED AS CIRCULAR AND SIMILAR TO LARGE STAR BUT ABOUT TEN TIMES AS BRIGHT. COLOUR SIMILAR TO STAR BUT APPEARED YELLOW WITH BLUE FRINGES RANGING TO BRILLIANT WHITE WHEN VIEWED WITH 8x30 FIELD GLASSES. ALTITUDE APPROX. 5-6000FT. MOVEMENT SLOW AND WANDERING EXCEPT AT TIME OF DEPARTURE WHICH WAS VERY RAPID. OBJECT NOT ACCOMPANIED AT ANY TIME. PROCEEDED NW & FELL BELOW HORIZON RATHER THAN DISAPPEARING BY LOSS OF ALTITUDE. (g) OBSERVED 35 MINUTES (h) NO NOISE MADE. CALGARY AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER CONTACTED AND THEY RELATED THAT [REDACTED] HAD CONTACTED THEM AT 10:30 P.M. AT THAT TIME, A SEARCH OF AREA WITH RADAR OF 30 MILE RANGE FAILED TO SHOW ANY OBJECT. CONTACT WITH COMMERCIAL AIR CARRIER FLIGHT IN AREA SHOWED NEGATIVE RESULTS. NO AIRCRAFT REPORTED IN AREA AT TIME OF INITIAL SIGHTING. CHECKS WITH CALGARY ARMED FORCES BASE SHOWED NO MILITARY EXERCISES BEING CONDUCTED IN AREA AT TIME".

2. All persons mentioned in the Telex were interviewed and their statements are attached hereto. It is felt that all persons are extremely reliable.

(CONT'D ON PAGE TWO)

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET:

[REDACTED] - U.F.O. Sighting 11 MAR 72

(CONT'D FROM PAGE ONE)

3. Further investigations were conducted at the various residences of the noted persons at which time, it was learned the object had appeared in the western sky and slightly to the north. As will be noted in the statements, the description of altitude varies, however, all persons were consistent in stating that the object fell from sight. Taking the accumulated information John FINDLAY, Asst. Chief Technician of the Calgary Planetarium was contacted. He studied the available information and came to the solid conclusion that the object was in fact the star VENUS. He advised that this star would appear in the exact location and has many times been mistaken for a U.F.O. The star has a magnitude of minus 3.8 and moves at a speed of approximately 15 degrees per hour, setting four hours after sunset. Sunset on the 11 MAR 72 was 6:36 PM; thus, the object would disappear at approximately between 10:35 and 10:45 PM. Mr. FINDLAY stated that due to the atmospheric conditions the star would appear to change colour and also to vary slightly in its movements. FINDLAY demonstrated to me the exact position of the star VENUS on the 11 MAR 72 at 10:30 PM utilizing the Planetarium Observatory. From what I learned at the various residences in regard to the sightings, I felt that the object was in fact in identical proximity to the area indicated by the witnesses.

4. Further contact has been made with all witnesses who in turn advise that they have since observed the same object in the same position and feel that it is in fact the star VENUS and not a U.F.O.

5. In view of the foregoing information, it is felt that there is little doubt that the object is in fact the star VENUS.

CONCLUDED HERE:

[Signature]
(G.J.F.) S/Sgt.
A/c Calgary Det.

[Signature] Cst.
(R.M. LEQUESNE) 23542

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET:STATEMENT OF: [REDACTED] (B. [REDACTED])
11111 Braxton Road S.W., Calgary, Alberta920 - 16 Avenue N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
15 MARCH 72

"At approximately 10:00 PM on the 11 MARCH 72 I was at my home in Calgary. I came from my front room into the bathroom and upon entering the bathroom, I looked out of the window which falls west. I noticed a bright light that I at first thought was an aircraft with its landing lights on. I looked again when I went to the kitchen and noticed that it was still there. My father-in-law, [REDACTED] of 4907 Kerrydale Road S.W. Calgary and I watched the light for some time. It did not appear to be moving when we were watching it from the kitchen but when I went back into the bathroom, I could not see it from the same spot.

I telephoned [REDACTED] of 11127 Braxton Road S.W. to tell him of the light. He looked at the light with his field glasses and told me that it appeared to be a multi-coloured thing and when it moved it moved fast. While Mr. [REDACTED] was watching the object I went outside and took two photographs using MANKYA SEKOR 35MM with telescopic lens.

Following this, I contacted the Calgary Airport Control Tower. They advised that there were no objects on the radar scope for a 30 mile radius. After this I called my neighbour, [REDACTED], who came over. We talked about it and watched it for approximately 15 minutes. I then contacted the R.C.M.P.

I am employed with REID, GROWTHER & PARTNERS LTD. as [REDACTED]. I am a [REDACTED].

WIT: (R.M. LEQUESNE) Cst.

SGND: [REDACTED]

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATIONEXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET:

PAGE

STATEMENT OF: [REDACTED] (B. [REDACTED])
of 11108 Braxton Rd. S.W., Calgary, Alta. Taken
at 1:30 P.M. 13 MARCH 72

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

"At approximately 10:00 PM 11 MAR 72, I was playing bridge at our home. I was with Mr. & Mrs. [REDACTED] and my wife. I received a phone call from my neighbour, [REDACTED]. He asked me to look out my window and have a look at a funny looking "Sputnik" out to the west. My house faces west. I looked out my front window and saw an extremely bright object travelling from the south to the north. Its position was approximately west-north-west from the front window. The object was a bright whitish yellow. It was radiant much similar to a star. While I watched it, the object appeared stationary. I then went over to [REDACTED] residence. We talked about it for awhile and lined it up using the kitchen window which also faces west. I used the center of the window to determine lateral flight and the curtain rod to determine vertical movement. While I watched, it appeared to move approximately one inch. I was unable to detect any vertical movement. I didn't notice any change in intensity or color. I observed the object for approximately ten minutes."

From my front window it is possible to see two distant lights. The object was approximately centered on these and slightly above.

It was approximately 10:15 PM when it was first sighted and was gone at approximately 1:15 PM.

I am employed by Shell Oil Canada Ltd. as a [REDACTED] in field facilities for 18 years. I have also been employed as a [REDACTED] by the Dominion Government for five years."

WIT: (R.M. LEQUESNE) Cst.

SGND: [REDACTED]

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET:STATEMENT OF: [REDACTED] (B. [REDACTED])
of 3607 Kerrydale Rd. S.W. Taken 13 MAR 72 at 2:45 PM

PAGE

"On the 11 MAR 72 I was visiting my son-in-law [REDACTED] at 11111 Braxton Rd. S.W. I was not sure of the time. We saw an extremely bright light out the kitchen window which faces the west. The light appeared to be coming in from the west at a low altitude, approximately 500' - 1000' feet. It appeared to be a bright blotch of light, green, red and blue in color. The intensity of the light varied, however, was always bright. The object appeared like a star but the colors were different. I watched it for approximately 15 - 20 minutes. During this time, the course of the object moved both to the left and right much similar to weaving. It appeared to be hovering without much forward speed. The altitude was being estimated by using the horizon. The object came in fast and then hovered.

My son-in-law called the Calgary Airport Tower to find out what it was. They advised they had no sightings but were sending out an aircraft.

We saw the aircraft come from the south. As it approached, the object started to lose altitude and then dropped out of sight of the horizon.

I am employed by C.M.P. as a [REDACTED] and have been employed here for 23 years."

WIT: (R.M. LEQUESNE) Cst.

SGND: [REDACTED]

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATIONEXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET:STATEMENT OF: [REDACTED] of 11127 Braxton Rd. S.W.,
Calgary, Alta. Taken 3:05 PM 16 MAR 72EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

"On the 11 MAR 72 I received a phone call from [REDACTED] at approximately 9:25 PM regarding a very brilliant object in the skies directly west of my residence. My family and myself proceeded to watch the object, both visually and with 8x50 binoculars. The object appeared to be a brilliant, yellow and circular with a black define porifery. An aurora of light blue surrounded it. There was interjecting overlay of crimson. The object appeared to move in an upward angular projection to left and right from the horizon. I assumed it was an aircraft on approach with its landing lights on. Having lived in the area, I am aware of the approach of aircraft at approximately 5 - 6 thousand feet. The object, taking a line sight from my house, appeared in the position.

After observing the object sitting in a reasonably static fashion, I called the McCall Field Control Tower to see if they had a radar track or aircraft in the area, but was informed negatively.

Approximately 10 - 12 minutes after my call a light aircraft passed over and the object disappeared from sight.

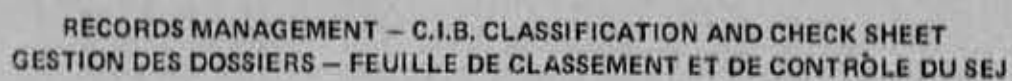
I have subsequently checked with the Planetarium and was informed that the object was the star VENUS.

I have since observed the same object and have found it to be the same in appearance and location, only it was not as bright."

WIT: (R.M. LEQUESNE) Cst.

SGND: [REDACTED]

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION



C-75A (REV. 4/71) 6336 (7530-21-029-4832)

Na-400-0.5

DH

RCMP 11 OTT

1-3 PRIORITY/DEFERRED CGY MAR12 UNCLAS

op file
file per
C: BG

NRC METEOR CENTRE

INFO CANFORCED

RCMP COMMISSIONER OTTAWA

CDET284 RE UFO REPORT (A) 11-3-72 10:10-10:45 PM MST (B) CLEAR

SKY IN WESTERN AREA (C) [REDACTED] (BORN [REDACTED])

11111 BRAXTON RD SW CALGARY 14 ALTA PHONE 252-6154 [REDACTED]

(D) RESIDENCE AS NOTED (E) [REDACTED] 11108 BRAXTON RD SW

CALGARY ALTA, [REDACTED] 3607 KERRYDATE RD SW CALGARY ALTA

[REDACTED] 11127 BRAXTON RD SW CALGARY ALTA (F) DESCRIBED AS

CIRCULAR AND SIMILAR TO LARGE STAR BUT ABOUT TEN TIMES AS

BRIGHT. COLOUR SIMILAR TO STAR BUT APPEARED YELLOW WITH BLUE FRINGES

RANGING TO BRILLIANT WHITE WHEN VIEWED WITH 8 X 30 FIELD GLASSES

ALTITUDE APPROX 5-6000 FT. MOVEMENT SLOW AND WANDERING EXCEPT

AT TIME OF DEPARTURE WHICH WAS VERY RAPID. OBJECT NOT ACCOMPANIED

AT ANY TIME. PROCEEDED NW AND FELL BELOW HORIZON RATHER THAN

DISAPPEARING BY LOSS OF ALTITUDE (G) OBSERVED 35 MINUTES (H) NO

NOISE MADE. CALGARY AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER CONTACTED AND THEY

RELATED THAT [REDACTED] HAD CONTACTED THEM AT 10:30 PM. AT THAT TIME

A SEARCH OF AREA WITH RADAR OF 30 MILE RANGE FAILED TO SHOW ANY

OBJECT. CONTACT WITH COMMERCIAL AIR CARRIER FLIGHT IN AREA SHOWED

NEGATIVE RESULTS. NO AIRCRAFT REPORTED IN AREA AT TIME OF INITIAL

SIGHTING. CHECKS WITH CALGARY ARMED FORCES BASE SHOWED NO MILITARY

EXERCISES BEING CONDUCTED IN AREA AT TIME

RCMPOLICE DETACHMENT CALGARY ALTA

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION
19(1)

GM
13/3/72

200

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#

RCMP 11 OTT

RCMP
GRC - 6597-1

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
TRANSMITTAL AND DIARY DATE REQUEST - FORMULE D'ENVOI ET DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

7530-21-029-4502
A-151-1
REV. 1-6-68

TO - AU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant
O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant
I/C _____ DET.
C/d

FROM - DU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant
O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant
I/C _____ DET.
C/d

COPIES TO - Copies au

DATE

11 Feb 72

HQ FILE NO. - Dossier de la "D.G." N°

715 400-87

DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la div. N°

715 400-87

S/DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la s/div. N°

DET. FILE NO. - Dossier du del. N°

CORRESPONDENCE DATED
Ci-joint le rapport en date du

3 Feb 72 ATTACHED

☒ INFORMATION - Renseignements
☐ ACTION - Suites
☐ ENCLOSURES - Pièces jointes

OTHER REASONS/REMARKS - Autres raisons ou remarques

DIARY DATE REQUEST - DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

TO BE EXTENDED TO
Sera prolongée jusqu'au

FOR REASON INDICATED
Pour les raisons indiquées

- ☐ FINE & COSTS PAID - Amende et frais payés
☐ FURTHER ENQ. NEG. - Autres recherches nulles
☐ AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS - Dans l'attente de directives
☐ TRIAL DATE NOT SET - Date du procès non fixée
☐ ADJOURNED TO - Renvoyé au
☐ DISPOSITION OF EXHIBITS - Disposition des pièces à conviction
☐ UNABLE EXECUTE WARRANT (SUMMONS) - Impossibilité d'exécuter le mandat (sommations)
☐ AWAITING PAYMENT OF FINE & COSTS - Dans l'attente du paiement de l'amende et des frais
☐ REPORT OVERDUE - Rapport en retard

R-17

RCMP
GRC 6880

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES:
REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:

DIVISION

WJH

DATE

3 Feb 72

SUB-DIVISION SOUS-DIVISION

Moncton

DETACHMENT DETACHEMENT

Campbellton City

RCMP FILE REFERENCES:
REF. DOSSIERS GRC:

71-J-

71-msd-700-

71-700-10

Code 70 per 8 Sep 72

RE
OBJET:

Unidentified Flying Objects - Campbellton, N.B.
16 Aug to 30 Aug 71

1. With reference to the above and further to previous correspondence submitted in the above regard may you please be advised that no further sightings have been reported since 30 Aug 71. In view of this plus the fact that only very vague descriptions could be obtained this file is being considered as shown hereunder unless instructions to the contrary are issued.

CONCLUDED HERE:

(R.S.H.) S/Sgt.
i/c Detachment.

G.W. Snow Cpl.
(G.W. Snow) # 20053.
Campbellton City Detachment.

185
refers.

P.A.
15-2-72
me

No 400-9-5

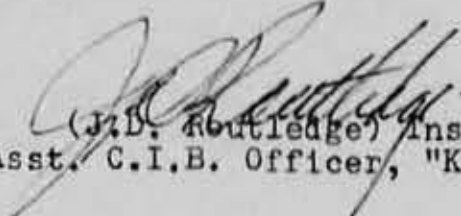
72K-400-U.F.O.

- 2 -

Re: Sightings of Meteors or Fireballs

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA.

FORWARDED 20-1-72 for your information.


(J.D. Routledge) Insp.,
Asst. C.I.B. Officer, "K" Divn.

*Copy rpt 26-1-72
NKC
mle*

R 10

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES:
REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:

DIVISION

"K"

DATE

14 JAN 72

RCMP FILE REFERENCES:
REF. DOSSIERS GRC:

72K-400-
RD72-400-48
72-400-1.

SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION

RED DEER

DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT

FORESTBURG

RE:
OBJET:

SIGHTINGS OF METEORS OR FIREBALLS;

1. Reference to the above, the following is being reported.

Statement of Regimental Number 19599, Cpl. ISNOR,
M.W. i/c Forestburg Detachment. 14 Jan 72. - - -

. At approx. 2.50 am, 7 NOV 71, I was on night patrol duties and driving the Police car accompanied by Cst. YASKIW. We were proceeding north and at a point approx. 8 miles south of Galahad, Alta. the sky in front of me suddenly lit up in a blinding bluish/green light. The sky remained lit up in this manner for approx. 2-3 seconds. After this light faded away I noticed some small white objects falling from the 2 oclock position to the earth in a north/east direction. Upon nearing the earth, these objects were leaving a long streak of light which disappeared. Upon first seeing these small white objects it was my impression that an explosion had occurred in the atmosphere but I did not hear any expbsion. I have never seen the sky light up in such a bright colour, as described above, before.

Sgd; M.W. Isnor.

2. Statement of Cst. YASKIW attached hereto.
3. Also see Forestburg Detachment message #30.

CONCLUDED HERE:

[Signature]
Cpl. M.W. Isnor. #19599
i/c Forestburg Detachment.

THE CO "K" EDMONTON

1. FORWARDED 17 Jan 72, this being in reference to my letter dated 14 Jan 72 re Unidentified Flying Objects, Galahad, Alta. 7 Nov 71.

CONCLUDED HERE:

[Signature]
(R. J. Mills) Superintendent,
Commanding Red Deer Sub-Division.



"K"

YOUR NO.
VOTRE N°

OUR NO.
NOTRE N°

Three Hills, Alta.
RCMP Three Hills.
11 JAN 72

Re: SIGHTING OF FIREBALLS OR METEORS

STATEMENT OF: #27337 Cst. J.W. YASKIW

"At approx. 2:47 AM on 7 NOV 71, I was on general detachment duties with Cpl. M.W. ISNOR of Forestburg Detachment. We were proceeding north on a district road approx. 8 miles south of Galahad, Alberta when a flash of bluish green light lit up the entire northern area of the sky. I was not the driver at this time and upon leaning forward in the car and looking upward, I saw a white oval shaped light surrounded by a bluish green light. Its size was approx. 1/8 that of a full moon at 2:00 o'clock high, and remained there for approx. 2 seconds. Then the light fell to the earth in a west to east direction leaving a long streak of light as it decreased in size and finally dispersed. No sound was heard. This believed to be fireball was much larger in size and unusual in the above noted respects in comparison to common falling stars.

J. W. Yaskiw Cst.
J.W. YASKIW) #27337.
Three Hills Det.

RCMP
GRC - 6597-1

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

A-151-1

REV. 1-9-68

TRANSMITTAL AND DIARY DATE REQUEST - FORMULE D'ENVOI ET DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

TO - AU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant
O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant
I/C _____ DET.
C/d

FROM - DU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.
Commandant
O.C. _____ S/DIV.
Commandant
I/C _____ DET.
C/d

COPIES TO - Copies au

DATE

13 Jan 72
HG FILE NO. - Dossier de la "D.G." N°

NO 400-9.5

DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la div. N°

DC 400-7

S/DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la s/div. N°

DET. FILE NO. - Dossier de la dét. N°

CORRESPONDENCE DATED
Ci-joint le rapport en date du

☒ INFORMATION - Renseignements
☐ ACTION - Suites
☐ ENCLOSURES - Pièces jointes

9 Jan 72 ATTACHED

OTHER REASONS/REMARKS - Autres raisons ou remarques

Concluded Here

DIARY DATE REQUEST - DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

TO BE EXTENDED TO
Seru prolongée jusqu'au

FOR REASON INDICATED
Pour les raisons indiquées

- ☐ FINE & COSTS PAID - Amende et frais payés
☐ FURTHER ENQ. NEG. - Autres recherches nulles
☐ AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS - Dans l'attente de directives
☐ TRIAL DATE NOT SET - Date du procès non fixée
☐ ADJOURNED TO - Renvoyée au
☐ DISPOSITION OF EXHIBITS - Disposition des pièces à conviction
☐ UNABLE EXECUTE WARRANT (SUMMONS) - Impossibilité d'exécuter le mandat (convocations)
☐ AWAITING PAYMENT OF FINE & COSTS - Dans l'attente du paiement de l'amende et des frais
☐ REPORT OVERDUE - Rapport en retard

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION	DATE	RCMP FILE REFERENCES REF. DOSSIERS GRC
	"D"	9 Jan 72	
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION	Brandon	
PCR: First Here	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT		72 BDN 400-1 72-400-1

RE. [REDACTED] (Mrs. [REDACTED]) BD: [REDACTED],
U.F.O. Report
Treherne District, Manitoba 5 Jan 72

6 JAN 72

1. The above-noted person called this office at approximately 9:00AM on 6 Jan 72 and advised me that on 5 Jan 72 she was just shutting off the kitchen lights at approx. 11:00PM to go to bed and as she passed by the east kitchen window she noticed the following described object in an easterly direction approx. 1 mile from Treherne above ground level:

DESCRIPTION OF U.F.O.

Cone shaped object with bright orange-red pulsating lights at the base which appeared to revolve.

2. She stated that the object was above ground level but below cloud level as there was a dark cloud over the object. At this point I advised her that I would proceed to her house and she could give more detail than she had over the phone. As I entered her residence she appeared to be in a somewhat excited mood and began to repeat what had been said over the phone quite rapidly. She quietened down shortly and I obtained the following information from her. She stated that the object appeared to hover motionless except for the revolving of the lights, for approx. 2 minutes then it disappeared to the east quite rapidly in a period of about 10 seconds. She drew a diagram of what she thought the object looked like after it disappeared and the diagram when viewed by myself was as she explained, a cone-shaped object.

3. Mrs. [REDACTED] then phoned her father, Mr. [REDACTED] who lives 3 miles east of Treherne, Man. and advised him of what she had observed, with the purpose of having him look outside to try and sight the object. He phoned her back advising that he could see nothing. She stated to me that she should have known he wouldn't see it as it was out of sight and far away by then. No other persons in the [REDACTED] residence saw anything as they were sleeping at the time. The condition of the sky when the sighting of the object occurred was clear with cloud patches.

4. I contacted several people who live on the same street and district in Treherne, Man. in regards to sighting anything unusual at the aforesaid time and the results in this respect were all negative. I also contacted Mr. [REDACTED] and he advised me that his daughter had phoned shortly after 11:00PM as she stated and requested him to look outside. He said that she seemed quite upset at the time she called but also spoke in a serious manner. Cst. L.P. BACON, Treherne Highway Patrol was working evenings that night and he stated he was around Holland, Man., 8 miles west of Treherne, Man. and he had not seen anything unusual in the sky. In view of the foregoing an Outgoing Message #72/1 was forwarded at 2:35PM, 6 Jan 72 for the attention of NRC METEOR CENTRE, as per Op. Manual CO-Air.

CON'T ON PAGE TWO

18 Jan 72
Copy to NRC
J. H. G.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 9(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET:

PAGE

U.F.O. Report

72-400-1

TWO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE:

5. On the 7 Jan 72 a Mrs. [REDACTED], Treherne, Man. called this office stating that her neighbour [REDACTED] (Mrs. [REDACTED]) had advised her that she saw something unusual in the sky early in the morning and Mrs. [REDACTED] who knew of the sighting the day before felt Mrs. [REDACTED] should be contacted. I interviewed Mrs. [REDACTED] and ascertained from her that she had got out of bed at approx. 5:30AM, 7 Jan 72 to get a drink of water and when she looked out her east bedroom window she saw what she thought to be an unusual sunrise. She said it was an oval spot of sunrise surrounded by darkness. She never thought anything of it until speaking to Mrs. [REDACTED] who told her of the sighting by Mrs. [REDACTED]. As I spoke to her I felt that knowing of the first sighting had influenced Mrs. [REDACTED] into thinking what she saw may have been a U.F.O. She still felt that what she had seen was an unusual sunrise therefore no further investigation was conducted into her observation of a U.F.O.

6. In regards to further reports of U.F.O. sighting these have been nil in this Detachment area. Mrs. [REDACTED] is a reliable person to the best of my knowledge as well as the other members at this point. We have never received any complaints from this person in the past regarding anything of this nature nor have any complaints been received about her. No further action will be taken at this point. Copies attached for HQ Ottawa.

CONCLUDED HERE:

(G.B.N.) Cpl.
1/c Det.

G.B. Carr
(G.B. CARR)#27222.
Treherne Detachment.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

140-400-0-5

JAN 6 4 03 PM '72

D4P
RCMP 11 OTT
6/9 BDN JAN6
PRIORITY DEFERRED TREHERNE DET JAN6 UNCLAS

NRC METEOR CENTER
CANFORCED OTT
INFO BDN S/DIV
D DIV WPG
COMMR OTT

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

T1 UFO REPORT. TREHERNE DET REPORTS SIGHTING OF UFO 5 JAN 72
11 PM CST LOCATION APPROX 1 MILE EAST OF TREHERNE. SIGHTED BY
MRS. [REDACTED] AGE [REDACTED] YRS OF TREHERNE MAN. UFO OBSERVED
FROM PERSONS RESIDENCE IN THE EAST KITCHEN WINDOW. NO OTHER PERSON
CONTACTED THUS FAR OBSERVED THE UFO. DISC OF UFO CONE SHAPED
WITH BRIGHT ORANGE RED PULSATING LIGHTS APPEARING TO REVOLVE.
ALTITUDE UNKNOWN BUT BELOW CLOUD LEVEL. CONDITIONS OF SKY CLEAR
WITH CLOUD PATCHES. UFO OBSERVED FOR 2 MINS DISAPPEARING WITH IN
10 SECONDS TOWARDS THE EAST. REPORT TO FOLLOW.

TREHERNE DET

MM
7.1.72

198

7-1-72
PA. to file
Mc
GEN.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

OTHER FILE REFERENCES
REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS

DIVISION

"B"

DATE

15 DEC 71

RCMP FILE REFERENCES
REF. DOSSIERS GRC

71-400-47

71B-400-80

SUB-DIVISION-SOUS-DIVISION

St. John's

DETACHMENT-DETACHEMENT

Harbour Grace

RE
OBJET:

Unidentified Flying Object Report
Harbour Grace, Nfld. 6 NOV 71

6 NOV 71

1. [redacted], Bear's Cove, Harbour Grace, Nfld. reported to this office that himself, [redacted], Carbonear, Nfld., and [redacted], Shearstown, Nfld.; all employees with Gulf Oil Ltd., Harbour Grace, Nfld. sighted a U.F.O. at 4:00 PM this date. It was stated that [redacted] saw the U.F.O. first and he watched it for a while and then he told the other two fellows about it. The statements obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] are attached.

30 NOV 71

2. I interviewed [redacted], and [redacted], and [redacted], all of Harbour Grace, Nfld. and it was learned that these men were coming in from fishing around 4:00 PM, 6 NOV 71 and they were out in Conception Bay, Nfld. quite close to Harbour Grace Island. They stated that they saw a large flock of birds, probably ducks, flying in an up and down direction, but gradually moving South into Conception Bay, Nfld. They stated that they were close enough to be certain that what they saw was a flock of birds flying very close together. They described the way the birds were flying as the same way that [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] described the way the U.F.O. was flying.

3. It appears definite that the U.F.O. in this case was actually a flock of birds, therefore, it is felt that no further action is necessary.

CONCLUDED HERE:

Fwd: [signature] S/Sgt.

(W.M.G.)

i/c

Det.

R.L. Taylor. Cst.,
(R.L. TAYLOR)#27359,
Harbour Grace Det.

195

24-12-71

T/S-NRC
hnc.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET.

PAGE

U.F.O. Report - 71-400-47

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF:

(B. [REDACTED])
Lower Rd., Southside Carbonear, Nfld.
OCCUPATION: [REDACTED]

"[REDACTED], Shearstown, Nfld. was standing near the door in the Gulf Branch Office at Harbour Grace, Nfld. around 4:00 PM, 6 NOV 71 looking East out over Harbour Grace Island. He brought it to my attention that he saw an object directly over Harbour Grace Island that looked odd to him. It didn't change shape or anything. He said that he had been watching it for about 10 minutes before he told me about it.

The first time I saw it, it was over the north end of Harbour Grace Island and in comparison it looked like it was the width of the island above the island. It looked like it was a round disc with a bubble in the middle of it on the top. The object appeared to go down behind the island and the second time I saw it, it appeared in the sky about over the center of Harbour Grace Island. It stayed in sight for about four or five seconds and then it went down straight behind the island again. It was kind of black or dark grey. It appeared to go down at a speed that looked like it was falling. The third time I saw it, it appeared over the South end of the island. It appeared to come up from behind and appeared to be a little higher in the sky than the two previous sightings.

Before I saw it again I was talking to [REDACTED], Harbour Grace, Nfld. on the two-way radio and asked him where he was and if he could see Harbour Grace Island from where he was located. He said that he couldn't and that he would come right up to the plant. When he arrived we saw the object about over the end of Feather Point, Harbour Grace South, Nfld. It appeared to be a bit higher in the sky again this time than before and I did not see it rise that time. It just seemed to appear in the sky. After that it just disappeared as it appeared that some clouds drifted over it. We watched it for about 15 minutes.

The weather that day was clear with clouds in the background out where the object appeared."

Wit: Cst. R.L. TAYLOR

Sgd. [REDACTED]

STATEMENT OF:

(B. [REDACTED])
Shearstown, Nfld.

"Around 4:00 PM, 6 NOV 71 I was in the Gulf Bulk Plant Office at Harbour Grace, Nfld. I was looking approximately East out over Harbour Grace Island and I saw something that looked like a round ball or diamond shape, over the North end of Harbour Grace Island. The object looked to be almost black in colour. The object appeared to be right over the island about two and a half miles away. At this

...../2

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

RE:
OBJET.

PAGE

U.F.O. Report - 71-400-47

2

STATEMENT OF: [REDACTED] CONT'D:

AT THIS the object still looked to be about four feet in diameter. I watched the object for about 20 minutes. The object appeared to cross the island towards the North about 10 feet above the island. The object went back and forth several times, but it gradually moved towards the South end of the island and eventually disappeared off the end of Feather Point. It seemed to move in every direction at a quick rate of speed until it finally disappeared. It was getting dark and the object disappeared the last time it went down.

The weather on that day was slightly hazy out over the island. There were some light coloured clouds out over the island in the background and this is why the object showed up so plain."

Wit: Cst. R.L. TAYLOR

Sgd. [REDACTED]

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1961
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
CENTRAL REGISTRY C.I.B. CLASSIFICATION AND CHECK SHEET

Vol 6. Place

CLASSIFIER'S INITIALS AND DATE

NA 23-12-71

NAME:

FILE NO.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL - RADIO
AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DIVISION -
- UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (SIGHTING OF)

ADDRESSES

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

P.P.S.

CHECKER'S INITIALS

FILE REFERENCES

FILE REFERENCES

"A"

Found loose.
in folder.
Location of
Attachment
Unknown.

"A"

FILE NO - NO DU DOSSIER

HQ- 400- Q- 5

VOLUME NO - NO DU VOLUME

7

NAME - NOM

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL - RADIO AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DIVISION - UNIDENTIFIED FLYING
OBJECTS (SIGHTING OF)

FROM - DE

TO - A

CHARGED OUT - EN COMMUNICATION

R.S.
Clerk
Commis
S.D.

CHARGED OUT - EN COMMUNICATION

R.S.
Clerk
Commis
S.D.

DATE

TO - A

DATE

TO - A

27-6-75

GIB 9

SE

82-3-10

FPB 9

R

20/10/75

GIB 9

SE

83 8 17

FPB 20

JB

17/11/75

FPB 6

LH

84-2-1

FPB

R

17/5-76

FPB 6

LH

87-9-1

F Dir

LH

19-10-76

FPB 6

S.H.

87-11-19

Ops Rec

SP

7-3-77

FPB 6

SE

90-03-08

Sheld Holt

Ch.

10-3-77

FPB 5

SE

90-06-28

Ops Rec

KE

26-4-77

FPB 5

Dir

90-11-28

Joan Dineen

L

10-8-77

Saunders

F

91-04-23

Joan Dineen

NM

31-1-78

FPB 5

MUD

91-08-26

J. Longman

J

78-8-9

8

CK

12-9-78

FPB 1

R

21-11-78

FPB 5

S

23-1-79

FPB 5

S

26-1-79

FPB 9

W

30-1-79

FPB 5

R

5-6-79

FPB 5

W

12-7-79

FPB 5

W

19-7-79

FPB 5

B

21-8-79

FPB 5

B

SEP 11 1979

FPB 5

M

11-10-79

FPB 5

W

80-6-27

FPB 5

W

81-02-9

FPB 5

W

82-2-1

Clarence

R

KEEP ON TOP OF CORRESPONDENCE

RETAIN FILE

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
CONCERNING ACTIVITIES
OF RCMP

JAN/82

FIGHTING OF MISIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

TAB	VOL.	SIGHTED BY	PLACE	DATE	DIV
198	6	[REDACTED]	Irreberne, Man	5-1-72	D
199	6	Epl. Konev R C M P	Khilakhat, arm	7-11-71	K
200	6	[REDACTED]	Liangay	4-3-72	K
201	6	[REDACTED]	Durin, rfd.	19-3-72	D
202	6	[REDACTED]	B. caucejeur, man	15-3-72	D
203	6	[REDACTED]	Clampa, Alta	23-4-72	K
204	6	[REDACTED]	Yarmouth, NS	31-3-72	H
205	6	Members P. de la C. llet.	Pence Ste, BC	4-5-72	E
206	6	[REDACTED]	Maple Ridge, NB	1-5-72	J
207	6	[REDACTED]	Cheney, Sask	6-5-72	F
208	6	[REDACTED]	W. G. G. L. K	22-5-72	F
209	6	[REDACTED]	Paddle Prairie, Alta	26-5-72	K
210	6	[REDACTED] et al	Bonanza, Alta	10-6-72	E
211	6	[REDACTED]	-	10-6-72	K
212	6	[REDACTED]	Panoka, Alta	18-6-72	K
213	6	[REDACTED]	Russell, Man	29-6-72	E
214	6	WEBER, D. C. (CPL)	Surrey BC	16-7-72	E
215	6	[REDACTED]	Saskatoon NB	30-7-72	S
216	6	[REDACTED]	St. John's, Man	31-7-72	D
217	6	[REDACTED]	BRISTOL ALTA	10-8-72	K
218	6	WELSH, D. W. (CST.)	Hwy 22 APTORIE ALTA	10-8-72	K
219	6	LOWE, A. W. (CST)	Hwy 1 Monia ALTA	10-8-72	F
220	6	[REDACTED]	Hwy 14 Huxley ALTA	10-8-72	K
221	6	[REDACTED]	MOOREHEAD BC	10-8-72	E
222	6	LANZA, L. L. (CST)	FRISTON, BC	10-8-72	E
223	6	BRADY, T. B. (CST)	BRILLIANT, ALTA	10-8-72	K
224	6	JACQUES, P. V. (CST)	MOOREHEAD	10-8-72	K
225	6	MORRISON, J. V. (CST)	ROCHER, ALTA	10-8-72	K

SIGHTING OF IDENTIFIED FLARE OBJECTS

TAB	VOL.	SIGHTED BY	PLACE	DATE	DIV
226	6	[REDACTED]	Salmon Arm, B.C.	10/8/72	E
227	6	[REDACTED]	Leaft Camp	14/8/72	
228	6	[REDACTED]	New Denver B.C.	27/8/72	
EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION <u>19(1)</u> ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/ LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION					

SIGHTINGS OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

TAB	VOL.	SIGHTED BY	PLACE	DATE	DIV
173	5	[REDACTED]	Saddle Lake I.R.	2 MAR 71	K
174	5	[REDACTED]	Waggoner Lake	15 MAR 71	F
175	5	[REDACTED]	Manning, Alta	17-3-71	K
176	5	[REDACTED]	Laurel Bay PEI	23-3-71	L
177	5	Cpld Mrs D.R. Ross. at Burkhead	Cut Knife Wet Lake	3-5-71	F
178	5	Cst Taylor -	H. McMurray Det	27-4-71	K
179	5	[REDACTED]	Bishops Falls Hld.	12-5-71	B
(identified) 180	5	[REDACTED]	Woodstock N.B.	28-5-71	J
181	5	[REDACTED]	Strathcona Man.	21-6-71	D
182	5	[REDACTED]	Harrison River	3-7-71	A
183	5	[REDACTED]	Red River, Alta	15-8-71	K
184	5	Cts Baagan & Martel	Campbellton N.B.	17-8-71	J
185	5	[REDACTED]	Campbellton N.B.	18-8-71	J
186	5	[REDACTED]	Red River	18-8-71	K
187	5	[REDACTED]	Buckson, B.C.	25-8-71	E
188	5	[REDACTED]	Margaret Harbour, N.S.	15-8-71	H
189	5	[REDACTED]	Vancouver	18-9-71	E
190	5	[REDACTED]	Moncton N.S.	20-9-71	H
191	5	[REDACTED]	Long Point Man.	19 Sep 71	D
192	5	[REDACTED]	Clarenceville Hld.	11 Oct 71	B
193	5	[REDACTED]	Clouder, Man.	27 Oct 71	D
194	5	[REDACTED]	Kasab, Alta	2 Oct 71	K
195	5	[REDACTED]	Theriot Hld.	6-11-71	B
196	5	[REDACTED]	Winnipeg, Sask.	5-10-71	F
197	5	[REDACTED]	Long Beach BC.	29-11-71	E

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

SIGHTINGS OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

TAB	VOL.	SIGHTED BY	PLACE	DATE	DIV
144	5	[REDACTED]	Bay Roberts, Nfld	24-11-69	"B"
145	5	[REDACTED]	Kindersley, Sask	8-12-69	"F"
146	5	[REDACTED]	Pentth, Ont	12-12-69	"A"
147	5	[REDACTED]	Melita, Man.	16-12-69	"D"
148	5	[REDACTED]	Brooks, Alta.	1-1-70	"K"
149	5	[REDACTED]	Duncan, B.C.	1-1-70	"E"
150	5	[REDACTED]	Regina, Sask.	17-1-70	"F"
151	5	[REDACTED]	Montlach, Sask	8-2-70	"F"
152	5	[REDACTED]	Yellowknife YT	27-2-70	"G"
153	5	[REDACTED]	Prince Rupert, BC	2-4-70	"E"
154	5	[REDACTED]	Johnville, NB	11-5-70	"J"
155	5	[REDACTED]	Vulcan, Alta	13-5-70	"K"
156	5	[REDACTED]	Vancouver BC	11-2-70	"E"
157	5	[REDACTED]	Whitehorse YT	30-6-70	"G"
158	5	[REDACTED]	Gander Nfld	27-7-70	"B"
159	5	[REDACTED]	Prince George BC	23-8-70	"E"
160	5	[REDACTED]	Puacell's Cove NS	17-6-70	"H"
161	5	[REDACTED]	Little Heart's Esep, Nfld	22-9-70	"B"
162	5	[REDACTED]	Springfield, Man.	29-10-70	"D"
163	5	[REDACTED]	Lower Shag Harbour, NS	25-11-70	"H"
164	5	[REDACTED]	Leamington, Ont	27-11-70	"E"
165	5	[REDACTED]	Chapman	18-12-70	"J"
166	5	[REDACTED]	St. John's, Nfld	-	"L"
167	5	[REDACTED]	St. John's, Nfld	30-11-70	"J"
168	5	Cete Chatham, Western 1st Lt	Fort Resolution, Alta	27-12-70	"K"
169	5	[REDACTED]	Reserve, Sask	3-1-71	"F"
170	5	[REDACTED]	Smith's Bay, Sask	9-1-71	"F"
171	5	[REDACTED]	Red Lake, Ont	17-2-71	"K"
172	5	[REDACTED]	1	24-2-71	"L"

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION
19(1)

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION
19(1)

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING DIVISION

DIVISION DE RADIOTECHNIQUE
ET DE GENIE ELECTRIQUE



24-11
CABLE ADDRESS

ADDRESS TELEGRAPHIQUE

RESEARCH

TELETYPE UNIT NO.

M45-1-101

NO. DE TELETYPE A RAYONNER

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES DU CANADA

OTTAWA 7.

March 22, 1968

The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa 7, Ontario

Attention: Officer in Charge of
Criminal Investigation Branch

Dear Sir:

According to a recent arrangement between the Department of National Defence and the National Research Council, we will in the future catalogue and file all reports, received by the Government, of unidentified objects seen in the sky. This activity will be carried out as part of the duties of the Meteor Centre which is operated by the Upper Atmosphere Research Section of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division of the National Research Council.

We have for some years been active in collecting fireball and meteor reports from across Canada with the purpose of studying the scientific nature of these objects and promoting the rapid recovery of meteoritical material that may fall to earth from space within the boundaries of Canada. This meteorite recovery program is carried out under the auspices of the Associate Committee on Meteorites, N.R.C. Hence forward, all sighting reports that do not seem to refer to fireballs or meteors will be placed on the non-meteoritic sighting file which will be unclassified, as in general we do not deal with classified material in our research program. Only those sightings which appear to be of scientific interest will be investigated.

Any reports of fireballs or other objects seen in the sky, and previously sent to the Department of National Defence, may now be sent to the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division, National Research Council, Ottawa 7. If you wish to use Telex facilities, our Telex number is 013434, and reports sent by Telex should be addressed to METEOR CENTRE.

- 2 -

It is understood that your investigation reports are at present classified as 'confidential'. These need not in general be forwarded. If we wish to learn more about any particular sighting, we will request such information from you.

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Millman

PMM/wm

Peter M. Millman
Head of Upper Atmosphere Research

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

V 2000-4 (D Ops)

Canadian Forces Headquarters
Ottawa 4, Ontario

07 March, 1968

The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa 7, Ontario.

Attention: Inspector W.R. Pilkey

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

1. Negotiations are underway for the transfer of UFO investigation from DND to NRC. As part and parcel of the transfer, DND will hand over to NRC all files and information on UFOs. Since many of your reports are of a confidential nature they have been removed from our main files.
2. Returned for your retention are all RCMP reports that have been received by D Ops since 1966. Appropriate representation will be made from NRC should information on a specific report be required at some future date.
3. The collection of, and possibly investigation into, UFO sightings will still be a function of DND and therefore, all DND messages on UFOs will be directed to CANFORCED and NRC, with the latter as the action addressee. RCMP UFO reports in future should be directed to NRC.

[Signature] *WAT (AF)*
W.W. Turner
Colonel

for Chief of the Defence Staff

o/c of.
For for museum and in
for deem necessary.
8/3/68

2 3 68



**Royal Canadian
Mounted Police**

**Gendarmerie royale
du Canada**

HQ-400-Q-5 (Vol 7)

Your file Votre référence

84-002

Our file Notre référence

87HR-1722

Mr. X, Consulting Resologist
Fortean International Research
Communications Office,
P.O. Box 1598
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C8

September 17, 1987

Dear Mr. X:

This has reference to your request dated August 31, 1987.

Attached find a copy of the article entitled "Mysterious Aeroplanes And Airships Seen Over Canada During World War One", as requested. The cost for reproduction of this article is in the amount of \$6.00, however this cost will be borne by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Also attached is your receipt for the application fee for the request.

Yours truly,

**ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR**

N.A. Doucette, Supt.
Departmental Privacy and
Access to Information Coordinator*

1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2

(613) 993-5162

att.

c.c.: CO "HQ" Division
Att: Access/Privacy Coordinator

The attached material represents file material for
HQ-400-Q-5 (Vol. 7).

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DOSSIERS OPER.
REV. 6

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Canada

PP
87929

Mr. X Consulting Resologist · Researcher, Writer & Inventor
FORTEAN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE (FIRCO)
P.O. Box 1598, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 5C8 · (613) 544-6543
"A spectre moving in a world of spectres" - Thomas Carlyle

My reference 84-002

Your reference HQ-400-0-5

January 27, 1984

The Commissioner
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2

Re: UFOs

Dear Sir,

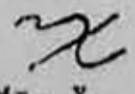
For your reference and perusal, I am enclosing a draft copy of an article on the subject of UFOs which I am presently submitting to a publisher in England.

As the article involves the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Dominion Police, I thought a copy should be made available at Headquarters. And, as my request for information about the Secret Service of the Dominion Police has been only sparingly responded to, this should add to the material you may offer other researchers on that subject.

I was pleased to finally receive my copy of the above-noted file, and I was keenly interested in discovering that in 1979 some consideration was given to letting me have access to the file. As I now have a copy, I would still welcome the opportunity to assist you with information on this subject and would welcome any co-operation from the Force in my study. Having now reviewed all major government files on UFOs, I am selecting material for use in a book about Canadian UFOs, and several sightings involve R.C.M.P. reports and witnesses.

Any comments or suggestions you may offer would be welcome.

Yours truly,


Mr. X

Mysterious Aeroplanes and Airships
Seen Over Canada
During the First World War

by X

The modern era of UFOs began in 1947 when Kenneth Arnold claimed to have seen "flying saucers". The principle subject of debate since then has been the 'extra-terrestrial hypothesis' which suggests UFOs are spacecraft piloted by beings from another world. Skeptics have often denounced this hypothesis as lacking any substantive evidence, while its proponents gather thousands of UFO reports which they claim cannot be satisfactorily explained as anything except alien craft.

Before 1947, the appearance of 'foo-fighters' and 'ghost rockets' in Europe prompted suspicions of secret weapons designed by German scientists in the last days of the Second World War. The advent of jet and rocket propulsion

Mysterious Aeroplanes/X

in aviation witnessed the development of many unconventional aircraft and weapons. And after the war into the 1950s, many people thought the UFOs seen in Europe and North America might be aircraft flown by the Soviet Union and designed by German scientists captured during the war.

An earlier era in which mysterious 'aeroplanes and airships' were seen in the skies of the United States, Canada, England, and Denmark began in 1896. The pioneering days of aviation also aroused suspicions of secretive inventors and military aviators invading their neighbours. Among these incidents, Charles Fort twice wrote of "three aeroplanes" crossing the St. Lawrence River from the United States into Canada on the night of February 14th, 1915. This phantom invasion was undoubtedly the most publicized of a series of mysterious aeroplanes and airships seen over Canada during the First World War.

This Canadian episode of early UFOs can be best understood by reviewing the circumstances under which Canada entered the Great War, the newspaper reports of these incidents, the files of the military and police agencies, and the explanations as to what the 'aeroplanes and airships' could be and were. The newspapers of the Niagara Peninsula have been extensively researched by Dwight Whalen, and several files of intelligence reports have been obtained from the Department of National

Mysterious Aeroplanes/X

Defence ~~and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa.~~

When Great Britain joined into the First World War, her Empire followed. Though the Canadian government could determine her contribution to the Allied cause, the nation's foreign policies were decided upon by the powers in London. Canada provided men, arms, supplies, and training facilities in the war effort; but, the general enthusiasm in supporting the Empire was accompanied by suspicions of foreign spies and fears of an invasion from the neutral United States.

Canada was not a military nation and was ill-prepared to defend herself if attacked. The onset of war came when the Permanent Force of the Canadian Army was less than 10,000 men, when its new Navy (formed in 1910) consisted of two Royal Navy cruisers (the Niobe based in Halifax and the Rainbow based in Esquimalt near Victoria), and when no air service existed. An effective Militia force had been established with 57,000 men trained in drill and rifle practice in 1913; but, the first overseas contingent of troops consisted of men mustered in the first rush of recruiting.

A major concern of the government was the loyalty of more than a half million of its population claiming German and Austro-Hungarian origins out of a total population of

Mysterious Aeroplanes/X

about seven million. ~~The Royal North-West Mounted Police~~
~~used up to 25 secret agents with funds provided by the~~
~~Dominion Police.~~ At the start of the war, the Dominion Police had only 60 men in its force along with additional detectives working at the military bases in Halifax and Esquimalt. While the Dominion Police were charged with guarding against threats to the government, most of its men were involved in guarding government buildings and property. And by 1919, this force only grew to 140 men of all ranks.

While military intelligence was largely handled by the Admiralty's Naval Intelligence Department (in London), foreign intelligence by M.I.6, and counterintelligence by M.I.5, the responsibility for counterintelligence in Canada fell upon Sir Arthur Percy Sherwood. He had been appointed the Superintendent of the Dominion Police in 1882 after serving as the Chief of Police in Ottawa. He was appointed Commissioner in 1885 and Chief Commissioner of Police in Canada in 1913. Although he had the Militia rank of Colonel, Sherwood reported directly to the Minister of Justice, the Prime Minister, and the Governor-General. When reports of spies were received, the information was passed on to Sherwood. The "Secret Service" of the Dominion Police was only a small part of the entire establishment with Inspector James Parkinson as its head. Yet, Sherwood held command and directed its investigations into any threats to Canada.

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Before the First World War, the fears of an aerial attack had already been witnessed outside of Canada.

During the Anglo-Boer War, in 1899, the Boer government instructed its telegraph stations to send in any reports of the rumoured secret airship the British might be using. Nearly every station responded with a multitude of sightings. From Vryheid, the following was sent: "Airship with powerful light plainly visible from here in far off distance towards Dundee. Telegraphist at Paulpietersburg also spied one, and at Amsterdam three in the direction of Zambansland to the south-east." Orders were quickly issued to stop wasting ammunition upon stellar targets, and no such British airship had ever been sent aloft.

In its rush to doom at Tsu-Shima, the Czar's Imperial Navy twice encountered "reconnaissance balloons" during the Russo-Japanese War. In October of 1904, shortly before the Dogger Bank Incident, the ironclad Navarin signalled its lookouts had spotted "two silvery shapes high in the sky moving slowly from south-west to northeast" while steaming through from the Baltic to North Sea in the Skaw. Again, in March of 1905, while Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet was anchored at Nosy-be on Madagascar, more "balloons" were seen by nervous crews. Neither Japanese agents nor any balloons were used to spy on the fleet in these locations.

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Canada also had prior experience with a strange light in January of 1865. Fearing the prospect of a Fenian attack across the United States border, Premier John A. Macdonald of the United Province of Canada appointed Gilbert McMicken as the director of the Western Frontier Constabulary in 1864. Secret agents were recruited to keep watch for Irish and American revolutionary spies from Toronto to Sarnia.

On successive nights in January to the south of Windsor at Amherstburg, "No. 4 Frontier Police" (William Black) reported: "a bright light appeared at an angle of fifteen degrees above the horizon...stationary about five minutes and descended in fifteen." Using a telescope, a "lantern attached to a kite" was observed; and, Colonel W. Osborne Smith, who was in command of the Militia at Amherstburg, believed it was a Fenian signal. The incident brought McMicken and two other Militia officers to investigate, but their conclusion was that the object was a star "happening to rise above and dip below the horizon for a few evenings". However one wishes to consider this rogue star, it had been seen by McMicken, who became the first Commissioner of the Dominion Police in 1868, ~~and by Smith, who became the first Commissioner of the~~
~~North-West Mounted Police in 1873.~~

A similar incident occurred on August 30th, 1914, at Niagara Falls. A militiaman guarding a military prison

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claimed to have heard the whirring noise of an aeroplane shortly before dawn. Rumour spread through the city that a German flying machine might try to drop a bomb, and Lt. Saunders issued an order to fire upon any aircraft sighted. On the same night, a merchant in St. Catherines claimed to have seen an airship passing over the east end of the city. The Canadian government soon advised the United States that it was forbidding any flights by Americans over Dominion territory.

From September 8th to the 11th, soldiers guarding the Welland Canal had seen an airship flying so low they "could plainly discern the framework". The mystery invader carried red lights on its nocturnal visits and dropped a rocket "large enough to wreck a house". The Welland Canal was a sensitive link for shipping between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; and, on April 21st, 1900, it had been dynamited by three Irishmen who were suspected members of a Fenian terrorist campaign. More citizens of St. Catherines claimed to see clouds which looked like "biplanes", and fear spread that the mysterious German aviators would again try to attack Canada.

On September 16th, the Canadian Aviation Corps was formed, but its budget of \$5,000 was sufficient only to purchase one Burgess-Dunne tailless sweptwing biplane. The craft was shipped to Lake Champlain where E.L. Janney, commander of the Corps was to take possession. On September 21st, the American pilot

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Clifford Webster gave Janney his first flying lesson while transporting the biplane up the Richelieu River to Sorel. Unfortunately, when the aviators landed in search of gasoline, they were arrested by Canadian customs officers as suspected German spies. Not until orders were received from Ottawa were they released. The Burgess-Dunne continued on to Quebec City where it was shipped to England, but its use was confined to training pilots on the Salisbury Plain.

The Minister of Militia and Defence was sent a letter in October from J. McK. Hunt of Slate River, Ontario, stating: "Aeroplanes are undoubtedly hovering almost nightly in the vicinity." Hunt was concerned that a German settlement in Minnesota might be used by the unknown aviators to launch a bombing raid upon the grain elevators of the Twin Cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, now known as Thunder Bay. While no action appears to have been taken to investigate the report, the information was brought to the attention of the Minister, the Chief of the General Staff, the Military Secretary of the Militia Council, and to Sherwood of the Dominion Police.

From Franklin Centre, Quebec, William J. Moe wrote to to the Hon. J.D. Hazen, Acting Minister of Militia, to advise him that in the two weeks before November 5th he had seen "two airships going north" at night. He expressed his concern

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they might be "connected with the German Secret Service", but he was assured by Hazen that they were probably aviators who had strayed over the border with no menace intended.

In the Fall of 1914, the fear of aeroplanes and airships prompted a brief panick one day in Ottawa. Some people visiting Parliament Hill thought they saw an airship with a bright light, but others were able to see it was no more than a bright star or planet.

In late January of 1915, from the 27th through the 29th, and again on February 4th, "an aeroplane, carrying a green and red light, and flying low" was heard along the Niagara River between 11 P.M. and 1 A.M. A sentry at the Armouries said he heard the hum of its engine and noticed "a grey shadow creeping across the sky". An officer inside was notified immediately but was unable to see anything above. Soldiers guarding the power plants also reported the same aircraft and heard its engines. On the 4th, Superintendent Alex Collins of the city waterworks saw a distant aeroplane without any lights around 10:30 P.M. flying over Victoria Park. These 'aeroplane' reports were being taken seriously, and police were asked on both sides of the border to help locate who owned this aeroplane and where it was coming from.

Next, the headlines across the Dominion carried the news

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of the incident at Brockville, Ontario, on the night of February 14th, 1915. In bold letters, the Toronto Globe announced: "Ottawa In Darkness Awaits Aeroplane Raid", "Several Aeroplanes Make a Raid into the Dominion of Canada", "Entire City of Ottawa in Darkness, Fearing Bomb-Droppers", "Machines Crossed St. Lawrence River, Passing Over Brockville—Two Over Ganonoque—Seen by Many Citizens, Heading for the Capital—One Was Equipped with Powerful Searchlights—Fire Balls Dropped". Terror had invaded the skies of Canada.

About 9:15 P.M. on the 14th of February, lights were seen crossing the St. Lawrence River from the American side. As they approached the city of Brockville, the "unmistakable sounds of the whirring motor" could be heard. Three balls of fire descended to the river, but witnesses were unsure if these were incendiary bombs or flares dropped to help navigate through the darkness. Passing over the city, people were alarmed as an intense light illuminated an entire block. Mayor Donaldson was among those claiming to have been caught in the glare of the aeroplane's most powerful searchlight. Altogether three aeroplanes were said to pass over the city and appeared headed in the direction of Ottawa.

Police Chief Burke first asked Mayor Donaldson for any orders and then telephoned the Mayor of Ottawa and the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, Sherwood. About 9:30 P.M.,

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the Mayor of Ganonoque called Burke to report two unseen aeroplanes had been heard passing over his town. Mayor Donaldson telephoned Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, warning that the aeroplanes were on their way towards Ottawa. Borden notified the Chief of the General Staff of the Militia and suggested that Sherwood be notified, not knowing Burke had already done this.

Sherwood feared the lights of the Parliament Buildings would shine like a beacon and ordered them extinguished. In the first black-out of any Canadian city, at 11:15 P.M., the lights of Parliament Hill went out along with those of the Royal Mint and Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's residence. Five minutes later the city lights of Ottawa were switched off, and an eerie darkness enveloped the capital where life continued behind drawn blinds and curtains. Soldiers being readied to be sent overseas were sent to the rooftops with orders to shoot down any aeroplanes that came into sight, but none came.

While the morning newspapers raised the alarm of invasion, Constable Storey of the Brockville Police Department found the remains of a paper balloon near the Eastern Hospital. Soon afterwards, a second balloon was found to the east of the city. News spread quickly that the 'scaeroplanes' had been nothing more than hot air balloons armed with firecrackers and flares sent aloft by American pranksters. The hoax allowed the

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afternoon newspapers to jeer the morning newspapers.

In Parliament, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Leader of the Opposition, asked Borden as to what action the government had taken in response to the proclaimed invasion of 'aeroplanes'. Officials were reluctant to admit they had been fooled with toy balloons. The Dominion Observatory claimed the wind was blowing in the wrong direction for the balloons to have been travelling towards Ottawa. Riflemen were summoned to spend a second night on the rooftops, and the capital spent a second night in darkness, just in case.

As an early pioneer in Canadian aviation, J.A.D. McCurdy had been the first British subject to fly an aeroplane over the British Empire piloting the Silver Dart in 1909. He told the press: "It is a comparatively easy matter for a person to be deceived as to the sounds of the engines. Railway engines in blowing off steam make a purring sound which is almost identical with the noise made by an aeroplane." When asked as to the possibility of a night-time aerial raid, he replied, "It is possible, but it is not at all probable."

Government officials were careful not to publicize the previous aerial attacks which had taken place in Britain only a month before. On the night of January 19th, the German zeppelins LZ.3, LZ.4, and LZ.6 lifted off from Fuhlsbuttel

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and Nordholz, but the LZ.6 had to turn back while over the North Sea due to engine trouble. The LZ.3 and LZ.4 succeeded in bombing the Norfolk countryside attacking Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Snettisham, killing four civilians. At the start of the war, both Antwerp and the fortresses of Liege were bombed by zeppelins. Aeroplanes from Germany had flown to the British shores dropping a bomb at Dover on December 24th, 1914, and making only an appearance at Sheerness on December 25th. Yet, the description of the zeppelins first seen by witnesses in Norfolk was of "two bright stars moving along some thirty yards apart".

Brockville and Ganonoque were not the only locations visited that night. In the early morning of the 15th, residents of Richmond Hill, Ontario, notified police of a strange aeroplane hovering over their homes. And, about 4:30 A.M., a resident in Guelph, Ontario, awoke the household to watch "three moving lights passing over the agricultural college". On the evening of the 15th, people returning from the curling rink at Morden, Manitoba, heard a noise which drew their attention to a bright light moving at great speed in a northwestern direction. The light, they said, was undoubtedly an "aeroplane".

Shortly after 8 A.M. on February 19th, thousands of people on their way to work in Buffalo were excited to see

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an aeroplane flying towards the Canadian border at an altitude between 2,500 and 3,000 feet. The aircraft approached from Lake Erie, passed over Buffalo, but veered away before crossing to Fort Erie on the Canadian shore.

The seriousness of 'aeroplanes' invading Canadian territory is illustrated by the concern officials gave to a report from a farmer by the name of Cognac who thought he heard an aeroplane near Sabrevois, Quebec, on March 27th. Cognac thought of other aeroplanes rumoured and reported, but he did not mention the incident until prompted for any news by one of the storekeepers in town. The story was repeated to Major Hector Bissonette and communicated onto the Military Secretary in Ottawa. Operatives of the Thiel Detective Service, which assisted the Secret Service of the Dominion Police, were sent to Sabrevois to investigate the reports. The Assistant General Manager of the Montreal office, F.G. Robinson, reported that Major Bissonette was "an extremely nervous individual and apparently easily alarmed" who feared of German spies and secret bases of arms being placed along the Quebec border. On the other hand, Cognac was found to be "fairly intelligent" and regretted having started any trouble with his story of an 'aeroplane'. Most revealing was the postscript from Robinson: "Arrangements were made to prevent any newspaper publicity in connection with this rumour, and also to prevent any despatches being

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sent to outside newspapers — this in order to avoid the unnecessary publicity which was given the recent aeroplane scare which occurred at Ottawa."

More toy balloons were sent aloft in Niagara Falls on the night of May 12th. Some people thought of hostile aeroplanes, but some young boys identified the person who had sent them up.

The officer commanding the 21st Regiment of the First Division in Windsor reported an "alien aeroplane" hovering in the vicinity early in the morning of July 2nd. A telegram was sent to the Military Secretary advising him of the sighting with a request that an "armoured aeroplane" be sent from Toronto to Windsor. No action appears to have been taken.

A considerable amount of correspondence began in July of 1915 between various sections of the Department of Militia and Defence regarding the Montreal Flying School. The operators of the School claimed to have investigated rumours of aeroplanes flying in the area and concluded "at least two aeroplanes" were being flown "under the control of experts". A secret base in the Laurentian Mountains was suggested along with a warning of the danger they posed to the "Vickers Works and the various Powder Plants at Beloeil, Vaudreuil, Dragon,

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and Brownsburg". The request for aid in obtaining a new biplane to trace these aviators "to their lair" was questioned. And, further inquiries by the military concluded the rumours had been started by the Montreal Flying School which was lacking in equipment. Over the next two years in Quebec, only one report of an aeroplane came from the officer commanding the 5th Division on July 20th, 1915, who said it had passed over Quebec City between 10:55 and 11:05 P.M.

Between October 10th, 1915, and February 6th, 1916, several aeroplanes and airships were reported flying over the Niagara Peninsula. The Welland Canal was visited on the nights of October 10th and 19th by an aeroplane whose engines were easily heard. Niagara Falls was considerably alarmed by speculation as to whether aeroplanes on the night of December 21st and the morning of the 23rd were from the Curtiss factory in Buffalo on their way to Toronto, were flown by a German spy, or were part of a plot to dynamite the Welland Canal; but, the military authorities kept silent when questioned for information. An extraordinary "monoplane" was seen over Stamford on January 13th with 27 red and white lights on its sides and a "headlight of great power". Two aeroplanes were seen on the nights of the 3rd and 6th of February over Grantham Township and St. Catharines. The St. Catharines Standard of February 9th, 1916, stated in a dispatch from Ottawa: "Col. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion

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Police, has investigated the report that three aeroplanes were sighted in the vicinity of Ottawa and St. Catherines, but has heard no more of them."

Sherwood was not amused by the number of reports he was receiving of mysterious aeroplanes. In April of 1916, J. McK. Hunt of Slate River again complained of more aeroplanes and suggested a "Secret Service man" be sent to investigate. The Collector of Customs in Chatham, New Brunswick, stated that two reliable men had seen aeroplanes passing over the outskirts of the city on May 4th. One lady in Hilton, Ontario, (near Brighton), wrote to say she had seen 5 or 6 aeroplanes, including one on the 7th of May which was in view a full 20 minutes before heading for Peterborough. To Capt. F.E. Davis, Assistant Director of Military Intelligence, Sherwood wrote of the sightings at Hilton: "I am not disposed to treat (them) seriously." And, to Major-General W. Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff, Sherwood wrote: "I cannot conceive what advantage it would be to reconnoiter around Chatham. I rather think it is the same as 19 reports out of 20 that we have had of the same character, nothing to them."

In August of 1916, residents of Niagara Falls again saw an aeroplane circling above the Falls. However, its American pilot was identified as Lt. W.S. Steele along with aviator Oliver Ashton who accompanied him in a training flight from

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Buffalo. Although Steele was flying aeroplanes close to the Falls, another airman was flying aeroplanes along the direction of the Grand Trunk Railroad past Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, and Stamford. Victor Carlstrom of the Curtiss factory in Buffalo was busy shuttling aeroplanes to Toronto, and in September he established a record flight from Toronto to Camp Borden, near Barrie, at a speed of 99 miles per hour. It may be that the mysterious aeroplanes seen in late 1915 and early 1916 had been secret shipments of aircraft from the American factory to Toronto. These may have also been responsible for the aeroplane seen by a patrol at the Welland Canal on the night of January 13th, 1917, which disappeared in the direction of Buffalo and another sighting at Niagara Falls on August 12th, 1917.

Provincial authorities in British Columbia had hoped to lure the Curtiss company westwards to establish a manufacturing works there, as the province was thought to be an ideal center for a network of air routes across the islands and to the inland centers. And, 30 years before Kenneth Arnold's "flying saucers" were seen in neighbouring Washington state, the residents of British Columbia were also reporting "mysterious aeroplanes".

On January 16th, 1917, at 11:45 A.M., F. Ashley Sparkes, the Headmaster of the Victoria Preparatory School, heard a boy

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by the name of Hemming call out, "Look at the aeroplane." Sparkes said the biplane was clearly visible, about half a mile to a mile away, and circled over Oak Bay for 5 minutes before heading off towards the American coast. Hemming was certain of its being an aeroplane having seen them before in England. At the same time, another resident of Oak Bay corroborated their description of the aeroplane and its movements. The District Intelligence Officer failed to find any further sightings or any leads which could account for the aircraft. Superintendent Colin S. Campbell of the B.C. Provincial Police was more certain of its origins, and telegraphed Sherwood: "On instruction from Attorney General, I beg to report that a biplane was seen circling over Oak Bay, Victoria, at noon on sixteenth instant. Came from direction of San Juan Island and disappeared going south. No air craft in British Columbia connected with this flight; there are at least five machines in Seattle, Wash., capable of making this flight." A protest was made to the United States government by the British Ambassador in Washington of more aerial trespassing.

A week later, a woman in Victoria claimed not only to see two aeroplanes between 1 and 2 A.M. but heard their pilots talking to each other in a foreign language. This claim was passed onto Sherwood without comment, but Captain Tweedale, the District Intelligence Officer, found it "so absurd and impossible that no credence can be placed in it".

Mysterious Aeroplanes/X

This peculiar report is somewhat similar to another cited by Charles Fort in Lo! While walking near the Caerphilly Mountains in Wales, on the evening of May 18th, 1909, a man by the name of Lithbridge claimed to see a large tube-shaped construction in which were two men dressed in fur coats. When these men spotted him, they spoke excitedly in a foreign language and sailed away in this strange flying machine. Yet, to hear human voices over the roar of an aeroplane engine or to converse between aeroplanes would be a task most difficult to believe.

Although he had seen nothing, the lighthouse-keeper on Discovery Island heard an aeroplane engine passing over his house on the night of February 5th-6th, 1917. The direction of its flight appeared southward. And by now, Tweedale had discovered "some 20 (flying) machines of various kinds are registered in Seattle".

On February 11th, a mysterious aeroplane paid another visit to Vancouver Island and convinced Tweedale that some mischief was afoot. At 7 P.M., a resident by the name of Jones reported to Provincial Police that he had seen an aircraft with lights flying over the water off Qualicum Beach descending from a considerable height. At 8 P.M., the driver of a motor stage. P.D. Reid, and several of his passengers "distinctly saw a flying machine of some sort crossing the

Mysterious Aeroplanes/X

road in front of their car". They stopped and got out to watch and listen for its engines. The aeroplane was about a quarter of a mile away and 400 to 500 feet above. It sped over the Metchosin Road at a speed of 60 to 70 miles an hour and displayed "lights of some kind". It moved eastward across Happy Valley Road in the direction of Esquimalt. At 8:30 P.M., one of the guards at the Esquimalt Navy Yards saw "some kind of aircraft having lights aboard". The aeroplane circled over the harbour and then turned southward making for the American coast and the Olympic Range to the west of Puget Sound.

According to Tweeddale, "...it would be easy to take aeroplane parts and explosives into some secluded spot in the (Olympic) mountains, after landing them in some port on the West Coast as mining machinery and put them together in some secluded spot, and when this was done and they have a sufficient quantity of explosives ready, to fly over our harbour and destroy the ships therein, besides the powder works on James Island, chemical works in Victoria, Parliament Buildings, etc. As we have no means of defending ourselves should this be carried out, these German agents who are certainly informed of this fact would be taking little risk....The only other theory is, that these strange machines come from Seattle in the pay of German agents unknown to the United States Authorities."

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As far-fetched as this line of conjecture may appear to us today, about 20 years earlier, the United States government had the same fears regarding the activities of the Spanish Consulate in British Columbia during the Spanish-American War. One Spaniard completely unnerved American agents by openly asking Canadians about hiring ships and by sending coded telegrams to Madrid. The American officials in Victoria thought that a fleet of these ships would begin to raid ports along the Pacific Coast, and the cryptologists in Washington spent frustrating weeks trying to decipher the intercepted cables without success.

In 1917, the British Ambassador in Washington again protested to the State Department of the invasion of Canadian territory by unidentified aviators from the United States. The reply he received referred only to the reports of aeroplanes in the area around Buffalo and completely ignored the situation developing on the West Coast.

Sherwood was aware of these events but seems not to have given them much serious attention. A further report of an aeroplane heard by the guard at Esquimalt on March 5th was investigated by the Dominion Police Sergeant at the Esquimalt Dock Yard. "The guard at Esquimalt, upon whose report the information was based, admitted the following day that he had seen nothing." Rumours of aeroplanes in the area

The many fears and suspicions Canadians felt regarding the neutrality of the United States were allayed by the declaration of war against Germany on April 6th, 1917. With the exception of the Quebec sightings in December of 1917, the last known reports of mysterious aeroplanes were those recorded in March of 1917. The prospect of German spies

On the 24th of December, 1917, a private living at St. Felicite, Quebec, wrote to Ottawa to mention that something that looked like a zeppelin was seen the previous night at 8:30 P.M. travelling in the direction of Whale Cape at 15 to 20 miles an hour. The letter arrived in Ottawa on the 27th along with a telegram from the telegraph operator at Newport Point, Quebec. "Strange lights in the air these three nights looks very much like an aeroplane. Please let me know what to do," was the message sent on the night of the 26th. Some object appears to have been flying over the St. Lawrence River; and, though investigations were to be made, its identity remains undiscovered.

abounded, and the use of 'intoxicants' by the Naval Volunteer guards was suspected. While this guard was visiting a constable at the jetty, they heard something flying overhead. The call of geese was heard, and the guard cracked, "There goes the air craft." Thus, Sherwood concluded: "...all of them may be put down to a wild goose story."

Mysterious Aeroplanes/X

Mysterious Aeroplanes/X

flying aeroplanes from bases in a hostile United States began to appear highly unlikely. Though strange aircraft may have continued to be seen, they no longer attracted any serious attention from the Canadian authorities.

Although Canada was quite distant from the European theater of war, the German Secret Service was actively seeking to cripple the country's ability to wage war. The German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmerman sent a cipher telegram to the German Ambassador in Washington, Count Johann von Bernstorff, on January 3rd, 1915, instructing: "Secret: Reference my 357. General Staff anxious vigorous measures should be taken to destroy Canadian Pacific for purpose causing lengthy interruptions of traffic. Acquaint military attache with above and furnish sums required for enterprise." The Military Attache was Captain Franz von Papen, who later distinguished himself by becoming Chancellor of Germany in 1932 and Vice-Chancellor under Hitler in 1933. The attempt to disrupt Canada's railways surfaced when Deputy German Consul Wilhelm von Brincken in San Francisco tried to recruit a Dutch-Canadian R.J. van Koolbergen to dynamite the Selkirk tunnel near Revelstoke, British Columbia. However, van Koolbergen advised the British Consul, A. Carnegie Ross, of the scheme; and, Ross advised the Canadian authorities. Sherwood was the principle force in laying a trap by having a false newspaper story published of a railway tunnel explosion, and the agent he dispatched to

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San Francisco to assist U.S. officials in the arrest of von Brincken for attempted sabotage was Capt. Tweedale.

Throughout the First World War, Canada was only twice attacked by agents of the German Secret Service. An earlier dynamiting of a railway bridge on the border near Vanceboro, Maine, on New Year's Day, 1915, produced only superficial damage. And, the only successful attack was the destruction of an overalls factory making uniforms in Walkerville, Ontario, on June 22nd, 1915. The combined efforts of Sherwood in Canada and Sir William Wiseman, the chief agent of the British Secret Service in the United States, managed to foil a multitude of schemes to invade or cripple Canada by German agents. Fortunately, no attempt to launch an aerial attack, such as suggested by Capt. Tweedale, seems ever to have been begun.

The Canadian episode during the First World War cannot be entirely dismissed as a matter of war hysteria or 'scaeroplanes'. While no such aircraft were involved in the Anglo-Boer War or the Russo-Japanese War, Canadians were prompted to report real aircraft, such as the Burgess-Dunne and the secret shipments of aircraft from Buffalo to Toronto. Some civilian witnesses appear to have been victims of war paranoia, but many of the sightings came from responsible members of the military and civilian authorities. Without knowing the capabilities of existing aircraft, the belief

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that strange lights and sounds in the skies might be aeroplanes flown by German spies and saboteurs seemed a logical explanation at that time. The threat of an aerial attack was given serious consideration by the Prime Minister, the Acting Minister of Militia, the Chief of the General Staff, the Military Secretary of the Militia Council, and the Commissioner of the Dominion Police. Sherwood may have given little credence to reports following the incident at Brockville, but as the head of Canadian counterintelligence, he was the person to whom all 'aeroplane' reports were forwarded, rather than to the Militia. Thus, because of the popular belief as to the origins of the 'mysterious aeroplanes', the bulk of the sightings and reports were accumulated in the files of the Secret Service of the Dominion Police.

In 1920, the Dominion Police were absorbed into a newly-created federal force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and, the counterintelligence operations of the Secret Service were taken over by the Security and Intelligence Branch, later known as the 'Security Service'. Bits of metal and rubber found at the sites of forest fires in the Yukon and British Columbia in 1959 reminded the Security and Intelligence Branch of the incendiary balloons launched by Japan in the last year of the Second World War. In a file entitled: "Military and Other Devices of Unknown Origin, Canada - General", Security and Intelligence once again revived suspicions of foreign

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sabotage in Canada from the skies. However, the character of the file was changed into one dealing with UFOs by two subsequent cases. Intelligence agencies in the United States and Canada received letters from Davenport, Iowa, in 1960, claiming that a spacecraft had crashed in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia. ~~This hoax was extremely crude, but it~~ ~~apparently warranted a disclaimer by the Chilliwack Sub-Division~~ ~~of the R.C.M.P.~~ More serious attention was given to the observed crash of a strange object into Clan Lake, Northwest Territories, on June 22nd, 1965. Whether the object was a meteorite, satellite, or flying saucer, ~~the unsuccessful~~ ~~effort to recover it from the crash site was directed by~~ ~~W.H. Kelly, Director of Security and Intelligence for the~~ ~~R.C.M.P., and by Group Captain L.C. Dilworth, Director of~~ Air Intelligence for the Royal Canadian Air Force. After this report, the file took in those UFO reports sent to R.C.M.P. Headquarters and took on the new title: "Unidentified Flying Objects, Sightings of". Therefore, it can be said that Canada's counterintelligence agencies have expressed an interest in UFOs for a century from 1865 to 1965, although the period of greatest interest was during the First World War.

The historical importance of the mysterious aeroplanes and airships of years past comes in recognizing the phenomena of UFOs as the perception of unusual occurrences which can have a real existence and the dominance of interpretations on those

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perceptions. From before the First World War until several years following the Second World War, the belief that the observed phenomena might be hostile aircraft flown by foreign powers was the dominant interpretation. It was felt no other explanation could account for the origins or activities of strange lights and noises in the skies. In wartime, this belief surfaced in Canada as a serious concern demanding the attention of its counterintelligence agency, the Secret Service of the Dominion Police. And, apart from hoaxes and sightings involving known aircraft, the Canadian episode distinguishes itself from others of the same period by the knowledge that no such hostile aircraft existed and in the availability of intelligence files which reveal numerous sightings and the concerns of the responsible government officials.

The era of UFOs as 'mysterious aeroplanes and airships' has come to an end. The biplanes and zeppelins of yesteryear have vanished only to be replaced by jumbo jets and space shuttles. Strange lights and sounds are still reported as UFOs, but now they appear in the form of 'flying saucers' and alien visitors from another world. The dominance of the extra-terrestrial hypothesis in shaping the popular perception of UFOs has created a new era. Yet, as mankind reaches out to his neighbouring planets only to find them lacking of any sign of intelligent civilization, a re-evaluation of the hypothesis will be demanded seeking visitors from interstellar

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rather than interplanetary space. The reasoning which only finds 'alien aircraft' as the remaining solution when all other explanations of UFOs fail is faulty deduction. The skeptics who reject most UFOs as illusion and misinterpreted observations of ordinary phenomena fare no better by trusting in generalities. Researchers into the UFO phenomena would benefit by examining the unexplained sightings offering the best descriptions and the most substantive evidence available and then comparing them with the explanations of identified UFOs. Strange phenomena, such as 'angel hair', which have been associated with 'flying saucers' might be found to be nothing more than an exotic phenomenon, such as ball-lightning, but their occurrence need not imply the existence of alien craft. If the study of UFOs is to rise above the realm of pseudo-science and a new era is to begin, the gathering and examination of UFO sightings must concentrate on the observed phenomena and not depend upon any single explanation when the answer remains unknown.

- End -

1984-02-13

84-002

HQ 400-0-5

Mr. X
Fortean International Research
Communications Office
P.O. Box 1598
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C8

Dear Mr. X:

On behalf of the Commissioner, I thank you for your letter dated January 27, 1984, and the attached draft copy of an article on Unidentified Flying Objects.

Your interest in this subject is appreciated and I wish you success with your book.

Yours truly,

Original
Signed *Signature*

G. Timko, Inspector
Officer in Charge
Federal Policing Branch

1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2

OPS. REC'D
DOSSIER OVER.
REV. 17
FEB 24 1984

P. A. - A. C.
FEB 13 1984
FEB 20
DETAILS



RCMP GRC

TRANSIT
SLIPFICHE
DE SERVICEBIN
BO

Classification

• DWRITE - ÉCRIRE À LA MAIN

File No. - N° du dossier

HQ-400-8.5 (v.7)

TO - À

A/DCI (S)
F.P.B.

FROM - DE

F.P.B.
A/DCI

Date

84-02-09

8402-09

☐ Comments
Commentaires☐ Action
Donner suite☐ Prepare Brief
Préparer un exposé☐ Return with Current File
Retourner avec le dossier actuel☐ Perusal and P.A.
Lire et classer☐ Prepare Reply
Rédiger une réponse☐ Make File(s)
Ouvrir un dossier☐ Check Records
Vérifier les dossiers

SUBJECT - SUJET

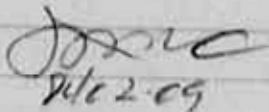
U.F.O.s. Mr. X, Kingston Ont.

REMARKS (Use same A-5 for Reply when space permits) - REMARQUES (Si l'espace le permet, répondre sur cette formule)

Attached is a response to Mr. X for
The Comm's signature. I do not believe
it would be in our interest to respond
to him in detail or to comment further
on his article.



I don't think the Comm's needs to see
this and it should be handled by your
branch as in the past.


8402-09

RECEIVED / REÇU LE
Office of The Bureau du
FEB 9 1984
A.D.C.I. D.A.E.J.

OPS. RECORDS
DOSSIERS OPER.
REV. 12
FEB 24 1984

Diary Date - Date d'agenda

Meeting Date - Date de réunion

Date

P.A. - A.C.

Init.



Royal Canadian
Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale
du Canada

The Commissioner

Le Commissaire

February 12, 1984

Mr. X
Fortean International Research
Communications Office
P.O. Box 1598
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C8

Our file: HQ 400-Q-5
Your file: 84-002

Dear Mr. X:

On behalf of the Commissioner,
Thank you for your letter dated January 27, 1984, and the attached draft copy of your article on Unidentified Flying Objects. (UFOs).

~~Your article has been read with interest and we do not feel that we have anything to add at this time.~~

~~I assume from your letter, wherein you state that this draft copy is for "your reference and perusal," it was intended that we retain the copy; therefore, I am not returning same. Should you, however, wish this copy returned, please do not hesitate to let me know.~~

Yours truly,

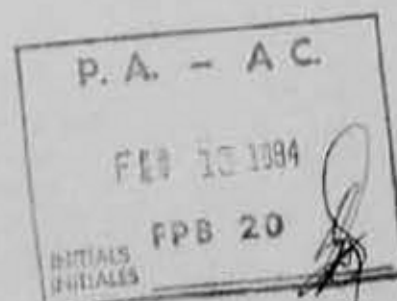
Your interest in this subject is appreciated and I wish you success with your task.

R.H. Simmonds
Commissioner

Yours truly,

Imp. -
F.P.B.

OPS. RECORDS
DOSSIERS OPER.
REV. 17
FEB 24 1984



*N. Limko, Inspector
Officer in Charge
Federal Policing Branch*

Canada

*1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2*

RCMP GRC

TRANSIT
SLIPFICHE
DE SERVICE

• DWRITE - ÉCRIRE À LA MAIN

BIN
BD

Classification

File No. - N° du dossier

HQ 400-9-5

TO - À

Insp. TIMKO

FROM - DE

Cpl. Hill

FEB
FEVDate
- 2 1984☐Comments
Commentaires☐Action
Donner suite☐Prepare Brief
Préparer un exposé☐Return with Current File
Retourner avec le dossier actuel☐Perusal and P.A.
Lire et classer☐Prepare Reply
Rédiger une réponse☐Make File(s)
Ouvrir un dossier☐Check Records
Vérifier les dossiers

SUBJECT - SUJET

REMARKS (Use same A-5 for Reply when space permits) - REMARQUES (Si l'espace le permet, répondre sur cette formule)

FEB
FEV - 2 1984

I have reviewed the article by Mr. X along with his letter. I don't see that we will want to make too much of a comment or statement on its content for obvious reasons. We could be sure that any comment of support or the like, without bases, would end up being quoted in his next article. The article provides mildly interesting reading and refers to the force on several occasions (pgs. 3, 4, 6, 26 & 27) and the only point I could see to mention was the discrepancy regarding our first Commissioner. ^{Smith was an interim head of the force between Col McLeod & French.} I see no need to comment on the Dominion Police, or for that matter anything else.

My proposed draft letter of reply is attached for your change or approval.

OPS. DIVISION
DOSSIERS GÉNÉRAUX
REV. 17

FEB 24 1984

P.A. - A.C.

FEB 13 1984

FEB 20

P.A. - A.C.

Diary Date - Date d'agenda

Meeting Date - Date de réunion

Date

Init./N°

Mr. X Consulting Resologist - Researcher, Writer & Inventor
FORTEAN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE (FIRCO)
P.O. Box 1598, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 5C8 - (613) 544-6543
"A spectre moving in a world of spectres" - Thomas Carlyle

My reference 84-002
Your reference HQ-400-Q-5

January 27, 1984

The Commissioner
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2

Re: UFOs

Dear Sir,

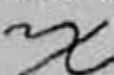
For your reference and perusal, I am enclosing a draft copy of an article on the subject of UFOs which I am presently submitting to a publisher in England.

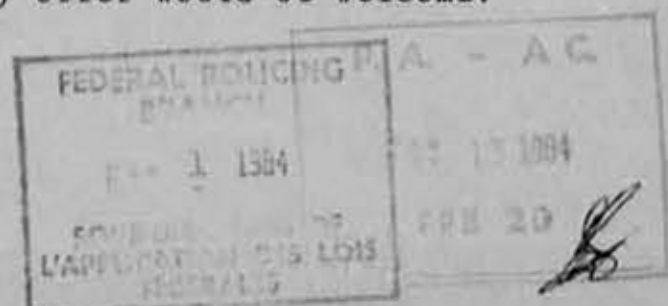
As the article involves the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Dominion Police, I thought a copy should be made available at Headquarters. And, as my request for information about the Secret Service of the Dominion Police has been only sparingly responded to, this should add to the material you may offer other researchers on that subject.

I was pleased to finally receive my copy of the above-noted file, and I was keenly interested in discovering that in 1979 some consideration was given to letting me have access to the file. As I now have a copy, I would still welcome the opportunity to assist you with information on this subject and would welcome any co-operation from the Force in my study. Having now reviewed all major government files on UFOs, I am selecting material for use in a book about Canadian UFOs, and several sightings involve R.C.M.P. reports and witnesses.

Any comments or suggestions you may offer would be welcome.

Yours truly,


Mr. X



7 30 FEB 14 SEP 87

Mysterious Aeroplanes and Airships
Seen Over Canada
During the First World War

by X

The modern era of UFOs began in 1947 when Kenneth Arnold claimed to have seen "flying saucers". The principle subject of debate since then has been the 'extra-terrestrial hypothesis' which suggests UFOs are spacecraft piloted by beings from another world. Skeptics have often denounced this hypothesis as lacking any substantive evidence, while its proponents gather thousands of UFO reports which they claim cannot be satisfactorily explained as anything except alien craft.

Before 1947, the appearance of 'foo-fighters' and 'ghost rockets' in Europe prompted suspicions of secret weapons designed by German scientists in the last days of the Second World War. The advent of jet and rocket propulsion

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in aviation witnessed the development of many unconventional aircraft and weapons. And after the war into the 1950s, many people thought the UFOs seen in Europe and North America might be aircraft flown by the Soviet Union and designed by German scientists captured during the war.

An earlier era in which mysterious 'aeroplanes and airships' were seen in the skies of the United States, Canada, England, and Denmark began in 1896. The pioneering days of aviation also aroused suspicions of secretive inventors and military aviators invading their neighbours. Among these incidents, Charles Fort twice wrote of "three aeroplanes" crossing the St. Lawrence River from the United States into Canada on the night of February 14th, 1915. This phantom invasion was undoubtedly the most publicized of a series of mysterious aeroplanes and airships seen over Canada during the First World War.

This Canadian episode of early UFOs can be best understood by reviewing the circumstances under which Canada entered the Great War, the newspaper reports of these incidents, the files of the military and police agencies, and the explanations as to what the 'aeroplanes and airships' could be and were. The newspapers of the Niagara Peninsula have been extensively researched by Dwight Whalen, and several files of intelligence reports have been obtained from the Department of National

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Defence and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa.

When Great Britain joined into the First World War, her Empire followed. Though the Canadian government could determine her contribution to the Allied cause, the nation's foreign policies were decided upon by the powers in London. Canada provided men, arms, supplies, and training facilities in the war effort; but, the general enthusiasm in supporting the Empire was accompanied by suspicions of foreign spies and fears of an invasion from the neutral United States.

Canada was not a military nation and was ill-prepared to defend herself if attacked. The onset of war came when the Permanent Force of the Canadian Army was less than 10,000 men, when its new Navy (formed in 1910) consisted of two Royal Navy cruisers (the Niobe based in Halifax and the Rainbow based in Esquimalt near Victoria), and when no air service existed. An effective Militia force had been established with 57,000 men trained in drill and rifle practice in 1913; but, the first overseas contingent of troops consisted of men mustered in the first rush of recruiting.

A major concern of the government was the loyalty of more than a half million of its population claiming German and Austro-Hungarian origins out of a total population of

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about seven million. The Royal North-West Mounted Police hired up to 25 secret agents with funds provided by the Dominion Police. At the start of the war, the Dominion Police had only 60 men in its force along with additional detectives working at the military bases in Halifax and Esquimalt. While the Dominion Police were charged with guarding against threats to the government, most of its men were involved in guarding government buildings and property. And by 1919, this force only grew to 140 men of all ranks.

While military intelligence was largely handled by the Admiralty's Naval Intelligence Department (in London), foreign intelligence by M.I.6, and counterintelligence by M.I.5, the responsibility for counterintelligence in Canada fell upon Sir Arthur Percy Sherwood. He had been appointed the Superintendent of the Dominion Police in 1882 after serving as the Chief of Police in Ottawa. He was appointed Commissioner in 1885 and Chief Commissioner of Police in Canada in 1913. Although he had the Militia rank of Colonel, Sherwood reported directly to the Minister of Justice, the Prime Minister, and the Governor-General. When reports of spies were received, the information was passed on to Sherwood. The "Secret Service" of the Dominion Police was only a small part of the entire establishment with Inspector James Parkinson as its head. Yet, Sherwood held command and directed its investigations into any threats to Canada.

7 26 21R 14.SEP87

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Before the First World War, the fears of an aerial attack had already been witnessed outside of Canada.

During the Anglo-Boer War, in 1899, the Boer government instructed its telegraph stations to send in any reports of the rumoured secret airship the British might be using. Nearly every station responded with a multitude of sightings. From Vryheid, the following was sent: "Airship with powerful light plainly visible from here in far off distance towards Dundee. Telegraphist at Paulpietersburg also spied one, and at Amsterdam three in the direction of Zambansland to the south-east." Orders were quickly issued to stop wasting ammunition upon stellar targets, and no such British airship had ever been sent aloft.

In its rush to doom at Tsu-Shima, the Czar's Imperial Navy twice encountered "reconnaissance balloons" during the Russo-Japanese War. In October of 1904, shortly before the Dogger Bank Incident, the ironclad Navarin signalled its lookouts had spotted "two silvery shapes high in the sky moving slowly from south-west to northeast" while steaming through from the Baltic to North Sea in the Skaw. Again, in March of 1905, while Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet was anchored at Nossi-be on Madagascar, more "balloons" were seen by nervous crews. Neither Japanese agents nor any balloons were used to spy on the fleet in these locations.

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Canada also had prior experience with a strange light in January of 1865. Fearing the prospect of a Fenian attack across the United States border, Premier John A. Macdonald of the United Province of Canada appointed Gilbert McMicken as the director of the Western Frontier Constabulary in 1864. Secret agents were recruited to keep watch for Irish and American revolutionary spies from Toronto to Sarnia.

On successive nights in January to the south of Windsor at Amherstburg, "No.4 Frontier Police" (William Black) reported: "a bright light appeared at an angle of fifteen degrees above the horizon...stationary about five minutes and descended in fifteen." Using a telescope, a "lantern attached to a kite" was observed; and, Colonel W. Osborne Smith, who was in command of the Militia at Amherstburg, believed it was a Fenian signal. The incident brought McMicken and two other Militia officers to investigate, but their conclusion was that the object was a star "happening to rise above and dip below the horizon for a few evenings". However one wishes to consider this rogue star, it had been seen by McMicken, who became the first Commissioner of the Dominion Police in 1868, and by Smith, who became the first Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police in 1873.

A similar incident occurred on August 30th, 1914, at Niagara Falls. A militiaman guarding a military prison

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claimed to have heard the whirring noise of an aeroplane shortly before dawn. Rumour spread through the city that a German flying machine might try to drop a bomb, and Lt. Saunders issued an order to fire upon any aircraft sighted. On the same night, a merchant in St. Catherines claimed to have seen an airship passing over the east end of the city. The Canadian government soon advised the United States that it was forbidding any flights by Americans over Dominion territory.

From September 8th to the 11th, soldiers guarding the Welland Canal had seen an airship flying so low they "could plainly discern the framework". The mystery invader carried red lights on its nocturnal visits and dropped a rocket "large enough to wreck a house". The Welland Canal was a sensitive link for shipping between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; and, on April 21st, 1900, it had been dynamited by three Irishmen who were suspected members of a Fenian terrorist campaign. More citizens of St. Catherines claimed to see clouds which looked like "biplanes", and fear spread that the mysterious German aviators would again try to attack Canada.

On September 16th, the Canadian Aviation Corps was formed, but its budget of \$5,000 was sufficient only to purchase one Burgess-Dunne tailless sweptwing biplane. The craft was shipped to Lake Champlain where E.L. Janney, commander of the Corps was to take possession. On September 21st, the American pilot

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Clifford Webster gave Janney his first flying lesson while transporting the biplane up the Richelieu River to Sorel. Unfortunately, when the aviators landed in search of gasoline, they were arrested by Canadian customs officers as suspected German spies. Not until orders were received from Ottawa were they released. The Burgess-Dunne continued on to Quebec City where it was shipped to England, but its use was confined to training pilots on the Salisbury Plain.

The Minister of Militia and Defence was sent a letter in October from J. McK. Hunt of Slate River, Ontario, stating: "Aeroplanes are undoubtedly hovering almost nightly in the vicinity." Hunt was concerned that a German settlement in Minnesota might be used by the unknown aviators to launch a bombing raid upon the grain elevators of the Twin Cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, now known as Thunder Bay. While no action appears to have been taken to investigate the report, the information was brought to the attention of the Minister, the Chief of the General Staff, the Military Secretary of the Militia Council, and to Sherwood of the Dominion Police.

From Franklin Centre, Quebec, William J. Moe wrote to to the Hon. J.D. Hazen, Acting Minister of Militia, to advise him that in the two weeks before November 5th he had seen "two airships going north" at night. He expressed his concern

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they might be "connected with the German Secret Service", but he was assured by Hazen that they were probably aviators who had strayed over the border with no menace intended.

In the Fall of 1914, the fear of aeroplanes and airships prompted a brief panick one day in Ottawa. Some people visiting Parliament Hill thought they saw an airship with a bright light, but others were able to see it was no more than a bright star or planet.

In late January of 1915, from the 27th through the 29th, and again on February 4th, "an aeroplane, carrying a green and red light, and flying low" was heard along the Niagara River between 11 P.M. and 1 A.M. A sentry at the Armouries said he heard the hum of its engine and noticed "a grey shadow creeping across the sky". An officer inside was notified immediately but was unable to see anything above. Soldiers guarding the power plants also reported the same aircraft and heard its engines. On the 4th, Superintendent Alex Collins of the city waterworks saw a distant aeroplane without any lights around 10:30 P.M. flying over Victoria Park. These 'aeroplane' reports were being taken seriously, and police were asked on both sides of the border to help locate who owned this aeroplane and where it was coming from.

Next, the headlines across the Dominion carried the news

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of the incident at Brockville, Ontario, on the night of February 14th, 1915. In bold letters, the Toronto Globe announced: "Ottawa In Darkness Awaits Aeroplane Raid", "Several Aeroplanes Make a Raid into the Dominion of Canada", "Entire City of Ottawa in Darkness, Fearing Bomb-Droppers", "Machines Crossed St. Lawrence River, Passing Over Brockville—Two Over Ganonoque—Seen by Many Citizens, Heading for the Capital—One Was Equipped with Powerful Searchlights—Fire Balls Dropped". Terror had invaded the skies of Canada.

About 9:15 P.M. on the 14th of February, lights were seen crossing the St. Lawrence River from the American side. As they approached the city of Brockville, the "unmistakable sounds of the whirring motor" could be heard. Three balls of fire descended to the river, but witnesses were unsure if these were incendiary bombs or flares dropped to help navigate through the darkness. Passing over the city, people were alarmed as an intense light illuminated an entire block. Mayor Donaldson was among those claiming to have been caught in the glare of the aeroplane's most powerful searchlight. Altogether three aeroplanes were said to pass over the city and appeared headed in the direction of Ottawa.

Police Chief Burke first asked Mayor Donaldson for any orders and then telephoned the Mayor of Ottawa and the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, Sherwood. About 9:30 P.M.,

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the Mayor of Ganonoque called Burke to report two unseen aeroplanes had been heard passing over his town. Mayor Donaldson telephoned Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, warning that the aeroplanes were on their way towards Ottawa. Borden notified the Chief of the General Staff of the Militia and suggested that Sherwood be notified, not knowing Burke had already done this.

Sherwood feared the lights of the Parliament Buildings would shine like a beacon and ordered them extinguished. In the first black-out of any Canadian city, at 11:15 P.M., the lights of Parliament Hill went out along with those of the Royal Mint and Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's residence. Five minutes later the city lights of Ottawa were switched off, and an eerie darkness enveloped the capital where life continued behind drawn blinds and curtains. Soldiers being readied to be sent overseas were sent to the rooftops with orders to shoot down any aeroplanes that came into sight, but none came.

While the morning newspapers raised the alarm of invasion, Constable Storey of the Brockville Police Department found the remains of a paper balloon near the Eastern Hospital. Soon afterwards, a second balloon was found to the east of the city. News spread quickly that the 'scaeroplanes' had been nothing more than hot air balloons armed with firecrackers and flares sent aloft by American pranksters. The hoax allowed the

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afternoon newspapers to jeer the morning newspapers.

In Parliament, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Leader of the Opposition, asked Borden as to what action the government had taken in response to the proclaimed invasion of 'aeroplanes'. Officials were reluctant to admit they had been fooled with toy balloons. The Dominion Observatory claimed the wind was blowing in the wrong direction for the balloons to have been travelling towards Ottawa. Riflemen were summoned to spend a second night on the rooftops, and the capital spent a second night in darkness, just in case.

As an early pioneer in Canadian aviation, J.A.D. McCurdy had been the first British subject to fly an aeroplane over the British Empire piloting the Silver Dart in 1909. He told the press: "It is a comparatively easy matter for a person to be deceived as to the sounds of the engines. Railway engines in blowing off steam make a purring sound which is almost identical with the noise made by an aeroplane." When asked as to the possibility of a night-time aerial raid, he replied, "It is possible, but it is not at all probable."

Government officials were careful not to publicize the previous aerial attacks which had taken place in Britain only a month before. On the night of January 19th, the German zeppelins LZ.3, LZ.4, and LZ.6 lifted off from Fuhlsbittel

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and Nordholz, but the LZ.6 had to turn back while over the North Sea due to engine trouble. The LZ.3 and LZ.4 succeeded in bombing the Norfolk countryside attacking Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Snettisham, killing four civilians. At the start of the war, both Antwerp and the fortresses of Liege were bombed by zeppelins. Aeroplanes from Germany had flown to the British shores dropping a bomb at Dover on December 24th, 1914, and making only an appearance at Sheerness on December 25th. Yet, the description of the zeppelins first seen by witnesses in Norfolk was of "two bright stars moving along some thirty yards apart".

Brockville and Ganonoque were not the only locations visited that night. In the early morning of the 15th, residents of Richmond Hill, Ontario, notified police of a strange aeroplane hovering over their homes. And, about 4:30 A.M., a resident in Guelph, Ontario, awoke the household to watch "three moving lights passing over the agricultural college". On the evening of the 15th, people returning from the curling rink at Morden, Manitoba, heard a noise which drew their attention to a bright light moving at great speed in a northwestern direction. The light, they said, was undoubtedly an "aeroplane".

Shortly after 8 A.M. on February 19th, thousands of people on their way to work in Buffalo were excited to see

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an aeroplane flying towards the Canadian border at an altitude between 2,500 and 3,000 feet. The aircraft approached from Lake Erie, passed over Buffalo, but veered away before crossing to Fort Erie on the Canadian shore.

The seriousness of 'aeroplanes' invading Canadian territory is illustrated by the concern officials gave to a report from a farmer by the name of Cognac who thought he heard an aeroplane near Sabrevois, Quebec, on March 27th. Cognac thought of other aeroplanes rumoured and reported, but he did not mention the incident until prompted for any news by one of the storekeepers in town. The story was repeated to Major Hector Bissonette and communicated onto the Military Secretary in Ottawa. Operatives of the Thiel Detective Service, which assisted the Secret Service of the Dominion Police, were sent to Sabrevois to investigate the reports. The Assistant General Manager of the Montreal office, F.G. Robinson, reported that Major Bissonette was "an extremely nervous individual and apparently easily alarmed" who feared of German spies and secret bases of arms being placed along the Quebec border. On the other hand, Cognac was found to be "fairly intelligent" and regretted having started any trouble with his story of an 'aeroplane'. Most revealing was the postscript from Robinson: "Arrangements were made to prevent any newspaper publicity in connection with this rumour, and also to prevent any despatches being

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sent to outside newspapers — this in order to avoid the unnecessary publicity which was given the recent aeroplane scare which occurred at Ottawa."

More toy balloons were sent aloft in Niagara Falls on the night of May 12th. Some people thought of hostile aeroplanes, but some young boys identified the person who had sent them up.

The officer commanding the 21st Regiment of the First Division in Windsor reported an "alien aeroplane" hovering in the vicinity early in the morning of July 2nd. A telegram was sent to the Military Secretary advising him of the sighting with a request that an "armoured aeroplane" be sent from Toronto to Windsor. No action appears to have been taken.

A considerable amount of correspondence began in July of 1915 between various sections of the Department of Militia and Defence regarding the Montreal Flying School. The operators of the School claimed to have investigated rumours of aeroplanes flying in the area and concluded "at least two aeroplanes" were being flown "under the control of experts". A secret base in the Laurentian Mountains was suggested along with a warning of the danger they posed to the "Vickers Works and the various Powder Plants at Beloeil, Vaudreuil, Dragon,

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and Brownsburg". The request for aid in obtaining a new biplane to trace these aviators "to their lair" was questioned. And, further inquiries by the military concluded the rumours had been started by the Montreal Flying School which was lacking in equipment. Over the next two years in Quebec, only one report of an aeroplane came from the officer commanding the 5th Division on July 20th, 1915, who said it had passed over Quebec City between 10:55 and 11:05 P.M.

Between October 10th, 1915, and February 6th, 1916, several aeroplanes and airships were reported flying over the Niagara Peninsula. The Welland Canal was visited on the nights of October 10th and 19th by an aeroplane whose engines were easily heard. Niagara Falls was considerably alarmed by speculation as to whether aeroplanes on the night of December 21st and the morning of the 23rd were from the Curtiss factory in Buffalo on their way to Toronto, were flown by a German spy, or were part of a plot to dynamite the Welland Canal; but, the military authorities kept silent when questioned for information. An extraordinary "monoplane" was seen over Stamford on January 13th with 27 red and white lights on its sides and a "headlight of great power". Two aeroplanes were seen on the nights of the 3rd and 6th of February over Grantham Township and St. Catharines. The St. Catharines Standard of February 9th, 1916, stated in a dispatch from Ottawa: "Col. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion

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Police, has investigated the report that three aeroplanes were sighted in the vicinity of Ottawa and St. Catherines, but has heard no more of them."

Sherwood was not amused by the number of reports he was receiving of mysterious aeroplanes. In April of 1916, J. McK. Hunt of Slate River again complained of more aeroplanes and suggested a "Secret Service man" be sent to investigate. The Collector of Customs in Chatham, New Brunswick, stated that two reliable men had seen aeroplanes passing over the outskirts of the city on May 4th. One lady in Hilton, Ontario, (near Brighton), wrote to say she had seen 5 or 6 aeroplanes, including one on the 7th of May which was in view a full 20 minutes before heading for Peterborough. To Capt. F.E. Davis, Assistant Director of Military Intelligence, Sherwood wrote of the sightings at Hilton: "I am not disposed to treat (them) seriously." And, to Major-General W. Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff, Sherwood wrote: "I cannot conceive what advantage it would be to reconnoiter around Chatham. I rather think it is the same as 19 reports out of 20 that we have had of the same character, nothing to them."

In August of 1916, residents of Niagara Falls again saw an aeroplane circling above the Falls. However, its American pilot was identified as Lt. W.S. Steele along with aviator Oliver Ashton who accompanied him in a training flight from

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Buffalo. Although Steele was flying aeroplanes close to the Falls, another airman was flying aeroplanes along the direction of the Grand Trunk Railroad past Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, and Stamford. Victor Carlstrom of the Curtiss factory in Buffalo was busy shuttling aeroplanes to Toronto, and in September he established a record flight from Toronto to Camp Borden, near Barrie, at a speed of 99 miles per hour. It may be that the mysterious aeroplanes seen in late 1915 and early 1916 had been secret shipments of aircraft from the American factory to Toronto. These may have also been responsible for the aeroplane seen by a patrol at the Welland Canal on the night of January 13th, 1917, which disappeared in the direction of Buffalo and another sighting at Niagara Falls on August 12th, 1917.

Provincial authorities in British Columbia had hoped to lure the Curtiss company westwards to establish a manufacturing works there, as the province was thought to be an ideal center for a network of air routes across the islands and to the inland centers. And, 30 years before Kenneth Arnold's "flying saucers" were seen in neighbouring Washington state, the residents of British Columbia were also reporting "mysterious aeroplanes".

On January 16th, 1917, at 11:45 A.M., F. Ashley Sparkes, the Headmaster of the Victoria Preparatory School, heard a boy

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by the name of Hemming call out, "Look at the aeroplane." Sparkes said the biplane was clearly visible, about half a mile to a mile away, and circled over Oak Bay for 5 minutes before heading off towards the American coast. Hemming was certain of its being an aeroplane having seen them before in England. At the same time, another resident of Oak Bay corroborated their description of the aeroplane and its movements. The District Intelligence Officer failed to find any further sightings or any leads which could account for the aircraft. Superintendent Colin S. Campbell of the B.C. Provincial Police was more certain of its origins, and telegraphed Sherwood: "On instruction from Attorney General, I beg to report that a biplane was seen circling over Oak Bay, Victoria, at noon on sixteenth instant. Came from direction of San Juan Island and disappeared going south. No air craft in British Columbia connected with this flight; there are at least five machines in Seattle, Wash., capable of making this flight." A protest was made to the United States government by the British Ambassador in Washington of more aerial trespassing.

A week later, a woman in Victoria claimed not only to see two aeroplanes between 1 and 2 A.M. but heard their pilots talking to each other in a foreign language. This claim was passed onto Sherwood without comment, but Captain Tweedale, the District Intelligence Officer, found it "so absurd and impossible that no credence can be placed in it".

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This peculiar report is somewhat similar to another cited by Charles Fort in Lo! While walking near the Caerphilly Mountains in Wales, on the evening of May 18th, 1909, a man by the name of Lithbridge claimed to see a large tube-shaped construction in which were two men dressed in fur coats. When these men spotted him, they spoke excitedly in a foreign language and sailed away in this strange flying machine. Yet, to hear human voices over the roar of an aeroplane engine or to converse between aeroplanes would be a task most difficult to believe.

Although he had seen nothing, the lighthouse-keeper on Discovery Island heard an aeroplane engine passing over his house on the night of February 5th-6th, 1917. The direction of its flight appeared southward. And by now, Tweedale had discovered "some 20 (flying) machines of various kinds are registered in Seattle".

On February 11th, a mysterious aeroplane paid another visit to Vancouver Island and convinced Tweedale that some mischief was afoot. At 7 P.M., a resident by the name of Jones reported to Provincial Police that he had seen an aircraft with lights flying over the water off Qualicum Beach descending from a considerable height. At 8 P.M., the driver of a motor stage. P.D. Reid, and several of his passengers "distinctly saw a flying machine of some sort crossing the

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road in front of their car". They stopped and got out to watch and listen for its engines. The aeroplane was about a quarter of a mile away and 400 to 500 feet above. It sped over the Metchosin Road at a speed of 60 to 70 miles an hour and displayed "lights of some kind". It moved eastward across Happy Valley Road in the direction of Esquimalt. At 8:30 P.M., one of the guards at the Esquimalt Navy Yards saw "some kind of aircraft having lights aboard". The aeroplane circled over the harbour and then turned southward making for the American coast and the Olympic Range to the west of Puget Sound.

According to Tweedale, "...it would be easy to take aeroplane parts and explosives into some secluded spot in the (Olympic) mountains, after landing them in some port on the West Coast as mining machinery and put them together in some secluded spot, and when this was done and they have a sufficient quantity of explosives ready, to fly over our harbour and destroy the ships therein, besides the powder works on James Island, chemical works in Victoria, Parliament Buildings, etc. As we have no means of defending ourselves should this be carried out, these German agents who are certainly informed of this fact would be taking little risk....The only other theory is, that these strange machines come from Seattle in the pay of German agents unknown to the United States Authorities."

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As far-fetched as this line of conjecture may appear to us today, about 20 years earlier, the United States government had the same fears regarding the activities of the Spanish Consulate in British Columbia during the Spanish-American War. One Spaniard completely unnerved American agents by openly asking Canadians about hiring ships and by sending coded telegrams to Madrid. The American officials in Victoria thought that a fleet of these ships would begin to raid ports along the Pacific Coast, and the cryptologists in Washington spent frustrating weeks trying to decipher the intercepted cables without success.

In 1917, the British Ambassador in Washington again protested to the State Department of the invasion of Canadian territory by unidentified aviators from the United States. The reply he received referred only to the reports of aeroplanes in the area around Buffalo and completely ignored the situation developing on the West Coast.

Sherwood was aware of these events but seems not to have given them much serious attention. A further report of an aeroplane heard by the guard at Esquimalt on March 5th was investigated by the Dominion Police Sergeant at the Esquimalt Dock Yard. "The guard at Esquimalt, upon whose report the information was based, admitted the following day that he had seen nothing." Rumours of aeroplanes in the area

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abounded, and the use of 'intoxicants' by the Naval Volunteer guards was suspected. While this guard was visiting a constable at the jetty, they heard something flying overhead. The call of geese was heard, and the guard cracked, "There goes the air craft." Thus, Sherwood concluded: "...all of them may be put down to a wild goose story."

On the 24th of December, 1917, a private living at St. Felicite, Quebec, wrote to Ottawa to mention that something that looked like a zeppelin was seen the previous night at 8:30 P.M. travelling in the direction of Whale Cape at 15 to 20 miles an hour. The letter arrived in Ottawa on the 27th along with a telegram from the telegraph operator at Newport Point, Quebec. "Strange lights in the air these three nights looks very much like an aeroplane. Please let me know what to do," was the message sent on the night of the 26th. Some object appears to have been flying over the St. Lawrence River; and, though investigations were to be made, its identity remains undiscovered.

The many fears and suspicions Canadians felt regarding the neutrality of the United States were allayed by the declaration of war against Germany on April 6th, 1917. With the exception of the Quebec sightings in December of 1917, the last known reports of mysterious aeroplanes were those recorded in March of 1917. The prospect of German spies

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flying aeroplanes from bases in a hostile United States began to appear highly unlikely. Though strange aircraft may have continued to be seen, they no longer attracted any serious attention from the Canadian authorities.

Although Canada was quite distant from the European theater of war, the German Secret Service was actively seeking to cripple the country's ability to wage war. The German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmerman sent a cipher telegram to the German Ambassador in Washington, Count Johann von Bernstorff, on January 3rd, 1915, instructing: "Secret: Reference my 357. General Staff anxious vigorous measures should be taken to destroy Canadian Pacific for purpose causing lengthy interruptions of traffic. Acquaint military attache with above and furnish sums required for enterprise." The Military Attache was Captain Franz von Papen, who later distinguished himself by becoming Chancellor of Germany in 1932 and Vice-Chancellor under Hitler in 1933. The attempt to disrupt Canada's railways surfaced when Deputy German Consul Wilhelm von Brincken in San Francisco tried to recruit a Dutch-Canadian R.J. van Koolbergen to dynamite the Selkirk tunnel near Revelstoke, British Columbia. However, van Koolbergen advised the British Consul, A. Carnegie Ross, of the scheme; and, Ross advised the Canadian authorities. Sherwood was the principle force in laying a trap by having a false newspaper story published of a railway tunnel explosion, and the agent he dispatched to

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San Francisco to assist U.S. officials in the arrest of von Brincken for attempted sabotage was Capt. Tweedale.

Throughout the First World War, Canada was only twice attacked by agents of the German Secret Service. An earlier dynamiting of a railway bridge on the border near Vanceboro, Maine, on New Year's Day, 1915, produced only superficial damage. And, the only successful attack was the destruction of an overalls factory making uniforms in Walkerville, Ontario, on June 22nd, 1915. The combined efforts of Sherwood in Canada and Sir William Wiseman, the chief agent of the British Secret Service in the United States, managed to foil a multitude of schemes to invade or cripple Canada by German agents. Fortunately, no attempt to launch an aerial attack, such as suggested by Capt. Tweedale, seems ever to have been begun.

The Canadian episode during the First World War cannot be entirely dismissed as a matter of war hysteria or 'scaeroplanes'. While no such aircraft were involved in the Anglo-Boer War or the Russo-Japanese War, Canadians were prompted to report real aircraft, such as the Burgess-Dunne and the secret shipments of aircraft from Buffalo to Toronto. Some civilian witnesses appear to have been victims of war paranoia, but many of the sightings came from responsible members of the military and civilian authorities. Without knowing the capabilities of existing aircraft, the belief

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that strange lights and sounds in the skies might be aeroplanes flown by German spies and saboteurs seemed a logical explanation at that time. The threat of an aerial attack was given serious consideration by the Prime Minister, the Acting Minister of Militia, the Chief of the General Staff, the Military Secretary of the Militia Council, and the Commissioner of the Dominion Police. Sherwood may have given little credence to reports following the incident at Brockville, but as the head of Canadian counterintelligence, he was the person to whom all 'aeroplane' reports were forwarded, rather than to the Militia. Thus, because of the popular belief as to the origins of the 'mysterious aeroplanes', the bulk of the sightings and reports were accumulated in the files of the Secret Service of the Dominion Police.

In 1920, the Dominion Police were absorbed into a newly-created federal force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and, the counterintelligence operations of the Secret Service were taken over by the Security and Intelligence Branch, later known as the 'Security Service'. Bits of metal and rubber found at the sites of forest fires in the Yukon and British Columbia in 1959 reminded the Security and Intelligence Branch of the incendiary balloons launched by Japan in the last year of the Second World War. In a file entitled: "Military and Other Devices of Unknown Origin, Canada - General", Security and Intelligence once again revived suspicions of foreign

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sabotage in Canada from the skies. However, the character of the file was changed into one dealing with UFOs by two subsequent cases. Intelligence agencies in the United States and Canada received letters from Davenport, Iowa, in 1960, claiming that a spacecraft had crashed in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia. This hoax was extremely crude, but it apparently warranted a disclaimer by the Chilliwack Sub-Division of the R.C.M.P. More serious attention was given to the observed crash of a strange object into Clan Lake, Northwest Territories, on June 22nd, 1965. Whether the object was a meteorite, satellite, or flying saucer, the unsuccessful effort to recover it from the crash site was directed by W.H. Kelly, Director of Security and Intelligence for the R.C.M.P., and by Group Captain L.C. Dilworth, Director of Air Intelligence for the Royal Canadian Air Force. After this report, the file took in those UFO reports sent to R.C.M.P. Headquarters and took on the new title: "Unidentified Flying Objects, Sightings of". Therefore, it can be said that Canada's counterintelligence agencies have expressed an interest in UFOs for a century from 1865 to 1965, although the period of greatest interest was during the First World War.

The historical importance of the mysterious aeroplanes and airships of years past comes in recognizing the phenomena of UFOs as the perception of unusual occurrences which can have a real existence and the dominance of interpretations on those

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perceptions. From before the First World War until several years following the Second World War, the belief that the observed phenomena might be hostile aircraft flown by foreign powers was the dominant interpretation. It was felt no other explanation could account for the origins or activities of strange lights and noises in the skies. In wartime, this belief surfaced in Canada as a serious concern demanding the attention of its counterintelligence agency, the Secret Service of the Dominion Police. And, apart from hoaxes and sightings involving known aircraft, the Canadian episode distinguishes itself from others of the same period by the knowledge that no such hostile aircraft existed and in the availability of intelligence files which reveal numerous sightings and the concerns of the responsible government officials.

The era of UFOs as 'mysterious aeroplanes and airships' has come to an end. The biplanes and zeppelins of yesteryear have vanished only to be replaced by jumbo jets and space shuttles. Strange lights and sounds are still reported as UFOs, but now they appear in the form of 'flying saucers' and alien visitors from another world. The dominance of the extra-terrestrial hypothesis in shaping the popular perception of UFOs has created a new era. Yet, as mankind reaches out to his neighbouring planets only to find them lacking of any sign of intelligent civilization, a re-evaluation of the hypothesis will be demanded seeking visitors from interstellar

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rather than interplanetary space. The reasoning which only finds 'alien aircraft' as the remaining solution when all other explanations of UFOs fail is faulty deduction. The skeptics who reject most UFOs as illusion and misinterpreted observations of ordinary phenomena fare no better by trusting in generalities. Researchers into the UFO phenomena would benefit by examining the unexplained sightings offering the best descriptions and the most substantive evidence available and then comparing them with the explanations of identified UFOs. Strange phenomena, such as 'angel hair', which have been associated with 'flying saucers' might be found to be nothing more than an exotic phenomenon, such as ball-lightning, but their occurrence need not imply the existence of alien craft. If the study of UFOs is to rise above the realm of pseudo-science and a new era is to begin, the gathering and examination of UFO sightings must concentrate on the observed phenomena and not depend upon any single explanation when the answer remains unknown.

- End -

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1 DIR 14.SEP87BSS.



Royal Canadian
Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale
du Canada

83.12.23

Your file Votre référence

Mr. X
Box 1598
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C8

Our file Notre référence
83HR-1056
and 1295

Dear Mr. X:

This will acknowledge receipt of your money order for the sum of \$176.75, as the balance of payment for the cost of photocopying our File HQ-400-Q-5, U.F.O. Report.

Attached please find copies of all the accessible records you requested under the Access to Information Act. Please note that a number of complete documents and portions of other documents have been severed, pursuant to Section 25 of the Act. The sections severed qualify for exemption under Sections 13(1)(a), 16(1)(b)(i) and 19(1) of the Act. Copies of the applicable Sections of the Act are attached for your information.

Please be advised that you are entitled to bring a complaint regarding the withholding of the severed information in the records you have requested, to the Information Commissioner. Notice of complaints should be addressed to:

Information Commissioner
Tower "B"
Place de Ville
112 Kent Street, 14th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1H3

*see Supp A
Vol 1-2-3*

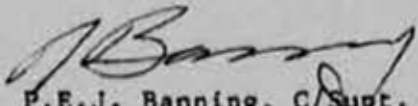
.../2

- 2 -

Our Files:
83HR-1056
and 1295

With reference to paragraph two of your letter dated December 16, 1983 I don't feel I should reply to your complaint at this time. You previously addressed a similar complaint to the Information Commissioner, and an investigation is presently being conducted by that office. They will be corresponding to you with the results of the investigation in the near future.

Yours truly,


P.E.J. Banning, C/Supt.
Departmental Policy and
Access to Information Coordinator

atts:

c.c. Information Commissioner

"C" Directorate

Attn: Access/Privacy Coordinator

Attached are the seven volumes of HQ-400-Q-5 released to Mr. X. Exemptions were applied to a number of complaints documents, and portions of other documents.



79-07-27

Mr. X
Consulting Resologist of the Res Bureaux
Box 1598
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C8

Dear Sir:

Receipt of your letter dated 79-07-03 is acknowledged.

Before giving further consideration to your request for access to our files on U.F.O. sightings, additional information will be required. As stated in your last paragraph, you are willing to provide further identification. It is requested that your date of birth, place of birth and places you have resided be provided. As far as "credentials" are concerned, I assume you have had to provide some type of documentation to other government departments prior to their releasing information contained on their files. I am interested in something tangible to indicate you are a qualified researcher into this subject and any correspondence you might have from other government departments accrediting you with this distinction would be appreciated.

Upon receipt of this additional information, further consideration will be given to your request.

Yours truly,


D. Chiarot, Inspector
Acting Officer in Charge
Federal Policing Branch

1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R2

ARJF/d1

*you may not appear
we will hear anything
further*
PAB 5
PAB 5
OCT 15 1979
JUL 27 1979
*Received
SEP 12 1979*
[Signature]

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 18 Volume 3779 File/ HQ-400-Q-5
Dossier

Nature of document/ Rapport de police
Description du document

No. of Pages/ 1
Nb de pages

Date 13 Jul 1979

Exempt/Exception, 19(1) et 13(1)d
Access To Information Act/
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ W. Dumasault
Agent(e) d'examen

JUL
JUL

6 1979
✓₃

24-400-Q-5

X

Consulting Resologist of the Res Bureaux
Box 1598, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C8 Canada
Cable: RESBUREAUX

July 3, 1979

D. Chiarot, Inspector,
Acting Officer in Charge
Federal Policing Branch,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
1200 Alta Vista Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2



Dear Sir,

I wish to thank you for your letter of June 27th, replying to my lengthy inquiry of May 30th, which was received this morning. As my inquiry into UFOs and my signature are not the Force's normal fare, I would not doubt that it may have elicited some strong scepticism and probably some chuckles; however, my study is most serious, otherwise I would be more than satisfied with the many files available at the National Research Council.

As an illustration of my needs, (as perceived by me), I have since last writing (in May) discovered, located, and examined previously confidential files on Project Magnet held by the Department of Communications. My examination revealed eighteen UFO reports which had never been transferred to the National Research Council, including one as recent as 1972. Altho I have not indexed the Project Second Storey files, (released in March of 1978 by the D.N.D.), at least eighty-nine UFO reports were found there which had never been transferred to the National Research Council; and, with regard to those files, I was the individual responsible for drawing attention to their existence to the Meteor Centre so that they might obtain a copy for their files. Often it is a lack of clear communication between government departments and a lack of departmental responsibility being designated to a single agency that has scattered UFO reports into the archives of several ministries. Yet, each UFO report is of importance, for the number of UFO reports is not as large as some enthusiasts would hold. For example, of the eighteen reports I noted in Project Magnet file no. 5010-4 one dealt with a visually confirmed radar contact, and these seldom occur more than two or three times each year. These new reports may represent only one per cent of those in government files, but that one case may represent three per cent of radar-visual cases in the whole of Canada. I know the Force has more files, and access to any of them would add to my study.

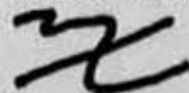
D. Chiarot/RCMP/July 3 '79

I can also well appreciate the position of the Force with regard to UFO reports received from both members of the Force and the general public. I have been advised that my inquiries could in all probability come to naught in obtaining access to R.C.M.P. files pertaining to Project Second Storey. However, I fear the Force has had to adapt itself without benefit of clear responsibility to the receipt of UFO reports and has received little support from other agencies in clearing the identity of UFOs or passing their investigation over to others with the knowledge and resources to deal with their analysis. No government agency appears to have ever been given responsibility to investigate the phenomena of UFOs other than in the collection of reports. No analysis of the data collected outside of twenty-five reports in Project Magnet ever appears to have been attempted nor sought. I'd hope with my study to establish some analysis which will allow for a due assessment of what is being reported, by whom, to whom, where, and under what circumstances. As you'll not see any results of this effort until I begin compiling my computer data-bank, I'd ask your patience before I can supply you with examples of these ambitious undertakings. With them in hand, you can better assess their value and determine if the Force would find it in their interest to assist me.

I shall soon be consulting with other UFO researchers in Washington, D.C., in early August on establishing a reporting form for UFO sightings which would enhance data which might otherwise go unnoticed and unmentioned in UFO reports now going to the National Research Council. By the end of August, I hope to be able to provide you with a draft copy of a new comprehensive sighting form, (as mentioned in question 4 of my letter of May 30th), and with a rough breakdown of UFO reports received over the past year in Canada.

Lastly, with regards to my identity and credentials, I would point out that my true and legal name is "X" and enjoy its recognition as such by Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Its adoption was one of precedent for patent and copyright purposes; but, for more mundane matters, I still use my former Christian name as circumstances dictate. For your convenience, I'm enclosing a photocopy of a certified copy of the court order changing my name; and, I am quite willing to provide further identification if so required. As to what "credentials" you may require of me, I would ask for some clarification. After you've had an opportunity to examine the draft of a new sighting form and an example of one year's analysis of UFO activity, we might arrange to discuss my study and possible co-operation with the Force in September.

Yours truly,



Mr. X

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MICROBES AS MESSENGERS:

"The somewhat rare phenomenon of a fall of golden yellow snow occurred in the midst of a severe storm on the afternoon of the 27th of February at Peckeloh, in Germany. A specimen of the water melted from this snow, after being kept a few days, was microscopically examined by Weber, who describes it in Klein's WOCHENSCHRIFT; he found that it contained principally four different kinds of germs or organisms, shaped respectively like arrows, coffee beans, horns and dark flat discs." (MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, U.S., May 1877, p. 11).

"They may have been symbols. They may have been objective hieroglyphics. . . .

"Mere passing fancy. . . let it go. . . ."

(BOOK OF THE DAMNED, ch.3, p.25, Holt/Dover ed.)

"Scientists examine tiny viruses for messages from Outer Space," (NEW YORK TIMES, May 7, 1979, p.D13).

Sixty years ago Fort was searching for communications from other worlds which might fall from above in meteorites of an artificial origin. Today, Japanese scientists are seeking a message from an advanced civilization in a virus which may infect bacteria found in human intestines. The virus is known as PhiX-174. In 1977, British scientists succeeded in unraveling the DNA code of the virus into 5375 words, or amino acid combinations. What bothers the scientists is the message is overlapping and can be "read in three different ways, depending on where the reading began."

"It is quite difficult to explain the origin and evolution of overlapping genes in terms of molecular evolution," say the Japanese scientists, Hiromitsu Yokoo and Tairo Oshima. Thus they believe the code to be artificial in origin and an example of "Directed Panspermia". This messenger virus might be used to infect planets from afar, and if a suitable environment were found, "biological messages can be automatically copied and cover the entire planet." Dr. F.H.C. Crick, co-discoverer of the structure of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) suggested such a prospect back in 1973; but, this is the first time scientists seem to think they have a message from beyond.

"Unfortunately, no significant pattern was observed," they say after examining color coded displays of various sequences of PhiX-174's DNA code. Multiple prime numbers have been found. Arrays of 11 by 11 three-letter words and 7 by 13 letters have been examined already, and plans are underway to examine 13 by 41 letter arrays. Even if no message is found, the scientists consider "this exercise a prototype

for future such efforts." They failed to note Fort's earlier considerations of microbes as 'objective Hieroglyphics'.

EXTRAORDINARY METEORS:

On the morning of February 17th, a newspaper delivery boy sees a "falling star" crash into an automobile, knock over a mailbox on a post, and settle in its own smoke. From here on the story becomes strange. A car drives up and its driver tells the boy to deliver the rest of his papers. When he returns to the site, both the object and the smashed automobile have disappeared as has the strange man. The mailbox and the tire of the damaged automobile are mute witnesses. Certainly the dogs at the nearby house barked more than usual, but three counselors who patrolled the area for the newspaper's delivery also claim to have seen the "falling star". A university astronomer listens to the story and says it doesn't sound like it was a meteorite. The Air Force denies any knowledge of the object or the incident. And APRO simply says it sounds like a UFO case reported in the 1960s. No one doubts something fell from the sky, no one denies the mailbox and tire were there, no one connives to place the incident in the boy's imagination — but no one is willing to investigate or suggest what the object described as the size of a microwave oven was or who the strange driver who appears and disappears with the object might be, (ARIZONA DAILY STAR, February 21; CR: UFO Newscipping Service, No. 116 & L Farish). Might I suggest it was a delivery of some other goods which was supposed to be inconspicuous but wasn't.

About midnight, between February 25th and 26th, another 'singular phenomenon' was experienced by a deaf janitor who saw some red lights explode in a bright orange flash and then heard the explosion. Police in Porterville, California, were rather mystified by the semi-coherent man who spoke to them of the flash no one else reported and then complained of the noises from typewriters and a heating unit down the hall. It was a while before it dawned upon them all that the janitor had recovered his hearing lost to spinal meningitis when he was three years old. However, no sooner were the medical experts at a loss to explain what, "meteor" or other, had restored his hearing than he had lost his hearing five days later and was again deaf, (DALLAS MORNING NEWS, February 28 & March 2; CR: T Adams; WASHINGTON STAR, February 28 & March 2; CR: R Manners; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, February 28).

In the BULLETIN (39: 4), I cited the source of some of Greg's lethal meteorites as being ATHENAEUM of 1836,

and here following I would reproduce the paragraph from the issue of November 2, 1836, (p.803):

"Aerolites. — A short time since an attempt was made to prove that amongst all the different descents of aerolites, there was not a single example of any one being killed by them. Since then, M. Babinet, son-in-law to Professor Laugier, has sent a note on this subject to the French Academy of Sciences, with a fragment of an aerolite, belonging to the collection of M. Laugier, which fell near Roquefort, in America, and, making a hole five feet in size, crushed two men in a cottage, by the falling in of the roof. M. Eyries also states, that Olaus Ericson Willman, a Swedish sailor, in the service of the Dutch East Indies Company, in 1647, had declared, that whilst at sea, and the vessel under press of sail, a stone, weighing eight pounds, fell on deck, and killed two men. Mr. Warden has communicated to the Academy, that an event of the like nature took place in Georgia, in 1826, and occasioned the death of several persons; and, moreover, that in July, 1829, an Indian, named Alika, lost his life in the same manner."

After innumerable "flying saucer" reports and probably after being shaken by aerial detonations along the coast, the New Jersey State Marine Police were not very receptive to the story of a 15-year-old who claimed to have seen a "silvery object... as big as a truck" splash into Barnegat Bay. About 9:45 PM, on April 18th, Frank Forka was walking with his dog along the beach when the object came flying in low from the east. It was accompanied by a "low rumbling noise" until it hit the water whereupon it produced "a hissing sound as it went beneath the waves". Then other people started to phone in to report seeing a "burning object fall from the sky into the bay". Now, the police became interested, and the Coast Guard sent a crew to look for the object. Nothing was found. Then six days later, some other people looking for clams found a "rock" about the same place the "meteor" sank. A sergeant belonging to the State Marine Police dove and examined the 8 foot by 2 foot rock. "No algae were growing on it, an indication that the rock had not been in the water long." The rock also had a "pitted" appearance. The Coast Guard marked its location with buoys twice, but before a recovery attempt could be organized, the buoys and the "rock" were lost. Without the "rock" or a piece of it as proof, and chemical analysis, the Smithsonian Institute is not willing to consider the falling object to be a "meteorite". If it did not fall from the sky, the "rock" may have fallen off a barge hauling construction materials explain the authorities. It was not a native boulder. The sighting of a "silvery object... as big as a truck" was strictly coincidental in location where an unknown barge hauling construction material happened to drop an 8 foot by 2 foot pitted rock, and had done so quite recently as there was no algae upon it. The "flying saucer" suggestion is much more likely to be believable. Had G.T. Symons been on the scene, we might find a search to learn the identity of any barges bringing material to nearby construction sites and inquiries as to whether any pieces had been lost overboard. However, the Smithsonian prefers to "damn" the "rock" and the "silvery object". Dr. Roy S. Clarke "has been issuing periodic disclaimers noting that a meteorite that size would have provided a 'spectacular' display in the night sky, not the soft silvery glow Frank Forka reported," says Martin Waldron, writing for the NEW YORK TIMES, (May 5, p. 26; CR: T Dickinson & L. Farish, UFO NEWSCLIPPING SERVICE,

No. 118). "There would have been sonic booms and a bright fireball over a large area," says Dr. Clarke. No one seems to care to investigate by searching any further for the "rock" from a scientific standpoint, tho local authorities wish to seek out the object when circumstances allow. It also doesn't seem to matter when "sonic booms" and "an intense globular-shaped light" are seen on December 20th, 1977, at Toms River, about 10 miles away from Lanoka Harbor where the search for the "rock" is based. Back in 1977, no meteoric debris was to be found, and the booming noises were eventually blamed on "acoustic phenomena" generated by distant supersonic aircraft. Of course, then they had to ignore the "fireball" and the triggering of battery powered smoke alarms in a half dozen homes, (see RBB 28: 2, 9 - 10; EDMONTON JOURNAL, January 7, 1978). For the number of "meteorites" which have been dug out of Indian burial mounds, turned up by a plow, or in the case of the Okechobee meteorite brought to light from a fishing net, and "accepted" as true meteoric material by the National Museum, one must wonder how lacking in curiosity and energy the mineralogists and meteoritists there must be to ignore the opportunity to search for the Barnegat Bay "rock". To issue disclaimers that the object cannot be a meteorite because it lacks sufficient attending phenomena when one has conducted one's entire investigation by long-distance telephone is ludicrous to say the least. When the now respectable study of meteors and meteorites is so shabbily treated by the U.S. National Museum, can one doubt the subject of "flying saucers" or UFOs, with their spurious reputation, have not enjoyed a proper examination by meteoritists, astronomers, and the scientific community as a whole?

NEWS FROM NASA:

Drs. Blair D. Savage and Klaas S. de Boer, of the University of Wisconsin, have succeeded with the use of the Earth-orbiting International Ultraviolet Explorer satellite in discovering a galactic corona or halo around the Milky Way Galaxy. The gaseous corona was predicted in 1956 by Dr. Lyman Spitzer Jr., of Princeton; and, now that one has been found around our galaxy, the "discovery lends support to the idea that such coronas are a common astronomical phenomena" and may help explain objects such as "strange quasars and quasi-stellar objects". The "gaseous galactic corona" surrounds the galaxy to a distance of 25,000 light-years and is said to be 100,000 degrees Centigrade; yet, its mass amounts to no more than one per cent of the galaxy, ruling out a new solution to the "missing mass", and thus measuring a density "a million times less than the best vacuums ever recorded on the Earth". Very tenuous indeed! Speculation now abounds as to whether or not the gases forming the corona are the outflowing of debris and gases from nova and supernova or the inflowing of the intergalactic medium. Thus far, observations of the corona are only possible above the ultraviolet-absorbing atmosphere and have been deduced from the spectra of hot stars in two neighboring galaxies and the Magellanic Clouds. How correct the size of the corona is and its interaction with the intergalactic medium are exciting prospects we can look forward to in future NASA missions with orbiting observatories, (NASA News Release No. 79-83).

STELLAR MYSTERIES:

Perhaps we don't understand the physics of neutron

stars at all," comments Dr. David J. Helfand of Columbia University.

A survey of the celestial sky by the Molongo Radio Observatory in Australia reaped a harvest of 155 new pulsars which more than doubled the number of known pulsars. The radio astronomers calculate that a million pulsars probably exist in the Milky Way Galaxy, but they don't see how there can be such an abundance of neutron stars. From the time a star experiences a supernova explosion and forms a fast-spinning pulsar, or neutron star, it is not expected to last more than a million years. The last supernova seen from Earth in 1604 and the fewer than a dozen seen in recorded history are but a small portion of these events which are "predicted" to take place every 20 or 30 years. For there to be a million pulsars, their formation by supernova explosion would call for such events every year to every five years. With about five times as many pulsars found as would be expected, Anthony Hewish, who won a Nobel Prize for his part in their discovery, says, "It's a real difficulty that can't be swept under the carpet." Perhaps giant stars can become neutron stars without a supernova explosion, but how? (KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, February 7, p. 5.)

An even more intriguing problem arises in the recent discovery that not all supernova explosions produce pulsars. Dr. Helfand reported to the American Physical Society that the examination of 10 supernova remnants revealed only 2 pulsars. Only the Crab Nebula and Vela Nebula emitted X-rays as was expected. The HEAO-2 satellite was used also to scan 25 pulsars to prove that older pulsars, which have slowed down their rapid spin, were too cool to emit X-rays. Whereas the number of pulsars are five times too numerous to fit current models of their formation in supernova explosions, it also appears pulsars and neutron stars might not be formed in much more than a fifth of the supernova explosions. Thus, the current explanations given by astronomers account for little more than 4 or 5 per cent of the pulsars in the galaxy. If no neutron star is found in supernova remnants, one might suppose the star collapsed further than expected and became a 'black hole'; or, the supernova might have resulted in the complete disintegration of the star leaving nothing behind but an expanding cloud of gaseous debris. Another problem Dr. Helfand discussed was the occurrence of a supernova only 11,000 light-years away that apparently escaped everyone's notice 280 years ago. An expanding gas cloud in Cassiopeia would indicate such an event took place, but it also lacks a pulsar or neutron star, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 30, p.A15).

Were the skies obscured by clouds in 1719, or 1720, or 1718, or whenever this nearby object began expanding? As a Fortean, the thought of a nova suggests a trembling of the Earth. Might the expanding cloud in Cassiopeia have started 224 years ago we might associate its effect with the great earthquake at Lisbon. Of course, I am assuming the effect of the disturbance effected by a supernova or a nova is felt when light from that event reaches the earth. Does gravity have a velocity equal to that of light, or does it have any velocity at all? If the effect was not dependent upon such a velocity, the expanding cloud would have started about 9,000 B.C.; and, the only geological disturbance of note at that time might have been the sinking of Atlantis. Mere passing fancy... let it go...

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION:

On May 7th, residents of San Francisco, California, reported many of their pets were acting strangely prior to an earthquake which measured 4.8 on the Richter scale. Dogs growled and took to running about their homes as much as two hours before the quake. Parakeets screeched and started jabbering; and, cats ran off from home. Last November, the U.S. Geological Survey sent a team to Willits, California, to investigate "an abnormal amount of animal misbehaviour at the epicentre, and within a 10-kilometer radius of the epicentre" of an earthquake on November 22nd, measured at 5.0 on the Richter scale. Scientists are now considering more seriously the matter of precursors in animal behaviour but still lack a clear explanation as to what factor triggers the change in behaviour, (MONTREAL GAZETTE, May 9, p. 38).

MISSING LINKS AND ABSMs:

The discovery of jaw fragments of a primate believed to have lived 40 million years ago in Burma has pushed back the supposed age of the higher primates (such as monkeys, apes, and man) by 10 million years. The four new specimens are sadly incomplete, but three of them have been identified with fossils previously discovered in Burma in 1914 and 1923. Comparisons of the fossils "identify" one as belonging to *Amphipithecus*, two as belonging to *Pongauungia*, and one which has not been identified. Some scientists are reluctant to consider the find as definitive until more than a jaw fragment can be found. They need the upper jaw and preferably a good portion of a skull, (NEW YORK TIMES, May 8, pp. C1 & C4; OTTAWA JOURNAL, May 9, p. 14; MONTREAL GAZETTE, May 9, p. 100).

National Geographic has been able to resurrect the story of Dr. Mary D. Leakey's discovery of footprints at Laetoli in Tanzania. Few newspapers recognized the "news" as the same reported a year before; but, the explanation that early man-like creatures left tracks in volcanic ash more than 3.5 million years ago was readily acceptable, (CALGARY HERALD, February 25, 1978).

On the other hand, when someone claims not only to have fresh footprints measuring 16 inches in length by 9 inches in width near Dunn Lake and Barriere, B.C., but to have seen and shot at the creature, then newspapers tend to doubt the story. On April 28th, two teenagers heard a screaming noise while fishing. Then they spotted the Sasquatch 270 meters away on the shore before it disappeared into the woods. Beaching their boat looking for the Sasquatch, they found a deer with a crushed neck covered by "a blanket of branches, twigs, and leaves". Then on April 30th, four teenagers went off in pursuit of the Sasquatch and apparently came closer than they had bargained for.

"It stood there glaring at me for at least three seconds. It was 50 feet away — so close I could smell it. I don't even know why I shot. I was just scared, really scared," says Tim Meissner, who had seen it at a distance before. He further described it as having a squarish face, standing 9 feet tall, and largely covered by curly brown hair, excepting a bare

chest. His friends found him trembling after he said he had shot at the beast. It had fallen to one knee but fled into the bush. Tracks were found, and plaster casts were made of them. Yet the local wildlife officer disclaims the incident as probably an encounter with an "elderly brown bear with grey-tinged fur that sometimes walks upright because it has an injured front paw", as for the tracks no explanation is given. The area was soon over-run with Sasquatch hunters and curious tourists who have failed to find any further trace of the creature, (KAMLOOPS DAILY SENTINEL, May 4; ST. CATHERINES STANDARD, May 5; HAMILTON SPEC-TATOR, May 10).

In early March, three Sasquatch were spotted on the Sunchild-O'Chiese Reserve near Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. Several residents claimed to have seen one "half as tall as a big tree" with two smaller ones. Two separate groups of skiers had seen them; and when Chief Peter O'Chiese went to look for the legendary creatures, he found tracks measuring about two feet in length, (EDMONTON SUN, March 16, p. 6; CR: J Musgrave).

In the Himalayas, Lord Hunt photographed footprints measuring 14 inches in length in the snow at his camp last year. He thinks they were produced by some giant hominid bounding thru the snow, (TORONTO STAR, May 31). However, the Chinese claim to have found the Yeti and put him to good use. Chinese troops captured one of the creatures in Yunnan province in 1962; unfortunately, the Chinese scientific journal explains the troops "ate" the evidence, (TORONTO STAR, May 6).

ZOOLOGICAL NEWS:

At a depth of 8,000 feet below the surface of the ocean amidst hot springs in the sea rift floors, giant worms measuring up to 10 feet long have been found. As the worms lack eyes, mouth, or gut, they are being considered members of a new phylum in the animal world. The worms live in hard cases, apparently formed by exuded secretions, and thrust out a feathery reddish plume that appears to absorb both oxygen and nutrients directly from the sea-water. The colony of creatures is localized to the warm area where sulfur compounds are vented from the sea floor. The environment is rich with bacteria which feed upon hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide in the absence of sunlight. Several species of giant clams are also said to live in the region. Several other specimens of a similar worm have been found off California, but these had been classified as "pogonophores" and will probably be re-examined to determine whether or not they are akin to the new giants, (NEW YORK TIMES, March 31, p. 26; BALTIMORE NEWS AMERICAN, April 18, p. 8A; CR: C Bailey; MONTREAL GAZETTE, May 10, p. 80).

UFOs:

If you were intrigued by the New Zealand UFO flap this last December and January, an excellent review of proposed solutions as to what was filmed is given by John Prytz in the February issue of the A.C.O.S. Bulletin, (P.O. Box 546, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250 Australia). Explanations include: Venus,

Jupiter, reflected Moonlight, stars, meteorites, ball lightning, a balloon, an unscheduled aircraft, a helicopter, a secret drone aircraft, birds, reflected light from Japanese squid lights, as well as reflections, mirages, and distortions of other "natural phenomena". Had the UFO not been filmed, the incident might have remained unexplained; but, it appears once the international news focuses upon such an incident might be 'over-explained' by media-oriented scientists.

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

April 18th - Yellowknife & Fort Rae, NT - An object described as the size of a "harvest moon" was seen by an RCMP corporal in Fort Rae and by a lady in Yellowknife at the same time. The object would appear to be a bright fireball; however, what proves most bothersome is that the object "appeared for a few seconds, disappeared, reappeared, and then disappeared". Whatever it was, was lost to view in a "clear sky" unlike bright fireballs. Duration of the sighting was also given as "less than a minute" by both witnesses, (M79/025). April 15th - Parkdale, NS - A "light resembling a blow torch" was seen to slowly cross the sky over a period of 30 seconds. It was described as "quite small" and noiseless, (M79/023). April 8th - Bienfait, SK - A single bright light was said to have risen in the sky and remained stationary. An investigating RCMP constable also saw it and considered it likely a bright star. The local weather station suggested that it was Venus but failed to note it was a morning star invisible around 10 PM. Tho it would appear to be Jupiter or Saturn, the RCMP constable notes the event was similar to some UFOs seen by Torquay Detachment in the past, (N79/029). March 26th - New Waterford, NS - An object described as having the shape of a parallelogram, a grey colour, and 50 red and white lights was seen to move thru the sky for 30 seconds before it was "out of sight". Someone at the NRC commented in the margin, "Wow!" (M79/018). March 21st - North Bay, OT - Four people reported a red and blue UFO revolving in the sky 45 degrees from the horizon in the eastern sky. It was seen for 3 minutes in a clear sky; yet, NORAD Headquarters in North Bay cannot furnish any relevant information nor clues as to what it was, (N79/027). March 13th - Bobcaygeon, OT - An object high in the sky was seen for upwards of 20 minutes and was described as resembling Christmas tree lights. Its shape could not be determined, but its colour changed from red to pink with green, (N79/026). March 1st - St. Agathe, PQ - A large oval object was seen to change colours from blue to white to red for a period of 2 to 3 minutes before disappearing behind mountains, (N79/025). February 26th - Pointe Calumet, PQ - While driving home in the area of Mont Oka in Deux Montagnes County, a woman saw an object heading towards her car which turned away sharply when nearly upon her. "Object had two big white lights in front, two big white lights and one red light in rear." The object headed off in the direction of Mont Oka, and when the woman reached home her husband also could see it in the distance. The object was also said to have a round appearance and "a series of smaller lights". It was in view less than an hour but obviously over several minutes time, (N79/024). January 28th - Senneville, PQ - A ring-shaped object was seen emitting a bright white light which illuminated the inside of a house, but the witness failed to wake her husband before the light went out. However, he did hear a low pulsating hum which lasted about 4 seconds after the light went out, (UFO Canada, Box 145, Chomedey, PQ H7W 4K2; N79/021).

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RG 18

Volume 3779

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Dossier

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Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information
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Review Officer/ McMann
Agent(e) d'examen

79-06-27

"Mr. X"
Consulting Resologist of the Res Bureaux
Box 1598
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C8

Dear Sir:

Receipt of your letter dated 79-05-30 to the Commissioner
is acknowledged.

Your request for information on our files will not be
considered on the basis of your letter. It is not felt
that we can offer too much additional information beyond
what can be obtained through the National Research Council.
However, for further consideration to be given to your
request, you would be required to appear at this Headquarters
to establish that this information will be utilized for a
serious, bona-fide study as well as produce your credentials
and establish your identity. Should we agree to assist you,
it would be necessary to have the approval of all subjects
mentioned in our files prior to releasing any information
concerning their participation in these sightings.

I trust you can appreciate why these steps are necessary and
why it is necessary to establish your identity. Should you
wish to pursue this matter any further, you may direct all
future correspondence to me.

Yours truly,

for
D. Chiarot, Inspector
Acting Officer in Charge
Federal Policing Branch

APR/dl

OP REV
6

PA
FPB 5
JUN 28 1979
G. [signature]

• HANDWRITE - ÉCRIRE À LA MAIN

Classification

File No. - N° du dossier

400-0-56.7

FROM - D

O/C FED. POL. BR. JUN 13 1979

TO -

Major Bingham
Capt. Benham
O/C FED. POL. BR.
CPL. FORD

H/PRO
O/C

79/06/15

SUBJECT - SUJET

U.F.O.s

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ Comments
Commentaires | ☐ Prepare Reply
Réponse à rédiger | ☐ Make File(s)
Dossier(s) à ouvrir |
| ☐ Perusal - No action required
Pour information - aucune suite requise | ☐ Prepare Brief
Exposé à préparer | ☐ Return with Current File
Retourner avec le dossier courant |
| ☐ Examination and Action
Pour examen et suite | ☐ See Sender
Voir l'expéditeur | ☐ Check Records
Vérifier les archives |

REMARKS - COMMENTAIRES

REPLY - RÉPONSE

attached is corresp
from a Mr. X who
would like access
to our files on
U.F.O.s.
Although not in
agreement with corresponding
with an anonymous
person on matters
such as this, it is
felt Mr. X is
serious about conducting
a bona-fide study.
Then he should present
himself at this Headquarters
and outline what he
wants exactly and
establish his credentials.
Your views on
this matter are solicited.

I concur with your
views, however
when replying to Mr. X
it should be mentioned
that we do not really
have any information
of interest and I am
having this opinion
on the contents of
this file.
In any event, we
should not release
the names of persons
reporting sightings
to us unless the
person agrees.
Lph

For action
as suggested. Include
that he would have to come
here and see us if we
have to agree to assist
each person's approach would
be a long process.

FEDERAL POLICING
BRANCH
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SOUSS-SECTION DE
L'APPLICATION DES LOIS
FÉDÉRALES

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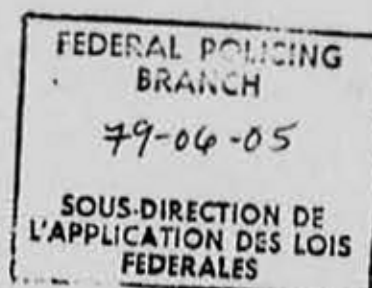
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X

Consulting Resologist of the Res Bureaux
Box 1598, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C8 Canada
Cable: RESBUREAUX

May 30, 1979

The Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
1200 Alta Vista Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2



Dear Sir,

I am writing to you directly with regard to an effort I have been involved with for the past five years, being a comprehensive study of UFOs (unidentified flying objects) in and about Canada. Since my return to Canada from university in the United States, in 1974, I have made inquiries of various government departments including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as to their involvement in any reporting of UFOs and any holdings they may have had of UFO reports. I learned most UFO reports are forwarded to the National Research Council's Meteor Centre, but their holdings were obviously not complete and showed many reports received by the Department of National Defence and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were not forwarded nor transferred when UFO reports were first received by the Meteor Centre.

I have been successful in tracing many of the missing UFO reports compiled under the Defence Research Board's Project Second Storey which were held by the Directorate of History of the Department of National Defence. As I had been ill-advised between 1974 and 1977 that they had no such reports and had determined they did possess them in late 1977 (which they later admitted to), I asked them if "all" the reports had been released. They told me that they had not made all the reports available as any reports "involving R.C.M.P. personnel and reports" could not be opened to public scrutiny at that time nor without the permission of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Since then, I have learned a list of UFO reports running four pages in length were withheld from transfer to the Meteor Centre and allegedly retained by the Force. In order to pursue my study of UFOs I should very much like to examine these reports personally and see them made available to serious investigators of UFO phenomena.

As you are probably aware, I have submitted briefs to the Royal Commission of Inquiry Concerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police both in January of 1978 and January of 1979

with regard to the involvement of the Force with UFO investigations. I have raised questions concerning the legitimacy with which the Force has become involved in investigating UFO sightings and holding any records or files of UFO reports. Quite basically, though I can well appreciate and many times applaud the reports of UFOs made and transmitted by members of the Force, there appears to be no legal sanction for this activity. In fact, UFOs would appear to be more of a matter concerning the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of National Defence. Both of these ministries have been involved in studying UFO reports as demonstrated by the reports of Project Magnet and Project Second Storey; yet, the Force is not mentioned or recommended as a participant in gathering and in the investigation of UFO reports. Obviously, the Force did become involved in gathering reports under Project Second Storey and as far as I can tell probably still retains a considerable number of those reports.

Over the past few years, I have occasionally written to various detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police asking if copies of UFO reports originating from their detachment might be obtained as a photocopy. The responses, when a response was received, have varied from refusal to forward any information as it was against "policy" to other responses which forwarded drafted reports and unsolicited photographs. It would appear that the 'policy' of whether or not copies of UFO reports might be obtained is often determined not by any Force, Division, nor Sub-Division commander but merely the Detachment commander or officer-in-charge. As I have access to most of these reports already at the Meteor Centre, I cannot see what objections of breach of confidentiality of the identity of the names of UFO witnesses can be claimed. It is not my intention nor desire to identify UFO witnesses without their expressed permission (which I seldom seek and then only that other serious investigators might know who to contact regarding a report). As I find the UFO reports held at the Meteor Centre incomplete (sometimes consisting only of a telex message), I would prefer to obtain complete copies of Occurrence Reports and Memoranda made by investigating members of the Force for my own files and study.

As I have been reading UFO reports made by or transmitted by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the last five years, I have gained considerable insight into the difficulties arising and confronting investigating members who are not experienced in UFO investigations. Many reports are of admirable quality and most professional, whereas others are regrettably lacking in the most basic of details and full of erroneous data. It is a pity so few members of the Force cannot distinguish between Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars nor the stars. They might thus be able to re-assure confused witnesses and readily determine the identity of the UFO in many instances. One cannot expect members of the Force to be knowledgeable in astronomy considering their many tasks; but, I suspect they might benefit by having access to information on celestial phenomena, which I am aware is not always forthcoming from astronomers at the National Research Council.

Commissioner/RCMP/May 30 '79

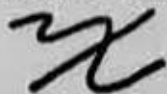
At the present time, I have been able to maintain a fairly comprehensive review of UFO reports of recent date in my small RES BUREAUX BULLETIN, (copies of which are enclosed for your perusal and for deposit in the Force's library). In the next few months, I shall begin amassing a computer data-bank upon UFO reports in Canada from my own files, reports copied from the National Research Council, Project Magnet and Project Second Storey files, and from reports received from UFO investigators and publications in Canada. A proper survey of UFO reports with the availability of statistical analysis may thus be made possible whereas the National Research Council finds such an effort too time-consuming and expensive for their undertaking. Needless to say, even old reports gathered by the Force before 1968 would prove of considerable value to such a survey; and, with the co-operation of the Force, I could provide reviews of UFO reports according to region, dates, and descriptions as gathered by members of the Force and other parties as well.

Thus, I would ask you for some response to the following questions.

- (1) Will you disclose how many and what UFO reports the Force has gathered under the auspices of Project Second Storey which have not been transferred to the National Research Council?
- (2) Could I be given permission to review and/or copy any of these UFO reports which have not been transferred to the National Research Council?
- (3) Could I be advised if there is any 'policy' prohibiting my obtaining copies of UFO reports from originating and reporting detachments of the Force; and, could I obtain your permission to obtain copies of UFO reports held by originating and reporting detachments of the Force?
- (4) Would it be possible to distribute a supplementary questionnaire to all detachments, which would provide more detailed data than currently asked for by the Meteor Centre; and, could a telephone number (available at night) be supplied to the Force's detachments where they might be advised of celestial phenomena currently visible, if I furnished such a number?
- (5) Would it be possible to provide a liason through which information on UFO reports received by the Force might be made available to serious investigators?

I would appreciate your earliest reply and your co-operation.

Yours truly,



Mr. X

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Conducted by Mr. X

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Address mail to: Box 1598, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C8 CANADA

SUNSPOTS:

A report deserving of the cover of SCIENCE (202: 1079-1081; December 8, 1978) raises some intriguing questions about the possible acceleration of the sun's rotation in historical time. Richard B. Herr of the University of Delaware went over the solar charts drawn by Thomas Harriot between 1611 and 1613 and compared these with charts drawn by Scheiner (1625 - 1626) and Hevelius (1642 - 1644). From 690 observations taken of 146 sunspots (with an average 4.7 observations per sunspot), Herr now feels confident in revealing the solar rotation prior to the Maunder minimum (from 1645 to 1715 when no sunspots were reported) was only 12.92 to 13.76 degrees per day and then sped up to 14.2 to 14.9 degrees within a period of 32 years. "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the sun's rotation, as defined by sunspots, was truly slow at the time Harriot observed it, and that it was accelerating between then and the inception of the Maunder minimum," says Herr.

One might also wonder of the effect sunspots may have played in a sudden slowing of the earth's speed of rotation after the solar storm of August 4th, 1972. The change in speed of rotation may have only been measurable in milliseconds, but the belief our planet keeps spinning is that its had only gravitational friction affecting it since it formed is highly suspect. The energy involved is affecting the earth's spin would suggest sunspots and magnetic storms could be major factors in catastrophist geology yet to be recognized. An excellent book containing many fascinating references of the effects of the sun and planets and stars is THE CYCLES OF HEAVEN by Guy Lyon Playfair and Scott Hill (Souvenir Press, 1978). If one pardons their scant knowledge of Fortean, apparently skimmed from William Corliss' Sourcebook series, and failing to note such minor trivia of the death of some scientists like Vladimir Gavreau, ("He does not seem to have published anything lately."), the List of References alone is worth the price of the book. (Also see cited in this instance from their book: Gribbin, J. & Plagemann, S., 'Discontinuous change in Earth's spin rate following great solar storm of August 1972,' NATURE, 243, 26-27, 1973.)

AN ECLIPSE:

News of the solar eclipse of February 26th will draw considerable media attention in the coming month. It is the last total solar eclipse to be visible in North America in this century and will thus call forth many scientific experiments from Oregon to the Northwest Territories. For example, there will be so many rocket firings taking place at Red Lake, Ontario, that all the resident trappers are to be kept off their trails for fear of falling rocket parts, tho they will be compensated for this inconvenience. One experiment I have suggested to Dr. John B. Rice of Brandon University,

the Canadian co-ordinator for professional observations, is to watch for any changes in the swing of a torsion pendulum. In 1970, the solar eclipse of March 7th was "seen" by such a pendulum at Harvard, Massachusetts, by Erwin J. Saxl and Mildred Allen, (see PHYSICAL REVIEW D3 (4), 823 - 825, 1971). Even when all calculations were finished and corrections made they found the variation in gravity was 100,000 times as great as expected. "It is further to be noted that the greatest change occurs between the onset of the eclipse and its midpoint," they add. "These variations are too great to be explained, on the basis of classical gravitational theory, by the relative change in position of the moon with respect to the earth and sun." If the classical theory cannot explain it, do we fear Einstein's theories are wrong or simply misinterpreted?

GRAVITATIONAL WAVES:

"Prediction confirmed!" A pulsar in the Aquila constellation was detected in 1974 by the radio-telescope at Arecibo, Puerto Rico; but, it was found to be in orbit around some other object whose nature we do not know. Some speculate it may be another neutron star and perhaps even one of those elusive black holes, but such details shall not prevent any doubts as to the precise measurements which will confirm Einstein's general theory of relativity of 1915. Whatever the pulsar is orbiting, it is quite small. The pulsar and the unknown orbit each other about every eight hours, and the pulsar is said to travel about its companion at 1.06 million kilometers per hour. It is the fact that they are mutually attracted and coming together wherein gravitational waves are emitted. Although none of the gravitational waves themselves have been detected, it would be expected their orbit would be shortened by one ten-thousandth of a second each year. Since 1974, they have noted a slowdown in the orbit of the pulsar of four ten-thousandths of a second. Joseph H. Taylor of the University of Massachusetts says, "We don't claim to have detected gravitational waves themselves, but simply proved they exist." We must await verification; but, I cannot help but wonder, as Edwin Holmes probably would, the confidence of accuracy they put into the "new, extremely sensitive computerized clocking device" capable of measurements of orbits at 15,000 light-years to within one fifty-millionth of a second, (TIME, December 25, p.35; KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD, Dec. 14; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, Dec. 16).

GLOWS UPON VENUS:

Only a few newspapers noted a most intriguing mystery cited in RBB 42, for as they descended into the clouds on the dark side of Venus they detected a glowing light. The glow was first noticed as the probes reached an altitude of 7.5 miles and became brighter as the probes approached the sur-

face. Donald Hunten of the University of Arizona speculated, "I think we were seeing the red glow of the surface rocks, which got brighter as the probes neared the surface. It doesn't make any difference what the composition of the rocks might be, it's hot enough on the surface of Venus to set them afire." Another scientist thought the atmosphere might be so hot that the atmospheric gases might burn "spontaneously", and yet another thought the Venusian mountains themselves might be phosphorescent. Dr. Thomas Donahue of the University of Michigan was a little more honest; "I think we were looking at the fires of hell." And the WINNIPEG TRIBUNE of December 15th headlined its review as "Spaceships detect faint glow never before seen on Venus", Professor A. Schafarik's list of twenty-two observations prior to 1872 should provide a good comparison of explanations, (TORONTO STAR, p. A18; and, EDMONTON JOURNAL; both December 15).

NEWS FROM NASA:

The year 1978 saw many successful missions launched by NASA. All twenty launches were successful, and the only real failure appears to have been a short-circuit in SEASAT-A (which proved the feasibility for future SEASAT projects). The Pioneer Venus and HEAO-1 projects led the field of discoveries, and the testing of the Space Shuttle systems previewed the excitement that awaits a new era of space exploration in 1979. Of the sixteen launches for 1979, the most exciting will undoubtedly be the first Space Shuttle launch now scheduled for November 9th and to be piloted by John Young and Robert Crippen. In March and July, the Voyager 1 and 2 spacecraft will make their closest approaches to the planet Jupiter; and later in September, the Pioneer 11 spacecraft will make its closest approach to Saturn.

Little attention was given in the press to the monumental discoveries made by the HEAO-1 mission which has ended after seventeen months and six active months of space exploration. It has surveyed the entire sky for X-ray sources. The catalog of X-ray sources has now been increased from 350 to nearly 1500; a new 'black hole' may be found in the Constellation Scorpius (thus increasing the number of suspects to four); and, a "universal hot plasma constituting a major fraction of the mass of the universe was discovered, as well as a cloud of dust and gas with a mass equal to a million billion Suns enveloping a super-cluster of galaxies" now suggests enough mass may be about to "close" the universe with gravitational collapse. "Scientists believe that this important new knowledge may bring fundamental changes in concepts of the universe," says the NASA News Release. Surely, it is also one of the most understated discoveries made by NASA in recent years. (CR: NASA, and TORONTO STAR, January 21, p. A11).

LETHAL METEORITES:

My last note in RBB 32:6 seems to have gained a following as threats of a half-combusted Skylab have been compared to the chances being killed by a meteorite. Some NASA scientist may have believed the orthodox myth that no one has been known to be killed by a meteorite; but, the comparison was a poor one to make. As Arago discovered with cases of lethal lightning, meteorites may not be as truly credited with as much destruction as has been thought. In Arago's day,

it was thought that the number of people killed by lightning was thought to be no more than one or two per century; but, in our enlightened age, one can find an account of such a death in the newspaper nearly every week. While meteoric deaths may not be as numerous nor as likely to grow in number, they should not be similarly ignored and considered fictitious. Along with several accounts of animal deaths and human injuries, a few new accounts of lethal meteorites have come to my attention. On January 14th, 616 A.D., (how accurate the date claims to be I cannot say), "...a stone fell in China, shattering chariots and killing 10 men," states an account credited to E. Biot. The death of a Franciscan friar at Crema, Italy, on September 14th, 1551, is credited as one death from a fall of a thousand stones according to T.F. Phipson, whom I suspect took it from Humboldt. The death of two sailors between Japan and Sicily is given as "1647 - 1654" (evidently still confused), but the source of a new account is cited as Captain Olaus-Ericson Willmann. And, a new case dated January 16, 1825, claims a man at Oriang (Malwate), British India, was killed and a woman seriously injured according to S. Meunier. All these incidents were among a list compiled by Lincoln LaPaz, in connection to the account of an injury caused by the Aba, Japan, meteorite, in 1927, (POPULAR ASTRONOMY, 59, 431-435, Oct. 1951; CR: R. Dobbins). A correspondent writes to the WASHINGTON STAR of January 2nd (CR: R. Manners) to cite Fritz Heide's book, METEORITES, as the source of one such case. The correspondent also did his own research into the case of General T. Catillianus who was said to have been killed by a meteorite in 1906 while in a military camp. Unfortunately, little else was to be found about the general even with a search through the Library of Congress; but, it adds another case to a growing catalog which has yet to be published as a whole. The perpetuation of the orthodox myth of human immunity to meteoric deaths (or its fictitiousness) is probably due to the inordinate attention paid to the meteorite itself and not the circumstances under which it fell. A recent check of the forty-six known meteorites found in Canada revealed the one cited by Fort as falling at Lachine, Quebec, on July 7th, 1883, was not upon the list, (Fort gives the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW of July 1883 as his source in chapter 8 of the BOOK OF THE DAMNED); thus, a review of past records may not only reveal more deaths due to meteorites but more specimens which may have been overlooked by the catalogs.

FLASHES AND THUMPS:

On October 31st, a red and yellow flash was seen to cross the sky of Fairbanks, Alaska. Some described it as yellow with a blue flame, and others insist it had a red tail. Everyone would have probably agreed that it was only a meteor. However, the fact that the 'flash' was seen at 6:15 PM and that at 6:16 PM there was a "slight earth tremor" has started a lot of speculation. The tremor measured between 1.5 and 2.0 on the Richter scale at the University of Alaska and centered in an area to the south of Fairbanks where the flash was seen. The Federal Aviation Authority said no planes were missing, and the seismologist was unwilling to connect the tremor with the fall of the meteor, even supposing it was a meteor and not a case of earthquake lights, (TEMPE DAILY NEWS, AZ: CR: R. Dobbins; and, SOUTH DAKOTA EVENING TRIBUNE, CR: J. Musgrave; both November 1st).

Another sort of flash described as "like lightning, except perfectly straight" was accompanied by a "schumpf" type of thumping sound at Columbus, Nebraska, on November 9th. A group of youths saw three flashes in the cloudless sky which were simultaneous with the thumping noise, and after the flashes trails of smoke, "still glowing slightly", were left behind. Could these be meteoric? (COLUMBUS TELEGRAM, November 10; CR: L. Farish, UFO NEWSCLIPPING SERVICE #113). At 5 PM on November 19th, Richlandtown, Pennsylvania, was struck by a "boom" which shook the ground and prompted calls to State Police and the Pentagon. No aircraft appear to have caused a sonic boom, nor have any signs of damage been noted from whatever caused the boom, (QUAKERTOWN FREE PRESS, PA, November 20; CR: L. Farish & B. Peters, UFO NEWSCLIPPING SERVICE #114). Phoenix, Arizona, also reported a phantom earthquake on November 21st. Shortly after 9 AM, calls were received that two tremors lasting about six minutes were felt in conjunction with 'explosion' - like noises above. No seismic recordings of the shocks were made, thus no earthquake was detected (partly because the University of Arizona seismograph was under repair) nor would one be expected since Phoenix does not lie on a fault. The cause of the shocks has been put down as dynamite blasting that has been reflected from overhanging clouds, but no one seems able to pinpoint what blasting was done at 9 AM nor the quantity of explosive used there, (PHOENIX GAZETTE, November 21; ARIZONA REPUBLIC, November 22; CR: R. Dobbins). Starting on January 2nd in the afternoon, a large area around Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma, has experienced a series of "dull thuds". The noises have not been traced to any earthquakes, aircraft, artillery, blasting, nor any ice-cracking. And, the phenomenon is not strictly local in effect, as the Sheriff commented the thuds are heard over a wide area at the same time, (DAILY OKLAHOMAN, January 3 & 4; CR: T. Adams).

So as not to ignore Canadian booming noises, as much of the American and Canadian press does, it would be worthy to note that 150 calls have been received by the Emergency Measures Organization in Halifax, Nova Scotia, since it set up its toll-free number for reporting 'sonic booms' at the start of October. Neil Standen of Transport Canada still finds the Concorde the prime suspect, but "25 per cent" of the booms "do not coincide with the times when Concordes are flying anywhere near the province," (HALIFAX CHRONICLE-HERALD, January; CAPE BRETON POST, January 9).

FIERY PHANTOM:

Near midnight on January 10th, the fiery phantom ship of the Northumberland Strait was seen between Pictou Island and Bayview, Nova Scotia. A family claimed only to have noticed a bright light in the water which "appeared to be drifting toward Pictou Island". It looked like a fire, and when watched thru a pair of binoculars, it looked like something on fire. The NEW GLASGOW NEWS of January 11th claims it to be another sighting to be added to many others seen in the same area where a sailing vessel burned and sank. To add further credence to the tale, it appears a member of the Pictou RCMP detachment also witnessed the 'fire' in the Strait.

UFOs:

Following the widely-publicized reports of UFOs

filmed and witnessed in New Zealand and numerous reports received from around the world, it was not too surprising to see the Canadian news media try to publicize its own discovery. However, the revelation made by the TORONTO STAR of January 20th (pp.A1 - A8) were that UFOs had been the cause of Canadian jets being scrambled to Sudbury in November of 1975. The "previously top-secret documents released in Washington" obtained by Ground Saucer Watch and the WASHINGTON POST contained nothing new regarding the Sudbury sightings that weren't already printed in the SUDBURY STAR back in 1975. Apparently, in the same time period, many U.S. defence installations were witness to UFOs. Dr. Bruce McIntosh of the National Research Council commented upon the Sudbury sightings stating the radar contact was probably only ice crystals reflecting the radar and visual witnesses jumped to conclusions in thinking Venus was the same UFO on the radar once they looked outside. He neglected to comment upon the fact four different objects were reported in the sky at one time by four Sudbury policemen. He also fails to explain how the 'radar-reflecting ice crystals' stayed together while moving at a speed of 100 knots while climbing 30,000 feet when tracked on radar by CFS Falconbridge on the same date of November 11th, 1975, (N75/152 thru N75/157).

Despite the statements of CBC's Radio Noon program in Ottawa on January 30th, that all UFO reports are available to researchers, I've discovered many UFO reports are "identified" by NRC scientists as 'meteors' and filed separately from the regular UFO reports. These are not available to researchers, and where it was possible to study unfilled UFO reports as they came into the NRC at 100 Sussex in Ottawa. This is no longer allowed until the new 'UFO reports' are checked as meteors first before entered into either the 'meteor' or 'UFO' files. For example, two RCMP occurrence reports were not permitted to be copied as neither had been checked as not being 'meteors'. One report from Gander, Newfoundland, was the full report to N78/232 already residing in the 'UFO' file; and, the other was a description of a brilliant UFO which hovered near Prince George, B.C., at Summit Lake, on December 5th, and was watched over a period of 'five minutes'. I only had time to glance thru the reports before being advised no one had distinguished whether these were 'meteors' or 'UFOs' and could not be copied. This new policy seems to stem from my discovery some UFO files and incoming reports 'disappear' into the 'meteor' files never to be seen by researchers, such as a UFO seen at Petit Rocher, NB, on December 30th, described as an oval-shaped object, 10 to 15 feet long and 50 above the ground, flying west to east in sight for 4 to 5 seconds. CFB Chatham called it a 'UFO', but NRC says it's a 'meteor'. You'll not find it in the 'UFO' files; but, how many other 'UFO' reports have been detoured into the 'meteor' files where UFO researchers cannot go?

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

January 18th - Baie Comeau, PQ - An air traffic controller reported a 'ball of fire' at 1722 HRS which was likely meteoric, (MONTREAL LA PRESSE, Jan 20). January 15th - Edmonton - Four objects were seen by a bus driver who said they left short vapor trails, but the airport had no traffic logged in the morning. Then in the afternoon, a UFO was videotaped by a realty company employee; but, it is thought it may have been a weather balloon released at Stony Plain that afternoon. January 14th - Edmonton -

A woman reported a 'tower of fire' or yellow tear-drop shaped UFO at 4 PM over the city. January 12th - Edmonton - Two other residents reported seeing a cone-shaped object with a long tail for 10 minutes in the afternoon. It is also thought these sightings might be hoaxes by students at the University of Alberta, (EDMONTON JOURNAL and SASKATOON STAR PHOENIX, Jan 17). January 11th or 18th (?) - Kitchener, OT - A building inspector reported seeing a 'bird-cage' - like UFO with bright lights for 15 minutes in the morning, (KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD, Jan '18). January 10th - Kitchener - Several motorists report a 'bluish-yellow' light in the shape of a cross with red tail lights that separated from it later. The UFO was in view for 25 minutes, (KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD, Jan 10). January 8th - Toronto - A tennis player reported a UFO which is most likely Venus, (TORONTO SUN, Jan 9). January 8th - Toronto - An operator of snow-making equipment at Earl Bales Park reports a UFO in the sky, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, Jan 9). January 7th - Toronto - At 2:15 AM, two residents opposite Earl Bales Park saw a UFO about 500 feet over the park and called National Defence and Tom Gray, a local UFO researcher. From the pulsating, tear-drop shaped UFO, two smaller cylindrical UFOs emerged after it had climbed to 2,000 feet. And, at one point, a witness claimed to see 6 small objects about the original UFO. A military policeman met Metro police at the park area, but as he only saw snow-making equipment in the park that is what he concluded the witnesses were reporting, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, TORONTO SUN, and TORONTO STAR, Jan 8; N79/unfiled). January 7th - Oshawa, OT - Two students saw a disc-shaped object over Lake Ontario and photographed it about 5 AM. One of four photos showed two white objects over the lake which was a surprise as only one was visible to them before disappearing at daybreak, (OSHAWA TIMES, Jan 8). January 5th - Tees, AB - An extremely bright light which broke into three pieces was seen by a college instructor and was likely only a meteor, (RED DEER ADVOCATE, Jan 6). January 5th - Barrie, OT - Two residents were awakened by a whirring noise and photographed a white UFO they saw high in the sky which was visible for an hour, (BARRIE EXAMINER, Jan 5). January 4th - Perdue, SK - An object described as 70 to 80 feet long and 30 to 40 feet wide with a green body and yellow lights flew noiselessly over a creek area and hovered there for 4 minutes, (N79/002). January 3rd - Burns Lake, BC - Two round UFOs with a red light in the centres and a very bright white light around them were reportedly watched for about 5 minutes by two residents who tried to photograph them, (N79/001). January 2nd - Shelter Valley, OT - A round, star-like UFO was seen by three residents between 3 and 5:30 AM before it disappeared behind some trees. The witnesses considered the object similar to the recent UFOs seen over New Zealand, (COBBOURG DAILY STAR, Jan 3). "During the holiday season" - Fredericton, NB - F. Brucie Greene's column reports that a UFO was seen over the city but fails to provide any details on the event, (FREDERICTON GLEANER, Jan 6). December 31st - Meaford, OT - Several residents reported a large, tan object hovering over the area around dusk. Later, a hunter discovered a weather balloon from NOAA entangled in a tree and solved the mystery, (OWEN SOUND SUN TIMES, Jan 8). December 28th - Perth, OT (and Ottawa and Greenwood, NS) - A retired civil servant reported a small flashing light, similar to a star, cross the sky over a period of 20 minutes. He called upon the OPP (Ontario Provincial Police); and in turn, the PERTH COURIER (Jan 3) notified Ottawa where they learned from Annie Claude that two other reports were

received on the same day from Ottawa and Greenwood, NS. However, these others were 'identified' as 'fireballs', and no details on them are available. December 24th - St. Joseph, PQ - The Surete du Quebec were notified of a UFO seen near Saint-Victor-de-Beauce which appears to have been a fireball. No traces of the fireball or meteor were found despite a helicopter search, (QUEBEC LE SOLEIL, Jan 5). December 20th - Benton, NF - Near Gander, a lone motorist encountered an oval object with two bright white lights which passed over his car and then hovered near it. He panicked and drove as fast as he could till he reached Gander. Duration of the sighting was given as 90 seconds, (N78/232). December 15th - Moose Jaw, SK - An officer and several men at the control tower at CFB Moose Jaw observed four circular white lights above the northern horizon. They move in line from west to east about an hour and a half before sunrise and were said to be four times the size of streetlights, (N78/231). December 13th - Jousard, AB - A pulsating, triangular light with "sparks or beams emitting" from its top point was seen for three and a half hours over Lesser Slave Lake. Seen thru binoculars, it had a definite shape tho surrounded by a fog or haze. It also changed its position in the sky by 45° in a brief time before it faded from sight in the morning sky. One of the couple had also observed an extraordinary display of 3 to 5 minutes duration involving several UFOs in the same location on October 29th in the early morning, (N78/202). December 12th - Prince George, BC - A bright white UFO with flashing red and white lights atop was seen for 15 minutes in the distant sky 25 miles west of the city, (N78/230). December 11th - West Carleton, OT - A "bright light" was seen for 40 minutes and reported to the OPP, (no description given), (N78/229). December 10th - Kitchener - A UFO with red and blue flashing lights was glimpsed at by a motorist who said it was moving at tree top level, but its description is too poor to determine whether or not it was an aircraft of some sort, (Cambridge UFO Research Group, 362 Kitchener Rd., Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6). December 7th - High Prairie, AB - At the Eastern Prairie Metis Colony, a large oval object followed a bus over a distance of 3 miles to a residence where passengers watched the object continue down the road, hover in position as long as 10 minutes, and emitted a beam of light to the ground. As many as 21 people witnessed it; photographs were taken; but, no details of how it left sight are given, as most were trying to evade it, (N78/228). This is also next to Lesser Slave Lake.

OBITUARY:

The LOS ANGELES HERALD EXAMINER of November 26th noted the death of Jacques Bergier on November 23rd in Paris. He was born in Russia and a native of Odessa, and later he moved to Paris where he took degrees in physics, chemistry, and engineering and became known as a science writer. During the Second World War, he headed one of the most efficient resistance networks in France. After the war, he helped in the synthesis of Polonium and heavy hydrogen and registered the first patent for the electronic cooling of nuclear batteries. Fortean will remember him best for his books on strange phenomena, some of which were in conjunction with the International Fortean Organization, and especially for his efforts to get Fort's BOOK OF THE DAMNED into French translation, (LE LIVRE DES DAMNES, Paris, 1955). (CR: R. Dobbins).

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MORE 'BOOMS' HEARD:

Richard A. Kerr wrote in the January 19th issue of SCIENCE that the "secondary boom" theory proposed by the Naval Research Laboratory last year has been gaining wider acceptance. As some of the more exotic theories summoned by media-crazed scientists are shattered, it is now acceptable to study those 'sonic booms' (if that is what they are) by blaming any and all aerial explosions on supersonic aircraft, mainly the Concorde. No one seems to be demanding any proof of this explanation, and no experimental flights are planned to test the theory. "Most observers now feel more comfortable with the NRL explanation of unusual weather for all the booms. Further study of last winter's flap is unlikely unless the booms return," writes Kerr. (CR: T Dickinson).

BOOM!!!

On February 8th, residents from Rhode Island to southern New Jersey hear a "thunder-like" explosion in the sky. Hundreds of calls are received by police and civil defence officials shortly after 9 P.M.; and, in the area of Burlington, Ocean, Monmouth, and Mercer counties in New Jersey, windows and houses were shaken by the blast. Residents feared a second earthquake was following one felt in New Jersey and on Staten Island on January 30th; but the seismologists find no seismic readings to indicate an earthquake. In a short while, the Federal Aviation Agency officials launch an effort to determine if the Concorde that landed at Dulles International Airport outside of Washington, D.C., may have been to blame. FAA spokesman, Jerry Lavey, did not inspire much confidence by stating, "We probably never will prove it was or was not the aircraft, but at least we'll be able to give the people something." British Airways said it was "unlikely" that their aircraft caused the boom and emphasize the fact the "secondary boom theory" is just a "theory" and hasn't been proven. Are the scientists still comfortable with the NRL studies even after the booms return? (PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN, February 9, p. 9; HARRISBURG PATRIOT, PA, February 10, p. 8; CR: L Arnold; WASHINGTON STAR, February 9; CR: R Manners).

BOOM!!! (AGAIN!)

Two days later the switchboards lit up again along the New Jersey coast when another boom struck at 7:13 P.M. The Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Palisades, New York, detected the "boom" but apparently no earthquake. William Donn repeated his suspicion that Concorde was to blame and said he was "more than 99 per cent certain". If he is not fully certain, he must either have some doubts of its being Concorde and prefers not to commit himself to an explanation which might be proven erroneous. No word

was forthcoming as to any new studies of the booming noises, even tho they have returned, (WASHINGTON STAR, February 12; CR: R Manners).

It was not only in the skies that mystery explosions have been heard. Last March 24th, a string of explosions occurred along two miles of sewers in the Bronx, New York. Many store windows were shattered, and eleven people were injured by the explosions. A formal board of inquiry was arranged and even given subpoena powers. Its head was Deputy Mayor Herman Badillo, and its other members included the police and fire commissioners, the Commissioner of Investigation, the Environmental Protection Commissioner, and the Corporation Counsel. Consolidated Edison Company records were gathered, witnesses interviewed, and a "gas leak" was sought out. However, nothing was found that would have caused the explosions. The only difficulty they have is they cannot readily blame it on the Concorde, (NEW YORK TIMES, November 19; CR: L Coleman).

MORE ON TUNGUSKA

Another theory about what caused the extraordinary blast over Siberia on June 30th, 1908, has been put forward by L. Kresak of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Czechoslovakia. He believes the blast resulted from the disintegration of a "cometary boulder" which was part of the debris from the Encke comet. Kresak's observations stem from the annual meteor showers which take place every June 30th (according to him). Walter Sullivan of the NEW YORK TIMES explains:

"According to (Kresak's) hypothesis, such an object would become so hot during its plunge through the atmosphere that it would explode in a catastrophic manner. When large meteorites hit the earth, they generate explosions sufficient to gouge out craters, but no crater was formed by the Siberian blast, possibly because the 'boulder' was not large enough to do so."

We could cite several cases of meteorites found on snow banks and ice whose impact barely disturbed its impact point; but the point I will argue with Sullivan and Kresak is that no single crater was to be found by Kulik's expedition, instead thousands of craters were found but none containing meteoric fragments. Can we not wonder how theories abound about the Tunguska explosion when the NEW YORK TIMES cannot find the time or inclination to read some of the evidences of the blast before once again publicizing another inadequate hypothesis? Again, this new theory fails to explain the atmospheric phenomena that were seen in the skies of Europe shortly after the distant explosion. Neither alien spaceship, black hole, meteor, comet, nor cometary boulder would account for what was seen in 1908. (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 5, p. 15).

The LONDON TIMES first drew notice to the "Aurora Borealis" on July 2nd (p.12). Descriptions by correspondents illustrated the brilliance of the phenomena which was seen by many. On the 3rd (p.12), it was attributed to "curious sun effects"; and, in the same issue (p.10), a report from Ireland confirms both the nocturnal illumination and the sighting of brilliant meteors. "The Recent Nocturnal Glows" are further discussed as something of a mystery in the TIMES of July 4th. The scientists of the British Astronomical Association, considered the glows to be 'auroral'. Prof. Fowler had predicted auroral displays for that time, and there was a "plainly marked, disturbance of the magnets" that night. What bothered them was when the glows were still visible the next night "but the magnets were exceptionally quiet". The reader is then advised the glows are merely a prolonged twilight that "some temporary condition of the atmosphere made this twilight much brighter and redder than usual". There is no suggestion of its being the result of meteors nor comets nor bits of comets. Indeed, it took another twenty years for scientists to learn that there had been an explosion over the taiga of Siberia. However, there is a strong suggestion that it was similar to an earlier event, Krakatoa!

Herein we find the mystery of the Tunguska event. The glows were favourably compared to dust clouds at a very high altitude spewed forth by Krakatoa owing to their lurid colour and to their growing brightness after normal twilight. It is explained in the TIMES article that it was not until the third circuit around the earth that the clouds from Krakatoa reached the British Isles while spreading at a speed of 80 miles per hour and spreading across the latitudes. However, the clouds of dust from Krakatoa were seen all over the globe; and, these new sky-glows were apparently confined to the skies of Europe, even tho the dust clouds from Siberia (if that was what they were) travelled at the prodigious rate of 220 miles per hour. Why were the sky-glows caused by Tunguska confined to Europe and not seen in the Americas or in Asia? The mystery as seen in 1908 was only slightly different.

"We thus see that distance is no obstacle in vast cosmical phenomena of this kind, which are world-embracing. No volcanic outburst of abnormal violence has been reported lately; there have, however, been some moderate outbursts in the Pacific during the spring, and it is possible that the dust may have reached us from these, or from some unreported eruption in some little-known region of the world." LONDON TIMES, July 4, 1908, p. 16 c. 4.

VOLCANOES:

Early in the morning of February 20th, the allegedly extinct volcano Sinia in the Java Dieng range in central Java went into a violent eruption killing 182 people and injuring many more. Poisonous gases and flowing lava caught many asleep and has forced the evacuation of 9,000 or more from the area, (TORONTO STAR, February 21, p.A22). By the 24th, it was also reported that neighbouring Sikidang crater was also erupting and spewing forth thick clouds of black smoke. The only connection between the two volcanoes, according to scientists, would probably be a subterranean link, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 24, p. 3). No explanation for the sudden eruptions was put forward.

BEASTS OF THE FIELD:

Jean-Jacques Barloy writes (on February 18th) that Dr. Helmut Sick, a German ornithologist, discovered the habitat of the Lear's Macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*) in the state of Bahia, in Brasil. Previously, the parrot was only known in its captive state and obtained from local traders. Dr. Sick has now seen as many as a score together in the wild. They measure 75 centimeters in length and possess a fine blue plumage.

Rare birds seem to have been showing up in the last few months. Between November 19th and December 1st, a Ross's gull was seen on the shores of Lake Michigan at Chicago. It has only been seen once before in 1975 near Boston when it came south from its Arctic habitat, (NEW YORK TIMES, December 3, p. 26, and, December 17, p. 49). In November, Rhode Island was visited by a white pelican native to the Gulf of Mexico, a South African shelduck, and a European barnacle goose, (NEW YORK TIMES, November 26, p. 62). On December 31st, a Richardson's owl was photographed at Salisbury, Massachusetts, for the first time in 36 years. And, soon afterwards, a rare great gray owl was spotted at the Maine Audubon Society headquarters in Falmouth. Colder weather is said to have driven these owls further south than usual, (BOSTON GLOBE, January 6, p. 3; SOUTH MIDDLESEX NEWS, MA, January 25, p. 5A). (CR: L Coleman).

An eight-pound armadillo wandered across a lawn in Holliston, Massachusetts, on December 23rd. It was soon adopted into the household until its original owner could be found, or could it be a were-armadillo? (South Middlesex News, MA, December 24, p. 1; CR: L Coleman).

Near Manitowoc, Wisconsin, (in early November?), a hunter spotted a 40 inch long alligator on the banks of the Manitowac. He deftly caught it by clamping his hand over its closed mouth, (the best way to keep from being bitten), and he made sure to bring it home so as not to suffer the skeptics' guffaws. No one seem bothered by the fact such an action isn't covered by game or endangered species statutes, (SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, November 6; CR: L Coleman).

In eastern Colorado, Bigfoot is being hunted by the state's Division of Wildlife. However, it's not the same big foot belonging to the Sasquatch. "This mouse once occupied the tall grass and wet meadow habitats in Colorado, but I can't find any really confirmed sightings since about 1955," says Steve Bissell, a non-game mammal specialist, (CHARLOTTE-TOWN PATRIOT, January 27).

Since December 21st, there have been a dozen sightings of "Knobby", a hominid creature described as being six feet tall, 200 to 300 pounds in weight, and covered in black fur. Christened after Carpenter's Knob, in Cleveland County, North Carolina, the creature has become most noticeable by howling at night. Most local residents prefer to consider "Knobby" to just be a bear; but, after a dead goat was found on January 14th, tracks were found by a search party from Casar in the vicinity of Toluca. They say they were ape-like tracks, yet in one report the tracks are described as "at least as large as a man's hand and similarly shaped, even with a thumb-like protusion". How many ape tracks they have seen before is not certain; the Fallston resident who found them did not say, (GASTONIA GAZETTE, NC, January 17; CR: T Adams; DURHAM MORNING HERALD, NC, January 17).

FALLS:

M. Krmelj of Yugoslavia's Fortean serial ODISEJA writes (on December 15th) that ice fell from a clear sky at Split, Yugoslavia, recently. (If your Serbo-Croatian needs practice, please subscribe to: ODISEJA, c/o Milos Krmelj, Milcinskega 6, 61000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, Yugoslavia; or, send a sample of your publication if you'd like to exchange copies).

More details are also sought regarding a crashed UFO imbedded in the roof of a house in Hannut, Belgium, sometime at the end of December or early January. When police arrived to investigate what they found was a bluish block of ice which is said to have fallen from a passing plane, however the woman reporting the crash apparently made no mention of any other flying objects other than what came thru her roof, (EDMONTON SUN, January 5).

Police were also called in to investigate the pike pole that crashed thru the window of a home in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on February 7th. The pike pole was more than four meters in length and used mainly for breaking up log jams or for rescue work on some planes. It has a spike on one end and a hook on the other. The resident and investigating police are at a loss as to where it came from. "There was no one on the street and there were no cars or trucks anywhere near." The only clue may be a damaged CP Air sticker on the pike pole, but a police spokesman admitted there was "still no reasonable explanation for it". If it did fall from an aircraft, wouldn't its absence be noticed; and, how would the fall of a four meter long pike pole go unnoticed by an air crew? (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 9, p. 2).

Irregular hailstones the size of baseballs and golf-balls fell in a storm at Lakehills, Texas, on February 24th. The smaller stones appear to be normally layer ones of a smooth surface, but the larger stones appear to be conglomerations of large hailstones coated entirely with smaller clear stones. No measure of damage nor any injuries were reported in the newspaper's wirephoto, (TORONTO SUN, February 25, p.54).

After a most severe winter in the Soviet Union and Europe, scientists in Chorzow, Poland, determined to find what had changed the colour of the snow to yellow. The canine community was not blamed, rather the PAP news agency announced that the cause was particles of sand which had been carried by strong winds from the Sahara. Sand was also said to have fallen in Yugoslavia and Austria, (but no mention of its falling in Czechoslovakia in the intervening area). How the sand was identified as from the Sahara is not clear, if that is where it came from, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 24, p. 3).

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES:

Pollen grains taken from drilling cores in the Ross Ice Shelf indicate vegetation once abounded on the Antarctic continent, (or that it was transported to its earlier ice fields). We are thus enlightened that 14 to 20 million years ago that there was no ice shelf. More meteorites have been found near Allan Hills in Victoria Land and near the Darwin Glacier. The joint effort by American and Japanese scientists have found another 309 meteorites. Among this number are two carbonaceous chondrites and a 300-pound specimen from a meteorite originally weighing 898 pounds before broken into

33 pieces. Probably the most interesting of the new meteorites was one found at Yamato mountain. Its content has been analysed for radioactive isotopes. The manganese isotope indicates that it fell 7 million years ago; but, the beryllium and aluminum isotopes indicate its fall to have happened "only one million years" ago. It is curious that two such divergent dates are indicated as the fall of a single meteorite. All of this, says Walter Sullivan, "would provide the final refutation of the proposition that the continent was more recently free of ice and was charted by ancient navigators." Questionable analyses of dates of supposed falls of meteorites is sufficient proof to dismiss extraordinarily accurate maps, such as the Piri Reis map of 1528 deciphered by Charles Hapgood. Far more confidence would be elicited by dating the age of the ice cap itself instead of relying on dates of meteorite falls, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 19, p. 17; WASHINGTON STAR, February 18; CR: R Manners).

NEWS FROM NASA:

Early findings from the PIONEER VENUS project have been released by NASA and reveal some marvels of our sister planet not seized upon by the popular media. Firstly, the mass spectrometer on the two probes descending into the dark side of Venus registered various sulfur compounds for the strange glows first noted at 13,000 meters altitude. "Chemical fires" fueled by sulfur compounds seems to be the best explanation now available followed closely by the glow resulting from the descent of the probes themselves. CBC Radio's QUIRKS AND QUARKS announced that lightning had indeed been discovered to exist on Venus and behaves just as oddly as it does on our planet. However, my suggestion that glows seen over the dark side of the planet having resulted from massive electrical disturbances might be supplanted by other finds. The interaction of the solar wind and the Venusian ionosphere is much more powerful than had been supposed. Without a magnetic field to deflect the solar wind, the ionosphere is in direct contact with it; and, during solar flares increases the wind's speed, the ionopause can be pushed to the top of the sensible atmosphere of Venus. Changes in the pressure of the solar wind produce notable changes in the position of the ionosphere and in its shape. Relatively strong magnetic fields were also encountered in this region, and the temperature of this turbulent reaction is about 1,000,000° C. Some of the solar wind ions manage to pass thru the ionopause (no such feature or boundary exists on Earth) and heat the upper atmosphere to 5,000° K., well in excess of an expected 1,000° K. There is even an ionosphere on the dark side of Venus which appears to be composed of "extremely long-lived metal ions of meteoric origin". It is to be hoped more of the mysteries of Venus will become illuminated with the continuing work of the Pioneer Venus orbiter. Perhaps, it will detect one of those elusive glows we have seen from Earth.

UFOs:

Following letters of protest to Dr. A.G. McNamara, Head of the Planetary Science Section, and to Dr. J.L. Locke, Director of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, it was decided that permission would be granted to inspect the 'Meteor' files into which some UFO reports are detoured. The initial inspection of the files did not permit more than a cursory examination, but reports of "UFOs" filed amongst the fireball reports will now appear in the column on 'Recent UFO Reports'. No definite system of labelling the meteor

reports other than to number them by year and order of filing; thus to designate a 'Meteor' file from a 'Non-Meteor' file, the former will be designated in the following manner, "M79/008", whereas 'UFO' reports would appear as usual as "N79/008". UFO investigators should consider that UFO received by Canadian Armed Forces are often routed to CINC NORAD at Peterson AFB in Colorado. And, this recent access to the 'Meteor' files leaves only the RCMP's UFO files inaccessible to researchers in Canada, (at least those the government now admits to having). We can now thank the change of policy on the part of the NRC scientists for ceasing to withhold disputable UFO reports they have identified as meteoric in origin.

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

February 10th - St. Therese, PQ - A bright light with two red lights below flew from northwest to southeast at a slow speed over a period of ten minutes, (N79/013). February 5th - Warsaw, OT - A red and white object with an orange glow and red beneath was observed for two hours before reported to CFB Trenton, (N79/014). January 31st - Grand Prairie, AB - A very large object with "four wings" passed overhead residents of a trailer park. First described as a red light, it changed to a bright white one; and, thru the two minute sighting, it sounded like jet engines, (N79/013). January 31st - Oshawa, OT - An early morning sighting was made of an object about three times the size of an airplane (what type was not said) exhibiting two blue lights. A former pilot watched it hovering over Lake Ontario for two hours, (OSHAWA TIMES, February 1). January 25th - Clairmont, AB - A very bright light which illuminated the interior of a house passed from north to south at an extreme speed. NRC lists this as a fireball, (M79/010). January 23rd - Waterloo, OT - An oval object of a red colour was seen by several young girls. First seen moving across the sky, the object began to descend. After five minutes they telephoned the Cambridge UFO Research Group (362 Kitchener Rd., Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6), but on returning outdoors, the UFO had disappeared. January 20th - Port Cartier, PQ - For two hours and forty minutes three constables and numerous residents watched three oval objects travelling in line stop at various points in the sky. They were seen near Polaris and also over the St. Lawrence River. Someone decided to get a better view, and they were watched from the highest point in the area. The UFOs were described as "red, green, blue (and) fast", (N79/012). January 19th - Cambridge, OT - A red light was reported by two teenagers as moving and stopping several times while going across the sky. The Cambridge UFO Research Group suspects it was an aircraft. January 18th - New Brunswick - A large fireball was reported as a UFO by witnesses at Doaktown, Newcastle, Chatham, and aboard an Air Canada flight, (M79/009). January 17th - Bonaville, NF - In the early morning a couple saw an oval object (estimated to be 20 feet long) of grey colour with red and green flashing lights moving about the nearby sky for two and a half hours, once passing to within a quarter of a mile from them, (N79/011). January 16th - Peterboro, OT - An oblong object appeared to fall in slow motion for a period of ten minutes. It was described as a "ball of fire trailing lengthy white smoke" and would appear meteoric in nature if not for its long duration, (N79/010). January 16th - Barrhead, AB - Two small round lights at high altitude were seen moving at fast speeds. One was travelling to the southeast, and the other was going northeast. Duration of the sighting was given as "two minutes", but NRC decided they were meteors, (M79/008). January 16th - Pointe Noire, PQ - A round light

was seen to hover at about 2,000 feet altitude for 10 to 15 minutes by a constable and another witness, (N79/009). January 15th - Hanmer, OT - A large round object with other round objects on and around it appeared to bounce thru the sky before disappearing straight up. Two CF-100 aircraft were seen to enter the area shortly afterwards as well as a small twin engine aircraft. The object was said to be above their levels and was in sight from 30 to 60 seconds. At the time, CFS Falconbridge said its two aircraft were involved in a demonstration and were dropping chaff in the area of the observation, (N79/008). January 15th - Southwest of Edmonton, AB - A stationary object of large size was seen by the driver of an automobile outside of Edmonton. The object was in view about three minutes before fading from view, and shortly afterwards an aircraft with a bright spot light was seen in the area, (N79/007). January 14th - Ignace, OT - A "bright, shooting object" was reported as a UFO to CFS Sioux Lookout, but an officer spokesman stated the object was probably only a meteor, (DRYDEN OBSERVER, January 17; ATIKO-KAN PROGRESS, January 24). January 12th - Alberta - A meteor was seen over northern and central Alberta and broke into two pieces before disappearing, (WETASKIWIN TIMES, January 17). January 12th - Sudbury, OT - A light green object at high altitude flew quickly skyward for 3 to 4 seconds before disappearing. CFS Falconbridge reported it as a UFO, but NRC thinks it was a meteor, (M79/005). January 12th - Cambridge, OT - In the early morning, three people observed an object larger than the full moon in the northwest sky for a period lasting about 30 minutes. They stated it was brighter than the moon, and hopefully they'd be able to identify the full moon if it were on the horizon, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). January 12th - Harrietsfield, NS - A round white light ("like Venus") was seen in the afternoon in the direction of the sun, but it could not have been Venus which would have been below the horizon at the time. Duration of the sighting was 30 minutes, and photographs were taken of the object, (N79/006). January 10th - Preston, OT - A large bright light said to be larger than a nearby water tower was observed for 15 minutes before disappearing behind some clouds, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). January 10th - Yellowknife, NT - A "glowing ball" was reported by several residents and by others in Fort Smith. A NORAD spokesman denied that it was a satellite, like Cosmos 954 which fell a year before; and, as it was said to break up, it was probably a fireball. Yet, one report says it was visible for 30 minutes, (EDMONTON JOURNAL, January 12; CR: J Musgrave; M79/001). January 7th - Pierceland, SK - A "single bright yellow, four pointed star" was seen stationary in the north-northwest sky at night. The report was not made until three weeks later to CFB Cold Lake when the picture of the New Zealand UFOs, which appeared similar, prompted its being reported, (N79/004). January 6th - Kitchener, OT - In the early morning, an oval object exhibiting a bright white light was seen in the southern sky in the early morning. Upon watching it with binoculars, its shape became more pronounced with flashing red lights around it and a blue-green peak atop the object. The object moved across the sky horizontally, and moved back in the same direction before disappearing skyward after an hour and a half of observation, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). January 5th - McLennan, AB - An oval object with a bright white light and described as slightly smaller than the moon was watched on and off in the southern sky for about 9 hours thru the night into January 6th. McLennan is about 30 miles west of Lesser Slave Lake, (N79/003). January 5th - Northwest Territories - The rocket body of Cosmos 1069 fell at 2159Z over Hudson's Bay, (NRC files).

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ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES:

The Soviet Union has sadly learned that bigger telescopes are not necessarily better telescopes. Their latest observatory is plagued not only by minute flaws in the reflecting mirror, but the winds surrounding the mountain upon which it is perched mar the images of distant stars before they even reach the telescope. It is certainly a major triumph for Soviet engineering which is unlikely to be beaten, but it will probably also represent the end of the era for astronomical observatories on mountaintops whose pride is a single gigantic telescope. The optical telescope has advanced to what appears to be its limit not only in size, but the pollution of the skies with wastes and omnipresent lighting will soon force astronomers to take their telescopes into the vacuum of outer space. The age of radio astronomy is becoming increasingly important in delving ever further; and, x-ray astronomy in less than a decade has reached a stage of importance rivalling that of optical astronomy (tho the latter has been with us for three-and-a-half centuries).

An excellent example of the advances radio - and x-ray astronomy have made over optical telescopes is the case of (NGC 1961). It was discovered in 1802 and published in William Herschel's Third Catalogue as a nebulous object. No telescope has been able to unravel the fuzzy patch later identified as a galaxy of undetermined size and distance from the earth. Only by combining the use of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Green Bank, West Virginia, and the Kitt Peak Observatory in Arizona were the astronomers able to learn it was the most massive galaxy yet known with about ten times the mass of the Milky Way. Its diameter of about 600,000 light years is three times that of the Milky Way. Its immense size is believed to be the result of the collision of two separate galaxies, which drew the attention of astronomers. "It looks like a beautiful spiral galaxy, except that a quarter of it looks pathological - it has blobs and lumps instead of long, spiral arms. We think this is where a large spiral devoured a small one," says Dr. Vera Rubin. Lumpy galaxies (like a lumpy Pluto) seldom attract the attention of astronomers, and it was only a decade ago NGC 1961's being described as a 'peculiar galaxy' prompted its being examined more carefully. At a distance of 250,000,000 light years, its features are lost sight of, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, March 8, p.2; TORONTO STAR, March 24, p. 11, CR: W Ambury).

Similarly, gamma ray astronomy may soon yield clues to phenomena not yet visible to us on earth. Massive bursts of gamma ray radiation have been observed on an average of once a month since their discovery in 1969. Now it might be said the largest telescopic array is several million miles in size, because a 'gamma ray burst detector' on the Pioneer Venus 1 orbiter is now being used in conjunction with the Vela satel-

lites orbiting the earth, ISSE 3 and Helios 2. Bursts have already been detected six times by early December, and four of these bursts were also observed by other satellites. As the bursts appear to take place both within and outside of our galaxy and last only a few seconds, it is hoped spacecraft at large distances from one another can be used to home in on the originating point. The method of "triangulation" using data from distant spacecraft will however be indicating two points where celestial circles intersect. "Then we'll search the catalogues for objects at those locations. Hopefully, we'll find something that is a candidate. If the same type of object - a quasar or black hole or neutron star, say - is identified with several of the bursts, then that's extremely strong evidence that we have found the source of these gamma rays," explains Dr. W. Doyle Evans of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. Astronomers may be far more willing to trust "triangulation" than Forteaners ever will, and the precision of Geometry may be forced to yield a bit to find an object at either of the points where celestial circles intersect. As with the discovery of pulsars, gamma ray bursts may reveal a new exotic object other than those described. More profound in this mystery is the brief duration of each burst at such infrequent intervals. What event might they suggest which yet eludes observation from optical and radio telescopes? (NEW YORK TIMES, December 6, p. A21).

NEWS FROM NASA:

NASA has signed an agreement with the European Space Agency for a joint mission of a solar polar exploration consisting of two spacecraft with wide-ranging orbits. Its primary objective is to observe the nature of the Sun's polar regions from opposing sides (one side by each spacecraft) in an orbit perpendicular to the ecliptic. A secondary objective of the mission will be the investigation of the interplanetary medium while the spacecraft travel to Jupiter before being swung into the novel solar polar orbits. The launch of the two spacecraft will originate upon the Space Shuttle in 1983, but it will take about five years before the second passage of the spacecraft about the sun (and both sides seen by each spacecraft) will be accomplished, (NASA NEWS RELEASE, 79-37).

During March, several flights by U-2 aircraft over Peru and over the Pacific may complete a mapping of the background microwave radiation said to have come from the "big bang" that created our universe. The 'upward-looking differential microwave radiometer' will scan two-thirds of the skies of the Southern hemisphere. It is hoped the slightly warmer spot in the sky towards Regulus in the constellation Leo which our galaxy is supposedly travelling at a million miles per hour might be matched by a 'slightly cooler spot' near Iota Aquarius on the other side of the celestial heavens. Hopefully, the data from the new microwave survey will match the findings

in the Northern hemisphere, otherwise we may find our galaxy is not hurdling in the right direction nor at its presumed speed. As I see no indications that a 'slightly cooler spot' is expected, nor so much as suggested, the confidence of the scientists in this movement of the galaxy relative to the universe may not prove as convincing till a full survey is completed, (NASA NEWS RELEASE, 79-25).

Early results of HEAO-2 indicate a major find in the discovery of the most distant object from the earth. The new data so closely following the results of HEAO-1 represent a quantum leap in astrophysical observations. X-ray emissions from "normal" stars (like our Sun) are the first with which astrophysicists may compare with the coronal emissions of our own and may reveal more about the transfer of heat from the interior of stars to their outer atmosphere. A new class of "O stars" have been observed in the nebula Eta Carinae. They are young stars clouded by dust and gas clouds and visible only by infrared telescopes before. "Some hitherto unknown mechanism, possibly magnetic bubbles in their atmospheres, apparently allows this high-energy radiation (X-rays) to dissipate," says NASA. The pulsar centered in the Crab nebula was seen as an X-ray emitter, yet another pulsar showed no X-rays at all. Quasars and Seyfert galaxies also lacked any significant X-ray line emissions indicating their X-rays were of a non-thermal origin. X-ray line emissions were observed in several supernova remnants for the elements of magnesium, sulfur, argon, and calcium for the first time (previously only iron and silicon had been detected). Spectra were observed in plasmas a thousand times hotter (10 million degrees Kelvin) than our Sun's ionosphere. In four months of operation, HEAO-2 has doubled the number of known X-ray objects in the universe. Such objects can also be resolved for the first time, for X-ray sources in distant galaxies, like M 31, can be distinguished where only a blur of X-ray radiation could be seen before. Such refined resolutions may help determine if the galaxies were formed early in the history of the universe or if they evolved from massive gas clouds which predated stellar formation. Globular cluster galaxies are found to harbour "cosmic bursters" which produce intense X-ray radiation which sometimes switch "on and off like cosmic lighthouses". As the X-ray source of one of these "bursters" is in the center of one cluster, it is thought its mass is thirty times that of the Sun and indicative of a black hole system; thus, a search will be made to see if X-ray sources are to be found at the centers of other clusters. Yet, by far the most exciting discovery is the most distant quasar "about 15.5 billion light years away". The age of the universe is thus pushed well past the "10 to 20 billion" mark recently touted about. Now it will start at 16 billion or more! One implication of X-ray emissions by distant quasars is that they may contribute background radiation presumed earlier to come from hot plasmas and gas clouds that fit a model of the universe with sufficient mass to be "closed" under gravitational collapse. If quasars are responsible, the missing mass may very well be missing, and the radiation from the "universal hot plasma" (see RBB 43:2) may be an illusion stemming from quasar emissions. As the closest known quasar is only 800 million light years away, (NEW YORK TIMES, June 10, 1978, p. 22), it is clear that quasars are not confined to either the earliest period of the universe nor the latest, rather they have been in existence throughout. However, as quasars radiate an extremely intense amount of radiation, they might simply be the only objects which can be detected at the immense distance of 16 billion light years with our present technology. How many other quasars exist in the void beyond, and how many other lie nearby within a billion light

years? We can anxiously await the results of HEAO-3 which may help us probe once more to the edge of the known universe, (NASA NEWS RELEASE, 79-36).

JOVIAN DISCOVERIES:

Where the giant telescopes functioned best was in the study of our own solar system. In our small realm, stars might be studied as distant points of light by which the paths of wanderers might be marked. However, as the bulges of Saturn resolved into a "unique set of rings"; as the count of minor planets in the asteroid belt climbed past a thousandfold; as Herschel's, Leverrier's and Tombaugh's planets were caught sight of ever further from the sun; exploration of the planets was confined to earth-bound observatories. There came the great leaps into outer space with Mariner, Pioneer, Viking, and Pioneer Venus missions. And, there were disappointments when no conclusive signs of life were found on Mars and when Venus was found too infernal to support any life we know of. It is not too difficult to understand the excitement recently generated by the Voyager 1 mission as the spacecraft flew by Jupiter. Worlds of another nature had been found to exist far beyond our expectations.

"What we're seeing is not what we had expected. We're baffled," says Dr. Bradford Smith, head photographic scientist for the Voyager 1 mission. The steady, constant bands of clouds so uniformly drawn by astronomers for centuries changed into a chaotic jumble of churning and swirling streams of color among which were huge spots of unknown character. No lumps of the sort described by Andrew Barclay, (see chapter 5 of NEW LANDS), but jetstreams of frozen ammonia were detected over the clouds. Time-lapse photography revealed dark orange "hot spots" passing thru the upper cloud layers of the Jovian atmosphere. One might overtake another and swallow it, and other spots which had merged broke apart and went their separate ways after twelve days. Where the colors for the clouds and spots come from is not clear, tho sodium from Io is said to add a tinge to the clouds. So unprepared were the scientists for a complex mechanism in Jovian meteorology, few explanations were forthcoming as to what they had seen, and more attention was diverted to the Galilean satellites which figured prominently in news media reports.

Io has immense volcanoes, they say. Larger and more active than anything on Mars, and easily dwarfing anything on earth. Gases shoot forth from them with the speed of a bullet spewing clouds far into space. The extreme vulcanism, we are told, is the result of tidal stresses from Jupiter and its larger moons, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto. Few impact craters were seen on Io; and, the volcanic activity may have re-surfaced Io in the last 100 million years, says Dr. Laurence A. Soderblom of the United States Geological Survey, (NEW YORK TIMES, March 12, p. B12). Callisto, on the other hand, is scarred from ancient meteoric bombardments. A huge circular basin surrounded by concentric ridges suggests some impact which may have melted a vast portion of its subsurface ice. The tidal wave, or tsunami, froze once again as it passed over the frozen surface of Callisto, Ganymede, composed largely of ice, suffers large fractures and "water quakes" which carve lines across its surface resembling the elusive Martian canals (or canali). The inner moon of Amalthea, previously seen only as a point of light in the largest telescopes, was found to be of an irregular shape. Its gravity too weak to form a roundish figure, Amalthea suggested a definition for

"planets" as being bodies with a diameter of 1,000 kilometers or more. With such a yardstick, it is easy to consider the Voyager mission not simply as the examination of one planet, Jupiter, but of a Jovian system of planets: Jupiter, Europa, Callisto, Ganymede, and Io, after which it will pass on to explore Saturn and Titan, (soon to be photographed by Pioneer 11 at the end of August and early September this year).

The excitement elicited from Carl Sagan: "This is almost beyond interpretation. There's different chemistry, different physics, different forces at work out there." (TIME, March 19, pp. 72-73). Of course, it also prompted rash statements from others. Io was constantly referred to as having a "pizza" surface. And, Joe Hall of the TORONTO STAR (March 18, pp. A1-A12), whose revelations of previously top-secret UFO reports last January could be found in Sudbury newspapers back in 1975 (see RBB 43:3), claimed the speed of light was "known with surprising accuracy" barely seventy-five years after Galileo discovered the four major moons of Jupiter. Few astronomers seem willing to admit to the uncanny accuracy of Pliny's dimensions of planetary distances and planetary revolutions about the sun; but, the speed of light was not so readily discovered only being guessed at by the eccentricities of the Jovian moons and their often inaccurate distances from the earth, (see R.A. Proctor's OLD AND NEW ASTRONOMY and chapter 8 of NEW LANDS). Fortunately, the numerous discoveries provided enough printed matter to prevent too many "revised" histories of astronomy being repeated by some hapless science writers.

Although it was thought a fourteenth moon might be found, the scientists were greatly surprised to find a ring of debris in orbit around Jupiter. It required an eleven minute exposure to detect the ring, but as it was photographed "edge-on" its dimensions will remain obscure until Voyager 2 takes another series during its fly-by. Dr. Bradford Smith delayed the announcement of the discovery until the "fuzzy streak" was further enhanced. No prediction of a ring was made that could be confirmed, and its faintness would have rendered it invisible to earthly observers who'd only see the brilliant planet they surround. The shutter was left open in case some ring of particles, or perhaps that fourteenth moon, might be seen "but not with any great expectations".

"A few years ago, only Saturn had known rings. The theory that explained how those rings could persist through the 4.5 billion years of solar system evolution also explained why Saturn was the 'only' planet that could have a ring. Then theories had to be revised to accommodate the rings of Uranus. Now Jupiter is found to have a ring and we must invent a theory to explain it." Dr. Smith finishes his lesson in history.

"Finding of Jupiter Ring Demonstrates 1849 Principle," begins Walter Sullivan's lesson in history in the NEW YORK TIMES, (March 10, p. 42). "This week's discovery that a ring of rocky debris orbits Jupiter inside its innermost moon is perhaps the most dramatic demonstration to date of a principle enunciated by the French mathematician Edouard Roche in 1849." Somehow, I feel Mr. Sullivan had not read Dr. Smith's lesson also in the NEW YORK TIMES, (March 8, p. A18.). Yet Sullivan persists with his lecture. "It is now clear, however, that such factors (the density of Jupiter and its moons) have not substantially altered the correct definition of Jupiter's Roche limit." Ignore any discrepancies previously announced about the uniqueness of Saturn's rings, Sullivan implies, for the theory is still correct, in fact 'confirmed'.

"The question then arises why the inner planets of the solar system — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — do not have rings of their own." The testimony of Dr. Gerard de Vaucouleurs of the University of Texas is called upon to explain that our moon has probably been responsible for sweeping up the debris that would have formed a ring around the earth. What of the Mercurial moon? (Or wasn't it only a star Mariner 10 detected back in 1973?) What of the moon of Venus seen, or at least reported as recently as 1791? (See BOOK OF THE DAMNED, Holt/Dover, p. 195; but I read a bit more here than did Fort). Was the Martian ring devastated by Deimos and Phobos? Even another ring is said to possibly exist in an intra-Mercurial orbit by Dr. Irwin I. Shapiro of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Shades of Vulcan! ! !) Where are the rings of the inner planets? For the moment we will not pursue the rings of Neptune, they're already damned!

"In May 1707 the late Assistant of the then Astronomer Royal saw Mercury in transit encompassed by a thick haze or atmosphere.

"In the transit of May 1753 a ring was observed round the planet; also in that of May 1786.

"In May 1799 a dark or nebulous ring was observed, the tinge being of a violet hue and strongest near the planet. Schröter also saw the ring, the light of which he says was scarcely brighter than the surface of the Sun, but of another colour. Harding did not see it at first, but he did afterwards when he used a lighter shade."

"In May 1832 the planet was seen at the Royal Observatory, surrounded by a dusky tinge. In this transit also the ring has been described as of 'a violet hue' the colour being strongest near the planet."

"This is the sum of our knowledge about the rings round the planet in the May transits," (MONTHLY NOTICES OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, 38, 338-339, April 1878).

I'll not go further with the November transits other than to say the ring was "seen" in 1848 and an "aureola of light" surrounded the planet in 1868 according to Mr. Huggins. Is it possible no one has looked for it during the last thirteen transits or during the Mariner 10 mission? It seems not.

The attention of scientists was drawn to a vast aurora over the north pole of Jupiter and which stretched over a distance of 26,665 kilometers (such accuracy in metric where 18,000 miles is given elsewhere!). Also seen on the dark side of Jupiter were three clusters of light spots which were presumed to be lightning storms of tremendous violence. These were seen while the Voyager 1 spacecraft was 4 million miles away and were alternately said to number 17 in the lower latitudes (SASKATOON STAR PHOENIX, March 10) and 19 several thousand miles south of the aurora (NEW YORK TIMES, March 10, p. 42). A more systematic search for planetary lightning in Jove's domain will be undertaken by Voyager 2 which includes equipment which "should be able to detect the 'whistling' sounds produced by lightning".

During the approach to Jupiter, sounds were heard from a distance of 660 million kilometers in a plasma wave experiment that was part of the Voyager 1 mission. The cacaphony caused by the collision of charged particles from Jupiter with

those of the solar wind. Sonic booms are produced which can even be detected in the interplanetary medium. "We hope to hear many of the other (audible) phenomena that develop around Jupiter," said Frederick Scarf of TRW Systems, who is in charge of the experiment. Tapes of the noises were described as whistles, popping sounds, squealing tires, and "deep artillery-like booms", (ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES GLOBE, March 2).

MORE BOOMS ON EARTH:

Several booms heard on February 28th in Rockland and Orange counties in New York and New Jersey, respectively, were successfully traced to the detonation of surplus Army explosives at West Point, in New York. Dr. William Donn said using instrument data, "the location was identified by triangulation and later confirmed by West Point officials". A northerly wind was to blame for propelling and accentuating the noise of the explosions. Yet, how successful this method of triangulation works for known events of known magnitude raises the question of why such triangulation cannot be as readily used to trace the booms being heard off the Nova Scotia coast. (NEW YORK TIMES, March 8, p. B2).

In the EMERGENCY PLANNING DIGEST of January-March 1979 (pages 25 in English and 27 in French) the study of the booming noises are said to be "the object of serious study... for the next nine months or so".

"It has been alleged that the 'booms' may be related to aircraft in supersonic flight near Nova Scotia. The rerouting of supersonic flights last year seemed to result in fewer booms being reported in southwestern Nova Scotia but they are still occurring."

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

March 25th - Canada and the United States - Cosmos 315 disintegrated as it re-entered the earth's atmosphere. (OTTAWA LE DROIT, March 26; OTTAWA JOURNAL, March 31, p. 10). February 24th - Labrador City, NF - No description of the UFO is given in the R.C.M.P. teletype report, (N79/020). February 20th - British Columbia - A brilliant yellow bolide lasting 15 seconds was seen over a large area of the province, (M79/014; TRAIL TIMES, February 21 & 22; KELOWNA COURIER, February 21). February 20th - Prospect Road, NS - A round coloured light of large size was seen hovering 300 to 400 feet up in the sky for a period of 5 minutes. The object changed from a red to blue colour, made no noise, and disappeared flying straight up into the sky, (N79/019). February 18th - Nym Lake, OT - Three star-like lights making sounds like helicopters were later identified as a flight of helicopters on their way to CFB Petawawa, (ATIKOKAN PROGRESS, February 21 & 28). February 18th - Montreal, PQ - An object that appeared "like a wagon train" was reported moving up and down over the city for five minutes in a lone report, (N79/018). February 16th - Yellowknife, NT - As the reported UFO was seen in the same place and time as a Dash 7 aircraft leaving the city, its identity is quite certain, (NRC files). February 9th - Border Township, OT - A bright red ball at high altitude passed rapidly across the sky and would appear to have been a meteor, (M79/013). February 3rd - Mississauga, OT - Two families said they saw an "extra bright star" hovering over the city and Lake Ontario in the early morning. One witness thought it had "tuned in" on them, for the UFO seemed only inter-

ested in going where-ever the witness went. It would appear to be either Venus or aircraft approaching Toronto International Airport, (OAKVILLE JOURNAL RECORD, February 7; MISSISSAUGA TIMES, February 14). February 2nd - Whitefish, OT - A bright object was seen descending to the ground where it was seen from 5 to 7 minutes. Little description was given in the report relayed by the Ontario Provincial Police to CFS Falconbridge probably as a principal witness did not speak English, (N79/017). February 5th and 2nd - Woodstock, OT - On the 5th, the morning shift of the WOODSTOCK-INGERSOLL SENTINEL REVIEW confirmed that they too had seen the bright light in the southern sky seen on the 2nd by several night shift workers before it disappeared in the coming dawn. It would be hoped the Stratford UFO Research group will be able to discern this as Venus, (SENTINEL-REVIEW, February 2 & 5). January 20th - Sheffield, NB - A bright oval object was first seen near Oromocto, but it was watched from the witness's home in Sheffield for 3 hours in the early morning. Seen thru binoculars, it appeared to be two spheres resting adjacent to each other and to hover about 100 feet over tree top level. It moved slowly towards the south, as would Venus which was not noted in the report, and was said to change its intensity of light quite radically, (N79/016). January 3rd - Lowbanks, OT - Three round objects with a diameter of 30 feet descended into a wheat field. The farmer notified police thinking it might have been a plane crash. Grabbing his camera, he found the UFOs quite willing to remain while he shot 30 exposures. He was able to walk around them, was joined by another witness who was driving by in a car, and was later joined by two police who also saw the UFOs. For 20 minutes, the UFOs remained still, but a flash of coloured lights signalled their ascent back into the sky. The farmer continued to photograph them before they flew off, but he had neglectfully used a shutter speed of a thousandth of a second thus rendering all but two exposures (as the UFOs departed) useless. The photographs are being sent to Ground Saucer Watch for analysis, (Cambridge UFO Research Group, 362 Kitchener Road, Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6). January 3rd - Aylmer, OT - In the morning, a farm family witnessed a flashing blue and green triangle of light, comparable to a "boomerang", hovering over their barn. Looking to another side, others were seen: "... two keeping abreast of each other and the other, which, she said, seemed larger, crossing their property." The family was bothered by the fact no one else seemed to notice the UFOs. Yet, someone else was out in the morning at Copenhagen, to the south and east, and he saw a "bright pulsating light... triangular in shape... hovering over Lake Erie". No one seems to have connected these lights with the objects which descended that same evening near Lowbanks, about 80 miles to the east and on the shores of Lake Erie, (AYLMER EXPRESS, January 10; ST. THOMAS TIMES JOURNAL, January 15). (Errata: in RBB 44, the UFO report dated February 10th is from N79/015, not N79/013).

OBITUARY:

The Nessletter (Ness Information Service) of February, 1979, notes the death of F.W. (Ted) Holiday in February. He was born in England and was educated both in England and Canada. During the Second World War, he served in the Royal Air Force in Africa and Italy. After leaving the service, he became a journalist dealing with fishing and wildlife. Forteanas will remember him for his interesting books on the Loch Ness monster and its brethren, (The Great Orm of Loch Ness, 1968; The Dragon and the Disc, 1973).

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CERTAINTY IN SCIENCE:

According to Einstein's Theory of Relativity, the only constant (or absolute) is the velocity of light. There has been a growing acceptance of Einstein's theoretical physics among the scientific community. Altho first "damned" for its rejection of the universe of Newton and Kelvin, Einstein's greatest glory was recognized in his ability to explain that the aether everyone was searching for simply did not exist. A century later, the scientists celebrate Einstein's genius and quietly forget the aether their predecessors accepted without the slightest shred of evidence.

The velocity of light is accepted as being slightly more than 299,792 kilometers per second. However, the passage of light thru a medium does slow it some; hence, light does not travel thru air at its true speed, and in water it is slowed even more. We are amazed by breakthroughs that enable the physicist to determine with ever more acute observation the refinement of the velocity of light to the hundredth decimal. However, the velocity of light is a theoretical absolute and as unknown to our universe as the "perfect gas" and "absolute zero". Fort asked his "third question": "Who, except someone who was out to boost a theory, ever has demonstrated that light has any velocity?"

It was not until Francis Bacon's NOVUM ORGANUM that an interval of time was considered necessary for the passage of light over a distance. In the last number of the Bulletin, (45: 3), the "surprising accuracy" with which Joe Hall said the speed of light was known barely seventy-five years after Galileo's discovery of moons around Jupiter is best illustrated by Arago. Firstly, Galileo discovered the moons of Jupiter in 1610, and it was in 1675 that Roemer discovered the method of determining the velocity of light by observing the moons of Jupiter. His fellows obtained differing figures for the time it took for light to travel the mean radius of the terrestrial orbit. Duhamel said it was about 15 minutes; Hornebow said 14 minutes and 7 seconds; Cassini said 14 minutes and 10 seconds; then Newton said 7 minutes and 30 seconds; and, Delambre said 8 minutes and 13 seconds. The discrepancies are not considered worth explaining to Arago who tells us in POPULAR ASTRONOMY that the quantity of time is more akin to 8 minutes and 16 seconds (a refinement of 3 seconds). This closely agrees with our modern scientists, but Arago assigns a velocity to light of 192,000 miles per second which differs from what modern scientists tell us.

Fortean are confronted with other such certainties!

"The intra-mercurial planet does not exist." (Flammarion and Gore, POPULAR ASTRONOMY, 1894 ed., p. 349.)

"As to the spontaneous combustion of human bodies,

it is an impossibility, and all reports of such cases can be clearly shown either to be due to erroneous observation or to be intentionally fraudulent." (NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1904 ed., 16, 100.)

"Fact A: There are no intelligent beings from outer space on Earth now." (Dr. Michael H. Hart; "No chance of close encounters of the third kind: Scientist", KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 26, p. 34.) And, tho Dr. Hart believes our planet to be free of visiting aliens from other worlds, he has no objection to our descendants occupying and spreading civilization thruout the galaxy. Our planet is unique because it is habitable, he says.

It is seldom such certainties are revealed as errant in the news media; but, the odds of a meltdown accident at a nuclear generating station happening once in a million years was one such certainty shattered by the news media and a motion picture. The accident at the Three Mile Island power station in Pennsylvania may not appear Fortean as a phenomena, but it is ironic in its close portrayal in the "China Syndrome" and its exposing myths about nuclear power plant safety standards. For example, one reads in the NEW YORK TIMES of March 18th, p. 19, that reviewers were doubtful that an accident of the sort in the "China Syndrome" could happen. "Frankly, I don't believe a serious accident could ever happen," says David Rossin, a System Nuclear Research Engineer at Commonwealth Edison Company. "I am a scientist, and I don't believe in zeroes. But I do believe in redundant systems and the capability of people and systems to take preventive action."

If one goes further back in the NEW YORK TIMES, one will find similar reassurances of nuclear power plant safety. A study by Pennsylvania State University concluded residents living near nuclear power plants had little fear for their health and safety, (NEW YORK TIMES, March 18, p.41). The chief engineer at the Calvert Cliffs (Maryland) nuclear power plant emphasized the stress on safety at such plants. "We have back-up systems to back up the back-up systems and even more behind that," (NEW YORK TIMES, June 21, 1978, p. 48). And Project LOFT in Idaho involved the purposeful failure of lost cooling fluid and was hailed as a success. Project LOFT showed that even when the back-up systems failed, a reactor core was not likely to reach the temperatures necessary for a meltdown, (NEW YORK TIMES, December 11, 1978, p.A14).

When the first valve fails, the control rods drop into the nuclear core and pumps start to pump in additional cooling fluid. The problem is compounded by the fact that the flow vents to the back-up pumps were closed. Another valve venting steam from the overheated core opens. More pumps start to pump in additional coolant which is heated into steam and escapes thru the open venting valve. Then the gauge in the

control room shows the open valve to be shut, when it isn't, so the operators of the plant start shutting off the additional pumps. A few minutes later, when it appears the core is not cooling, the additional pumps are started again, and they are closed again when the gauge again shows the venting valve to be shut when it is still stuck open. Finally, one of the operators finds the stuck valve and closes it, and the problem appears to have been solved.

Yet, so much coolant has escaped as steam and condensed onto the reactor room floor and holding tanks that a sump pump is activated. It transports the highly radioactive water from the sealed reactor room where the radiation cannot escape to a sealed container in another building where it spills onto the floor and is blown into the atmosphere by the second building's air-conditioning system. As radioactive gases escape into the air, plant officials explain to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that there has been an "incident" and that small amounts of radiation have been released, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 16, pp. A1 & B10). Further accidents complicate the situation, more radioactive gases are vented into the air, an explosive hydrogen bubble formed by the overheated core threatens to explode or expose dangerously hot fuel rods, and a false report of an imminent meltdown causes a widespread panic. The damage done could not be simply measured in terms of a partial meltdown within a nuclear power plant. The entire nuclear power industry was devastated by the adverse publicity. The clean-up of the plant will prove an enormous task. Yet, I would strongly recommend that anyone who is not certain of how close the "incident" came towards being a disaster read the excerpts from the NEW YORK TIMES, (April 14, p. 9), of Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearings into the accident. The irony of the "China Syndrome" describing its fictitious accident as "rendering an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable" becomes ever more clear, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 4, p. C18). Less ironic, perhaps, was that a 30 page analysis warning of a possible mishap sent to the reactor's manufacturer was first rejected and ignored back in April of 1978, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, p.A16).

NATURAL DISASTERS:

Human error was not to blame, but one might find it a bit difficult to swallow that La Soufriere would erupt on Friday the 13th, (April) shooting sulphurous gases, dust, and ash hundreds of miles across the Caribbean. The north end of the island of St. Vincent has been evacuated in fearful anticipation of a major eruption such as occurred in 1902 with a loss of over 2,000 lives. On the neighbouring island of St. Martinique, fears of a similar eruption of Mount Pelee were being realized as tremors were felt early in the next week. The activity of La Soufriere seems to occur but a few days before Mount Pelee shows its own active state, (TORONTO STAR, April 19, p.A14; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 18, p.22; MONTREAL SUNDAY EXPRESS, April 15, p.6; OTTAWA JOURNAL, April 21, p.10; TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, April 27, p.11).

A major earthquake shook Yugoslavia on April 15 and was measured at 7.2 on the Richter scale. More than 100 aftershocks were felt, and some of them measured 5.3 on the Richter scale, (TORONTO STAR, April 16, p.A1-A2; NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, p.A14; TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, April 19, p.17). Several tales of precursors were re-

lated by a correspondent to the TORONTO STAR, (April 19, pp.A1-A2): "One man's budgie went berserk in its cage an hour before the first shock." "Another said his cat went wild in the apartment, becoming so uncontrollable he had to pick it up and carry it outside - just before the quake hit." "Parents who might otherwise have relaxed in bed early Sunday, found themselves pestered by inexplicably fretful children." At Kamenari, the Adriatic Sea was seen to "mushroom up like the cloud from an atomic bomb" during the quake; yet, the provisional hypocenter of the quake in the U.S. Geological Survey's "Preliminary Determination of Epicenters" gives the depth of the epicenter as 33 kilometers. Was there an eruption under the Adriatic as well as below the mountains of Montenegro? Fortears should note this quake's epicenter is about 100 kilometers east of Mijet Island, previously known as Melida.

Another major quake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale was felt in the Southern Pacific Ocean at 36 degrees South and 102 degrees West on April 14th. On the same date, the volcano Carran erupted in Chile about 28 degrees longitude to the east of the quake's epicenter. The eruption was reported as going into its second day with flames shooting 125 feet into the air, (TORONTO STAR, April 16, p.A2; U.S. Geological Survey's "Preliminary List of Epicenters," No.13-79, p.2).

BOOMS AND EXPLOSIONS:

Whereas Dr. Donn of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory is quite certain the 'booms' heard along the Atlantic coast of the United States are of an artificial origin, some doubt exists on the part of the Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA says that the 'booms' heard along the New Jersey coast on February 8th (see RBB 44: 1) were not caused by the Concorde. They did not say what caused them, but it wasn't the Concorde! It was announced that scientists from Britain, France, and the United States were to meet in Washington on March 21st to discuss these 'acoustic phenomena' and to explore the theory that "weather pressure systems could carry sonic booms for thousands of miles from their original source," (NEW YORK TIMES, March 3, p.26). I've heard nothing more of this meeting, and it strikes me as odd that no mention was made of any Canadian participation in any such discussions considering the ongoing study of 'booms' heard yet in Nova Scotia.

More booms have been heard since this meeting. On March 13th a series of aerial explosions shook Orange and Seminole counties in Florida starting at 10 AM and apparently lasting until 5 PM. The Kennedy Space Center was testing sound waves under different weather conditions with dynamite blasts, but no one seemed to notice nor were any such tests conducted on the 13th. The Navy denied its responsibility. They admitted to test bombing near Ocala, but the chance of a 500-pound bomb being heard as far away as Orlando was "remote if not absolutely impossible". Some officials "theorized that rare atmospheric conditions could have carried the rumblings over unusually long distances," says the ST. PETERSBURG TIMES of March 15th, (CR: M Hall). What ever became of the cold layering of the atmosphere "theorized" in NEWSWEEK, (March 13, 1978, p.60), which accounted for the 'freak conditions' that made such 'secondary booms' possible; or, is Florida experiencing an unpublicized cold-spell?

In Woodhaven, Michigan, the "booming sound" is of a very localized nature. Starting on April 8th, a single house has been struck by "the ominous floor-shaking sound every half-hour or 45 minutes". Attempts have been made to trace the sounds. The gas company could find no leaks, the building inspector could find no gaseous accumulations in the pipes or sewers, and a neighbour had to visit in order to hear the booming as it was quite muffled next door. Early on the morning of the 9th, the family sought shelter elsewhere where the sounds were not threatened by whatever it was shaking the house so badly that walls and ceiling had started cracking. (WASHINGTON STAR, April 10; CR: R Manners; MONTREAL GAZETTE, April 10, p.2).

Very much along the lines of Lockyer's METEORIC HYPOTHESIS, Steve Ogden concludes: "There must be a connection between these six events." On January 16th, he notes explosions and fires which "must have been caused by meteorites". Altho Lexington and London in Kentucky and Hamilton, Kings Mills, and Middletown in Ohio do lie in a general south-north direction, Harrison in Arkansas is certainly not in line nor do the fires and explosions cited by Mr. Ogden occur at the same time of day. Yet, it is uncanny that in Harrison a telephone company building is "leveled" by an explosion that damages a five-block area and which is of unknown cause and upon the same date sixteen buildings are damaged and five destroyed by what is said to be a natural gas explosion in London. I tend to reject the "meteoric" origin as some fires originated in and were confined in closed rooms, but it is difficult to ignore the statement of a policeman in London. The explosion was followed by a 30-second blackout. "It was pitch black outside and everything turned bright blue . . .". From whence did this blue light come? (CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, January 17; KENTUCKY COURIER-JOURNAL, January 17 & 18; CR: S Ogden).

NEWS FROM NASA:

"I was walking from the third green with three other players when woosh . . . this thing grazed my hat and my arm and ploughed into the ground in front of me," says golfer Noel Staats at the club in Buderim, Australia. Was it a lethal meteorite? No! "I looked down and it was a 1-1/2 pound mullet." As the course was several kilometers from the sea, the golfers were surprised but did not let the falling fish disturb their game. Looking aloft, they claim to have seen a sea eagle and consider the mullet its lost meal. The mullet is said to be destined to be stuffed and mounted as a wall trophy at the golf club. (KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 18, p.49).

The period during which the Skylab is expected to fall to earth is between June 15th and July 2nd next. The effect of sunspots and ionospheric tides will determine its final orbital decay and re-entry. Most of Skylab is expected to break up and burn up during its re-entry, but as many as 500 parts are expected to survive including a 5,000 pound airlock. The risk of being hit from above are put down as being "slim". Arago calculated that a comet would strike the earth once in 281 million years; and, Prof. Owen G. Ingles of the University of New South Wales puts the odds of being killed by a meteor-

ite at 16 billion to one. Yet, the area over which Skylab debris is expected to fall might extend 100 miles across and from 3 to 4,000 miles in length. Even if it is considered more likely to fall over the oceans, an extensive drop-zone suggests some of it will come over land. The risk appears to be acceptable to NASA, but have they ever considered the odds against being hit by a mullet being dropped by a fumbling sea eagle? (NEW YORK TIMES, February 27, pp.C1-C2; MONTREAL GAZETTE, March 29, p. 72; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 18, p. 41, and, April 25, p. 30).

Unfortunately the radar equipment aboard the Pioneer Venus spacecraft went faulty before it could be used to map the contours of Venus, but radar observations made by the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico have constructed a high-resolution picture of the planet's features. Most notable of these are two regions, simply named Alpha and Beta. Alpha is a circular region with a diameter of 1,120 kilometers. Ridges extending hundreds of miles in length and running parallel 19 kilometers apart surround a "central dark object". NASA suggests the object may be a volcano. The feature is said to resemble nothing on earth except possibly the Appalachian Mountains or the sand dunes of the Arabian peninsula. The Beta region is probably volcanic and is 800 kilometers in diameter. Aside from its "central dark feature", which is even said to resemble a volcanic caldera, "long tongues of rough material" flow away from it to a distance of 480 kilometers. One might wonder if Alpha were volcanic, would it not display similar features? Or is Alpha the result of a massive meteoric impact, such as might result from the crash of the rarely seen satellite of Venus? NASA simply states, "The radar evidence indicates that volcanic and mountain-building processes similar to those on Earth, as well as meteoric impacts, have played a prominent role in shaping the surface of Venus." (NASA News Release, No. 79-47).

On April 9th, SAS-3 (Small Astronomy Satellite 3) re-entered the atmosphere prematurely in the Pacific Ocean. It discovered two quasars and was prominent in discovering about half of the 35 known X-ray bursters. "Their X-ray power rises within one second to a level 100,000 times the total luminous power of the Sun, then fades within a few tens of seconds," says Dr. George W. Clark of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. SAS-3 also discovered a "rapid burster" which differed from others by bursting several times per minute. The cause of these bursts is thought to be "thermonuclear reactions on the surfaces of neutron stars," but what sort of reactions is not specified. (NASA News Release, No. 79-44).

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES:

"It is perhaps the most baffling astrophysical phenomenon since the discovery of the quasar," says Dr. Bruce Margon of the University of California at Los Angeles. "It's like nothing else we've ever seen. Nothing else even comes close." The stellar mystery known as "SS 433" is supposed to be a dim star. The puzzle comes in the fact that it is "in some terribly weird kind of trouble". (Such technical language escapes me!) Basically, the scientists cannot understand how it is the star can be speeding towards the earth at 190 million kilometers per hour and at the same time be racing away from the earth at the same speed. Either it is coming or going, but the scientists say it's going both ways at the same time. What is even worse in this puzzle is that the velocity rises and falls on a 160-day cycle. The best explanation given thusfar, and

the only one thusfar, is that a slowly rotating star is shooting forth two streams of gases on opposite sides of the star and at roughly equal velocities. Stars which "just don't eject material at such enormous velocities" are expected to explode into a nova or supernova. However, such violent discharges are in all directions and not in two equal and opposite directions, (TORONTO STAR, April 24, p.A14; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 25, p. 42). No one seems prepared to blame equipment for the mysterious stars extraordinary speeds. In Florida, considerable protest has been raised against the use of radar in speeding summons especially when such radar units have recorded trees as travelling at 138 kilometers per hour, (TORONTO STAR, April 18, p.A14).

The Soviet Union has been quick to indicate that the ring around Jupiter had been "predicted" by one of its scientists, Prof. S.K. Vsekhsvyatsky of Kiev University. First published in 1960, the professor stated, "The existence of active ejection processes in the Jupiter system, demonstrated by comet astronomy, gives ground for assuming that Jupiter is encircled by comet and meteorite material in the form of a ring similar to the ring of Saturn." The prediction was repeated in 1969 and 1972 and were translated into French and German. The professor "demonstrated" the existence of the then-invisible ring by observations of then-supposed volcanoes upon the moons of Jupiter. The claim of priority in the discovery of the ring calls forth Leverrier's prediction of Neptune's existence. Tho Leverrier did not see Neptune, he had told Prof. Galle where to look with his telescope whereupon Galle "confirmed" Leverrier's prediction. Dr. Ambartsumyan of the Byurakan Observatory says NASA merely "confirmed" the Soviet's predictions and measured the size and extent of the rings, but the credit for its discovery must go to Prof. Vsekhsvyatsky, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 18, p.B20).

ATLANTAEN NEWS:

Prof. A.A. Aksyennov, deputy director of the Soviet Oceanology Institute, has announced that the survey ship KURCHATOV photographed an area now believed to be remnant of the lost continent of Atlantis. Reporters and journalists in Lisbon were sorely tempted to mock this announcement, but it was apparently made in all seriousness but with the unwavering confidence of scientists on the right theory's path. Altho the legendary Atlantis has been overworked by western occultists, it has been the subject of serious research in the Soviet Union.

The most bothersome episode in the report by Prof. Aksyennov is that when the KURCHATOV was in the area of the Ampere Seamount last October, one of the scientists aboard considered it to be the "exact area" in which Plato said Atlantis was, then he sought permission from Moscow and proceeded to photograph the horseshoe-shaped plateau. Upon the plateau, the photographs are said to exhibit walls, fortifications, stairs, and possibly brick walls. A second expedition with mini-submarines and better-equipped photographic equipment is to examine the area more closely.

What is most bothersome to Fortean is the "exact area" cited by Plato. Aristotle simply called Plato a 'liar', and any self-respecting Aristotelean scientist did his best to damn the mythical Atlantis. The lost continent has not only been placed in the Atlantic Ocean but as far afield as the Arctic, Antarctic, Pacific, and even in the celestial realm

with the Super-Sargasso Sea, (Shades of Azuria). Berlitz claims to have photographed a gigantic Atlantaen pyramid in the Bahamas, if we wish to accept the location promoted by most psychical Atlantologists; however, the explaining and debunking archaeologists point to the island of Thira which erupted about 1470 B.C., if you want to accept the location of conventionalists who don't like calling Plato a liar. Even amongst the Soviet Atlantologists, the location given by Zhiron for his "Poseidonis" is astride the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Azores. To confidently suggest the "exact area" was coincidentally being passed over when it happened submarine photography equipment was at hand is more than a Fortean can believe.

Altho the evidences of Atlantis allegedly photographed will probably be found only to consist of basaltic formations, the Erythra Archipelago was probably above the surface of the Atlantic whenever a larger Atlantaen continent was, so the location in the vicinity of the Ampere Seamount is not too far afield and well within range of sea-going vessels from early Mediterranean Sea. The Ampere Seamount location does not satisfy the description given by Plato, but so much legend has been built up about Plato's description that Atlantis means very different things to different Atlantologists. So many submerged ruins are to be found almost any can and are claimed to be the lost continent of Plato's description. Were the sea level to rise 100 meters today, one might find it difficult to decide which sunken city was New York, London, Tokyo, Paris, or Leningrad following a description of the city in question several centuries after the cataclysm. It was only a dozen years ago that Wegener's continental drift theories came into vogue amongst geologists, but the discovery of a sunken city, be it Atlantis or not, in the Atlantic might provoke more serious examination of catastrophist geology, (WASHINGTON STAR, March 29; CR: R Manners; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 3; WINDSOR STAR and LONDON EVENING FREE PRESS, both April 5).

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

April 27th - Sioux Lookout, OT - A star-shaped object was seen moving up and down at high altitude. It was described as shiny and blue and red in colour and was in sight for fifteen minutes. A radar search by CFS Sioux Lookout was unable to locate anything on its radar, (NRC files). April 21 - Cambridge, OT - In the middle of the night of the 20th-21st, a bright star-like light was seen to flash red lights at its top and sides. Seen thru binoculars the object resembled a white globe surrounded by a bluish-green haze. It was visible from 1 AM to 2:30 AM, but it was not to be found on the following nights, (Cambridge UFO Research Group, 362 Kitchener Road, Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6). April 18th - Guelph, OT - A V-shaped object was seen to move from a stationary position in the northeastern sky and rapidly move past the eastern horizon, but as it was first seen within a moving car its initial stationary attitude may have been an illusion. The object was larger than an "airplane" and moved with the ends of the V forward. It was visible between 10 and 15 seconds, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). April 10th - St. -Lin, PQ - A red and green luminous object was seen thru binoculars moving intermittently along highway 337 between Terrebonne and St.-Lin, north of Montreal. No duration was cited, but it was said the object was noiseless, (NRC files). No UFO reports have been filed since last March at the National Research Council, but a noticeable decrease in sightings being reported has taken place since mid-February.

• HANDWRITE - ÉCRIRE À LA MAIN

Classification		File No. - NO du dossier HQ-400-Q-5(1.7)
TO - A	FROM - DE	DATE
1 Prison Branch	O/C Fed. Pol. Br.	JUN 13 1979
2 Supt. Bentham		
3		
4		

SUBJECT - SUJET
U.F.O.s

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ Comments
Commentaires | ☐ Prepare Reply
Réponse à rédiger | ☐ Make File(s)
Dossier(s) à ouvrir |
| ☐ Perusal - No action required
Pour information - aucune suite requise | ☐ Prepare Brief
Exposé à préparer | ☐ Return with Current File
Retourner avec le dossier courant |
| ☐ Examination and Action
Pour examen et suite | ☐ See Sender
Voir l'expéditeur | ☐ Check Records
Vérifier les archives |

REMARKS - COMMENTAIRES

REPLY - RÉPONSE

Attached is corresp.
from a Mr. X who
would like access
to our files on
U.F.O.s.
Although not in
agreement with corresponding
with an anonymous
person on matters
such as this, it is
felt if Mr. X is
serious about conducting
a bona-fide study
then he should present
himself at this Headquarters
and outline what he
wants exactly and
establish his credentials.
Your views on
this matter are solicited.

A-5 (4/77) 7530-21-029-4767



ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE

GENDARMERIE ROYALE
DU CANADA

TRANSIT
SLIP

FICHE
DE SERVICE

PA

Initial - Initiales Date

JUN 4 1979
JUN 4 1979

X

Consulting Resologist of the Res Bureaux
Box 1598, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C8 Canada
Cable: RESBUREAUX

May 30, 1979

The Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
1200 Alta Vista Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2



Dear Sir,

I am writing to you directly with regard to an effort I have been involved with for the past five years, being a comprehensive study of UFOs (unidentified flying objects) in and about Canada. Since my return to Canada from university in the United States, in 1974, I have made inquiries of various government departments including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as to their involvement in any reporting of UFOs and any holdings they may have had of UFO reports. I learned most UFO reports are forwarded to the National Research Council's Meteor Centre, but their holdings were obviously not complete and showed many reports received by the Department of National Defence and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were not forwarded nor transferred when UFO reports were first received by the Meteor Centre.

I have been successful in tracing many of the missing UFO reports compiled under the Defence Research Board's Project Second Storey which were held by the Directorate of History of the Department of National Defence. As I had been ill-advised between 1974 and 1977 that they had no such reports and had determined they did possess them in late 1977 (which they later admitted to), I asked them if "all" the reports had been released. They told me that they had not made all the reports available as any reports "involving R.C.M.P. personnel and reports" could not be opened to public scrutiny at that time nor without the permission of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Since then, I have learned a list of UFO reports running four pages in length were withheld from transfer to the Meteor Centre and allegedly retained by the Force. In order to pursue my study of UFOs I should very much like to examine these reports personally and see them made available to serious investigators of UFO phenomena.

As you are probably aware, I have submitted briefs to the Royal Commission of Inquiry Concerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police both in January of 1978 and January of 1979

with regard to the involvement of the Force with UFO investigations. I have raised questions concerning the legitimacy with which the Force has become involved in investigating UFO sightings and holding any records or files of UFO reports. Quite basically, though I can well appreciate and many times applaud the reports of UFOs made and transmitted by members of the Force, there appears to be no legal sanction for this activity. In fact, UFOs would appear to be more of a matter concerning the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of National Defence. Both of these ministries have been involved in studying UFO reports as demonstrated by the reports of Project Magnet and Project Second Storey; yet, the Force is not mentioned or recommended as a participant in gathering and in the investigation of UFO reports. Obviously, the Force did become involved in gathering reports under Project Second Storey and as far as I can tell probably still retains a considerable number of those reports.

Over the past few years, I have occasionally written to various detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police asking if copies of UFO reports originating from their detachment might be obtained as a photocopy. The responses, when a response was received, have varied from refusal to forward any information as it was against "policy" to other responses which forwarded drafted reports and unsolicited photographs. It would appear that the 'policy' of whether or not copies of UFO reports might be obtained is often determined not by any Force, Division, nor Sub-Division commander but merely the Detachment commander or officer-in-charge. As I have access to most of these reports already at the Meteor Centre, I cannot see what objections of breach of confidentiality of the identity of the names of UFO witnesses can be claimed. It is not my intention nor desire to identify UFO witnesses without their expressed permission (which I seldom seek and then only that other serious investigators might know who to contact regarding a report). As I find the UFO reports held at the Meteor Centre incomplete (sometimes consisting only of a telex message), I would prefer to obtain complete copies of Occurrence Reports and Memoranda made by investigating members of the Force for my own files and study.

As I have been reading UFO reports made by or transmitted by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the last five years, I have gained considerable insight into the difficulties arising and confronting investigating members who are not experienced in UFO investigations. Many reports are of admirable quality and most professional, whereas others are regrettably lacking in the most basic of details and full of erroneous data. It is a pity so few members of the Force cannot distinguish between Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars nor the stars. They might thus be able to re-assure confused witnesses and readily determine the identity of the UFO in many instances. One cannot expect members of the Force to be knowledgeable in astronomy considering their many tasks; but, I suspect they might benefit by having access to information on celestial phenomena, which I am aware is not always forthcoming from astronomers at the National Research Council.

....3

Commissioner/RCMP/May 30 '79

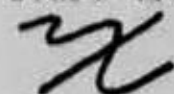
At the present time, I have been able to maintain a fairly comprehensive review of UFO reports of recent date in my small RES BUREAUX BULLETIN, (copies of which are enclosed for your perusal and for deposit in the Force's library). In the next few months, I shall begin amassing a computer data-bank upon UFO reports in Canada from my own files, reports copied from the National Research Council, Project Magnet and Project Second Storey files, and from reports received from UFO investigators and publications in Canada. A proper survey of UFO reports with the availability of statistical analysis may thus be made possible whereas the National Research Council finds such an effort too time-consuming and expensive for their undertaking. Needless to say, even old reports gathered by the Force before 1968 would prove of considerable value to such a survey; and, with the co-operation of the Force, I could provide reviews of UFO reports according to region, dates, and descriptions as gathered by members of the Force and other parties as well.

Thus, I would ask you for some response to the following questions.

- (1) Will you disclose how many and what UFO reports the Force has gathered under the auspices of Project Second Storey which have not been transferred to the National Research Council?
- (2) Could I be given permission to review and/or copy any of these UFO reports which have not been transferred to the National Research Council?
- (3) Could I be advised if there is any 'policy' prohibiting my obtaining copies of UFO reports from originating and reporting detachments of the Force; and, could I obtain your permission to obtain copies of UFO reports held by originating and reporting detachments of the Force?
- (4) Would it be possible to distribute a supplementary questionnaire to all detachments, which would provide more detailed data than currently asked for by the Meteor Centre; and, could a telephone number (available at night) be supplied to the Force's detachments where they might be advised of celestial phenomena currently visible, if I furnished such a number?
- (5) Would it be possible to provide a liason through which information on UFO reports received by the Force might be made available to serious investigators?

I would appreciate your earliest reply and your co-operation.

Yours truly,



Mr. X

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SUNSPOTS:

A report deserving of the cover of *SCIENCE* (202: 1079-1081; December 8, 1978) raises some intriguing questions about the possible acceleration of the sun's rotation in historical time. Richard B. Herr of the University of Delaware went over the solar charts drawn by Thomas Harriot between 1611 and 1613 and compared these with charts drawn by Scheiner (1625 - 1626) and Hevelius (1642 - 1644). From 690 observations taken of 146 sunspots (with an average 4.7 observations per sunspot), Herr now feels confident in revealing the solar rotation prior to the Maunder minimum (from 1645 to 1715 when no sunspots were reported) was only 12.92 to 13.76 degrees per day and then sped up to 14.2 to 14.9 degrees within a period of 32 years. "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the sun's rotation, as defined by sunspots, was truly slow at the time Harriot observed it, and that it was accelerating between then and the inception of the Maunder minimum," says Herr.

One might also wonder of the effect sunspots may have played in a sudden slowing of the earth's speed of rotation after the solar storm of August 4th, 1972. The change in speed of rotation may have only been measurable in milliseconds, but the belief our planet keeps spinning is that it had only gravitational friction affecting it since it formed is highly suspect. The energy involved is affecting the earth's spin would suggest sunspots and magnetic storms could be major factors in catastrophist geology yet to be recognized. An excellent book containing many fascinating references of the effects of the sun and planets and stars is *THE CYCLES OF HEAVEN* by Guy Lyon Playfair and Scott Hill (Souvenir Press, 1978). If one pardons their scant knowledge of Fortean, apparently skimmed from William Corliss' Sourcebook series, and failing to note such minor trivia of the death of some scientists like Vladimir Gavreau, ("He does not seem to have published anything lately."), the List of References alone is worth the price of the book. (Also see cited in this instance from their book: Gribbin, J. & Plagemann, S., 'Discontinuous change in Earth's spin rate following great solar storm of August 1972,' *NATURE*, 243, 26-27, 1973.)

AN ECLIPSE:

News of the solar eclipse of February 26th will draw considerable media attention in the coming month. It is the last total solar eclipse to be visible in North America in this century and will thus call forth many scientific experiments from Oregon to the Northwest Territories. For example, there will be so many rocket firings taking place at Red Lake, Ontario, that all the resident trappers are to be kept off their trails for fear of falling rocket parts, tho they will be compensated for this inconvenience. One experiment I have suggested to Dr. John B. Rice of Brandon University,

the Canadian co-ordinator for professional observations, is to watch for any changes in the swing of a torsion pendulum. In 1970, the solar eclipse of March 7th was "seen" by such a pendulum at Harvard, Massachusetts, by Erwin J. Saxl and Mildred Allen, (see *PHYSICAL REVIEW D* 3 (4), 823 - 825, 1971). Even when all calculations were finished and corrections made they found the variation in gravity was 100,000 times as great as expected. "It is further to be noted that the greatest change occurs between the onset of the eclipse and its midpoint," they add. "These variations are too great to be explained, on the basis of classical gravitational theory, by the relative change in position of the moon with respect to the earth and sun." If the classical theory cannot explain it, do we fear Einstein's theories are wrong or simply misinterpreted?

GRAVITATIONAL WAVES:

"Prediction confirmed!" A pulsar in the Aquila constellation was detected in 1974 by the radio-telescope at Arecibo, Puerto Rico; but, it was found to be in orbit around some other object whose nature we do not know. Some speculate it may be another neutron star and perhaps even one of those elusive black holes, but such details shall not prevent any doubts as to the precise measurements which will confirm Einstein's general theory of relativity of 1915. Whatever the pulsar is orbiting, it is quite small. The pulsar and the unknown orbit each other about every eight hours, and the pulsar is said to travel about its companion at 1.06 million kilometers per hour. It is the fact that they are mutually attracted and coming together wherein gravitational waves are emitted. Although none of the gravitational waves themselves have been detected, it would be expected their orbit would be shortened by one ten-thousandth of a second each year. Since 1974, they have noted a slowdown in the orbit of the pulsar of four ten-thousandths of a second. Joseph H. Taylor of the University of Massachusetts says, "We don't claim to have detected gravitational waves themselves, but simply proved they exist." We must await verification; but, I cannot help but wonder, as Edwin Holmes probably would, the confidence of accuracy they put into the "new, extremely sensitive computerized clocking device" capable of measurements of orbits at 15,000 light-years to within one fifty-millionth of a second, (*TIME*, December 25, p.35; *KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD*, Dec. 14; *HAMILTON SPECTATOR*, Dec. 16).

GLOWS UPON VENUS:

Only a few newspapers noted a most intriguing mystery cited in RBB 42, for as they descended into the clouds on the dark side of Venus they detected a glowing light. The glow was first noticed as the probes reached an altitude of 7.5 miles and became brighter as the probes approached the sur-

face. Dr. Donald Hunten of the University of Arizona speculated, "I think we were seeing the red glow of the surface rocks, which got brighter as the probes neared the surface. It doesn't make any difference what the composition of the rocks might be, it's hot enough on the surface of Venus to set them afire." Another scientist thought the atmosphere might be so hot that the atmospheric gases might burn "spontaneously", and yet another thought the Venusian mountains themselves might be phosphorescent. Dr. Thomas Donahue of the University of Michigan was a little more honest; "I think we were looking at the fires of hell." And the WINNIPEG TRIBUNE of December 15th headlined its review as "Spaceships detect faint glow never before seen on Venus", Professor A. Schafarik's list of twenty-two observations prior to 1872 should provide a good comparison of explanations, (TORONTO STAR, p. A18; and, EDMONTON JOURNAL; both December 15).

NEWS FROM NASA:

The year 1978 saw many successful missions launched by NASA. All twenty launches were successful, and the only real failure appears to have been a short-circuit in SEASAT-A (which proved the feasibility for future SEASAT projects). The Pioneer Venus and HEAO-1 projects led the field of discoveries, and the testing of the Space Shuttle systems previewed the excitement that awaits a new era of space exploration in 1979. Of the sixteen launches for 1979, the most exciting will undoubtedly be the first Space Shuttle launch now scheduled for November 9th and to be piloted by John Young and Robert Crippen. In March and July, the Voyager 1 and 2 spacecraft will make their closest approaches to the planet Jupiter; and later in September, the Pioneer 11 spacecraft will make its closest approach to Saturn.

Little attention was given in the press to the monumental discoveries made by the HEAO-1 mission which has ended after seventeen months and six active months of space exploration. It has surveyed the entire sky for X-ray sources. The catalog of X-ray sources has now been increased from 350 to nearly 1500; a new 'black hole' may be found in the Constellation Scorpius (thus increasing the number of suspects to four); and, a "universal hot plasma constituting a major fraction of the mass of the universe was discovered, as well as a cloud of dust and gas with a mass equal to a million billion Suns enveloping a super-cluster of galaxies" now suggests enough mass may be about to "close" the universe with gravitational collapse. "Scientists believe that this important new knowledge may bring fundamental changes in concepts of the universe," says the NASA News Release. Surely, it is also one of the most understated discoveries made by NASA in recent years. (CR: NASA, and TORONTO STAR, January 21, p. A11).

LETHAL METEORITES:

My last note in RBB 32:6 seems to have gained a following as threats of a half-combusted Skylab have been compared to the chances being killed by a meteorite. Some NASA scientist may have believed the orthodox myth that no one has been known to be killed by a meteorite; but, the comparison was a poor one to make. As Arago discovered with cases of lethal lightning, meteorites may not be as truly credited with as much destruction as has been thought. In Arago's day,

it was thought that the number of people killed by lightning was thought to be no more than one or two per century but, in our enlightened age, one can find an account of such a death in the newspaper nearly every week. While meteoric deaths may not be as numerous nor as likely to grow in number, they should not be similarly ignored and considered fictitious. Along with several accounts of animal deaths and human injuries, a few new accounts of lethal meteorites have come to my attention. On January 14th, 616 A.D., (how accurate the date claims to be I cannot say), "....a stone fell in China, shattering chariots and killing 10 men," states an account credited to E. Biot. The death of a Franciscan friar at Crema, Italy, on September 14th, 1551, is credited as one death from a fall of a thousand stones according to T.F. Phipson, whom I suspect took it from Humboldt. The death of two sailors between Japan and Sicily is given as "1647 - 1654" (evidently still confused), but the source of a new account is cited as Captain Olaus-Ericson Willmann. And, a new case dated January 16, 1825, claims a man at Oriang (Malwate), British India, was killed and a woman seriously injured according to S. Meunier. All these incidents were among a list compiled by Lincoln LaPaz, in connection to the account of an injury caused by the Aba, Japan, meteorite, in 1927, (POPULAR ASTRONOMY, 59, 431-435, Oct. 1951; CR: R. Dobbins). A correspondent writes to the WASHINGTON STAR of January 2nd (CR: R. Manners) to cite Fritz Heide's book, METEORITES, as the source of one such case. The correspondent also did his own research into the case of General T. Catillanus who was said to have been killed by a meteorite in 1906 while in a military camp. Unfortunately, little else was to be found about the general even with a search through the Library of Congress; but, it adds another case to a growing catalog which has yet to be published as a whole. The perpetuation of the orthodox myth of human immunity to meteoric deaths (or its fictitiousness) is probably due to the inordinate attention paid to the meteorite itself and not the circumstances under which it fell. A recent check of the forty-six known meteorites found in Canada revealed the one cited by Fort as falling at Lachine, Quebec, on July 7th, 1883, was not upon the list, (Fort gives the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW of July 1883 as his source in chapter 8 of the BOOK OF THE DAMNED); thus, a review of past records may not only reveal more deaths due to meteorites but more specimens which may have been overlooked by the catalogs.

FLASHES AND THUMPS:

On October 31st, a red and yellow flash was seen to cross the sky of Fairbanks, Alaska. Some described it as yellow with a blue flame, and others insist it had a red tail. Everyone would have probably agreed that it was only a meteor. However, the fact that the 'flash' was seen at 6:15 PM and that at 6:16 PM there was a "slight earth tremor" has started a lot of speculation. The tremor measured between 1.5 and 2.0 on the Richter scale at the University of Alaska and centered in an area to the south of Fairbanks where the flash was seen. The Federal Aviation Authority said no planes were missing, and the seismologist was unwilling to connect the tremor with the fall of the meteor, even supposing it was a meteor and not a case of earthquake lights, (TEMPE DAILY NEWS, AZ: CR: R. Dobbins; and, SOUTH DAKOTA EVENING TRIBUNE, CR: J. Musgrave; both November 1st).

Another sort of flash described as "like lightning, except perfectly straight" was accompanied by a "schshshumpf" type of thumping sound at Columbus, Nebraska, on November 9th. A group of youths saw three flashes in the cloudless sky which were simultaneous with the thumping noise, and after the flashes trails of smoke, "still glowing slightly", were left behind. Could these be meteoric? (COLUMBUS TELEGRAM, November 10; CR: L. Farish, UFO NEWSCLIPPING SERVICE #113). At 5 PM on November 19th, Richlandtown, Pennsylvania, was struck by a "boom" which shook the ground and prompted calls to State Police and the Pentagon. No aircraft appear to have caused a sonic boom, nor have any signs of damage been noted from whatever caused the boom, (QUAKERTOWN FREE PRESS, PA, November 20; CR: L. Farish & B. Peters, UFO NEWSCLIPPING SERVICE #114). Phoenix, Arizona, also reported a phantom earthquake on November 21st. Shortly after 9 AM, calls were received that two tremors lasting about six minutes were felt in conjunction with 'explosion' - like noises above. No seismic recordings of the shocks were made, thus no earthquake was detected (partly because the University of Arizona seismograph was under repair) nor would one be expected since Phoenix does not lie on a fault. The cause of the shocks has been put down as dynamite blasting that has been reflected from overhanging clouds, but no one seems able to pinpoint what blasting was done at 9 AM nor the quantity of explosive used there, (PHOENIX GAZETTE, November 21; ARIZONA REPUBLIC, November 22; CR: R. Dobbins). Starting on January 2nd in the afternoon, a large area around Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma, has experienced a series of "dull thuds". The noises have not been traced to any earthquakes, aircraft, artillery, blasting, nor any ice-cracking. And, the phenomenon is not strictly local in effect, as the Sheriff commented the thuds are heard over a wide area at the same time, (DAILY OKLAHOMAN, January 3 & 4; CR: T. Adams).

So as not to ignore Canadian booming noises, as much of the American and Canadian press does, it would be worthy to note that 150 calls have been received by the Emergency Measures Organization in Halifax, Nova Scotia, since it set up its toll-free number for reporting 'sonic booms' at the start of October. Neil Standen of Transport Canada still finds the Concorde the prime suspect, but "25 per cent" of the booms "do not coincide with the times when Concordes are flying anywhere near the province," (HALIFAX CHRONICLE-HERALD, January; CAPE BRETON POST, January 9).

FIERY PHANTOM:

Near midnight on January 10th, the fiery phantom ship of the Northumberland Strait was seen between Pictou Island and Bayview, Nova Scotia. A family claimed only to have noticed a bright light in the water which "appeared to be drifting toward Pictou Island". It looked like a fire, and when watched thru a pair of binoculars, it looked like something on fire. The NEW GLASGOW NEWS of January 11th claims it to be another sighting to be added to many others seen in the same area where a sailing vessel burned and sank. To add further credence to the tale, it appears a member of the Pictou RCMP detachment also witnessed the 'fire' in the Strait.

UFOs:

Following the widely-publicized reports of UFOs

filmed and witnessed in New Zealand and numerous reports received from around the world, it was not too surprising to see the Canadian news media try to publicize its own discovery. However, the revelation made by the TORONTO STAR of January 20th (pp.A1-A8) were that UFOs had been the cause of Canadian jets being scrambled to Sudbury in November of 1975. The "previously top-secret documents released in Washington" obtained by Ground Saucer Watch and the WASHINGTON POST contained nothing new regarding the Sudbury sightings that weren't already printed in the SUDBURY STAR back in 1975. Apparently, in the same time period, many U.S. defence installations were witness to UFOs. Dr. Bruce McIntosh of the National Research Council commented upon the Sudbury sightings stating the radar contact was probably only ice crystals reflecting the radar and visual witnesses jumped to conclusions in thinking Venus was the same UFO on the radar once they looked outside. He neglected to comment upon the fact four different objects were reported in the sky at one time by four Sudbury policemen. He also fails to explain how the 'radar-reflecting ice crystals' stayed together while moving at a speed of 100 knots while climbing 30,000 feet when tracked on radar by CFS Falconbridge on the same date of November 11th, 1975, (N75/152 thru N75/157).

Despite the statements of CBC's Radio Noon program in Ottawa on January 30th, that all UFO reports are available to researchers, I've discovered many UFO reports are "identified" by NRC scientists as 'meteors' and filed separately from the regular UFO reports. These are not available to researchers, and where it was possible to study unfilled UFO reports as they came into the NRC at 100 Sussex in Ottawa. This is no longer allowed until the new 'UFO reports' are checked as meteors first before entered into either the 'meteor' or 'UFO' files. For example, two RCMP occurrence reports were not permitted to be copied as neither had been checked as not being 'meteors'. One report from Gander, Newfoundland, was the full report to N78/232 already residing in the 'UFO' file; and, the other was a description of a brilliant UFO which hovered near Prince George, B.C., at Summit Lake, on December 5th, and was watched over a period of 'five minutes'. I only had time to glance thru the reports before being advised no one had distinguished whether these were 'meteors' or 'UFOs' and could not be copied. This new policy seems to stem from my discovery some UFO files and incoming reports 'disappear' into the 'meteor' files never to be seen by researchers, such as a UFO seen at Petit Rocher, NB, on December 30th, described as an oval-shaped object, 10 to 15 feet long and 50 above the ground, flying west to east in sight for 4 to 5 seconds. CFB Chatham called it a 'UFO', but NRC says it's a 'meteor'. You'll not find it in the 'UFO' files; but, how many other 'UFO' reports have been detoured into the 'meteor' files where UFO researchers cannot go?

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

January 18th - Baie Comeau, PQ - An air traffic controller reported a 'ball of fire' at 1722 HRS which was likely meteoric, (MONTREAL LA PRESSE, Jan 20). January 15th - Edmonton - Four objects were seen by a bus driver who said they left short vapor trails, but the airport had no traffic logged in the morning. Then in the afternoon, a UFO was videotaped by a realty company employee; but, it is thought it may have been a weather balloon released at Stony Plain that afternoon. January 14th - Edmonton -

A woman reported a 'tower of fire' or yellow tear-drop shaped UFO at 4 PM over the city. January 12th - Edmonton - Two other residents reported seeing a cone-shaped object with a long tail for 10 minutes in the afternoon. It is also thought these sightings might be hoaxes by students at the University of Alberta, (EDMONTON JOURNAL and SASKATOON STAR PHOENIX, Jan 17). January 11th or 18th (?) - Kitchener, OT - A building inspector reported seeing a 'bird-cage' - like UFO with bright lights for 15 minutes in the morning, (KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD, Jan 18). January 10th - Kitchener - Several motorists report a 'bluish-yellow' light in the shape of a cross with red tail lights that separated from it later. The UFO was in view for 25 minutes, (KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD, Jan 10). January 8th - Toronto - A tennis player reported a UFO which is most likely Venus, (TORONTO SUN, Jan 9). January 8th - Toronto - An operator of snow-making equipment at Earl Bales Park reports a UFO in the sky, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, Jan 9). January 7th - Toronto - At 2:15 AM, two residents opposite Earl Bales Park saw a UFO about 500 feet over the park and called National Defence and Tom Gray, a local UFO researcher. From the pulsating, tear-drop shaped UFO, two smaller cylindrical UFOs emerged after it had climbed to 2,000 feet. And, at one point, a witness claimed to see 6 small objects about the original UFO. A military policeman met Metro police at the park area, but as he only saw snow-making equipment in the park that is what he concluded the witnesses were reporting, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, TORONTO SUN, and TORONTO STAR, Jan 8; N79/unfiled). January 7th - Oshawa, OT - Two students saw a disc-shaped object over Lake Ontario and photographed it about 5 AM. One of four photos showed two white objects over the lake which was a surprise as only one was visible to them before disappearing at daybreak, (OSHAWA TIMES, Jan 8). January 5th - Tees, AB - An extremely bright light which broke into three pieces was seen by a college instructor and was likely only a meteor, (RED DEER ADVOCATE, Jan 6). January 5th - Barrie, OT - Two residents were awakened by a whirring noise and photographed a white UFO they saw high in the sky which was visible for an hour, (BARRIE EXAMINER, Jan 5). January 4th - Perdue, SK - An object described as 70 to 80 feet long and 30 to 40 feet wide with a green body and yellow lights flew noiselessly over a creek area and hovered there for 4 minutes, (N79/002). January 3rd - Burns Lake, BC - Two round UFOs with a red light in the centres and a very bright white light around them were reportedly watched for about 5 minutes by two residents who tried to photograph them, (N79/001). January 2nd - Shelter Valley, OT - A round, star-like UFO was seen by three residents between 3 and 5:30 AM before it disappeared behind some trees. The witnesses considered the object similar to the recent UFOs seen over New Zealand, (COBourg DAILY STAR, Jan 3). "During the holiday season" - Fredericton, NB - F. Brucie Greene's column reports that a UFO was seen over the city but fails to provide any details on the event, (FREDERICTON GLEANER, Jan 6). December 31st - Meaford, OT - Several residents reported a large, tan object hovering over the area around dusk. Later, a hunter discovered a weather balloon from NOAA entangled in a tree and solved the mystery, (OWEN SOUND SUN TIMES, Jan 8). December 28th - Perth, OT (and Ottawa and Greenwood, NS) - A retired civil servant reported a small flashing light, similar to a star, cross the sky over a period of 20 minutes. He called upon the OPP (Ontario Provincial Police); and in turn, the PERTH COURIER (Jan 3) notified Ottawa where they learned from Annie Claude that two other reports were

received on the same day from Ottawa and Greenwood, NS. However, these others were 'identified' as 'fireballs' and no details on them are available. December 24th - St. Joseph, PQ - The Surete du Quebec were notified of a UFO seen near Saint-Victor-de-Beauce which appears to have been a fireball. No traces of the fireball or meteor were found despite a helicopter search, (QUEBEC LE SOLEIL, Jan 5). December 20th - Benton, NF - Near Gander, a lone motorist encountered an oval object with two bright white lights which passed over his car and then hovered near it. He panicked and drove as fast as he could till he reached Gander. Duration of the sighting was given as 90 seconds, (N78/232). December 15th - Moose Jaw, SK - An officer and several men at the control tower at CFB Moose Jaw observed four circular white lights above the northern horizon. They move in line from west to east about an hour and a half before sunrise and were said to be four times the size of streetlights, (N78/231). December 13th - Jossard, AB - A pulsating, triangular light with "sparks or beams emitting" from its top point was seen for three and a half hours over Lesser Slave Lake. Seen thru binoculars, it had a definite shape tho surrounded by a fog or haze. It also changed its position in the sky by 45° in a brief time before it faded from sight in the morning sky. One of the couple had also observed an extraordinary display of 3 to 5 minutes duration involving several UFOs in the same location on October 29th in the early morning, (N78/202). December 12th - Prince George, BC - A bright white UFO with flashing red and white lights atop was seen for 15 minutes in the distant sky 25 miles west of the city, (N78/230). December 11th - West Carleton, OT - A "bright light" was seen for 40 minutes and reported to the OPP, (no description given), (N78/229). December 10th - Kitchener - A UFO with red and blue flashing lights was glimpsed at by a motorist who said it was moving at tree top level, but its description is too poor to determine whether or not it was an aircraft of some sort, (Cambridge UFO Research Group, 362 Kitchener Rd., Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6). December 7th - High Prairie, AB - At the Eastern Prairie Metis Colony, a large oval object followed a bus over a distance of 3 miles to a residence where passengers watched the object continue down the road, hover in position as long as 10 minutes, and emitted a beam of light to the ground. As many as 21 people witnessed it; photographs were taken; but, no details of how it left sight are given, as most were trying to evade it, (N78/228). This is also next to Lesser Slave Lake.

OBITUARY:

The LOS ANGELES HERALD EXAMINER of November 26th noted the death of Jacques Bergier on November 23rd in Paris. He was born in Russia and a native of Odessa, and later he moved to Paris where he took degrees in physics, chemistry, and engineering and became known as a science writer. During the Second World War, he headed one of the most efficient resistance networks in France. After the war, he helped in the synthesis of Polonium and heavy hydrogen and registered the first patent for the electronic cooling of nuclear batteries. Fortean will remember him best for his books on strange phenomena, some of which were in conjunction with the International Fortean Organization, and especially for his efforts to get Fort's BOOK OF THE DAMNED into French translation, (LE LIVRE DES DAMNES, Paris, 1955). (CR: R. Dobbins).

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Address mail to: Box 1598, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C8 CANADA

MORE 'BOOMS' HEARD:

Richard A. Kerr wrote in the January 19th issue of SCIENCE that the "secondary boom" theory proposed by the Naval Research Laboratory last year has been gaining wider acceptance. As some of the more exotic theories summoned by media-crazed scientists are shattered, it is now acceptable to study those 'sonic booms' (if that is what they are) by blaming any and all aerial explosions on supersonic aircraft, mainly the Concorde. No one seems to be demanding any proof of this explanation, and no experimental flights are planned to test the theory. "Most observers now feel more comfortable with the NRL explanation of unusual weather for all the booms. Further study of last winter's flap is unlikely unless the booms return," writes Kerr. (CR: T Dickinson).

BOOM!!!

On February 8th, residents from Rhode Island to southern New Jersey hear a "thunder-like" explosion in the sky. Hundreds of calls are received by police and civil defence officials shortly after 9 P.M.; and, in the area of Burlington, Ocean, Monmouth, and Mercer counties in New Jersey, windows and houses were shaken by the blast. Residents feared a second earthquake was following one felt in New Jersey and on Staten Island on January 30th; but the seismologists find no seismic readings to indicate an earthquake. In a short while, the Federal Aviation Agency officials launch an effort to determine if the Concorde that landed at Dulles International Airport outside of Washington, D.C., may have been to blame. FAA spokesman, Jerry Lavey, did not inspire much confidence by stating, "We probably never will prove it was or was not the aircraft, but at least we'll be able to give the people something." British Airways said it was "unlikely" that their aircraft caused the boom and emphasize the fact the "secondary boom theory" is just a "theory" and hasn't been proven. Are the scientists still comfortable with the NRL studies even after the booms return? (PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN, February 9, p. 9; HARRISBURG PATRIOT, PA, February 10, p. 8; CR: L Arnold; WASHINGTON STAR, February 9; CR: R Manners).

BOOM!!! (AGAIN!)

Two days later the switchboards lit up again along the New Jersey coast when another boom struck at 7:13 P.M. The Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Palisades, New York, detected the "boom" but apparently no earthquake. William Donn repeated his suspicion that Concorde was to blame and said he was "more than 99 per cent certain". If he is not fully certain, he must either have some doubts of its being Concorde and prefers not to commit himself to an explanation which might be proven erroneous. No word

was forthcoming as to any new studies of the booming noises, even tho they have returned, (WASHINGTON STAR, February 12; CR: R Manners).

It was not only in the skies that mystery explosions have been heard. Last March 24th, a string of explosions occurred along two miles of sewers in the Bronx, New York. Many store windows were shattered, and eleven people were injured by the explosions. A formal board of inquiry was arranged and even given subpoena powers. Its head was Deputy Mayor Herman Badillo, and its other members included the police and fire commissioners, the Commissioner of Investigation, the Environmental Protection Commissioner, and the Corporation Counsel. Consolidated Edison Company records were gathered, witnesses interviewed, and a "gas leak" was sought out. However, nothing was found that would have caused the explosions. The only difficulty they have is they cannot readily blame it on the Concorde, (NEW YORK TIMES, November 19; CR: L Coleman).

MORE ON TUNGUSKA

Another theory about what caused the extraordinary blast over Siberia on June 30th, 1908, has been put forward by L. Kresak of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Czechoslovakia. He believes the blast resulted from the disintegration of a "cometary boulder" which was part of the debris from the Encke comet. Kresak's observations stem from the annual meteor showers which take place every June 30th (according to him). Walter Sullivan of the NEW YORK TIMES explains:

"According to (Kresak's) hypothesis, such an object would become so hot during its plunge through the atmosphere that it would explode in a catastrophic manner. When large meteorites hit the earth, they generate explosions sufficient to gouge out craters, but no crater was formed by the Siberian blast, possibly because the 'boulder' was not large enough to do so."

We could cite several cases of meteorites found on snow banks and ice whose impact barely disturbed its impact point; but the point I will argue with Sullivan and Kresak is that no single crater was to be found by Kulik's expedition, instead thousands of craters were found but none containing meteoric fragments. Can we not wonder how theories about about the Tunguska explosion when the NEW YORK TIMES cannot find the time or inclination to read some of the evidences of the blast before once again publicizing another inadequate hypothesis? Again, this new theory fails to explain the atmospheric phenomena that were seen in the skies of Europe shortly after the distant explosion. Neither alien spaceship, black hole, meteor, comet, nor cometary boulder would account for what was seen in 1908. (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 5, p. 15).

The LONDON TIMES first drew notice to the "Aurora Borealis" on July 2nd (p.12). Descriptions by correspondents illustrate the brilliance of the phenomena which was seen by many. On the 3rd (p.12), it was attributed to "curious sun effects"; and, in the same issue (p.10), a report from Ireland confirms both the nocturnal illumination and the sighting of brilliant meteors. "The Recent Nocturnal Glows" are further discussed as something of a mystery in the TIMES of July 4th. The scientists of the British Astronomical Association, considered the glows to be 'auroral'. Prof. Fowler had predicted auroral displays for that time, and there was a "plainly marked, disturbance of the magnets" that night. What bothered them was when the glows were still visible the next night "but the magnets were exceptionally quiet". The reader is then advised the glows are merely a prolonged twilight that "some temporary condition of the atmosphere made this twilight much brighter and redder than usual". There is no suggestion of its being the result of meteors nor comets nor bits of comets. Indeed, it took another twenty years for scientists to learn that there had been an explosion over the taiga of Siberia. However, there is a strong suggestion that it was similar to an earlier event, Krakatoa!

Herein we find the mystery of the Tunguska event. The glows were favourably compared to dust clouds at a very high altitude spewed forth by Krakatoa owing to their lurid colour and to their growing brightness after normal twilight. It is explained in the TIMES article that it was not until the third circuit around the earth that the clouds from Krakatoa reached the British Isles while spreading at a speed of 80 miles per hour and spreading across the latitudes. However, the clouds of dust from Krakatoa were seen all over the globe; and, these new sky-glows were apparently confined to the skies of Europe, even tho the dust clouds from Siberia (if that was what they were) travelled at the prodigious rate of 220 miles per hour. Why were the sky-glows caused by Tunguska confined to Europe and not seen in the Americas or in Asia? The mystery as seen in 1908 was only slightly different.

"We thus see that distance is no obstacle in vast cosmical phenomena of this kind, which are world-embracing. No volcanic outburst of abnormal violence has been reported lately; there have, however, been some moderate outbursts in the Pacific during the spring, and it is possible that the dust may have reached us from these, or from some unreported eruption in some little-known region of the world." LONDON TIMES, July 4, 1908, p. 16 c. 4.

VOLCANOES:

Early in the morning of February 20th, the allegedly extinct volcano Sinia in the Java Dieng range in central Java went into a violent eruption killing 182 people and injuring many more. Poisonous gases and flowing lava caught many asleep and has forced the evacuation of 9,000 or more from the area, (TORONTO STAR, February 21, p.A22). By the 24th, it was also reported that neighbouring Sikidang crater was also erupting and spewing forth thick clouds of black smoke. The only connection between the two volcanoes, according to scientists, would probably be a subterranean link, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 24, p. 3). No explanation for the sudden eruptions was put forward.

BEASTS OF THE FIELD:

Jean-Jacques Barloy writes (on February 18th) that Dr. Helmut Sick, a German ornithologist, discovered the habitat of the Lear's Macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*) in the state of Bahia, in Brasil. Previously, the parrot was only known in its captive state and obtained from local traders. Dr. Sick has now seen as many as a score together in the wild. They measure 75 centimeters in length and possess a fine blue plumage.

Rare birds seem to have been showing up in the last few months. Between November 19th and December 1st, a Ross's gull was seen on the shores of Lake Michigan at Chicago. It has only been seen once before in 1975 near Boston when it came south from its Arctic habitat, (NEW YORK TIMES, December 3, p. 26, and, December 17, p. 49). In November, Rhode Island was visited by a white pelican native to the Gulf of Mexico, a South African shelduck, and a European barnacle goose, (NEW YORK TIMES, November 26, p. 62). On December 31st, a Richardson's owl was photographed at Salisbury, Massachusetts, for the first time in 36 years. And, soon afterwards, a rare great gray owl was spotted at the Maine Audubon Society headquarters in Falmouth. Colder weather is said to have driven these owls further south than usual, (BOSTON GLOBE, January 6, p. 3; SOUTH MIDDLESEX NEWS, MA, January 25, p. 5A). (CR: L Coleman).

An eight-pound armadillo wandered across a lawn in Holliston, Massachusetts, on December 23rd. It was soon adopted into the household until its original owner could be found, or could it be a were-armadillo? (South Middlesex News, MA, December 24, p. 1; CR: L Coleman).

Near Manitowoc, Wisconsin, (in early November?), a hunter spotted a 40 inch long alligator on the banks of the Manitowoc. He deftly caught it by clamping his hand over its closed mouth, (the best way to keep from being bitten), and he made sure to bring it home so as not to suffer the skeptics' guffaws. No one seem bothered by the fact such an action isn't covered by game or endangered species statutes, (SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, November 6; CR: L Coleman).

In eastern Colorado, Bigfoot is being hunted by the state's Division of Wildlife. However, it's not the same big foot belonging to the Sasquatch. "This mouse once occupied the tall grass and wet meadow habitats in Colorado, but I can't find any really confirmed sightings since about 1955," says Steve Bissell, a non-game mammal specialist, (CHARLOTTE TOWN PATRIOT, January 27).

Since December 21st, there have been a dozen sightings of "Knobby", a hominid creature described as being six feet tall, 200 to 300 pounds in weight, and covered in black fur. Christened after Carpenter's Knob, in Cleveland County, North Carolina, the creature has become most noticeable by howling at night. Most local residents prefer to consider "Knobby" to just be a bear; but, after a dead goat was found on January 14th, tracks were found by a search party from Casar in the vicinity of Toluca. They say they were ape-like tracks, yet in one report the tracks are described as "at least as large as a man's hand and similarly shaped, even with a thumb-like protusion". How many ape tracks they have seen before is not certain; the Fallston resident who found them did not say, (GASTONIA GAZETTE, NC, January 17; CR: T Adams; DURHAM MORNING HERALD, NC, January 17).

FALLS:

Milos Krmelj of Yugoslavia's Fortean serial ODISEJA writes (on December 15th) that ice fell from a clear sky at Split, Yugoslavia, recently. (If your Serbo-Croatian needs practice, please subscribe to: ODISEJA, c/o Milos Krmelj, Milcinskega 6, 61000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, Yugoslavia; or, send a sample of your publication if you'd like to exchange copies).

More details are also sought regarding a crashed UFO imbedded in the roof of a house in Hannut, Belgium, sometime at the end of December or early January. When police arrived to investigate what they found was a bluish block of ice which is said to have fallen from a passing plane, however the woman reporting the crash apparently made no mention of any other flying objects other than what came thru her roof, (EDMONTON SUN, January 5).

Police were also called in to investigate the pike pole that crashed thru the window of a home in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on February 7th. The pike pole was more than four meters in length and used mainly for breaking up log jams or for rescue work on some planes. It has a spike on one end and a hook on the other. The resident and investigating police are at a loss as to where it came from. "There was no one on the street and there were no cars or trucks anywhere near." The only clue may be a damaged CP Air sticker on the pike pole, but a police spokesman admitted there was "still no reasonable explanation for it". If it did fall from an aircraft, wouldn't its absence be noticed; and, how would the fall of a four meter long pike pole go unnoticed by an air crew? (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 9, p. 2).

Irregular hailstones the size of baseballs and golf-balls fell in a storm at Lakehills, Texas, on February 24th. The smaller stones appear to be normally layer ones of a smooth surface, but the larger stones appear to be conglomerations of large hailstones coated entirely with smaller clear stones. No measure of damage nor any injuries were reported in the newspaper's wirephoto, (TORONTO SUN, February 25, p.54).

After a most severe winter in the Soviet Union and Europe, scientists in Chorzow, Poland, determined to find what had changed the colour of the snow to yellow. The canine community was not blamed, rather the PAP news agency announced that the cause was particles of sand which had been carried by strong winds from the Sahara. Sand was also said to have fallen in Yugoslavia and Austria, (but no mention of its falling in Czechoslovakia in the intervening area). How the sand was identified as from the Sahara is not clear, if that is where it came from, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 24, p. 3).

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES:

Pollen grains taken from drilling cores in the Ross Ice Shelf indicate vegetation once abounded on the Antarctic continent, (or that it was transported to its earlier ice fields). We are thus enlightened that 14 to 20 million years ago that there was no ice shelf. More meteorites have been found near Allan Hills in Victoria Land and near the Darwin Glacier. The joint effort by American and Japanese scientists have found another 309 meteorites. Among this number are two carbonaceous chondrites and a 300-pound specimen from a meteorite originally weighing 898 pounds before broken into

33 pieces. Probably the most interesting of the new meteorites was one found at Yamato mountain. Its content has been analysed for radioactive isotopes. The manganese isotope indicates that it fell 7 million years ago; but, the beryllium and aluminum isotopes indicate its fall to have happened "only one million years" ago. It is curious that two such divergent dates are indicated as the fall of a single meteorite. All of this, says Walter Sullivan, "would provide the final refutation of the proposition that the continent was more recently free of ice and was charted by ancient navigators." Questionable analyses of dates of supposed falls of meteorites is sufficient proof to dismiss extraordinarily accurate maps, such as the Piri Reis map of 1528 deciphered by Charles Hapgood. Far more confidence would be elicited by dating the age of the ice cap itself instead of relying on dates of meteorite falls, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, February 19, p. 17; WASHINGTON STAR, February 18; CR: R Manners).

NEWS FROM NASA:

Early findings from the PIONEER VENUS project have been released by NASA and reveal some marvels of our sister planet not seized upon by the popular media. Firstly, the mass spectrometer on the two probes descending into the dark side of Venus registered various sulfur compounds for the strange glows first noted at 13,000 meters altitude. "Chemical fires" fueled by sulfur compounds seems to be the best explanation now available followed closely by the glow resulting from the descent of the probes themselves. CBC Radio's QUIRKS AND QUARKS announced that lightning had indeed been discovered to exist on Venus and behaves just as oddly as it does on our planet. However, my suggestion that glows seen over the dark side of the planet having resulted from massive electrical disturbances might be supplanted by other finds. The interaction of the solar wind and the Venusian ionosphere is much more powerful than had been supposed. Without a magnetic field to deflect the solar wind, the ionosphere is in direct contact with it; and, during solar flares increases the wind's speed, the ionopause can be pushed to the top of the sensible atmosphere of Venus. Changes in the pressure of the solar wind produce notable changes in the position of the ionosphere and in its shape. Relatively strong magnetic fields were also encountered in this region, and the temperature of this turbulent reaction is about 1,000,000° C. Some of the solar wind ions manage to pass thru the ionopause (no such feature or boundary exists on Earth) and heat the upper atmosphere to 5,000° K., well in excess of an expected 1,000° K. There is even an ionosphere on the dark side of Venus which appears to be composed of "extremely long-lived metal ions of meteoric origin". It is to be hoped more of the mysteries of Venus will become illuminated with the continuing work of the Pioneer Venus orbiter. Perhaps, it will detect one of those elusive glows we have seen from Earth.

UFOs:

Following letters of protest to Dr. A.G. McNamara, Head of the Planetary Science Section, and to Dr. J.L. Locke, Director of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, it was decided that permission would be granted to inspect the 'Meteor' files into which some UFO reports are detoured. The initial inspection of the files did not permit more than a cursory examination, but reports of "UFOs" filed amongst the fireball reports will now appear in the column on 'Recent UFO Reports'. No definite system of labelling the meteor

reports other than to number them by year and order of filing; thus to designate a 'Meteor' file from a 'Non-Meteor' file, the former will be designated in the following manner, "M79/008", whereas 'UFO' reports would appear as usual as "N79/008". UFO investigators should consider that UFO received by Canadian Armed Forces are often routed to CINC NORAD at Peterson AFB in Colorado. And, this recent access to the 'Meteor' files leaves only the RCMP's UFO files inaccessible to researchers in Canada, (at least those the government now admits to having). We can now thank the change of policy on the part of the NRC scientists for ceasing to withhold disputable UFO reports they have identified as meteoric in origin.

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

February 10th - St. Therese, PQ - A bright light with two red lights below flew from northwest to southeast at a slow speed over a period of ten minutes, (N79/013). February 5th - Warsaw, OT - A red and white object with an orange glow and red beneath was observed for two hours before reported to CFB Trenton, (N79/014). January 31st - Grand Prairie, AB - A very large object with "four wings" passed overhead residents of a trailer park. First described as a red light, it changed to a bright white one; and, thru the two minute sighting, it sounded like jet engines, (N79/013). January 31st - Oshawa, OT - An early morning sighting was made of an object about three times the size of an airplane (what type was not said) exhibiting two blue lights. A former pilot watched it hovering over Lake Ontario for two hours, (OSHAWA TIMES, February 1). January 25th - Clairmont, AB - A very bright light which illuminated the interior of a house passed from north to south at an extreme speed. NRC lists this as a fireball, (M79/010). January 23rd - Waterloo, OT - An oval object of a red colour was seen by several young girls. First seen moving across the sky, the object began to descend. After five minutes they telephoned the Cambridge UFO Research Group (362 Kitchener Rd., Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6), but on returning outdoors, the UFO had disappeared. January 20th - Port Cartier, PQ - For two hours and forty minutes three constables and numerous residents watched three oval objects travelling in line stop at various points in the sky. They were seen near Polaris and also over the St. Lawrence River. Someone decided to get a better view, and they were watched from the highest point in the area. The UFOs were described as "red, green, blue (and) fast", (N79/012). January 19th - Cambridge, OT - A red light was reported by two teenagers as moving and stopping several times while going across the sky. The Cambridge UFO Research Group suspects it was an aircraft. January 18th - New Brunswick - A large fireball was reported as a UFO by witnesses at Doaktown, Newcastle, Chatham, and aboard an Air Canada flight, (M79/009). January 17th - Bonaville, NF - In the early morning a couple saw an oval object (estimated to be 20 feet long) of grey colour with red and green flashing lights moving about the nearby sky for two and a half hours, once passing to within a quarter of a mile from them, (N79/011). January 16th - Peterboro, OT - An oblong object appeared to fall in slow motion for a period of ten minutes. It was described as a "ball of fire trailing lengthy white smoke" and would appear meteoric in nature if not for its long duration, (N79/010). January 16th - Barrhead, AB - Two small round lights at high altitude were seen moving at fast speeds. One was travelling to the southeast, and the other was going northeast. Duration of the sighting was given as "two minutes", but NRC decided they were meteors, (M79/008). January 16th - Pointe Noire, PQ - A round light was seen to hover at about 2,000 feet altitude for 10 to 15 minutes by a constable and another witness, (N79/009). January 15th - Hanmer, OT - A large round object with other round objects on and around it appeared to bounce thru the sky before disappearing straight up. Two CF-100 aircraft were seen to enter the area shortly afterwards as well as a small twin engine aircraft. The object was said to be above their levels and was in sight from 30 to 60 seconds. At the time, CFS Falconbridge said its two aircraft were involved in a demonstration and were dropping chaff in the area of the observation, (N79/008). January 15th - Southwest of Edmonton, AB - A stationary object of large size was seen by the driver of an automobile outside of Edmonton. The object was in view about three minutes before fading from view, and shortly afterwards an aircraft with a bright spot light was seen in the area, (N79/007). January 14th - Ignace, OT - A "bright, shooting object" was reported as a UFO to CFS Sioux Lookout, but an officer spokesman stated the object was probably only a meteor, (DRYDEN OBSERVER, January 17; ATIKO-KAN PROGRESS, January 24). January 12th - Alberta - A meteor was seen over northern and central Alberta and broke into two pieces before disappearing, (WETASKIWIN TIMES, January 17). January 12th - Sudbury, OT - A light green object at high altitude flew quickly skyward for 3 to 4 seconds before disappearing. CFS Falconbridge reported it as a UFO, but NRC thinks it was a meteor, (M79/005). January 12th - Cambridge, OT - In the early morning, three people observed an object larger than the full moon in the northwest sky for a period lasting about 30 minutes. They stated it was brighter than the moon, and hopefully they'd be able to identify the full moon if it were on the horizon, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). January 12th - Harrietsfield, NS - A round white light ("like Venus") was seen in the afternoon in the direction of the sun, but it could not have been Venus which would have been below the horizon at the time. Duration of the sighting was 30 minutes, and photographs were taken of the object, (N79/006). January 10th - Preston, OT - A large bright light said to be larger than a nearby water tower was observed for 15 minutes before disappearing behind some clouds, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). January 10th - Yellowknife, NT - A "glowing ball" was reported by several residents and by others in Fort Smith. A NORAD spokesman denied that it was a satellite, like Cosmos 954 which fell a year before; and, as it was said to break up, it was probably a fireball. Yet, one report says it was visible for 30 minutes, (EDMONTON JOURNAL, January 12; CR: J Musgrave; M79/001). January 7th - Pierceland, SK - A "single bright yellow, four pointed star" was seen stationary in the north-northwest sky at night. The report was not made until three weeks later to CFB Cold Lake when the picture of the New Zealand UFOs, which appeared similar, prompted its being reported, (N79/004). January 6th - Kitchener, OT - In the early morning, an oval object exhibiting a bright white light was seen in the southern sky in the early morning. Upon watching it with binoculars, its shape became more pronounced with flashing red lights around it and a blue-green peak atop the object. The object moved across the sky horizontally, and moved back in the same direction before disappearing skyward after an hour and a half of observation, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). January 5th - McLennan, AB - An oval object with a bright white light and described as slightly smaller than the moon was watched on and off in the southern sky for about 9 hours thru the night into January 6th. McLennan is about 30 miles west of Lesser Slave Lake, (N79/003). January 5th - Northwest Territories - The rocket body of Cosmos 1069 fell at 2159Z over Hudson's Bay, (NRC files).

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ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES:

The Soviet Union has sadly learned that bigger telescopes are not necessarily better telescopes. Their latest observatory is plagued not only by minute flaws in the reflecting mirror, but the winds surrounding the mountain upon which it is perched mar the images of distant stars before they even reach the telescope. It is certainly a major triumph for Soviet engineering which is unlikely to be beaten, but it will probably also represent the end of the era for astronomical observatories on mountaintops whose pride is a single gigantic telescope. The optical telescope has advanced to what appears to be its limit not only in size, but the pollution of the skies with wastes and omnipresent lighting will soon force astronomers to take their telescopes into the vacuum of outer space. The age of radio astronomy is becoming increasingly important in delving ever further; and, x-ray astronomy in less than a decade has reached a stage of importance rivalling that of optical astronomy (tho the latter has been with us for three-and-a-half centuries).

An excellent example of the advances radio - and x-ray astronomy have made over optical telescopes is the case of (NGC 1961). It was discovered in 1802 and published in William Herschel's Third Catalogue as a nebulous object. No telescope has been able to unravel the fuzzy patch later identified as a galaxy of undetermined size and distance from the earth. Only by combining the use of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Green Bank, West Virginia, and the Kitt Peak Observatory in Arizona were the astronomers able to learn it was the most massive galaxy yet known with about ten times the mass of the Milky Way. Its diameter of about 600,000 light years is three times that of the Milky Way. Its immense size is believed to be the result of the collision of two separate galaxies, which drew the attention of astronomers. "It looks like a beautiful spiral galaxy, except that a quarter of it looks pathological - it has blobs and lumps instead of long, spiral arms. We think this is where a large spiral devoured a small one," says Dr. Vera Rubin. Lumpy galaxies (like a lumpy Pluto) seldom attract the attention of astronomers, and it was only a decade ago NGC 1961's being described as a 'peculiar galaxy' prompted its being examined more carefully. At a distance of 250,000,000 light years, its features are lost sight of, (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, March 8, p.2; TORONTO STAR, March 24, p. 11, CR: W Ambury).

Similarly, gamma ray astronomy may soon yield clues to phenomena not yet visible to us on earth. Massive bursts of gamma ray radiation have been observed on an average of once a month since their discovery in 1969. Now it might be said the largest telescopic array is several million miles in size, because a 'gamma ray burst detector' on the Pioneer Venus 1 orbiter is now being used in conjunction with the Vela satel-

lites orbiting the earth, ISSE 3 and Helios 2. Bursts have already been detected six times by early December, and four of these bursts were also observed by other satellites. As the bursts appear to take place both within and outside of our galaxy and last only a few seconds, it is hoped spacecraft at large distances from one another can be used to home in on the originating point. The method of "triangulation" using data from distant spacecraft will however be indicating two points where celestial circles intersect. "Then we'll search the catalogues for objects at those locations. Hopefully, we'll find something that is a candidate. If the same type of object - a quasar or black hole or neutron star, say - is identified with several of the bursts, then that's extremely strong evidence that we have found the source of these gamma rays," explains Dr. W. Doyle Evans of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. Astronomers may be far more willing to trust "triangulation" than Fortean ever will, and the precision of Geometry may be forced to yield a bit to find an object at either of the points where celestial circles intersect. As with the discovery of pulsars, gamma ray bursts may reveal a new exotic object other than those described. More profound in this mystery is the brief duration of each burst at such infrequent intervals. What event might they suggest which yet eludes observation from optical and radio telescopes? (NEW YORK TIMES, December 6, p. A21).

NEWS FROM NASA:

NASA has signed an agreement with the European Space Agency for a joint mission of a solar polar exploration consisting of two spacecraft with wide-ranging orbits. Its primary objective is to observe the nature of the Sun's polar regions from opposing sides (one side by each spacecraft) in an orbit perpendicular to the ecliptic. A secondary objective of the mission will be the investigation of the interplanetary medium while the spacecraft travel to Jupiter before being swung into the novel solar polar orbits. The launch of the two spacecraft will originate upon the Space Shuttle in 1983, but it will take about five years before the second passage of the spacecraft about the sun (and both sides seen by each spacecraft) will be accomplished, (NASA NEWS RELEASE, 79-37).

During March, several flights by U-2 aircraft over Peru and over the Pacific may complete a mapping of the background microwave radiation said to have come from the "big bang" that created our universe. The 'upward-looking differential microwave radiometer' will scan two-thirds of the skies of the Southern hemisphere. It is hoped the slightly warmer spot in the sky towards Regulus in the constellation Leo which our galaxy is supposedly travelling at a million miles per hour might be matched by a 'slightly cooler spot' near Iota Aquarius on the other side of the celestial heavens. Hopefully, the data from the new microwave survey will match the findings

in the Northern hemisphere, otherwise we may find our galaxy is not hurdling in the right direction nor at its presumed speed. As I see no indications that a 'slightly cooler spot' is expected, nor so much as suggested, the confidence of the scientists in this movement of the galaxy relative to the universe may not prove as convincing till a full survey is completed, (NASA NEWS RELEASE, 79-25).

Early results of HEAO-2 indicate a major find in the discovery of the most distant object from the earth. The new data so closely following the results of HEAO-1 represent a quantum leap in astrophysical observations. X-ray emissions from "normal" stars (like our Sun) are the first with which astrophysicists may compare with the coronal emissions of our own and may reveal more about the transfer of heat from the interior of stars to their outer atmosphere. A new class of "O stars" have been observed in the nebula Eta Carinae. They are young stars clouded by dust and gas clouds and visible only by infrared telescopes before. "Some hitherto unknown mechanism, possibly magnetic bubbles in their atmospheres, apparently allows this high-energy radiation (X-rays) to dissipate," says NASA. The pulsar centered in the Crab nebula was seen as an X-ray emitter, yet another pulsar showed no X-rays at all. Quasars and Seyfert galaxies also lacked any significant X-ray line emissions indicating their X-rays were of a non-thermal origin. X-ray line emissions were observed in several supernova remnants for the elements of magnesium, sulfur, argon, and calcium for the first time (previously only iron and silicon had been detected). Spectra were observed in plasmas a thousand times hotter (10 million degrees Kelvin) than our Sun's ionosphere. In four months of operation, HEAO-2 has doubled the number of known X-ray objects in the universe. Such objects can also be resolved for the first time, for X-ray sources in distant galaxies, like M 31, can be distinguished where only a blur of X-ray radiation could be seen before. Such refined resolutions may help determine if the galaxies were formed early in the history of the universe or if they evolved from massive gas clouds which predated stellar formation. Globular cluster galaxies are found to harbour "cosmic bursters" which produce intense X-ray radiation which sometimes switch "on and off like cosmic lighthouses". As the X-ray source of one of these "bursters" is in the center of one cluster, it is thought its mass is thirty times that of the Sun and indicative of a black hole system; thus, a search will be made to see if X-ray sources are to be found at the centers of other clusters. Yet, by far the most exciting discovery is the most distant quasar "about 15.5 billion light years away". The age of the universe is thus pushed well past the "10 to 20 billion" mark recently touted about. Now it will start at 16 billion or more! One implication of X-ray emissions by distant quasars is that they may contribute background radiation presumed earlier to come from hot plasmas and gas clouds that fit a model of the universe with sufficient mass to be "closed" under gravitational collapse. If quasars are responsible, the missing mass may very well be missing, and the radiation from the "universal hot plasma" (see RBB 43:2) may be an illusion stemming from quasar emissions. As the closest known quasar is only 800 million light years away, (NEW YORK TIMES, June 10, 1978, p. 22), it is clear that quasars are not confined to either the earliest period of the universe nor the latest, rather they have been in existence throughout. However, as quasars radiate an extremely intense amount of radiation, they might simply be the only objects which can be detected at the immense distance of 16 billion light years with our present technology. How many other quasars exist in the void beyond, and how many other lie nearby within a billion light

years? We can anxiously await the results of HEAO-3 which may help us probe once more to the edge of the known universe, (NASA NEWS RELEASE, 79-36).

JOVIAN DISCOVERIES:

Where the giant telescopes functioned best was in the study of our own solar system. In our small realm, stars might be studied as distant points of light by which the paths of wanderers might be marked. However, as the bulges of Saturn resolved into a 'unique set of rings'; as the count of minor planets in the asteroid belt climbed past a thousandfold; as Herschel's, Leverrier's and Tombaugh's planets were caught sight of ever further from the sun; exploration of the planets was confined to earth-bound observatories. There came the great leaps into outer space with Mariner, Pioneer, Viking, and Pioneer Venus missions. And, there were disappointments when no conclusive signs of life were found on Mars and when Venus was found too infernal to support any life we know of. It is not too difficult to understand the excitement recently generated by the Voyager 1 mission as the spacecraft flew by Jupiter. Worlds of another nature had been found to exist far beyond our expectations.

"What we're seeing is not what we had expected. We're baffled," says Dr. Bradford Smith, head photographic scientist for the Voyager 1 mission. The steady, constant bands of clouds so uniformly drawn by astronomers for centuries changed into a chaotic jumble of churning and swirling streams of color among which were huge spots of unknown character. No lumps of the sort described by Andrew Barclay, (see chapter 5 of NEW LANDS), but jetstreams of frozen ammonia were detected over the clouds. Time-lapse photography revealed dark orange "hot spots" passing thru the upper cloud layers of the Jovian atmosphere. One might overtake another and swallow it, and other spots which had merged broke apart and went their separate ways after twelve days. Where the colors for the clouds and spots come from is not clear, tho sodium from Io is said to add a tinge to the clouds. So unprepared were the scientists for a complex mechanism in Jovian meteorology, few explanations were forthcoming as to what they had seen, and more attention was diverted to the Galilean satellites which figured prominently in news media reports.

Io has immense volcanoes, they say. Larger and more active than anything on Mars, and easily dwarfing anything on earth. Gases shoot forth from them with the speed of a bullet spewing clouds far into space. The extreme vulcanism, we are told, is the result of tidal stresses from Jupiter and its larger moons, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto. Few impact craters were seen on Io; and, the volcanic activity may have re-surfaced Io in the last 100 million years, says Dr. Laurence A. Soderblom of the United States Geological Survey, (NEW YORK TIMES, March 12, p. B12). Callisto, on the other hand, is scarred from ancient meteoric bombardments. A huge circular basin surrounded by concentric ridges suggests some impact which may have melted a vast portion of its subsurface ice. The tidal wave, or tsunami, froze once again as it passed over the frozen surface of Callisto, Ganymede, composed largely of ice, suffers large fractures and "water quakes" which carve lines across its surface resembling the elusive Martian canals (or canali). The inner moon of Amalthea, previously seen only as a point of light in the largest telescopes, was found to be of an irregular shape. Its gravity too weak to form a roundish figure, Amalthea suggested a definition for

"planets" as being bodies with a diameter of 1,000 kilometers or more. With such a yardstick, it is easy to consider the Voyager 1 mission not simply as the examination of one planet, Jupiter, but of a Jovian system of planets: Jupiter, Europa, Callisto, Ganymede, and Io, after which it will pass on to explore Saturn and Titan, (soon to be photographed by Pioneer 11 at the end of August and early September this year).

The excitement elicited from Carl Sagan: "This is almost beyond interpretation. There's different chemistry, different physics, different forces at work out there." (TIME, March 19, pp. 72-73). Of course, it also prompted rash statements from others. Io was constantly referred to as having a "pizza" surface. And, Joe Hall of the TORONTO STAR (March 18, pp. A1-A12), whose revelations of previously top-secret UFO reports last January could be found in Sudbury newspapers back in 1975 (see RBB 43:3), claimed the speed of light was "known with surprising accuracy" barely seventy-five years after Galileo discovered the four major moons of Jupiter. Few astronomers seem willing to admit to the uncanny accuracy of Pliny's dimensions of planetary distances and planetary revolutions about the sun; but, the speed of light was not so readily discovered only being guessed at by the eccentricities of the Jovian moons and their often inaccurate distances from the earth, (see R.A. Proctor's OLD AND NEW ASTRONOMY and chapter 8 of NEW LANDS). Fortunately, the numerous discoveries provided enough printed matter to prevent too many "revised" histories of astronomy being repeated by some hapless science writers.

Although it was thought a fourteenth moon might be found, the scientists were greatly surprised to find a ring of debris in orbit around Jupiter. It required an eleven minute exposure to detect the ring, but as it was photographed "edge-on" its dimensions will remain obscure until Voyager 2 takes another series during its fly-by. Dr. Bradford Smith delayed the announcement of the discovery until the "fuzzy streak" was further enhanced. No prediction of a ring was made that could be confirmed, and its faintness would have rendered it invisible to earthly observers who'd only see the brilliant planet they surround. The shutter was left open in case some ring of particles, or perhaps that fourteenth moon, might be seen "but not with any great expectations".

"A few years ago, only Saturn had known rings. The theory that explained how those rings could persist through the 4.5 billion years of solar system evolution also explained why Saturn was the 'only' planet that could have a ring. Then theories had to be revised to accommodate the rings of Uranus. Now Jupiter is found to have a ring and we must invent a theory to explain it." Dr. Smith finishes his lesson in history.

"Finding of Jupiter Ring Demonstrates 1849 Principle," begins Walter Sullivan's lesson in history in the NEW YORK TIMES, (March 10, p. 42). "This week's discovery that a ring of rocky debris orbits Jupiter inside its innermost moon is perhaps the most dramatic demonstration to date of a principle enunciated by the French mathematician Edouard Roche in 1849." Somehow, I feel Mr. Sullivan had not read Dr. Smith's lesson also in the NEW YORK TIMES, (March 8, p. A18.). Yet Sullivan persists with his lecture. "It is now clear, however, that such factors (the density of Jupiter and its moons) have not substantially altered the correct definition of Jupiter's Roche limit." Ignore any discrepancies previously announced about the uniqueness of Saturn's rings, Sullivan implies, for the theory is still correct, in fact 'confirmed'.

"The question then arises why the inner planets of the solar system — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — do not have rings of their own." The testimony of Dr. Gerard de Vaucouleurs of the University of Texas is called upon to explain that our moon has probably been responsible for sweeping up the debris that would have formed a ring around the earth. What of the Mercurial moon? (Or wasn't it only a star Mariner 10 detected back in 1973?) What of the moon of Venus seen, or at least reported as recently as 1791? (See BOOK OF THE DAMNED, Holt/Dover, p. 195; but I read a bit more here than did Fort). Was the Martian ring devastated by Deimos and Phobos? Even another ring is said to possibly exist in an intra-Mercurial orbit by Dr. Irwin I. Shapiro of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Shades of Vulcan!!!) Where are the rings of the inner planets? For the moment we will not pursue the rings of Neptune, they're already damned!

"In May 1707 the late Assistant of the then Astronomer Royal saw Mercury in transit encompassed by a thick haze or atmosphere.

"In the transit of May 1753 a ring was observed round the planet; also in that of May 1786.

"In May 1799 a dark or nebulous ring was observed, the tinge being of a violet hue and strongest near the planet. Schröter also saw the ring, the light of which he says was scarcely brighter than the surface of the Sun, but of another colour. Harding did not see it at first, but he did afterwards when he used a lighter shade."

"In May 1832 the planet was seen at the Royal Observatory, surrounded by a dusky tinge. In this transit also the ring has been described as of 'a violet hue' the colour being strongest near the planet."

"This is the sum of our knowledge about the rings round the planet in the May transits," (MONTHLY NOTICES OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, 38, 338-339, April 1878).

I'll not go further with the November transits other than to say the ring was "seen" in 1848 and an "aureola of light" surrounded the planet in 1868 according to Mr. Huggins. Is it possible no one has looked for it during the last thirteen transits or during the Mariner 10 mission? It seems not.

The attention of scientists was drawn to a vast aurora over the north pole of Jupiter and which stretched over a distance of 26,665 kilometers (such accuracy in metric where 18,000 miles is given elsewhere!). Also seen on the dark side of Jupiter were three clusters of light spots which were presumed to be lightning storms of tremendous violence. These were seen while the Voyager 1 spacecraft was 4 million miles away and were alternately said to number 17 in the lower latitudes (SASKATOON STAR PHOENIX, March 10) and 19 several thousand miles south of the aurora (NEW YORK TIMES, March 10, p. 42). A more systematic search for planetary lightning in Jove's domain will be undertaken by Voyager 2 which includes equipment which "should be able to detect the 'whistling' sounds produced by lightning".

During the approach to Jupiter, sounds were heard from a distance of 660 million kilometers in a plasma wave experiment that was part of the Voyager 1 mission. The cacaphony caused by the collision of charged particles from Jupiter with

those of the solar wind. Sonic booms are produced which can even be detected in the interplanetary medium. "We hope to hear many of the other (audible) phenomena that develop around Jupiter," said Frederick Scarf of TRW Systems, who is in charge of the experiment. Tapes of the noises were described as whistles, popping sounds, squealing tires, and "deep artillery-like booms", (ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES GLOBE, March 2).

MORE BOOMS ON EARTH:

Several booms heard on February 28th in Rockland and Orange counties in New York and New Jersey, respectively, were successfully traced to the detonation of surplus Army explosives at West Point, in New York. Dr. William Donn said using instrument data, "the location was identified by triangulation and later confirmed by West Point officials". A northerly wind was to blame for propelling and accentuating the noise of the explosions. Yet, how successful this method of triangulation works for known events of known magnitude raises the question of why such triangulation cannot be as readily used to trace the booms being heard off the Nova Scotia coast. (NEW YORK TIMES, March 8, p. B2).

In the EMERGENCY PLANNING DIGEST of January-March 1979 (pages 25 in English and 27 in French) the study of the booming noises are said to be "the object of serious study... for the next nine months or so".

"It has been alleged that the 'booms' may be related to aircraft in supersonic flight near Nova Scotia. The rerouting of supersonic flights last year seemed to result in fewer booms being reported in southwestern Nova Scotia but they are still occurring."

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

March 25th - Canada and the United States - Cosmos 315 disintegrated as it re-entered the earth's atmosphere. (OTTAWA LE DROIT, March 26; OTTAWA JOURNAL, March 31, p. 10). February 24th - Labrador City, NF - No description of the UFO is given in the R.C.M.P. teletype report, (N79/020). February 20th - British Columbia - A brilliant yellow bolide lasting 15 seconds was seen over a large area of the province, (M79/014; TRAIL TIMES, February 21 & 22; KELOWNA COURIER, February 21). February 20th - Prospect Road, NS - A round coloured light of large size was seen hovering 300 to 400 feet up in the sky for a period of 5 minutes. The object changed from a red to blue colour, made no noise, and disappeared flying straight up into the sky, (N79/019). February 18th - Nym Lake, OT - Three star-like lights making sounds like helicopters were later identified as a flight of helicopters on their way to CFB Petawawa, (ATIKOKAN PROGRESS, February 21 & 28). February 18th - Montreal, PQ - An object that appeared "like a wagon train" was reported moving up and down over the city for five minutes in a lone report, (N79/018). February 16th - Yellowknife, NT - As the reported UFO was seen in the same place and time as a Dash 7 aircraft leaving the city, its identity is quite certain, (NRC files). February 9th - Border Township, OT - A bright red ball at high altitude passed rapidly across the sky and would appear to have been a meteor, (M79/013). February 3rd - Mississauga, OT - Two families said they saw an "extra bright star" hovering over the city and Lake Ontario in the early morning. One witness thought it had "tuned in" on them, for the UFO seemed only inter-

ested in going where-ever the witness went. It would appear to be either Venus or aircraft approaching Toronto International Airport, (OAKVILLE JOURNAL RECORD, February 7; MISSISSAUGA TIMES, February 14). February 2nd - Whitefish, OT - A bright object was seen descending to the ground where it was seen from 5 to 7 minutes. Little description was given in the report relayed by the Ontario Provincial Police to CFS Falconbridge probably as a principal witness did not speak English, (N79/017). February 5th and 2nd - Woodstock, OT - On the 5th, the morning shift of the WOODSTOCK-INGERSOLL SENTINEL REVIEW confirmed that they too had seen the bright light in the southern sky seen on the 2nd by several night shift workers before it disappeared in the coming dawn. It would be hoped the Stratford UFO Research group will be able to discern this as Venus, (SENTINEL-REVIEW, February 2 & 5). January 20th - Sheffield, NB - A bright oval object was first seen near Oromocto, but it was watched from the witness's home in Sheffield for 3 hours in the early morning. Seen thru binoculars, it appeared to be two spheres resting adjacent to each other and to hover about 100 feet over tree top level. It moved slowly towards the south, as would Venus which was not noted in the report, and was said to change its intensity of light quite radically, (N79/016). January 3rd - Lowbanks, OT - Three round objects with a diameter of 30 feet descended into a wheat field. The farmer notified police thinking it might have been a plane crash. Grabbing his camera, he found the UFOs quite willing to remain while he shot 30 exposures. He was able to walk around them, was joined by another witness who was driving by in a car, and was later joined by two police who also saw the UFOs. For 20 minutes, the UFOs remained still, but a flash of coloured lights signalled their ascent back into the sky. The farmer continued to photograph them before they flew off, but he had neglectfully used a shutter speed of a thousandth of a second thus rendering all but two exposures (as the UFOs departed) useless. The photographs are being sent to Ground Saucer Watch for analysis, (Cambridge UFO Research Group, 362 Kitchener Road, Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6). January 3rd - Aylmer, OT - In the morning, a farm family witnessed a flashing blue and green triangle of light, comparable to a "boomerang", hovering over their barn. Looking to another side, others were seen: "... two keeping abreast of each other and the other, which, she said, seemed larger, crossing their property." The family was bothered by the fact no one else seemed to notice the UFOs. Yet, someone else was out in the morning at Copenhagen, to the south and east, and he saw a "bright pulsating light... triangular in shape... hovering over Lake Erie". No one seems to have connected these lights with the objects which descended that same evening near Lowbanks, about 80 miles to the east and on the shores of Lake Erie, (AYLMER EXPRESS, January 10; ST. THOMAS TIMES JOURNAL, January 15). (Errata: in RBB 44, the UFO report dated February 10th is from N79/015, not N79/013).

OBITUARY:

The Nessletter (Ness Information Service) of February, 1979, notes the death of F.W. (Ted) Holiday in February. He was born in England and was educated both in England and Canada. During the Second World War, he served in the Royal Air Force in Africa and Italy. After leaving the service, he became a journalist dealing with fishing and wildlife. Fortean will remember him for his interesting books on the Loch Ness monster and its brethren, (The Great Orm of Loch Ness, 1968; The Dragon and the Disc, 1973).

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CERTAINTY IN SCIENCE:

According to Einstein's Theory of Relativity, the only constant (or absolute) is the velocity of light. There has been a growing acceptance of Einstein's theoretical physics among the scientific community. Altho first "damned" for its rejection of the universe of Newton and Kelvin, Einstein's greatest glory was recognized in his ability to explain that the aether everyone was searching for simply did not exist. A century later, the scientists celebrate Einstein's genius and quietly forget the aether their predecessors accepted without the slightest shred of evidence.

The velocity of light is accepted as being slightly more than 299,792 kilometers per second. However, the passage of light thru a medium does slow it some; hence, light does not travel thru air at its true speed, and in water it is slowed even more. We are amazed by breakthroughs that enable the physicist to determine with ever more acute observation the refinement of the velocity of light to the hundredth decimal. However, the velocity of light is a theoretical absolute and as unknown to our universe as the "perfect gas" and "absolute zero". Fort asked his "third question": "Who, except someone who was out to boost a theory, ever has demonstrated that light has any velocity?"

It was not until Francis Bacon's NOVUM ORGANUM that an interval of time was considered necessary for the passage of light over a distance. In the last number of the Bulletin, (45: 3), the "surprising accuracy" with which Joe Hall said the speed of light was known barely seventy-five years after Galileo's discovery of moons around Jupiter is best illustrated by Arago. Firstly, Galileo discovered the moons of Jupiter in 1610, and it was in 1675 that Roemer discovered the method of determining the velocity of light by observing the moons of Jupiter. His fellows obtained differing figures for the time it took for light to travel the mean radius of the terrestrial orbit. Duhamel said it was about 15 minutes; Hornebow said 14 minutes and 7 seconds; Cassini said 14 minutes and 10 seconds; then Newton said 7 minutes and 30 seconds; and, Delambre said 8 minutes and 13 seconds. The discrepancies are not considered worth explaining to Arago who tells us in POPULAR ASTRONOMY that the quantity of time is more akin to 8 minutes and 16 seconds (a refinement of 3 seconds). This closely agrees with our modern scientists, but Arago assigns a velocity to light of 192,000 miles per second which differs from what modern scientists tell us.

Fortean are confronted with other such certainties!

"The intra-mercurial planet does not exist," (Flammarion and Gore, POPULAR ASTRONOMY, 1894 ed., p. 349.)

"As to the spontaneous combustion of human bodies,

it is an impossibility, and all reports of such cases can be clearly shown either to be due to erroneous observation or to be intentionally fraudulent." (NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1904 ed., 16, 100.)

"Fact A: There are no intelligent beings from outer space on Earth now." (Dr. Michael H. Hart; "No chance of close encounters of the third kind: Scientist", KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 26, p. 34.) And, tho Dr. Hart believes our planet to be free of visiting aliens from other worlds, he has no objection to our descendants occupying and spreading civilization thruout the galaxy. Our planet is unique because it is habitable, he says.

It is seldom such certainties are revealed as errant in the news media; but, the odds of a meltdown accident at a nuclear generating station happening once in a million years was one such certainly shattered by the news media and a motion picture. The accident at the Three Mile Island power station in Pennsylvania may not appear Fortean as a phenomena, but it is ironic in its close portrayal in the "China Syndrome" and its exposing myths about nuclear power plant safety standards. For example, one reads in the NEW YORK TIMES of March 18th, p. 19, that reviewers were doubtful that an accident of the sort in the "China Syndrome" could happen. "Frankly, I don't believe a serious accident could ever happen," says David Rossin, a System Nuclear Research Engineer at Commonwealth Edison Company. "I am a scientist, and I don't believe in zeroes. But I do believe in redundant systems and the capability of people and systems to take preventive action."

If one goes further back in the NEW YORK TIMES, one will find similar reassurances of nuclear power plant safety. A study by Pennsylvania State University concluded residents living near nuclear power plants had little fear for their health and safety, (NEW YORK TIMES, March 18, p.41). The chief engineer at the Calvert Cliffs (Maryland) nuclear power plant emphasized the stress on safety at such plants. "We have back-up systems to back up the back-up systems and even more behind that," (NEW YORK TIMES, June 21, 1978, p. 48). And Project LOFT in Idaho involved the purposeful failure of lost cooling fluid and was hailed as a success. Project LOFT showed that even when the back-up systems failed, a reactor core was not likely to reach the temperatures necessary for a meltdown, (NEW YORK TIMES, December 11, 1978, p.A14).

When the first valve fails, the control rods drop into the nuclear core and pumps start to pump in additional cooling fluid. The problem is compounded by the fact that the flow vents to the back-up pumps were closed. Another valve venting steam from the overheated core opens. More pumps start to pump in additional coolant which is heated into steam and escapes thru the open venting valve. Then the gauge in the

control room shows the open valve to be shut, when it isn't, so the operators of the plant start shutting off the additional pumps. A few minutes later, when it appears the core is not cooling, the additional pumps are started again, and they are closed again when the gauge again shows the venting valve to be shut when it is still stuck open. Finally, one of the operators finds the stuck valve and closes it, and the problem appears to have been solved.

Yet, so much coolant has escaped as steam and condensed onto the reactor room floor and holding tanks that a sump pump is activated. It transports the highly radioactive water from the sealed reactor room where the radiation cannot escape to a sealed container in another building where it spills onto the floor and is blown into the atmosphere by the second building's air-conditioning system. As radioactive gases escape into the air, plant officials explain to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that there has been an "incident" and that small amounts of radiation have been released, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 16, pp. A1 & B10). Further accidents complicate the situation, more radioactive gases are vented into the air, an explosive hydrogen bubble formed by the overheated core threatens to explode or expose dangerously hot fuel rods, and a false report of an imminent meltdown causes a widespread panic. The damage done could not be simply measured in terms of a partial meltdown within a nuclear power plant. The entire nuclear power industry was devastated by the adverse publicity. The clean-up of the plant will prove an enormous task. Yet, I would strongly recommend that anyone who is not certain of how close the "incident" came towards being a disaster read the excerpts from the NEW YORK TIMES, (April 14, p. 9), of Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearings into the accident. The irony of the "China Syndrome" describing its fictitious accident as "rendering an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable" becomes ever more clear, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 4, p. C18). Less ironic, perhaps, was that a 30 page analysis warning of a possible mishap sent to the reactor's manufacturer was first rejected and ignored back in April of 1978, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, p.A16).

NATURAL DISASTERS:

Human error was not to blame, but one might find it a bit difficult to swallow that La Soufriere would erupt on Friday the 13th, (April) shooting sulphurous gases, dust, and ash hundreds of miles across the Caribbean. The north end of the island of St. Vincent has been evacuated in fearful anticipation of a major eruption such as occurred in 1902 with a loss of over 2,000 lives. On the neighbouring island of St. Martinique, fears of a similar eruption of Mount Pelee were being realized as tremors were felt early in the next week. The activity of La Soufriere seems to occur but a few days before Mount Pelee shows its own active state, (TORONTO STAR, April 19, p.A14; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 18, p.22; MONTREAL SUNDAY EXPRESS, April 15, p.6; OTTAWA JOURNAL, April 21, p.10; TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, April 27, p.11).

A major earthquake shook Yugoslavia on April 15 and was measured at 7.2 on the Richter scale. More than 100 aftershocks were felt, and some of them measured 5.3 on the Richter scale, (TORONTO STAR, April 16, p.A1-A2; NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, p.A14; TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, April 19, p.17). Several tales of precursors were re-

lated by a correspondent to the TORONTO STAR, (April 19, pp.A1-A2): "One man's budgie went berserk in its cage an hour before the first shock." "Another said his cat went wild in the apartment, becoming so uncontrollable he had to pick it up and carry it outside - just before the quake hit." "Parents who might otherwise have relaxed in bed early Sunday, found themselves pestered by inexplicably fretful children." At Kamenari, the Adriatic Sea was seen to "mushroom up like the cloud from an atomic bomb" during the quake; yet, the provisional hypocenter of the quake in the U.S. Geological Survey's "Preliminary Determination of Epicenters" gives the depth of the epicenter as 33 kilometers. Was there an eruption under the Adriatic as well as below the mountains of Montenegro? Fortean should note this quake's epicenter is about 100 kilometers east of Mljet Island, previously known as Melida.

Another major quake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale was felt in the Southern Pacific Ocean at 36 degrees South and 102 degrees West on April 14th. On the same date, the volcano Carran erupted in Chile about 28 degrees longitude to the east of the quake's epicenter. The eruption was reported as going into its second day with flames shooting 125 feet into the air, (TORONTO STAR, April 16, p.A2; U.S. Geological Survey's "Preliminary List of Epicenters," No. 13-79, p.2).

BOOMS AND EXPLOSIONS:

Whereas Dr. Donn of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory is quite certain the 'booms' heard along the Atlantic coast of the United States are of an artificial origin, some doubt exists on the part of the Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA says that the 'booms' heard along the New Jersey coast on February 8th (see RBB 44: 1) were not caused by the Concorde. They did not say what caused them, but it wasn't the Concorde! It was announced that scientists from Britain, France, and the United States were to meet in Washington on March 21st to discuss these 'acoustic phenomena' and to explore the theory that "weather pressure systems could carry sonic booms for thousands of miles from their original source," (NEW YORK TIMES, March 3, p.26). I've heard nothing more of this meeting, and it strikes me as odd that no mention was made of any Canadian participation in any such discussions considering the ongoing study of 'booms' heard yet in Nova Scotia.

More booms have been heard since this meeting. On March 13th a series of aerial explosions shook Orange and Seminole counties in Florida starting at 10 AM and apparently lasting until 5 PM. The Kennedy Space Center was testing sound waves under different weather conditions with dynamite blasts, but no one seemed to notice nor were any such tests conducted on the 13th. The Navy denied its responsibility. They admitted to test bombing near Ocala, but the chance of a 500-pound bomb being heard as far away as Orlando was "remote if not absolutely impossible". Some officials "theorized that rare atmospheric conditions could have carried the rumblings over unusually long distances," says the ST. PETERSBURG TIMES of March 15th, (CR: M Hall). What ever became of the cold layering of the atmosphere "theorized" in NEWSWEEK, (March 13, 1978, p.60), which accounted for the 'freak conditions' that made such 'secondary booms' possible; or, is Florida experiencing an unpublicized cold-spell?

In Woodhaven, Michigan, the "booming sound" is of a very localized nature. Starting on April 8th, a single house has been struck by "the ominous floor-shaking sound every half-hour or 45 minutes". Attempts have been made to trace the sounds. The gas company could find no leaks, the building inspector could find no gaseous accumulations in the pipes or sewers, and a neighbour had to visit in order to hear the booming as it was quite muffled next door. Early on the morning of the 9th, the family sought shelter elsewhere where the sounds were not threatened by whatever it was shaking the house so badly that walls and ceiling had started cracking. (WASHINGTON STAR, April 10; CR: R Manners; MONTREAL GAZETTE, April 10, p.2).

Very much along the lines of Lockyer's METEORIC HYPOTHESIS, Steve Ogden concludes: "There must be a connection between these six events." On January 16th, he notes explosions and fires which "must have been caused by meteorites". Altho Lexington and London in Kentucky and Hamilton, Kings Mills, and Middletown in Ohio do lie in a general south-north direction, Harrison in Arkansas is certainly not in line nor do the fires and explosions cited by Mr. Ogden occur at the same time of day. Yet, it is uncanny that in Harrison a telephone company building is "leveled" by an explosion that damages a five-block area and which is of unknown cause and upon the same date sixteen buildings are damaged and five destroyed by what is said to be a natural gas explosion in London. I tend to reject the "meteoric" origin as some fires originated in and were confined in closed rooms, but it is difficult to ignore the statement of a policeman in London. The explosion was followed by a 30-second blackout. "It was pitch black outside and everything turned bright blue . . ." From whence did this blue light come? (CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, January 17; KENTUCKY COURIER-JOURNAL, January 17 & 18; CR: S Ogden).

NEWS FROM NASA:

"I was walking from the third green with three other players when woosh . . . this thing grazed my hat and my arm and ploughed into the ground in front of me," says golfer Noel Staatz at the club in Buderim, Australia. Was it a lethal meteorite? No! "I looked down and it was a 1-1/2 pound mullet." As the course was several kilometers from the sea, the golfers were surprised but did not let the falling fish disturb their game. Looking aloft, they claim to have seen a sea eagle and consider the mullet its lost meal. The mullet is said to be destined to be stuffed and mounted as a wall trophy at the golf club. (KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 18, p.49).

The period during which the Skylab is expected to fall to earth is between June 15th and July 2nd next. The effect of sunspots and ionospheric tides will determine its final orbital decay and re-entry. Most of Skylab is expected to break up and burn up during its re-entry, but as many as 500 parts are expected to survive including a 5,000 pound airlock. The risk of being hit from above are put down as being "slim". Arago calculated that a comet would strike the earth once in 281 million years; and, Prof. Owen G. Ingles of the University of New South Wales puts the odds of being killed by a meteor-

ite at 16 billion to one. Yet, the area over which Skylab debris is expected to fall might extend 100 miles across and from 3 to 4,000 miles in length. Even if it is considered more likely to fall over the oceans, an extensive drop-zone suggests some of it will come over land. The risk appears to be acceptable to NASA, but have they ever considered the odds against being hit by a mullet being dropped by a fumbling sea eagle? (NEW YORK TIMES, February 27, pp.C1-C2; MONTREAL GAZETTE, March 29, p. 72; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 18, p. 41, and, April 25, p. 30).

Unfortunately the radar equipment aboard the Pioneer Venus spacecraft went faulty before it could be used to map the contours of Venus, but radar observations made by the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico have constructed a high-resolution picture of the planet's features. Most notable of these are two regions, simply named Alpha and Beta. Alpha is a circular region with a diameter of 1,120 kilometers. Ridges extending hundreds of miles in length and running parallel 19 kilometers apart surround a "central dark object". NASA suggests the object may be a volcano. The feature is said to resemble nothing on earth except possibly the Appalachian Mountains or the sand dunes of the Arabian peninsula. The Beta region is probably volcanic and is 800 kilometers in diameter. Aside from its "central dark feature", which is even said to resemble a volcanic caldera, "long tongues of rough material" flow away from it to a distance of 480 kilometers. One might wonder if Alpha were volcanic, would it not display similar features? Or is Alpha the result of a massive meteoric impact, such as might result from the crash of the rarely seen satellite of Venus? NASA simply states, "The radar evidence indicates that volcanic and mountain-building processes similar to those on Earth, as well as meteoric impacts, have played a prominent role in shaping the surface of Venus." (NASA News Release, No. 79-47).

On April 9th, SAS-3 (Small Astronomy Satellite 3) re-entered the atmosphere prematurely in the Pacific Ocean. It discovered two quasars and was prominent in discovering about half of the 35 known X-ray bursters. "Their X-ray power rises within one second to a level 100,000 times the total luminous power of the Sun, then fades within a few tens of seconds," says Dr. George W. Clark of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. SAS-3 also discovered a "rapid burster" which differed from others by bursting several times per minute. The cause of these bursts is thought to be "thermonuclear reactions on the surfaces of neutron stars," but what sort of reactions is not specified. (NASA News Release, No. 79-44).

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES:

"It is perhaps the most baffling astrophysical phenomenon since the discovery of the quasar," says Dr. Bruce Margon of the University of California at Los Angeles. "It's like nothing else we've ever seen. Nothing else even comes close." The stellar mystery known as "SS 433" is supposed to be a dim star. The puzzle comes in the fact that it is "in some terribly weird kind of trouble". (Such technical language escapes me!) Basically, the scientists cannot understand how it is the star can be speeding towards the earth at 190 million kilometers per hour and at the same time be racing away from the earth at the same speed. Either it is coming or going, but the scientists say it's going both ways at the same time. What is even worse in this puzzle is that the velocity rises and falls on a 160-day cycle. The best explanation given thusfar, and

the only one thusfar, is that a slowly rotating star is shooting forth two streams of gases on opposite sides of the star and at roughly equal velocities. Stars which "just don't eject material at such enormous velocities" are expected to explode into a nova or supernova. However, such violent discharges are in all directions and not in two equal and opposite directions, (TORONTO STAR, April 24, p.A14; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 25, p. 42). No one seems prepared to blame equipment for the mysterious stars extraordinary speeds. In Florida, considerable protest has been raised against the use of radar in speeding summons especially when such radar units have recorded trees as travelling at 138 kilometers per hour, (TORONTO STAR, April 18, p.A14).

The Soviet Union has been quick to indicate that the ring around Jupiter had been "predicted" by one of its scientists, Prof. S.K. Vsekhsvyatsky of Kiev University. First published in 1960, the professor stated, "The existence of active ejection processes in the Jupiter system, demonstrated by comet astronomy, gives ground for assuming that Jupiter is encircled by comet and meteorite material in the form of a ring similar to the ring of Saturn." The prediction was repeated in 1969 and 1972 and were translated into French and German. The professor "demonstrated" the existence of the then-invisible ring by observations of then-supposed volcanoes upon the moons of Jupiter. The claim of priority in the discovery of the ring calls forth Leverrier's prediction of Neptune's existence. Tho Leverrier did not see Neptune, he had told Prof. Galle where to look with his telescope whereupon Galle "confirmed" Leverrier's prediction. Dr. Ambartsumyan of the Byurakan Observatory says NASA merely "confirmed" the Soviet's predictions and measured the size and extent of the rings, but the credit for its discovery must go to Prof. Vsekhsvyatsky, (NEW YORK TIMES, April 18, p.B20).

ATLANTAEN NEWS:

Prof. A.A. Aksyennov, deputy director of the Soviet Oceanology Institute, has announced that the survey ship KURCHATOV photographed an area now believed to be remnant of the lost continent of Atlantis. Reporters and journalists in Lisbon were sorely tempted to mock this announcement, but it was apparently made in all seriousness but with the unwavering confidence of scientists on the right theory's path. Altho the legendary Atlantis has been overworked by western occultists, it has been the subject of serious research in the Soviet Union.

The most bothersome episode in the report by Prof. Aksyennov is that when the KURCHATOV was in the area of the Ampere Seamount last October, one of the scientists aboard considered it to be the "exact area" in which Plato said Atlantis was, then he sought permission from Moscow and proceeded to photograph the horseshoe-shaped plateau. Upon the plateau, the photographs are said to exhibit walls, fortifications, stairs, and possibly brick walls. A second expedition with mini-submarines and better-equipped photographic equipment is to examine the area more closely.

What is most bothersome to Fortean is the "exact area" cited by Plato. Aristotle simply called Plato a 'liar', and any self-respecting Aristotelean scientist did his best to damn the mythical Atlantis. The lost continent has not only been placed in the Atlantic Ocean but as far afield as the Arctic, Antarctic, Pacific, and even in the celestial realm

with the Super-Sargasso Sea, (Shades of Azuria!). Berlitz claims to have photographed a gigantic Atlantean pyramid in the Bahamas, if we wish to accept the location promoted by most psychical Atlantologists; however, the explaining and debunking archaeologists point to the island of Thira which erupted about 1470 B.C., if you want to accept the location of conventionalists who don't like calling Plato a liar. Even amongst the Soviet Atlantologists, the location given by Zhironov for his "Poseidonis" is astride the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Azores. To confidently suggest the "exact area" was coincidentally being passed over when it happened submarine photography equipment was at hand is more than a Fortean can believe.

Altho the evidences of Atlantis allegedly photographed will probably be found only to consist of basaltic formations, the Erythraea Archipelago was probably above the surface of the Atlantic whenever a larger Atlantean continent was, so the location in the vicinity of the Ampere Seamount is not too far afield and well within range of sea-going vessels from early Mediterranean Sea. The Ampere Seamount location does not satisfy the description given by Plato, but so much legend has been built up about Plato's description that Atlantis means very different things to different Atlantologists. So many submerged ruins are to be found almost any can and are claimed to be the lost continent of Plato's description. Were the sea level to rise 100 meters today, one might find it difficult to decide which sunken city was New York, London, Tokyo, Paris, or Leningrad following a description of the city in question several centuries after the cataclysm. It was only a dozen years ago that Wegener's continental drift theories came into vogue amongst geologists, but the discovery of a sunken city, be it Atlantis or not, in the Atlantic might provoke more serious examination of catastrophist geology, (WASHINGTON STAR, March 29; CR: R Manners; KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD, April 3; WINDSOR STAR and LONDON EVENING FREE PRESS, both April 5).

RECENT UFO REPORTS:

April 27th - Sioux Lookout, OT - A star-shaped object was seen moving up and down at high altitude. It was described as shiny and blue and red in colour and was in sight for fifteen minutes. A radar search by CFS Sioux Lookout was unable to locate anything on its radar, (NRC files). April 21 - Cambridge, OT - In the middle of the night of the 20th-21st, a bright star-like light was seen to flash red lights at its top and sides. Seen thru binoculars the object resembled a white globe surrounded by a bluish-green haze. It was visible from 1 AM to 2:30 AM, but it was not to be found on the following nights, (Cambridge UFO Research Group, 362 Kitchener Road, Cambridge, OT N3H 1A6). April 18th - Guelph, OT - A V-shaped object was seen to move from a stationary position in the northeastern sky and rapidly move past the eastern horizon, but as it was first seen within a moving car its initial stationary attitude may have been an illusion. The object was larger than an "airplane" and moved with the ends of the V forward. It was visible between 10 and 15 seconds, (Cambridge UFO Research Group). April 10th - St. Lin, PQ - A red and green luminous object was seen thru binoculars moving intermittently along highway 337 between Terrebonne and St. Lin, north of Montreal. No duration was cited, but it was said the object was noiseless, (NRC files). No UFO reports have been filed since last March at the National Research Council, but a noticeable decrease in sightings being reported has taken place since mid-February.



RECORDS MANAGEMENT - C.I.B. CLASSIFICATION AND CHECK SHEET
GESTION DES DOSSIERS - FEUILLE DE CLASSEMENT ET DE CONTRÔLE DU SEJ

CLASSIFIER	CLASSIFICATEUR
INITIALS - INITIALES	DATE

NAME - NOM

FILE No - N° DU DOSSIER

ADDRESSES - ADRESSES

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH - DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE

F.P.S.

CHECKED - VÉRIFIÉ

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FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER

FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER

National Research Council

U.S.C. Lighting of

NO 466-6-5

→ to Hanta-pls



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

ACTION
REQUEST

FICHE DE
SERVICE

TO - A

C. D. R.

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

DATE

FROM - DE

P. D. R.

☐ PLEASE CALL
PRIÈRE D'APPELER

TEL. NO. - N° DE TEL.

EXT. - POSTE

☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU
DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR

DATE

TIME - HEURE

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN
DOIT RAPPELER

CALL RECEIVED BY
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☐ APPROVAL
APPROBATION

☐ NOTE & RETURN
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PROJET DE RÉPONSE

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069 RLY OTT JAN 22

11 ROUTINE FRN 79 01 20 UNCLAS

TO REV HW BURKE GAFFNEY ST MAY/S UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX NS

NRC METEOR CENTRE OTTAWA

CANFORCED OTTAWA

COMMR OTTAWA

FREDERICTON DET 79/06

1 DATE 79 01 20

2 TIME 4:30 AM - 7:45 AM ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

3 CONDITION CLEAR

4 A- [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

B [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

C [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) 50 CHANDLER DR FREDERICTON NB

D [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

E [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

F [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

5 AT HERE IN SHEFFIELD NB AND TRANS CANADA IN SHEFFIELD WHILE
IN CAR

6 ROUND TO OVAL SHAPE. RED INITIALLY, TURNED TO WHITE LATER
CHANGING IN INTENSITY OF LIGHT PROJECTED.

7 3 1/4 HOURS

8 NO OTHER RELEVANT INFO

CST PEEL, FREDERICTON DET

SS/ J DIV

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATI

VEDIC RCMP

JAN 22 8 10 AM '79
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

VEDIC RCMP

369 RLY OTT JAN 22

11 ROUTINE FRN 79 01 20 UNCLAS

TO REV HW BURKE GAFFNEY ST MAY/S UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX NS

MRC METEOR CENTRE OTTAWA

CANFORCED OTTAWA

COMM OTTAWA

FREDERICTON DET 79/88

1 DATE 79 01 20

2 TIME 4:30 AM - 7:45 AM ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

3, CONDITION CLEAR

4 A- [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

B [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

C [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) 50 CHANDLER DR FREDERICTON NB

D [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

E [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

F [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) SHEFFIELD NB

5 AT HERE IN SHEFFIELD NB AND TRANS CANADA IN SHEFFIELD WHILE
IN CAR

6 ROUND TO OVAL SHAPE. RED INITIALLY, TURNED TO WHITE LATER
CHANGING IN INTENSITY OF LIGHT PROJECTED.

7 3 1/4 HOURS

8 NO OTHER RELEVANT INFO

DET PEEL FREDERICTON DET

SS/ J DIV

VEDIC RCMP

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION



RECORDS MANAGEMENT - C.I.B. CLASSIFICATION AND CHECK SHEET
GESTION DES DOSSIERS - FEUILLE DE CLASSEMENT ET DE CONTRÔLE DU SEJ

CLASSIFIER	CLASSIFICATEUR
INITIALS - INITIALES	DATE
FILE No - N° DU DOSSIER	

NAME - NOM

ADDRESSES - ADRESSES

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH - DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE

F.P.S.

CHECKED - VÉRIFIÉ

INITIALS - INITIALES

DATE JAN 3 79

FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER

FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER

78 HQ-098-513
B ()

20 NOV 78 16:13:28

015

HO 1114/2
RE 10043

TO: B DIVISION
FROM: HQ FEDERAL POLICING BRANCH

REUR CID4114/2 SIGHTING OF FIREBALLS - BLACK TICKLE. NRC
CONTACTED AND DR. HALLIDAY ADVISES HE HAS BEEN IN TOUCH WITH
B DIVISION ON THIS MATTER. IT APPEARS THAT EPD MONITOR REENTRY
OF KNOWN SATELLITES THAT MIGHT REENTER EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE. NOTHING
KNOWN TO THEM THAT MAY HAVE REENTERED IN AREA OF BLACK TICKLE. DR.
HALLIDAY DOES NOT BELIEVE THERE IS ANY DANGER OF CONTAMINATION.
HOWEVER SUGGEST THAT IF THERE IS CONCERN POSSIBLY THE DEPT OF
HEALTH COULD INSPECT AREA. ON THE SURFACE IT WOULD APPEAR
THAT THEY ARE NOT INVESTIGATING MATTER FURTHER. SHOULD YOU
REQUIRE ANY ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE PLEASE ADVISE AND WE
WILL ATTEMPT TO GET HOLD OF THE NECESSARY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
IN THE AM - 21 NOV.

OPR. FORD - FED POL BRANCH

20 NOV 78 16:13:45

015
**MT
ACCEPTED
VCD
#10043

11/21/48

*Nothing further
from B Division*

OP REV
6

*FA
FPB 5
NOV 24 1978
[Signature]*

NOV 20 1978

PRIORITY

TELETYPE UNIT

Nov 20 2:03 PM '78

"C" TELETYPE

DR. HALLIDAY

05

CIB OTT

45 RLY OTT NOV 20

106

HC NF10049

ON10078

6-345

40 PRIORITY SNF 78-11-20 UNCLAS

General

COMMR OTT ATTN: D.C.I.

CIB4114/2 OUR TELEX CIB 4091/3 REFERS. WE HAVE NOT YET HAD ANY RESPONSE FROM EITHER N.R.C. OR E.P.C. ON THIS MATTER. BECAUSE THE LOCATION OF IMPACT OF 'FIREBALLS' WAS IN THE AREA OF MARTINS POND WHICH IS COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY FOR BLACK TICKLE THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF PUBLIC CONCERN. COULD YOU PLEASE DETERMINE WHAT ACTION, IF ANY, WE MAY ANTICIPATE AS A RESULT OF THIS COMPLAINT AND WHEN

B DIVISION

N.R.C. contacted. Apparently
a Dr. Halliday was

INPUT 20NOV78/13:58/57

20NOV78/14:04/51

05

CIB OTT

69435

PRIORITY

HQ-400-Q-5

005 RLY OTT NOV 20 (171608)

24 PRIORITY SNF 78-11-17 UNCLAS

COMMR OTTAWA
ATTN D C I

NOV 20 1978

RECORD

CIB4091/3 THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES
BETWEEN THIS HQ CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT AND NCP METEOR CENTRE OTTAWA
FROM CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT TO N R C

QUOTE CAR 26 ON 13 NOV 78 AT APPROX 16000 HRS NFLD TIME

A [REDACTED] FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GRENFELL ASSOCIATION

BLACK TICKLE LABRADOR WAS LOOKING OUT THE HOSPITAL WINDOW
ALONG WITH [REDACTED] IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION
WHEN THEY SAW A BRIGHT RED CIRCULAR SHAPED OBJECT HIGH IN THE
SKY OBJECT WAS SURROUNDED BY A RED GLOW AND GAVE OFF A JET PLANE
TYPE OF TRAIL BUT MUCH SHORTER PRIOR TO THIS OBJECT HAD BEEN
STATIONARY FOR APPROX 1/2 HOUR AND WAS VIEWED BY THEM WITH
BINOCULARS A SECOND SIMILAR TYPE OBJECT ONLY LARGER WAS ALSO
NOTICED BY THEM AND WHEN BOTH WERE IN MOTION APPEARED TO BE ON
A COLLISION COURSE WITH EACH OTHER HOWEVER ON NEARING EACH OTHER
THEY CHANGED DIRECTION AND HEADED FOR AN UNUSUAL DARK GREY CLOUD
FORMATION WHICH DISAPATED ON THESE TOW OBJECTS GOING THROUGH
THEM EARLIER THIS SAME AFTERNOON AROUND 1300 TO 1400 MR [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ALONG WITH [REDACTED] AND FAMILY OF THE
BLACK TICKLE AREA NOTICED FIRE BALLS HITTING THE GROUND IN THE
BLACK TICKLE AREA AT MARTINS POND THESE FIRE BALLS BURNED APPROX

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

PAGE 2

:CIB 4091/3

1 ACRE OF BOG LAND AROUND THE RING OF MARTINS POND THE AREA
WAS LATER CHECKED BY [REDACTED] ALONG WITH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] HOWEVER THERE WAS NO DEBRIS
TO BE FOUND SKY WAS VERY CLEAR AT THE TIME WITH THE EXCEPTION
OF THE UNUSUAL GREY CLOUD FORMATION NUMEROUS RESIDENCE SAW
THESE OBJECTS MARTINS POND IS BLACK TICKLES WATER SUPPLY AND
SOME RESIDENCE ARE SHOWING SOME CONCERN UNQUOTE

FROM B DIVISION TO N R C AND CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT
QUOTE REFERENCE OUR CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT TELEX OF NOV16
REPORTING SIGHTINGS AT BLACK TICKLE LABRADOR THE REPORTED
FIRE BALLS ARE OF SOME CONCERN CAN YOU ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY
POSSIBILITY THAT A SATELLITE HAS FALLEN TO EARTH SUCH AS
OCCURRED IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SOME MONTHS AGE IF THIS IS
POSSIBILITY KINKLY ADVISE WHO WOULD NORMALLY CHECK THIS ASPECT
TO CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT ADVISE IF YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
VISIT SCENT TO VERIFY BURNT AREA UNQUPT

FROM CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT TO B DIVISION
QUOTE REFERENCE YOUR CIB 4087/1 HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO VISIT

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

PAGE 3

18740C184091/3

AREA BECAUSE OF ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HAS NOTICED SIGHTINGS SUCH AS THIS IN THE PAST ON NUMEROUS
OCCASIONS IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THEY WERE SATELLITES HOWEVER
THERE WAS NO DEBRIS WHATSOEVER LEFT IN THE AREA AS CHECKED BY
A NUMBER OF RESIDENTS WHO ARE CONSIDERED RELIABLE SOIL
SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AND BOTTLED BY [REDACTED] IT IS NOTED
THAT A [REDACTED] A [REDACTED] FROM THE AREA
HAS BEEN AT THE SCENT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS HE DID NOT REPORT
FOR WORK TODAY AS HE IS ILL WITH STOMACH CRAMPS HOWEVER THIS
MAY NOT BE AS A RESULT OF HIS BEING IN THE AREA UNQUOTE
THIS MESSAGE WAS ALSO SENT TO N R C FROM B DIVISION HQ
WE SITLL AWAIT REPLY FROM NRC PROVINCIAL EMO ADVISED AND
IS CONTACTING EMP CANADA IN OTTAWA AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE
WITH A VIEW TO HAVING AREA INVESTIGATED FOR POSSIBLE PRESENCE
OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL THIS POSSIBILITY CONSIDERED
REMOTE HOWEVER RESIDENTS OF AREA SOMEWHAT CONCERNED AS ARE WE

B DIVISION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

NA 400-8-5

005 RLY OTT NOV 20 (171608)

24 PRIORITY SNF 78-11-17 UNCLAS

TELETYPE UNIONS

Nov 20 7 20 AM '78

"C" DIR: RATE

COMMR OTTAWA

ATTN D C I

CIB4091/3 THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES
BETWEEN THIS HQ CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT AND NCR METEOR CENTRE OTTAWA
FROM CARTWRIGHT DETACHMENT TO N R C

QUOTE CAR 26 ON 13 NOV 78 AT APPROX 16000 HRS NELD TIME [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] A [REDACTED] FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GRENFELL ASSOCIATION
BLACK TICKLE LABRADOR WAS LOOKING OUT THE HOSPITAL WINDOW
ALONG WITH [REDACTED] IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION
WHEN THEY SAW A BRIGHT RED CORPULAP SHAPED OBJECT HIGH IN THE
SKY OBJECT WAS SURROUNDED BY A RED GLOW AND GAVE OFF A JET PLANE
TYPE OF TRAIL BUT MUCH SHORTER PRIOR TO THIS OBJECT HAD BEEN
STATIONARY FOR APPROX 1/2 HOUR AND WAS VIEWED BY THEM WITH
BINOCULARS A SECOND SIMILAR TYPE OBJECT ONLY LARGER WAS ALSO
NOTICED BY THEM AND WHEN BOTH WERE IN MOTION APPEARED TO BE ON
A COLLISION COURSE WITH EACH OTHER HOWEVER ON NEARING EACH OTHER
THEY CHANGED DIRECTION AND HEADED FOR AN UNUSUAL DARK GREY CLOUD
FORMATION WHICH DIAPATED ON THESE TOW OBJECTS GOING THROUGH
THEM EARLIER THIS SAME AFTERNOON AROUND 1300 TO 1400 MR [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ALONG WITH [REDACTED] AND FAMILY OF THE
LAW TITTLE AREA NO FIRE BALLS HITTING THE GROUND IN THE
LAW TITTLE AREA AT MARTINS POND THESE FIRE BALLS [REDACTED]

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

Noted
[Signature]
78-11-21



TRANSLATION REQUEST - DEMANDE DE TRADUCTION

DATE	12 SEPTEMBER 1978
CLASSIFICATION	UNCL
DIRECTORATE, BRANCH, SECTION	C - FED POL BR

PREPARE IN DUPLICATE
NCO TRANSLATION
FILE

REPLIR EN DEUX COPIES
1. SOUS-OFF. CH. DE LA TRADUCTION
2. DOSSIER

TO AU	NCO I/C TRANSLATION SOUS-OFF. CH. DE LA TRADUCTION	FROM DE	A. R. J. FORD	RANK - GRADE CPL	RM NO. - PIÈCE NO H205
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FILE NO. DU DOSSIER	CANIC - SUJET	COPIES
HQ-400-Q-5(U-7)NRC		

PRIORITY - PRIORITE	DATE	ROUTINE - NO DATE SET
☒ URGENT ☐ IMPORTANT - (REQUIRED RX) ☐ IMPORTANT - (POUR LE)	PRIORITY MSG.	☐ ORDINAIRE - AUCUNE DATE FIXEE

TRANSLATION - TRADUCTION	SUMMARY ONLY RESUME SEULEMENT
☒ COMPLETE ☐ AU COMPLET	☐

TRANSLATE FROM TRADUCTION DU	INDICATE LANGUAGE - INDICUER DE QUELLE LANGUE	TO ENGLISH A L'ANGLAIS	TO FRENCH AU FRANCAIS
	FRENCH	☒	☐

REMARKS - REMARQUES



SIGNATURE

French language - Translated by IGW at RCMP HQ

HQ-400-Q-5

UNCLASSIFIED

CIB - OTTAWA

COMMR. OTTAWA

INFO NRC METEOR CENTRE, OTTAWA

FURTHER TO A REPORT WE RECEIVED FROM [REDACTED]
REGARDING THE SIGHTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED GLOWING OBJECT,
THE RELEVANT DETAILS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. DATE AND TIME: 78-08-21, at 21:45 (E.D.T.)
2. CONDITION OF THE SKY: FULL MOON, STARS, CLEAR NIGHT
3. OBSERVER: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
4. LOCATION: CHAREST BLVD, IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION, IN
THE VICINITY OF DUPLESSIS BLVD.
5. ACCOMPANIED BY HER HUSBAND, GRANDMOTHER AND TWO FRIENDS
(OBSERVED INTERMITTENTLY BY HUSBAND AND GRANDMOTHER)
6. SHAPE: AN INVERTED SOUPBOWL
COLOUR: WHITE WITH BLACK UNDERNEATH, THREE RATHER DIM
LIGHTS THAT GLOWED WITH A FAINT, STEADY LIGHT.
ALTITUDE: TWO OR THREE FEET ABOVE THE STREET LIGHTS
(APPROX. 30 FEET)
MOVEMENT: STATIONARY
NO. OF OBJECTS: ONE ONLY
7. LENGTH OF TIME OBJECT WAS OBSERVED: A MINUTE TO A
MINUTE AND A HALF
8. WE WILL NOT BE SENDING A REPORT ON THIS INVESTIGATION
AS A FOLLOW-UP TO THIS TELEX.

RCMP
QUEBEC S/DIV.

CP 7-1
6

PA.
78-10-06
AAB
Coord 6

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

135-

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NR
JIS OTT
31 RLY OTT SEP 12
PRIORITAIRE/PRIORITAIRE 230 SEP12 NON-CLASS

COMMR OTT
INFO NRC METEOR CENTRE OTT

49-400-9.5.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

B
SUITE A LA PLAINTRE RECUE A NOTRE BUREAU DE [REDACTED]
CONCERNANT L'APPARITION D'UN OBJET LUMINEUX NON IDENTIFIE NOUS
VOUS FAISONS PARVENIR LES CONSTATATIONS SUIVANTES:

1. DATE ET HEURE: 78-08-21 A 21:45 (HEURE AVANCE)
2. CONDITION DU CIEL: PLEINE LUNE, ETOILE, CLAIR
3. OBSERVATEUR: [REDACTED]

4. LIEU: BOUL. CHAREST DIRECTION EST HAUTEUR BOUL. DUPLESSIS
 5. ACCOMPAGNE DE SON EPOUX, SA GRAND-MERE ET DEUX (2) AMIS
(OBSERVATION PARTIEL DE L'EPOUX ET GRAND-MERE)
 6. FORME: BOL A SOUPE RENVERSE
COULEUR: BLANC ET NOIR EN DESSOUS TROIS LUMIERES PAS TRES
BRILLANTE DE COULEUR PHOSPHORESCENTE NON EBLOUISSANTE ET NE S'AL-
GALAIT PAS
ALTITUDE: DEUX A TROIS PIEDS AU-DESSUS DES LUMIERES DE RUE
(ENVIRON 30 PIEDS)
MOUVEMENT: AUCUN
NOMBRE D'OBJET: SEULEMENT UN
 7. DUREE DE L'OBSERVATION: UNE MINUTE A UNE MINUTE ET DEMI
 8. AUCUNE
- LE RAPPORT CONCERNANT CETTE ENQUETE SE SUIVRA L'ENVOI DE [REDACTED]
CELE:

G P C S/DIV DE QUEBEC



TRANSLATION REQUEST - DEMANDE DE TRADUCTION

PREPARE IN DUPLICATE:
1. NCO TRANSLATION
1. FILE

REPLIR EN DEUX COPIES:
1. SOUS-OFF. CH. DE LA TRADUCTION
1. DOSSIER

DATE	12 SEPTEMBER 1978
CLASSIFICATION	UNCL
DIRECTORATE, BRANCH, SECTION, DIRECTION, BUREAU	C - Fed. Pol. Br.

TO AU	NCO I/C TRANSLATION SOUS-OFF. CH. DE LA TRADUCTION	FROM DE	NAME - NOM A. R. J. FORD	RANK - GRADE CPL	RM No. - PIECE No H 205
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FILE NO. NO DU DOSSIER	10-400-Q-5 (U-7) NRC	CARTON - BOIT	COPIES
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PRIORITY - PRIORITE	URGENT ☐ IMPORTANT - (REQUIRED BY) ☐ DATE	ROUTINE - NO DATE SET ☐
	URGENT ☐ IMPORTANT - (POUR LE) ☐	ORDINAIRE - AUCUNE DATE FIXEE ☐

TRANSLATION - TRADUCTION	COMPLETE ☒ SUMMARY ONLY ☐
	AU COMPLET ☒ RESUME SEULEMENT ☐

TRANSLATE FROM TRADUCTION DU	(INDICATE LANGUAGE - INDiquer DE QUELLE LANGUE) FRENCH	TO ENGLISH ☒ TO FRENCH ☐
		A L'ANGLAIS ☒ AU FRANCAIS ☐

REMARKS - REMARQUES

SIGNATURE

FILE NO: HQ-400-Q-5
(Vols 1 through 7)

NOTE TO FILE

ON 28-09-19 , THIS FILE WAS
(DATE)

REVIEWED BY: Al MacLeod
(NAME OF RCMP COUNSEL OR COMM. OF INQ. INVEST/RESEARCHER/COUNTEL)

Sgt Mackay Coard 6
(MEMBER - P.A. NUMBER)

Comments

PRIORITY

Mrs

10.50
SEP 12 1978

73

CIB OTT

31 RLY OTT SEP 12

PRIORITAIRE/PRIORITAIRE QBC SEP12 NON-CLASS

COMMR OTT

INFO NRC METEOR.CENTRE OTT

4A-400-a-5.

8

SUITE A LA PLAINTRE RECUE A NOTRE BUREAU DE [REDACTED]
CONCERNANT L'APPARITION D'UN OBJET LUMINEUX NON IDENTIFIE NOUS
VOUS FAISONS PARVENIR LES CONSTATATIONS SUIVANTES:

1. DATE ET HEURE: 78-08-21 A 21:45 (HEURE AVANCEE)
2. CONDITION DU CIEL: PLEINE LUNE, ETOILE, CLAIR
3. OBSERVATEUR: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

4. LIEU: BOUL. CHAREST DIRECTION EST HAUTEUR BOUL. DUPLESSIS
 5. ACCOMPAGNE DE SON EPOUX, SA GRAND-MERE ET DEUX (2) AMIS
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COULEUR: BLANC ET NOIR EN DESSOUS TROIS LUMIERES PAS TRES
BRILLANTE DE COULEUR PHOSPHORESCENTE NON EBLOUISSANTE ET NE SI-
GNALAIT PAS
ALTITUDE: DEUX A TROIS PIEDS AU-DESSUS DES LUMIERES DE RUE
(ENVIRON 30 PIEDS)
MOUVEMENT: AUCUN
NOMBRE D'OBJET: SEULEMENT UN
 7. DUREE DE L'OBSERVATION: UNE MINUTE A UNE MINUTE ET DEMI
 8. AUCUNE
- AUCUN RAPPORT CONCERNANT CETTE ENQUETE NE SUIVRA L'ENVOIE DE CE
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G R C S/DIV DE QUEBEC

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

PRIORITY

58, RLY OTT AUG 8 (0408(09)

22/23 VIA EDM MC

PRIORITY WAINWRIGHT AUG04 UNCLAS

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
INFO COMMR OTT
CO K DIV

MAIN353 - RE SIGHTING OF UFO - FIRST SIGHTING 12:10 AM 21 JULY 78
MNTDAYLIGHT, SKY CLEAR. CST P J KAMENKA, RCMP WAINWRIGHT.
SIGHTED FROM TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT. AT THIS TIME OBJECT WAS
THOUGHT TO BE ARMED FORCES HELICOPTER SO NO MSGE WAS SENT FWD.
SINCE THEN THE OBJECT DESCRIBED AS BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT IN CENTER
AND TINGES OF RED AND GREEN ON SIDES HAS BEEN OBSERVED
BETWEEN HOURS OF 11 PM AND 4 AM ON 2ND AND 3RD OF AUG 78.
THE OBJECT HAS BEEN OBSERVED BY A MULTITUDE OF PERSONS NOW.
MEMBERS OF WAINWRIGHT DET TO SEE OBJECT TO DATE ARE,
CSTS. MACLEOD, KAMENKA, ASHDOWN AND CPL PILSON
OBJECT SEEN AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN SKY VARYING IN HEIGHT AND
DIRECTION WHEN ATTEMPTS MADE TO GET CLOSER TO OBJECT IT
APPEARS TO MOVE AWAY. IT IS POSSIBLE TO ACTUALLY MOVE
AROUND THE OBJECT, EX. START WITH OBJECT TO NORTH OF
ONESELF AND DRIVE TO A POINT ON OTHER SIDE WHERE OBJECT IS
ONE ONES SOUTH SIDE. ONE POSSIBILITY IS A HOT AIR BALLOON
THIS IS BEING INVESTIGATED (SIGNED) CPL A J PILSON
WAINWRIGHT DET

SGT MARR Vedic BLDG ADVISED.

HD-400-a-5
Ops File
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
AUG 8 8 50 AM '78
PICKERING BUILDING

AUG 9 1978
1035

NO RECORD

AUG-9 1978

CRP. FEI

OP REC



Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
A

NCO I/C MAYO DETACHMENT

FROM
DE

OIC C.I.B. "M" DIVISION

SUBJECT
OBJET

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

[REDACTED] - U.F.O. Sighting

OTHER REFERENCES

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
OUR FILE - N/REFERENCE 77M-102-100-3
YOUR FILE - V/REFERENCE 77-102-3
DATE 20 JAN 78

Your form, A-151-1, dated 18 JAN 78 refers.

2. I do not anticipate any reply from National Research Council at this point in time. You may therefore consider your file concluded.

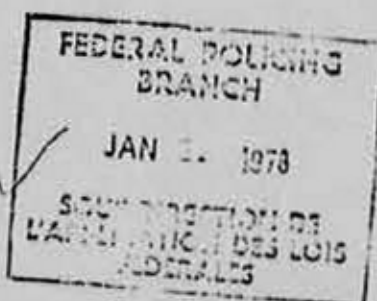
CONCLUDED HERE.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:

(R.C. Pettitt) Insp.
OIC C.I.B. "M" DIVISION

c.c. Commissioner, Ottawa
Att: OIC General Section
Fed. Policing Br.
(File HQ-400-Q-S (Vol. 7))

5



DP. REV

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PAR
3/11/78

11-400-1-5
Ops 276
13 JUL 78 AUG 8 (040800)
22/23 VIA EBN HC

PRIORITY WAINWRIGHT ADG04 UNCLAS

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

INFO COMM DTT

CO/K DIV

WAIN353 - RE SIGHTING OF UFO - FIRST SIGHTING 12:10 AM 21 JULY 78
MIDNIGHT, SKY CLEAR. CST P J KAMENKA, RCMP WAINWRIGHT.
SIGHTED FROM TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT. AT THIS TIME OBJECT WAS
THOUGHT TO BE ARMED FORCES HELICOPTER SO NO MSGE WAS SENT FWD.
SINCE THEN THE OBJECT DESCRIBED AS BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT IN CENTER
AND TINGES OF RED AND GREEN ON SIDES HAS BEEN OBSERVED
BETWEEN HOURS OF 11 PM AND 4 AM ON 2ND AND 3RD OF AUG 78.
THE OBJECT HAS BEEN OBSERVED BY A MULTITUDE OF PERSONS NOW.
MEMBERS OF WAINWRIGHT DET TO SEE OBJECT TO DATE ARE,
CSTS. MACLEOD, KAMENKA, ASHDOWN AND CPL PILSON
OBJECT SEEN AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN SKY VARYING IN HEIGHT AND
DIRECTION WHEN ATTEMPTS MADE TO GET CLOSER TO OBJECT IT
APPEARS TO MOVE AWAY. IT IS POSSIBLE TO ACTUALLY MOVE
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ONESELF AND DRIVE TO A POINT ON OTHER SIDE WHERE OBJECT IS
ONE ONES SOUTH SIDE. ONE POSSIBILITY IS A HOT AIR BALLOON
THIS IS BEING INVESTIGATED (SIGNED) CPL A J PILSON
WAINWRIGHT DET

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Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
A

C.O. "M" WHITEHORSE
ATTN: OIC CIB

FROM
DE

OIC GENERAL SECTION
FEDERAL POLICING BRANCH

SUBJECT
OBJET

UFO's - Cooperation with N.R.C.

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE

HQ-400-Q-5 (v.7)

YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE

77M-102-100-3

DATE

20 MAY 77

Your correspondence dated 20 APR 77 refers. Find attached copy of letter forwarded to the National Research Council.

Please be advised that Mrs. CLAUDE advised after checks were made by her that they did not receive copies of your Mayo Detachment report.

For your information, in general discussion with Mrs. CLAUDE she advised that they do not give formulated opinions with regard to U.F.O.'s but leave this to individual interpretation as they are only a central depository for collection of material and reports for statistical and scientific purposes.

Therefore, reply to our correspondence and in particular paragraph 3 forwarded to Mrs. CLAUDE will be awaited with interest and when received, you will be further advised.

W. R. L. Ostrum
R.R.L. Ostrum, Insp.,
Officer in Charge,
General Section,
Federal Policing Branch.

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HQ-400-Q-5 (v.7)

May 20, 1977.

Mrs. A. Claude,
Planetary Sciences Section,
National Research Council
of Canada,
OTTAWA, Ontario.
K1A 0R6

Dear Mrs. Claude:

Re: Unidentified Flying Objects

This is in reference to conversation between Cpl. Reichert of my staff and yourself on May 18 and 19, 1977.

Please find attached copies of report submitted by our Mayo Detachment concerning sighting of U.F.O. as I understand you did not receive this report.

May we please be advised if your Council releases a formulated opinion concerning sighting of U.F.O.'s in individual cases.

Yours truly,

W. R. L. Ostrum
R.R.L. Ostrum, Insp.,
Officer in Charge,
General Section,
Federal Policing Branch.

Encls.
FJR/jk



Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
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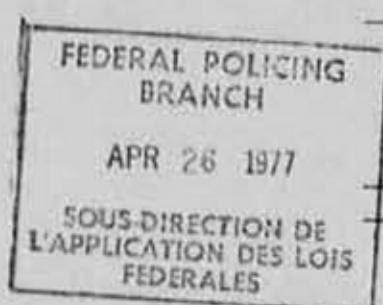
COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

FROM
DE

OIC C.I.B. "M" DIVISION

SUBJECT
OBJET

for
Unidentified Flying Objects *xv*
Co-operation with National Research
Council (N.R.C.)



HA 400-0-5. SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ
OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE 77M-102-100-3
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE 20 APR 77

In referring to the above, I also refer to a report from our Mayo Detachment which was forwarded direct to N.R.C. on 1 FEB 77. A copy is attached for your information.

2. There were numerous sightings of a similar nature in the Yukon Territory during JAN and FEB 1977, and subsequently many enquiries were received from the general public. In an effort to provide an intelligent reply, the N.C.O. i/c Mayo requested the opinion of the Research Council, however, a reply was not received.

3. Present policy does not indicate whether or not the National Research Council will release a formulated opinion, therefore it is requested that if such a request is in order, it be obtained from your level.

R.C. Pettitt
(R.C. Pettitt) Insp.
OIC C.I.B. "M" Division

110
Attach.



Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
A

COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

FROM
DE

OIC C.I.B. "M" DIVISION

SUBJECT
OBJET

Unidentified Flying Objects
Co-operation with National Research
Council (N.R.C.)

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE

77M-102-100-3

YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE

DATE

20 APR 77

In referring to the above, I also refer to a report from our Mayo Detachment which was forwarded direct to N.R.C. on 1 FEB 77. A copy is attached for your information.

2. There were numerous sightings of a similar nature in the Yukon Territory during JAN and FEB 1977, and subsequently many enquiries were received from the general public. In an effort to provide an intelligent reply, the N.C.O. i/c Mayo requested the opinion of the Research Council, however, a reply was not received.

3. Present policy does not indicate whether or not the National Research Council will release a formulated opinion, therefore it is requested that if such a request is in order, it be obtained from your level.

(R.C. Pettitt) Insp1
OIC C.I.B. "M" Division

Attach.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION "MM"	DATE 1 FEB 77	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
FIRST REPORT	SUB-DIVISION / SOUS-DIVISION		
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT Mayo		77-102-3

RE: - OBJET: (B: [REDACTED] ET AL
U.F.O. Sighting
Nr. Elsa, Y.T. 14 JAN 77

14 JAN 77

At approximately 10:00 p.m. (P.S.T.) the captionally noted reported the sighting of a U.F.O. near Elsa, Y.T. [REDACTED] advises that he was returning to Elsa, Y.T. from Keno City, Y.T. at approximately 8:40 p.m. (P.S.T.) in his vehicle and alone and as he passed the Silver Spring turnoff he observed a round or oblong very bright clear white light with flames and sparks of the same color. [REDACTED] also saw what he thought was a red light on top of the U.F.O. which grew larger and smaller. [REDACTED] estimated the altitude to be approximately 4000' and was moving in the valley and [REDACTED] estimated U.F.O. to be approx. 10 miles away from his location. [REDACTED] stopped his vehicle and heard no noise what so ever. [REDACTED] advised that the movements made by the unknown object was very fast, went up, down, across and in straight lines, when it moved laterally a bright light could be seen a considerable distance behind U.F.O. [REDACTED] further advised that he drove to Elsa and advised the following persons of same who also viewed this U.F.O. Persons are as follows: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Statements were obtained from [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and copies are being forwarded along with this report.

The condition of the sky at this sighting was clear, dark and hazy. M.O.T. Mayo, Y.T. advised that the temperature at 10:10 p.m. (P.S.T.) 14 JAN 77 at Mayo was -20C, wind N.E. @ 14 knots, also reported no known air traffic in vicinity of area mentioned.

[REDACTED], also of Elsa, Y.T. advised that he also saw the U.F.O. described by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advises that at approximately 7:30 p.m. (P.S.T.) 14 JAN 77 he was alone and was driving his vehicle in a North-East direction at approximately 10 miles N.E. of Stewart Crossing, Y.T. when he observed the unknown object. [REDACTED] description was identical to [REDACTED], with the exception being that when [REDACTED] first saw the U.F.O. it made the movements of a big letter "M" shape. The distance between locations of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is estimated to be approximately 42 air miles. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is advise that they viewed the unknown object for approximately 20 minutes before it disappeared. Both also feel that the U.F.O. is a man-made object and not a planet or the like.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

CONTINUATION - SUITE

RE: - OBJET:

PAGE

"2"

██████████ "ET AL"
U.F.O. Sighting
Nr. Elsa, Y.T. 14 JAN 77

All the witnesses mentioned, with the exception of ██████████ and ██████████ advise that the U.F.O. was stationary and didn't move during the time of their viewing. Reliability of all observers is unknown.

Statements were not obtained from all witnesses as there were no irregularities in their observations and also several are European and difficulty would have been encountered with translation to English.

On 15 JAN 77 a telex (M4) was forwarded direct to the National Research Council, Ottawa Ontario, advising all contents mentioned in this report.

As residents of Elsa and here are keenly interested in knowing what the object is (if in fact there is a reasonable explanation), a reply is requested from the National Research Council outlining their analysis. This file will remain S.U.I. pending a reply from the N.R.C. The lateness of this report is due to not being able to contact witnesses in this case.

cc "M" Div. H.Q.

D.D. 15 MAR 77

S.U.I.


(E.H. BASARABA) Cpl.
i/c Mayo Detachment

Statement of [REDACTED] of Elsa, Y.T.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Friday January 14, 1977 Returning home to Elsa, Y. T.
from Keno City Time, approximately 8:40 p.m.
Crisp, cold starry night w-ith no moon.

After rounding the curve as I passed the Silver Spring turnoff,
straight ahead of me in the distance, I noticed a very bright
white light with a smaller red light on top but I kept on driving.

The red light appeared to grow bigger and then smaller, then the
whole object seemed to rise up then drop again, I thought it might
be some kind of helico-pter. I stopped the truck and got out to
listen but I could hear no sounds of a helicopter or plane...there
was no sound whatever. Then I thought it might be some strange
vehicle light on the highway coming in from Mayo.....I stood there
looking and listening for about a good minute and then realized
that the Mayo highway would not be visible from where I stood.

I got back into the truc-k and drove about 3/4 of a mile and stopped
for the second time jus-t south of the Elsa dump, turned off my
lights and got out of the truck again. I could hear no sound and
the lighted object was too high in the air and too far to my right
to be on the Mayo highway....it appeared to be on this side of Mt.
Haldane and about the height of 1/2 way up the mountain.

..... 2

Time: approximately 5 minutes to 9 p.m. *Lingard*

██████████ was just returning from Whitehorse and saw it to his left as he drove past ^{STEWART CRISSING} ~~the~~ Waldane and on to camp.

Elisa, Yukon Territory JAN 15 1977

JAN 30 1977

On Friday January 14 1977 at approximately 8.55 PM I saw a bright yellow light just below the horizon of Mt. Haldane, it appeared to be giving off different coloured (blue red and yellow) lights, it then disappeared, it did not move its position.

 EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

JAN 30 1977

On Friday, January 14 1977 at approximately 9.10 PM I saw a bright light which was stationery on the left hand side of Mt. Haldane. The light looked to be at the same altitude as Mt. Haldane, it was yellow-orange-blue, it stayed in one place and before disappearing it changed its colours to yellow-blue-green and flame like at the bottom.


EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF [REDACTED] RE U.F.O.

On Friday, January 14 1977 at approximately 8.55 I was in the Elsa Coffee Shop when [REDACTED] called me outside to see a light. On the left side of Mt. Haldane there was a bright yellow light, approximately at the same altitude as Mt. Haldane. This light was larger than a star and appeared to occasionally dim and then brighten, it was stationary, myself and other men watched this for approximately 7 minutes when it extinguished itself. This light did not shine as brightly as a star.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Date

30

January 77

OUTGOING MESSAGES



MESSAGES SORTANTS

*INSTRUCTI ON REVERSE

*DIRECTIVES AU VERSO

Time of Receipt - Heure de réception	File No. - N° de dossier 77-102-3	Drifter's Name - Nom du rédacteur BASARABA	Time of Dispatch - Heure d'envoi
	Branch or Section Service ou section MAYO DET	Phone No. - N° de téléphone	
Precedence for Action Addresses Priorité pour suite à donner PRIORITY	Precedence for Infor. Addresses Priorité pour renseignements DEFERRED	Date 15 JAN 77	Security, CLASSIFICATION, Sécurité UNCLAS
FROM DE MAYO DET.			
o National Research Council, Planetary Sciences Section, 100 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont. - K1A 0R6			
INFO. "M" DIV CIB POUR RENSEIGNEMENTS			

ORIGINATORS MESSAGE NO. M4 N° DU MESSAGE ORIGINAL

BE ADVISED TWO SIGHTINGS OF UFO IN STEWERT CROSSING, YT & ELSA, Y.T. FIRST SIGHTING AT APPROX. 7:30 PM (PST) & SECOND AT 8:40 PM (PST), 14 JAN 77. FIRST OBSERVER, [REDACTED] OF ELSA, YT, ALONE, DRIVING HIS VEHICLE IN A NORTH-EAST DIRECTION APPROX. 10 MI N.E. OF STEWERT CROSSING. SECOND SIGHTING BY [REDACTED] OF ELSA, YT, WHILE DRIVING HIS VEHICLE TO ELSA, YT FROM KENO CITY, YT. CONDITION OF SKY AT BOTH LOCATIONS, CLEAR DARK & HAZY. IDENTITY OF OTHER PERSONS WHO OBSERVED UFO: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DESCRIPTION OF UFO, ROUND OR OBLONG, PROJECTING A BRIGHT CLEAR WHITE LIGHT & FLAMES SAME COLOUR AND SHAPES. BINDER ADVISES THAT HE ALSO SAW A RED LIGHT ON TOP OF UFO WHICH GREW LARGER AND SMALLER. ALTITUDE APPROX. 4000' & WAS MOVING IN VALLEYS ESTIMATED TO BE APPROX. 10 MI AWAY FROM BOTH OBSERVERS. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT BOTH OBSERVERS SAW THE SAME OBJECT. BOTH OBSERVERS REPORT THAT THEY OBSERVED SAME FOR APPROX 20 MIN. ALSO BOTH OBSERVERS ADVISED THAT THEY STOPPED THEIR VEHICLES AND HEARD NO NOISE WHATSOEVER. MOVEMENTS WERE VERY FAST, WENT UP, DOWN, ACROSS AND STRAIGHT AND WHEN MOVING STRAIGHT THE LIGHT MENTIONED COULD BE SEEN FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE BEHIND UFO. OBSERVER [REDACTED] ADVISES WHEN HE FIRST NOTICED SAME, IT MADE A BIG LETTER "M" SHAPE. OBSERVER [REDACTED] ADVISES THAT OBJECT DISAPPEARED AT 9:55 PM (PST). MOT MAYO ADVISE TEMP. AT 10:10 PM (PST) AT MAYO -20°C, WIND NE @14 KNOTS. BOTH OBSERVERS FEEL THAT THIS SIGHTING IS IN FACT A MAN MADE VEHICLE OF SOME SORT.

IN VIEW OF THE NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS IN THIS AREA, RESIDENTS HERE ARE INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHAT OBJECT IS, IF THERE IS A REASONABLE EXPLANATION. KINDLY ADVISE YOUR ANALYSIS TO THE HEREUNDER NOTED ADDRESS. ALSO IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT MOT MAY REPORT NO REPORTED AIR TRAFFIC IN VICINITY OF AREAS MENTIONED.

MAYO DET.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 12/11
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Signature of person releasing message de l'expéditeur (E.H. Basaraba) Cpl.	Time Released (time of signature) Heure d'expédition (heure de la signature)
--	---

Canadian U.F.O. Research

Mr. Donald W. Golding,
85 McMillan Dr.,
Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.
LIG 327

460-0-5

February 27th. 1977

Supt. John Bentham,
R.C.M.P. Hq.,
Ottawa 7 Ontario,
Canada.

000901

Supt. John Bentham,

Dear Mr. Bentham,

I enclose a document here, that I feel should be considered as confidential subject matter. The reason I say this, is due to the fact that it pertains to the R.C.M.P. and the F.B.I. in the United States. The official standing by the Government, of Canada and the United States, is that U.F.O. do not exist, as far as the public is concerned. Hence this letter from Supt. Simmons to some people, may appear as an admission by the R.C.M.P. that U.F.O. exist, which it is not saying at all. All the letter is saying is that a boy named David took a photograph of an object in the air and that's all it says.

Now as for the David Knutsen photo I am at a lost to say what it is at the moment. However their are about 200 billion star systems, that could support life as we know it. However due to time and distance of ten or 20 light years, if these objects are space craft of some kind they must come from some point close in space. Hence I believe that some U.F.O. may be natural atmospheric phenomenon that is not yet understood. However we must keep an open mind.

FEDERAL POLICING
BRANCH
MAR 7 1977
Sous-direction de
l'application des lois
FEDERALES

Yours truly,
Mr. Donald W. Golding

C.U.F.O. R.

Jo - Noted. I do not think Mr. Hedberg letter requires an answer R.G. 798.2. 7 Mar 77.

OP REV
R



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 31, 1967

Mr. Donald W. Golding
204 Church Street
Oshawa, Ontario, Canada

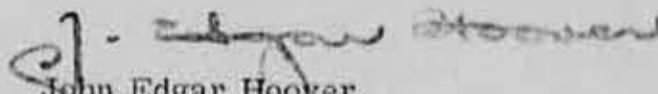
Dear Mr. Golding:

Your letter of October 25th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects is not and never has been a matter that is within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. I can assure you that the photograph you mentioned does not represent employees of this Bureau.

Enclosed is some material about our activities which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 26, 1967

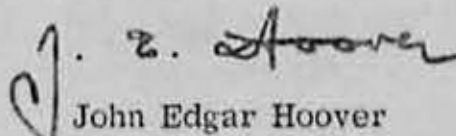
Mr. Donald W. Golding
204 Church Street
Oshawa, Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. Golding:

I have received your letter of December 17th.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI cannot endeavor to locate Dr. C. R. O'Dell unless he has violated a Federal law within our jurisdiction. It is not possible to check our Identification Division records on your behalf since information in these files can only be furnished to law enforcement or Government agencies and to directly interested relatives of the person whose whereabouts is being sought. I am sorry we cannot be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

by suppressing all large bright and dark areas on the picture to a single shade of background gray and accentuating the change-over areas or lines. In this fashion, fine lines representing delicate structures are magnified and made very distinct for visual analysis. The same technique has the ability to evaluate areas of any photograph or transparency that has areas both over or under exposed. Hard data exists within these areas of light and dark densities, but the human eye cannot perceive detail in certain portions of photographs that lack proper density.

We subjected our two photographs to the edge enhancement process. In the case of the Trent photograph, our efforts added significantly to the details of the original. Because of new details on the edges and conical shaped dome, it is now practical to measure the object's aspect ratio and the height of the protuberances without concern about fuzzy edges and general unsharp features (see figure 1).

With the Fortune photograph, our efforts do absolutely nothing to add credence to the photograph! The insipid object, upon close interpretation, violates standard principles of geometry. Inspection of the object's edges shows a definite deformity and suggests a high-density cloud. This type of natural phenomena is common to the southwest and is called a lenticular cloud. To substantiate that this is indeed a lenticular cloud and not a UFO, further analysis is required.

In order to help the analysis, the enhanced display can be adjusted for different degrees of enhancement; that is, from normal photograph to a fully enhanced one for optimal analy-



Figure 3: Color contour with profile of the Trent photograph.

sis. The width of the enhanced lines is also adjustable from fine to very coarse for maximum visibility of fine details.

The next step in computer study of UFO photographs is called "color enhancement," which offers the greatest amount of analytical data. Such things as object density, exact shape, relation of true size to distant objects and reflectivity of object can all be learned from color enhancement.

With the help of color enhancement, the photographic density of the photo is electronically analyzed. In the case of the Trent photo, the measurements clearly show that the object is solid with a uniform distribution of color. This indicates a similar density across the entire bottom of the disc!

On the other hand, the Fortune photograph showed multiple color bands, which indicates a gaseous

consistency of varying densities. The coloring technique transforms a bland, nondetailed photograph into a colorful, information-packed one. Colors are classified into 32 types plus black and white. Areas shown as white and shades of blue and green represent respectively lighter film densities than areas shown as yellow, violet and red. The thickness of an image is constant within all areas that are the same color.

By color enhancing an image, its apparent shape can also be identified. For instance, a cloud would have a broken, uneven density; an aircraft body would have a cylindrical shape with protrusions from wings causing a variable density display; a weather balloon would have a density very different from a solid or metallic object. A hoax photograph, which usually consists of such mundane objects as frisbees, camera lens caps, pie plates, etc., would be of low reflectivity, and its obvious shape could be resolved when color enhancement and magnification techniques were combined.

A "profiling cursor" denoted by the vertical white lines through our test pictures reveal the objects' real shape: flat, round, disc, elliptical, etc. With reference to figures 3 and 4, note the profile cursor and its resultant in each picture. In figure 3 the 90-degree profile of the image reveals a true disc shape, however the profile of the object in figure 4 is flat, thus substantiating the hypothesis that the UFO is a lenticular cloud.

The last computer test for our pictures is the digitizing of the image, or "image enhancement." This is

(Continued on page 46)



Figure 4: Color contour with profile of the Fortune photograph.



Figure 5: Computer digitized results of the Trent photograph.

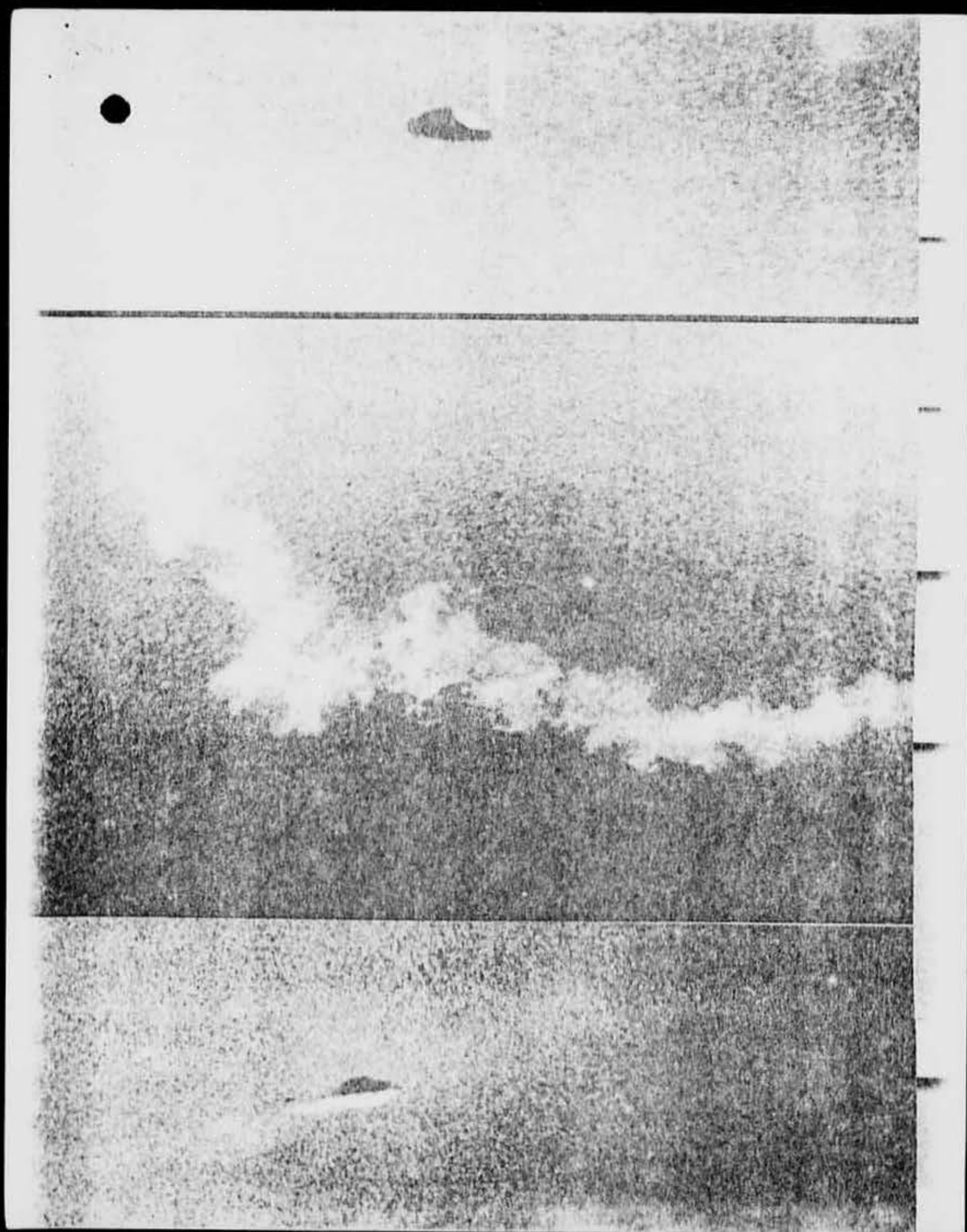




Photo taken by professional
draftsman, Helio Aguilar,
on way to HQ of Sixth Military
Region in area called
Piaton. He took four
photos of strange object
performing looping
maneuvers over ocean. Three
show disc shape, blurred
surface. Fourth shows
only cupola. Photo, taken
April 24, 1958 from Flying
Saucers (Siguet).

Vancouver Subdivision
403 Heather St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V5Z 1K6



RECEIVED - 74VR 700-140

FILE NO.
74VR 700-140

FILE NO.
74VR 700-140

December 12, 1974

Mr. Donald W. Golding
Canadian U.F.C. Research
85 McMillan Dr.
Oshawa, Ontario
L1G 3Z7

Dear Sir:

Receipt of your letter dated December 5, 1974 is acknowledged.

The boy you referred to in your letter, David Knutsen, resides at #29 10326 127 A St., Surrey, B.C. I have redirected a copy of your letter to David requesting him to file a report with your office. He did in fact obtain a photograph of the U.F.C. and he was requested to include this with his report.

I trust that this information is what you require.

Yours truly,

R. H. Simmonds for
(R.H. SIMMONDS) Supt.,

Officer Commanding Vancouver SubDivision

sent copy to Ottawa

Boy Photographs Flying Saucer!

David Knutsen isn't the first youngster to "sight" an UFO. It happens every day — hundreds of times in a hundred different corners of the earth.

But, this 11-year-old Vancouver, B.C. youth is different than all the other kids before him.

He has absolute proof that his "sighting" was not just a pipedream — or some bizarre figment of the imagination.

He has an actual picture of the large round object he sighted in the sky recently. He calmly snapped its picture with his trusty Instamatic as he watched it in the sky!

If he suspected there were UFOs before, this experience has David convinced.

"I believed in them before and I really believe in them now," he bubbled.

David said he first saw the strange object from the window of his home when he noticed two Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers pointing to something in the sky to the east. From a nearby parking lot.

He described the object as round and black with a sharply distinguishable glow around its center. That was when the youngster snapped its picture. He said the whole happening lasted only about three seconds.

The RCMP officers have not been located — and no police accounts have been reported. However, just two days before David's adventure, in Turner

by DICK METZGAR

Valley, Alberta, two RCMP officers reported seeing an unidentified object that roared like a jet aircraft.

David said the object he photographed seemed to be about 400 feet away and "might have been 50 feet in diameter."

"It just went round and round in a circle," he explained, excitedly later. "It went up and down and then took off super-fast into the sky."

"David," declared his father, "isn't someone who makes up stories."

Besides there's that picture. Who was it that said a picture is worth a thousand words? David's rare photograph makes it sound like the understatement of the century.



Left is David Knutsen, of Canada, with his camera, and on the right is the photo he snapped

U.F.O. R



THERE'LL ALWAYS BE A LITTLE GREEN MAN

The question you are supposed to be asking is, who the heck is that funny little man with the skinny arms? Well, according to *Allan's Moonchart*, of Salem, Oregon, which once published the photograph, he is a crewman of a flying saucer that crashed near Mexico City in 1952. According to a newspaper in Cologne, West Germany, which also published the shot, he is the silver-clad occupant of a saucer "being led down an American street by two FBI agents." The owner of

this print is Mladen Grohovac, a Fuller Brush salesman and amateur astronomer who serves as an official of the Montreal UFO Study Group. Grohovac obtained the photo from Gordon Beatty, an 80-year-old member of the same group, who says he got it from a Montreal astronomer and economist named Carl O'Dell, since deceased. "I don't know what to think of the picture," says Beatty. "But I believe that creatures from other worlds are visiting Earth."

MACLEAN'S

Canada's National Magazine A Maclean-Hunter Publication 481 University Avenue, Toronto, 2, Ontario, Canada. 392-5111
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

January 30, 1968

Mr. Donald W. Golding,
204 Church Street,
Oshawa, Ontario.

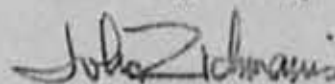
Dear Mr. Golding,

Please accept my inexcusable delay in replying to your very knowledgeable letter. You obviously enjoy a great enthusiasm for the general subject of flying saucers, and I only hope the article gave you some further insights into the matter.

As far as the photograph you mention is concerned, the situation concerning prints is not too good. First, we do not own the photo. It was sent back to the people who lent it to us for publication. But even if we did have it, the original print is so small and of such poor quality that to make copies would only produce quite inferior results.

Once again, sorry for the late reply and with it the rather discouraging news.

Yours very truly,



John Zichmanis
Photo Editor



Canada's Centennial Year 1867-1967 expo67 Montreal, April 28-Oct. 27, 1967



RECORDS MANAGEMENT - C.I.B. CLASSIFICATION AND CHECK SHEET
GESTION DES DOSSIERS - FEUILLE DE CLASSEMENT ET DE CONTRÔLE DU SEJ

CLASSIFIER	CLASSIFICATEUR
INITIALS - INITIALES	DATE
FILE No - N° DU DOSSIER	

NAME - NOM

ADDRESSES - ADRESSES

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH - DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE

F.P.S.

CHECKED - VÉRIFIÉ

INITIALS - INITIALES

MAR 4 1977

FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER

FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER

Goldin, Donald
76 HQ 710-3 (V. 4) (p. 205)
B. [REDACTED]

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION	DATE	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
	"J"	21 FEB 77	
	SUB-DIVISION / SOUS-DIVISION		
	MONCTON		
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT		
	CARAQUET		77-095-3
			77J-095-
			PCR: First

RE: - OBJET: [REDACTED]
Sighting of Unidentified Flying Object
2 February 1977
Morais Office, N.B. HA 466-6-5.

1. Following our telex #8 dated 2 FEB 77 to inform you of the above mentioned, the following remarks were gathered after an investigation was made in Morais Office, N.B.
2. [REDACTED], his mother, [REDACTED] and his daughter, [REDACTED] were questioned. There is nothing more to add to the telex sent, except one thing: there seems to be a slight contradiction to wit: the large red light in the middle of the pattern. It is true that [REDACTED] was the only one of the three to stay outside and watch it the whole time. They also stated that it was the first time they ever saw such a thing in the sky.
3. As for the reliability of witnesses, [REDACTED] years old, seems to be a man of minor education but very well informed and normally stable. His mother, [REDACTED] she is [REDACTED] years old and quite stable. She only looked at it for a few seconds. [REDACTED] years old seems also to be a normal child, she also only looked at it for half a minute.
4. The investigation was carried out around the area but no other persons seems to have seen it. No other reports were made to any U.F.O. sighting in our district.
5. Personally, in the past few days surrounding the mentioned sighting, I have notice quite a few planes especially jets flying at night over our region, this is one thing that rarely occurs in these parts.
6. Hopefully this report will be of help to your records.

J.G.M. Ouellette
J.G.M. Ouellette, Cst.
Temp. i/c Caraquet Det.

NO RECORD

MAR-4 1977

P. FILES

J.B.G. LaJoie
J.B.G. LaJoie, Cst.
Caraquet Detachment

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION "J"	DATE 21 FEB 77	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC: 77-095-3
	SUB-DIVISION / SOUS-DIVISION MONCTON		77J-095-
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT CARAQUET		PCR: First

RE: - OBJET:

Sighting of Unidentified Flying Object
2 February 1977
Morais Office, N.B.

- Following our telex #8 dated 2 FEB 77 to inform you of the above mentioned, the following remarks were gathered after an investigation was made in Morais Office, N.B.
- [REDACTED], his mother, [REDACTED] and his daughter, [REDACTED] were questioned. There is nothing more to add to the telex sent, except one thing: there seems to be a slight contradiction to wit: the large red light in the middle of the pattern. It is true that [REDACTED] was the only one of the three to stay outside and watch it the whole time. They also stated that it was the first time they ever saw such a thing in the sky.
- As for the reliability of witnesses, [REDACTED], [REDACTED] years old, seems to be a man of minor education but very well informed and normally stable. His mother, [REDACTED] she is [REDACTED] years old and quite stable. She only looked at it for a few seconds. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] years old seems also to be a normal child, she also only looked at it for half a minute.
- The investigation was carried out around the area but no other persons seems to have seen it. No other reports were made to any U.F.O. sighting in our district.
- Personally, in the past few days surrounding the mentioned sighting, I have noticed quite a few planes especially jets flying at night over our region, this is one thing that rarely occurs in these parts.
- Hopefully this report will be of help to your records.

J.G.M. Ouellette, Cst.
Temp. i/c Caraquet Det.

J.B.G. LaJoie, Cst.
Caraquet Detachment

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION



ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE

GENDARMERIE ROYALE
DU CANADA

SEND 3 COPIES OF THIS FORM WITH TWO COPIES
OF THE MATERIAL REQUIRING EDITING.

TRANSMETTRE TROIS COPIES DE CETTE FORMULE ET DEUX
COPIES DU TRAVAIL DEVANT ÊTRE RÉVISÉ.

REQUEST FOR
DIRECTIVES EDITING AND PUBLICATION
DEMANDE DE RÉVISION ET DE PUBLICATION
DE DIRECTIVES

 "R" DIRECTORATE DIRECTIVES SECTION DIRECTION "R" SECTION DES DIRECTIVES	FROM / DE	Originating Section, Branch or Div. Section, s.-dir. ou dir. Fed. P.L. Br.	Room no. Pièce N ^o H215	File references Dossiers N ^{os} HQ-400-Q-5(V.1)
		Name of person to contact Nom de la personne à contacter Sgt. W. P. JIROZ	Phone no. N ^o de tél. 3-2211	Date 21/10/76
Subject / Sujet National Research Council - Sighting of U.F.O.'s.				
Remarks - Observations Forwarded for publication. Only changes are mailing address + title number, change of type of Centre in name only.				
DIRECTIVES SECTION USE ONLY - À L'USAGE DE LA SECTION DES DIRECTIVES SEULEMENT				
Editor's comments - Observations du réviseur P.A. KR. REV. 10 AM 21/10/76				

☐ The directives submitted by you have been edited and are being returned for approval. Signature is required on edited document. Les directives que vous nous avez transmises ont été révisées et vous sont renvoyées aux fins d'approbation. Prière de signer le document révisé.	Always quote this control no. when referring to the attached documents. Prière de toujours rapporter le N ^o de contrôle suivant lorsqu'on se réfère aux documents ci-joints.	Control no. - N ^o de contrôle
Editor - Réviseur	Date	

0 NATIONAL	ASSISTANCE	1.3
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E. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS (cont'd)

E. 21. b. 7. If you develop information that may affect an inmate's eligibility after the report has been submitted:

1. Immediately notify the National Parole Board, Ottawa, ATTN: The Supervisor, Special Category Section, in writing.
2. Classify the report if necessary.
3. Request the recipient to acknowledge receipt of the report, if classified above confidential.

E. 22. National Research Council (N.R.C.)

E. 22. a. Unidentified Flying Object (U.F.O.'s)

1. When U.F.O.'s are sighted, the N.R.C. Data Centre, Ottawa should be notified by priority unclassified message at telex 053-3715
2. Include the following information in the message:
 1. Date and time of sighting (include time zone).
 2. Condition of sky (clear, cloudy, hazy).
 3. Identity of observer.
 4. Location of observer at time of sighting.

E. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS (cont'd)

E. 22. a. 2. 5. Identity of other persons who saw U.F.O.'s.

6. Description of sighting (shape, color, altitude, movement, number of objects).
7. Duration of observation.
8. Any other relevant information.

3. Investigate sightings, and send a report to:

National Research Council,
Planetary Sciences Section,
100 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0R6.

4. Include comments regarding reliability of witnesses.

E. 22. b. Meteorites and Fireballs

1. Definition: Fireballs are bright meteors, which move rapidly across the sky. Frequently they leave trails of glowing particles, and may explode with a burst of light and a loud noise.
2. Report sightings promptly to the nearest N.R.C. Regional Representative, because freshly fallen meteorites are of great scientific value.
1. See Appendix I-3-5 for a list of regional representatives.

Policy

CIB OTT

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

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CIB OTT

24 RLY OTT OCT 19

TT

3 ROUTINE HFX OCT19 UNCLAS

refers to
U.F.O. SIGHTING?

COMMR OTT

CIB586/19 RE OPERATIONAL MANUAL INSTRUCTION 1.3.E.22.A.1.

ADDRES SHOWN IS INCORRECT SHOULD BE:

N.C.B.

100 SUSSEX DRIVE

OTTAWA

TELEX 053-3715

AS RESULT OF SENDING MESSAGE TO ADDRESS LISTED IN INSTRUCTION

N.C.B. ADVISED US OF NEW ADDRESS SHOWN ABOVE

NRC

H DIV

CIB OTT

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OCT 19 1976
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COMMUNICATIONS

OCT 19 8 31 AM '76

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CIB OTT

24 RLY OTT OCT 19

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3 ROUTINE HFX OCT19 UNCLAS

refers to
U.F.O. SIGHTINGS

COMMR OTT

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NRC.

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CIB OTT

COMMUNICATIONS
OCT 19 9 47 AM '76

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COMMR OTT

CIB587/19 RE OUR CIB 586/19 SHOULD READ N.R.C.

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COMMUNICATIONS
Oct 19 9 47 AM '76

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COMMR OTT

CIB587/19 RE OUR CIB 586/19 SHOULD READ N.R.C.

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855/11

140-400-Q-5

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Nov 17 8 15 AM '75

" " " DELEGATE

27 OTT NOV 17 (141005)
2-4 PRIORITY WHSE NOV16 UNCLAS

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
METEOR CENTRE, OTTAWA
INFO " DIV WHSE
OTIMP OTT

PRIORITY

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 1911
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

DET/521 FOLLOWING INFO PROVIDED CONCERNING ALUFC SIGHTING
AT ABOUT 4.20 AM Y.C. T. ON 16 NOV 75. SKY AT TIME THIN
OVERCAST. OBSERVERS WERE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] OF WHITEHORSE YT. [REDACTED] OPERATING TRACTOR TRAILER
AND PROCEEDING SOUTH ON WHITEHORSE-CRIMMACKS HWY. AND AT ABOUT
MILE 21 AT FOX LAKE A OBJECT DESCRIBED AS MUCH LARGER THAN THE
TRUCK WAS OBSERVED TO DESCEND LIKE A HELICOPTER OVER THE REAR
OF THE TRAILER THEN PROCEED IN SAME DIRECTION AS VEHICLE AT
SLIGHTLY GREATER SPEED THAN THE TRUCK TRAVELLING AT 55 MPH.
OBJECT THEN ROSE AT FANTASTIC SPEED AND MOVED TO NORTH OVER SOME
HILLS IN AN ARC. THROUGHOUT, THE OBJECT WAS VERY BRIGHT HURTING
THE EYES. CENTER OF LIGHT VERY WHITE AND EDGES WERE BLuish.
ENTIRE AREA FOR ABOUT ONE MILE IN ALL DIRECTIONS LIGHTED LIKE
DAY TIME. SUBJECTS OBSERVED SAME FOR A TOTAL OF NO MORE THAN 30
SECONDS. SEVERAL OTHER SUBJECTS IN AREA OF WHITEHORSE ALSO
SAW BRIGHTNESS IN SKY FOR FEW SECONDS BUT HAVEN'T ACTUALLY
SEEN THE OBJECT

WHITEHORSE DETACHMENT REPORT

2-11
27P
4/27/76
2.0.13

9/50
CFO

CVB MTT

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VIB OTT

37 RELAY OTT MAY 17 (160222)

1 PRIORITY DORVAL 16 MAY UNCLAS

MRC OTT

INFO COMM AND C DIV

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
MAY 17 8 31 AM '76
"C" DIRECTORATE

PRIORITY

HQ 400 A-5.

ADD11 RE SIGHTING OF UFO 15 MAY 76 INFO AS FOLLOWS

DATE OF SIGHTING AND TIME - 15 MAY 76 20:15 HRS EDT

CONDITION OFSKY - CLEAR

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

JM
IDENTITY OF OBSERVER - [REDACTED] 4825 EDOUARD MONTPETIT
APT 2 COTE DES NEIGES MTL TEL378-1028

LOCATION OF OBSERVER AT TIME OF SIGHTING - NAPIERREVILLE QUE
STOPPED ON SIDE OF ROADWAY NEAR THE SAID TOWN

DESC OF SIGHTING - SHAPE DESC AS INVERTED PAIL RED AND GREEN IN
COLOUR APPX FIVE THOUSAND FEET IN THE AIR AND FLYING IN CIRCULAR
MOVEMENTS WITHOUT EMITTING ANY NOISE NUMBERING ONE IN ALL
THE APPX SIZE COULD NOT BE DESCRIBED

DURATION OF OBSERVATION - APPROX 20 MIN

OTHER INFO - REPORTED TO FLYING IN SOUTHERLY DIRECTION TOWARDS
THE US BORDER

PA /
AMS
17/5/26
RCMP DOR MTL

NO RECORD
MAY 17 1976
CP 315
12

INFO

CVP MIT

46

VIR OTT

37 RELAY OTT MAY 17 (160222)

1 PRIORITY NORVAL 16 MAY UNCLAS

RC OTT

INFO COMMP AND C DIV

ADD11 RE SIGHTING OF UFO 15 MAY 76 INFO AS FOLLOWS

DATE OF SIGHTING AND TIME - 15 MAY 76 20:15 HRS EDT

CONDITION OF SKY - CLEAR

IDENTITY OF OBSERVER -

APT 2 COTE DES NEIGES MTL TEL 378-1028

LOCATION OF OBSERVER AT TIME OF SIGHTING - MAPLERVILLE QUE
STOPPED ON SIDE OF ROADWAY NEAR THE SAID TOWN

DESC OF SIGHTING - SHAPE DESC AS INVERTED PAUL RED AND GREEN IN
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MOVEMENTS WITHOUT EMITTING ANY NOISE NUMBERING ONE IN ALL
THE APPX SIZE COULD NOT BE DESCRIBED

DURATION OF OBSERVATION - APPROX 20 MIN

OTHER INFO - REPORTED TO FLYING IN SOUTHERLY DIRECTION TOWARDS
THE US BORDER

COMMP NOR MTL

TELETYPE
MAY 17 8 21 24 76
"C" UNIT
MONTREAL

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

1825 EDOUARD MONTFETIT

PA
AM
17/5/26

MB7 OTT NOV 17 (161905)

2-4 PRIORITY WHSE NOV16 UNCLAS

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
METEOR CENTRE, OTTAWA
INFO M DIV WHSE
COMMR OTT

DET/521 FOLLOWING INFO PROVIDED CONCERNING A U F O SIGHTING
AT ABOUT 4.20 AM Y.C. T. ON 16 NOV 75. SKY AT TIME THIN
OVERCAST. OBSERVERS WERE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] OF WHITEHORSE YT. [REDACTED] OPERATING TRACTOR TRAILER
AND PROCEEDING SOUTH ON WHITEHORSE-CARMACKS HWY. AND AT ABOUT
MILE 31 AT FOX LAKE A OBJECT DESCRIBED AS MUCH LARGER THAN THE
TRUCK WAS OBSERVED TO DESCEND LIKE A HELICOPTER OVER THE REAR
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OBJECT THEN ROSE AT FANTASTIC SPEED AND MOVED TO NORTH OVER SOME
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THE EYES. CENTER OF LIGHT VERY WHITE AND EDGES WERE BLuish.
ENTIRE AREA FOR ABOUT ONE MILE IN ALL DIRECTIONS LIGHTED LIKE
DAY TIME. SUBJECTS OBSERVED SAME FOR A TOTAL OF NO MORE THAN 25
SECONDS. SEVERAL OTHER SUBJECTS IN AREA OF WHITEHORSE ALSO
SAW BRIGHTNESS IN SKY FOR FEW SECONDS BUT HAVENT ACTUALLY
SEEN THE OBJECT

WHITEHORSE DETACHMENT RCMP

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

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25 OCT OCT 70

PRIORITY HEX OCT18 UICLAD

WPC METEOR CENTER

INFO

COMM R OTT

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

79 U.F.O. REPORT REPORTED TO BEDFORD DET 17 OCT 75. CLEAR AND COLD
OBSERVED BY [REDACTED], BEAVERBANK VILLA NS. OBSERVED AT BEAVER-
BANK VILLA LWR SACKVILLE. HE OBSERVED A SINGLE LIGHT APPROX 5000
FT HIGH AND MOVED QUICKLY FROM ONE LOCATION TO ANOTHER AND AT
ONE POINT APPEARED TO HAVE A WHITE TAIL. NO OTHER REPORTS OF
OBSERVATION

RCM POLICE BEDFORD

4



RECORDS MANAGEMENT – C.I.B. CLASSIFICATION AND CHECK SHEET
GESTION DES DOSSIERS – FEUILLE DE CLASSEMENT ET DE CONTRÔLE DU SEJ

		CLASSIFIER		CLASSIFICATEUR	
		INITIALS - INITIALES		DATE	
NAME - NOM		FILE No - N° DU DOSSIER			
ADDRESSES - ADRESSES					
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH - DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE			F.P.S.		CHECKED - VÉRIFIÉ INITIALS - INITIALES DATE
FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER			FILE REFERENCES - DOSSIERS À CONSULTER		
EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION <u>19(1)</u> ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/ LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION					

9:00
PRIORITY

ND - 400 - Q - 5

35 OTT OCT 20
PRIORITY HFX OCT18 UNCLAS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

OCT 30 8 17 AM '75

"C" DIRECTORATE

NRC METEOR CENTER

INFO

COMMR OTT

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

79 U.F.O. REPORT. REPORTED TO BEDFORD DET 17 OCT 75. CLEAR AND COOL
OBSERVED BY [REDACTED], BEAVERBANK VILLA VS. OBSERVED AT BEAVER-
BANK VILLA LWR SACKVILLE. HE OBSERVED A SINGLE LIGHT APPROX 5000
FT HIGH AND MOVED QUICKLY FROM ONE LOCATION TO ANOTHER AND AT
ONE POINT APPEARED TO HAVE A WHITE TAIL. NO OTHER REPORTS OF
OBSERVATION

RCM POLICE BEDFORD

CP
10 77
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MC GETS UPB 81501100G

CIS OTT

76 OTT JUN 25

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

JUN 25 11 50 AM '75

"C" RATE

1/1 RDN JUN25

PRIORITY DEFERRED RDN DET JUN25 UNCLAS

COMMR OTT

INFO D DIV WPG

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL METEOR CENTRE OTTAWA

RDN33 BRANDON DET REPORTS THE SIGHTING OF AN ILLUMINATED OBJECT IN THE SKY APPROX 5 MILES WEST OF KIRKHAM'S BRIDGE AREA IN THE RM OF DALY MAN. THE LIGHT WAS FIRST NOTED BY REG NO 29095 CST J.P. BRAULT AT APPROX 11.10 PM 20 JUN 75 WHILE ON PATROL IN A PC ON THE GRAND VALLEY ROAD SOUTH OF THE KIRKHAM'S BRIDGE AREA. AT APPROX 11.30 PM REG NO 26115 CST W.F. JOYCE AND REG NO 29221 CST R.J. HOWE OF BRANDON DET WERE IN THE KIRKHAM'S BRIDGE AREA ON PATROL IN ANOTHER PC WHEN THEY ALSO SIGHTED THE SAME LIGHT. THE OBJECT APPEARED AS A BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT SUSPENDED APPROX 200 TO 300 FT OFF THE GROUND. IT WAS STATIONARY, AND ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WAS OBSERVED TO BECOME BRIGHTER. CST BRAULT ATTEMPTED TO CLOSE WITH IT IN THE PC WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. HE PURSUED THE OBJECT TO APPROX 3 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HAMIOTA MAN WHERE IT DISAPPEARED AT APPROX 12.30 AM 21 JUN 75 AND COULD NOT BE LOCATED AGAIN. WHEN CSTS JOYCE AND HOWE FIRST SAW THE OBJECT THEY FOLLOWED IT ON PTH 91 TOWARDS HAMIOTA WHERE IT DISAPPEARED. A RED FLASH WAS OBSERVED IN THE WHITE LIGHT JUST BEFORE IT SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED. AFTER IT DISAPPEARED IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE AREA WHERE IT HAD BEEN SEEN TO INDICATE IT COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR A STAR. AT APPROX 11.30 PM 20 JUN 75 THE BRANDON AIRPORT TOWER WAS CONTACTED AND THEY CONFIRMED THERE WAS NO AIRCRAFT IN THE AREA THEN OR SINCE THE OBJECT HAD BEEN SIGHTED. IT IS THE OPINION OF THE WRITER THIS UNKNOWN OBJECT COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS A UFO AND THIS IS ALSO THE OPINION OF THE OTHER MEMBERS INVOLVED.

BRANDON DET /CST J.P. BRAULT

CIN OTT
26 OTT JUN 25

PRIORITY

JUN 25 11 50 AM
"C" DOWNGRATED

1/3 BDN JUN 25

PRIORITY DEFERRED BDN DET JUN 25 UNCLAS

COMM OTT

INFO D DIV WFO

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL METEOR CENTRE OTTAWA

BDN93 BRANDON DET REPORTS THE SIGHTING OF AN ILLUMINATED OBJECT IN THE SKY APPROX 5 MILES WEST OF KIRKHAM'S BRIDGE AREA IN THE RM OF DALY MAN. THE LIGHT WAS FIRST NOTED BY REG NO 22096 CST J.R. BRAULT AT APPROX 11.10 PM 20 JUN 75 WHILE ON PATROL IN A PC ON THE GRAND VALLEY ROAD SOUTH OF THE KIRKHAM'S BRIDGE AREA. AT APPROX 11.30 PM REG NO 26114 CST W.F. JOYCE AND REG NO 29021 CST R.J. HOWE OF BRANDON DET WERE IN THE KIRKHAM'S BRIDGE AREA ON PATROL IN ANOTHER PC WHEN THEY ALSO SIGHTED THE SAME LIGHT. THE OBJECT APPEARED AS A BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT SUSPENDED APPROX 200 TO 300 FT OFF THE GROUND. IT WAS STATIONARY, AND ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WAS OBSERVED TO BECOME BRIGHTER. CST BRAULT ATTEMPTED TO CLOSE WITH IT IN THE PC WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. HE PURSUED THE OBJECT TO APPROX 3 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HAMIOTA MAN WHERE IT DISAPPEARED AT APPROX 12.30 AM 21 JUN 75 AND COULD NOT BE LOCATED AGAIN. WHEN CSTS JOYCE AND HOWE FIRST SAW THE OBJECT THEY FOLLOWED IT ON PTH 21 TOWARDS HAMIOTA WHERE IT DISAPPEARED. A RED FLASH WAS OBSERVED IN THE WHITE LIGHT JUST BEFORE IT SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED. AFTER IT DISAPPEARED IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE AREA WHERE IT HAD BEEN SEEN TO INDICATE IT COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR A STAR. AT APPROX 11.30 PM 20 JUN 75 THE BRANDON AIRPORT TOWER WAS CONTACTED AND THEY CONFIRMED THERE WAS NO AIRCRAFT IN THE AREA THEN OR SINCE THE OBJECT HAD BEEN SIGHTED. IT IS THE OPINION OF THE WRITER THIS UNKNOWN OBJECT COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS A UFO AND THIS IS ALSO THE OPINION OF THE OTHER MEMBERS INVOLVED.

BRANDON DET (CST J.R. BRAULT)

PA
G159
26-6-75

RCMP 10 OTT

Z

PRIORITY

2PS

OTT JUN 5

PRIORITY DEFERRED TREHERNE JUN4 UNCLAS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
JUN 5 7 37 AM '75

WCO#MR OTT

ATTN NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL METEOR CENTER OTTAWA

INFO

D DIV WPG

BRANDON S/DIV

T3 TREHERNE DET REPORTS THE SIGHTING OF A UFO IN THE AM OF 4 JUN 75. INVESTIGATION REVEALED THAT ONE [REDACTED] BD [REDACTED] OF HOLLAND, MANITOBA NOTICED A UFO ON THE MORNING OF 4 JUN 75 AT APPROX 7.40 AM, DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. HE NOTICED THE UFO AS HE DROVE EAST ON MUNICIPAL ROAD 1 MILE SOUTH AND 1/4 MILE WEST OF THE JUNCTION OF PTH 34 AND 2. THE UFO WAS THEN SITUATED AT APPROX 1 MILE SOUTH AND 3/4 MILE EAST OF THE JUNCTION OF PTH 34 AND 2 DIRECTLY EAST OF THE OBSERVER. CLOSEST SIGHTING OF THE UFO WAS AT APPROX 3/4 OF A MILE AND IT WAS DESCRIBED AS AN OVAL DISC SHAPED OBJECT, WITH VERY BRILLANT LIGHT CLOSE TO THE TOP AND CENTER. OBJECT WAS APPROX 30 FEET IN DIAMETER AND 10 FEET HIGH. THE LIGHT WAS OF A BRILLANT SILVERY WHITE COLOR GOING ON AND OFF AT INTERVALES OF 1 SECOND. THE OBJECT WAS SITTING APPROX 2 FEET FROM THE GROUND AND IN THE CENTER OF THE MUNICIPAL ROAD. THE SKY WAS CLOUDY AT THE TIME OF SIGHTING. [REDACTED] SIGHTED THE OBJECT FOR APPROX 2 MINUTES AND THEN TURNED SOUTH ON PTH 34. HE STOPPED AT [REDACTED] RESIDENCE (100 YARDS SOUTH) AND ASKED [REDACTED] TO WITNESS THE SIGHTING. WHEN THEY RETURNED TO THE LOCATION, THE OBJECT HAD DISAPPEARED

TREHERNE DET

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 21
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

WATKINS
WILKINSON

0534134

R-144
Wp present to
N.A.C.
5-16-77
PA
GIB 9
5-6-77

TO - AU The Commissioners		FROM - DU "H"		Date 8/5/75	
C.O. Commandant _____ Div.		C.O. Commandant _____ Div.		HQ File No. - Dossier de la "DG" n° HQ-400-Q-5666	
S.C. Commandant _____ S/Div.		S.C. Commandant _____ S/Div.		Div. File No. - Dossier de la div. n° 75H-085-100-4	
I/C C/D _____ Det.		I/C C/D _____ Det.		S/Div. File No. - Dossier de la S/Div. n° 	
Copies to - Copies au				Det. File No. - Dossier du det. n°	

- ☒ Information
Renseignements
- ☐ Action
Suites
- ☐ Enclosures
Pièces jointes
- ☐ Service/Execution required
A signifier/A exécuter
- ☐ Not served for reasons indicated
Non signifié pour les raisons indiquées
- ☐ Served -- Original and Affidavit returned
Signifié -- original et affidavit retournés

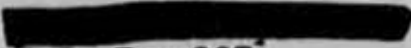
RCMP GRC A-181-1 (3/73) 7530-21-029-4502

"H" DIVISION

75H-085.100-4

3139 Oxford Street
P.O. Box 2286
Halifax, N. S.
B3J 3E1

May 9, 1975


P.O. Box 107
Antigonish, N. S.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Dear Sir:-

I have received correspondence from the United States Government concerning your report of an unidentified flying object on February 9th, 1975.

I would like to thank you for your interest in this matter and advise you that the information which you provided has been transmitted to the National Research Council.

Yours truly,

(J.A.B. Riddell) Supt.,
Officer In Charge
Criminal Investigation Branch

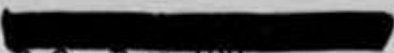
"H" DIVISION

75H-085.100-4

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

3139 Oxford Street
P.O. Box 2286
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May 9, 1975


P.O. Box 107
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Yours truly,

(J.A.B. Riddell) Supt.,
Officer In Charge
Criminal Investigation Branch

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11119
13.5 75

RCMP
GRC - 6597-1

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
TRANSMITTAL AND DIARY DATE REQUEST - FORMULE D'ENVOI ET DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

A-151-1
REV. 1-6-68

TO - AU

COMMISSIONER
Commissaire

"H"

C.O. _____ DIV.

Commandant

O.C. _____ S/DIV.

Commandant

I/C _____ DET.

C/d

FROM - DU

THE COMMISSIONER
Le Commissaire

C.O. _____ DIV.

Commandant

O.C. _____ S/DIV.

Commandant

I/C _____ DET.

C/d

COPIES TO - Copies au

DATE

29.4.75

HQ FILE NO. - Dossier de la "D.G." N°

HQ.400-0.5 Vol.6

DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la div. N°

S/DIV. FILE NO. - Dossier de la s/div. N°

DET. FILE NO. - Dossier du dét. N°

CORRESPONDENCE DATED
Ci-joint le rapport en date du

10.2.75

ATTACHED

- ☒ INFORMATION - Renseignements
☐ ACTION - Suites
☐ ENCLOSURES - Pièces jointes

DIARY DATE REQUEST - DEMANDE DE LA DATE D'AGENDA

TO BE EXTENDED TO
Sera prolongée jusqu'au

S.U.T.

FOR REASON INDICATED
Pour les raisons indiquées

- ☐ FINE & COSTS PAID - Amende et frais payés
☐ FURTHER ENQ. NEG. - Autres recherches nulles
☐ AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS - Dans l'attente de directives
☐ TRIAL DATE NOT SET - Date du procès non fixé
☐ ADJOURNED TO - Renvoyée au
☐ DISPOSITION OF EXHIBITS - Disposition des pièces à conviction
☐ UNABLE EXECUTE WARRANT (SUMMONS) - Impossibilité d'exécuter le mandat (sommations)
☐ AWAITING PAYMENT OF FINE & COSTS - Dans l'attente du paiement de l'amende et des frais
☐ REPORT OVERDUE - Rapport en retard

OTHER REASONS/REMARKS - Autres raisons ou remarques

Re: Co-operation with National
Research Council. Sightings of
Fireballs and U.F.O.'s.

Please advise [redacted] that
his sighting did not go unnoticed &
copy of your correspondence to him would
be appreciated.

R-140

PA 9.4.75
GIB 9.4.75
7

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION (190)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

TRANSIT SLIP



FICHE DE SERVICE

Date

TO
À

A/Dei In

FROM
DE

Dei

O/c GIB

A/Dei In

Comments ☐ CommentairesMake Filed ☐ Dossier(s) à ouvrirPerusal - No Action Required ☐ Pour information - aucune suite requiseReturn with Current File ☐ Retourner avec le dossier courantExamination and Action ☐ Pour examen et suiteCheck Records ☐ Vérifier les archivesPrepare Reply ☐ Réponse à rédigerInstructions ☐ DirectivesPrepare Brief ☐ Exposé à préparerSee Sender ☐ Voir l'expéditeurREMARKS
COMMENTAIRES

➤ Please send to H. L. L., requesting that
 [REDACTED] be advised accordingly, with confirmation
 to the H. L. L. copy of correspondence [REDACTED] would be
 appreciated
 W
 28.4.75

REPLY
RÉPONSE

➤ O/c GIB

For attention please

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
 ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
 LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

W
 28/4/75

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

A-5
REV. 1-1-69

TRANSIT SLIP

DATE 26 Apr 75

TO: S/Comm (Cr Sp) FROM: S/Comm (NB)
 TO: _____ FROM: _____
 TO: _____ FROM: _____
 TO: _____ FROM: _____
 TO: _____ FROM: _____

☐ COMMENTS ☐ PREPARE BRIEF ☐ CHECK RECORDS
☐ PERUSAL - NO ACTION REQUIRED ☐ SEE SENDER ☐ INSTRUCTIONS
☒ EXAMINATION AND ACTION ☐ MAKE FILE(S) ☐ _____
☐ PREPARE REPLY ☐ RETURN WITH CURRENT FILE ☐ _____

REMARKS At 3:20 pm of 24/4/75, Miller Hudson the Senior Counselor
at the U.S. Embassy, Ottawa telephoned me concerning a telephone report
they had received on 9/2/75 at the Embassy, Ottawa on the landing of
possible space object. As a result of that information, they made enquiries from
the appropriate departments in Washington and, after checking, it was indicated that
this was NOT a significant event.

I asked Miller Hudson if he would send me the details and he accordingly
mailed the attached document to me - which provides all the details.

Miller Hudson felt that someone should advise [redacted] that his
Observation had been checked out but felt that it might be more appropriate for
 REPLY the RCMP, rather than the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa, to do so - especially
as he had [redacted] had reported his observation to the RCMP at Furo, N.S.

Mr. Hudson realized that this was probably not within my area of responsibility
however, I assured him that I would pass the information along to the appropriate
Office for attention.

It would be appreciated, Kenne, if you would arrange for appropriate
action to be taken in this connection.

[Signature] 26/4/75
S/Comm (NB)

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
 ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
 LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : Files

DATE: February 10, 1975

FROM : John E. Mellor - Commercial Counselor

SUBJECT: Duty Officer Report of February 9 Telephone Conversation:
Landing of Possible Space Object

At 1100 hours on February 9 a person identifying himself as [REDACTED] P. O. Box 107, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, office telephone number 902-867-2101, telephoned the Embassy thinking we would be interested in an observation he had made early that morning (0520 hours GMT) at Antigonish. Facing due east, he said, he saw a very bright object low on the horizon (20 to 30 degrees) of a greenish color quickly turning to yellow and then orange. He was quite sure this was not a meteorite because it was not red enough. The duration of his observation was 2 to 3 seconds, he judged. The object was moving from southwest to northeast and went through a 60° arc during the period of observation. When the flash disappeared, he said, he saw a dark object drop to earth. Although it was dark, the sky was very clear and cloudless, he said. The same observation was made by his companion, a [REDACTED] telephone number 902-863-1069. *STB*

In response to my question, he said he had reported his observation to the RCMP at Truro, Nova Scotia, telephone number 902-ZE5-0000. He was also informing us, he said, because of the possible connection of this sighted object with the Russian spacecraft landing he had heard reported on the radio.

[REDACTED] was well spoken and evidently responsible. He said he teaches English at [REDACTED] in Antigonish and that he has had some experience as a [REDACTED] and therefore had been careful to estimate bearings of the sighted object. He believed it had fallen into the sea anywhere from 25 or 50 miles away in George Bay to 500 miles away beyond Sable Island, although he was inclined to think the distance was more like 50 miles away from his point of observation.

UNCLASSIFIED



EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

UNCLASSIFIED

2

After consulting State A-6343 of July 25, 1973, I telephoned the Operations Center at the Department and spoke to a Bill Campbell. After checking with his military colleague at the Operations Center, he indicated that this was probably not a significant event, but that if the Department wished a report by telegram he would let me know later in the day. He did not do so.

cc:

The Ambassador

Minister

Mr. Leary

Science Counselor

POL

DAO

MSG

Department - INR/RSG

ECON:JEMellor:rlw

UNCLASSIFIED

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Miller N. Hudson, JR.
Science Counselor
Embassy of USA
Ottawa, Canada, K1P 5T1

Dr. C. R. Eves
Deputy Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa

100-75-975-175
"C" 100-75-975-175

100-75-975-175

20 OCT 1975

REGINA S/DIV 100-75-975-175

REGISTRY/PRIORITY 100-75-975-175

100-75-975-175

100-75-975-175

COMMISSIONER OTT

100-75-975-175

100-75-975-175

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

(1) 10 APR 75 0:30PM TO 11:45PM CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

(2) SKY CLEAR WITH SCATTERED CLOUD

(3) OBSERVERS: [REDACTED] 920 SIMCOE ST. MOOSE JAW

[REDACTED] 680 MACDONALD ST. MOOSE JAW

(4) TOWNSHIP 18 RANGE 28 WEST OF 2ND MERIDIAN (COUNTRY ROAD
BETWEEN TOWN OF TUXFORD AND MARQUIS SASK)

(5) REG MBR 21419 CPL FERGUSON RC

REG MBR 24069 CST MONAGHAN JK

REG MBR 26241 CST MANN DJ

REG MBR 20388 CST WOODWARD RC

ALL OF MOOSE JAW DET RCMP

(6) DESC: HIGH INTENSITY WHITE LIGHT NO SHAPE DISCERNABLE,
ALTITUDE VARYING FROM BELOW CLOUD LEVEL TO ABOVE CLOUD LEVEL.
SINGLE OBJECT, OBSERVED TO MOVE FROM WEST OF MOOSE JAW TO
APPROX 30 MILES NW OF MOOSE JAW DURING TIME OF SIGHTING

(7) DURATION OF SIGHTING APPROX 2 HOURS.

(8) CHECK WITH REGINA ATC SHOWED NO RADAR CONTACT WITH OBJECT
HFO OBSERVED UNTIL AIR CANADA FLIGHT FROM REGINA TO EDMONTON
REACHED APPROX LOCATION OF OBJECT AT WHICH TIME IT DISAPPEARED.
AIRCRAFT LIGHTS AND HFO OBSERVED IN SAME GENERAL AREA IMMEDIATELY
PRIOR TO DISAPPEARANCE.

MOOSE JAW DET R C M POLICE

CIP OTT

9850
file

General

Op Files

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

APR 21 9 23 AM '75

"C" DIRECTORATE

74

CIB OTT

38 OTT APP01

REGINA S/DIV APR19

PRIORITY/PRIORITY MJ APR19 UNCLAS

MRC METEOR CENTRE

INFO CANFORCED

COMMISSIONER OTT

PRIORITY

0011

UFO REPORT

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

- (1) 18 APR 75 9:30PM TO 11:45PM CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
- (2) SKY CLEAR WITH SCATTERED CLOUD
- (3) OBSERVERS: [REDACTED] 929 SIMCOE ST. MOOSE JAW
[REDACTED] 680 MACDONALD ST. MOOSE JAW
- (4) TOWNSHIP 18 RANGE 28 WEST OF 2ND MERIDIAN (COUNTRY ROAD BETWEEN TOWN OF TUXFORD AND MARQUIS SASK)
- (5) REG NBR 21419 CPL FERGUSON RC
REG NBR 24069 CST MONAGHAN JK
REG NBR 26241 CST MANN DJ
REG NBR 30888 CST WOODWARD BC
ALL OF MOOSE JAW DET RCMP
- (6) DESC: HIGH INTENSITY WHITE LIGHT NO SHAPE DISCERNABLE, ALTITUDE VARYING FROM BELOW CLOUD LEVEL TO ABOVE CLOUD LEVEL. SINGLE OBJECT, OBSERVED TO MOVE FROM WEST OF MOOSE JAW TO APPROX 30 MILES NW OF MOOSE JAW DURING TIME OF SIGHTING
- (7) DURATION OF SIGHTING APPROX 2 HOURS.
- (8) CHECK WITH REGINA ATC SHOWED NO RADAR CONTACT WITH OBJECT UFO OBSERVED UNTIL AIR CANADA FLIGHT FROM REGINA TO EDMONTON REACHED APPROX LOCATION OF OBJECT AT WHICH TIME IT DISAPPEARED. AIRCRAFT LIGHTS AND UFO OBSERVED IN SAME GENERAL AREA IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO DISAPPEARANCE

75

MOOSE JAW DET R C M POLICE

CIB OTT

[REDACTED]

APR 21 1975

12-109

FILE NO.

700 - 20

CONFIDENTIAL

VOLUME NO. 2

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

FROM SEPT. 15, 1960
TO

IMPORTANT - NOTIFY RECORDS WHEN FILE IS PASSED DIRECT TO ANOTHER SECTION

SUBJECT TELECOMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS

SUB-SUBJECT

FILE TITLE REPORTING OF VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS (CIRVIS/MERINT)

(1) DATE LEFT RECORDS	(2) PURPOSE FOR WHICH REFERRED (IF PURPOSE FOR WHICH REFERRED CANNOT BE EXPRESSED IN ONE LINE ADD MEMO TO FILE AND ENTER HERE "WITH MEMO")	(3) REFER FILE TO	(4) ENTER DATE TO BRING FORWARD WHEN REQUIRED	(5) USER'S INITIAL TO SHOW ACTION COMPLETED
-----------------------	--	-------------------	---	---

THIS FILE TO BE ENCLOSED IN A SEALED ENVELOPE WHEN IN TRANSIT AND KEPT IN A LOCKED CABINET OR SAFE WHEN NOT IN USE.

MAR - 1 1968

JUL - 5 1968

MAR 1 1973

Transferred to 58509

664-2 } 2442

16097

CAT

CAT

DYCA

DAT

DAR

HMD

ARM

RCV

ARM

ACCESS REVIEWED/DECLASSIFIED:
DIVISION D'ACCES/DECLASSIFIE:
CORD GROUP/GROUPE D'ARCHIVES: RC 12
C.: 1980-81/303
L/BOX/BOITE: 14
LE/DOSSIER: 700-20 45.2
EN/OUVERT ☒ PO ☐ CLOSED/PERME
PD ☐ RC ☒
/PAR: SM. DATE: 08-07-1999
AUTHORITY/AUTORITE:

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO.

700 - 20

CONFIDENTIAL

VOLUME NO. 2

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

FROM SEPT. 15, 1960

TO

IMPORTANT-NOTIFY RECORDS WHEN FILE IS PASSED DIRECT TO ANOTHER SECTION

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	THIS FILE TO BE ENCLOSED IN A SEALED ENVELOPE WHEN IN TRANSIT AND KEPT IN A LOCKED CABINET OR SAFE WHEN NOT IN USE.			
MAR - 1 1968	Transferred to 8509	CAT		110
JUL - 5 1968	664-2 2442	CAT		ARM
MAR 1 1973	16097	DYCA		RSV
	-	DAT		ARM
		CAR		JSA

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PSW/aw

700-20 (CARL)

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8
March 30, 1973.

Mr. H. Voorsluys,
311-1076 W. 14 Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 7th, 1973, with respect to CIRVIS Reports.

Inquiries made to appropriate units in the Vancouver area have failed to confirm any reports of sightings on September 10, 1973, in the vicinity of Grouse Mountain, as described in your letter.

Yours truly,

Original Signed by
P. S. WALKER

P. S. Walker,
for Chief, Flight Standards and
Regulations Division,
Civil Aviation Branch.

GRN
CATE

CARL

MARCH 29, 1973.

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM CYVR ACC 2000 EST.
REFERENCE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION MERRITT/GILL ABOVE DATE.
NO UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS VICINITY GROUSE MOUNTAIN 10th
SEPTEMBER 1972.

SIGNED,

J. MELVIN

CHIEF CYVR ACC

27/3/73

CAR

as discussed —
16097 forwarded
for your review! —
and disposal?

RECEIVED IN CAR

MAR 27 1973

JHM
for DAT

1170 SA 1013
RECEIVED IN CARE

RECEIVED IN CARE
MAR 29 1973

MR. H. VOORSLUYS
311-1076 W. 14 AVE.
VANCOUVER 9, B.C.

March 7/73

Department of Transport
Civil Aviation Branch
Ottawa, Ont.

100-20

16087

RE: Information Circular 016/69 18 August - General
VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS - CIRVIS REPORTING

Request information if any CIRVIS REPORTS have been reported by any private or commercial pilots on Sept 10, 1972 that are classified or un-classified. I am interested if a report as follows was reported

- ① 3 unknown objects - OVAL SHAPED - self luminous
- ② Traveling North at high speed over Grouse Mountain North Vancouver B.C.
- ③ Sept. 10, 1972 @ 2 P.M. Pacific Time
- ④ Altitude 4000 - 4700 ASL
- ⑤ Object would appear to be large in size, no wings or an engines noticed on outside of objects.
- ⑥ Bright daylight - Strato Cumulus build up - one of objects entering cloud.
- ⑦ Objects tilted on axis

RECEIVED IN CAR

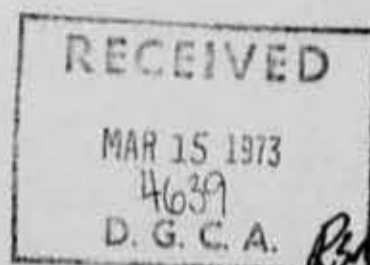
MAR 27 1973

⑧ Photographed with Grouse Mountain resort and surrounding area as backdrop, objects brighter than clouds or anything on slide. Objects photographed $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away from a plane and were approx in size of a nickel when held at arms length.

If you have received such information please confirm if it is allowable. If no such report was handed in most likely I have come across a good hoax.

Thankyou.

Mr. H. Vooris.



INFORMATION CIRCULAR



General

0/16/69
18th August

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

AIR SERVICES
CIVIL AVIATION BRANCH

Page 1 of 3

VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTING - CIRVIS REPORTING PROCEDURES

- NOTE 1: TO HOLDERS OF INFORMATION CIRCULAR 0/30/64 - This Information Circular supersedes that portion of 0/30/64 as published on Pages 10, 11 and 12.
- NOTE 2: TO HOLDERS OF INFORMATION CIRCULAR 0/7/69 - This Information Circular supersedes that portion of 0/7/69 as published on Pages 11, 12 and 13.

In order to extend the early warning coverage for the defence of the North American continent a plan has been developed for the reporting of vital intelligence sightings. Reports originating from airborne or land-based observers will be known as CIRVIS (pronounced SUR-VEES) messages.

Who Reports -

Pilots of all Canadian aircraft, air traffic controllers, aeradio operators, and other ground observers should originate CIRVIS reports as and when applicable.

When to Report -

- (1) CIRVIS reports should be made immediately upon vital intelligence sighting, except when originated by the pilot of an aircraft which is over a foreign country other than the U. S., Greenland or Iceland.
- (2) When a situation previously reported changes sufficiently to warrant a supplementary or amplifying or cancellation report.
- (3) In the event a CIRVIS report from an aircraft cannot be made by radio; it should be filed immediately upon landing. Such reports should be made by the quickest available means.

To Whom to Report -

- (1) CIRVIS messages passed from an aircraft by radio should be transmitted to the nearest or most convenient Canadian or U. S. Government air traffic control facility or aeradio station. There is no need to address such messages as these facilities have detailed instructions for the delivery of CIRVIS messages.
- (2) When reports cannot be passed to the facilities listed above, they should be passed to the nearest Canadian or U. S. A. military or consular authority.
- (3) CIRVIS reports originated at an air traffic control or aeradio facility shall be passed in accordance with detailed instructions issued by appropriate authority.

TO HAVE MAILING ADDRESS CHANGED PRINT NEW ADDRESS ON THE ENVELOPE IN WHICH THIS CIRCULAR WAS RECEIVED AND RETURN TO RECORDS MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, OTTAWA. (POSTAGE FREE IF MAILED IN CANADA).

What to Report -

(1) Ground observers, and pilots while airborne:

- (a) All airborne, waterborne and ground objects or activities which appear to be hostile, suspicious or unidentified.

Examples:

- (i) Guided missiles,
- (ii) Unidentified flying objects,
- (iii) Submarines,
- (iv) Surface warships positively identified as not Canadian or U. S. A.,
- (v) Aircraft or contrails which appear to be directed against Canada, the U. S. A., their territories or possessions,
- (vi) Nuclear bursts, or other violent explosions,
- (vii) Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate a possible attack against or through Canada, the U. S. A., their territories or possessions; including the presence of any unidentified or other suspicious ground parties in Polar regions or other remote or sparsely populated areas.

(2) Pilots Upon Landing: -

- (a) Reports which for any reason could not be transmitted while airborne.
- (b) Unlisted airfields or facilities, weather stations or air navigation aids.
- (c) Post-landing reports.

Contents of Reports -

CIRVIS reports shall contain the following data, as applicable, in the order listed:

- (1) the word CIRVIS as the first word of the text
- (2) Identification of the reporting aircraft or facility
- (3) the object or activity sighted. Give a brief description of the sighting which should contain the following items as appropriate:
 - (a) Number of aircraft, vessels, missiles, submarines, etc.
 - (b) Category of object, general description, etc., e.g., size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
- (4) the position of the object or activity indicated by any of the following methods:
 - (a) Latitude and longitude,
 - (b) Over a radio fix,
 - (c) True bearing and distance from a radio fix,
 - (d) Over a well-known or well-defined geographic point,
 - (e) True bearing and distance from a geographic point.
- (5) Date, and time of sighting expressed in GMT;
- (6) Altitude of object; may be expressed as low, medium or high;
- (7) Direction of travel of the object;
- (8) Speed of the object;
- (9) Any observed identification, insignia or other significant information.

Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object sighted. CIRVIS reports should not be delayed due to lack of data for any of the above items.

How to Report -

- (1) Air Traffic Control and Aeradio personnel shall originate and/or pass CIRVIS reports in accordance with instructions issued by appropriate authority.
- (2) When calling a ground station to pass a CIRVIS message the pilot of an aircraft should precede the call by the word CIRVIS (pronounced SUR VEES) spoken three times as a priority indicator. If this priority indicator does not produce satisfactory precedence the International Urgency Signal may be used.

Example of Call -

CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS - GOOSE RADIO THIS IS AIR CANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE -
CIRVIS REPORT - OVER.

Examples of CIRVIS Initial Report -

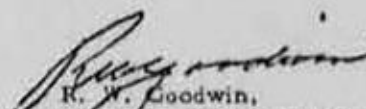
CIRVIS AIR CANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE SIGHTED FORMATION OF SIX JET BOMBERS
CONFIGURATION IS SWEEP WING WITH EIGHT JET ENGINES TWO ZERO ZERO
MILES EAST OF CAPE HARRISON AT ONE THREE ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU
ALTITUDE THREE FIVE THOUSAND HEADING TWO SEVEN ZERO DEGREES NO
MARKINGS OBSERVED - OVER.

Supplementary or Amplifying Reports -

CIRVIS AIR CANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE SIX JET BOMBERS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
AT ONE THREE ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU NOW ONE THREE ZERO MILES
WEST OF CAPE HARRISON AT ONE THREE ONE FOUR THREE FIVE ZULU HEADING
TWO THREE FIVE DEGREES - OVER.

Cancellation Report -

CIRVIS AIR CANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE CANCEL CIRVIS REPORT OF ONE THREE
ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU SIX JET BOMBERS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS
AIR FORCE BRAVO FOUR SEVENS AT ONE THREE ONE FOUR FOUR SIX ZULU -
OVER.


R. W. Goodwin,
Director, Civil Aviation.



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Our file ref. 112412 Vol 2 (DADTC)

9197 14-12-17

OTTAWA 4, Ontario
15 March 1965

Assistant Deputy Minister, Air,
Department of Transport,
No. 3 Temporary Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention Air Traffic Control Division

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter file 14-12-17(ATL)
of 8 February 1965 concerning CIRVIS/MERINT reporting.

Part 9 of DOT Air Traffic Control Manual of Operations
has been reviewed and it is recommended para 929.2 be amended to
indicate reporting as follows:

<u>DOT Centre</u>		<u>Report to be forwarded to</u>
a. Vancouver	-	Seattle Direction Centre
b. Edmonton	-	Great Falls Direction Centre
c. Winnipeg	-	Duluth Direction Centre
d. Toronto	-	Detroit Direction Centre
e. Montreal	-	Ottawa Direction Centre
f. Moncton	-	Bangor Direction Centre
g. Gander	-	Goose Direction Centre
h. Goose	-	Goose Direction Centre

Yours truly,

R. A. Ashman
(R.A. Ashman)
Group Captain
for Chief of the Defence Staff

RED
CARDS

*ATC
action taken to amend Part 9.
OK'd by ATC
17.3.65*

REP.
5/3

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1965
ATC

14-12-17 (ATL)

FEB - 8 1965

Chief of the Defence Staff,
Canadian Forces Headquarters,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Document JANAP 146 (D), dated February, 1959, your File CSC 1124-2 (JIC), concerning CIRVIS/MERINT reports. Reference is also made to a recent telephone conversation between F/L Mesgrove and O. L. Morris concerning this subject.

As a result of DND/DOT agreement, a procedure was established for our area control centres to forward CIRVIS reports to certain NORAD units. Part 9 of our Air Traffic Control Manual of Operations contains a list of the NORAD units to which our centres direct the CIRVIS reports. This list now appears to be outdated.

It is requested, please, that the CIRVIS requirement be reviewed and that we be advised which units should now receive the CIRVIS reports.

Yours truly,

Original signed by
R. W. DODD

R. W. Dodd,
for Assistant Deputy Minister, Air.

DW.
OLM/GM
[Signature]

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

~~52205~~ 14-12-17

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

21235

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

6819-99 (ARE)

DATE

January 25th, 1965.

A.D.M.A.
No. 3 Temp. Bldg. - OTTAWA

FROM R.D.A.S. - EDMONTON
De

FOLD

SUBJECT Unidentified Flying Object
Sujet

1. Attached is a copy of a telegram received from a well drilling site this Region.
2. We have no comments to offer but thought it might be of interest to the National Research Council.

[Signature]
for Regional Director, Air Services.

Att.

(3) Memo to file and Records Section
Don't know about NRC's interest but feel this is a CIRVIS report and should be on that file (14-12-17)
Would assume that Edmonton has already taken the usual CIRVIS action and the appropriate NORAD agency has been advised as a result. Except for NRC question we therefore consider matter can be closed.
10/2/65

NNNNVZCZC ERA018 150238 LF BA

DD CYEGZR CYEGRO

150215 CYDAYT

RDAS EDMONTON ATTN RCTE ATC STOP

CIRVIS DAT 010

/2/ MR. N. SILVER PILOT FOR SOCONY MOBILE AND OTHERS AT THE
SOCONY MIBILE CAMP.

/3/ ONE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT. SEEN AS THREE DIFFERENT
COLOURED LIGHTS RED CMA GREEN AND WHITE CMA THE SEPARATE COLOURS
SHOW UP VIVIDLY AND THE OTHERS BLEND IN WITH THEM OCCASIONALLY.
THE LIGHTS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED BY SEVERAL DIFFERENT RESPOSIBLE
PARTIES THROUGH FIFTY RPT FIFTY POWER BINOCULARS SO THERE IS NO
MISTAKING OF COLOURS.

/4/ OBJECT WAS SEEN THREE NIGHTS IN A ROW FROM THE PORCUPINE JUNCTION
CAMP AT 13800W 6602N CMA QUITE LOW ON THE HORIZON AND ABOUT
180 DEGREES TRUE FROM CAMP. SIGHTINGS AT 120620Z CMA 130615Z AND
140615Z. THE PERIODS OF OBSERVATION HAVE BEEN APPROXIMATELY THIRTY
MINUTES AND THE OBJECT HAS BEEN PLAINLY VISIBLE DURING THE PERIOD
OF OBSERVATION. ALTITUDE UNKNOWN BUT OBJECT WAS OBSCURED
BY CLOUDS ESTIMATED AT TEN TO TWELVE THOUSAND FEET ON 130615Z
SIGHTING BUT REAPPEARED WHEN CLOUDS PASSED. DIRECTION OF TRAVEL
WESTWARD. RATE OF TRAVEL AT ABOUT ONE DEGREE PER MINUTE.

REMARKS. NO KNOWN LOCAL FLIGHTS IN THIS AREA A THAT TIME OF NIGHT.

SHAILER DAWSON

6819-
AFC
AFC

56

SRE
25/1

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1965
ATC

W.
Dec 10/64

Note to: Special Records

Reference telcon Ryan/Wall today,
the material on file 11-16-31 should
be placed on file 14-12-17.

Mr. A.P. Stark (SAE-C) confirmed in
a telephone conversation that this
action appears logical. Both files
concerned are enclosed.

Encl.

[Signature]
S.E.P.

*file 11-16-31
cancelled and contents
transferred to 14-12-17
Wender
11/12/64.*

CONFIDENTIAL

RDAS - Winnipeg

5216-11C (AOW)

DCA

14-12-17 (SAO)

Cirvis-Merint Report Procedure

March 8th, 1962.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of February 22nd, 1962, concerning the above noted subject.
2. These posters were sent for your use in drawing the attention of all concerned to Information Circular 0/12/60.

R. W. Goodwin
(R. W. Goodwin)
Director, Civil Aviation.

WGA/lh

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SPECIAL RECORDS SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

TO : A.D.M.A., Ottawa

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : Winnipeg Regional Office

OUR FILE No: 5216-11C(AOW)

SUBJECT: CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE
(Early Warning)

DATE:
February 22, 1962

1. A package of 33 posters entitled "CIRVIS-MERINT Reporting Procedure" has been received by mail with no covering instructions.

2. It would be appreciated if Headquarters would advise the intended distribution of these posters.

④ SRO
Appears these were
dispatched by Ci Ar.
see mine attached to
memo of Dec 4/61.
7-3-62
Suggest Region distribute
as needed. - S.

Regional Director, Air Services.

CAP
Appears to be
your action
please action
SRO
7/3

ENTERED
ON CARDS

② SRO
Since ATC set only
5 copies to Winnipeg colored
with letter of instruction
perhaps this refers to
copies sent by you under
separate cover on 13 Dec/61.
Cyr ATP
6/3/62
③ SRO
40 sent by SRO -
covering instructions
by separate letter
Am idya
SRO
6/3/62

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT - OTTAWA

R. I. A. S. Vancouver Edmonton Winnipeg
 Montreal Moncton Toronto

D. C. A.

14-12-17 (ATP)

CIVIS-MERINT Reporting Procedures - Poster

DEC 27 1961

1. Enclosed are copies of the subject poster.
2. It is requested, please, that arrangements be made to have one poster displayed in a conspicuous place in each Department of Transport Air Traffic Control unit in your Region.

Original Signed by
R. W. DODD

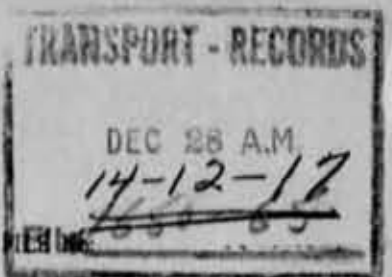
for Director, Civil Aviation.

<u>No. of Copies:</u>		
	Vancouver	5
	Edmonton	6
	Winnipeg	5
	Toronto	8
	Montreal	8
	Moncton	8

Encl.
PJG:MLR



MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



TO : Superintendent of Pilotage

YOUR FILE NO.

FROM : District Supervisor of Pilots

OUR FILE NO.

29671

SUBJECT: "Cirvis - Merint"

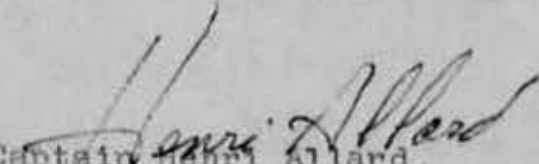
DATE:

21-12-61

Dear Sir:-

Please be informed that the posters
"Cirvis - Marint Report" have been put up in our
Pilot Stations, Pilot boat, Marine Reporting Stations
and Ice observation Station.

Yours very truly,


Captain Henri Allard,
District Supervisor of Pilots.

HA/jn

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

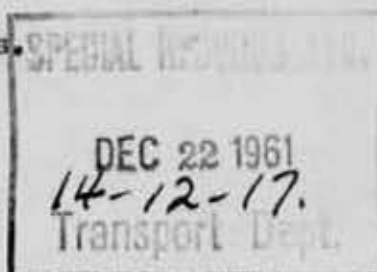
TO : Superintendent of Pilotage

YOUR FILE No: 14-12-17

FROM : District Supervisor of Pilots.

OUR FILE No: 8562-11

SUBJECT:



DATE: 20/12/61

PA
Pilots

Reference is made to your letter of December 19th,
enclosing posters outlining the Cirvis-Merint reporting procedure.

These posters are put up on our Notice Board and
members of the staff have been advised accordingly.

J. Melanson
JACQUES MELANSON,
District Supervisor of Pilots.



DMW
20/12

WTP/TM

Records

R.O.A.S. VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, WINNIPEG,
TORONTO, MONTREAL AND NEWTON

14-12-17

6019-2(SMO)

D.T.R. OTTAWA

CIVIL-AIR REPORTING PROCEDURE POSTERS

DECEMBER 13, 1961.

1. We are forwarding under separate cover the noted number of Civil-Air Reporting Procedure Posters. These posters contain information which already appears in our Manual of Operation, Chapters A1 and B1, in more detail.

2. Please distribute a copy of these posters to all Aeradio and Marine Stations under your jurisdiction for display in a prominent location. The number furnished is calculated to look after your Regional needs, however, a small additional stock is available for distribution if required.

(P. D. Nixon)
Director, Telecommunications &
Electronics Branch.

Vancouver - 15
Edmonton - 35
Winnipeg - 45
Toronto - 45
Montreal - 45
Newton - 35

WRP/PW

Records
C.I.A.S. VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, WINNIPEG,
TORONTO, MONTREAL AND HANSTON

14-12-17

602-1(500)

C.I.A.S. 0711

CIVIL-AIRPORT REPORTING PROCEDURE POSTERS

SEP 13, 1961.

1. We are forwarding under separate cover the noted number of Civil-Airport Reporting Procedure Posters. These posters contain information which already appears in our Manual of Operation, Chapters A1 and B1, in more detail.

2. Please distribute a copy of these posters to all Aeradio and Marine Stations under your jurisdiction for display in a prominent location. The number furnished is calculated to look after your Regional needs, however, a small additional stock is available for distribution if required.

(F. D. Nixon)
Director, Telecommunications &
Electronics Branch.

Vancouver - 15
Edmonton - 30
Winnipeg - 40
Toronto - 40
Montreal - 40
Hanston - 35

LCB

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : C.I.O.

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : C.R.R.

OUR FILE No: 14-12-17
(SAE-C)

SUBJECT: CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DATE: DEC. 4, 1961

In accordance with your Minute appended to
D.N.D.'s letter of September 8, 1960, we are forwarding
herewith 200 copies of the Cirvis-Merint reporting posters
for appropriate distribution.

*See to letter
12/12/61
JSHO*

W.A. Caton
(W.A. Caton),
Controller,
Radio Regulations Division.

APS:SL

C.A.O.

C.R.R.

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

DEC. 4, 1961

In accordance with your Minute appended to
D.M.D.'s letter of September 8, 1960, we are forwarding
herewith 200 copies of the Cirvis-Merint reporting posters
for appropriate distribution.

Original Signed by

A. P. STARK

for (W.A. Caton),
Controller,
Radio Regulations Division.

APS:SL

RDAS MONTREAL, P.Q.

(RSRR)

P.T.B. OTTAWA

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DEC. 4, 1961

Enclosed herewith are 6 copies of the
Cirvis-Merint reporting posters for distribution to
Radio Regulations offices within your region.

Original Signed by
A. P. STARR

Encl.

(F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

Regional Director, Air Services,
Department of Transport,
Regional Administration Bldg.,
Montreal International Airport,
Dorval, P.Q.

APS:SL

RDAS TORONTO, ONT.

(RSRR)

D.T.B. OTTAWA

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DEC. 4, 1961

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of the
Cirvis-Merint reporting posters for distribution to
Radio Regulations offices within your region.

Original Signed by
A. P. STARK

Encl.

(F.G. Nixon),
for Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

Regional Director, Air Services,
Department of Transport,
25 St. Clair Ave. E.,
Toronto 7, Ont.

APS:SL

RDAS VANCOUVER, B.C.

(RBRR)

D.T.B. OTTAWA

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DEC. 4, 1961

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies of the
Cirvis-Merint reporting posters for distribution to
Radio Regulations offices within your region.

Original Signed by
A. P. STARK

Encl.

1cc (F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

Regional Director, Air Services,
Department of Transport,
739 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

AFS:SL

RDAS MONCTON, N.B.

(RSRR)

P.T.B. OTTAWA

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DEC. 4, 1961

Enclosed herewith are 6 copies of the
Cirvis-Merint reporting posters for distribution to
Radio Regulations offices within your region.

Approved Signed By
A. P. STARK

Encl.

(F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

Regional Director, Air Services,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 42,
Moncton, N.B.

APS:SL

RDAS EDMONTON, ALTA.

(R3RR)

P.T.B. OTTAWA

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DEC. 4, 1961

Enclosed herewith are 4 copies of the
Cirvis-Merint reporting posters for distribution to
Radio Regulations offices within your region.

Original Signed by
A. P. STARK

Encl.

^{for}
(F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

Regional Director, Air Services,
Department of Transport,
Federal Bldg.,
9820-107th St.,
Edmonton, Alta.

APSiSL

A.D.M.M.

A.D.M.A.

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

File

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

DEC. 4, 1961

In accordance with your previous request,
we are forwarding under separate cover 1750 copies of the
Cirvis-Merint reporting posters for distribution to
establishments within your service.

Encl.

(A. de Niverville),
Assistant Deputy Minister, Air.

*Rec'd Dec 12/61
CZ*

[Signature]

Decoded the
papers into six
& sent them to
the Regions.

Ho Liles
CAP
//

~~CAT~~ JD
~~Mr Barrow-~~
~~man~~

SAW
(MR NOUXAN)

See "pink-flogged"
memo 19/9/60.

JD 4/1/62

SPEC (Mr Stark)

Don't know who
wrote this note
but are you
interested?!

Cham
2/12

Records

I have sent this to
SAD, SAW, Mr McKee and

Emergency Measures, but

can't find anyone who
wants them.

also checked with
Dech Hawlan in SAW

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : D.C.A. *[Signature]*

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : D.T.B.

OUR FILE No: 14-12-17
(SAE-C)

SUBJECT: CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DATE: DEC. 4, 1961

*SAE
E-MI*

As requested by your memorandum of
September 19, 1960, we are forwarding herewith 170
Cirvis-Merint posters.

*AP not for CAP
Memo referred was
copied & destroyed
in your division. ATC
has received 40 copies to
and ATC sent department.
As discussed - 13/12/61*

[Signature]
(F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

APS:SL

D.C.A.

D.T.B.

14-12-17
(SAE-C)

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DEC. 4, 1961

As requested by your memorandum of
September 19, 1960, we are forwarding herewith 170
Cirvis-Merint posters.

Classified by
A. P. STARK

for (F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

FOR EARLY WARNING IN DEFENCE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

1. MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION

- (a) Reports made from airborne and land-based sources will be identified by CIRVIS (pronounced SUR-VEES) as the first word of the text.
- (b) Reports made by waterborne sources will be identified by MERINT (pronounced MUR-ENT) as the first word of the text.

2. WHAT TO REPORT

Report immediately all airborne and waterborne objects which appear to be HOSTILE, are UNIDENTIFIED or are acting suspiciously.



3. SEND TO ANY

Canadian Military Establishment,
RCMP Post,
Department of Transport or Fisheries Representative,
Hudson's Bay Company Northern Radio-Equipped Store, or
The nearest open Canadian Telegraph Office. (By telephone if necessary.)

Use the quickest possible means to make your report.

4. SEND THIS KIND OF MESSAGE

- (a) Begin your message with the word "CIRVIS" or "MERINT" as applicable.
- (b) Give the identification of the observer, aircraft or vessel making the report.
- (c) Describe briefly the objects sighted.
- (d) Indicate where and when the objects were sighted.
- (e) If objects are airborne, estimate altitude as "low", "medium", "high".
- (f) Give direction of travel of sighted objects.
- (g) Estimate and give speed of sighted objects.
- (h) Give other significant information.

5. SEND IMMEDIATELY

DO NOT DELAY YOUR REPORT DUE TO INCOMPLETE INFORMATION.

NOTE

There are no charges to the originator in the handling of CIRVIS or MERINT messages.

COMMENT FAIRE UN RAPPORT CIRVIS-MERINT

1. IDENTIFICATION DU MESSAGE

- a) Les rapports provenant de sources aériennes ou terrestres seront identifiés par les lettres CIRVIS (prononcées SEUR-VICE), qui doivent former le premier mot du texte.
- b) Les rapports provenant de sources maritimes ou assimilées seront identifiés par les lettres MERINT (prononcées MEUR-AINTE), qui doivent former le premier mot du texte.

2. QUOI SIGNALER

Signaler immédiatement tout objet volant ou flottant qui paraît **HOSTILE**, qui est **NON IDENTIFIÉ** ou dont le comportement est **SUSPECT**.



3. A QUI L'ENVOYER

A n'importe quel: Établissement militaire du Canada,
Poste de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada,
Représentant du ministère des Transports ou des Pêcheries,
Magasin du nord de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson muni d'un poste de radio, ou
Au plus proche bureau télégraphique du Canada qui se trouve ouvert (se servir du téléphone au besoin).

Faire son rapport par le moyen le plus rapide.

4. COMMENT LE RÉDIGER

- a) Commencer le message par le mot CIRVIS ou MERINT, suivant le cas.
- b) Faire connaître l'identité de l'observateur, de l'avion ou du navire qui fait le rapport.
- c) Décrire brièvement le ou les objets aperçus.
- d) Indiquer le lieu et l'heure où les objets ont été aperçus.
- e) S'il s'agit d'objets volants, donner l'altitude approximative à l'aide des mots basse, moyenne ou haute.
- f) Indiquer la direction suivie par ces objets.
- g) Donner la vitesse approximative de l'objet.
- h) Ajouter tout autre renseignement utile.

5. QUAND L'ENVOYER: IMMÉDIATEMENT

Ne pas tarder à le faire, même si les renseignements sont incomplets.

REMARQUE

Il n'y a rien à payer pour l'expédition des messages CIRVIS ou MERINT.

File: 14-12-17

NOTE FOR FILE:

"CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE"

Copies were sent to the following District Marine Agents with the notation that copies are to be forwarded to all Lightkeepers and to other persons throughout the Agencies where it is felt advisable. - No covering letters.

Fort Smith, N.W.T.	-	20
Prince Rupert, B.C.	-	40
Victoria, B.C.	-	75
Parry Sound, Ont.	-	80
Prescott, Ont.	-	50
Sorel, P.Q.	-	15
Quebec, P.Q.	-	175
Saint John, N.B.	-	160
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	-	175
St. John's, Nfld.	-	200

99

Aids to Navigation
R.M. Cummings
December 21, 1961.

DRJ:DC

District Supervisor of Pilots,
Sydney Pilotage District

Superintendent of Pilotage

14-12-17

CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

Dec. 19/61

We enclose four copies of poster outlining the Cirvis-Merint reporting procedure.

Please have the posters put up on your notice board or other suitable conspicuous place in your pilot station and on board the pilot vessels so that the pilots and others concerned may be informed on this subject.

D. R. Jones,
Superintendent of Pilotage.

Encl. (4)

Letter also sent to:

District Supervisor of Pilots, Halifax	4 copies
" " " , Saint John	3 "
" " " , Quebec	10 "
" " " , Montreal	14 "
" " " , Kingston (Cornwall)	4 "
Supervising Pilot - Port Weller-Sarnia	6 "
Regional Superintendent of Pilots, Vancouver	8 "

GGL/sm

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 1270,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed seven copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

3	copies	-	Agent,
2	"	-	"SAUREL"
2	"	-	"TUPPER"

George G. Leask

E. B. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/sm

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 310, Uppertown,
QUEBEC, P.Q.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/51

Please find enclosed 28 copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

5	copies	-	Agent
2	"	-	"MONTMORENCY"
2	"	-	"N.B. MOLEAN"
2	"	-	"MONTCALM"
2	"	-	"CHESTERFIELD"
2	"	-	"C.D. HOWE"
2	"	-	"d'IBERVILLE"
1	"	-	"PRIMA VISTA"
2	"	-	"PUFFIN"
2	"	-	"RAVEN"
2	"	-	"SIDER"
2	"	-	"SKUA"
2	"	-	"ERNEST LAPOINTE"

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGJ/am

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 1180,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed 19 copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

5	copies	-	Agent
2	"	-	"SIR JAMES DOUGLAS"
2	"	-	"STONE TOWN"
2	"	-	"ESTEVAN"
2	"	-	"ST. CATHARINES"
2	"	-	"SIMON FRASER"
2	"	-	"CAMBELL"
2	"	-	"ST. STEPHEN"

George G. Leask
E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/sm

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 198,
SOREL, P.Q.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed eight copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

3	copies	-	Agent
2	"	-	"SAFEGUARDER"
2	"	-	"VERENDONYE"
1	"	-	"VERCHERES"

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/am

Chief Engineer,
St. Lawrence Ship Channel,
Department of Transport,
305 Dorchester Street West,
Room 731,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

14-12-17

Director, Marine Operations.

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed eleven copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

3	copies	-	Chief Engineer
2	"	-	"FRONTENAC"
2	"	-	"DETECTOR"
2	"	-	"BEAUPORT"
2	"	-	"VILLE MARIE"

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/ma

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 730,
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed eight copies of "Cirvia-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

3	copies	-	Agent
2	"	-	"THOMAS CARLETON"
2	"	-	"WALTER E. FOSTER"
1	"	-	"LURCHER LIGHTSHIP #2"

George G. Leask

E. B. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/sa

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box N-536,
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-18-17

Dec.13/61

Please find enclosed nine copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

3	copies	-	Agent
2	"	-	"SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT"
2	"	-	"SEA BEACON"
2	"	-	"WOLFE"

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/am

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 367,
PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed seven copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

3	copies	-	Agent
2	"	-	"ALEXANDER MACKENZIE"
2	"	-	"KATHERINE B"

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/bm

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 1510,
PARRY SOUND, Ontario.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed nine copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

3	copies	-	Agent
1	"	-	"PORTE DAUPHINE"
1	"	-	"NOKOMIS"
2	"	-	"ALEXANDER HENRY"
2	"	-	"C.P. EDWARDS"

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/sm

Marine Sub-Agent,
Department of Transport,
PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

For your information please find enclosed one
copy of "Cirvis-Merint Reporting Procedure".

George G. Leask

H. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encl.

GGL/sm

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
PRESCOTT, Ontario.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed five copies of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures", three copies for yourself and two
copies for the "GRENVILLE".

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GOL/sm

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
P.O. Box 1000,
DARTMOUTH, N.S.

Director, Marine Operations.

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed 26 copies of "Cirvis-Marint
Reporting Procedures" for yourself and distribution to the
following vessels:

9	copies	- Agent,
2	"	- "BRANT"
2	"	- "LABRADOR"
2	"	- "SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER"
2	"	- "EDWARD CORNWALLIS"
1	"	- "SAMBRO LIGHTSHIP"
2	"	- "JOHN A. MACDONALD"
2	"	- "AUK"
2	"	- "GANNET"
2	"	- "HANOOK"

George G. Leask

E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encls.

GGL/sm

District Marine Agent,
Department of Transport,
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

Director, Marine Operations

14-12-17

Dec. 13/61

Please find enclosed one copy of "Cirvis-Merint
Reporting Procedures" for your information.

George G. Leask
E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encl.

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : A.D.M.M. 150

FROM : A.D.M.A.

SUBJECT: CIRVIS-MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

YOUR FILE No:

OUR FILE No: 14-12-17
(SAE-C)

DATE: DEC. 4, 1961

In accordance with your previous request,

we are forwarding under separate cover 1750 copies of the
Cirvis-Merint reporting posters for distribution to
establishments within your service.

Encl.

(A. de Niverville),
Assistant Deputy Minister, Air.

Capit Jones
We ordered 25 for printing
will you have someone pick them up. Pls.
4 copies distribution
135 15/12
Pls. see letter dec-19/61.
SB.





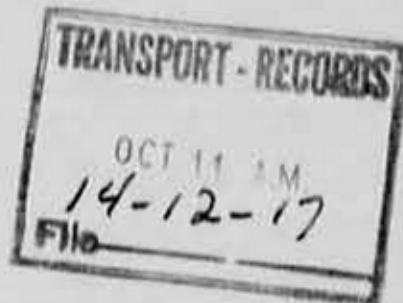
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Our file ref. NSS 1480-3
(STAFF)

OTTAWA

25357

10 October, 1961.



J.R. Baldwin, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Transport,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

SAE
C/DO
14/12/61
Attention: Mr. A.R. Sterk

20866

Communications Instructions for Reporting
Vital Intelligence (CIRVIS/MERINT)

R
With reference to your letter dated 20 October, 1960, 2,150 CIRVIS/MERINT Reporting Procedure Cards will be forwarded shortly.

2. Further to this subject, the Canadian telegraph companies will accept CIRVIS/MERINT messages as "RUSH Collect" Telegrams. These telegrams should be addressed to the nearest of the following Naval Communications Centres:

- (a) Naval Communications Centre,
HMC Dockyard,
HALIFAX, N.S.
- (b) Naval Communications Centre,
HMC Dockyard,
ESQUIMAULT, B.C.
- (c) Naval Communications Centre,
Naval Headquarters,
OTTAWA, Ontario.
- (d) Naval Communications Centre,
Buckmaster's Field,
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Paul Armstrong
(E.B. Armstrong)
Deputy Minister.



NBS 1480-3
(STAFF)

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Stark - Department of Transport)
Mr. Hawley - CN Telegraphs) Copy to each
Mr. Hanson - CP Telegraphs)

REPORTING OF VITAL INTELLIGENCE (CIRVIS/MERINT)

One important aspect in the defence of Canada is the receipt of intelligence reports from non-military observers of sightings and certain other information vital to this country's security. These reports, however, must be received by the appropriate military authority with a minimum of delay if they are to be of use.

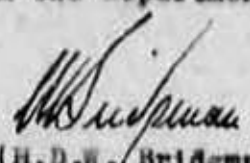
2. A system for reporting has been established which is called "The Canadian-United States Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings (CIRVIS/MERINT)" and incorporates Canadian and United States facilities. This system is being given the widest possible promulgation in Canada. Several Government Departments such as DOT, Fisheries, Northern Affairs, Mines and Technical Surveys and Citizenship and Immigration are participating and, in addition, the RCMP, the Post Office and the Hudson Bay Company have indicated their desire to help.

3. The problem in reporting vital intelligence sightings, however, is in the speed with which a report can be passed from an observer to the military authorities. The system must be simple but rapid. It has been suggested that the most appropriate means would appear to be by "RUSH" Collect Telegram.

4. The purpose of this meeting of representatives of the Department of Transport, Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, Canadian National Telegraphs, and the Department of National Defence is, therefore, to discuss the following:

- (a) the feasibility of using "RUSH" Collect Telegrams as a means to pass intelligence reports.
- (b) the telegram format which might be used. (See Appendix "A").
- (c) the arrangements for implementing the CIRVIS/MERINT system. (See Appendix "B").

5. The agreed procedures resulting from the meeting will be confirmed by letter from the Department of National Defence.


(H.D.W. Bridgman)
Lieutenant-Commander, RCN,
A/DN PLANS (INTERNATIONAL)2

OTTAWA,
15 September, 1961.

APPENDIX "A" TO:
HQS 1480-3 (TAFV)
Dated: 15 September, 1961.

PROPOSED TELEGRAM FORMAT

MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION

The first word of the text will be used to identify the source of the intelligence report as follows:

- (a) Reports from airborne and land-based sources will be identified by "CIRVIS" as the first word of the text.
- (b) Reports from waterborne sources will be identified by "MERINT" as the first word of the text.

However, both types of message are to be treated with equal urgency.

MESSAGE FORMAT

2. A suggested message format is as follows:

RUSH
MERINT (or CIRVIS)

- (a) (Who) Name, call-letters or other description of the reporter of the intelligence sighting
- (b) (What) Object sighted. A brief description of object sighted such as number of aircraft, vessels, missiles, submarines, etc., and category of object, e.g. size, shape, etc.
- (c) (Where) Reporters position at time of sighting.
- (d) (When) Date and Time of Sighting.
- (e) (Wither) Speed, Direction of Travel, and Altitude (if airborne) of Object.
- (f) Other information. Identification marks, insignia, reporters estimates, etc.
- (g) (Weather) Conditions of sea and weather.

3. When a CIRVIS/MERINT message is received for relay by telegram with information missing, the appropriate section is to be omitted. If a message is received which cannot be readily divided into sections as shown above it is to be passed as received. Telegraph operators will not be expected to interpret CIRVIS/MERINT messages.

APPENDIX "B" TO:
NS3 1480-3 (STAFF)
Dated: 15 September, 1961.

CIRVIS/MERINT ORGANIZATION

CIRVIS/MERINT Messages may be received from several sources such as Commercial Radio Stations, RCMP Constables, fishermen, or the Hudson Bay Company Communications System. Furthermore, they may appear in many forms. However, provided the message contains the identification mark "CIRVIS" or "MERINT" it is to be forwarded by RUSH Collect Telegram addressed to one of the following Naval Communications Centres, which is the nearest centre to the reporting station:

- (a) Naval Communication Centre,
RMC Dockyard,
Halifax, N.S.
- (b) Naval Communication Centre,
RMC Dockyard,
Esquimalt, B.C.
- (c) Naval Communications Centre,
Naval Headquarters,
Ottawa, Ontario.
- (d) Naval Communications Centre,
Buckmaster's Field,
St. John's, Nfld.

2. The Naval Communication Centre will then pass the message to all who need to know.

ESB/ea

14-12-17

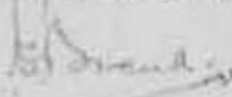
OTTAWA, Ontario.
14th August, 1961.

Captain W.E. Rees-Potter,
Marine Superintendent,
The Cunard Steamship Company Limited,
466 St. John Street,
MONTREAL 1, P.Q.

Dear Captain Rees-Potter,

I acknowledge with many thanks your letter of the 8th August reporting the sighting of an unidentified submarine by Captain Jones of R.M.S. "SAXONIA". I have forwarded this information to the Director of Naval Intelligence, and I feel sure he will appreciate it.

Yours very truly,


E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

ESB/ea

11-12-17

~~SECRET~~

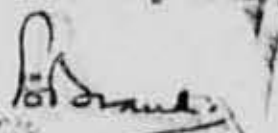
OTTAWA, Ontario.
14th August, 1961.

Director of Naval Intelligence,
Department of National Defence,
125 Elgin Street,
O T T A W A.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a photostat copy of a letter I have just received from Captain Rees-Potter. I have acknowledged this and told Captain Potter that the information is being forwarded to you.

Yours very truly,



E. S. Brand,
Director, Marine Operations.

Encl.

THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

CUNARD WHITE STAR

CUNARD EAGLE AIRWAYS

GENERAL AGENTS

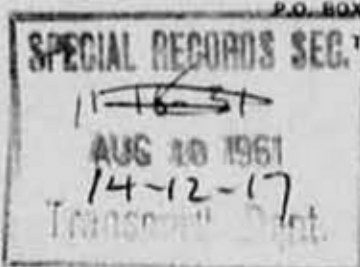
THE DONALDSON LINE LIMITED
ELDER DEMPSTER LINES LIMITED
PORT LINE LIMITED

CUNARD HOUSE
465 ST. JOHN STREET
MONTREAL 1, QUE.

IN REPLY KINDLY QUOTE

MD-1013.9

Captain E.S. Brand,
Director Marine Operations Branch,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Ontario.



P.O. BOX 1478 (PLACE D'ARMES STATION)
TELEPHONE VICTOR 9-5651

8th August, 1961.

18239

Dear Sir:

The following information is somewhat tardy for various reasons, but I send it along now for what it is worth.

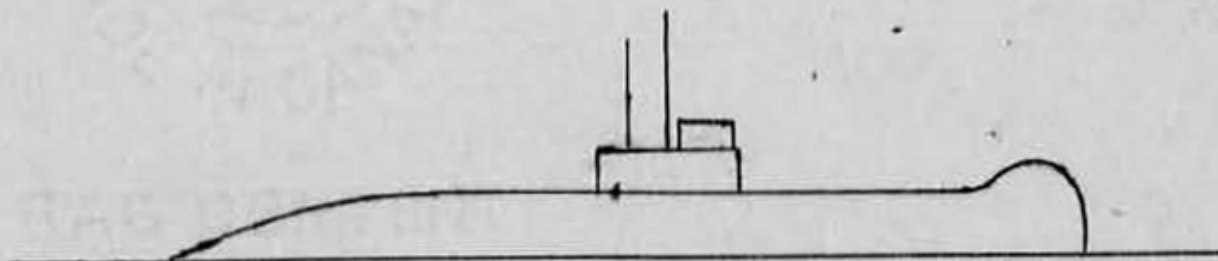
Captain J.T. Jones of our R.M.S. "SAXONIA" upon his arrival at Montreal Wednesday, August 2nd, reported having sighted an unidentified submarine in Latitude 53° 08 minutes North, Longitude 47° 38 minutes West, on July 30th at 2115 hours G.M.T. The submarine surfaced abaft "SAXONIA's" beam at a distance of between 7 and 8 miles and disappeared from sight at about 11 miles. The submarine appeared to be of a light grey colouring and was apparently bound to the Westward. A rough outline of the craft's silhouette is shown below.

Yours sincerely,

THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

NERP:vhc

Marine Superintendent



ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY



PT/shl

 Director, Meteorological Branch
315 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ontario

S5960-2

MET. L.

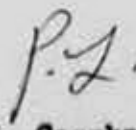
14-12-17

Sighting Abandoned Floating Station -
Ice Reconnaissance Flight

7th July, 1961

C O N F I D E N T I A L

1. Reference is made to your letter dated April 28, 1961, on the above file and subject.
2. Advice has been received from D.C.A. and D.T.B. that instructions for reporting vital intelligence sightings are outlined in Circular O/12/60, dated 10th March, 1960. For your easy reference a copy of this circular is attached. We have also been advised that each Aeradio Station is provided with a Manual of Operations which gives further detail in reporting foreign objects.


L.T. Campbell
Liaison Meteorologist

Att.-1





CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, May 16, 1961.

L. T. Campbell, Esq.,
Liaison Meteorologist,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Ontario.

14-12-17

16520

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Thank you for your letter of May 2 on your
file 11-10-21. I was most interested to hear about this
abandoned site.

sighting You ask about the channel for reporting any
future ~~sightings~~ of this nature. It would seem to me that this is
the sort of thing that would be covered by D.O.T. Air Services,
Civil Aviation Branch Information Circular 0/12/60 dated the
20 March, under the heading Vital Intelligence Sightings -
CIRVIS Reporting Procedures.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Rowley
G. W. Rowley,
Secretary, A.C.N.D.

Pat
This should go into 11-10-21
original letter from Toronto.
The circular told him to get
the information into DOT. Maybe
we could find out who to from
it to after received in DOT.
Larry

info passed
to Air Defense Command
re: ATG.

ENTERED
MAY 17 1961

INFORMATION CIRCULAR



CANADA

0/12/60
10th March

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

AIR SERVICES
CIVIL AVIATION BRANCH

VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS - CIRVIS REPORTING PROCEDURES

In order to extend the early warning coverage for the defence of the North American continent a plan, effective 1st April, 1960, has been developed for the reporting of vital intelligence sightings during peacetime. Reports originating from airborne or land-based observers will be known as CIRVIS (pronounced SUR-VEES) messages.

Who Reports -

All Canadian aircraft should originate CIRVIS reports as and when applicable.

When to Report -

- 1) CIRVIS reports should be made immediately upon a vital intelligence sighting except when the aircraft is over a foreign country other than the U.S., Greenland or Iceland.
- 2) When a situation previously reported changes sufficiently to warrant a supplementary or amplifying or cancellation report.
- 3) In the event a CIRVIS report cannot be made by radio; it should be filed with the nearest Canadian or U.S. Government aeradio station, air traffic control office or military or consular authority immediately upon landing. Such reports should be made by the quickest available means.

To Whom to Report -

CIRVIS messages passed by radio should be transmitted to the nearest or most convenient Canadian or U.S. Government aeradio station. There is no need to address such messages as aeradio stations have detailed instructions for the delivery of CIRVIS messages.

What to Report -

- 1) While airborne: all airborne, waterborne or ground objects which appear to be hostile, suspicious or unidentified should be reported. Examples:
 - 1) Guided missiles,
 - 2) Unidentified flying objects,
 - 3) Submarines,
 - 4) Surface warships positively identified as not Canadian or U.S.
 - 5) Aircraft or contrails which appear to be directed against Canada, the U.S. their territories or possessions,
 - 6) Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate a possible attack against or through Canada, the U.S. their territories or possessions; including the presence of any unidentified or other suspicious ground parties in Polar regions or other remote or sparsely populated areas.
- 2) Upon Landing:-
 - 1) Reports which for any reason could not be transmitted while airborne.
 - 2) Unlisted airfields or facilities, weather stations or air navigation aids.
 - 3) Post-landing reports.

Contents of Reports -

CIRVIS reports shall contain the following data as applicable in the order listed:

- 1) the word CIRVIS as the first word of the text
- 2) identification of the reporting aircraft
- 3) the object sighted. Give a brief description of the sighting which should contain the following items as appropriate:
 - (a) Number of aircraft, vessels, missiles, submarines, etc.
 - (b) Category of object, general description, etc; e.g., size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
- 4) the position of the object, indicated by any of the following methods:
 - (a) Latitude and longitude,
 - (b) Over a radio fix,
 - (c) True bearing and distance from a radio fix,
 - (d) Over a well-known or well-defined geographic point,
 - (e) True bearing and distance from a geographic point.
- 5) Date and time of sighting, expressed in GMT
- 6) Altitude of object, may be expressed as low, medium or high
- 7) Direction of travel of the object
- 8) Speed of the object
- 9) Any observed identification, insignia or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object sighted.

CIRVIS reports should not be delayed due to lack of data for any of the above items.

How to Report -

Calling a Ground Station - When calling a ground station to pass a CIRVIS message the aircraft should precede the call by the word CIRVIS (pronounced SUR VEES) spoken three times as a priority indicator. If this priority indicator does not produce satisfactory precedence the International Urgency Signal may be used

Example of Call -

CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS - GOOSE RADIO THIS IS TRANSCANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER

Examples of CIRVIS Initial Report -

CIRVIS TRANSCANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE SIX SIGHTED FORMATION OF SIX JET BOMBERS CONFIGURATION IS SWEEP WING WITH EIGHT JET ENGINES TWO ZERO ZERO MILES EAST OF CAPE HARRISON AT ONE THREE ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU ALTITUDE THREE FIVE THOUSAND HEADING TWO SEVEN ZERO DEGREES NO MARKINGS OBSERVED - OVER.

Supplementary or Amplifying Reports -

CIRVIS TRANSCANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE SIX JET BOMBERS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AT ONE THREE ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU NOW ONE THREE ZERO MILES WEST OF CAPE HARRISON AT ONE THREE ONE FOUR THREE FIVE ZULU HEADING TWO THREE FIVE DEGREES - OVER.

Cancellation Report -

CIRVIS TRANSCANADA FIVE ZERO FIVE CANCEL CIRVIS REPORT OF ONE THREE ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU SIX JET BOMBERS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS AIR FORCE BRAVO FOUR SEVENS AT ONE THREE ONE FOUR SIX ZULU - OVER.



(A. de Niverville),
Assistant Deputy Minister, Air.

/PT

14-12-17
~~11/11/11~~

May 2, 1961.

CONFIDENTIAL

By Hand.

Col. G.W. Rowley,
Secretary,
Advisory Committee Northern Development,
Department of Northern Affairs and
National Resources,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Col. Rowley:-

Attached is a report of the sighting of an abandoned campsite on the Baffin Island pack ice, observed during the first series of long range ice reconnaissance flights. I believe Mr. L.T. Campbell discussed this with you on the telephone yesterday.

It would be appreciated if you could provide guidance as to the channel for reporting future sightings of this nature. Also your advice please as to whether sightings along the coast of Newfoundland of foreign sealing ships and "mother ships" should be reported, and if so, to whom and what should be the means of communication.

Yours truly,

P. L.

L. T. Campbell,
Liaison Meteorologist.

Att.

R

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SPECIAL REPORT
14-12-17
MAY 1 1961
W.D. 121
Transport Dept.

TO : Mr. L.T. Campbell, Ottawa, Ont.

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : Director, Meteorological Branch, Toronto, Ont.

OUR FILE No: 14125
S5960-2

SUBJECT: Sighting Abandoned Floating Station - Ice
Reconnaissance Flight.

DATE:
April 28, 1961.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

1. Attached is a report of the sighting of an abandoned campsite on the Baffin Island pack ice, observed during the first series of long range ice reconnaissance flights as outlined in ICEREC 4-1961. This report was prepared by Ice Observer-in-Charge of the mission, Mr. E. Stasyshyn.
2. A copy of the report has been forwarded to Mr. D.B. Kennedy, Liaison Meteorologist, Joint Staff, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.
3. We should appreciate guidance as to the channel for reporting future sightings of this nature. Also may we be advised please whether sightings along the coast of Newfoundland of foreign sealing ships and "mother ships" should be reported, and if so, to whom and what should be the means of communication.

encls.


P.D. McTaggart-Cowan
Director,
Meteorological Branch

ENTERED
ON CARDS
Card
numbered
17?

First Series of Long Range Arctic Round Robin Ice Reconnaissance flights

April 22nd - April 25th, 1961.

An apparently unoccupied ice station was sighted April 22nd at 2120 G.M.T. The site was located about 36 miles east southeast of Cape Christian, position 7026 North 6623 West. The site was twelve miles within the fast ice boundary. Ice in the area was 10/10's Consolidated, Age 70% Polar 30% winter, Ridging and Hummocking Heavy, Snow cover continuous, nine icebergs within a fifteen mile radius, two being pinnaled one of which was four miles northwest of the site. The site itself was located along the northwest edge of a giant polar floe. Within the site there were about nine separate buildings, two of the buildings appeared to have a dome shaped canvass covered construction attached, the buildings were of wood and metal construction and averaged small cottage in size. An exposed three bladed helicopter about the size of a Bell Ranger lie a few hundred feet west of the main buildings, numerous drums and a fallen radio mast was also observed within the site area.

APS:SL

14-12-17

October 20, 1960.

E.B. Armstrong, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ontario.

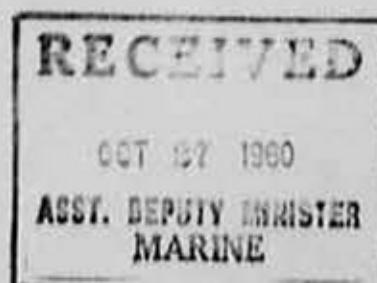
Dear Mr. Armstrong:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1960, your file CSC 1124-2 (JIC), concerning communication instructions for the reporting of vital intelligence (CIRVIS/NERINT). In reply to the query in your last paragraph, I would advise that 2,150 copies of your cards will be required for distribution within this Department.

Yours very truly,

Original Signed by
C. S. BOOTH

(J.R. Baldwin),
Deputy Minister.



GOVERNMENT
OF
CANADA

CALL MEMO

CGSB 6-GP-11
P.P. & S. Cat. 3432

FOR

FROM

OF

PHONE NO.

☐ LONG DISTANCE*

☐ PLEASE CALL

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN

☐ VISITED YOU

☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU

MESSAGE: *(If long distance, record operator number and city)

*Re your query, has
1100 lightkeepers*

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

DL

19-10-60

9-05 A.M.
P.M.

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : A.D.W.A. *SAE-C*

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : A.D.M.M.

OUR FILE No: 14-12-17

SUBJECT:

FSS:EK

DATE:

October 13th, 1960.

Referring to your memorandum of September 14th it would appear that the number of Cirvis Merint reporting procedure posters required for Marine Services would be 200 for C.L.H. and 25 for Pilotage.



(Gordon W. Stead)
Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine.

418
255 A

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : D. V. A. *rd*

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : C. A. T.

OUR FILE No: 14-12-17 (ATP)

SUBJECT: CIRVIS MERINT Reporting Procedures

DATE: 19 Sept., 1960.

1. With reference to the query contained in DTB's memorandum of 15 September, hereunder, it is suggested that there should be a poster in every Civil Aviation office where flight plans may be filed in person by the pilots.
2. Since there are eight ATC Centres and 29 Control Towers, the ATC requirement will be only 37 posters.
3. As discussed, however, it is considered that we should obtain an additional poster for each of the 130-odd airports in which we have an interest or a suggested Civil Aviation total of approximately 170 posters.
4. Submitted please.

ATC action complete - posters have been forwarded to our units. JH 4/11/60

for R. W. Dodd,
Chief, Air Traffic Control Division.

IGB/MM

ATC *DTB*

Concur 170 posters required E.A. 20. 9. 60

CRK.
24 AP Stock has handling
LB 21. 9

25 posters for 14 airports. 755 13/10/60

Mr. Stork informed that 200 copies must be included in each until it was decided that 100 copies were sufficient. Stork would discuss with Captain Hall (6-7603) about working with him. H. Stork 11 Oct. 60

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : D.C.A. - ATTENTION: A.T.C.

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : D.T.B.

OUR FILE No: 14-12-17
(SAE-C)

SUBJECT: CIRVIS MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

DATE: SEPT. 15, 1960

bu

In order that a consolidated and co-ordinated reply may be made to the D.N.D. letter of September 8, 1960 (Folio 5501 below) concerning Departmental requirements for Cirvis Merint reporting procedure posters may we be advised please of the number of these posters you will require for distribution to your establishments.

2. Since the D.N.D. is pressing for this information, early advice will be appreciated.

for *W. Bunt*
(F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

[Signature]

APS:SL

D.C.A. - ATTENTION: A.T.C.

D.T.B.

14-12-17
(SAR-C)

CIRVIS MERINT REPORTING PROCEDURE

SEPT. 15, 1960

In order that a consolidated and co-ordinated reply may be made to the D.N.D. letter of September 8, 1960 (Folio 5501 below) concerning Departmental requirements for Cirvis Merint reporting procedure posters may we be advised please of the number of these posters you will require for distribution to your establishments.

2. Since the D.N.D. is pressing for this information, early advice will be appreciated.

Original signed by
C. M. BRANT

For (F.G. Nixon),
Director,
Telecommunications and
Electronics Branch.

[Handwritten signature]

FILE NO.
DOSSIER N°

2 - 1 - 33

VOLUME NO. 1
VOLUME N°

VOL 1

2 - 1 - 33

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

MINISTER'S OFFICE

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS

CABINET DU MINISTRE

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

ACCESS REVIEWED/DECLASSIFIED:
REVISION D'ACCES/DECLASSIFIE:
RECORD GROUP/GROUPE D'ARCHIVES: 12
VOL/BOX/BOITE: 3930
FILE/DOSSIER: 2-1-33 (1)
OPEN/OVERT ☒ DO ☐ CLOSED/FERME
D ☐ PD ☐ RC
BY/PAR: WF DATE: 03/10/00
AUTHORITY/AUTORITE: AT



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada

ROUTE
SLIP

BORDEREAU
D'ACHEMINEMENT

TO - À (NOM)

DESIGNATOR
SYMBOLE

☐ For approval
Pour approbation

Cathy Eikner

EAMIN

☐ For Signature
Pour

☐ Comment
Observations

☐ For your information
Pour votre

☐ Per our conversation
Selon notre

☐ Discuss with me
Discuter avec moi

☐ Take appropriate
action
Prendre les mesures
appropriées

REMARKS - REMARQUES

I discussed with
Jan Willis.

FROM - DE

Signature

Date

Telephone - Téléphone

Craig Fraser Lee 22/12 6-5861

02-0091 (4-76)



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada

2-1-33
PA

Your file Votre référence

Our File Notre référence 5400-7-5

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

December 22, 1978

Mr. Hugh F. Cockrane,
100 Walpole Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.,
M4L 2J1

Dear Mr. Cockrane:

Transport Minister Otto Lang has asked me to reply to your recent letter on the subject of "Project Magnet" and UFOs.

We do not have copies of the report to which you refer, but suggest you contact the -

Meteor Centre,
Planetary Sciences Section,
Herzberg Institute of Astro-Physics,
National Research Council,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R6
613 - 996-9345, or

The U.S. Air Force,
The Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A., 20330

Enclosed for your information is a Canadian paper on the subject. Good luck with your research.

Yours truly,

Original Signed by
C. M. FRASER-LEE
Original signed par

Craig Fraser-Lee
Liaison Officer
Public Affairs

Encl.
c.c.: C. Eickner ✓

H-359

WHAT ARE THEY?

BY A.C. MONTAGNA P. 13

About the Au

Dr. Allen G. McNamara who gained his Ph.D. in Physics from University of Saskatchewan is currently Head, Planetary Sciences Section, Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, National Research Council.

He has been involved in auroral, meteor and ionospheric research and has employed experimental techniques using radar, photographic, and photometric systems, and rocket borne probes.

The Planetary Sciences Section currently has research projects in the following areas, amongst others:

Field observations of aurora are made by radar and by optical methods at many sites across Canada, mainly in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions. The Section also operates a Prairie Network of 12 stations for the photographic recording of meteor entries into the atmosphere, and a multi-optical and radar system at Ottawa for the observation of meteors.

DEFINING THE TERM UFO

Taken literally, the term Unidentified Flying Object means any phenomenon detected in the air for which the observer has no immediate logical explanation in terms of natural events or phenomena. However, if sufficiently good data are obtained and/or sufficient investigation and analyses are performed, then it may perhaps be found to be a perfectly natural earthly phenomenon or object. It is then no longer unidentified. There are some people, often called 'believers', who take the position that if it is not identified then it must be of extra-terrestrial or supernatural origin (often called the ETH, or extraterrestrial hypothesis). This connotation has been so widely propagated in the public media and by its proponents, that the popular concept of 'UFO' is immediately synonymous with 'extraterrestrial visitor'.

Actually, in the great majority of UFO reports there is no definite yes or no answer and there never can be, simply because the data recorded are either lacking entirely or insufficient to make an interpretation. The proper scientific attitude is to declare the observation to be indeterminate.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF UFO's

Reports of unusual sightings, very similar to many of today's UFO reports, go back into antiquity. Take for example, the wheels in the sky described by Ezekiel in the 6th Century B.C., or the numerous myths of the ancient Greeks. The descriptions of the appearance and behaviour of their phenomena are similar to today's, but expressed in the language and beliefs of the time. In the middle ages such sightings led to the belief in witches, demons, wizards, fairies, ghosts, elves, to mention just a few. In the 1890's, there was a flap of mysterious airships reported in the United States.

The terms 'flying saucers' and 'UFO's' arose in 1947 from the news media descriptions of a phenomenon seen by a private pilot, Kenneth Arnold, in the United States. (It is probable that he was seeing mountain top mirages.)

However, throughout the entire course of human history there has never been an authentic case of physical contact with an alien spacecraft or of the recovery of any artifact of clearly extraterrestrial origin.

In 1947, the U.S.A.F. set up Project Bluebook to collect

UFO reports. This project was finally abandoned in 1969 with the publication of the Condon report on the contents of their files.

From 1951 to 1968, the Department of National Defence in Canada operated a parallel data collection project. Then in 1969, D.N.D. declassified the files and turned the collection and maintenance of the UFO files over to the National Research Council.

TYPES OF UFO OBSERVATIONS

Reports of UFO's may be categorized in the following five types:

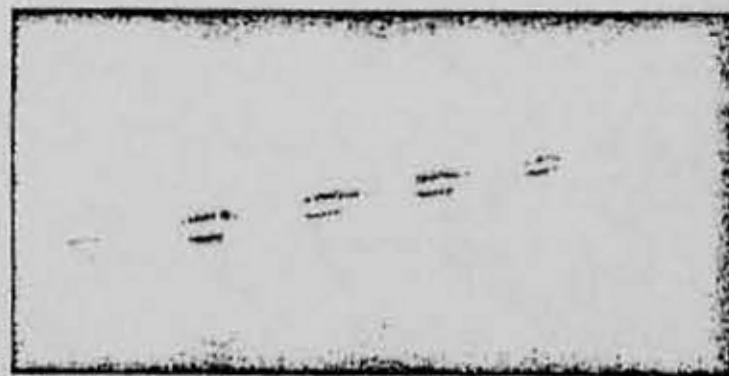
- (i) Visual sightings
- (ii) Photographs
- (iii) Radar detection
- (iv) Local effects remaining on the ground
- (v) Close encounters with vehicles and beings.

Before continuing with a discussion of the types of observations, one should examine the physical and psychological characteristics of the human 'instrument' to try to understand its sources of error and limits of observation.

THE HUMAN BEING AS A 'TRANSDUCER' AND 'RECORDER'

The single most important factor in understanding the UFO problem, yet probably the most overlooked one, is the human observer himself. It is not sufficient to think only in terms of the physical laws which the alleged object must obey, but one must also recognize the data distortion which goes on in the eye-brain mechanism of the observer, and the psychology of the human both individually and en masse.

(a) The eye. When the eye is considered as a purely optical element, it is found that the physical limit of angular resolution is about 3.5 minutes of arc (about 1/10 of the diameter of the moon). However, when an observer reports a 'saucer' which is 30 meters in diameter with a row of 10 portholes and his estimate or some other independent observation places it at some distance more than 11 km away, then we know that the portholes are a figment of the imagination.



A bright meteor trail recorded at one of the twelve field stations of the Meteor Observation and Recovery Project which is operated by NRC in the prairie provinces. The trail image is chopped 3 times per second by a rotating shutter to provide velocity and deceleration data. This meteor trail is about 25 km long at an altitude of about 90 km. Such meteors very often generate UFO reports.

When one tests the stereoscopic depth perception of a pair of eyes, it turns out that distance estimates beyond about 100 meters are impossible by this means. Any distance estimate beyond this is based upon mental judgment of the superposition of known objects in front of it or on an assumption about the linear dimension of the object. The

fact is, the eye can only estimate the angular size (Θ) of the object. This is related to the linear dimension (λ) of the object and its distance (r) by the relation $\Theta = \lambda/r$. For an unfamiliar object against a featureless background, the separate values of λ and r are unknown. Invariably for any object, the brain makes some assumption, either consciously or unconsciously, about either λ or r in order to estimate the other. If one value is grossly in error then the other one will be also, and the identification of the object is likely to be totally inaccurate. The same errors apply in any estimates of the linear velocity of the object.

Two examples of the most common errors of this type will make this clear. A bright star or planet such as Venus is often mistaken for a flying saucer about 10 meters in diameter at a distance of a kilometer or so. In reality, Venus is 12300 km in diameter and about 48,000,000 km away.

A bright meteor, leaving a flaming trail of hot gases 10 km long, is hurtling at 30 km/sec through the atmosphere 200 km away. Yet the observer interprets it as a nearby rocket-propelled craft flying on an imminent collision course with him.

(b) *The eye-brain mechanism.* As described in the previous section, the eye and brain do not function simply as a camera lens and photographic film. Only a small part of the optical information can be transmitted and the brain can receive information relatively slowly. What appears to happen is that a relatively few information bits trigger associative memories and patterns within the brain which then more-or-less fashions an impression or model based on its previously built-in fund of knowledge, conceptions, interpretations, and expectations. In short, the human sees what he wants to see, what he is conditioned to see, and what he expects to see. In the face of a surprising or frightening situation, the distortion introduced by the brain is greater still. Everyone is familiar with the major disagreements both in detail and in general among testimonies given in court by witnesses to an event.

(c) *The psychology of the human.* The human basically believes what he wants to believe and sees what he wants to see. Either consciously or unconsciously he interprets the signals from his senses and forms his conclusions in terms of his social conditioning and personal knowledge and experience. For example, a modern man may think that the meteor he sees is a rocket-propelled spaceship, but an ancient Greek would have described it as an angry god coming in a flaming chariot to punish him. It is believed that many people are receptive to the extraterrestrial visitor hypothesis because they secretly hope that a wise and benevolent superior civilization is near at hand to help solve the crushing problems of the world.

(d) *Effect of the Mass Media.* In a continued deluge of ideas from the public media of newspapers, radio and TV, the individual loses his capacity for individual reason and follows the flock. The reasons are not difficult to see. In the initial excitement of a spectacular UFO report, the media rush the sensational details onto the front page (too often without taking the time and effort to do even elementary checking) and many people will believe all of this. When they go outdoors they are conditioned to interpret almost anything unusual that they see as a UFO. This feeds back through the media again in an expanding wave of reports throughout an entire area. Much later, when a detailed and

painstaking analysis of the case may show that the original sighting was simply a meteor or a hoax for example, this mundane explanation is either ignored by the media or relegated to some inner page as a filler. However the original (erroneous) interpretation of the report as an extra-terrestrial spacecraft lives on and may even be quoted and re-quoted throughout the UFO literature as a 'classical unsolved' case.

(i) *Visual sightings of UFO's*

The preceding section has indicated the difficulties which the human mechanism has in observing and interpreting an unusual phenomenon. Many things of natural origin produce the original stimulus — bright planets and stars, meteors, aircraft landing lights and navigation lights, high altitude balloons, aircraft contrails, sun glints from aircraft, chemical seeding experiments in the ionosphere from rockets, satellite re-entries, unusual cloud formations, birds, insects, power line reflections, reflections from windows and other surfaces, aurora, sundogs, mirages, — the list is almost endless. Coupled with these sources are additional effects introduced by refraction in the atmosphere, layers of ice crystals and clouds, as well as the physiological behaviour of the eye such as autokinesis which produces an impression of motion of a fixed source resulting from uncontrollable irregular movements of the eyeball. Moreover, when observed from a moving vehicle, a distant fixed source of light will appear to be following the observer. It has been estimated by Klass that at least 50% of the UFO reports of lights are due to the bright planets and stars.

(ii) *Photographs of UFO's*

A photograph of an object tends to be regarded as incontrovertible evidence of an event. However, to one familiar with the photographic process it is realized that fakes are extremely easy to produce but often very difficult to detect and disprove. A small model suspended by thin threads or thrown in the air against a suitable background can scarcely be distinguished from the real thing. Double exposures, internal reflections in the lens elements, lens aberrations, and defects and scratches in the film can produce startling effects. It is interesting to note that in spite of the estimated 50 billion photographs taken in the last 30 years by the estimated 80 million cameras in North America, there is not a single photo showing a craft-like UFO which has withstood close analysis (Klass 1972).

(iii) *Radar UFO's*

Electronic equipment such as radar is also subject to its own characteristic deficiencies, aberrations, faults, and blind spots. Electronic 'glitches' due to circuit faults or to interference (both internal and external sources) can lead to false impressions of solid targets which show apparent velocities and accelerations of which normal vehicles are not capable. The operator of such equipment is very often not sufficiently technically knowledgeable about the system to recognize the source of the anomaly; sometimes the designer or manufacturer must be consulted to learn of the idiosyncracies of which the system is capable. In addition, anomalous propagation effects such as atmospheric ducting will give rise to echoes from ground targets or targets at unusual ranges. Such radar 'angels' can also arise from reflections from flocks of birds and even from insects. To the operator, these echoes with properties unlike any aircraft may be interpreted as UFO's.

On the other hand one has only to look at the vast radar coverage of this continent — air traffic control radars, weather radars, military surveillance radars, and ballistic missile detection systems — and one realizes that it would be impossible not to pick up and track any extraterrestrial spacecraft. For example, experiments have shown that a high-power air-defense radar can detect a single bird at ranges up to 160 km, and even a single bumblebee released from an aircraft. It has been stated that some of the best missile detection radars can detect an object the size of a 0.22 calibre bullet at more than 1600 km. Yet no extraterrestrial spacecraft has ever been tracked.

(iv) Local effects of UFO landings

Three of the most commonly reported observations attributed to UFO's are 'landing pad' depressions in the soil, broken tree limbs, and burnt rings in the grass. In addition to the obvious invitation to hoaxers, these effects can often be explained by natural circumstances. A 'believer' who wants to find UFO evidence will search for a pattern of three or four depressions in the ground, or for limbs of trees broken in the area, or for burnt patches produced by an exhaust, and will probably find something which approximates one or more of these conditions. However, careful measurements usually show that the so-called pad depressions are not precisely spaced or oriented and are probably a random coincidence of natural roughness. Broken branches can be found on almost any tree if one looks for them. Finally, burnt rings in the grass are well-known to agricultural scientists and golf course operators throughout the country. Circular rings of burnt grass are produced at certain times in the year by the action of the fairy-ring mushroom.

(v) Close encounters

These cases involve stories of close encounters with either spacecraft or their occupants. No such cases have ever been adequately substantiated. After thorough investigation they have either been admitted or suspected hoaxes, or else the story had so many inconsistencies that a hallucination or misrepresentation of the truth is suspected.

HOAXES AND FABRICATED STORIES

Hoaxes and fabricated stories occur in any of the areas of visual, photographic, radar, local effects and close encounters reports. School boys have caused many spectacular sightings by flying hot air plastic bags with candles under them. Sometimes stories are fabricated to achieve notoriety, and sometimes economic gain is the motive. For example, payments for TV appearances or publication rights, attraction of tourist dollars to a community, and increasing the market value of a property.

SCIENTISTS' VIEWS ON EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL LIFE

When one considers the abundance of complex molecules revealed in outer space by the spectral studies with radio telescopes, and the fact that there are 2×10^{11} (200 billion) stars in our own Milky Way galaxy, few scientists doubt that there are probably many planets in our galaxy with intelligent life forms. However, to be consistent one must also analyze the probability of an advanced civilization travelling many light-years of distance to our particular infinitesimal spot. In addition to the immense difficulties of distance and location, such a civilization must co-exist in

time with our limited existence within the 10 billion year history of the galaxy.

To put the probability in even closer perspective, consider the possibility of radio communication with even the closest star (Alpha-Centauri), 4 light-years away, and assume that it has a co-existing advanced civilization which can respond to us. Even though our signals travel with the speed of light, it would take 4 years to send each message and another 4 years to wait for the reply to return. At a more probable distance of about 1000 light-years to the nearest civilization, many generations of men would die before any acknowledgement would be received to a query. Any form of physical travel would take much longer because the speed of light could not be reached by a material object. If one thinks that perhaps some alien craft might home in on earth's radio emissions, one must remember that radio wave generation on earth is only about 60 years old, and high power radio generation only about 20 or 30 years old. Hence, the outwardly advancing front of these signals is still only 60 light years from earth. Civilizations beyond this distance would not even yet be aware of our existence.

UFO FILES AT THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

All UFO reports received by the Canadian government since 1965 are on file at the National Research Council. These files are unclassified, and are open to inspection by the public upon appointment. The files arose as an offshoot of the cross-Canada network for collecting meteor fireball reports which assist the meteor research being done in the Planetary Sciences Section of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics. Reports of both phenomena are received via the communication networks of the Armed Forces, the R.C.M.P., Associate Committee on Meteoritics, and by mail from the general public. These are separated at N.R.C. into the meteoritic and non-meteoritic (UFO) files. Additional field investigations are not done in general since the available details are normally communicated from the source. Further investigations, if any, are done only if the scientific content appears to justify it.

SUMMARY

Two thousand years of observations and thirty years of rather intensive collection (15,000 reports in the USAF Project Bluebook and 1500 in Canada) and examination of reports have not yielded any positive sighting or artifact of extra-terrestrial origin. However, the data collection process continues for its scientific merits to aid in meteor research and the recording of rare atmospheric phenomena. If and when some new phenomenon is observed, the data will be available for interpretation. An improved awareness by observers of the errors and biases inherent in the human senses will help to produce more useful data. More precise notation of time, location, azimuth and elevation of the object, weather conditions, and the presence or absence of sun, moon, and stars would also be helpful in reporting observations.

Selected Bibliography

- Condon, E.U., 1969, *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*, Bantam Books, N.Y.
- Hynek, J.A., 1972, *The UFO Experience*, Ballentine Books, N.Y.
- Klass, P.J., 1972, *UFO's Explained*, Random House, N.Y. and Toronto.
- Millman, P.M., 1975, *R.A.S.C. Journal*, Vol. 69, NO. 4.
- Sagan, C. and T. Page, 1972, *UFO's A Scientific Debate*, Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca and London.

H.F.Cochrane

100 Walpole Ave.,
Toronto 8, Ontario
Canada M4L 2J1
Phone: (416) 463-5563

DEC 6 1978

Deputy Minister of
Transport Toronto,

Nov. 30 / 78

Hon. Otto Lang
Minister
Transport Canada



Dear Sir:

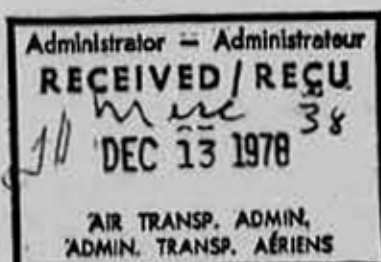
As a freelance writer I am attempting to gather information re "Flying Saucers" or UFOs.

In this connection I am interested in the work of Wilbert Smith and "Project Magnet" which was commissioned by the Ministry of Transport and the Defence Research Board and operated at Shirley Bay between late 1953 and August 1954.

I wonder if a summary report of Mr Smith's work at this laboratory is available, also if there is a report on the results of "Project Magnet". If so, are copies available to the public and where obtainable.

I would also be interested in any names you might be able to supply of some of the specialists who worked at this laboratory, possibly addresses where they might be reached.

Any assistance you might be able to offer on the above will be appreciated.



Sincerely,

Hugh F. Cochrane
Hugh F. Cochrane

Office of the Minister
Cabinet du Ministre



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada

Date Dec 4

- ☐ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER
AU: SOUS MINISTRE
- ☒ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE
AU: CABINET DU SOUS MINISTRE

PLEASE — S'IL VOUS PLAÎT

- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
PRÉPARER RÉPONSE POUR LA SIGNATURE DE:
- ☐ PREPARE A MEMO OF EXPLANATION FOR:
RÉDIGER UNE NOTE D'EXPLICATION À L'INTENTION DU:
- ☐ PREPARE DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE
- ☐ MINISTER
MINISTRE
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
CHEF DE CABINET
- ☐ UNDERSIGNED
SOUSSIGNÉ
- ☐ FOR DIRECT REPLY
POUR RÉPONSE DIRECTE
- ☒ FOR PERUSAL AND APPROPRIATE ACTION
POUR LECTURE ET SUITE NÉCESSAIRE
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
POUR INFORMATION

REMARKS — OBSERVATION

- ☒ THIS LETTER HAS NOT BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED.
NOUS N'AVONS PAS ACCUSÉ RÉCEPTION DE CETTE LETTRE.

Catherine
SIGNATURE
Eichner

H.F. Cochrane

100 Walpole Ave.,
Toronto 8, Ontario
Canada M4L 2J1
Phone: (416) 463-5563

DEC 4 8 35 AM '78

Toronto,
Nov. 30 / 78

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

Hon. Otto Lang
Minister
Transport Canada



Dear Sir:

As a freelance writer I am attempting to gather information re "Flying Saucers" or UFOs.

In this connection I am interested in the work of Wilbert Smith and "Project Magnet" which was commissioned by the Ministry of Transport and the Defence Research Board and operated at Shirley Bay between late 1953 and August 1954.

I wonder if a summary report of Mr Smith's work at this laboratory is available, also if there is a report on the results of "Project Magnet". If so, are copies available to the public and where obtainable.

I would also be interested in any names you might be able to supply of some of the specialists who worked at this laboratory, possibly addresses where they might be reached.

Any assistance you might be able to offer on the above will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Hugh F. Cochrane".

Hugh F. Cochrane

DCMc:en

2-1-33

6651-5 (LIOA)

Mrs. Mary T. Heltkemper,
R.R. No. 1, Lower L'Ardaise,
Richmond County,
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

Dear Mrs. Heltkemper:

This refers to your letter of January 27, 1978, regarding supersonic flight activity in the Nova Scotia area. The delay in replying is regretted.

Your expressed concern regarding Transport Canada's policy toward sonic and supersonic flight over Canadian territory is acknowledged, however, you may be assured that existing legislation issued under the authority of the Aeronautics Act provides positive Departmental control over this type of activity. Air Regulation 515(2), which expressly safeguards persons and property on the ground and aircraft in the air, states that "No person shall fly an aircraft in such a manner as to create a shock wave or sonic boom, the effect of which may imperil the safety of other aircraft, be injurious to persons or animals or cause damage to property." In addition, Air Navigation Order Series V, No. 28, which may be cited the Sonic and Supersonic Flight Order, also details the means of controlling any proposed supersonic flight in Canadian airspace. Paragraph 3 of this Order states that "No person shall operate an aircraft in Canada in sonic or supersonic flight unless authorized by the Minister." There are no civil registered aircraft in Canada capable of exceeding the speed of sound, and no Minister of Transport has ever authorized supersonic flight by foreign civil aircraft over Canadian territory.

The acoustic phenomena which have been experienced in Nova Scotia have not yet been confirmed as sonic booms although Departmental investigation is proceeding under that assumption. As you are probably aware, the supersonic Concorde aircraft is operated on a scheduled service by British Airways and Air France between Europe and several cities in the eastern United States. As a result of complaints of alleged sonic booms in some areas of the Province and in order to minimize the possibility of sonic booms over Canadian territory, the Concorde tracks were established on February 20, 1978, to ensure that these aircraft approached no closer than 40 nautical miles from the coast of Nova Scotia. These flights are being continually monitored to ensure they comply with their assigned tracks.



-2-

It is hoped that the foregoing will assist in reassuring you of Transport Canada's continuing responsibility and concern for the safety of persons and property on the ground as they are affected by air operations.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Ward,
Special Assistant.

cc: Minister's Records
DM, SADM, AATA/DAA
DGCA/DDG, DLI
Bob Ward
ARA-ACA Moncton

Originated by D.C. McIlraith
Typed on June 2, 1978

LIOA

2-5662

2-1-33

PA

8 Avalon St.

JUL 7 9 04 AM '78
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

Truro, Nova Scotia

July 5, 1978

Mr. Bob Ward
Special Assistant
Ministry of Transport
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of June 14, 1978, I heard the same excuse and explanation. Frankly, I'm still told by the Ottawa RCMP Security to Contact Transport. The Queen of England would be simpler. To me "probabilities", "permissiveness", "possibilities" are just security for a nuisance of this sort, along our coastal area - here - Truro - Cape Breton - P.E.I. - Newfoundland - New Brunswick. When in Cape Breton Lamer L'Ardoise, an explosion

was manifested - shaking
our house and walls...
I spent at least \$50.00 on
long distance calls from there.
No explanation - Even
contacted Halifad National
Reference - Lt-Col. Houser -
Special assistant to the
Admiral. "Who else reports this?"

Here in Tunis - Computers -
some Microwave or such -
Havana Jumper Missiles or
"whenever" - space project
computers - operate like "Tom
Tom" drums - 24 hours -
night worse than day.
Thundering, rumbling, screeching
Cyclotron signals, relays of
"diesels", jets, boats, trains
are never ~~stopping~~ ^{you} - "in our ears!!"

How can ^{you} justify this?

Sincerely
Mary T. Heathcote

Mr. Heithemper
8 Avalon St.
Truro, Nova Scotia

TRURO
5 PM
5 VII
1970
AIRMAIL



Cabinet of Ministry of Transport
Mr. Bob Ward
Special Assistant
Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Office of the Minister
Cabinet du Ministre



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada

Date

Feb 6/78

- ☐ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER
AU: SOUS MINISTRE
- ☒ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE
AU: CABINET DU SOUS MINISTRE

PLEASE - S'IL VOUS PLAÎT

- ☒ PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
PRÉPARER RÉPONSE POUR LA SIGNATURE DE:
- ☐ PREPARE A MEMO OF EXPLANATION FOR:
RÉDIGER UNE NOTE D'EXPLICATION À L'INTENTION DU:
- ☐ PREPARE DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE
- ☒ MINISTER
MINISTRE
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
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POUR LECTURE ET SUITE NÉCESSAIRE
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
POUR INFORMATION

REMARKS - OBSERVATION

- ☐ THIS LETTER HAS NOT BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED.
NOUS N'AVONS PAS ACCUSÉ RÉCEPTION DE CETTE LETTRE.

Bob Ward
SIGNATURE

2-1-33

RW

To DMG
for reply by the
minister RW

OFFICIAL FILE
JAN 31 9 15 AM '78

RR#1 - Larmer L'Arche
Richmond County
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia

Jan. 27, 1978

Dept. of Transport
Hon. Minister Mr. Otto Lang
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir,

After the RCMP Security in
Ottawa heard my complaint
here they advised me to contact
the Dept. of Transport.

The appalling lack of regard
for residents here is unbelievable.
The permissions given by your
department for supersonic jet
test flights over Nova Scotia
shows your continued disregard
and lack of concern for the
people of the Maritimes.

1. Foreign jets are training
over our homes like decoys.
Strong powered computers going
incessantly like tom tom drums.
The frequency used is on the

Sub-sonic, a sonic frequency, which is medically on human hearing frequency. In other words you and Communications are allowing this frequency which actually deafens and can rupture ear drums operating as long as 24 hours, including night flights.

2. The use of transducers makes the situation worse amplified at a specific decibel to deafening intensity.

3. The decoy bursts in bursts of explosive, supersonic, noise intermittently, including sonic booms.

4. The use of a satellite confuses the issue as to when the maneuvers are. In other

words we are helplessly
dependent on the remote controls
operating here including
probably submarines of Russia.

5. These maneuvers are
actually on a broadcast
media, including interference
frequently, with phones,
power lines, TV, radio,
20 meter band.

I told the RCMP I've
notified Communications on
the use of transducers, frequency
etc. They specify to 'notify'
the Dept. of Transport.

It seems to me, our
civil rights have been signed
away here. I've called Ottawa
Security, throughout the night,
also Sundays, including
Christmas. Thank God for
their help, but I regret the
lack of your consideration.

These acts spell more
of aggression and deliberate
harassment than necessity of
operation. (Like Terrorism)

In the U.S. Cuban disregard
in frequency had to be brought
to court. Also some Yugoslav
revolutionists were using
the operation of grounds for
Alitalia, to their own advantage.
Also, of course the Soviet Union
ground operations for their
supersonic jet flights are
as bad as the Concord flights
coming on broadcast from
Air ~~Canada~~ France

Really, as ^{follow} human beings
please disperse your permits
to diversified areas like your
own, for a change and
relieve have Serbia of this
lack of consideration.

Please act at once so I
can live in my own home
with reasonable security.

Yours truly
Mary T. Heitkenper



Minister
Transport Canada

Ministre
Transports Canada



No. 45/77

For release
March 11, 1977

2-1-33

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND AIR TRAVEL REBATE PLAN

VANCOUVER -- Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport Iona Campagnolo, announced today that a special rebate plan has now been established to compensate permanent residents of the Queen Charlotte Islands for air travel to and from the British Columbia mainland.

The Skeena MP, in making the announcement on behalf of Transport Minister Otto Lang said that under the plan, which will be in effect for one year, and which is retroactive to March 1, a rebate of \$5 will be paid for each one way trip, and \$10 for each return trip on any third level air carrier providing scheduled service to the Islands.

Mrs. Campagnolo said the plan is designed to help compensate Island residents for the price difference between air travel and the ferry service which had previously been provided by the federal government.

"The Malibu Princess, which had been used as a ferry on an interim basis, has now been removed from operation. During the three months of its service to the Charlottes, the Malibu Princess carried very few passengers, yet cost federal taxpayers \$250,000. It is my hope that the new air rebate plan will provide a more general benefit to all island residents, in a fairer and more efficient way", said Mrs. Campagnolo.

Rebate cards, to be picked up when airline tickets are purchased, must be filled out and mailed, along with the receipt portion of the ticket, to the Regional Administrator, Canadian Air Transportation Administration, Transport Canada, P.O. Box 443, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N2.

....2

- 2 -

A comprehensive public awareness and information program to acquaint Island residents with the air rebate system, will be carried out by regional officials of Transport Canada.



National Research Council
Canada

President

Conseil national de recherches
Canada

Président

2-1-33
Your letter 11072

MAR 14 10 29 AM '77

March 10, 1977

RECEIVED
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

Miss Denise Ashby
Minister's Office
Ministry of Transport
Place de Ville
Ottawa
K1A 0N5

Dear Miss Ashby:

Request from Richard Bourdeau for information
on unidentified flying objects in Canada

This request was forwarded to the National Research Council from the Department of National Defence who turned over the responsibility for non-meteoritic sightings to NRC several years ago.

I have asked Dr. A.G. McNamara, Head of Planetary Sciences Section, Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics of the National Research Council to send information to Mr. Bourdeau direct.

Yours sincerely,

W. G. Schneider

cc: Mr. R. Bourdeau

Major R.K. Corley (DND)



Le 18 février 1977

Mlle Diane Laurin
Adjointe spéciale
Ministère des Communications
Chambre des Communes
Ottawa, Ontario.

Mademoiselle,

Vous trouverez ci-inclus copie d'une lettre adressée à monsieur Richard Bourdeau concernant certaines informations qu'il désire obtenir sur les objets volants non identifiés au Canada.

Veuillez agréer, Mademoiselle, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

L'assistante à la recherche,

Denise Ashby

Pièce jointe



Le 18 février 1977

M. Richard Bourdeau
100 est, rue Wellesley
Appartement 2601
Toronto, Ontario.
M4H 1H5

Monsieur,

Au nom de l'honorable Otto Lang, j'accuse réception de votre note en date du 15 février 1977, concernant votre désir d'obtenir des informations ayant trait à la présence de certains objets volants non identifiés au Canada.

Je fais parvenir votre note au ministère des Communications qui vous fera parvenir des informations à ce sujet.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

L'assistante à la recherche,

Denise Ashby

DA/chc

2-1-33

Toronto, 15 février 1977.

Dear A qui de droit,

J'aimerais recevoir de plus amples informations à propos de la présence présumée d'objets volants non identifiés au Canada.

Merci à l'avance,

Richard Bourdeau
Richard Bourdeau (verso)

100 es. rue Wellesley,
appartement no. 2601,
Toronto, Ontario.
M4Y 1H5.

Tél. 925-1871.



Le Ministère fédéral des transports,
Bureau du Ministre,
Edifice " Transport Canada ",
Place de Ville,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0N5

FEB 18 8 56 AM '77

RECEIVED
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT



Minister
Transport Canada

Ministre
Transports Canada

Minister's copy

2-1-33

Mr. Jack Murta, M.P.
Room 450 WB
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario



Dear Mr. Murta:

This is further to my interim reply of January 24, 1977 to your letter of January 19, 1977, concerning a request from one of your constituents for assistance in locating reports on Unidentified Flying Objects filed some years ago by Mr. Wilbert Smith who once worked in this Department.

My officers have attempted to locate the dormant Transport files which would have carried these reports but, unfortunately, the volumes relating to the periods Mr. Smith was active in this work have been destroyed as is normal for all files of this age.

In carrying out their research on the matter, my officers found that Mr. Smith's widow still resides in Ottawa and they spoke with her regarding your inquiry. Mrs. Smith still has many of her husband's papers on the subject in which your constituent is interested, including a book published a short time before his death. Mrs. Smith expressed a willingness to discuss your constituent's requirements with him if he would get in touch with her. Mrs. Smith's address is 810 Canterbury Avenue, Apartment 507, Ottawa, Telephone 521-2032.

Your constituent may also find assistance in his project if he would contact Dr. P.M. Millman and Dr. A.G. McNamara of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, Planetary Sciences Section, National Research Council, Ottawa K1A 0R6. The Planetary Sciences Section is the depository of all Canadian reports on Unidentified Flying Objects. Dr. Millman worked directly with Mr. Smith on

Place de Ville
Ottawa
K1A 0N5

several projects in the area of interest. Dr. McNamara, as head of the Planetary Sciences Section, would be the best contact in requesting copies of any material on his Section's files. Dr. Millman may be reached by telephone at Government local 996-9345 and Dr. McNamara at 992-6511.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
HON. OTTO E. LANG

Otto Lang

(Handwritten signature)

Office of the Minister
Cabinet du Ministre



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada

Date

Jan. 21/77

- ☐ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER
AU: SOUS MINISTRE
- ☒ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE
AU: CABINET DU SOUS MINISTRE

PLEASE — S'IL VOUS PLAÎT

- ☒ PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
PRÉPARER RÉPONSE POUR LA SIGNATURE DE:
- ☐ PREPARE DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE
- ☐ SEND COMMENTS TO:
FAIRE PARVENIR VOS COMMENTAIRES AU:
- ☒ MINISTER
MINISTRE
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
CHEF DE CABINET
- ☐ UNDERSIGNED
SOUSSIGNÉ
- ☐ FOR DIRECT REPLY
POUR RÉPONSE DIRECTE
- ☐ FOR PERUSAL AND APPROPRIATE ACTION
POUR LECTURE ET SUITE NÉCESSAIRE
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
POUR INFORMATION

REMARKS — OBSERVATION

- ☐ THIS LETTER HAS NOT BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED.
NOUS N'AVONS PAS ACCUSÉ RÉCEPTION DE CETTE LETTRE.

Dannie Walker

SIGNATURE

/jw
2-1-33
typed: Jan. 21/77



Mr. Jack Murta, M.P.,
Room 450 WB,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Murta:

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Lang to acknowledge receipt of your January 19th letter concerning UFO reports and to let you know that the Minister will be replying further as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Adrian Lang,
Special Assistant.

W.
JACK B. MURTA, M.P.
Room 450 WB
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
992-4040

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

2-1-33
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE
Mr. Homer Hamilton
P.O. Box 1809
Winkler, Manitoba
325-9155

Hon. Otto Lang,
Minister of Transport,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

January 19th, 1977.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you further to an unusual request from one of my constituents.

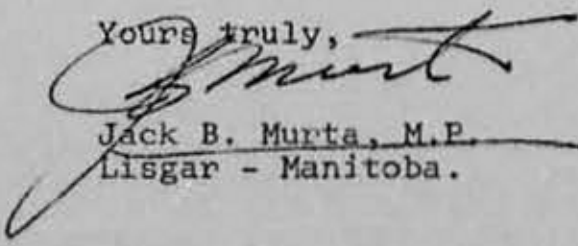
I would appreciate it if you could look into the following matter, since your department would most likely know which resources to follow.

My constituent is doing a research project on a man by the name of Wilbur Smith who was at one time with the Department of Transport in the 1950's. Mr. Smith was responsible for the filing of Unidentified Flying Object cases for the department of Transport. According to my constituent there are apparently reports filed which are located within your department somewhere in Ottawa.

I would appreciate it if you could look into the above mentioned matter for me, in order that I may reply to my constituent. The constituent of which I speak is involved with the International UFO Registry for Canada and is most anxious to know the whereabouts of Mr. Smith's reports.

Thank you in advance for your help in this most unusual request.

Yours truly,


Jack B. Murta, M.P.
Lisgar - Manitoba.



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT - MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS

Office of the Minister
Cabinet du Ministre
Ottawa, K1A 0N6

Date: May 30/78

- ☐ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER
AU: SOUS MINISTRE
- ☒ TO: DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE
AU: CABINET DU SOUS MINISTRE

ALSO REFERRED TO:
AUSSI TRANSMIS AU:

- ☐ SPECIAL ADVISOR
CONSEILLER SPECIAL

PLEASE - S'IL VOUS PLAÎT

- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
PRÉPARER RÉPONSE POUR LA SIGNATURE DE:

- ☐ SEND COMMENTS TO:
FAIRE PARVENIR VOS COMMENTAIRES AU:

- ☐ MINISTER
MINISTRE
- ☐ SPECIAL ADVISOR
CONSEILLER SPECIAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
ADJOINT SPECIAL
- ☐ ASSISTANT - SPECIAL PROJECTS
ADJOINT - PROJETS SPECIAUX
- ☐ SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
ADMINISTRATEUR PRINCIPAL
- ☐ PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT
SECRÉTAIRE PARLEMENTAIRE
- ☐ UNDERSIGNED
SOUSSIGNÉ

- ☒ FOR DIRECT REPLY
POUR RÉPONSE DIRECTE
- ☐ FOR PERUSAL AND APPROPRIATE ACTION
POUR LECTURE ET SUITE NÉCESSAIRE
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION
POUR INFORMATION

REMARKS - OBSERVATION

- ☐ THIS LETTER HAS NOT BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED.
NOUS N'AVONS PAS ACCUSÉ RÉCEPTION DE CETTE LETTRE.

Judith A. Scott
SIGNATURE

The VonCarstensen Research
Company

March 23, '76



THE MIRAMAR

535 1133 OCEAN AVENUE

P.O. BOX 775

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405

Telephone: (213) 394-3731

2-1-33
Mar 23 9 34 AM '76

RECEIVED
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

Minister Lang, Department of Transportation, Government of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario/Cad

OFFICIAL FILE

Sir,

According to a story in "UFO report" of April cr. by Timothy Green Beckley, many Canadian Government Departments are now interested in ufo due to many sightings, landings etc. last year and before. I have become somewhat of an expert by merely reading the best books about the subject since 1970.

Actually there is no doubt in my mind that you are interested, I have never offered you the equipment I offered to Pacific Western Airlines which was promptly bought by the Province of Alberta. That tells you when I offered it: just before they were bought by Alberta. The offer was that they should reserve their "Relativistic Aerospace-craft now" I have not been reading idly, I have used my knowledge of Physics aquired 1945 through -8 in Westgermany to research and develop the design, parts, assembly and operation of such equipment competitive to UFOs. I can convert a car to operate on solar power and rise at 98 ft p/sec without taking out the obsolete propulsion system first. Naturally the payload would go up high if that was done first. Saucers, UFOs and my imitation UFO use electromagnetic transmissions which operate at a well known 95% efficiency. But the real breakthrough is the energy conversion using outside power which must be of an efficiency of 95% before we can get a high performance device (or equipment of the airforce or airline)

In the past I had no success promoting and selling a design and the hardware of it delivered by someone else under low protection. This was a rocket plane with an improved rocket motor using a new fuel or propellant which put it some 6000 years ahead of present man-in-space rockets. It could take 4 men to the moon and back and cost 5.2 million once and 1000 each trip. (Operates from and to airports, VTOL on moon) Admittedly this was inferior to my own design of an electrical, space-powered UFO imitation. But my own design is not off the drawing board as the outsider invention was. For my own design you should give me an R & D contract. It pays for the research and development of such vehicle and in both cases (the outside invention is a supply contract or procurement) the design becomes known to you when the air-and space worthiness is supervised and certified by your aeronautical and space-engineers.

contd. on reverse page

WHERE WILSHIRE MEETS THE SEA

The I-UFO has surplus electrical power for electronic devices like radar through power pickup()supervision, and armament by a variety of lasers. It fights at a standstill compared to high relativistic speeds in space so that air currents cannot interfere with laser operations. I have a wiring diagram for the high power propulsion circuit (a saucer of 100 ft diameter can extract 1 gigawatt from the sun on the ground at 95% conversion efficiency) developed by research into partial invention of high-credit physicists. I was a good student in this particular field of electronics. The use of it as a time-machine has not been theoretically confirmed. It can be used to carry messengers at speeds higher than that of light moving at the speed of light, due to the relativity equations of Einstein. That is hyperspace called S by Einstein where it takes 10 years to cover 10 lightyears but your clock and those on the ground in N-Space called S₀ by Einstein show no elapsed time when the beta factor in the relativity equations becomes zero resulting in an infinite number for the time it takes one second to go by. Contactees of the space people have described some features of a subspace radio, which carries messages just as fast as our device (The I-UFO) it is the acceleration which is so remarkable, from zero to the speed c in 4 seconds. The I-UFO fortunately has automatic reentry from hyperspace, that is rejection by any destination-star which first reduces the relative speed to zero and gives the astronauts a chance to turn off the propulsion system while their clock has resumed its normal speed. Use of outside power has crucial advantages in this respect.

If you are interested in giving me a contract for either device please do not hesitate to write, you may take time to get interested. I'll understand that.

In 2 weeks from now at the latest my address will bec/o Bongard-Morrison, Royal Bank Bldg. 1801 Granville, Halifax NS. B3J2T3

Respectfully The VonCarstensen Research Company

by

U. Von Carstensen

MSV. Ph.D.

P.S. The older, outsider invention was offered on a guarantee of satisfaction, or return the equipment for a full refund, quite unusual for aerospace-equipment. But then it could be flown like a glider on that final leg requiring luck and landing and would rate a pilot who has been a glider pilot at one time in his background.