Mr. John Greenewald Jr.

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests of 1 September 1996 for records pertaining to the Affidavit of Eugene F. Yeates, Civil Case No. 80-1562 and 16 September 1996 for UFO related documents pertaining to UFO sightings and/or activity from 1969-1979 in any country/state.

As agreed in your telephone conversations with a FOIA case officer on 27 September and 1 October 1996, we have enclosed a copy of all the materials which the NSA releases in response to a FOIA request for information on unidentified flying objects. As mentioned in the conversation on 1 October, the Affidavit of Eugene F. Yeates and the court Memorandum and Order, Civil Action No. 80-1562, is included in the package.

For the purpose of fee assessment, you have been placed in the “all other” category for this request. However, processing costs were minimal and all fees have been waived.

Sincerely,

Daniel E. Barchanowicz
Chief,
FCIA/FA Services

Encls:
a/s
UFO HYPOTHESIS AND SURVIVAL QUESTIONS

It is the purpose of this monograph to consider briefly some of the human survival implications suggested by the various principal hypotheses concerning the nature of the phenomena loosely categorized as UFO (1).

1. ALL UFO'S ARE HOAXES: From the time when hoaxes were first noted in history, they were characterized by infrequency of occurrence and usually by a considerable restriction of their geographical extent. Rarely have men of science, while acting within their professional capacities, perpetrated hoaxes. The fact that UFO phenomena have been witnessed all over the world from ancient times, and by considerable numbers of reputable scientists in recent times, indicates rather strongly that UFO's are not all hoaxes. (2) If anything, the modern trend is toward increased reports from all sources. In one three month period in 1953 (June, July, and August) Air Force records show 35 sightings whose nature could not be determined (3). If UFO's, contrary to all

(1) All flying, sailing or maneuvering aerial objects whether glowing, pulsating, or of a constant metallic hue, whose shape is somewhat circular or cigarish.

(2) Anatomy of a Phenomenon, Jacques Vallee, Henry Regnery Co. Chicago, 1953. p 8-17. (Vallee has degrees in Astronomy and Physics and is currently consultant to NASA's MAPP MAF STUDY.)


(2) Visitors from Outer Space, Sputnik, (condensed from the almanac on Land and Sea) Venedikar Zaitsev, p 154-151.
indications and expectations, are indeed issues - echoes of a worldwide dimension - no less of increasing frequency, then a human mental aberration of alarming proportions would appear to be developing. Such an aberration would seem to have serious implications for nations equipped with nuclear toys - and should require immediate and careful study by scientists.

2. ALL UFO's ARE HALLUCINATIONS: People, of course, do hallucinate. Although groups of people hallucinating is rare, it has been known to happen. Machines have their own form of hallucination: the radar, in particular, "sees" temperature inversions. But a considerable number of instances exist in which there are groups of people and a radar or radars seeing the same thing at the same time; sometimes a person and a gun-camera confirm each other's testimony\(^4\). On occasion, physical evidence of a circumstantial nature was reported to have been found to support witnessed sightings\(^5\). A continuing high percentage of reports of unusual aerial objects are being reported by people in responsible positions in science, government, and industry\(^6\). The sum of such evidence seems to argue strongly against all UFO's being hallucinations. In spite of all the evidence to the contrary, if UFO's did turn out to be largely illusionary, the psychological implications for man would

\(^4\) ibid., p 203, 192, 149, 146

\(^5\) op. cit., Vallee, p. 70, 71, 74.

\(^6\) The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, Edward J. Ruppelt, Doubleday, New York 1956. p 242. (Ruppelt was Chief of the Bikiniok Study at one time.)
certainly bring into strong question his ability to distinguish reality from fantasy. The negative effect on man's ability to survive in an increasingly complex world would be considerable - making it imperative that such a growing impairment of the human capacity for rational judgment be subjected to immediate and thorough scientific study - so that the illness could be controlled before it reaches epidemic proportions (7).

(For comments on mass hysteria and UFO's see source 8 below which contains a statement by Dr. Robert L. Hall, a social psychologist formerly with the AF Personnel and Training Research Center and the Program Director, Sociology and Psychology, National Science Foundation.)

3. ALL UFO's ARE NATURAL PHENOMENA: If this hypothesis is correct the capability of air warning systems to correctly diagnose an attack situation is open to serious question.

(→4)a. Many UFO's have been reported by trained military observers to behave like high speed, high performance, high altitude rockets or aircraft. The apparent solidity and craft-like shape of the objects have often been subject to radar confirmation (9). If such objects can appear to trained military men as rockets or aircraft and if such objects

(7) op. cit., Ruggell p 237 (Dutch Liner, Rome, Italy)
(8) Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects (Second Session).
July 29, 1958 (House Committee on Science and Astronautics).
(9)op cit., Project Grudge, pp.192, 149, 146.
should come over the Arctic from the direction of Russia on the United States, they could trigger "false reports of missile attacks". (10)

b. Many responsible military officers have developed a mental "blind spot" to objects which appear to have the characteristics of UFO's. (10) Such an attitude is an open invitation to the enemy to build a replica of the phenomena in order to penetrate the "hole" in his adversaries' defenses - Was this the purpose of the lens shaped reentry vehicle tested by the U.S. Air Force in 1960 and recently featured in Washington, D.C. Evening Star, dated 24 September 1968, page A4?

c. Sometimes the phenomena appear to defy radar detection and to cause massive electromagnetic interference. Surely it is very important to discover the nature of these objects or plagues before any prospective enemy can use their properties to build a device or system to circumvent or jam our air and space detection systems - Any nation certainly could use a system or device to penetrate enemy defenses. (11)

4. SOME UFO's ARE SECRET EARTH PROJECTS: The above referenced U.S. Air Force reentry vehicle and an often publicized Canadian "saucer" project (9) leave little doubt as to the validity of this hypothesis. (Undoubtedly, all UFO's should be carefully scrutinized to ferret-out such enemy (or "friendly") projects. Otherwise a nation faces the very strong


(11) ibid., Project Grudge. —

UFO's and the Colorado Project; Encyclopedia Britannica Book of the Year 1969, p 173.
possibility of being intimidated by a new secret 'doomsday' weapon.

5. SOME UFO's ARE RELATED TO EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE; According to some eminent scientists closely associated with the study of this phenomenon, this hypothesis cannot be discounted. 

This hypothesis has a major or minor bearing on human survival implications:

a. If "they" discover you, it is an old but hardly invalid rule of thumb: "they" are your technological superiors. Human history has shown us time and again the tragic results of a confrontation between a technologically superior civilization and a technologically inferior people. The "inferior" is usually subject to physical conquest.

b. Often in the past, a technologically superior people are also possessors of a more virile or aggressive culture. In a confrontation between two peoples of significantly different cultural levels, those having the inferior or less virile culture, most often suffer a tragic loss of identity and are usually absorbed by the other people.

c. Some peoples who were technologically and/or culturally inferior to other nations have survived - have maintained their identity - have equalized the differences between them and their adversaries. The Japanese people have given us an excellent example of the methods required to achieve such a survival:

(1) full and honest acceptance of the nature of the inferiorities separating you from the advantages of the other peoples,

(2) complete national solidarity in all positions taken in dealing with the other culture,

(3) highly controlled and limited intercourse with the other side - doing only those actions advantageous to the foreigner which you are absolutely forced to do by circumstances,

(4) a correct but friendly attitude toward the other people.
A national eagerness to learn everything possible about the other culture - its technological and cultural strengths and weaknesses. This often involves sending selected groups and individuals to the other's country to become one of his kind, or even to help him in his war against other adversaries.

Adopting as many of the advantages of the opposing people as you can, and doing it as fast as possible - while still protecting your own identity by holding each new knowledge increment into your own cultural cast.

6. COMMENT: Although this paper has hardly exhausted the possible hypotheses related to the UFO phenomena, those mentioned above are the principal ones presently put forward. All of them have serious survival implications. The final answer to this mystery will probably include more than one of the above hypotheses.

Up until this time, the leisurely scientific approach has too often taken precedence in dealing with UFO questions. If you are walking along a forest path and someone yells, "rattler," your reaction would be immediate and defensive. You would not take time to speculate before you act. You would hope to treat the alarm as if it were a real and immediate threat to your survival. Investigation would become an intensive emergency action to isolate the threat and to determine its precise nature - it would be geared to developing adequate defensive measures in a minimum amount of time.

It would seem a little more of this survival attitude is called for in dealing with the UFO problem.
Observations of chimpanzees while in a captive environment have shown that the animals tend to become confused and disoriented. Since they do not usually have adult chimps to teach them how to be good apes, they are not even sure of their behavior. Often their actions are patterned after human behavior and would have virtually no survival value in the wild. Lacking the challenge of environmental adaptation, the bodies of the animals atrophy and become subject to many diseases - mostly unknown in their wild counterparts. Reactions to stimuli usually become less responsive and suitable. Sex often becomes a year-long preoccupation instead of a seasonal madness.

Do the captivity characteristics of modern civilization cause a similar lessening of man's adaptive capability, of his health, of his ability to recognize reality, of his ability to survive?

Perhaps the UFO question might even make man undertake studies which could enable him to construct a society which is most conducive to developing a completely human being, healthy in all aspects of mind and body - and most important able to recognize and adapt to real environmental situations.
(2) The personal psychological structure will collapse and the mind will reach down into its deepest place where "that which cannot be destroyed" is and it will abandon itself to this entity for survival protection. Encounter with this changeless indestructible entity is usually referred to as a religious experience. In the confusion and the shock, this experience is often attributed to the shocking event or object and that is why primitive peoples worship such bizarre things as airplanes or cigarette lighters.

The degree of strangeness of the phenomenon dictates how many people the mind is willing and able to tell the event to. A mildly unusual or shocking event will be told to many people. A very shocking event of high strangeness will be told to few people or practically none at all. Occasionally the event is so shockingly unusual that it isn't even reported to the person's conscious mind but is buried in the unconscious of the person where it is only accessible to hypnotic or 'core' level six communication sharing with another person. (See Chart B.)

4. Conclusions and Recommendations. It is apparent that we cannot allow such a human flaw to leave us blinded to unusual or surprising material. The example indicates that some people are less affected by strange phenomena than others, though still frightened by it, they remain capable of reporting it with a fair degree of objectivity. To solve this problem I recommend the following:
2. Scientific Findings: Dr. Jacques Vallee* famed communications
science expert has studied thousands of cases where human beings have
observed unusual phenomena. He has found that the human response to
such observation is predictable and graphically depictable. Whether
the person's psychological structure is being assaulted by the unusual
and shocking brutality of a murder or the strangeness of a UFO sighting,
the effect is the same:

a. Initially as by a kind of psychological interia, the mind
records fairly objectively what the eye is reporting.*

b. But when it has realized the strange nature of the phenomena
it goes into shock. The mind likes to live in a comfortable world
where it feels it knows what to expect, and that, is not too threatening
either physically or psychologically. The unusual dispels the
comfortable illusion the mind has created. This shock tears at the very
mooring of the human psychological structure.*

c. To protect itself against such an intrusive and threatening
reality the mind will begin to add imagination and interpretation to
the incoming data to make it more acceptable. Since the mind is doing
all this in haste some of the hurriedly added details and suggestions
trickle over one another and contradict one another in a bizarre fashion
(as any police officer interrogating murder witnesses will tell you)
(See Chart A);*

d. Once the mind has constructed a "safe" framework for the
new information it may again peck out and collect some more objective
data. If the data is still threatening it will again go into shock
and the process starts all over again.*

e. If the data is at the highest strangeness level where it
brings terror either:

(1) The mind will pass out and go into a coma burying
the events perhaps permanently in the unconscious.*
Appendix

Other Examples of Blindness to Surprise Material Causing Defeat

1. Because the Aztecs could not conceive of the Spanish as human enemies, they were destroyed by this sudden invasion of alien gods who could not be defended against.

2. Because the Spanish could not believe that those crude Americans could build a modern effective naval force their outmoded ships were swiftly destroyed at Cuba and the Philippines in the Spanish-American War.

3. Because the French had such absolute faith in their Maginot Line they refused to believe that the radically new small swift blitzkrieg army could outflank their line and shock them into a disorganized rout in 1940.

4. Because we could not appreciate the power of the novel carrier strike force were surprised and defeated at Pearl Harbor.

5. Because Yamamoto was not aware that the most important ship in the modern fleet was the novel aircraft carrier, he protected his battleships by leaving them far behind the rest of the fleet — where they could afford no protection to the carriers, which without sufficient air cover were nearly defenseless against the American dive bombers at Midway.

6. Partly because the Germans believed that you could not mount an invasion without permanent port facilities they were firmly convinced Normandy invasion must really come at Pas de Calais. The result was that they refused to reinforce Normandy even after the beachhead was established. When they did finally move the armoured reserves to support the Normandy forces, Patton trapped them in the bag behind the Pas de Calais Gap. (It is interesting to note that the idea of portable port facilities was so novel and radical that the allies almost refused to accept it. It is no wonder that the Germans didn’t take it into their calculations.

7. Because the Germans found the idea that any one would spend five million dollars to break their enigma machine to be inconceivable — too radical, they refused to accept the reality of the compromise of enigma even when they were presented with solid evidence to the contrary.

8. Because Americans refused to believe that fast erratic moving oval objects were anything but mental illusions, they were destroyed by fast erratic moving oval guided missiles from Russia.
9. Because Americans found it incomprehensible that a crude technology could effectively defend itself against a sophisticated weapons system, many aircraft were lost to WWII model antiaircraft and small arms fire in Vietnam.

10. Because Americans considered that the "primitive" Vietnamese were not capable of fluent English and of using relatively sophisticated techniques of deception against US forces - many artillery and air strikes were called onto friendly targets by enemy deception tactics which were often somewhat simple in procedure.
Chart A

The Pattern of Objective and Speculative Material During Observations of Unusual Data

(Speculative Chart)

10 seconds

Objective Data ——— Imaginative Speculation

DRAFT
Chart B - Reporting Index

50 40 30 20 10 5 1 0

Number of people reported to
IN camera

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITIZENS AGAINST UNIDENTIFIED
FLYING OBJECTS SECRECY,

Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 80-1362

AFFIDAVIT OF EUGENE F. YEATES

County of Anne Arundel
State of Maryland

Eugene F. Yeates, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. (U) I am the Chief, Office of Policy, of the National Security Agency (NSA). As Chief, Office of Policy, I am responsible for processing all initial requests made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for NSA records. The statements herein are based upon personal knowledge, upon my personal review of information available to me in my official capacity, and upon conclusions reached in accordance therewith.

2. (U) This affidavit supplements my unclassified affidavit executed on September 30, 1980 regarding all documents which have been located by NSA pursuant to plaintiff's FOIA request but which have been withheld wholly or in part by NSA. I submit this affidavit in camera for the purpose of stating facts that cannot be publicly disclosed, that are the basis for exempting the records from release to the plaintiff.

3. (U) At the beginning of each paragraph of this affidavit, the letter or letters within parentheses designates the degree of sensitivity of information the paragraph contains.
The letters "D", "C", "TS" and "TSK" indicate respectively that the information is unclassified or is classified "CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET" or "TOP SECRET." The symbols "(SC)" and "(TSC)" stand for "SECRET CODEWORD" and "TOP SECRET CODEWORD", respectively. "CODEWORD" refers to one of the distinctive five-letter words used to identify the source of the information as Communications Intelligence (COMINT), to distinguish between COMINT categories and sub-categories, and to facilitate the application of regulations for the dissemination and use of COMINT. Documents revealing sensitive details about the production of COMINT must bear the classification and codeword appropriate to the highest category or sub-category of COMINT to which they relate, even though they may not contain COMINT as such.

THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

4. In processing the plaintiff's FOIA request, a total of two hundred and thirty-nine documents were located in NSA files. Seventy-nine of these documents originated with other government agencies and have been referred by NSA to those agencies for their direct response to the plaintiff. One document, which I addressed in paragraph 20c of my public affidavit, was erroneously treated as part of the subject matter of plaintiff's FOIA request. It is an account by a person...
assigned to NSA of his attendance at a UFO symposium and it
cannot fairly be said to be a record of the kind sought by the
plaintiff. Another document, discussed in paragraph 20b of my
public affidavit, was recently declassified and released to
plaintiff. Two additional non-COMINT records have been
released to the plaintiff with the exempted material deleted.
The deletions in these documents are explained below:

1. A document entitled UFO Hypothesis and Survival
   Questions was released to the plaintiff with the deletion on
   page seven of the name of the employee who prepared the draft
   and a deletion of a reference to his NSA component. As I
   explained in paragraph 20, sub-paragraph a, of my open
   affidavit, information about NSA's organization or employees
   is protected from disclosure by Public Law 86-35 and, therefore,
   exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §555(b)(1).

2. The second non-COMINT document is a three page
   undated, unofficial draft of a monograph with a four page
   appendix by the same agency employee who authored the draft
   referenced in sub-paragraph a, above. This document was
   discussed in paragraph 20b of my public affidavit. It is
   entitled UFO's

   In this document, the author
discusses what he considers to be a serious shortcoming in the
   Agency's COMINT interception-and reporting procedures

   He uses the UFO phenomena to
   illustrate his belief that

   Deletions
   in this document were made as follows:

   [1] All of the title after UFO, which addresses
   the perceived shortcoming and all of paragraph one, which
discusses
of the handling of UFO phenomena as it demonstrates what he believes is the
stated in my public affidavit (paragraph 20b), the type of
candor that is reflected in this record must be encouraged,
especially in an intelligence Agency where the most meaningful
suggestions regarding ways to promote the efficiency of the
critical Agency mission will of necessity come from within.
Public disclosure of such information, especially when it
advances a novel theory, could have the effect of stifling such
candor by the risk of diminution of professional standing, the
employee runs if subsequently found wrong. Thus, this matter
was deleted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(5).
(2) Paragraph three of this document uses a signal
intelligence operation to illustrate
the author's point. This paragraph contains information about
SECRET activities that is currently and properly classified and
thus, is exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1).
The material in this paragraph also concerns the
organization and operational activities and functions of NSA.

This material is exempt from disclosure under
5 U.S.C. 552(b)(3) which exempts from release under the FOIA
matters specifically exempted from disclosure by another law.

As noted in paragraph 20, sub-paragraph b of my public affidavit,
Public Law 93-36 provides that no law shall be construed to
require disclosure of the organization or any function of the
NSA or any information with respect to activities thereof.

(3) Paragraph four of the memorandum states the
conclusions and recommendations of the author. While it talks
of the ability of the Agency employees to deal with unusual
phenomena, it is not responsive to the plaintiff's request.
regarding UFO or UFO phenomena. In any event, as I stated in my public affidavit (paragraph 206), the subject matter of that paragraph is exempt from disclosure because it contains the employee's specific recommendations for addressing the problem of responding to surprise material. For the reasons stated in sub-paragraph (1) above, these recommendations are exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3). The specific recommendation suggests an operational approach to handling a report which reveals NSA activities and is, therefore, exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3) as explained above.

(4) The final deletion is in appendix A, paragraph 10 of this report. This section talks about include any reference to UFO or UFO phenomena and is therefore not responsive to plaintiff's request. Nonetheless the subject matter of sub-paragraph 10 is currently and properly classified. Thus, even if it were deemed to be within the scope of plaintiff's request, it is exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552.

(5)(l).

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

The remaining one hundred and fifty-six being withheld are communications intelligence (COMM) reports which were produced between 1958 and 1972. For purposes of our discussion here, these records are organized into three based upon the source of the report.

a. One hundred and fifteen of these reports were produced by...
(1) Two of the records at issue here were produced.

(2) One hundred and thirteen reports were presented.

b. Two of these COMINT reports originated from SILENT operations.
in exchange for the sharing of technology and COMINT information.

The remaining thirty-nine COMINT documents were produced by NSA or relate to NSA SIGINT operations. That is, these reports originated at NSA itself or in field sites under the operational and technical control of NSA.

6. (U) All of the COMINT reports are in either message or summary format. A report in message format contains a single underlying communication presented in a classic cable format, i.e., the verbatim text of the particular transmission, preceded and followed by "externals" consisting of: data about the sender and the recipient; the dates and times of transmission; and other technical information. A summary, as the label suggests, provides in summary form the contents of a single message or of a small number of related intercepted communications, often accompanied by some technical data.

7. One hundred and fifty-four of the one hundred and fifty-six COMINT reports are based wholly upon intercepted communications of foreign governments transmitted on non-public "government-net" communications-links or systems.
9. TT-200 NSA-originated reports - Thirty-eight documents are the direct product of NSA SIGINT operations and one document describes classified SIGINT activities. These documents can be further described as follows:

a. Two documents describe SIGINT operations performed in a classified environment.

b. One record is a 1973 report which...
1. Four NSA-originated COMINT reports

2. Sixteen NSA-originated COMINT reports
EXEMPTION OF THE COMINT REPORTS

10. A primary and often overriding consideration regarding the classification of COMINT reports is that the need to protect communications intelligence sources and methods is greater than the need to protect sensitive contents of the underlying intercepted messages. Nevertheless, no portion of the contents of COMINT reports may be disclosed, where, as here, revealing the information would have the effect of identifying
for the target communicators the specific communications that had been intercepted and exploited. One hundred and fifty-four of the COMINT reports being withheld are the product of intercept operations directed against foreign government controlled communications systems within their territorial boundaries.

The communications sources involved in this case — which are specified or implicitly identified in the COMINT reports being withheld by NSA —
which inferences could be drawn as to the processing methods
used, foreign intelligence services would be able to evade
defeat portions of NSA's present foreign intelligence effort
The identities could be expected to use different routes of communication

12. The disclosure of other records at issue here would
result in the loss of the intelligence information
The value of the intelligence data collected from
these sources is obvious.

(a)
13. The need to protect against any identification of the targets of intercept operations is equaled by the need to protect against revealing the identity of the source.
CLASSIFICATION OF THE WITHHELD COMINT REPORTS

14. [Redacted] As I have indicated in paragraph 17 of my open affidavit, I have determined that the one hundred and fifty-six [Redacted] reports relating to COMINT activities at issue here are based on intercepted communications of foreign governments or SIGINT operations and, thus, remain properly classified. In conducting this review I have weighed the significant need for openness in government against the likelihood of damage to our national security at this time and have determined that each record should continue to be classified. No meaningful portion can be segregated from the records without revealing classified information about the intercepted communications underlying the COMINT reports. Because each record and each portion thereof is properly classified under Executive Order 12065, it is exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(1).

15. [Redacted] The interception, processing and exploiting of foreign communications sent on [Redacted] government satellite channels are within the COMINT mission of NSA. The functions and activities of [Redacted] are particular types of matters that may be withheld under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6), since Section 6
of Public Law 86-36 permits the Agency to refuse to release them. In this case, the COMINT reports reflecting those functions and activities must be withheld to avoid compromising the efficacy of the sources of COMINT information involved.

16. (U) Information about the interception, processing and exploitation of the foreign communications underlying the records being withheld by NSA is classified information concerning communications intelligence activities of the United States unauthorized disclosure of which is prohibited by 18 U.S.C. §798, paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4). This information because it is prohibited from disclosure by statute, is exempt from release under the FOIA pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3).

17. (U) As stated in my public affidavit, the information that would be disclosed by these records is information about intelligence sources and methods protected from unauthorized disclosure under 50 U.S.C. §403(d)(3). The records are therefore exempt from release under Exemption 3 of the FOIA. 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3).

18. (U) In view of the foregoing, and in order to protect existing sensitive and important foreign intelligence sources and processing techniques vital to the national security, I certify that disclosure of past and present foreign intelligence communications activities of NSA revealed in the records the plaintiff seeks would endanger: highly valuable sources and methods of foreign intelligence; highly valuable means of foreign intelligence; and national security.

(U) Finally, I respectfully request that the Court treat this affidavit in the same secure manner as it has been handled in submission to the Court, and to return it to appropriate personnel of the Department of Justice as soon as possible after review by the Court. The Department
of Justice will retain custody of this document under Court's seal, subject to any further orders of this Court or any other court of competent jurisdiction.


Subscribed and sworn to before me this 


Commission expires on July 1, 1982.
CITIZENS AGAINST UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS SECRECY

Plaintiff

v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Defendant

CIVIL ACTION NO.
60-1562

APPENDIX OF EUGENE F. YATES

State Of Maryland } ss.
County Of Anne Arundel}

Eugene F. Yates, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the Chief, Office of Policy, of the National Security Agency (NSA). As Chief, Office of Policy, I am responsible for processing all initial requests made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for NSA records. I have read and am familiar with the allegations contained in the Complaint in this case. The statements herein are based upon my knowledge, upon my personal review of information available to me in my official capacity, and upon conclusions reached in accordance therewith.

2. I submit this affidavit regarding all records that have been located by the NSA pursuant to the plaintiff's FOIA requests, in support of the Agency's Motion for Summary Judgment. To supplement this testimony, I will execute an additional affidavit, classified TOP SECRET, to provide highly classified information which is not available in the public realm and which specifically identifies the NSA records being withheld from the plaintiff for the Court's in camera consideration.
3. This Agency received four separate referrals (described below) from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concerning NSA documents located by that Agency when it was engaged in FOIA litigation concerning information pertaining to UFOs. (Ground
Saucer Watch v. CIA, D.D.C. #78-859.) The first was on November
9, 1978 when this Agency received copies of fifteen Agency documents
located by CIA. The NSA also received two other referrals from
CIA on December 4, 1978 which provided three additional NSA
documents. Subsequently by letter dated December 14, 1978,
attorney for the plaintiff, Peter A. Gersten (who was the
attorney of record in the CIA litigation) was informed by CIA of
the referral of the documents to this Agency. Mr. Gersten then
filed a request with NSA for the eighteen documents in his own
name on December 22, 1978. In a letter dated January 9, 1979,
Roy R. Banner, Chief, Policy Staff, advised Mr. Gersten that
the NSA records that had been referred to this Agency by CIA
were exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1) because they
are classified in their entirety, and exempt from release under
5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3) because they are exempt from release
by 18 U.S.C. § 798, 50 U.S.C. § 403(d)(3) and Section 6 of
Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S.C. 402 (note)). (A copy of this letter
is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit C. A true and correct
copy is also attached to this affidavit as Exhibit 1.)

4. By letter dated January 29, 1979 Mr. Gersten appealed
the denial of the documents referred by the CIA. (A copy
of this letter is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit D. A
true and correct copy of this letter (less enclosures) is also
attached to this affidavit as Exhibit 2.) On March 2, 1979
the NSA Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Appeals Authority
affirmed the denial of the request for release of the information
on the same grounds, i.e., that the information is classified in its entirety and therefore exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1) and that the information is exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3) for the reason that other statutes prevent its disclosure, to wit: 18 U.S.C. § 798, 50 U.S.C. § 403(d)(3) and Section 6 of Public Law 86-36. (A copy of this letter is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit F. A true and correct copy is also attached to this affidavit as Exhibit 3.)

5. On February 16, 1979 plaintiff in the instant case, by counsel, filed an FOIA request with NSA for all documents in possession or under the control of NSA relating to UFOs and the UFO phenomena. (A copy of this letter is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit F. A copy is also attached hereto and marked Exhibit 4.) By letter dated January 10, 1980, Mr. Banner released two documents within the scope of the request; deletions of information exempt under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1) and (b)(3) were taken prior to that release. Plaintiff was also advised in this letter that other NSA documents existed but were exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1) because they are classified in their entirety; exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3) because disclosure of them was prohibited by 18 U.S.C. § 798, 50 U.S.C. § 403(d)(3) and Public Law 86-36; exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5) because they are intra agency memoranda, or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with this Agency; or exempt under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6) because they are to personnel or similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. (A copy of this letter is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit G. A true and correct copy is also attached to this affidavit as Exhibit 5.) The January 10 letter also advised the plaintiff that certain information,
originating with other Federal agencies or components would be referred to the originating agency. A total of seventy-nine documents were referred to various agencies for their direct response to plaintiff.

6. An additional NSA document was referred to the NSA by the CIA on July 27, 1979. (The fourth and final CIA referral.) In a letter dated December 19, 1979, Mr. Banner responded to the referral by again advising Mr. Gersten that this record is exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1) because it was classified in its entirety, and exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3) because disclosure of it was prohibited by 18 U.S.C. § 798, 50 U.S.C. § 403(d)(3) and Public Law 86-36. (A true and correct copy of this letter is attached as Exhibit 6.)

7. By letter dated January 23, 1980, plaintiff appealed the denial of the information referred by CIA and the subsequent denial of his general FOIA request of February 16, 1979. By reply letter dated March 24, 1980, the NSA Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Appeals Authority affirmed the denial of plaintiff's request for release of information on the same grounds as cited above. (A copy of this letter is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit X. A true and correct copy is also attached to this affidavit as Exhibit 7.)

8. Finally, a portion of a document which is responsive to the plaintiff's request was recently declassified and released to counsel for the plaintiff by letter dated September 15, 1980. (A true and correct copy of this letter less the enclosure is attached as Exhibit 8.)

THE STATUS AND MISSION OF NSA

9. NSA was established by Presidential Directive in October 1952 as a separately organized Agency within the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense, who was designated by the President as Executive Agent of the Government for conducting
the communications security activities and signals intelligence activities of the United States. A primary signals intelligence (SIGINT) mission of NSA is to intercept radio communications sent to or from foreign governments in order to obtain foreign intelligence information necessary to the national defense, national security, or the conduct of foreign affairs. The intelligence information derived from the intercept of foreign communications is called communications intelligence (COMINT). Of the NSA records at issue in this case, only four are not COMINT reports and will be addressed separately. All of the remaining records sought in this civil action are the product of signals intelligence activities.

10. These COMINT activities include the targeting of foreign governments' communications both within their borders and to and from communicants abroad involving the use of their own radio transmitter and receiver facilities not available for public use. Such communications links are known as "government-net" communications. A foreign government may use other means for sending and receiving international radio communications in addition to or instead of its own government facilities. (International radio communications as used here includes communications passed at least in part by wire.) This involves the foreign government's use of the facilities of an international communications common-carrier which is also available for use by the public. Such common-access carriers supply the means by which more than half the encrypted and plain text radio communications of foreign governments, foreign organizations, and their representatives are carried.

11. It is common knowledge that the total volume of radio signals transmitted on a given day is vast. It is also generally known that radio transmissions can be received by anyone.
operating the proper receiving equipment in the right place at the right time. Thus, the fact that NSA can intercept radio communications is generally known. So, too, is it known to foreign officials that such interception of radio communications is a primary mission of the NSA. Foreign officials may be expected to know, also, that NSA cannot possibly intercept even a significant percentage of all such communications, especially taking account of the fact that NSA's activities involve worldwide communications, not solely those having a United States terminal. The number is simply too vast to be handled with any reasonable amount of personnel and equipment. Moreover, the cost and effort of such interception would be disproportionate to the intelligence value of the results.

12. Instead --- as NSA's foreign intelligence targets presumably know well --- NSA must focus its interception activities on those particular communications lines, channels, links or systems which yield the highest proportion of useful foreign intelligence information. What foreign government officials do not know, however, is which of the vast number of radio communications NSA attempts to intercept, which are intercepted, and of those that are intercepted, which yield to NSA processing methods and techniques. It is the protection of this critical information that is at the heart of the instant case.

13. The continued efficacy of NSA's vital intelligence activities requires that the lines, channels, links and systems actually monitored remain unidentified. If a foreign government obtains sufficient reason to suspect that NSA is able to intercept and process that government's radio communications, that government would be expected to take immediate steps to defeat that capability. This can be accomplished in a number of ways. A foreign government might shift to communications
links the U.S. cannot intercept. It may also choose to use alternate methods of communications. The foreign governments may possess the technical capability to either upgrade or initiate cryptography to secure its communications. Finally, a communication channel believed to be targeted by NSA can be used by a foreign government to pass misleading information.

14. If a foreign power is successful in defeating an interception operation, all of the intelligence from that source is lost unless and until NSA can establish a new and equivalent intercept. The risk involved is great. The information produced by NSA includes political, economic, scientific and military data which is of immeasurable value to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State and other policymakers. Obviously, if a COMINT source used by the Agency becomes unavailable, policymakers must operate without the information that source produced. Sometimes it is impossible to establish a new and equivalent intercept and the source is lost permanently. Those losses are not only extremely harmful to the national security but also impose a heavy burden on the limited resources of NSA which must attempt to recover the old source or establish an equivalent source of information.

15. Even after targeting only a small proportion of all available electromagnetic communications for interception, the number of messages intercepted is extremely large. NSA thus is faced with a considerable task in selecting out those messages that will be reviewed for possible intelligence interest. The manner in which NSA does this selection and the degree of reliability and success its methods enjoy are subjects about which virtually no authoritative information has ever been released to the public. Information about these subjects would enable foreign observers to further assess, and thus take
steps to defeat, the capabilities of NSA's intelligence gathering techniques.

RELEASE OF COMINT REPORTS

16. The COMINT reports being withheld from the plaintiff are all based on intercepted foreign communications. The disclosure of these records would identify the communications that had been successfully intercepted and processed for intelligence purposes. No meaningful portion of any of the records could be segregated and released without identifying the communications underlying the communications intelligence report. Also disclosed would be the communications lines, channels, links, and systems targeted and intercepted and NSA's capabilities to successfully process the underlying communications. These communications targets and the processing techniques are current intelligence sources and methods. Disclosing them would permit foreign intelligence officials to draw inferences and make assessments about this nation's COMINT collection and processing activities that would enable them to take counter-measures, as described above, to defeat the capabilities of NSA's intelligence gathering techniques.

17. The COMINT reports being withheld from the plaintiff are classified in their entirety to protect intelligence sources and methods. When originated, certain of the records were properly classified Top Secret pursuant to Executive Order 10501, Section 1(a), providing for the application of that classification to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in exceptionally grave damage to the nation, such as the "compromise of ... intelligence operations ... vital to the national defense." Other documents were properly classified Secret pursuant to Executive Order 10501, Section 1(b), providing for the application of that classification to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in
serious damage to the nation, such as by "compromising... information revealing important intelligence operations." The rest, which were originated after June 1, 1972, were properly classified Top Secret pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 1(A), providing for the application of that classification to information, the disclosure of which could result in exceptionally grave damage to the national security, such as "the compromise of complex cryptologic and communications intelligence systems," or were properly classified Secret under Executive Order 11652, Section 1(B), providing for the application of that classification to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the national security, such as the revelation of significant intelligence operations. Each COMINT record was appropriately marked when it was originated. Each COMINT record and each portion thereof remains properly so classified. These COMINT records meet the criteria for classification in Section 1-3 of Executive Order 12065, and they are properly classified within the categories provided in Section 1-1 of the Order. I have reviewed all of the COMINT records being withheld from the plaintiff for possible declassification or downgrading according to the provisions of Sections 3-1 and 3-3 of Executive Order 12065 and I find each portion of each record remains properly classified and therefore excluded from declassification or downgrading. In conducting this review, I weighed the significant need for openness in government against the likelihood of damage to our national security at this time and determined that the records should continue to be classified because of the damage their unauthorized disclosure would reasonably be expected to cause to communications intelligence activities of the United States Government. Because they are properly classified under Executive Order 12065, the
seeks. That is, all of the COMINT reports at issue here (with one exception) are based on messages which were intercepted from government net communications systems. (See paragraph 10, above. Moreover, almost all of these messages were enciphered when originally transmitted. Thus, release of any portion of the substantive message would not only risk identifying the ability of NSA to intercept a particular line of communications but would also risk revealing the capability of NSA to read a foreign government's enciphered messages. Similar harm would result from the disclosure of any material that might help to identify the communications intercepted by NSA, such as information about date, time, origin or manner of transmission or receipt. Also, the revelation of the substantive content of the reports would allow foreign officials to determine which channels or types of communications are being monitored. The public disclosure of either the content of the reports or of any identifying characteristics would have the same adverse consequences on the communications intelligence activities of the United States. All such information relates to classified communications intelligence functions of NSA that have not been publicly disclosed by the Agency in any other context.

RELEASE OF NON-COMINT RECORDS

20. Three of the four non-COMINT records at issue here were released in large part, with certain deletions. One of these records was withheld in its entirety. These documents are:

a. A document entitled UFO Hypothesis and Survival Questions which was prepared by an Agency employee. The entire report has been released except for the name and organization of the preparer of the document. This is not a COMINT report and contains no reference to SIGINT activities. It is a draft of a monograph that was located in an Agency
records are exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1).

18. Release of the COMINT records being withheld from the plaintiff or any portion of any of them would disclose information about the nature of NSA's activities including its functions and thereby jeopardize the intelligence collection mission of the Agency. (See paragraphs 11 through 15 above.) This mission of the NSA is singular and unique. Public disclosure of specific information about the records in the context of that singular mission would reveal certain functions and activities of the NSA which are protected from disclosure by Section 6 of Public Law 86-36, 50 U.S.C. § 402 (note). Moreover, the disclosure of these classified records or of specific information about them would reveal information protected by 18 U.S.C. § 798 prohibiting the unauthorized disclosure of classified information concerning the communications intelligence activities of the United States. The disclosure of these records or any portion of them would also compromise classified information pertaining to intelligence sources and methods protected from disclosure by Section 103(d)(3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. § 403(d)(3)). Accordingly, it was determined that the COMINT records are exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3) of the Freedom of Information Act because each portion of each record is protected from disclosure by Section 6 of the Public Law 86-36, 18 U.S.C. § 798, and by Section 103(d)(3) of the National Security Act of 1947.

19. It should be noted that the classification of these COMINT records and the withholding of them pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3) are not based only on the substantive content of the documents but also on the characteristics of the reports that identify the intelligence sources and methods that would be seriously jeopardized by the disclosure plaintiff
file where it had been retained for historical reference purposes. The deletion was made pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3) which provides that the FOIA does not apply to matters that are specifically exempted from disclosure by statute. The applicable statute in this instance is Section 6 of Public Law 86-36 which specifically exempts from disclosure the names and titles of NSA employees.

b. The second non-COMINT document is a memorandum which discusses the UFO phenomena as the author believes they may relate to the intelligence community. This document was released with deletions of the descriptive references to the COMINT operations of the Agency. The deletions contain information which I have determined to be currently and properly classified and, thus, exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1). Portions of the material deleted also concern information with respect to the organization and operational activities and functions of NSA which are exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3) which provides that the FOIA does not apply to matters that are specifically exempted from disclosure by another statute. Section 6 of Public Law 86-36 provides that no law shall be construed to require disclosure of the organization or any function of the NSA or any information with respect to the activities thereof. Moreover disclosure of this information would reveal information protected by 18 U.S.C. §798 which prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of classified information concerning COMINT activities and by the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. §403(d)(3)) which prohibits the disclosure of information pertaining to intelligence sources and methods. A portion of this document was deleted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(5) because it represents this employee's expression of opinion on how the topic relates
to the mission of the Agency. This deletion is non-factual and does not represent finalized Agency policy. It includes the kind of analysis, frank comment and recommendations, which an agency must encourage and protect from public disclosure to avoid a chilling effect upon free and candid internal discussions in support of optimum decision making within the Agency. Finally, a portion of this record in addition to being exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1) and (b)(3) is being withheld for the reason that it is not within the scope of plaintiff's request.

c. The third non-COMINT document is a memorandum for the record by an NSA assignee that was originally withheld in its entirety pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5) and (b)(6). In my review today I have ascertained, however, that this memorandum is neither in whole nor in part responsive to the plaintiff's request. It does not deal with UFOs or the UFO phenomena. Rather, it is a document voluntarily prepared by the assignee to report an incident that occurred during his attendance at a UFO symposium. It is the assignee's personal account of his activities and does not include reference to any UFO sighting or phenomena.

d. The final non-COMINT record is a report which was addressed in paragraph 8, above. The portion of the record responsive to this FOIA request has been released to plaintiff's attorney, (See Exhibit 8, attached hereto). The remaining portions of the record contain no reference relating to UFOs or UFO phenomena and are, therefore, not responsive to plaintiff's request.
21. Further information about the records or portions thereof being withheld is contained in the in camera affidavit executed by me.

Gustave Yeager
Chief, Office of Policy
NSA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September 1980.

Gerald E. Everett
NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires on July 1, 1982.
CITIZENS AGAINST UFO SECRECY,
Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Defendant.

Civil Action No. 80-1962

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This Freedom of Information Act case is before the Court on defendant's motion for summary judgment. Plaintiff is seeking all documents in defendant's possession relating to UFOs and UFO phenomena. Defendant has provided some material but has withheld other material pursuant to various FOIA exemptions, see 5 U.S.C. § 552(b) (1976). The bulk of the material withheld consists of communications intelligence reports, which defendant asserts are protected by Exemptions 1 and 3 of the Freedom of Information Act. Four documents at issue are not communications intelligence reports; defendant has withheld one of these documents in its entirety, and portions of three others, pursuant to these exemptions, and exemptions 5 and 6.

The Court first carefully reviewed the public affidavit of National Security Agency official Eugene Yeates and then, after receiving plaintiff's opposition, examined personally a top secret affidavit from Yeates, submitted by defendant in camera. The public affidavit provides a general statement of the defendant's position that is strongly bolstered by the extremely detailed, 21-page in camera filing. On the basis of these affidavits, the Court finds that the claimed exemptions have been properly and conscientiously applied.

The communications intelligence reports clearly relate to the most sensitive activities of the defendant and thus fall squarely within the protection of Public Law 96-26, 73 Stat. 63 (1959). The in camera affidavit provides the
Kind of detail approved in Hayden v. National Security Agency, 608 F.2d 1381, 1389-91 (D.C. Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 448 U.S.L.W. 3730 (U.S., May 12, 1980). The Court finds that release of this material could seriously jeopardize the work of the agency and the security of the United States. Under the standards set forth in Hayden & Fonda, the claim of Section (b)(3) exemption must be granted in its entirety. No consideration needs to be given the additional claim for protection under Exemption 1. The standards of Public Law 86-36 have been met.

The Court also finds that the affidavits support nondisclosure for the four documents that are not intelligence reports. Defendant has provided plaintiff with much of the contents of these documents and also has provided a description of both the documents and the deletions. The various claims under Exemptions 1, 3, 5 and 6 as to these documents are proper. The withheld portions either are not responsive to plaintiff's request or are properly exempted.

Throughout the Court's review of this material, the Court has been aware of the public interest in the issue of UFOs and the need to balance that interest against the agency's need for secrecy. The in camera affidavit presents factual considerations which aided the Court in determining that the public interest in disclosure is far outweighed by the sensitive nature of the materials and the obvious effect an national security their release may well entail.

The Court has been mindful of the Court of Appeals' view on in camera review of documents in FOIA cases. See Allen v. CIA, No. 20-1150 (D.C. Cir., filed Nov. 12, 1980). But the Court finds in its discretion that the public and in camera affidavits submitted here are amply sufficient to make such review of the documents unnecessary.
For the foregoing reasons, defendant's motion for summary judgment is granted. The case is dismissed.
SO ORDERED.

[Signature]
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

November 18, 1980.
AIR FORCE SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE
Headquarters, Northeast Air Command
APO 622 New York, N.Y.

SSG

SUBJECT: (UNCLASSIFIED) UFCB NEAC Area

TO: Director
National Security Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

13 July 1955

Attached letter and reports forwarded to your office as requested by Commander, USAF Security Service.

LADDIE MATJUS
Captain USAF
AF SSG NEAC
SSO

18 July 1955

TO: Commander
USAF Security Service
San Antonio, Texas

SUBJECT: (UNCLASSIFIED) UFOs NEAC Area

1. Reference to SSO NEAC message, Cite SNEC-13, D/0 0812Z July
   and your message Cite CPE-3547, D/0 1623Z July 1955. Following is
   more detailed information on sightings in the NEAC area in June and July
   as requested in your message.

2. Inclosures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are detailed reports prepared by
   Watch Division, NEAC, on 6th to 8 July sightings made by RE-47 crews.
   D/I NEAC has not correlated these sightings with any known activity.

3. Inclosures 5, 6, and 7 are detailed reports on the 7 July
   sighting near Harman AFB, NE/Id. Inclosure 6 contains the interrogation
   reports of the crew involved in the sighting. Inclosure 7, NEAC
   Weekly Intelligence NOTECID Digest contains a resume of the 7 July
   sighting and subsequent evaluation by D/I NEAC. Copies of all inclosures
   forwarded to DIA/IA.

7 Inclose
1. RE-47 sighting #1
2. RE-47 sighting #2
3. RE-47 sighting #3
4. RE-47 sighting #4
5. 64th Air Div Log D/0 0812Z Jul 55
6. 64th Air Div Log D/0 1623Z Jul 55
7. Weekly Intel NOTECID Digest
1721 1. At 2100Z on 1 June, an eastbound RB-47 experienced electronic contact with an unknown aircraft or object in the area of Devon Island. A bright return was received on the AFG-32 set for 20 minutes and the warning light flashed intermittently. The RB-47's X-system recorded what was possibly the sweep of another radar nearby. Contact was lost at 2120Z. No visual contact established.

On the return westbound flight, the AFG-32 again had a contact for 30 minutes duration at approximately 5,000 yards. This time no indication was registered by the warning light. No visual contact made. ***

Coordinates and times as follows:

First contact (estimate) 74°30'N-103°30'W 2100Z 1 June
Contact lost 76°10'N-81°30'W 2120Z 1 June
Second contact (estimate) 76°20'N-50°30'W 2400Z 1 June
Contact lost 74°10'N-31°30'W 0300Z 2 June
ITEM 2

At 0030Z on 4 June, a westbound RB-47 experienced electronic and visual contact with an unknown aircraft or object in the Wal- ville Sound area. The RB-47 gun warning light was flashing intermittently and the S radar had a contact at 7,000 yards range. Visual contact was made by crew chief, who describes aircraft as glistening silver metallic. The aircraft was first seen low and to the rear of the RB-47. It maintained a position low and to the rear and slightly right of the RB-47. The configuration of the aircraft was obscured by contrails. The aircraft broke off contact to the north with an increase in speed. The RB-47 was at 32,000, indicating Mach .735. Although gun camera films are available, they are of such poor quality that no information can be obtained from them. The radar and visual contacts were maintained for a total of 9 minutes.***

Coordinates and times are as follows:

Contact established 74°34'N - 107°10'W 0030Z 4 June
Contact lost 73°45'N - 111°53'W 0042Z 4 June
ITEM 3

At 0030Z on 7 June, a westbound RB-47 enroute to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, at 35,000 feet experienced electronic contact southeast of Banks Island. The RB-47's APC-32 detected an aircraft/object at 2,500 yards and at the same level as the aircraft. The scope return was small and rectangular. The pilot interpreted it to be a form of jamming. The target warning light went on and off 5 times in as many minutes. No visual or E-system contacts.

Coordinates and times are as follows:

Contact established: 71°02'N - 127°00'W 0030Z 7 June
Contact lost: 0053Z 7 June (possibly later)
ITEM 4

At 2044Z on 8 June, an eastbound RB-47 flying at 50,000 feet experienced electronic and visual contact with an unknown aircraft south of Bathurst Island. The RB-47 was flying at 30,000 and indicating 450 knots. The warning light flashed and 2 indications were observed on APG-32 scope. The X-system scope showed indications of sweeping by another radar. Visual contact indicates aircraft was 5 to 10,000 feet above RB-47 and approximately 5-10 miles behind for approximately 20 minutes. The co-pilot of RB-47 states aircraft had fighter configuration. Contrail was observed as aircraft disappeared. Contrail also sighted by 2nd RB-47 approximately 60 miles behind lst; therefore, about 70 miles behind the sighted aircraft. Distance suggests contrails remain visible for some time.

Coordinates and times are as follows:

Contact established 74°28'N - 103°25'W 2044C 8 June
Contact lost 2140Z 8 June
To READER/COMMANDER AIR DEFENSE COMMAND ENT AFB COLD SPRINGS COLD
READER/COMMANDER AIR TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER WRIGHT PAT AF AND CHIDO
READ/COMMAND OF COLD SPRINGS HWY DC
READ/COMMAND RATHBONE SPA FROSTED NY NY
READ/COMMAND RATHBONE SPA COLD SPRINGS HARTFORD AFB NEW
READ/COMMAND OFFICER COMMANDING AIR DEFENSE COMMAND FC3 ST HUBERTS
QUEBEC CANADA
READ/COMMAND OFFICER COMMANDING MARITIME AIR COMMAND HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA
READ/COMMAND MARITIME AID COMMAND MARITIME AIR COMMAND NOVA SCOTIA
READ/COMMAND MARITIME AIR COMMAND MARITIME AIR COMMAND NOVA SCOTIA

DG0973 ARCHIE 92 ARCHIE 92 - OUT OF MARITIME AFB ON REPEATING MARCHING BACK TO
NAVALC. REPORTED SIGHTING OBJ AT 0700G. HG 975. ALT 23,000 FT. WEATHER CLEAR.
NO CLOUDS ABOVE AIRCRAFT. SCATTER CLOUDS AT 10000 FT. LEVEL NO REFLECTION
POSIBLE FROM CLOUDS. HEIGHT OF ARCHIE 92 TO 8 K MILES. AIRCRAFT MADE CONTACT
WITH RADAR HTS. SITE PAINTED OBJ ON SCORE AT 0730G. HOLD INTERMITENT CONTACT
FOR 49 MIN. ARCHIE 29 IN POSITION TO CLOSE OBJ. INSTRUCTED TO DO 30 BY SITE
POSITION OF OBJ 200 MILES FROM SHOTEN AT APPROXIMATE 50 MILES. FIGHTER APPEARED
TO BE HOVERING OBJ AT 10 O'CLOCK POSITION RELATIVE TO AIRCRAFT ARCHIE 29 TENDED TO
CLOSE. OBJ BEGAN TO MOVE SLOWLY E.-W. 650 DEGREES T.H. RELATIVE TO SPEED OF
ARCHIE 29, 2700. FIGHTER OF ARCHIE 29 MAINTAINED VISUAL CONTACT WITH OBJ CALLING
DIRECTION CHANGES OF OBJ TO SITE BY RADIO DIRECTION CHANGES CORRELATED EXACTLY
WITH THOSE PAINTED ON SCORE BY CONTROLLER. OBJ BEGAN CLIMBING. ARCHIE 29 FIGHTER
LOST VISUAL CONTACT WITH OBJ'S EST ALTITUDE 40-50,000 FT. OBJ THEN ACCELERATED
TO SPEED OF ESTIMATED 1500 K AND MOVED OBJ IN N.E. DIRECTION PAINTED ON SCORES.
FIGHTER SCRAMMED WHEN OBJ STARTED TO CLIMB, REACT WEAPONS OF FIGHTER. NO CONTACT
MADE. RADAR OR VISUAL.

END REPORT 61

X O'CLOCK
PART II

At 1400 hours radar screen had also picking up smaller craft on scopes 5-10,000 ft above the ship's archive 29 and archive 91. At 1200 hours - 60 miles from ship, craft noted very very fast, changing direction and altitude jumping on and off as forming circular pattern, changing to line abreast, traveling 20-20 miles, then changing direction controller estimates speed in excess of 1500 k. 6119 aircraft launched from cruiser passed within 5 miles of 617's hot from 617 seen by 119 crew. Investigation of claims of archive 29 archive 91 and 6119 being conducted by base intel officer report and complete report to be sent D/T 62th A.D. Follow-up message will be sent all addresses.

ET

05/10/52 JUN 21ST
NAS 081
06 OCT 23 NAS 13
0 070000Z

NAS 081
06 OCT 23 NAS 13
0 070000Z

TO /CONFIDENTIAL/ // /ADHOC 157 REP ADHOC 14 AND ADHOC 24 THIS IS

FOLLOW UP REPORT ON PREVIOUS STATEMENTS. THIS REP IS IN 6 PARTS.

ADHOC 7-3. THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY NAS REG 280-2, DTD 19 DEC 54.

THIS REP IS IN 6 PARTS. IT INCLUDES 6 SEGMENT STATEMENTS WHICH MAY CONSTITUTE A

VITAL INTELLECTUAL INTEREST.

OBJECT WHEN IT WAS CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE CREW IN THE FORWARD PART OF
THE AIRCRAFT. THIS PARTICULAR OBJECT WAS MAKING EERIE MOTION IN THE SKY. AT
THIS TIME, UPON LOCATION OF THE OBJECT, I DID NOTICE THAT THE OBJECT WAS
MAKING A VERY IRREGULAR ZIG-ZAG PATTERN AT A POSITION OF APPROX 10 O'CLOCK LEFT
OF THE BaseController, OUR ALTITUDE AT THIS TIME WAS 16,000 FEET, OUR SPEED 120
DEGREES. THE OBJECT APPEARED TO HAVE THE SAME ALTITUDE OF OUR AIRCRAFT. THE OBJECT
SKY WAS JUST BEGINNING TO LIGHT UP, THE SKY BEING APPROX 0749Z, AND THE OBJECT
WAS VISIBLE THROUGH NEAT LOOKED TO ME TO BE AN INVERSION LAYER. MY FIRST
IMPRESSION WAS THAT IT WAS A FIRE AND QUICK METHOD OR VEINS AND THAT IT'S
EERIE MOTION MIGHT BE ATTRIBUTED TO RESTRICTION AND OUR COM RELATIVELY FORWARD

PAGE 1 OF 6 PAGES
ACTION: WHENEVER AT THE TIME THAT 'EMERGENCY' WAS NOTIFIED AND CONFIRMED THAT THEY
HAD PICKED UP 4 OR 5 TARGETS IN THIS AREA, I BEGAN TO WONDER WHETHER IT WAS
THE MORNING STAR OF SOMETHING ELSE. BETWEEN THE TIME OF THE INITIAL SIGHTING
AND THE TIME THAT WE STARTED OUR AIR-DEFENSE WHICH WAS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 HOUR, IT
IS MY ESTIMATE THAT THE OBJECT CHANGED ITS POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE HORIZON
BY APPROXIMATELY 25 DEGREES OF ELEVATION AND 5 DEGREES AZIMUTH. AFTER THIS
DETERMINATION ANGLE OF ELEVATION INCREASED, THE OBJECT MOVED OUT OF THE
SUSPECTED INVERSION LAYER AT WHICH TIME THE EXTENT OF ITS ERRATIC MOVEMENT SUGGESTED
TO DIMINISH AND ONCE AGAIN I THOUGHT IT WAS POSSIBLE THE MORNING STAR.
SIGNED BY: PAUL DAILY AS 16TH SQ CO-PILOT, EC-97 97TH AFG (RED ERASE)
PART 1: "AT 0735 THIS DATE, I RECEIVED A CALL FROM 'ARMS 924' A KC-97
ENROUTE TO DURAN AFB. HIS POSITION AT THIS TIME WAS 250 DEGREES TRUE 3, 60 MILES
FROM THIS STATION. 'ARMS 924' REPORTED SIGHTING AN UNKNOWN OBJECT IN THE AIR
TO THE LEFT OF HIS AIRCRAFT, MOVING AT HIGH SPEED.
IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER, 'ARMS 927' ANOTHER AIRCRAFT APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES TO THE
OF 'ARMS 924' REPORTED A SIGHTING OF THE SAME OBJECT IN THE SAME LOCATION.

THE OBJECT WAS DESCRIBED AS FLYING A VERY ERRATIC COURSE, MAKING SHARP
CHANGES IN DIRECTION. BOTH AIRCRAFT REPORTED THAT THERE WERE NO CLOUDS OR
OBSTACLES NEAR THIS ALTITUDE THAT MIGHT CAUSE A REFLECTION.

APPROXIMATELY 0735 I MADE RADAR CONTACT WITH A TARGET IN THE REPORTED
POSITION, AND ALSO HAD SEVERAL OTHER TARGETS SLIGHTLY CLOSER TO THIS STATION.
THE SECOND OBJECT APPEARED TO BE MOVING VERY SLOWLY AT THIS TIME AND EXCELLENT RAD
CONTACT WAS MAINTAINED FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. THE OTHER AIRCRAFT REPORTED ALSO, THAT
AT THIS TIME THE OBJECT SEEMED TO BE MOVING. THE OTHER GROUP OF TARGETS
DETECTED ON RADAR VERY MOVING VERY FAST, SEEMING TO BE SMALLER, THEN STOPPED
IN THIS FORMATION. DUE TO SLOW AIRPLANE ROTATION, HIGH SPEED AND CHANGING COURSE
OF THESE OBJECTS, SPEED CHECK WAS UNAVAILABLE. ESTIMATE OF SPEED MIGHT BE
1,500 NOODS. THE GROUP OF TARGETS WAS DETECTED BRIEFLY ON THE WESTERN HORIZON.
AT FROM 5,000 - 10,000 FEET.

I ASKED 'ARCHIE 29' IF HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO CLOSE ON THE IDENTIFIED OBJECT USING CAUTION, FOR A BETTER REPORT. THE PILOT OF 'ARCHIE 29', LT N.R. SMITH AGREED AND CHANGED COURSE TOWARD THE OBJECT. APPROXIMATE RANGE TO THE OBJECT WAS 40 MILES. THE OBJECT WAS STILL HOVERING IN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME LOCATION. AS THE RANGE DECREASED, THE OBJECT BEGAN SLOWLY MOVING NORTHWARD. AFTER TRAVELING NORTH ABOUT 10 MILES THE OBJECT MADE A TURN BACK SOUTH. 'ARCHIE 29' CLOSED TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE OBJECT, THEN IT BEGAN TO MOVE OFF IN A NORTHEAST DIRECTION AGAIN ABOUT 90 DEGREES TRUE. 'ARCHIE 29' REPORTED THAT THE OBJECT WAS MOVING NORTHWARD AND CLEANCING. HE SAID IT LOOKED LIKE HE WAS NOT CLOSING ON IT ANY LONGER. AT THIS TIME I REQUESTED PERMISSION FROM 'DETECT' (CONTROL CENTER) TO 'SQUEEZE' A FIGHTER AFTER THE OBJECT. REQUEST WAS APPROVED AND 'SQUEEZE' WAS COMPLETED. RANGE OF OBJECT BY THIS TIME WAS 350 DEGREES TRUE AT 80 MILES.

Shortly thereafter, a microwave contact with the object was made on our height finder. Altitude was 35,000 feet. 'ARCHIE 29' REPORTED THAT OBJECT WAS CLOTHING MUCH HIGHER AND PASSING FROM VIEW, DUE TO LIMITATION OF SONS REPEATER ON IT, AND ALSO BUT SQUEEZE RESTRICTED viewing.

When fighter became airborne, object was 120 MILES NORTH OF THE STATION. FIGHTER PILOT, SMITH 56, REPORTED HIS RADAR WAS INOPERATIVE HE REQUESTED TO CONTINUE MISSION FOR ATTEMPT AT VISUAL CONTACT. WHEN SMITH 56 REACHED 'ARCHIE 29' POSITION, THE OBJECT HAD PASSED FROM VIEW. BOTH AIRCRAFT WERE NON 120 MILES NORTH EAST OF THE STATION. AIRCRAFT WERE TRANSFERRED TO 'GRANDPA' CONTACT AUTOMATICALLY, THEN TURNED BACK COURSE EAST. BOTH LANDED WITHOUT FURTHER INCIDENT.

SIGNED: 2D Lt. CHARLES E. BECKET USAF SENIOR DIR 64TH ACM SQ.
MY PROPER AND TRIED TO INCREASE MY SPEED BUT DUE TO RUNNING OUT OF OIL, I HAD TO DECREASE MY SPEED OVE" HERE. OUR INDICATED AIR SPEED WAS APPROXIMATELY 210 MILES PER HOUR. WHEN WE WENT WITHIN 3 MILES OF THE OBJECT, IT STARTED A DEFINITE CLIMB TO A HEIGHT ESTIMATED BETWEEN 35,000 AND 40,000 FEET. AT 0330, WE LOST CONTACT WITH THE OBJECT BECAUSE THE SUN WAS DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF US. AS THE SUN ROSE HIGHER, THE LIGHT BEGAN TO GET DIMMER AND DIMMER UNTIL WE COMPLETELY LOST SIGHT. IF WE HAD NOT SEEN THE MOVEMENT OF THE OBJECT, WE WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT WAS ONLY A BRIGHT STAR. BUT THE DEFINITE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL MOVEMENTS OF THE OBJECT KILLED THAT BELIEF. THE OBJECT WAS SIGHTED BY AT LEAST 3 OF MY CREW MEMBERS.

AT 0345 AS WE WERE MAKING CONTACT WITH OUR RECOGNIZERS, WE SIGHTED AN OBJECT WITH A BRIGHT LIGHT AT APPROXIMATELY 30,000 FEET. IT WAS BELOW US AND TO OUR LEFT HEADING IN THE SAME DIRECTION. IT WENT FORWARD TO OUR HEADING'S POSITION AND TURNED AROUND AND CAME DIRECTLY BACK TOWARD THE BEARING OF 270 DEGREES. MY Builders NAVIGATOR CALLED MY ATTENTION TO THIS OBJECT, BUT I DISREGARDED IT THINKING IT WAS ANOTHER AIRCRAFT. AFTER PASSING OUR POSITION, WE LOST CONTACT.

SIGNED 2LT ROGER E. SPER, JR. AO-1966079 AIRCRAFT ORDER NO-47 97TH ABS (CDT WORPS)

PART 5. WE TOOK OFF AFTER COMPLETION OF REFUELING, THE TIME BEING APPROXIMATELY 0400, AND TOOK UP A BEARING FOR 292° WHICH WAS 125 DEGREES. SHORTLY THEREAFTER 'SURFACE CONTROL' NOTIFIED ME OF AN AIRCRAFT AT 7 MILES OFF MY LEFT WING. I VERIFIED THIS POSITION BY VISUAL CONTACT OF SAID AIRCRAFT. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, AT 10 O'CLOCK TO MY POSITION, I NOTICED A BRIGHT LIGHT. AFTER CONSULTATION WITH 3 CREW MEMBERS, WE DECIDED THE LIGHT WAS MOVING VERY RAPIDLY. I DECIDED TO CALL 'SURFACE CONTROL' TO VERIFY THE LIGHT. I TOLD 'SURFACE CONTROL' THAT IT WAS APPROXIMATELY 10 O'CLOCK FROM MY POSITION AT FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 FEET.
ESTIMATED 50 MILES. I ALSO TOLD THEM IT WAS MOVING VERY RAPIDLY AS CARRYING LADIES, CHILDREN ETC.


I REPORTED ALL OF MY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION AND CONTINUED WATCHING THE OBJECT UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES FROM MARK-29. FROM THE INFORMATION I RECEIVED, IT WAS APPEARENT THAT MARK-29 WOULD USE ANY FURTHER REPORTS ON THE OBJECT, SO I DECIDED TO LAND AT MARK-29 AND OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION.

SIGNED LT. ROBERT W. SCHULZ, AC-97572, AIRCRAFT CORPS, KC-77, 97TH ARS (TDY BASE). 

" AFTER WE TAKEN OUR REFUELING RUN AT APPROXIMATELY 0730Z, WE RETURNED TO OUR ORIGINAL COURSE AND WE HEARD LT. SCHULZ REPORT THE OBJECTS LOCATION, WHICH WAS MOVING VERY FAST AND IMPRACTICALLY. RIGHT AFTER THAT, THE AIRCRAFT COMMANDER SAW THE OBJECT AND POINTED IT OUT TO ME. I COULD SEE IT. IT LOOKED LIKE A VERY BRILLIANT LIGHT, LIKE A STAR. WE TURNED TOWARDS THE LIGHT AND THAT WAS THE FIRST TIME I NOTICED MOVEMENT. IT APPEARED STATIONARY FOR QUITE A WHILE AND THEN IT MOVED IN EITHER NORTH-EAST OR SOUTH-EAST DIRECTION AT DIFFERENT TIMES. EACH TIME IT MOVED, WE TORNED THE AIRCRAFT TO KEEP IT AT 12 O'CLOCK POSITION. " MARK-29 REPORTED WE WERE 45 MILES FROM THE OBJECT. THE SITE WAS FAINTLY LIT UP ON THE HORIZON AND BY CONTRAST THE OBJECT APPEARED VERY BRIGHT. IT WAS AT ITS BRIGHTEST WHEN "MARK-29" INFORMED US THAT WE WERE 18 MILES FROM IT. AFTER THE OBJECT WAS OVERTAKEN BY LIGHTER, THE OBJECT BECAME DIMMER AND MORE DIFFICULT TO SEE. AROUND 0900Z, IT DISAPPEARED COMPLETELY.

SIGNED LT. DAVID O'BRIEN, AC-97525, CO-PILOT, KC-77, 97TH ARS (TDY BASE).

FOLLOW UP REPORTS WILL BE FORWARD AS RECEIVED AT THIS SITE // //CONFIDENTIAL/ // BT

07/12/02 JULY 946
Unidentified Flying Object Report

Director of Intelligence - CAirC

Panama

18 March 1958

9-10 March 1958

B-1

VERNON D. ADAMS
Capt., USAF
Caribbean Command AOC

A number of unidentified radar tracks were observed 9-10 March 1958 by search and tracking radar located in the Canal Zone. Two tracks were investigated by aircraft with negative results.

VERNON D. ADAMS
Capt., USAF
Asst. Director of Intelligence

GEORGE WELTER
Lt Col., USAF
Director of Intelligence

1 FAC #768 (Unci)
2 4-3 USAFSAM Report (Conf) 5-6 4-3
3 log of W-4 + Section (Unci) 6-7 page 6-7
4 Track Reports (Unci)

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, TITLE 18 U.S.C., IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENTS, WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.
During the period 9 through 13 March, three unexplainable radar contacts have been made by equipment located in the Canal Zone. On two occasions, aircraft were vectored into the area by the radar sites, with negative results. Interrogation of scope operators has indicated that returns were strong and easily distinguished from cloud formations. Returns were definite when associated with clouds. Generally the tracks were triangular with speed of movement very erratic. Movement appears at times to be evasive action. The incident of 9 - 10 March was tracked by gun laying radar. During period of observation, radar maintenance personnel checked out their system thoroughly. In addition, lock was broken, however, the equipment immediately picked up target and locked on. A second tracking radar situated on Taboga Island, locked on the return. Target generally remained in same area along way between radar sites. Personnel stationed at sites reported seeing red and green lights but no noise was associated with lights. Visibility was good. However, lights were visible, for only a short period. A commercial flight volunteered to investigate target. He was vectored within a hundred yards of target and reported negative sighting. Target faded out at 0230R on 10 March.

At 10:12R on 10 March, search radar reported unidentified target west of canal. A T-33 from Howard Field was sent to investigate. Negative results. Aircraft was in the immediate area of target with negative sighting. Contact with target was broken at 14:12R.

VERNON D. ADAMS
Captain, USAF
Ass't Director of Intelligence

APPROVED BY:

GEORGE WELTER
Lt Col, USAF
Director of Intelligence

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This was such a rapid movement, that the Track Radar, which was locked on target, broke the Track Lock and was unable to keep up with the ascent of the objects. As Track Radar can only be locked on a solid object, which was done in the case of the two unidentified flying objects, it was assumed that the objects were solid. The possibility that the sightings might have been weather balloons was discarded when the Air Force was contacted and stated that no balloons were in the air at that time.

2. On 10 March 1953, Capt. Stahlman made another report concerning the sighting of an unidentified flying object by Search Radar located on Taboga Island, Republic of Panama. The following information was obtained in regard to the sightings:

Number of Objects: One.

Duration of Radar Observation: 1012R to 1412R, 10 March 1953.

Location of Radar: Taboga Island Radar Site.

Location of Object: KL 1646. (Geo-Ref, Military Grid Reference System)

Prevailing Weather: Partly cloudy.

Manner of Flight: From an erratic to a triangular shaped flight pattern.

Altitude: Undeterminable due to radar system used.

Speed: Variable, from hovering to approximately one thousand miles per hour.

Track Radar indicated that the object moved away from two United States Air Force jet aircraft that were approaching. At that time the speed of the object was calculated at approximately one thousand miles per hour. The use of Track Radar was terminated at 1412R.

3. On 11 March 1953, Lt. Roy M. Strom, Operations Officer, 764th AAA Bn, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, reported information received from a Pan-American Airlines Pilot concerning an unidentified flying object. At approximately 0400R, 11 March 1953, the pilot of incoming aircraft C-509, a Pan American Airlines DC-6, observed an unidentified flying object 12 degrees North on Fox Trot route. The object appeared larger than the aircraft and was traveling in a Southeastern direction.
At the same time Lt. Strom reported that an unidentified flying object was picked up by Hawk Radar. The object was plotted twice at approximately 0508R heading Northwest at LK 3058. On the third plot, at 0517R, the object had moved to LK 5434 in a South-westerly direction. Eleven minutes elapsed during the confirmation of the three plots. At 0538R, the object was sighted at LK 4333. A G-509 was in the same area and Hawk Radar was asked if it was the same track that was picked up previously. The answer was negative. The object was last plotted at LK 32154 at 0638R, still traveling in a South-westerly direction. Radar contact was lost at that time. The size, shape, or altitude of the object could not be determined by radar. (2-6)

G2 USARCABE COMMENT: DAICM #200-72R-1 mentioned above requires that:

"The Headquarters of the nearest Major Air Command should be notified of sightings which come to the attention of Army personnel."

Referrenced DAICM continues, "Air Force Commanders have instructions from the Department of the Air Force which cover reporting on subject (AFR-200-2: "Unidentified Flying Objects Reporting, Short Titles: UFOB"") (U). This office continues to report information as developed."
to avoid jet. As soon as jet got close, UFO appeared to move away for several miles, then stop.

12:00 Jet returned to Howard. Pilot called and advised nothing was seen. Also advised weather build-up. Radar advised they could distinguish UFO from clouds and build-ups.
TO ZEN/15 AF

ZEN/2AF

ZEN/3AF

ZEN/30 NW

ZEN/39 NW

ST

JOPREP JIFFY/GPREP-4/JJ/157/FOR 15AF/01/DGR/DN4C

SAF(GCC) 2AFWDOG) DM2E/PASS TO 1200D DOG

PARE 3 RUSTYPBASIC

4. REFERENCE

A. BURNING PIPE

B. D-474/D-971

C. OPREP 15 JJ/129 OPREP 15 JU/117 OPREP 2 JU/193

D. FORCE:

1. TYPE ACPI/TAIL NR/ATB/ARP BARB/ALT FLG/1ST TOT/LAST TOT

PERCENT SUCCESS:

AC-105/65-8752 /2/19347/POFF/28/J/1212/12C/30/20174/22/1172/22/1172/

1.1 PERCENT.

E. TACTICS: RUNG

F. 21:

G. WEATHER: AR SPIKES
2. CONTRAIL START/STOP ALTITUDE UNK

3. ROUTE OPTIONS/AVAILABILITY

1. 024Z (1916K) (24-40W) TO 0225Z (09-21H) (35-60W) TO 0214Z (1921K) (76-12W)

2. 2305Z (1915K) (38-30W) THIS WAS TO AVOID 41201 (RESTRICTED AREA) DENIAL

3. LEFT AT 2331Z (24-21H) (79-37W)

4. TO 2241Z (25-57H) (66-18W) FOR WX AT 0209Z 21-12M 25 (35) TO 0187Z

5. 21-24M 26-10W TO 0117Z 23-25M 26-35W FOR WX

6. LOSS/DAMAGE: NONE

7. 652 A RUNOFF POINTS

8. REMARKS:

21. EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION: STRIPPED NOISY RIBBON WIRE A LED 453 OVER 
    LOADS CONTINUALLY AFTER 2 AND ON HALF HOURS OF OPERATION HAPKEX

22. INTERCEPT SIGNALS AFTER THIS TIMING ALF-6 DE ANTENNA Rculated STOP AND 
    3 HOURS OF OPERATION.

23. SIGHTING 23/05 WAVE A BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT APPEARED IN THE NORTH 
    26 M ABOVE THE HORIZON. THE LIGHT WHICH APPEARED AS A GIANT PINWHEEL 
    OF A FIREWORKS DISPLAY ROSE IN ALTITUDE TO AN ANGLE OF APPROX. 45 DEG.

24. THE WINDING CORRECTED BRIGHTER THEY WENT OUT.

3. TESTING EXPOSING/CAMERA CONFIGURATION: WITH 

   4. AVALATION APPARATUS:

   5. WNM 211748 HEARNEY
MEMORANDUM for the Record

29 August, 1978

From: [Redacted] USN

To: D4

Subj: Information request solicitation

The enclosed chronology was drafted for the S group security officer and is forwarded for information.
The following is reported for the record. Background information is provided to maintain perspective.

**Monday, 10 July, 1978**  Checked aboard Ft. Meade

**Friday, 21 July** I explained my association with UFOs to my supervisor and contacted [REDACTED] (former SI of D4) who in turn arranged an appointment with [REDACTED] of D4.

**Monday, 24 July** Discussed UFO status with D4 concluding that I understand my position, and that NSA prefers that I keep an extremely low profile.

**Wednesday, 26 July** Had a security brief by M3 where I explained my position on UFO matters and related that I had checked with D4 on this and that I had an understanding of my position relating UFOs, NSA and me. Discussed UFOs at length.

**NOTE:** Upon checking into a command I do not generally surface this problem till I am settled in but in this case I was due to attend a UFO Symposium in Dayton, Ohio on the 29th and 30th of July and thought it proper to notify NSA because of the remote possibility of the symposium getting some national media coverage and the possibility that my name or photograph might be associated with such coverage.

**Saturday and Sunday, 29-30 July** Attended the Mutual UFO Network 1978 UFO Symposium, Dayton, Ohio. On Saturday a program was presented by a Mr. Stringfield and as an adjunct he introduced a Mr. Robert Barry. Barry discussed, and showed publicly, two letters he allegedly [REDACTED]. My immediate opinion was that the letters were fraudulent. Sunday I was introduced to Mr. Stringfield and requested copies of the letters. I explained that I felt that the letters were fraud and that I thought I could possibly have them checked out.

**Thursday, 3 August** Contacted NSA [REDACTED] on the matter of the letters, who in turn referred me to [REDACTED] requested I provide them with copies of the letters, which I did, wherein they eventually
wrote to Mr. Bar explaining that the letters were fraudulent.

NOTE: During the period that I discussed the letters with [redacted] and some people in the UFO community, I had developed some suspicions, which I discussed with both groups, that:

1) [redacted] had some involvement because he claimed to know the signer of the letter that Barry received, which later on proved to be a non-existent entity, and he seemed, through secondhand information, to know too many answers to questions about the letters and

Sunday, 27 August [redacted] called me at approximately 2000. We talked for nearly one hour. He first wanted to clear up the matter of his working for NSA, a claim he has made publicly in several interviews. He said he had been talking to [redacted] and that [redacted] had said I had checked on his employment at NSA. I explained to him that that was not the case but that in the process of letting the proper people know I was aboard, (D4), his name came up in relation to someone else requesting that information from NSA and that the fact was that NSA records did not reflect that he had ever worked for them. He explained what his former association with NSA was. He had been, from 1963 to 1966, in ASA and at one time had been a shift supervisor at a crit-a-con relay [redacted]. The discussion turned to general UFO topics and some general conversation of NSA's role, ie. they both provide a service and/or a product to many government agencies.
Then [redacted] asked me if it would be possible for me to do some looking around at NSA for UFO related information. He further explained that he did not mean covert looking but openly checking on what ever I could. I told him my standard answer, that the only thing I could do was to watch for information and to note its declassification date, then, if it was or would be declassified, I would either request the information myself or queue someone on the outside to request the information from the originator. He brought up the fact that "some things could be declassified simply by asking", suggesting that one can not ask for something that they did not know of its existence. I told him that in that case I would have to work that problem strictly from the inside until such documents or information was declassified. I went on to explain to him that I work in COMSEC, which term he understood, and that I would have very little opportunity, if any, to ever find out if any such information existed. Further that in my experience with the Navy that in general I had seen very little information of interest to the UFO community and that when I had it was not in an official UFO context. He then explained that he understood that there was certain information that he, nor anyone else in the civilian community, would ever see because of methods and/or sources, but, for example he knew that the National Command Center had sent UFO information to NSA, as part of an address group.

All in all he was requesting me to watch out for UFO related information within NSA, which I tend to do on my own, but he was requesting that I pass on what I could. I, all in all, left him with the understanding that I was very limited in what I could do. I have, to some degree, checked on [redacted] character with some people who have worked with him more closely.

There is some thought that he would be capable of being behind the fraud and that he is apt to go to most any length to collect information or to bend facts to fit his needs.
I personally have some fear that now that he has made contact with me, he may, either privately, or worse, publicly attempt to make it look as if I am an inside contact with NSA for him. Or, on the other hand, he may elude to having such a contact for years, then when he feels it appropriate or when cornered, hope to produce me as that contact.

I really do not know the man but I am fully confident that I can handle him in this situation. I have talked with him in a frank, clear manner that should have conveyed to him my position and I feel, without specific examples of his being dishonest, I should give him a chance of building a productive working relationship. As for his request for information, from what I know of the man I expected him to make such a forward approach upon meeting, though I did not anticipate him looking me up. I guess I should have expected that too.

Any further contact or requests for information will be reported.
**A. IR RESPONDED TO**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>IRM P-3 (Public)</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>IRM P-4 (Subscription)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>IRM P-5 (Membership)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>IRM P-6 (Annual)</td>
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**B. RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION**

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<td>Confirmed by other sources</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Substantially true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Partially true</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
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**C. VALUE OF INFORMATION**

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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Moderate (Controlled and Useful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Low (Useful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>None (Useless)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cannot be judged (Analysis has not been completed)</td>
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**D. USABILITY OF INFORMATION**

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Used or planned for use in product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Incorporated in data base</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Not used (removal results in generation of errors)</td>
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**REMARKS**

Additional remarks necessary for a valid study of a DCM program:

1. The capability of any of the demonstrations was high. The data are general, consistent, accurate, and supported by historical precedents. Visual sightings were confirmed by radar images.
2. Similar electromagnetic effects (EM) were reported by three separate agencies.
3. Physiological effects on some test subjects (i.e., loss of night vision due to the brightness of the object) required further investigation. Data on EM are insufficient to determine the effects of EMP.

**EVALUATOR'S RELEASE AND DISCLOSURE GUIDANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Reports</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Releasable Evaluation List Requested</td>
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**EVALUATOR'S ORGANIZATION**

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<th>Name of Evaluation</th>
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**SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11523**

Date: 11/03/1962

- Automatically declassified at two-year intervals
- Declassified on 31 December 1988

**CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:**

[Handwritten note: CLS]
THIS REPORT, FURNISHES INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SIGHTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT IN THE SKY OVER TEHRAN ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1975.

The Imperial Iranian Air Force Command Post received four telephone calls from citizens living in the Esfandiar area of Tehran, stating that they had seen strange objects in the sky. Some reported a kind of bird-like object, while others reported a helicopter with a light on.

At about 2130 hours, a second F-4 was launched, the radar operator acquired the object on radar and clocked it at 57 nm. The object was moving away at a speed that was visible on the radar scope, and it remained at that speed. The size of the radar return was comparable to that of a 75-ton tanker. The visual size of the object was difficult to discern because of its intense brilliance. The light that it gave off was of flashing strobe lights, arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue and green.

At 2140 hours, the second F-4 was launched, the radar operator acquired the object on radar and clocked it at 57 nm. The object was moving away at a speed that was visible on the radar scope, and it remained at that speed. The size of the radar return was comparable to that of a 75-ton tanker. The visual size of the object was difficult to discern because of its intense brilliance. The light that it gave off was of flashing strobe lights, arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue and green.

At 2200 hours, the second F-4 was launched, the radar operator acquired the object on radar and clocked it at 57 nm. The object was moving away at a speed that was visible on the radar scope, and it remained at that speed. The size of the radar return was comparable to that of a 75-ton tanker. The visual size of the object was difficult to discern because of its intense brilliance. The light that it gave off was of flashing strobe lights, arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue and green.

At 2230 hours, the second F-4 was launched, the radar operator acquired the object on radar and clocked it at 57 nm. The object was moving away at a speed that was visible on the radar scope, and it remained at that speed. The size of the radar return was comparable to that of a 75-ton tanker. The visual size of the object was difficult to discern because of its intense brilliance. The light that it gave off was of flashing strobe lights, arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue and green.
INSTANT HIS WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL WENT OFF AND HE LOST ALL COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERCOM). AT THIS POINT THE PILOT INITIATED A TURN AND NEGATIVE G DIVE TO GET AWAY. AS HE TURNED THE OBJECTS BEGAN TO ADJUST THEIR DIRECTION. THE SECOND OBJECT WENT TO THE INSIDE OF HIS TURN THEN RETURNED TO THE PRIMARY OBJECT FOR A PERFECT REJOINER. SHORTLY AFTER THE SECOND OBJECT JOINED UP WITH THE PRIMARY OBJECT ANOTHER OBJECT APPEARED TO COME OUT OF THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PRIMARY OBJECT GOING STRAIGHT DOWN, AT A GREAT RATE OF SPEED. THE F-4 CREW HAD REGAINED COMMUNICATIONS AND THE WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL AND WATCHED THE OBJECT APPROACH THE GROUND ANTICIPATING A LARGE EXPLOSION. THIS OBJECT APPEARED TO COME TO REST GENTLY ON THE GROUND AND CAST A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 2-3 KILOMETERS. THE CREW DESCENDED FROM THEIR ALTITUDE OF 5,000 FEET TO 1,500 FEET TO OBSERVE THE OBJECTS POSITION. THEY HAD SOME DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT-VISION VISIBILITY FOR LANDING SO AFTER ORBITING MEHRAABAD A FEW TIMES THEY WENT OUT FOR A STRAIGHT IN LANDING. THERE WAS A LOT OF INTERFERENCE ON THE UHF AND EACH TIME THEY PASSED THROUGH A MAG BEARING OF 100 DEGREES FROM MEHRAABAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERPHONE) AND THE INS FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES TO 50 DEGREES. THE ONE CIVIL AIRLINER THAT WAS APPROACHING MEHRAABAD DURING THIS TIME EXPERIENCED COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE IN THE SAME VICINITY (KHAL ZULU) BUT DID NOT REPORT SEEING ANYTHING WHILE THE PRIMARY OBJECT WAS ON A LONG FINAL APPROACH THE CREW NOTICED ANOTHER CYLINDER-SHAPED OBJECT (ABOUT THE SIZE OF A 1-BIRD AT 1000) WITH BRIGHT STEADY LIGHTS ON EACH END AND A FLASHER IN THE MIDDLE. WHEN QUERIED THE TOWER STATED THERE WAS NO OTHER KNOWN TRAFFIC IN THE AREA. DURING THE TIME THAT THE OBJECT PASSED OVER THE F-4 CREW THE TOWER DID NOT HAVE A VISUAL ON IT BUT PICKED IT UP AFTER THE PILOT TOLD THEM TO LOOK BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE REFINERY. DURING DAYLIGHT THE F-4 CREW WAS TAKEN OUT TO THE AREA IN A HELICOPTER WHERE THE OBJECT APPEARED TO HAVE LANDED. NOTHING WAS NOTICED AT THE SPOT WHERE THEY THOUGHT THE OBJECT LANDED (LAURIER LAKE-BED) BUT AS THEY CIRCLED OFF TO THE WEST OF THE AREA THEY PICKED UP A VERY NOTICIBLE DEEPER SIGNAL AT THE POINT WHERE THE RETURN WAS. THE OBJECT WAS A SMALL HOUSE WITH A GARDEN. THEY LANDED AND ASKED THE PEOPLE WITHIN IF THEY HAD NOTICED ANYTHING STRANGE. LAST NIGHT THE PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT A LARGE NOISE AND A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT.
LIKE LIGHTENING, THE AIRCRAFT ANJ AREA WHERE THE OBJECT IS
BElIEVED TO HAVE LANDED ARE BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE RADIATION.
NO COMMENT WAS ACTUAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT
WAS OBTAINED FROM SOURCE IN CONVERSATION WITH A SUB-SOURCE; AND
IIAF PILOT OF ONE OF THE F-48; MORE INFORMATION WILL BE
FORWARDED WHEN IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.

DT
928573
ANNOTES
SEP 117
UNCLASSIFIED

Report: 5-344-0524-64

1. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE SIGHTING OF A UFO. THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT IT MAY BE A DECAYING SATELLITE AS INDICATED IN REFERENCE A.

   1. REFERENCE A REPORTED A SATELLITE OF CODE 214. DECAYING AND INDICATED VARIOUS TRAJECTORY POSITIONS FOR POSSIBLE SIGHTINGS. REFERENCE A REPORTED A PROBABLE SIGHTING.

   2. THE SUBJECT UFO WAS SIGHTED AT 1100Z BY NUMERIOUS PERSONNEL ABOARD SHIP IN THE CTD ON AREA AND OTHERS ABOARD THE NAVAL BASE. THE OBJECT WAS SIGHTED TO THE NORTH OF NAVAL BASE CTD APPROXIMATELY 90 DEGREES ABOVE THE HORIZON, AND ON A COURSE OF 130 DEGREES TRUE. THE OBJECT WAS GLOWING BRIGHTLY AND Emitted WHAT APPEARED TO BE A SMALL TRAIL OF SMOKE OR VAPOR.

1/2

UNCLASSIFIED

Report: 5-344-0524-64

3. CIVILIAN ABOARD THE USS BARRY AND LASSALLE MANAGED TO OBTAIN EOGOCHROME PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SUBJECT OBJECT. IN THIS RESPECT, ATTACHMENTS (1) AND (2) ARE REPELLENT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INFORMATION.

ATTACH:
(1) ONE ROLL OF EOGOCHROME II COLOR FILM (16 EXPOSURES) [NOT RECEIVED]
(2) ONE CARTRIDGE OF EOGOCHROME II COLOR FILM (16 EXPOSURES) [NOT RECEIVED]
(Received 10 color photos)

REQUEST PHOTOS DIRECTLY FROM DEPT-121

2/2
It was observed that bright white light appeared…

At bearing 026° True North, the elevation angle was 15.3 degrees.

Position of light: approx. 3° above the horizon, during the first hour of observation. The light was pulsating or fluctuating in brightness at approx. one second intervals. For the next two hours of observation, the light began pulsating at a greater rate.

A concentric series of rings of light, which formed from the central source, appeared in a rippling, shimmering fashion diminishing in brightness as they moved further and further away from the originating source. During the fourth hour of observation, a bluish-green beam of light appeared from the central core of the configuration, extending outward and bounding to the left at an angle of approx. 45 degrees, and reaching to the farthest point of the radiating rings of light. Approx. five minutes after the appearance of the bluish-green beam, similar in appearance to a searchlight beam, the radiating circles of light disappeared, leaving…

Case 2

AFTER APPROX 14 HRS. DURING THIS EVENT, THE FOLLOWING ATMOSPHERIC DATA WAS ACCUMULATED: BAROMETER 29.91.

TEMPERATURE - 63 DEGREES DRY/70 DEGREES NIT. VISIBILITY EXCELLENT. FOUR-TENTHS CLOUD COVER (STRATUS AND CUMULUS).

WIND 2 K.M. S. AT 12:00, ELECTRICAL STORM FORMING OVER IMMEDIATE AREA OF CITY OF HANA.

THIS DOCUMENT DECLASSIFIED BY: COMRAVECOGRU ON APRIL 30, 1979.
Sometime in his career, each pilot can expect to encounter strange, unusual happenings which will never be adequately or entirely explained by logic or subsequent investigation. The following article recounts just such an episode as reported by two F-4 Phantom crews of the Imperial Iranian Air Force during late 1976. No additional information or explanation of the strange events has been forthcoming; the story will be filed away and probably forgotten, but it makes interesting and possibly disturbing, reading.

* * * *

Until 0030 on a clear autumn morning, it had been an entirely routine night watch for the Imperial Iranian Air Force’s command post in the Tehran area. In quick succession, four calls arrived from one of the city’s suburbs reporting a series of strange airborne objects. These unidentified flying objects (UFOs) were described as ‘bird-like’, or as brightly-lit helicopters (although none were airborne at the time). Unable to convince the callers that they were only seeing stars, a senior officer went outside to see for himself. Observing an object to the north like a star, only larger and brighter, he immediately scrambled an IIAF F-4 to investigate.

Approaching the city, the F-4 pilot reported that the brilliant object was easily visible 70 miles away. When approximately 25 NM distant, the interceptor lost all instrumentation and UHF/Intercom communications. Upon breaking off the intercept and turning towards his home base, all systems returned to normal, as if the strange object no longer regarded the aircraft as a threat.
A second F-4 was scrambled ten minutes after the first. The backseater reported radar-lock on the UFO at 27 NM/12 o’clock high position, and a rate of closure of 150 knots. Upon reaching the 25 NM point, the object began rapidly moving away to maintain a constant separation distance while still visible on the radar scope. While the size of the radar return was comparable to that of a KC-135, its intense brilliance made estimation of actual size impossible. Visually, it resembled flashing strobe lights arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue, green, red, and orange. Their sequence was so fast that all colors could be seen at once.

As the F-4 continued pursuit south of Tehran, a second brightly-lit object (about one-half to one-third the size of the moon) detached from the original UFO and headed straight for the F-4 at a high rate of speed. The pilot attempted to fire an AIM-9 missile at the new object but was prevented by a sudden power loss in his weapons control panel. UHF and internal communications were simultaneously lost. The pilot promptly initiated a turn and negative-G dive to escape, but the object fell in behind the F-4 at 3-4 NM distance. Continuing the turn, the pilot observed the second object turn inside of him and then away, subsequently returning to the primary UFO for a perfect rendezvous.

The two UFOs had hardly rejoined when a second object detached and headed straight down toward the ground at high speed. Having regained weapons and communications systems, the aircrew watched the third object, anticipating a large explosion when it struck the ground. However, it landed gently and cast a bright light over a two-three kilometer area. The pilot flew as low over the area as possible, fixing the object’s exact location.

Upon return to home base, both crewmen had difficulty in
adjusting their night vision devices for landing. The landing was further complicated by excessive interference on UHF and a further complete loss of all communications when passing through a 150 degree magnetic bearing from the home base. The inertial navigation system simultaneously fluctuated from 30 to 50 degrees. A civil airliner approaching the area also experienced a similar communications failure, but reported no unusual sightings.

While on a long final approach, the F-4 crew noted a further UFO. This was described as a cylinder-shaped object (about the size of a T-33 trainer) with bright steady lights on each end and a flasher in the middle. It quickly approached and passed directly over the F-4. In answer to the pilot's query, the control tower reported no other air traffic in the area, although they subsequently obtained a visual sighting of the object when specifically directed where to look.

The following day, the F-4 crew was flown by helicopter to the location where they believed the object had landed. This turned out to be a dry lake bed, but nothing unusual was noticed. As the helicopter circled off to the west, however, a very noticeable beeper signal was received, and eventually traced to a nearby house. They immediately landed and asked the inhabitants if anything strange or unusual had occurred the previous night. Yes, they replied, there had been loud noises and a very bright light, like lightning. The helicopter returned to base and arrangements were made to conduct various tests, such as radiation checks, in the vicinity of the house. Unfortunately, the results of such tests have not been reported.
CONFIDENTIAL

THIS IS AN 826 Q139-76

1- (U) IRAN

2- REPORTED UFO SIGHTING (U)

3- (U) NA

4- (U) 13-20 Sep 76

5- (U) TFHRAN, IRAN: 20 Sep 76

6- (U) E-3

7- (U) & 846 OOB (NOTE NO COMMENTS)

8- (U) 846 Q139-76

9- (U) 7PSEP 76

10- (U) NA

11- (U) "INITIATE" IPS: PT-1440

12- (U) USAG: TFHRAN, IRAN

13- (U) FRANK R. MCKENZIE, COL, USAF: DQA: A

14- (U) NA

15- (U) THIS REPORT FORWARDS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SIGHTING OF AN UFO IN IRAN ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1976.

AT ABOUT 1230 AP ON 18 SEP 76 THE RECEIVED FOUR TELEPHONE CALLS FROM CITIZENS LIVING IN THE SHEMIRAN AREA OF TEHRAN SAYING

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PRIORITY
That they had seen strange objects in the sky. Some reported
a kind of bird-like object while others reported a helicopter
with a light on. There were no helicopters airborne at that
moment.

After, he told the citizen it was only

tars and had talked to the Miarabad tower. He decided to look for
himself. He noticed an object in the sky similar to a star
igger and brighter. He decided to scramble an F-4 from
'ahrokh ANF to investigate.

At 0130 hrs on the 19th the F-4 took off and proceeded
to a point about 40 nm north of Tehran due to its brilliance.

The object was fastly visible from 70 miles away.

The F-4 approached a range of 25 nm. He lost all instrumentation
and communications. He broke off the

intercept and headed back to 'ahrokh. When the F-4 turned

day from the object and apparently was no longer a threat.

At the aircraft regained all instrumentation and com-
munications. At 0150 hrs a second F-4 was launched. The

lockserer acquired a radar lock on at 27 nm. 12.0°
clock

to the position with the VC at rate of closure at 150 mph.

The range decreased to 25 nm. The object moved away at a

rate that was visible on the radar scope and stayed at 25 nm.

The size of the radar return was comparable to that of

tankers. The visual size of the object was difficult
discriminatory because of its intense brilliance. The

eight that it gave off was similar to flashing strobe lights

arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue, green,

red and orange in color. The sequence of the lights was so

distinct that all the colors could be seen at once. The object

and the pursuing F-4 continued on a course to the south of

Tehran. When another brightly lighted object estimated to be

nearly half to one third the apparent size of the moon came

out of the original object. This second object headed straight

north of the F-4 at a very fast rate of speed. The pilot

tried to fire an AIM-9 missile at the object but at that

instant his weapons control panel went off and he lost all

communications (UHF and interphone). At this point the pilot

initiated a turn and negative g-dive to get away. As he

turned off he noticed the first object fell in trail at what appeared to be about

nm. As he continued in his turn away from the primary

object the second object went to the inside of his turn then

turned to the primary object for a perfect rejoin.

Shortly after the second object joined up with the

primary object another object appeared to come out of the

1
OTHER SIDE OF THE PRIMARY OBJECT GOING STRAIGHT DOWN AT A GREAT RATE OF SPEED. THE F-4 CREW HAD REGAINED COMMUNICATIONS AND THE WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL AND WATCHED THE OBJECT APPROACH THE GROUND ANTICIPATING A LARGE EXPLOSION. THIS OBJECT APPEARED TO COME TO REST GENTLY ON THE EARTH AND CAST A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 7-3 KILOMETERS.

THE CREW DESCENDED FROM THEIR ALTITUDE OF 26K TO 15H AND CONTINUED TO OBSERVE AND MARK THE OBJECT'S POSITION. THEY HAD SOME DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT VISIBILITY FOR LANDING SO AFTER ORBITING NEHRABAD A FEW TIMES THEY WENT OUT FOR A STRAIGHT IN-LANDING. THERE WAS A LOT OF INTERFERENCE ON THE ONE AND EACH TIME THEY PASSED THROUGH A MAGNETIC BEARING OF 150 DEGREES FROM NEHRABAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERPHONE) AND THE INS. FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES - 50 DEGREES.

THE CREW NOTICED ANOTHER CYLINDER-SHAPED OBJECT (ABOUT THE SIZE OF A T-BIRD AT 10K) WITH BRIGHT STREAK LIGHTS ON EACH END AND A FLASHER IN THE MIDDLE. WHEN CHECKED THE TOWER STATED THERE WAS NO OTHER KNOWN TRAFFIC IN THE AREA. DURING THE TIME THAT THE OBJECT PASSED OVER THE F-4 THE TOWER DID NOT HAVE A VISUAL ON IT BUT PICKED IT UP AFTER THE PILOT TOLD THEM TO LOOK BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE REFINERY.


MORE INFORMATION WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.

BY

PTCC7YUN RUFKJCX9717 2670814 0130-CCCC 2670814

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REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-667 960 6/5
COLORADO UNIV BOULDER
A CASE OF 'AUTOSTASIS' OR REVERSE
AUTOKINESIS,
FEB 68 2P WERTHEIMER, MICHAEL
CONTRACT: FM470-67-C-0025
PROJ: AF-773D
MONITOR: AFOSR 69-1150TR

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR

DESCRIPTIONS: (VISUAL PERCEPTION: ILLUSIONS),
(ILLUSIONS, OPTICAL PHENOMENA), PHYSIOLOGY,
VISION, HUMANS
IDENTIFIERS: AUTOKINESIS, AUTOSTASIS,
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

THREE OF FIVE OBSERVERS OF A LIGHT IN THE NIGHT SKY
THAT WAS ACTUALLY MOVING CONTINUOUSLY ALONG A LINEAR
 COURSE REPORTED IT AS STATIONARY AS LONG AS THE LIGHT
WAS ON. THIS PHENOMENON, 'AUTOSTASIS,' SEEMS TO BE
OPPOSITE TO THE WELL-KNOWN PHENOMENON OF AUTOKINESIS,
OR APPARENT MOTION OF AN ACTUALLY STATIONARY LIGHT IN
AN UNDIFFERENTIATED FIELD. (AUTHOR)

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OCN REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 074520

AD-680 975 1/2 22/1 5/10
COLORADO UNIV BOULDER
SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS;
VOLUME 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: FINAL REPT.,
JAN 69 - 4199
CONTRACT: F49620-67-C-0035
PROJECT: AF-9720
MONITOR: AFOSR 69-60363

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO VOLUME 1, AD-680 975 AND
VOLUME 3, AD-680 977.

DESCRIPTORS: (*OPTICAL PHENOMENA; AIR FORCE
RESEARCH; PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS; OPTICAL
ANALYSIS, HISTORY; VISUAL PERCEPTION
IDENTIFIERS: *UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, CASE
STUDIES

THE REPORT CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF A SCIENTIFIC
INQUIRY INTO THE PHENOMENA OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING
OBJECTS. THIS VOLUME CONTAINS: (1) CASE
STUDIES DURING THE TERM OF THE CONTRACT; (2)
PHOTOGRAPHIC CASE STUDIES, AND (3) HISTORICAL
ASPECTS OF UFO PHENOMENA. (AUTHOR)
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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 021302

AO-188 332 1/2 22/1
COLORADO UNIV BOULDER
UFOS AND RELATED SUBJECTS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: SPECIAL REPORT.
JUL 69 915 P. CAT: E LYNNE.

CONTRACT: F44620-67-C-0091
PROJECT: AF-9730
MONITOR: AFOSR 68-1456

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TECHNOLOGY DIV. LC-68-62194.

DESCRIPTORS: (OPTICAL PHENOMENA,
*BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (IDEOLOGY, SOLAR SYSTEMS,
LIGHTNING, AIRCRAFT, DISKS, RELIGION,
GRAVITY, ILLUSIONS, THEORY, ABSTRACTS
IDENTIFIERS: *(UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

THE REPORT IS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS,
JOURNAL ARTICLES, PAMPHLETS, CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS,
TAPES, ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS OF PHOTOGRAPHS,
CARICATURES, NUMERAL PICTURE FILMS AND OTHER SUCH
MATERIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING
OBJECTS (UFOS), TOTALING MORE THAN 1,400 SEPARATE
ITEMS, WITH AUTHOR INDEX. MAJOR CATEGORIES
INCLUDE: UFOS, ORIGIN OF LIFE, MANKIND, SOLAR
SYSTEM, EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE, E.T. VISITORS, BALL
LIGHTNING AND FIREBALLS, DISC-LIKE AIRCRAFT,
UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE OBJECTS, FORTRESS PHENOMENA,
UFOS AND RELIGION, UFOS AND TIME, GRAVITY AND
ANTI-GRAVITY, HOLLOW EARTH THEORY, DISAPPEARANCES,
CARICATURES, MIRAGES, AND RELATED SUBJECTS.

(AUTHOR)
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DOC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 071702

AD-680 977  1/2  22/1  5/10
COLORADO UNIV BOULDER
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VOLUME 7

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: FINAL REP.
JAN 69 527P
CONDON EDWARD U.

CONTRACT: F44620-67-C-0039
PROJ: AF-11720
MONITOR: AFSRR 69-0027TR-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO VOLUME 2, AD-680 976.

DESCRIPTORS: OPTICAL PHENOMENA, AIR FORCE RESEARCH, VISUAL PERCEPTION, PSYCHOLOGY, RADAIR, SONIC BOOM, ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY, Plasma medium, Balloons, Statistical Analysis, Public Opinion, Illusions

IDENTIFIERS: UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, CASE STUDIES

THE REPORT CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF A SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY INTO THE PHENOMENA OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS. THIS VOLUME CONTAINS: (1) THE SCIENTIFIC CONTEXT; (2) APPENDICES A-Z, AND (3) THE INDEX. (AUTHOR)

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071702
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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 071307

AD-680 976 1/2 22/1 9/10
COLORADO UNIV BOULDER

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS,
VOLUME 1.

DESCRIPTION NOTE: FINAL REPT.
JAN 69 443P
CONDON, EDWARD U.;

CONTRACT: F49620-67-C-0035
PROJ: AF-9720
MONITOR: AFSR 69-0028

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT


DESCRIPTORS: [OPTICAL PHENOMENA, AIR FORCE
RESEARCH], PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS, OPTICAL
ANALYSIS, RADAR, ASTRONAUTS, ATTITUDES,
HISTORY, VISUAL PERCEPTION, SONIC BOOM,
ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY, PLASMA MEDIUM,
BALLOONS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, PUBLIC OPINION,
ILLUSIONS ... [UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, CASE
STUDIES]

THE REPORT CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF A SCIENTIFIC
INQUIRY INTO THE PHENOMENA OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING
OBJECTS. THIS VOLUME CONTAINS: (1) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS; (2) SUMMARY
OF THE STUDY; AND (3) CASE STUDIES PRELIMINARY
THE TERM OF THE PROJECT. (AUTHOR)

UNCLASSIFIED
Communication with Extraterrestrial Intelligence

BY LAMBROS D. CALLIMAHOS

We are not alone in the universe. A few years ago, this notion seemed farfetched; today, the existence of extraterrestrial intelligence is taken for granted by most scientists. Sir Bernard Lovell, one of the world’s leading radio astronomers, has calculated that, even allowing for a margin of error of 5000%, there must be in our own galaxy about 100 million stars which have planets of the right chemistry, dimensions, and temperature to support organic evolution. If we consider that our own galaxy, the Milky Way, is but one of at least a billion other galaxies similar to ours in the observable universe, the number of stars that could support some form of life is, to reach for a word, astronomical. As to advanced (by miserable earth standards) forms of life, Dr. Frank D. Drake of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Green Bank, West Virginia, has stated that, putting all our knowledge together, the number of civilizations which could have arisen by now is about one billion. The next question is, “Where is everybody?”

The nearest neighbor to our solar system is Alpha Centauri, only 4.3 light years away; but, according to Dr. Su-Shu Huang of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, its planetary system is probably too young for the emergence of life. Two other heavenly friends, Epsilon Eridani and Tau Ceti, about 11 light years away, are stronger contenders for harboring life. Nevertheless, if superior civilizations are abundant, the nearest would probably be at least 100 light years away; therefore, it would take 200 years for a reply to be forthcoming, a small matter of seven generations. This should, however, make little difference to us, in view of the enormous potential gain from our contact with a superior civilization. Unless we’re terribly conceited (a very unscientific demeanor), we must assume that the “others” are far more advanced than we are. Even a 50-year gap would be tremendous; a 500-year gap stagers the imagination, and as

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The substance of this article was presented at a panel discussion of the same title during the 1965 IEEE Conference on Military Electronics held in Washington, D. C., on 23 September 1965. Besides the author as cryptologist, the other members of the panel were Dr. Paul Gurin, linguist; Dr. John C. Lilly, neurologist; Dr. William O. Davison, physiologist; and Dr. Francis J. Heyden, J., astronomer. The moderator was Dr. Harold W. Osler, Director of Information Services of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.
UNCLASSIFIED "EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE"

for a 5000-year gap... (By the way, if they are as much as 50 years behind us, forget it!) It is quite possible that "others" have satellite probes in space, retransmitting to "them" anything that sounds non-random to the probe. But they have probably called us several thousand years ago, and are waiting for an answer; or worse yet, they have given up; or, more probably, they have reached such impressive technological advances that they have destroyed themselves.¹

Epsilon Eridani and Tau Ceti were the targets on which Dr. Drake focused his attention in the spring of 1966 in Project Ozma, an attempt to detect possible intelligent signals from outer space. The frequency selected for listening was 1420.405752 megacycles per second, or a wave length of 21 cm. This particular frequency, postulated independently by two professors on the faculty of Cornell University, Giuseppe Cocconi and Philip Morrison, happens to be the radiation frequency of atomic or free hydrogen which permeates space in great clouds; moreover, this frequency is within the range of radio frequencies able to pass through the earth's atmosphere. Presumably, the significance of this frequency would be known to other intelligent beings in the universe who understand radio theory. We're still talking about radio waves as the communication medium; other possible media might be masers, lasers, or the as yet undiscovered and unnamed "rasers." A technology superior to ours might even have learned how to modulate a beam of neutrinos (weightless, uncharged particles that physicists on earth find it difficult even to detect); if so, "they" may have to wait a century or two before we learn how to build a neutrino receiver.

If another civilization were trying to establish communication with us, it would first embark on attention-getting signals of such a nature that we could distinguish them from random cosmic noise; once we receive a recognizable signal, we have a good chance of understanding the message. For example, they could start with trains of signals corresponding to the natural numbers 1, 2, 3,..., followed perhaps by prime numbers. They might continue with equal-length extended signals consisting of start and stop impulses, with occasional pulses in between; when these signals are a would show a circle, the Pythagorean design. These attention-getting "language lessons," interspersed with help bring us up to the level of ours.

It may be assumed that the possessed by all higher forms of life could thus be greatly simplified; a representation such as that of a tessellation held at Green Bank in 1961 to disc with other planets, one of the put up a hypothetical message on a consisting of 1271 binary digits or 1271 has but two prime factors, 3: to write out the message in raster in 31 lines of 41 bits each; the lattice ness in the patterns disclosed, in dimensions. In Fig. 2 is the written binary 1's have been replaced by a Now for its interpretation.

There are dots at the four corn points, marking the outlines of th representation of the sun; directly representing 8 planets, identified on their left, preceded by a binary allegro being illustrated are obvious hand of the main figure points to parentely reside. At the top of the unitions of hydrogen, carbon, and chemical structure of life on their third planet there emerges a wavy water; the representation of a fish and therefore have space travel.

¹ In this connection, Professor Lev Shklovsky, Russia's greatest radio astronomer, has the following to say in the September 1955 issue of Soviet Life:

"We are already familiar with several such critical situations:

(a) Self-destruction as a result of a thermonuclear catastrophe, or other discovery which may have unpredictable and uncontrollable consequences.

(b) Genetic danger.

(c) Overproduction of information.

(d) Restricted capacity of the individual's brain, which can lead to excessive specialization, with consequent dangers of degeneration.

(e) A crisis precipitated by the creation of artificial intelligent beings."
IAL INTELLIGENCE

L. D. CALLIMAHOS

between; when these signals are aligned flush over one another, they would show a circle, the Pythagorean Theorem, or similar geometric design. These attention-getting signals would be followed by early "language lessons," interspersed with items of technical information to help bring us up to the level of our superiors, "them."

It may be assumed that the sense of sight, or an equivalent, is possessed by all higher forms of life; the problems of communication could thus be greatly simplified through the medium of a "raster" representation such as that of a television screen. After a conference held at Green Bank in 1961 to discuss the possibility of communication with other planets, one of the participants, Bernard M. Oliver, made up a hypothetical message on the raster principle. The message, consisting of 1271 binary digits or "bits," is shown in Fig. 1. Since 1271 has but two prime factors, 31 and 41, we would naturally be led to write out the message in raster form, in 41 lines of 31 bits each, or in 31 lines of 41 bits each; the latter case reveals a greater nonrandomness in the patterns disclosed, indicating that these are the correct dimensions. In Fig. 2 is the write-out of the message, in which the binary 1's have been replaced by a dot and the 0's left as blank spaces.

Now for its interpretation.

There are dots at the four corners of the pictogram as reference points, marking the outlines of the rectangle. At the upper left is a representation of the Sun; directly underneath in a column are dots representing 3 planets, identified by the appropriate binary coding to their left, preceded by a binary point as a marker. The erect, two-legged beings illustrated are obviously bisexual and mammalian; one hand of the male figure points to the fourth planet where they apparently reside. At the top of the pictogram may be seen representations of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen atoms, indicating that the chemical structure of life on their planet is similar to ours. From the third planet there emerges a wavy line, showing that it is covered with water; the representation of a fish shows that they must have visited us and therefore have space travel. One hand of the female figure points to a six (preceded by the usual binary point), perhaps implying that there are six fingers on each hand; we could therefore assume that their number system is probably to the base 12. At the right of the female figure may be seen a bracket, in the middle of which is eleven in binary form (preceded by a binary point); this implies that the beings are 11 units high. A reasonable interpretation is that the unit is 21 cm., the wave length of the transmission, making them about 7½ feet tall, which should be all right for average Martians.

In 1952 the British mathematician Lancefoil Hogben delivered an address before the British Interplanetary Society entitled "Glosses, or First Steps in Celestial Syntax." Hogben pointed out that number
In the most universal concept for intelligent beings, therefore, we find steps in extraterrestrial communication, which would transmit pulsing representations, effectively, to the great distance of planets. As an illustration of how much less communication in the universe is necessary than in our own, we find a simple exchange of a few signals between planets. These signals are transmitted by radio waves, which are used as a medium for communication between celestial bodies. The signals are encoded in a way that makes them unrecognizable to the naked eye, but decipherable by trained receivers. The signal's clarity is achieved through the use of advanced mathematical algorithms, designed for the purpose of ensuring the precision and security of the communication. The exchange of ideas through such a medium is a fundamental concept in the development of extraterrestrial communication, as it allows for the transmission of complex information across vast distances.
is the most universal concept for establishing communication between intelligent beings; therefore, mathematics forms the basis for the first steps in extraterrestrial communication. He then illustrated how he could transmit pulses representing integers, and distinctive signals, or “radioglyphs” representing “+,” “−,” “=”, and so on. Morrison later carried out the basic idea a little further, using different pulse shapes to represent elementary mathematical symbols. An entirely different approach was developed by Hans Freudenthal, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Utrecht—who in 1950 published a book entitled “Lincos: Design of a Language for Cosmic Intercourse.”

“Lincos,” an acronym of “lingua cosmos,” tries to establish a communication of ideas through symbolic logic, but the general consensus of those who have taken the trouble to study his book is that his plan is too difficult. After all, the object of the exercise is getting ideas across to another party, whose thinking processes may be entirely different from our own. In other words, what we need to develop is an “inverse cryptography,” or communication symbolism specially designed, not to hide meaning, but to be as easy as possible to comprehend. Cleverness on the part of the sender is then the important factor, not reliance on ingenuity of the recipient. The inverse cryptographer—somehow, this term doesn’t sound quite right—must make his meaning clear to the recipient, even if the latter does not possess a cosmic equivalent of the Rosetta Stone.3

As an illustration of how much information could be conveyed with a minimum of material, and as an example of facile inverse cryptography, let us consider a message I have devised to be typical of what we might expect of an initial communication from outer space. In Fig. 3 is shown a series of transmissions which could have come from another inhabited planet, many light years away. The 32 arbitrary symbols are representations for the 32 different signals (combinations of beeps, or distinctive pulse shapes) heard on a frequency of 1,420.4 megacycles. The punctuation marks are not part of the message, but here represent different time lapsed: adjacent symbols are sent with a short pause (1 unit) between them; a space between symbols means a longer pause (2 units); commas, semicolons, and periods indicate pauses of 4, 8, and 16 units, respectively. Between transmissions (numbered here for reference purposes) there is a time lapse of 32 units.

The first transmission, (1), is obviously an enumeration of the 32 different symbols which will be used in the communications; in transmission (2) is the clear implication that A represents the integer 1, B

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3 The Rosetta Stone is a piece of black basalt found in 1799 near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, bearing a bilingual inscription (in Egyptian hieroglyphics, Egyptian demotic, and Greek) with which Jean François Champollion was able to solve the mystery of the Egyptian hieroglyphs.
L. D. CALLIMAHOS

THE INTEGER 2, ..., j THE INTEGER

... there are introduced symbols for in teaching us their mathematic addition, subtraction, multiplication, and the concept of zero; inequation; and definitions of π and new to the 31 symbols recovered from the 31 symbols concepts in pure if they can teach us such a complex be staggered by what they will transmission. Beginning with cluster concepts are introduced transmission (30), we now are using Venerian Calculus. Furthermore, the code they are using on us thousands upon thousands of this is easily appreciated by anyone the meaning of all 30 transmissions.

Even right after this first message with that planet, we shall have Fermat's Last Theorem,Gold unsolved problems in mathematics be difficult for "them" to a nongeometrical solution (first of all able to call us). If "they" are not structure constant, they are the five for sure, suspect the sixth, ratio, among others, of the space, electron; it may take a century. And after we resolve our puzzle to make discreet harmony and peace with our fellow otherwise ingested by the sun's fortune to contact us. But as (and generations of his descend...
the integer 2, 3, . . . , J the integer 10. In the first twenty transmissions there are introduced symbols for the introductory expository treatment in teaching us their mathematics. Among the items treated are: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; decimal notation and the concept of zero; inequalities and approximation; powers and roots; and definitions of π and e. Transmission (21) adds nothing new to the 21 symbols recovered thus far, but it does quote one of the most beautiful concepts in pure mathematics: they are telling us that, if they can teach us such a complex notion at this early stage, we will be staggered by what they will teach us by the 200th or the 2000th transmission. Beginning with transmission (20), words and word-cluster concepts are introduced, so that by the time we come to transmission (30), we now are understanding, in a manner of speaking, pure Venerian. Furthermore, we can now see how we could recover the code they are using on us, and which will obviously consist of thousands upon thousands of code groups with different meanings; this is easily appreciated by anyone who takes the trouble to fathom the meaning of all 30 transmissions in the foregoing example.

Even right after this first message, if we are in direct communication with that planet, we shall have questions to put to them: the proof of Fermat’s Last Theorem, Goldbach’s conjecture, many other unsolved problems in mathematics and the natural sciences. It will not be difficult for “them” to demonstrate their intellectual and technological superiority (first of all, don’t forget it was they who were able to call us). If “they” but know the seventh digit of the “fine structure constant,” they are ages ahead of us (we know only the first five for sure, suspect the sixth). This number, 137.035 . . . , is the ratio, among others, of the speed of light to the speed of the hydrogen electron; it may take a century to calculate this constant to 9 digits. And after we resolve our pressing scientific questions, it might be appropriate to make discreet inquiries as to how we could live in harmony and peace with our fellow man—that is, if we aren’t eaten or otherwise ingested by the superior civilization that had the good fortune to contact us. But as far as the cryptologist is concerned, he and generations of his descendants who might experience the supreme

The solution may be found on p. 108; but exclaim the premature grief.

What he has learned from this example of space communication, let the reader formulate these two questions directly for transmission to “them,” in a clear and compact form; the solutions appear on pg. 105. For the reader who is a little rusty on classic unsolved problems in mathematics, Fermat’s Last Theorem states that no integral values of x, y, and z can be found to satisfy the equation x^n + y^n = z^n. If n is an integer greater than 2; Goldbach’s “notorious” conjecture (“notorious” only because other mathematicians failed to make the conjecture themselves) states that every even number greater than 2 can be expressed as the sum of two primes.
Thrill of their lives when we hear from "them") must keep a level head, not get excited, and be prepared to cope with problems the like of which he has never seen—out of this world, so to speak.

Electronics

BY JOHN

INTRODUCTION

Calligraphy, the art of producing familiar terms in the English language, letters in its alphabet, English p manual or mechanical. Slight modifications have little effect on legibility; texts are easily obtained due to. All that is necessary is a unique: it is a typewriter key or a con. English requires only that a sign letter. The Morse and Baudot result of such transmissions is ea.

Generally speaking, most allographic problems. However, a graphic in nature. Such languages sent some idea or thing. All the rules of formation, the number often very large. For example: thousand unique ideographs. It as a single element. The following symbols with very dissimilar:

Character

Therefore, for these languages, tention in order to obtain intelli.
Solution to Mr. Calimahos' Space Communication.

\[ X + Y = Z \]

Symbols:
- A: Decimal place
- B: Decimal point
- C: Degrees
- D: Minutes
- E: Seconds
- F: Hour
- G: Minute
- H: Second
- I: Day
- J: Month
- K: Year
- L: Year
- M: Month
- N: Day
- O: Hour
- P: Minute
- Q: Second
- R: Degree
- S: Minute
- T: Second
- U: Degree
- V: Minute
- W: Second
- X: Variable
- Y: Variable
- Z: Variable

Extraterrestrial Intelligence
EXPLOSION IN EVENT

SECTION I. (D) EXHIBIT (D)

1. (D) The purpose of this report is to present the results of the explosion of a metallic fragment piece near the town of Bevilaqua in the Republic of the Congo. The recovery was the result of a ground search which was conducted after an unidentified flying object exploded and fell to earth in the area. The sighting and recovery took place sometime between 10 and 15 October 1969.

Other than a reported east-to-west direction of flight for the object, no specific observation and recovery details are lacking.

SECTION II. (D) DESCRIPTION

2. (D) Details concerning the nature, location and characteristics of impact are unknown. However, the apparent size of two fragments indicated exposure to high temperatures prior to impact. The largest fragment, in fact, had a diameter of approximately 1.5 inches measured 1.5 inches in its final condition. The fragment weighed 3.415 lbs and had a calculated density of approximately 3.5. The largest fragment and appeared to have been shaped by heating and melting, as illustrated in Figures 1

and 2. The material, a metal, visible in Figure 1, is the outline of an intact of plate that differed entirely from the rest of the fragment.

Figure 3 shows the size of the fragments in relation to the event.
and was composed of six machined or formed steel plates extending along the major axis of the fragment.

SECTION III. Conclusion

3. The fragment was originally part of an electrical component and could be identified as a machine part, generator stator, or associated electrical reactor in a circuit device.

4. The fragment was constructed of 1/10-inch thick stainless steel laminate associated with a central mild steel core or shaft.

5. Material, processes, dimensions, etc., as such, prevent determination of exact origin (country).

6. Surface appearance and microstructure of the specimen indicates exposure to temperatures in excess of 2500°F.

SECTION IV. Experiments

7. The recovered piece was examined, and its density closely approximated that of heavy cast steel. The temperature excess of 2500°F. while the exact directions of impact, the nature and degree of burn, as shown in figures 4 and 7, would substantiate the conclusion that the piece was moving at a high velocity when it was hit.

8. Fabrication of the component was determined utilizing various or less exact procedures for fabricating electric motor armatures. Armature laminations were stamped (punched) from approximately 0.012-inch sheet steel, coiled into, and assembled on a mild steel shaft approximately 0.03 inches in diameter. Following assembly, the laminations were joined by welding or diffusion bonding of the core.
placing. This can be accomplished by lightly connecting the laminate assembly and heating in a furnace. Temperature required for bonding of the copper depends upon the degree of contact or pressure; the higher pressures requiring proportionately lower temperatures.

9. (c) A cross-section (regarded to the length of the specimen) is shown in Figure 3. The high-colored, T-shaped areas are the edges of individual laminates, caused by cutting at an angle to, instead of parallel to, the laminates. They may be further filed or peened to T-shape. This shape is not desirable in bending wire in place and is found on high RPM motors. The proper condition of some of the "T" is indicative of the high heating conditions experienced. The outer surface of the specimen must be secured to prevent axial slipage of the laminates.

10. (c) The limitation on spacing of individual laminates is clearly illustrated in Figure 6. In the cross-sectional view, the file on the top of the photograph is due to the making and breaking of the copperplating during the high temperature stages of the specimen. Some of the copper has been removed from the bottom of the photograph and the condition of the edges is shown in Figures 7 and 8.

11. (c) The high heat of the specimen is indicated by the principal feature of the copperplating in this region. The lamination shown in Figure 5 and in Figure 6, is illustrated with slight thickness of the copperplating to Figure 2 as shown in Figure 3.
12. The light material between the laminations in Figure 9 is placed copper that melted and flowed between the laminations when the entire specimen was hot. A photomicrograph of this is shown in Figure 11.

13. Analysis of the cast disclosed the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Present Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>0.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>less than 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>less than 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Chemical composition of the steel laminations was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Present Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium</td>
<td>less than 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>less than 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>less than 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>less than 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>less than 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP) — Documents purported to be from the Truman White House that say the Pentagon recovered a crashed flying saucer and the bodies of four alien creatures in 1947 are "questionable," according to a report by a group of scientists.

The report was released Monday by the group, the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. The report was prepared by Philip J. Klass, the Washington editor of Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine and a leading debunker of reports on unidentified flying objects.

The chairman of the committee, Paul Kurtz, a University of Buffalo philosophy professor, said the documents represented "one of the most dishonest and unprofessarian acts of deception ever perpetrated against the news media and the public."

The documents, which said President Truman created a secret unit called Majestic 12, or MJ-12, to study the saucer and its contents, were made public in May by William L. Moore, a researcher on U.F.O.'s.

White House Report

Mr. Moore said reporters then that his research team had found a copy of the White House report in the National Archives dated July 14, 1948. It appeared to have been prepared for the Air Force by Robert Cutler, a White House aide, and presented at a change in plane as the MJ-12 briefing for President Eisenhower.

Mr. Klass said his research showed that the document was false. He said that Mr. Cutler was not in Washington when the report was supposedly written, backing out for Europe 11 days earlier.

According to a National Archives
U.F.O. FILES: THE UNTOLD STORY

Though officials have long denied that they take 'flying saucers' seriously, declassified documents now reveal extensive government concern over the phenomenon.

By Patrick Huyghe

Sighting over Oregon: One of the best photographic records.

The Defense Department message bears the classification CONFIDENTIAL. "Subject: Suspicious Unknown Air Activity." Dated Nov. 24, 1955.

"Since 25 Oct 75 reports of suspicious objects have been received at the NORAD CIC (North American Air Defense Combat Operations Center). Reliable military personnel at Liberty AFB [Air Force Base], Maine, Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan, Orlando AFB, Montana, Minot AFB, [North Dakota], and Canadian forces station, Falconbridge, Ontario, Canada, have visually sighted suspicious objects.

"Objects at Liberty and Wurtsmith were characterized to be helicopters. Missile site personnel, security alert troops and Air Defense personnel at Malstrom were reported having objects which sounded like a jet aircraft. FAA advised 'there were no jet aircraft in the vicinity.' Malstrom search and height finder radars carried the object between 5,000 ft and 15,000 ft at a speed of seven knots. F-106s scrambled from Malstrom could not make contact due to darkness and low altitude. Site personnel reported the object as low as 200 ft and said that as the interceptors approached, the lights went out. After the interceptors had passed, the lights came on again. One hour after the F-106s returned to base, missile site personnel reported the object increased to a high speed, raised in altitude and could not be discerned from the stars."

"I have expressed my concern to SAFOS [Strategic Air Forces Operations Center] that we come up soonest with a proposed answer to questions from the press to prevent overreaction by the public to reports by the media that may be blown out of proportion. To date efforts by Air Guard helicopters, SAC [Strategic Air Command] helicopters and NORAD F-106s have failed to produce positive ID."
traced obsession with the subject of U.F.O.'s have emerged over the past few years in the light of long-withheld government records obtained through the Freedom of Information Act. Though these papers fail to resolve the U.F.O. enigma, they do manage to dispel many of the popular notions about the U.F.O. controversy, as well as give substance to a number of others.

Official records now available appear to put to rest the dubious notion that the government knew more about U.F.O.'s than it has claimed over the past 20 years. From the start, it has been assumed that the U.F.O. sightings could be explained in terms of misidentified balloons, cloud formations, ball lightning, meteors and other natural phenomena.

But the papers also show that the government remains perplexed by the nagging residue of unexplained U.F.O. sightings which account for as much as 10 percent of all the sightings reported. Do they pose a threat to national security? Are they just a flimsy-looking cover for an air force Soviet presence? Even the possibility that they are covertly set up to provide a basis for extraterrestrial visitations has been given serious attention in government circles.

While official interest in U.F.O.'s has long been thought to be strictly the concern of the Air Force, the bulk of the evidences and reports has been kept in a public view for nearly a decade, the recently released papers on U.F.O. sightings otherwise. The Department of Defense, State, Interior and the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the FBI, the CIA, and even the Atomic Energy Commission produced U.F.O. records over the years. Many of these agencies still do, and many of their documents remain classified. By and large, it is the CIA that appears to have played the key role in the controversy, and may even be responsible for the government's conduct in U.F.O. investigations throughout the years.

U.F.O.'s have been the province of the nation's intelligence community ever since the beginning of the cold war, when the notion took hold that some flying saucers might actually represent a secret, technologically advanced, foreign weapons system. "Every time we were concerned," recalls Herbert Scoville Jr., a former member of the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence, "we'd want to know: Did the Russians do it?"

As the cold war gave way to the era of détente, the intelligence community's preoccupation with the subject of U.F.O.'s have emerged over the past few years with the release of long-withheld government records obtained through the Freedom of Information Act. Though these papers fail to resolve the U.F.O. enigma, they do manage to dispel many of the popular notions about the U.F.O. controversy, as well as give substance to a number of others.

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assistant to the agency's deputy director, agrees with Gersten. "The same aroma of the agency's previous efforts to hide its involvement in drugs and mind-control operations, both prime examples of a successful intelligence cover-up."

The first sighting to be labeled a "flying saucer" by the press occurred on June 24, 1947, when an Idaho businessman flying his plane near Mount Rainier observed nine disc-shaped objects making undulating motions "like a saucer slipping over water." As early as World War II, Allied government pilots had told of "sightings" that followed their flights over Japan and Germany. A U.S. Eighth Army investigation concluded that they were the product of "mass hallucination."

Then other incidents were reported in a 1952 book by David Michael Jacoby, "The UFO Controversy in America," which until recently was the most comprehensive reconstruction of the Government's involvement in the U.F.O. phenomenon. It concluded that the objects appeared to be disc-shaped, as large as man-made aircraft, and controlled either manually, automatically or remotely. At Twining's request, project "Sign" was established.

"Sign" failed to find any evidence that the objects were Soviet secret weapons and eventually submitted an unofficial "estimate of the situation," classified "TOP SECRET." which indicated that U.F.O.'s were of extraterrestrial origin. The estimate eventually reached Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, who rejected it for lack of proof. "Sign"'s inconclusive final report remained classified for the next 21 years.

After "Sign," the Air Force continued to collect U.F.O. data under the code name "Grudge." This eleven-month project found no evidence of foreign scientific development and therefore no direct threat to national security. It did, however, stress that the reported sightings could be dangerous. "There are indications that the planned release of related psychological propaganda would cause a form of mass hysteria," the report stated. "Employment of these methods by or against an enemy would yield similar results and governmental agencies interested in psychological warfare should be informed of the results of this study."

A press release following the termination of "Grudge" allowed the public to believe that the Air Force was no longer interested in U.F.O.'s. But the Air Force continued to collect reports through normal intelligence channels until a dramatic sighting of a U.F.O. at the Army Signal Corps radar center in Fort Meade, N.J., in 1951 led to the reactiv
The situation got out of hand during the summer of 1951. On the morning of July 12, the Weather Bureau reported that the balloons had been tracked on radar at Washington National Airport, the second such incident in a week. The alert in the Air Force increased, and the Pentagon, where switchboards were jammed by calls from U.F.O. investigators, military installations across the country held a special meeting of reports that "regular intelligence work had been affected," reported The New York Times.

These events prompted action by C.I.A. headquarters, apparently at a request "from the top." From the start, the agency's involvement was to be kept secret. An August 1 C.I.A. memo recommended that "no indication of the C.I.A.'s interest in the situation be given in public, in view of their probable alarmist tendencies to accept such interest as confirmation of the existence of unidentified flying objects in the hands of the U.S. Government."

C.I.A.'s Office of Scientific Intelligence (O.S.I.) found that the C.I.A. was investigating the U.F.O. phenomenon. Its research was not sufficiently rigorous to determine the actual nature of the objects in the sky. Neither did the Air Force deal adequately with the potential danger of U.F.O.-induced mass hysteria; the fact that U.F.O. activity was being suspiciously affected by the U.F.O. problem. O.S.I. chief H. A. Hartwell thought that the C.I.A. was making the increasing risk of false alarm and, worse yet, "false ascribing the real as phantom." He suggested that a national policy be established "as to what should be told the public" and, furthermore, that immediate steps be taken to improve current visual and electronic identification techniques in that "instant positive identification of enemy planes or missiles can be made." Ever vigilant, the C.I.A. was keeping an eye on the possibility that U.F.O.'s could be of Soviet origin.

By the winter of 1952, Chadwell had drafted a National Security Council proposal calling on a special group to solve the problem of instant positive identification of U.F.O.'s. In a memo that accompanied the proposal, Chadwell urged the council to set up a "technicial team" to be given "immediate attention." He thought that "evidence of unexplained objects at great altitudes and traveling at high speed and in a highly unexplained manner of sunlight or visual sightings are in themselves a cause for alarm and concern."

The scientific panel met for four days beginning Jan. 11, 1952. Chaired by Dr. J. H. Ramsey, an expert in physics and weapons systems, the panel essentially endorsed the scientific validity of anti ballistic defense systems. It also established a procedure for dealing with U.F.O. sightings. The distinguished panelists felt that all sightings could be identified once all the data were available for a proper evaluation — in other words, by considering all scientific information and analyzing it objectively.

The phenomenon according to the panel's final report was not "beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical sciences." Neither did the panelists find U.F.O.'s to be a direct threat to national security, though they advised that the volume of U.F.O. reports could cause military intelligence channels, communications, and lead defense personnel to ignore real indications of hostile action. The panel worried about Soviet efforts to exploit the capabilities of "unidentified flying objects" and that the U.S. might lose the "critical edge" in "military psychological warfare." The real danger, they concluded, was to disband the subcommittee.

Fearing that the myth of U.F.O.'s might lead to inappropriate actions by the American public, the panelists decided that "a 'broader educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies' must be undertaken. They sought to strip U.F.O.'s of their aura of mystery. They encouraged the public interest in 'flying saucers.' But the panelists recommended that those mass-media programs have as their advisors psychologists familiar with mass psychology and advertising experts, while Walt Disney did animated cartoons and such personalities as Arthur Godfrey would help in the educational drive. To ensure complete control over the situation, the panel members suggested that flying-saucer groups be watched by their potential for great influence on national thinking if widespread sightings should occur.

The apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups for subversive purposes should be kept in mind.

The panel's recommendations called for nothing less than the domestic institutionalization of public attitudes. Whether these proposals were accepted, the C.I.A. would say. But the report was circulated among the top brass at the Air Technical Intelligence Center, the C.I.A.'s Board of National Estimates (which Hoover was a member), the C.I.A.'s bureau chiefs, the Secretary of Defense, the chairman of the National Security Council, and the director of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The study was even sent to a representative to meet with U.F.O. officials in order to "improve the public's reactions to the appropriate aspects of the U.S. Civil Defense." The Government's efforts in the 50's and 60's to squelch
public apprehension over U.F.O.'s went beyond debunking and touched the fiber of conventional-ly protected free speech. According to author David Michael Jacobs, in 1955 the Air Force pressured Look magazine into publishing disclaimers throughout an article by retired Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe entitled "Flying Saucers From Outer Space." Then again, in 1961, the Army—in a pre-publication review—denied clearance for a U.F.O.-related article by one of its employees, Larry W. Bryant, a technical editor, until he took the issue to court.

Meanwhile, the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. proceeded routinely in the surveillance of U.F.O. organizations and U.F.O. enthusiasts. People with U.F.O. interests were checked out by the F.B.I. at the request of the C.I.A., the Air Force, or private citizens interested about possible subversive activities. More curious was much consterna-tion as the case of Major Keyhoe and the organization he directed, the National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP).

The C.I.A. appears to have had a vested interest in NICAP, which was founded in 1956 and utilized by Keyhoe as an organizational tool for challenging the alleged Air Force cover-up of U.F.O.'s. Both the C.I.A. and the Air Force were upset by NICAP's wide-ranging influence, its prestigious board of directors included, among others, Vice Adm. Rose-con H. Hanesker, the first C.I.A. Director (1953-1961). The C.I.A. representatives believe that much of the trouble...with Major Keyhoe...could be "alleviated," a C.I.A. memo dated May 18, 1961. "If the Major did not have such important persons as Vice Admiral R. H. Hanesker, U.S.N. (Ret.)...on the board..." The Air Force suggested that if the Ad-miral were shown the SECRET panel report he might understand and take "appropriate actions." Whether or not the Air Force got through to the admiral, Hanesker resigned from NICAP in 1961.

The 60's saw further C.I.A. interest in NICAP after a flurry of Washington-area sightings in 1963, the agency connected NICAP about seeing some of its case files on the matter. Richard H. Hall, then NICAP assistant director, chatted with a C.I.A. agent in the NICAP office about the sightings, NICAP's methodology, and Hall's background. The agent's memo on the visit suggests that the C.I.A. had some role in mind for Hall, predicated upon his being granted a security clearance. Nothing apparently came of the suggestion. A later set of...
The C.I.A. is still wary of the possibility that U.F.O.'s may be of Soviet origin. "The agency's interest," says Katherine Pherson, a public-affairs officer for the C.I.A., "lies in the responsibility to forewarn principally of the possibility that a foreign power would develop a new weapons system that might exhibit phenomena that some might categorize as UFO's. But there is no program to actively collect information on U.F.O.'s. The agency's interest cannot be denied, however, as two 1976 memos reveal.

The first, dated April 26, states: "It does not seem that the government has any formal programs in progress for the identification and solution of the U.F.O. phenomena. [name deleted] feels that the efforts of independent investigators are vital for further progress in this area. At the present time, there are no projects or personnel within the agency who are monitoring the U.F.O. phenomena, but again, that is not currently an official basis.'"

Another memo, dated July 14, and routed to the deputy chief of the Office of Development and Engineering, reads: "As you may recall, I mentioned my own interest in this subject as well as the fact that DOD (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) has been receiving U.F.O. related material from many of our S & T (Science and Technology) sources who are presently conducting related research. These scientists include some who have been associated with the Agency for years and whose findings remove them from the nutty variety."

If nothing else, the success of the U.F.O. paper chase may have lent U.F.O.'s a measure of respectability that has enabled the subject for the past third of a century. Though it appears that no U.F.O. sighting has ever represented an airborne Soviet or foreign threat, the possibility that such an event could occur remains foremost in the cold-war-conscious government mind. Should that threat come to pass, military officials believe, our nation's sophisticated defense system would already know about it before someone flashes a photo of the object on the nightly news. After all, it's not as if we can't see a U.F.O. and feel the reverberations in our stomachs.
MORE INFORMATION ON THAT IRAN CASE... STRAIGHT FROM THE "TOP BRASS"

In JUR Vol. 1, No. 1, a case in the Foreign Forum feature described an encounter between Iranian Air Force jets and a UFO which "cut and chase" them, appearing on radar and "reenabling" their weapon and electronics systems when the jets attempted to open fire on it. In the interim, rumors began to circulate that a government document detailing the incident was being examined by high government officials. UFO researcher Charles Hufner took an interest in securing a copy of this document while in Germany, but all his efforts met with official rebuffs. This past summer on a trip to the United States, Mr. Hufner managed to obtain a copy of the original log sheet reproduced below which gives details of the case from the Pentagon, under the auspices of the Freedom of Information Act. What is particularly interesting about the document is the list of official agencies which received copies of the message. Briefly translating the official acronyms, the document was handled by the following offices and agencies: the Secretary of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, the White House, the Air Force and Army Chiefs of Staff, the Director of the Joint Staff, the Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, and others. The document states: "More information on the Iranian UFO reports provided to the Central Intelligence Agency, the White House, the Air Force and Army Chiefs of Staff. By random selection, the agencies mentioned above have been informed of the incident. The purpose of this notification is to assure the agencies that the incident has been considered by the highest levels of the government. The agencies are requested to provide feedback on any questions or concerns they may have regarding the incident. The information is being provided as a courtesy and for informational purposes only."

The report should have made their way to these offices. No correspondence that indicates the military wires from this area are so delayed. As to whether or not UFO reports from every area are deemed to be of such importance that they are delivered by a "hot" area would be revealed. What happens to them once they reach the top brass is another thing. JUR was not able to glean any information on whether or not there exist any files, or a formal procedure in dealing with UFO sightings. JUR was also able to find some information on the allowed international lighting configurations and colors. The initial primary object, according to the report had alternating blue, green, red and orange lights. FAA Federal Aviation Regulation 91.14 on General Operation and Flight Applicability states that blue lights are not authorized on U.S. planes. Furthermore, the International Civil Aviation Organization states that blue lights are not authorized on U.S. planes. However, the International Civil Aviation Organization states that blue lights are not authorized on U.S. planes.
FIRST PHOTOS OF GUATEMALA VIDEOTAPE

In IUR, Vol. 2, No. 11, the Foreign Forum feature mentioned a case wherein a Guatemalan camera crew videocsted the filming of a car commercial in which the camera turns to a "UFO" which apparently flows into the field of view. The incident took place on Oct. 5, 1977 at 10:45 AM, in Guatemala City and is the first incident, to our knowledge, of a color videotape recording a "UFO." Through the (cont. on next page)
Govt.'s Super-Secret Security Agency Warns:

Take UFOs Seriously or Be Prepared for

Sneak Invasion

By Space Aliens

“The very fact that UFO phenomena have been witnessed all over the world from ancient times, and by considerable numbers of reputable scientists in recent times, now indicates rather strongly that UFOs are not all hoaxes,” declares the dramatic report.

And if anything, rather than diminishing, the modern trend is toward increased reports, from all sources. In one three-month period alone, "Air Force records show 33 sightings whose nature could not be determined," reveals the study.

The fascinating document was prepared by the NSA in 1968. Initial requests to have the report released were (ballot) rejected and it was obtained by The ENQUIRER only through channels under the Freedom of Information Act. There are groups of people who try even then, were given a (and a radar or radars seeing)
the same thing at the same time.

- "On occasion, physical evidence of a circumstantial nature was reported to have been found to support witnessed sightings.

- "A continuing high percentage of reports of unusual aerial objects are being reported by people in responsible positions in science, government, and industry."

The report points in numerous terms, that some eminent scientists believe that UFOs are extraterrestrial in origin — and that the facts "cannot be disregarded."

Moreover, "there could be some very serious" and "far-reaching human survival implications," warns the report, adding:

"If they discover you, it is an old but hardly trivial rule of thumb: they are your technological superiors."

"Human history has shown us time and again the tragic results of a confrontation between a technologically superior civilization and a technologically inferior people."

In an attempt to rally concern about the existence of UFOs, the report pleads for stepped-up action.

"Up until this time, the leisurely scientific approach has too often taken precedence in dealing with UFO questions," it states.

Then, making a frightening comparison to highlight the awesome danger, the report reasons:

"If you are walking along a forest path and someone yells 'tntter!' your reaction would be immediate and defensive. You would not take time to speculate before you act. You would have to react and defend yourself before you can think of its survival.

"Investigation would have to become an intensive emergency action to isolate the threat and to determine its precise nature. It would be geared to developing specific defensive measures in a minimum amount of time.

"It would seem a little more of this survival attitude was called for in dealing with the UFO problem."

The report — which was dramatically censored by the NSA to protect national security — doesn't indicate who wrote it or for whose eyes it was intended.

Although it states that the nature and origin of UFOs are still a mystery, it sounds a clear alert. The potential threat is dramatically underscored in the following excerpt from the report:

"Because Americans have been incomprehensible that a crude technology could effectively defend itself against a sophisticated weapons system, many aircraft were lost to World War II model anti-aircraft and small arms fire in Vietnam."

The implication is unmistakable: Only if we are fully prepared to meet the potential threat from UFOs can we ever rest safe and secure as a nation.

— THOMAS E. MULDOON
UFO group wants secret documents

By ROBERT SCHAFFER

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A group of UFO buffs wants the Supreme Court to order the release of mysterious materials collected about purported voyagers from outer space and held by the top-secret National Security Agency.

A New York City-based group called Citizens Against UFO (Unidentified Flying Object) Secretary wants the justices to order the agency to release the 139 documents under the Freedom of Information Act.

"The case began in late 1974 when the UFO group filed a formal request for 139 agency documents under the Freedom of Information Act. The National Security Agency flatly refused to release the information, claiming it is exempt from disclosure under the law.

A few months later, the group expanded its request to include all documents in the possession or under the control of the National Security Agency relating to or pertaining to unidentified flying objects and the UFO phenomena."

In response, the agency admitted it has 139 such "UFO-related" documents, but again declined to release them, it claimed such disclosure could reveal some of its top-secret electronic monitoring and intelligence techniques.

The agency is a defense department unit headquartered at Fort Meade, Md. One of its primary responsibilities is to gather foreign intelligence information by intercepting radio communications sent to or from foreign governments.

The agency told the UFO buffs, "NSA must focus its interception activities upon those particular communications lines, channels, links or systems which yield the highest proportion of useful foreign intelligence information."

"What foreign governments do not know is which of the vast number of communications NSA attempts to intercept, which are intercepted, and, of those that are intercepted, which yield to NSA processing methods and techniques," NSA policy chief Eugene Yeates said in a letter to the UFO group.

"It is the protection of this critical information that is at the heart of the instant case," he added.

That refusal prompted the organization to file suit in federal district court in Washington.

The agency, using the court to throw out the case, filed one public affidavit and one confidential affidavit that was reviewed in private by judge Gerard Gesell.

The judge dismissed the case in 1975, declaring, "Release of this material could seriously jeopardize the work of the agency and the security of the United States."

The UFO group then took the dispute to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, but that panel affirmed Gesell's decision.

Appealing to the Supreme Court, the UFO buffs argued, "The district court accepted without question NSA's overbroad claim of exemption from the information act."

They went on to argue that UFOs have "been observed for the past 35 years by reliable and responsible individuals including scientists and military personnel."
What the U.S. Government Knows About Unidentified Flying Objects

by PETER GERSTEN

A t last! New evidence for the existence of unconventional aerial objects is no longer on the credibility of civilian reports but on the records of scientists, military personnel, intelligence analysts, law enforcement officers and other reliable and responsible people. Their testimony can be found in three thousand pages of previously classified documents on UFOs released (mostly through Freedom of Information Act suit) over the past few years by the Departments of State, Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency.

This overwhelming evidence indicates that Unidentified Flying Objects do exist, and that some of them are unconventional craft that (1) poses a threat to national security and (2) perform beyond the range of present day technological development.

Furthermore, there is evidence that our government has continually misinformed the public concerning the true significance of the "UFO problem."

National Security and UFOs

"It is my view that this situation has possible implications for our national security."

-- Central Intelligence Agency, 1952

In late 1952, a memorandum was drafted for CIA Director Walter B. Smith's signature, to be sent to the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. The memo's subject: "Unidentified Flying Objects." The document shows that the CIA had compiled the current situation concerning unidentified flying objects which have caused extensive speculation in the press and has been the subject of concern to government organizations.

The government's position: "No UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of a threat to national security."

-- Air Force, 1960

USAF Security intercepted a Cuban pilot's report of the encounter between an MiG-15 and a UFO.

reveal that during October, November, and December of 1957 reliable military pilots repeatedly sighted unconventional aerial objects in the vicinity of nuclear-weapon storage areas, aircraft alert areas and nuclear-missile control facilities. Loring Air Force Base, Maine; Wewa- smith AFB, Michigan; Malstrom AFB, Montana; Malmstrom AFB, North Dakota and Canadian Air Forces Station, Ontario. Many of the sightings were confirmed by radar. At Loring AFB, the intercom transmitted a clear inter on the weapons storage area.

The incident drew the attention of the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense. Through the Air Force informed the public and pressured that individual sightings were isolated incidents, an Air Force document says that "Security Option III was implemented and that security measures were coordinated with..."
The Government and UFOs

"Further scientific investigation of UFOs is unwarranted."

—Air Force, 1960

Perhaps most disturbing is the very fact that after thirty-two years, a small but significant percentage of UFOs still remains unidentified. While the government has been concerned with the psychological danger the UFO phenomenon poses, it has been unwilling to consider the prospect that some UFOs pose an actual physical threat. Fearful of generating undue concern, the government has deliberately chosen to debunk UFO reports and has misrepresented the public as to the true importance of the phenomenon.

Unconventional aerial objects that breach unlightned access to our most sensitive nuclear installations—and which can render inoperable the instrumentation, communication/weapon systems of American-made jets, or which can shut down and restart at will sophisticated hydraulic equipment—do warrant further scientific study. Awareness of an advanced technology and potential threat is not an unreasonable pursuit. As the National Security Agency indicates, it could be a matter of survival.

But admittance that the government has studied UFO reports, apparently no government body has dwelt on those official government reports that indicate certain UFOs pose a threat to national security. Is there any doubt that it is these reports which deserve further scientific investigation?
The now-defunct USAF twenty-year "Project Blue Book" UFO study never had a chance to receive the "outstanding report" from Iran. An Air Force document states: "Reports of UFO's which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 14B or Air Force Manual SS-11, and are not part of the Blue Book system."
The Air Force's UFO investigation was criticized as long ago as 1952 by the CIA. The CIA complained that the Air Force's case-by-case investigations and explanations were insufficient to determine the exact nature of the phenomenon.

Similarly, the Air Force-sponsored "Condon Committee" study by the University of Colorado in 1966 never earnestly intended to investigate the physical reality of the phenomenon. Indeed, an early memorandum by one of Dr. Edward U. Condon's staff indicates otherwise: The trick would be, I think, to describe the project so that to the public, it would appear a totally objective study. One way to do this would be to stress investigation, not of the physical phenomenon, but rather of the people who are doing the observing..."

Conclusion

In June 1978, a French government UFO study group (GEPIAN) concluded that "everything taken into consideration, a material phenomenon seems to be behind the totality of the phenomenon—a flying machine whose modes of sustenance and propulsion are beyond our knowledge."
If the UFO phenomenon is indeed beyond the grasp of our understanding—technologically speaking—all the more reason to strive towards learning more about it. For although the United States may ignore the significance of the UFO phenomenon, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the rest of the world will do so.

And there are other considerations besides national security in following up the UFO enigma. As a report from the National Security Agency in 1955 put it, "Perhaps the UFO question might even make man undertake studies which could enable him to construct a society which is most conducive to developing a completely human being healthy in all aspects of mind and body—and, most importantly, able to recognize and adapt to real environmental situations."

In isolating ourselves from the UFO phenomenon we may risk missing what could be the most important adventure man has yet embarked upon.

Is the CIA Stonewalling?

by RICHARD HALL

Base on the 852 pages of UFO-related documents released to lawyer Peter Gersten, it is clear that the CIA's proscribed non-interest in UFOs is unfounded. There is internal evidence of non-continuity within the CIA, and even of one group analyzing being unaware of other files or previous work. This is by no means surprising considering the highly compartmentalized nature of the agency. But periodic studies or reviews were ordered and UFO reports, foreign and domestic, were routinely monitored over long periods of time.

The statement is sometimes made that the CIA has had no formal study of UFOs other than the 1953 Robertson Panel, but these documents show that the agency indeed had no doubt keeping plenty of "channels" open to gather information, including an acknowledged channel into the CIA.

RICHARD HALL was former Assistant Director of NICAP, the leading UFO organization during the 1950s and 1960s. He is the Editor of MUFON Journal and a Frontier of Science lecturer/1966-68 University of Colorado UFO project. The documents also clearly indicate that in 1952 the CIA was prepared to mount a major scientific study of UFOs based on the extraordinary radar/visual sightings that year, but that the debunking conclusions of the Robertson Panel cut short that effort.

In May 1953, following the Robertson Panel report, P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects. (December 17, 1953 memo to Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence)

A year later, the Chief of P&E (Physics and Electronics) said he would "maintain the OSI central file on such subjects," which he did until August 1955, according to an August 8, 1955 memo to the Assistant Director of Scientific Intelligence.

AFTER THAT, responsibility was assigned to the Applied Science Division, where W. E. Lecock, Division Chief, stated in a February 1956 memo: "A chronological file of all OSI correspondence and action taken in
Air Force bases from Guam to Newfoundland. Another AF document reveals that the Air Force conducted an investigation into the incidents but found no explanation for their occurrence.

It appears Air Force "security measures" provided no protection against the "invasion." One month later, on January 21, 1976, UFOs "25 yards away" at the Guam base were sighted by a "person whose reliability is not questioned." Eleven of these "objects" were reported to have traveled at high speed past the radar site. The accuracy of the sightings was confirmed by radar operators who recorded the UFOs on radar screens at the base.

UFO As Advanced Technology

In March 1973, the Defense Intelligence Agency released a report on advanced technology and concluded that the United States had "sightings of advanced technology" that were "beyond the scope of present-day scientific knowledge." The report noted that "these sightings have been observed in the vicinity of major U.S. military installations and pose a threat to national security."

The evidence is clear and convincing that the UFOs are not just passing objects but are part of an advanced technology program being developed by the United States military. The Federal Government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat posed by such UFO encounters.

The Federal Government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat...
FRENCH GOVERNMENT UFO STUDY


This report of the French governmental UFO study group CEPAN documents the studies carried out by the group during the first part of 1978. Three special groups (radar, intervention, physical traces, radar alert) were created as part of the study group's functions, but they were little used during 1978. Instead, the bulk of work was devoted to 11 cases of high credibility and high strangeness. Eleven such cases were studied in great detail; only one proved to have a conventional explanation. In the other 10, it appeared that the distance between the witnesses and the object was less than 250 meters. Of the five volumes of the report, three were entirely devoted to analysis of these 11 cases, all except one of which was pre-1978. The earliest was 1956. Two of the cases were human sightings.

The analysis and investigation was carried out, by a four-person team in each case; the team included a psychologist, who separately carried out a psychological examination relevant to the evaluation of the testimony of the witnesses. The case with which distances, angles, and psychological factors were evaluated makes the bulk of the Condon Report seem very poor by comparison. In many cases, the investigations were textbook models of how such investigations should be carried out.

In 10 of the 11 cases, the conclusion was that the witnesses had witnessed a material phenomenon that could not be explained as a natural phenomenon or a human device. One of the conclusions of the total report is that behind the overall phenomenon there is a "flying machine... whose modes of sustenance and propulsion are beyond our knowledge."

CEPAN was created in 1977, under the direction of Dr. Claude Pacher. Pacher has now resigned, feeling that he has done everything he could do with the methods at hand. Nonetheless, the organization has not been disbanded but continues its work. During 1977, it was largely concerned with checking Pacher's statistics, which it approved. During 1978, it has expanded its operation into the investigation of actual cases. It is alerted to actual cases by teletype by the Gendarmerie, the French national police force. The above report has reportedly been approved by CEPAN's supervisory scientific council.

Note: the original report was limited to 120 or 140 copies and was secret. It is not available for general dissemination, and in any case is in French. There is extensive coverage in the report of the Teheran case, but nothing beyond what is known to American researchers; it was not one of the eleven cases studied, all of which were in France.

*Gazette d'Études Des Phénomènes Aérospatiaux Non Identifiés*  
Although it did study two nocturnal light cases, both of which ended up labeled "unidentified." (Submitted by Rick Wester.)
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

RECS:

TEXT:

(UFO) ON VARIOUS UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS IN UNIDENTIFIED SILENT LIGHT MOVING. THE LIGHT WAS A SATTELITE NOT AN AIRCRAFT. UNIDENTIFIED LIGHT. THE LIGHT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS AT LEAST ONE AIRCRAFT.

THREE STRANGE LIGHTS (NFI). ONE WAS A STATIONARY, BLINKING LIGHT; THE TWO OTHER, MOVING. LIGHTS CROSSED PATHS. THE UFO WAS AT AN ALTITUDE OF APPROXIMATELY 300 FEET IN THE AREA.
A long article in Moskovskiy Komsomol's of February 16, 1968, by Vil Lyustiber, Science Editor of the Novosti Press Agency, debunks flying saucers completely. Flying saucers, says Lyustiber, appear to those who believe in them, but persistently stay away from air observation posts, meteorologists and astronomers. Lyustiber, in fact, is quite emphatic throughout his article that unidentified flying objects (UFO do not exist. He makes no attempt to square this belief with previously published Soviet articles, including that rather spectacular article primarily for U.S. consumption in Soviet Life (see reference).
"FLYING SAUCERS"? THEY'RE A MYTH!

Villem Lyustiberg, APS Science Commentator

In the last 20 years publication of literature on "unidentified flying objects" has advanced to one of the first places in the world. This problem is dealt with by numerous associations and clubs.

Are these "flying saucers" just imagination or reality? Thousands of recorded statements by eye-witnesses seem to show that "there must be something in it." But let us try to look at all these materials from a different standpoint. So, as the originator says, these of the "saucer" theory is almost every time, you can draw your own conclusions, while we give you.

"Facts Only"

Kenneth Arnold, an American pilot, is the "godfather" of flying saucers. It was he who noticed in 1947 nine shining discs flying in formation at the speed of about 3,000 km an hour.

The next encounter with saucers had a tragic outcome. In January 1948, an immense flying saucer appeared over the US Air Base. Pursuing it Capt. Thomas Mantell perished. The last thing he reported from an altitude of 9,000 metres was that he saw an object and was going to approach it.

This story found extensive response. Many considered it to be a stern warning of unknown envoys from other planets to leave them alone. There was a great deal of a talk about the mysterious death of the pilot. It was received as undoubted proof of the existence of mighty forces still unknown to us.

But the results of a thorough investigation by US authorities received much less publicity. The mysterious "saucer" proved to be nothing but a thin-walled plastic balloon made by US Naval Forces under the secret "Skyhawk Operation" project.

Such balloons could rise to an altitude of 30,000 metres. Meanwhile, Thomas Mantell pursuing it, forgot that he had no oxygen apparatus on board his craft.
Tuesday, March 13, 1965

- 2 -

We know of stories about encounters and even hand-to-hand fights with pilots of craft landing from other planets. They were shot at, but without success.

A saucer cut down a tree on the Amazon River shore and disappeared in the turbid stream. It was never recovered. Another saucer glided over the earth like an injured bird and almost crashed before the eyes of witnesses. But "having spit out" several pieces of metal, it levitated out its course and zied off. Delivered to the police, the metal proved to be ordinary tin.

An abandoned silvery dingy was found in the deep rock coal seams in Norwegian coal mines on Spitsbergen. It was pierced and marked by micrometeor impacts and bore all traces of having performed a long space voyage. It was sent for analysis to the Pentagon and disappeared there.

Nothing but a saucer put out of commission a high-voltage power transmission line in 1965 and thus plunged several large American cities into darkness for six hours.

But the most thrilling masterpiece of this sort was probably the "Interview with a Man from Venus" published at the close of 1967 by the West German "Ferrum" magazine. This materialized blue-eyed "superman", a version of Nietzsche's "blond beast", proved to be a secret-service agent of the Pentagon. He was 190 cm tall, spoke excellent English (it was English indeed!) and could breathe freely in our atmosphere without any devices. His modest fibre suitcase contained an unusual silvery suit, flexible like silk and so hard that a diamond drill broke off it.

The man from Venus said that he could walk freely on the surface of the hottest stars, ignoring all powerful gravitational fields.

Maybe these "facts" will do?

How Can They Be Studied?

It is easier to ask this question, than to answer it. These flying saucers -- they are like our Lady; they appear to those who believe in them. And they persistently fail to show themselves to air observation posts, meteorologists and astronomers, i.e. precisely to those who can give us accurate information and trustworthy descriptions of a flying object.

Experiments that do not repeat themselves, or the chance appearance of a phenomenon always either handicap the possibility of investigation considerably or exclude it altogether.
Nowhere in the world is there EYEWITNESS-stereoscopic photograph making it possible to trace from two points simultaneously the outlines of a solid flying object. All photographs that exist have been made with single-lens cameras and always leave a margin for doubt.

A series of such photographs amazingly resembles a straw hat with a black silk ribbon, thrown into the air. Others undoubtedly prove to be internegatives obtained from two combined slides, for instance, that of a landscape and that of a strangely designed craft drawn on white paper. Modern photographic techniques allow photographs to be produced which no expert will ever prove to be counterfeit. They are real. But they do not show strangers from space; they show quite ordinary earthly objects unexpectedly foreshortened — pots, pans, plastic toys, and the like.

Are there photographs which evoke no doubts whatsoever? Yes, there are. They always show shining objects of a circular or oval shape with vague outlines. Most likely these photographs show ball lightning. Incidentally, the nature of the latter has not been fully elucidated yet either, due to the vagueness of the place and time of its formation. However, no one ever thought of ascribing a cosmic origin to it.

Even with a superficial analysis, mysterious flares on clouds proved to be reflections of electric welding, warning lights of airplanes in the area of airports, or distantsummer lightning. And the November 1967 "sauce" over Sofia proved to be a high-altitude NATO reconnaissance balloon.

Among the most serious works devoted to an investigation of the problem, there are two which ought to be mentioned. One of them is the book "Flying Saucers" by Donald Menzel, who explains almost all cases of their appearance by disturbances in the Earth's or Sun's atmosphere. Our planet travels in the upper layers of the Sun's atmosphere where clots of high-temperature plasma are moving freely.

The other is a book by Frank Edwards. It is a collection of statements, notes and records of eye-witness testimony classified into several sections. True, Edwards often qualifies his source as a witness who did not wish to have his name mentioned, but who may be fully trusted, or that the trustworthiness of the witness is confirmed by numerous of his countrymen, but he cannot mention his name so far for a number of reasons. That is not very convincing, is it?

**For Whom Is It Not a Myth?**

They are those for whom science is a business. Taking advantage of the lively interest of people for everything that is strange and unusual numerous lecturers in the West appear before audiences with reports and stories, invite eye-witnesses to such lectures, and demonstrate photographs and slides. Most of these lecturers are nothing but ordinary quacks. True, there are people who are sincerely convinced in the truth of what they are talking about. They strive to draw the interest of the public to certain phenomena but, we
are sorry to say, there is more harm than good in that.

The Americans Lesly and Adamski are the most outright frauds among them. Using their "friendly relations" with extras from other planets, the enterprising businessmen "visited" Mars, the Moon and Venus, learned from our cosmic neighbours to treat by simple and accessible methods such diseases as cancer, glaucoma, hypertension and others which afflict the human race. Their lectures, motion-pictures, books and medical practice have brought them many hundred thousand dollars out of the pockets of trusting listeners and patients already.

We may trace a clearly defined regularity in the appearance of large numbers of flying saucers. And, strange as it might seem, this regularity is closely connected with earthly events.

The first "cycle" of four years began in 1947. The number of saucers always grows sharply on the eve of presidential elections in the USA. This is difficult to explain. Maybe the people of other planets lay bets as to who will win in the next elections -- the republicans or the democrats. Perhaps, these saucers appear in order to divert the voters from the again non-fulfilled presidential promises.

The second cycle started in 1952, in the months when the American troops were waging a ruthless, annihilating war against the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The next invasion of saucers was in 1955-1956, when US American advisors in South Vietnam were quickly replaced by half-a-million-strong army equipped with the latest arms and intending to rout the National-Liberation Front within two weeks and when the President of the United States of America, without declaring war and in violation of the constitution of his own country, gave the order that the peaceful population of North Vietnam be subjected to brutal bombings.

In short, when newspaper circulation drops, when readers get tired of economics and politics and when they are to be diverted from "irrelevant" questions, the Western businessmen resort to three reliable, "always fresh" sensations: Flying Saucers, the Sea Serpent (sometimes it is substituted by the Loch Ness lake monster), and the Snow Man.

It is much nicer to read about mysterious craft from Venus than to think of the future, of the wage freeze, of growing prices or unemployment. Statesmen in imperialist countries resort to this "information" quite deliberately, for them the flying saucers are not a myth, but a well-conceived means for misinforming the people. And nothing but that.

(Komunisty Kampan%iety, February 16. In full.)

THE END
SUBJ: TUNISIAN FIREBALL

PP: TUNIS 3222

1. PHENOMENA ALMOST IDENTICAL THAT OF REPORT SEEN BY MANY

SIGHTERS TUNIS EVENING JULY 13 INCLUDING EMBASSY OFFICIALS.

PHENOMENA CONSISTED OF TWO PARTS ONE GREENISH-BLUE CIRCULAR

COLOR ABOUT SIZE OF FULL-MOON APPEARING A FEW DEGREES TO WEST

OF POLAR STAR AND WELL BELOW IT WITH RESPECT TO HORIZON. OTHER

PHENOMENA A FEW DEGREES TO RIGHT OF POLAR STAR AND HIGHER

ABOVE HORIZON THAN FIRST PHENOMENON. SECOND APPEARED AS STAR

WHICH THEN EXPLODED FORMING GREENISH CIRCULAR CLOUD WHICH

EVENTUALLY BECAME HOMOGENEOUS AND SPREAD OUT ACROSS SKY TO FIN-

ISH. SOME REPORTED NOTHING IN CLOUD PHASES OF SECOND PHENOMENA

A SHORT-LIVED WEATHER LIGHTS.

2. WOULD APPRECIATE KNOWING EXPLANATION WHICH SPHAINIAN MAY

HAVE SUGGEST FOR THESE PHENOMENA.

C/IL

UNTIL PATIENT ABOVE ADDED

IL

CLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
From: Embassy Buenos Aires

Subject: Celestial Body Observed over Antarctica

Date: September 6, 1965

Attention is invited to the Department of Defense Intelligence Information Report No. 5 P-05286, July 16, 1965, from Buenos Aires which provides a translation of four messages received by the Argentine Navy Hydrographic Service concerning unidentified flying objects reportedly sighted in Argentina recently.

The Office of the Naval Attaché has requested information from the Argentine naval authorities related to the specific inquiry of CA-1037. It seems unlikely, however, that additional information will be available until there is the present exchange of personnel at the Argentine Antarctic stations. As the time of the personnel exchange records and other detailed data will be transferred to Buenos Aires headquarters. The Embassy will make a follow-up inquiry at that time.

As an additional item of interest, the La Plata Observatory issued a statement to the press following the public interest aroused by the Reuters dispatch of July 7 that had no theory on the unidentified flying objects sighted in Antarctica although it would point out that the sighting observed at the time that UFO was orbiting over the Antarctic zone.

For the Ambassador:

Albert Rial

Cover for Commercial and Economic Affairs
AIRGRAM

A-11

TO: Department of State
   L.S.C. 4116 1163

INFO: DEPARTMENT, MEXICO/CDA, MEXICO/FO, TEGUCIGALPA

SUBJECT: Political Report for August 1963

FROM: American Embassy, TEGUCIGALPA

DATE: September 14, 1963

SPECIAL REPORT:

1. After effects of the elections
2. San Lucas Mayor has press conference
3. French diplomats visit San Lucas
4. Flying Saucers in Tegucigalpa
5. Tegucigalpa Mayor loses battle to move Municipal Market
6. Cotton Harvest starts
7. All aspects to be run by one agency
8. Restructuring of PME in Tegucigalpa
9. Tegucigalpa Police Scandal
10. Press Round up
HE12334/66

FROM: Embassy, Ottawa

DATE: 13 April 1966

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

The recent reports of unidentified flying objects at various points in Canada have led to considerable interest in the subject in the House of Commons. The Library of Parliament has asked the Embassy whether any recent published reports on unidentified flying objects in the United States are available.

The Embassy has no publications which meet the needs of the Library of Parliament. It would be appreciated if the Embassy could be informed whether there are any such publications in the past two or three years. If there are any such publications available for distribution without charge, the Embassy would appreciate receiving two or three copies of each such publication. If publications are not available without charge, information concerning the source from which such publications can be purchased and the purchase price would be appreciated.

For the Charge d'Affaires a.i.

[Signature]

Mr. Albert Solodar
First Secretary of Embassy

UNCLASSIFIED

[Redacted information]
AIRGRAM

15787-16

TO: Department of State
For: SCI
INFO: American-Consulate, Sapporo

FROM: American Embassy, Tokyo

DATE: May 18, 1955

SUBJECT: Sighting of object possibly originating from space vehicle.

REF: A. Dept's. OW-986, June 14, 1955
B. Embassy 3005

The piece of intel referred to in the referenced telegrams is enclosed. This report first appeared in the Japanese language daily in the evening edition of May 18, and the enclosed translation into English was published in the morning edition of May 19. As far as we are aware, no other papers have discussed the Nagesawa observations.

Since the Department's instruction requesting information of this sort is quite old, we would appreciate being informed whether telegraphic notification is still desired in cases such as this where the validity of the observations seem dubious.

[Signature]

Enclosure:

Press item from The Nagesawa.
The Embassy has been visited by a local amateur astronomer who is known for his long-range weather forecasts. The observatory, called the 'Meteorological Observatory,' has been visited by the Embassy Officer. He examined the slides of the November 12 eclipse of the sun in each of which a meteoroid object was visible. He then showed the slides to the Embassy Officer and discussed with him the possibility of forwarding the slides to a suitable scientific agency of the United States Government.

Although he maintains no prices, his manner indicates that he expects compensation for his observations. The Embassy Officer who spoke to the Embassy Officer told him that there was no one in the country qualified to make even a preliminary assessment of the slides, but that he would bring the matter to the attention of the Scientific Attaché in Buenos Aires. He accepted this suggestion and said he would keep his slides secret for a reasonable period of time until he heard from the Embassy.

The Embassy has checked with the scientific community in Uruguay in an attempt to establish the physicist's reputation with his colleagues. The Chairman of the Astronomy Department at the University of the Republic and other reputable local scientists have reported that Boyes has no university training and is completely without standing in the scientific community. Local scientists are generally sceptical of his work and his motives.

Despite the unfavorable report the Embassy has received on Boyes, the Embassy Officer who examined the slides believes that, other scientists, have indeed photographed an interesting aerial phenomenon which cannot be
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

TO: Department of State (SCI) OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: [Name]

DATE: December 23, 1966

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects Reported Over Angola

REF:

Over the weekend of December 20, the Ivorian press reported the possible sighting of two "flying objects" by the passengers and crew of a Transporter 747 flight from Paris to London on December 7. The press accounts related that the passengers, alleging that objects "rubbed" the plane when it was about 20 minutes from London, informed the plane's captain, Commandant Davit EB LOMBARD, who looked for himself, and then reported the sighting to the London Control Tower. The tower, according to Ina's statement to New York upon landing, informed him that there was no traffic in the area at the time. After the initial sighting, the plane's occupants reportedly continued to watch the objects until the aircraft was about one minute from touchdown in London; at that point they (the objects) vanished.

The description of the objects as reported in the local press was relatively vague, and several witnesses including Commandant LOMBARD, explained this by the high speed, maneuverability, and distance from the plane, of what they saw. ESA's only other reported event was that he had indeed seen two lights at the side of his aircraft. Other unattributed observers noted that the objects traveled in a large arc, and that they continually maneuvered in such dives and climbs while accompanying the plane.

As a sequel to this story, the local press reported on December 23, that the Government of Angola had issued a statement on the incident. Citing the comments of "preliminary investigation based on the captain's report," the statement concluded that "there is no reason to consider that the phenomena observed constitute desirable proof of flying objects."
AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: Department of State

INFO: Mexico City

FROM: Amcounsel Monterrey

SUBJECT: Report of unidentified object which fell near Municipio of General Teran, N.L.

DATE: February 17, 1967

There is attached for forwarding to NASA a translation of a letter and its enclosure, from the Mayor of General Teran to the Private Secretary of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon regarding an unidentified object which fell near the town of General Teran on February 7, 1967.

Enclosures:

2. Translation of the memorandum attached to above letter.
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE TUNIS 1442

O 11:05:

TAGS: MESS, TOPS, TS

SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

REF: ALGIERS RAB (B) RABAT 1228

WE HAVE BEEN NO REPORTS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS OF UFO SIGHTINGS AND EVIDENCE OF UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENA DESCRIBED REFTEI.

REPLY