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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

Serial: J9606-96
J9635-96

2 October 1996

Mr. John Greenewald Jr.
[redacted]

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,
FOIA/PA Services

Encls:
a/s

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U F O 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 hypothesis concerning the nature of the phenomena loosely categorized as U F O [1].

1. ALL UFO's ARE HOAXES: From the time when hoaxes were first noted in history, they were characterized by infrequency of occurrance 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 phenomenon 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] RATHER THAN DIMINISHING, 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

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

(2) Anatomy of a Phenomenon, Jacques Vallee, Henry Regnery Co. Chicago, 1965. p 9-17. (Vallee has degrees in Astronomy and Physics and is currently consultant to NASA's MARS MAP STUDY.)

(3) United States Air Force Projects Grudge and Bluebook Reports 1-12 (1951-1953) National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Washington June 1968. p 216.

(4) Visitors from Outer Space, Sputnik, (condensed from the almanac on Land and Sea) Vyacheslav Zaitsev, p 164-181.

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indications and expectations, are indeed hoaxes - hoaxes of a world-wide dimension - hoaxes 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 guncamera 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

on next page

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(4) ibid., p 208, 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 Bluebook Study at one time.)

certainly bring into surong 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.

(→24)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 air craft and if such objects

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(7) op. cit., Ruppelt p 237 (Dutch Liner, Rome, Italy)

(8) Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects (Second Session). July 29, 1968 nr 7 (House Committee on Science and Astronautics).

(9) op. cit., Project Grudge, pp.192, 149, 146.

should come over the Artic 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 the 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 plasmas 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 next page

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(10) Flying Phenomena, Sovietskaya Latviya, No. 287, 10 December 1967, p 3, Col 1-3, by R. Vitolniyek (Director of the Station for the Radio Observation of the Ionosphere and Artificial Earth Satellites).

(11) ibid., Project Grudge.

UFO's and the Colorado Project, Encyclopedia Brittanica Book of the Year 1968, p 123.

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 disregarded.[12] (The well documented sightings over Washington, DC, in 1952 strongly support this view). This hypothesis has a number of far-reaching human survival implications:[13]

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,

12. Professor James E. MacDonald, Astronomer, Professor Allen J. Hynek, Astrophysicist, Jacques Vallee, Astronomer, Seymour Hess, Astronomer, that some of these objects are probably extra-terrestrial in origin is also supported by Dr. [illegible] Richard [illegible] Scientific [illegible]

(5) 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 wars against other adversaries.

(6) 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 molding 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 have 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 it's 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.

next page

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 stimulis 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.

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(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 indestructable 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 primative peoples worship such bizzare things as airplanes or cigarette lighters.

f. The degree of strangness of the phenomena 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 strangness 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. There it is only accessible to hypnosis or careful level six communication sharing with another person. (See Chart 2.)

[redacted]

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:

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[redacted]

[redacted] DRAFT

SUBJECT: UFO's [redacted]

[redacted]

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 dispells 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 hurridly added details and suggestions tumble over one another and contradict one another in a bizzare 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 peek 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 strangness level where it brings terror either:

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

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[redacted]

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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 blitzkreig army could outflank their line and shock them into a disorganized route 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 Yammamoto 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 Falise 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.

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9. Because Americans found it incomprehensible that a crude technology could effectively defend itself against a sophisticated weapons systems, 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 sohpisticated 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.

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[redacted]

Chart A

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

(Speculative Chart)

10 seconds

Objective Data ——— ——— Imaginative Speculation

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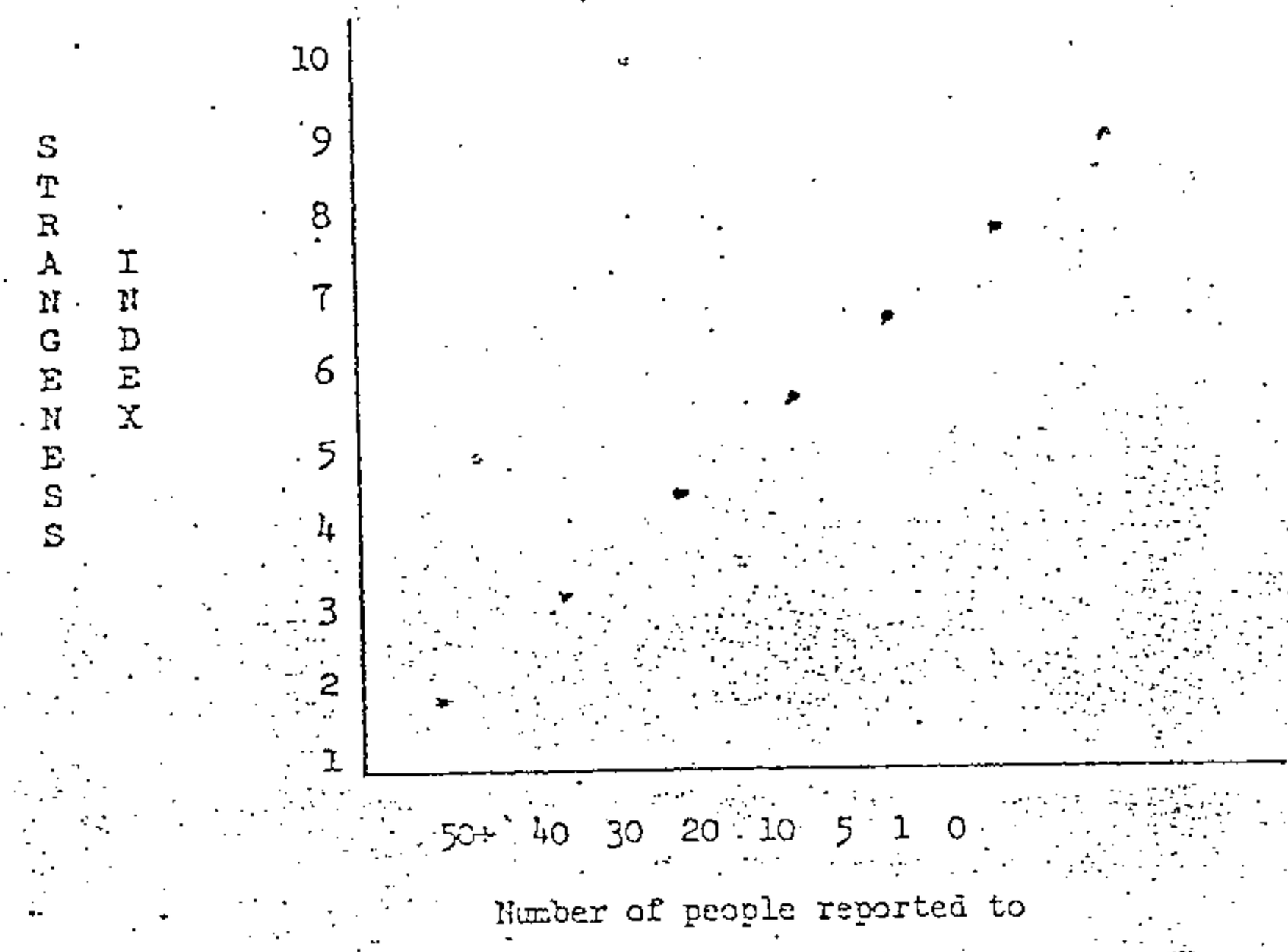
Chart B - Reporting Index



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITIZENS AGAINST UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS SECRECY, Plaintiff, v. NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, Defendant.	Civil Action No. 80-1562

IN CAMERA
AFFIDAVIT OF EUGENE F. YEATES

County of Anne Arundel)
State of Maryland) ss:

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, which 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 designate(s) the degree of sensitivity of information the paragraph contains.

The letters "U", "C", "S" and "TS" 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. [redacted]

[redacted] 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. [redacted]

[redacted] THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

4. [redacted] 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 20d 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:

a. 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 86-36 and, therefore, exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3).

b. 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 [redacted] In this document, the author discusses what he considers to be a serious shortcoming in the Agency's COMINT interception and reporting procedures [redacted] He uses the UFO phenomena to illustrate his belief that [redacted] 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 [redacted]

of the handling of UFO phenomena as it demonstrates what he believes is the [redacted] As I 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 signals intelligence operation [redacted] to illustrate the author's point. This paragraph contains information about SIGINT 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 [redacted] 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 statute. As noted in paragraph 20, sub-paragraph b of my public affidavit, 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 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 20b), 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)(5). One specific recommendation suggests an operational approach to solving the problem 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 [redacted] and does not 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 (b)(1).

COMINT REPORTS

5. The remaining one hundred and fifty-six records being withheld are communications intelligence (COMINT) reports which were produced between 1958 and 1979. For purposes of my discussion here, these records are organized into three groups based upon the source of the report.

a. One hundred and fifteen of these reports were produced by [redacted]

[redacted]

(1) Two of the records at issue here were produced [redacted]

(2) One hundred and thirteen reports were [redacted]

b. Two of these COMINT reports originated from SIGINT operations [redacted]

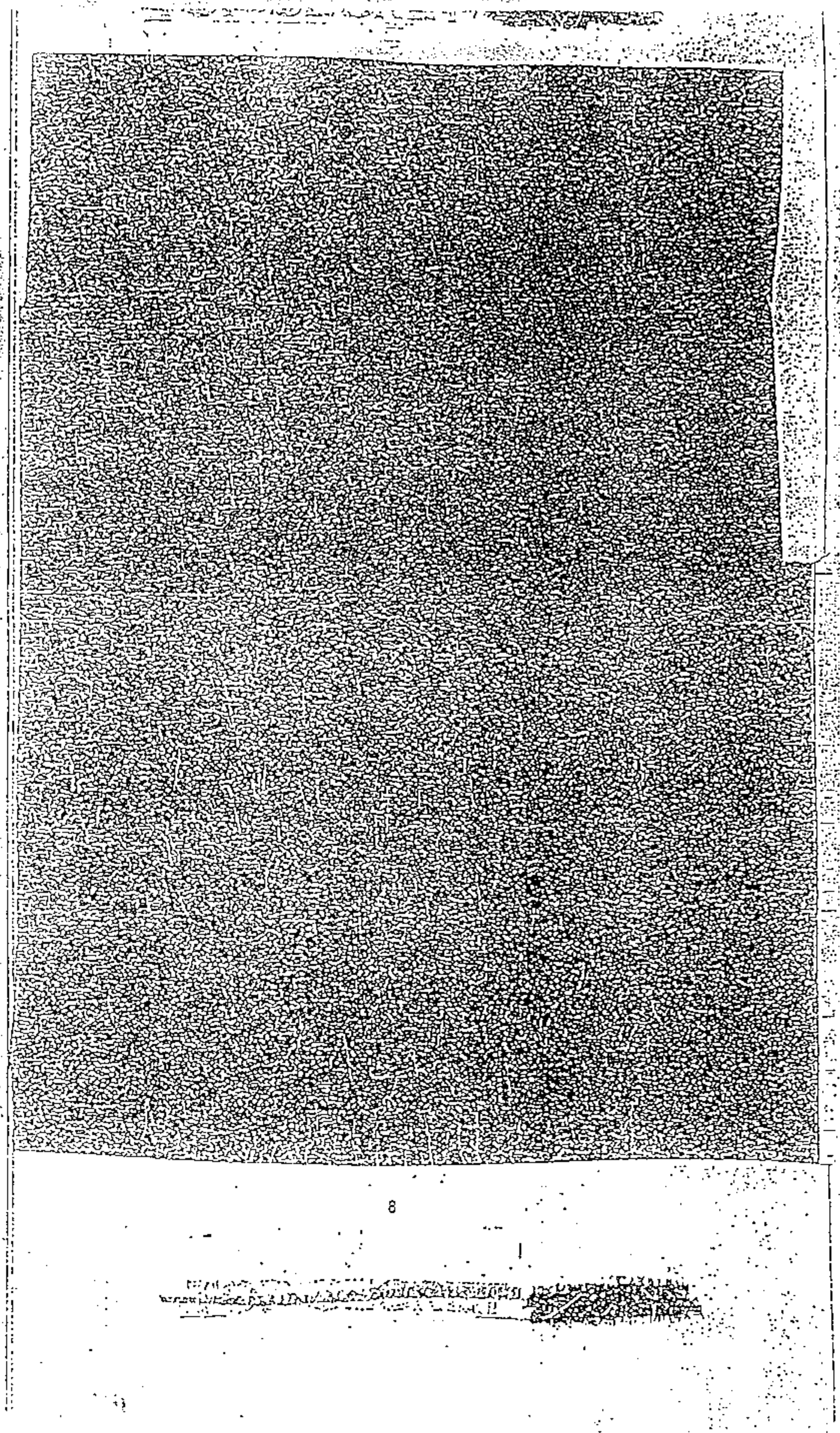
[redacted]

in exchange for the sharing of technology and COMINT information.

c. 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. [redacted] 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. [redacted]



5. (TS) 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. The document describing SIGINT operations reports

[redacted]

b. One record is a 1973 report which [redacted]

c. Twelve NSA-originated COMINT reports

[redacted]

d. Five of the NSA-originated COMINT reports

[redacted]

e. Four NSA-originated COMINT reports

f. Sixteen NSA-originated COMINT reports

EXEMPTION OF THE COMINT REPORTS

10. (S-[redacted]) 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. [redacted]

11. (S-[redacted]) The communications sources involved in this case -- which are specified or implicitly identified in the COMINT reports being withheld by NSA -- [redacted]

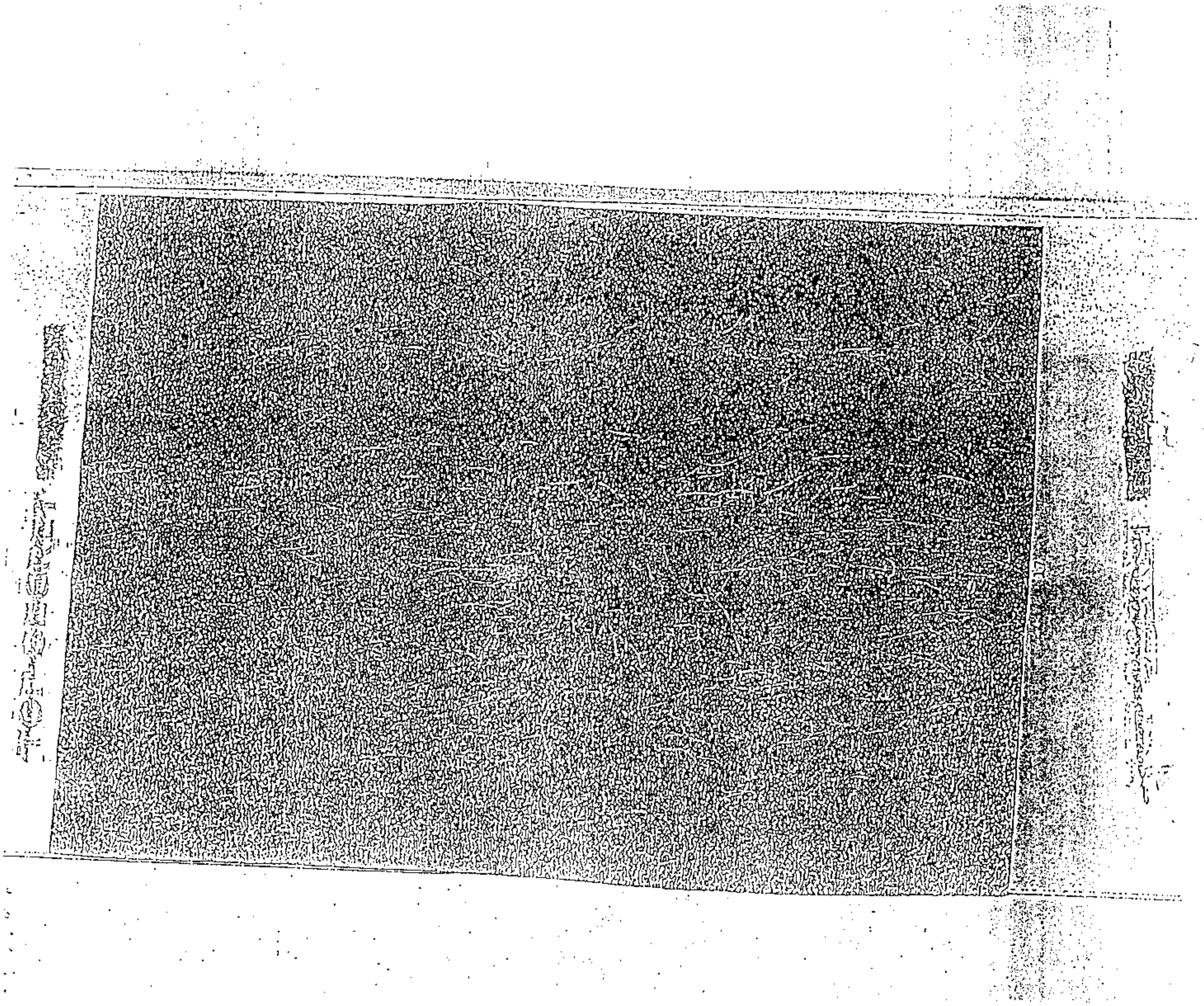
(c) As I have stated in my open affidavit, when alerted to the extent of NSA's capability and if given information from

which inferences could be drawn as to the processing methods used, foreign intelligence services would be able to evade or defeat portions of NSA's present foreign intelligence efforts [redacted] These countries could be expected to use different routes of communication [redacted]

12. The disclosure of other records at issue here would result in the loss of the intelligence information [redacted]

The value of the intelligence data collected from these sources is obvious.

(a) [redacted]



[redacted]

13. [redacted] 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 [redacted] sources [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WITHHELD COMINT REPORTS

14. (S [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. (S [redacted] The interception, processing and exploiting of foreign communications sent on [redacted] government net channels are within the COMINT mission of NSA. [redacted] These functions and activities of NSA are particular types of matters that may be withheld under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3), 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. (S [redacted]) 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 [redacted] 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 reports 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 of foreign intelligence.

19. (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 the Court's seal, subject to any further orders of this Court or any other court of competent jurisdiction.

EUGENE F. YEARGES
Chief, Office of [illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October 1980.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires on July 1, 1982.

c 10-2-80

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITIZENS AGAINST UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS SECRECY Plaintiff v. NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY Defendant	CIVIL ACTION NO. 80-1562

AFFIDAVIT OF EUGENE F. YEATES

State Of Maryland)
County Of Anne Arundel) ss.

Eugene F. Yeates, 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.

THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

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 E. 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 K. 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.

Eugene F. Yeates
EUGENE F. YEATES
Chief, Office of Policy
NSA

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

Gerald O. Everett
NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires on July 1, 1982.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITIZENS AGAINST UFO SECRECY, Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 80-1562
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, Defendant.	)	

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 86-36, 73 Stat. 63 (1959). The in camera affidavit provides the

kind of detail approved in Hayden & Fonda v. National Security Agency, 608 F.2d 1381, 1389-91 (D.C. Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 48 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 on 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. 80-1380 (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.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

November 18, 1980.

A 15

AIR FORCE SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE
Headquarters, Northeast Air Command
APO 862 New York, N.Y.

SSO

18 July 1955

SUBJECT: (UNCLASSIFIED) UFOB NEAC Area

[redacted]

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

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

LADDIE MARIN
Captain USAF
AF SSO NEAC

If enclosure No. ---- is withdrawn for r
attached, the classification of this correspo
cence will be downgraded to Unclas
-----in accordance with paragra
259 -----of AFR 205-1
55-5755

AIR FORCE SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE
Headquarters, Northeast Air Command
APO 862 New York, N.Y.

SSO

18 July 1955

SUBJECT: (UNCLASSIFIED) UFOB NEAC Area

TO: Commander
USAF Security Service
San Antonio, Texas

1. Reference to SSO NEAC message, Cite SONEC-13, DTG 0512002 July and your message Cite CSP-35547, DTG 1223112 July 1955. Following is more detailed information on sighting 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 the 1 to 8 July sightings made by RB-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 Harmon AFB, Nfld. Inclosure 6 contains the interrogation reports of the crews involved in the sighting. Inclosure 7, NEAC Weekly Intelligence NOFORN Digest contains a resume of the 7 July sighting and subsequent evaluation by D/I NEAC. Copies of all inclosures forwarded to DIRNSA.

LADDIE MARIN
Captain USAF
AF SSO NEAC

7 Incls
1. RB-47 sighting #1
2. RB-47 sighting #2
3. RB-47 sighting #3
4. RB-47 sighting #4
5. 64th Air Div Msg DTG 0512400Z Jul 55
6. 64th Air Div Msg DTG 0701002Z Jul 55
7. Weekly Intell NOFORN Digest

TOP SECRET

55-544

ITEM 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 APG-32 set for 20 minutes and the warning light flashed intermittently. The RB-47's K-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 APG-32 again had a contact for 30 minutes duration at approximately 8,000 yards. This time no indication was registered by the warning light. No visual contact made. ****

Coordinates and times as follows:

First contact (estimate)	74°40'N-103°00'W	2100Z	1 June
Contact lost	76°15'N-81°00'W	2120Z	1 June
Second contact (estimate)	74°30'N-90°30'W	2400Z	1 June
Contact lost	74°10'N-81°00'W	0030Z	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 Melville 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°10'N - 107°10'W	0030Z	4 June
Contact lost	73°45'N - 111°35'W	0049Z	4 June

Incl 2

ITEM 3

At 0050Z on 7 June, a westbound RB-47 enroute to Eilson AFB, Alaska, at 35,000 feet experienced electronic contact southeast of Banks Island. The RB-47's APG-32 detected an aircraft/object at 3,500 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 3 times in as many minutes. No visual or K-system contacts.****

Coordinates and times are as follows:

Contact established	71°02'N - 127°00'W	0050Z	7 June
Contact lost		0053Z (possibly later)	7 June

ITEM 4

At 2044Z on 8 June, an eastbound RB-47 flying at 30,000 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 K-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 80 miles behind 1st; 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°26'N - 103°25'W	2044Z	8 June
Contact lost		2140Z	8 June

DE RJEMFT 61

Y 061200Z

FM COMDR 64TH AIR DIV DEP PEPPERRELL AFB NFLD

TO RJEBEN/COMDR AIR DEFENSE COMMAND ENT AFB COLO SPGS COLO
RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER WRIGHT PAT AFB OHIO
RJEPHR/CHIEF OF STAFF USAF WASH DC
RDEGC/COMDR EASTERN SEA FRONTIER NY NY
RJEMDR/COMDR NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND PEPPERRELL AFB NFLD
RFEMF/AIR OFFICER COMMANDING AIR DEFENSE COMMAND HQS ST HUBERTS
QUEBEC CANADA
RJCKO/AIR OFFICER COMMANDING MARITIME AIR COMMAND HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA
RJFIC/COMDR 932ND AGRON KEFLAVIK APOT ICELAND
RJCMMS/FLAG OFFICER ATLANTIC COAST HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA
AF GRNC
BT

TGW DC973 ARCHIE 91 ARCHIE 29. OUT OF HARMON AFB ON REFUELING MISSION BACK TO HARMON. REPORTED SIGHTING OBJ AT 0705Z. KD 973 ALT 20,000 FT. WEATHER CLEAR. NO CLOUDS ABOVE AIRCRAFT. SCATTER CLOUDS AT 1000 FT. LEVEL NO REFLECTION POSSIBLE FROM CLOUDS. PILOT OF ARCHIE 29 LT H H SPEER. AIRCRAFT MADE CONTACT WITH RADAR SITE. SITE PAINTED OBJ ON SCOPE AT 0707Z. HELD INTERMITTENT CONTACT FOR 49 MIN. ARCHIE 29 IN POSITION TO CLOSE ON OBJ. INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY SITE. POSITION OF OBJ 290 DEGREES FROM STATION AT APPROXIMATELY 80 MILES. FIRST APPEARED TO BE HOVERING OBJ AT 10 OCLOCK POSITION RELATIVE TO AIRCRAFT ARCHIE 29 TRIED TO CLOSE. OBJ BEGAN TO MOVE SLOWLY N.E. 050 DEGREES T.H. RELATIVE TO SPEED OF ARCHIE 29, 275K. PILOT OF ARCHIE 29 MAINTAINED VISUAL CONTACT WITH OBJ CALLING DIRECTION CHANGES OF OBJ TO SITE BY RADIO DIRECTION CHANGES CORROLATED EXACTLY WITH THOSE PAINTED ON SCOPE BY CONTROLLER. OBJ BEGAN CLIMBING. ARCHIE 29 PILOT LOST VISUAL CONTACT WITH OBJ'S EST ALTITUDE 40-50,000 FT. OBJ THEN ACCELERATED TO SPEED OF ESTIMATED 1600 K AND MOVED OFF IN N.E. DIRECTION PAINTED ON SCOPES. FIGHTER SCRAMBLED WHEN OBJ STARTED TO CLIMB, BENT WEAPON ON FIGHTER. NO CONTACT MADE. RADAR OR VISUAL.

PART II

AT SAME TIMES RADAR SITE WAS ALSO PICKING 5 SMALLER OBJ'S ON SCOPES 5-10,000 FT BELOW THE KC97'S ARCHIE 29 AND ARCHIE 91. AT 300 DEGREES 60 MILES FROM STATION OBJ'S MOVING VERY VERY FAST. CHANGING DIRECTION AND ASINGLE JOINING ON AND OFF AS FORMING CIRCULAR PATTERN. CHANGING TO LINE ABREAST. TRAVELING 10-20 MILES THEN CHANGING DIRECTION CONTROLLER ESTIMATES SPEED IN EXCESS OF 1500 K. C119 AIRCRAFT ENROUTE FROM GOOSE PASSED WITHIN 5 MILES OF OBJ'S NOT KNOWN OF OBJ'S SEEN BY 119 CREW. INTEREGATION OF CREW'S OF ARCHIE 29 ARCHIE 91 AND C119 BEING CONDUCTED BY BASE INTELL OFFICER HARMON AFB COMPLETE REPORT TO BE SENT D/I 64TH A.D. FOLLOW UP MESSAGE WILL BE SENT ALL ADDRESSE.

BT

06/1255Z JUN JEMT

VA6 001
00 CTY DE VA6 1C
0 0710

VA6 001
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FM COMDR 64TH AIR DIV DEF PEPPERRELL AFB NF
TO ZEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COL SPRINGS COL
ZEN/COMDR ATIC WRIGHT PATTER PATT AFB OHIO
ZEN/D/I HQ USAF WASH 25 DC
ZEN/COMDR CHIEF OF STAFF USAF WASH DC
ZEN/COMFASTSEATRON NEW YORK NY
ZEN/CANAIRDEF ATTN CCC SQ HUBERTS
ZEN/CANAIRFAX HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA
ZEN/COMDR 932NS ACWRON KEFLAVIK APRT ICELAND
ZEN/CANFLAGLANT HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA
ZEN/COMDR EASTERN AIR DEF COMMAND STEWART AFB NEWBURG NY
ZEN/COMDR CONTINENTAL AIR DEF COMMAND ENT AFB COL SPRINGS COL
RJEAFR/COMDR NEAC ATTN INTELLIGENCE
BT
/ / / /CONFIDENTIAL/ / / /ADOAO 167 REF ADOAO 164 AND ADOAO 165 THIS IS FOLLOW UP REPORT OF PERSONEL L STATEMENTS. THIS MSG IS IN 6 PARTS.

ARDF 7-9. THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS SUBMITTED IAW NEAC REG 200-2, DTD 13 DEC 54. THIS MSG IS IN 6 PARTS. IT INCLUDES 6 SIGNED STATEMENTS WHICH MAY CONSTITUTE A VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTING.

PART 1. "I WAS AT THE CONTROLS AT THE TIME OF THE INITAIL SIGHTING OF THE OBJECT WHEN IT WAS CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE CREW IN THE FORWARD PART OF THE ACFT THAT THIS PARTICULAR OBJECT WAS MAKING ERRATIC MOTION IN THE SKY. AT THIS TIME, UPON SIGHTING THE OBJECT MYSELF, I DID NOTICE THAT THE OBJECT WAS MAKING A VERY IRREGULAR ZIG ZAG PATTERN AT A POSITION OF APPROX 10 O'CLOCK LOW ON THE HORIZON. OUR ALTITUDE AT THAT TIME WAS 16,000 FEET, OUR HEADING 125 DEGREES. THE OBJECT APPEARED TO HAVE THE SAME ALTITUDE OF OUR ACFT. THE EASTERN SKY WAS JUST BEGINNING TO LIGHT UP, THE TIME BEING APPROX 0700Z, AND THE OBJECT WAS VISIBLE THROUGH WHAT LOOKED TO ME TO BE AN INVERSION LAYER. MY FIRST IMPRESSION WAS THAT IT WAS VERY LIKELY THE MORNING STAR OR VENUS AND THAT ITS ERRATIC MOTION MIGHT BE ATTRIBUTED TO REFRACTION AND OUR OWN RELATIVELY FORWARD

MOTION. HOWEVER AT THE TIME THAT 'ENRACE' WAS NOTIFIED AND CONFIRMED THAT THEY HAD PICKED UP 4 OR 5 TARGETS IN THIS SAME AREA, I BEGAN TO WONDER WHETHER IT WAS THE MORNING STAR OR SOMETHING ELSE. BETWEEN THE TIME OF THE INITIAL SIGHTING AND THE TIME THAT WE STARTED OUR LET-DOWN, WHICH WAS APPROXIMATELY ½ HOUR, IT IS MY ESTIMATE THAT THE OBJECT CHANGED ITS POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE HORIZON BY APPROXIMATELY 15 DEGREES OF ELEVATION AND 5 DEGREES AZIMUTH. AFTER THIS BEFOREMENTIONED ANGLE OF ELEVATION INCREASED, THE OBJECT MOVED OUT OF THE SUSPECTED INVERSION LAYER AT WHICH TIME THE EXTENT OF ITS ERRATIC MOTION SEEMED TO DIMINISH AND ONCE AGAIN I THOUGHT IT WAS POSSIBLY THE MORNING STAR."

SIGNED LT. PAUL DAILY AO 1657967 CO-PILOT, KC-97 97TH APS(TDY EHAFB)

PART 2. "AT 0705Z THIS DATE, I RECEIVED A CALL FROM 'ARCHIE 91' A KC-97 ENROUTE TO HARMON AFB, HIS POSITION AT THIS TIME WAS 280 DEGREES TRUE E, 80 MILES FROM THIS STATION. 'ARCHIE 91' REPORTED SIGHTING AN UNKNOWN OBJECT IN THE AIR TO THE LEFT OF HIS ACFT, SLIGHTLY ABOVE HIM, MOVING AT VERY HIGH SPEEDS. IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER, 'ARCHIE 29' ANOTHER AIRCRAFT APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES TO THE OF 'ARCHIE 91' 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 WHATSOEVER NEAR THIS ALTITUDE THAT MIGHT CAUSE A REFLECTION.

APPROXIMATELY 0707Z I MADE RADAR CONTACT WITH A TARGET IN THE REPORTED POSITION, AND ALSO WITH SEVERAL OTHER TARGETS SLIGHTLY CLOSER TO THIS STATION. THE SIGHTED 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 HOVERING. THE OTHER GROUP OF OBJECTS DETECTED ON RADAR WERE MOVING VERY FAST, SOMETIME IN A CLUSTER, THEN STRUNG OUT IN LINE FORMATION. DUE TO SLOW ANTENNA ROTATION, HIGH SPEED AND CHANGING COURSE OF THESE OBJECTS, SPEED CHECK WAS NOT AVAILABLE. ESTIMATE OF SPEED WOULD BE 1,500 KNOTS. THIS GROUP OF TARGETS WAS DETECTED BRIEFLY ON THE HEIGHT FINDER

AT FROM 5,000 - 10,000 FEET.

I ASKED 'ARCHIE 29' IF HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO CLOSE ON THE SIGHTED OBJECT USING CAUTION, FOR A BETTER REPORT. THE PILOT OF 'ARCHIE 29', LT H.R. SPEER 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 18 MILES OF THE OBJECT, THEN IT BEGAN TO MOVE OFF IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION AGAIN ABOUT 070 DEGREES TRUE. 'ARCHIE 29' REPORTED THAT THE OBJECT WAS MOVING NORTHWARD AND CLIMBING. HE SAID IT LOOKED LIKE HE WAS NOT CLOSING ON IT ANY LONGER. AT THIS TIME I REQUESTED PERMISSION FROM 'DIGNITY' (CONTROL CENTER) TO 'SCRAMBLE' A FIGHTER AFTER THE OBJECT. REQUEST WAS APPROVED AND 'SCRAMBLE' WAS COMPLETED. RANGE OF OBJECT BY THIS TIME WAS 330 DEGREES TRUE AT 60 MILES.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER, A MOMENTARY CONTACT WITH THE OBJECT WAS MADE ON OUR HEIGHT FINDER. ALTITUDE WAS 35,000 FEET. 'ARCHIE 29' REPORTED THAT OBJECT WAS GETTING MUCH HIGHER AND FADING FROM VIEW, DUE TO LESSENING OF SUN'S REFLECTION ON IT, AND ALSO SUN SHEAD RESTRICTED VISION.

WHEN FIGHTER BECAME AIRBORNE, OBJECT WAS 110 MILES NORTH OF THE STATION. FIGHTER PILOT, SHAKO 56, REPORTED HIS RADAR WAS INOPERATIVE WE REQUESTED HE CONTINUE MISSION FOR ATTEMPT AT VISUAL CONTACT. WHEN SHAKO 56 REACHED 'ARCHIE 29' POSITION, THE OBJECT HAD FADED FROM VIEW. BOTH AIRCRAFT WERE NOW 150 MILES NORTH-EAST OF THIS STATION. AIRCRAFT WERE TRANSFERRED TO 'GRANDPA'S' CONTACT MOMENTARILY, THEN TURNED BACK TOWARDS RANCH. BOTH LANDED WITHOUT FURTHER INCIDENT."

SIGNED 2ND LT. CHARLES H. DENNEY USAF SENIOR DIR 640TH ACW SQ.

MY POWER AND TRIED TO INCREASE MY SPEED BUT DUE TO RUNNING LOW ON OIL, I HAD TO DECREASE MY POWER ONCE MORE. OUR INDICATED AIR SPEED WAS APPROXIMATELY 210 MILES PER HOUR. WHEN WE GOT WITHIN 12 MILES OF THE OBJECT, IT STARTED A DEFINITE CLIMB TO AN ESTIMATED ALTITUDE OF BETWEEN 35,000 AND 40,000 FEET. AT 0800Z, 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 5 OF MY CREW MEMBERS.

AT 0625Z AS WE WERE MAKING CONTACT WITH OUR RECEIVERS, WE SIGHTED AN OBJECT WITH A BRIGHT LIGHT AT APPROXIMATELY 10,000 FEET. IT WAS BELOW US AND TO OUR LEFT HEADING IN THE SAME DIRECTION. IT WENT FORWARD TO OUR LEADER'S POSITION AND TURNED AROUND AND CAME DIRECTLY BACK FROM THE HEADING OF 090 DEGREES. MY 2ND NAVIGATOR CALLED MY ATTENTION TO THIS OBJECT, BUT I DISREGARDED IT THINKING IT WAS ANOTHER AIRCRAFT. AFTER IT PASSED OUR POSITION, WE LOST CONTACT."
SIGNED LT. HOMER E. SPEER, JR. AO-1856075 AIRCRAFT COMDR KC-97 97TH ARS (TDY MEAFB)

PART 5. "WE TURNED OFF AFTER COMPLETION OF REFUELING, THE TIME BEING APPROXIMATELY 0700Z, AND TOOK UP A HEADING FOR RAMON WHICH WAS 125 DEGREES. SHORTLY THEREAFTER 'ENRAGE' 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 'ENRAGE' CONTROL TO VERIFY THE LIGHT. I TOLD 'ENRAGE' CONTROL THAT IT WAS APPROXIMATELY 10 O'CLOCK FROM MY POSITION AT FROM 15,000 to 20,000 FEET, AN

ESTIMATED 50 MILES. I ALSO TOLD THEM IT WAS MOVING VERY RAPIDLY SOMETHING LIKE THOSE FLYING SAUCERS. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, 'ARCHIE 29' CALLED 'EMRACE' CONTROL AND VERIFIED MY ACCOUNT OF THE OBJECT. AFTER POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF 'ARCHIE 29', THE DISCUSSION OF THE OBJECT WAS REFERRED TO AS TO ITS POSITION FROM 'ARCHIE 29'. I VERIFIED ALL OF 'ARCHIE 29's' INFORMATION AND CONTINUED WATCHING THE OBJECT UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES FROM HAMILTON FIELD. FROM THE INFORMATION 'EMRACE' WAS GIVING 'ARCHIE 29', IT WAS APPARENT THAT 'ARCHIE 29' WOULD MAKE ANY FURTHER REPORTS ON THE OBJECT, SO I DECIDED TO LAND AT HAMILTON AND CLEARED FROM THE 'EMRACE' FREQUENCY. SIGNED LT. ROBERT W. SCHNEOK AO-775721 AIRCRAFT COMDR, KC-97 97TH ARS (TDY ERAF) PART 6. "AFTER WE FINISHED OUR REFUELING RUN AT APPROXIMATELY 0700Z, WE RETURNED ON OUR HOMEWARD COURSE AND WE HEARD LT SCHNEOK REPORT THE BRIGHT LIGHT THAT WAS MOVING VERY FAST AND ERRATICALLY. RIGHT AFTER THAT THE AIRCRAFT COMMANDER SAW THE OBJECT AND POINTED IT OUT TO ME. I COULD SEE IT. IT LOOKED LIKE A VERY BRIGHT 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 NORTHERLY OR SOUTHERLY DIRECTIONS AT DIFFERENT TIMES. EACH TIME IT MOVED, WE TURNED THE AIRCRAFT TO KEEP IT AT 12 O'CLOCK POSITION. 'EMRACE' FIRST REPORTED WE WERE 45 MILES FROM THE OBJECT. THE SKY WAS FAIRLY LIGHT ON THE HORIZON AND BY CONTRAST THE OBJECT APPEARED VERY BRIGHT. IT WAS AT ITS BRIGHTEST WHEN 'EMRACE' INFORMED US THAT WE WERE 18 MILES FROM IT. AFTER THE SKY WAS GETTING LIGHTER, THE OBJECT BECAME DIMMER AND MORE DIFFICULT TO SEE. ABOUT 0500Z, IT DISAPPEARED COMPLETELY."

SIGNED LT. DAVID GUELDNER AO-3006255 CO-PILOT, KC-97 97TH ARS (TDY ERAF)

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

BT

07/1230Z UULK VA6

AF FORM 112
APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

COUNTRY	REPORT NO.	(LEAVE BLANK)
PANAMA	IR-4-58	

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Object Report

AREA REPORTED ON	FROM (Agency)
PANAMA	Director of Intelligence - CAirC

DATE OF REPORT	DATE OF INFORMATION	EVALUATION
18 March 1958	9-10 March 1958	B-1

PREPARED BY (Officer)	SOURCE
Vernon D. Adams, Capt., USAF	Caribbean Command AOC

REFERENCES (Cite directive number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable): AFR 200-2

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. Use inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112—Part II.)

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

APPROVED BY:

George Welter
GEORGE WELTER
Lt Col., USAF
Director of Intelligence

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Doc-1
Doc-04

RETURN TO DOC-53

4 INCLS.

1 NAC #769 (Uncl)
~~2 G-2 USARCARIB Report~~ (Conf) See pages 3-5
~~3 Log of M & I Section (Uncl)~~ See pages 5-7
4 Track Reports (Uncl)

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8 MAY 1958

3

SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

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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 half 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 0208R 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 14:15R.

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

APPROVED BY:

George Welter

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. (F-3)

2. On 10 March 1958, 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 1958.
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 1958, 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 1958, 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 Southeasterly direction.

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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 3858. On the third plot, at 0517R, the object had moved to LK 5434 in a Southwesterly direction. Eleven minutes elapsed during the confirmation of the three plots. At 0528R, the object was sighted at LK 4303. Incoming aircraft C-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 LJ 3254 at 0536R, still traveling in a Southwesterly direction. Radar contact was lost at that time. The size, shape, or altitude of the object could not be determined by radar. (F-6)

G2 USARCARIB COMMENT: DAICM #200-72B-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", referenced 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 Title: UFOB)' (U)". This office continues to report information as developed.

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(12)

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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.

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7

TCTCE952ZKZK GO ZHO ADD ZRK ZDZ ZHO DE

CKF321

GO RUEADWS

DE RUWTPFA #8016 2343949

ZNY

[illegible] 22X724Z AUG 69

FM SMM MARCH AFB CALIF

TO RHCOARD/SRC OFFUTT AFB NEBR

INFO RUTWGDG/JARCC KEY WEST NAS FLA

RUCHJCS/JCS J 3 JRC WASH DC

RUCFRGA/CSAF AFAOPPE WASH DC

RUCRJCS/DIA CIIC DIAAS 1 WASH DC

RUEADWW/DIRNSA P OY R 41 CSI FT MEADE MD

RUEBNNA/CINCLANT JRC NORFOLK VA

RUHGAAA/CINCLANT LANGLEY AFB VA

[illegible]/CINCSOUTH OPC SUITER AFB ALA

[illegible]/CDR/FIELD KEY WEST NAS FLA

3

Encl 2

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RUXLAAA/CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA

RULGARD/COMNAVBASE GUANTANAMO NAS CUBA

RULGAEA/COMCARIBASEAFRON SAN JUAN PR

RUCILBA/966AWWC SQ MCCOY AFB FLA

RUSDNKA/DIRNAVSECGRULANT WASH DC

RUWNSAA/RECHOPSDET USNS MULLER WASH DC

RULGARD/NAVSECGRUACT GUANTANAMO NAS CU

RULGARD/AAWC GUANTANAMO NAS CUBA

RUCE 2 RUWTPFA2816

RUCLEFA/DET 1 6947SCG HOMESTEAD AFB FLA

RUCLSRA/CO 6TH USASA FIELD STA HOMESTEAD AFB FLA

RUCJAAA/CINCSTRIKE MCADILL AFB FLA

RUCLEFA/4489SP SQ HOMESTEAD AFB FLA

RUWTEJA/6947SS NAS KEY WEST FLA

RUWTEJA/USAFSS TAC KEYYL AFB TEX

RUCLFGA/CCG AIR STATION MIAMI FLA

RUCSAAA/6946SS SQ OPS OFFUTT AFB NEBR

RUWNLU/CINCONAD ENT AFB COLO

RU[illegible]/CCG DIST 7 MIAMI FLA

D[illegible] ADM SQ

FY [illegible]

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TO ZEN/15AF

ZEN/2AF

ZEN/3AC

ZEN/390SMW

ZEN/55SRW

DI

JOPREP JIFFY/OPREP-4/JJ0157/FOR 15AF(DI/DOR/DM4C)

5AF(DOC) 2AF(DOC) DM001/PASS TO 12SAD DO/CM

PAGE 3 RUKTPFA0DIC

A. REFERENCE :

A 1. BURNING PIPE

A 2. B-47A/B-971

A 3. OPREP 1A JJ0129 OPREP 1B JJ0117 OPREP 2 JJ0155

B. FORCE:

B1. TYPE ACFT/TAIL NR/ATD/ARP BASE/ATA/ALT FLOWN/1ST TOT/LAST TOT/

PERCENT SUCCESS:

AC-135/63-9792 /21/15047/ROFF/22/2411Z/1SC-SCC/2117AZZ/2221172/

100 PERCENT.

F. TAL TACTICS: NONE

G. ALS:

H. WEATHER: AS BRIEFED

3

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G2. CONTRAIL START/STOP ALTITUDE: UNK

H. ROUTE OPTIONS/AIR ABORTS/DEVIATION:

1944Z(1916N) (74-40W) TO 1953Z(19-24N)(75-09W) TO 2001Z(1921N()76-15W)

TO 2016Z(1916N()76-20W) THIS WAS TO AVOID W180(RESTRICTED AREA) DEVIAT

LEFT AT 2031Z(20-21N()79-37W)

TO 2041Z (20-57()80-48W) FOR WX AT 0059Z 21-10N 85-35W TO 0107Z

21-54N 86-12W TO 0117Z 23-05N 86-32W FOR WX

K. LOSS/DAMAGE: NONE

ITEM 4 RONTPFAGAIG

L. REMARKS:

L1. EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION: STRIPPED NOISY SCAN BAND 4 LRU 493 OVER

LOADED CONTINUALLY AFTER 2 AND ON HALF HOURS OF OPERATION PARTIA

TO INTERCEPT SIGNALS AFTER THIS TIMETHE ALF-6 DE ANTENNA BLOWING TOP AFT

AT 9 HOURS OF OPERATION.

L2. SIGHTINGS: 20/0035Z A BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT APPEARED IN THE NORTH

EAST ABOVE THE HORIZON. THE LIGHT WHICH APPEARED AS A GIANT PINWHEEL

A FIREWORKS DISPLAY ROSE IN ALTITUDE TO AN ANGLE OF APPROX. 45 DEG.

THE HORIZON GROWING BRIGHTER THEN WENT OUT.

3

L3. PHOTOS EXPOSED/CAMERA CONFIGURATION: NONE

L4. FILMS/DIATION ACKNOWLEDGING:

ADDM 211744 HERSHEY

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OPS NORM 211850 HERSHEY

OPS NORM 21016 HERSHEY

OPS NORM 212125 HERSHEY

OPS NORM 212835 HERSHEY

OPS NORM 222137 HERSHEY

25. FIGHTER SUPPORT: NONE REQUIRE

26. ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PERCENT SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS: 77.9 PERCENT.

CP-3.

21016

3

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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.

[redacted]

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 S1 staff) who inturn 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.

Wenesday, 26 July Had a security brief by M5 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 frauds and that I thought I could possibly have them checked out.

Thursday, 3 August Contacted NSA [redacted] on the matter of the letters, who inturn referred me to [redacted] requested I provide them with copies of the letters, which I did, wherein they eventully

wrote to Mr. Ba[redacted] explaining that the letters [redacted]e 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] or,

2) [redacted] had some involvement because he claimed to know the signer of the letter that Barry recieved, 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 [redacted]

[redacted]

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 [redacted] 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 every 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-com relay [redacted] The discussion turned to general UFO topics and some general conversation [redacted] NSAs 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 strickly from the inside untill 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 infromation that he, nor andone 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 [redacted] 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.

[redacted]

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date 8 Dec 78

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. [redacted]		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

Per telecon.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Louis E. Foster, RDS-3A, DIA

Room No.—Bldg.

Phone No. 25766

5041-102

☆ U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.204

EVALUATION

EVALUATOR NUMBER	IR NUMBER: 1984 N 3976	COLLECTOR NUMBER	IR DATE: YEAR / MONTH / DAY
TO:	ICR NUMBER/OTHER REFERENCE	SOURCE NUMBER	DATE REC'D BY DISSEMINATION ACTIVITY: YEAR / MONTH / DAY
	SII CODE(S)	TARGET COUNTRY (IES)	DATE RECEIVED BY EVALUATOR: YEAR / MONTH / DAY
THRU:	REASON FOR EVALUATION: 1. ICR 2. COLLECTOR'S REQUEST 3. SELECTED BY COL MGR 4. SPECIAL REQUEST 5. ANALYST INITIATIVE		IR ORIGINATOR

A. IR RESPONDED TO

1. [X] DIRM Part Three
2. [ ] CIR
3. [ ] ICR — If checked, ICR was satisfied:
   a. [ ] Completely
   b. [ ] Partially (If b or c checked, include Guidance in Remarks Section)
   c. [ ] Not at all
4. [ ] Other

B. RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION

1. [X] Confirmed by other sources
2. [ ] Substantially true
3. [ ] Cannot be judged
4. [ ] Doubtful
5. [ ] False

C. VALUE OF INFORMATION

1. [X] High (Unique, Timely, and of Major Significance)
2. [ ] Moderate (Contributory and Useful)
3. [ ] Low (Marginal)
4. [ ] None (Of no use)
5. [ ] Cannot be judged (Analyst has no basis for value judgment)

D. USABILITY OF INFORMATION

1. [ ] Used or planned for use in product:
   a. [ ] Basic Intelligence
   b. [X] Current Intelligence
   c. [ ] Estimative Intelligence
   d. [ ] Other
2. [ ] Incorporated in Data Base
   a. [X] Potentially Useful
   b. [ ] Background/Confirmatory
3. [ ] Stimulus for Intelligence Guidance or Requirement
4. [ ] Not used (All responses require explanation in Remarks section)
   a. [ ] Unreliable
   b. [ ] Too Fragmentary
   c. [ ] Duplication
   d. [ ] Not Pertinent to Needs

NAME OF PRODUCT:

REMARKS (Number and Classify each Paragraph)

1. [illegible] necessary for a valid study of a UFO phenomenon:

2. [illegible] (i.e. Shemya, Kaneohe and Elmendorf same day) and vicinity [illegible] (both)

3) The credibility of many of the witnesses was high (an air force general, qualified aircrews, and experienced tower operators).

c) Visual sightings were confirmed by radar.

d) Similar electromagnetic effects (EM) were reported by three separate aircraft.

e) There were physiological effects on some crew members (i.e. loss of night vision due to the brightness of the object).

f) An inordinate amount of maneuver-ability was displayed by the UFO's.

EVALUATOR'S RELEASE and DISCLOSURE GUIDANCE

1. [ ] Paragraph(s) _____ above are releasable to the government of _____
2. [ ] Evaluation Is Not Releasable
3. [ ] Releasable Evaluation Not Requested

EVALUATOR'S ORGANIZATION	NAME OF EVALUATOR	DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
DATE EVALUATED: YEAR / MONTH / DAY	SIGNATURE OF APPROVING AUTHORITY	Classified by DIA-(DC-3) SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652 AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS DECLASSIFIED ON 31 DECEMBER 1982

DD FORM 1 JUN 65 — EDITION OF 1 JAN 65 IS OBSOLETE. — CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
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VZCZCMAY864ILN118 [redacted]
MULTI
ACTION
DIA
DISTR
CJCS(01) DJS(03) J3(14) J5(02) NMCC SECDEF(07) DPSECDEF
NMIC SECDEF1 ASD1SA(10) 1DIA(15)
* SECSTATE WASH DC
* C I A
* NSA WASH DC
* WHITE HOUSE WASH DC
CMC
* CSAF WASH DC
* CNO WASH DC
* CSA WASH DC
FILE(1)
(863)

TRANSIT/230630Z/230810Z/801140TOR2678864
DE RUQMHRA #9575 2673615
ZNY CCCCC
P 230630Z SEP 76
FM USDAO TEHRAN
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC
INFO RUEKJCS/SECDEF DEPSECDEF WASHDC
RUFRBAA/COMIDEASTFOR
RUDOECA/CINCUSAFE LINDSEY AS GE/INCF
RHFRAAB/CINCUSAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE/INDCN
RUSNAAA/EUDAC VAIHINGEN GER
RUSNAAA/USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GER/ECJ-2
BT
[redacted] 1235 SEP76
THIS IS IR 6 846 0139 76
1. (U) IRAN
2. REPORTED UFO SIGHTING (U)
3. (U) NA
4. (U) 19 & 20 SEP 76
5. (U) TEHRAN, IRAN, 28 SEP 76
6. (U) F-5
7. (U) 6 846 0008 (NOTE RO COMMENTS)
8. (U) 6 846 0139 76
9. (U) 22SEP 76
10. (U) NA
11. (U) "INITIATE" IPSP PT-1448

PAGE 1 [redacted] 00110101

RECD 29 SEP 76

DOC 2

IR 79180 098

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12. (U) USDAO, TEHRAN, IRAN

13. (U) FRANK B. MCKENZIE, COL, USAF, DATT

14. (U) NA

15. [redacted] THIS REPORT FORWARDS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SIGHTING OF AN UFO IN IRAN ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1976.

A. AT ABOUT 1230 AM ON 19 SEP 76 THE IMPERIDAL IRANIAN AIR FORCE (IIAF) COMMAND POST RECEIVED FOUR TELEPHONE CALLS FROM CITIZENS LIVING IN THE SHEMIRAN AREA OF TEHRAN SAYING 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 TIME. THE COMMAND POST CALLED BG YOUSEFI, ASSISTANT DEPUTY COMMANDER OF OPERATIONS. AFTER HE TOLD THE CITIZEN IT WAS ONLY STARS AND HAD TALKED TO MEHRABAD TOWER HE DECIDED TO LOOK FOR HIMSELF. HE NOTICED AN OBJECT IN THE SKY SIMILAR TO A STAR BIGGER AND BRIGHTER. HE DECIDED TO SCRAMBLE AN F-4 FROM SHAHROKHI AFB TO INVESTIGATE.

B. 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 EASILY VISIBLE FROM 70 MILES AWAY. AS THE F-4 APPROACHED A RANGE OF 25 NM HE LOST ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERCOM). HE BROKE OFF THE INTERCEPT AND HEADED BACK TO SHAHROKHI. WHEN THE F-4 TURNED AWAY FROM THE OBJECT AND APPARENTLY WAS NO LONGER A THREAT TO IT THE AIRCRAFT REGAINED ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS. AT 0140 HRS A SECOND F-4 WAS LAUNCHED. THE BACKSEATER ACQUIRED A RADAR LOCK ON AT 27 NM, 12 O'CLOCK HIGH POSITION WITH THE VC (RATE OF CLOSURE) AT 150 NMPH. AS THE RANGE DECREASED TO 25 NM THE OBJECT MOVED AWAY AT A SPEED THAT WAS VISIBLE ON THE RADAR SCOPE AND STAYED AT 25NM.

C. THE SIZE OF THE RADAR RETURN WAS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF A 707 TANKER. THE VISUAL SIZE OF THE OBJECT WAS DIFFICULT TO DISCERN BECAUSE OF ITS INTENSE BRILLIANCE. THE LIGHT THAT IT GAVE OFF WAS THAT OF FLASHING STROBE LIGHTS ARRANGED IN A RECTANGULAR PATTERN AND ALTERNATING BLUE, GREEN, RED AND ORANGE IN COLOR. THE SEQUENCE OF THE LIGHTS WAS SO FAST 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 ONE HALF TO ONE THIRD THE APPARENT SIZE OF THE MOON, CAME OUT OF THE ORIGINAL OBJECT. THIS SECOND OBJECT HEADED STRAIGHT TOWARD THE F-4 AT A VERY FAST RATE OF SPEED. THE PILOT ATTEMPTED TO FIRE AN AIM-9 MISSILE AT THE OBJECT BUT AT THAT

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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 THE OBJEAZ FELL IN TRAIL AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 3-4 NM. AS HE CONTINUED IN HIS TURN AWAY FROM THE PRIMARY OBJECT THE SECOND OBJECT WENT TO THE INSIDE OF HIS TURN THEN RETURNED TO THE PRIMARY OBJECT FOR A PERFECT REJOIN.

D. 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 EARTH AND CAST A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 2-3 KILOMETERS.

THE CREW DESCENDED FROM THEIR ALTITUDE OF 26M TO 16M AND CONTINUED TO OBSERVE AND MARK THE OBJECT'S POSITION. THEY HAD SOME DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT VISIBILITY FOR LANDING SO AFTER ORBITING MEHRABAD 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 150 DEGREE FROM EHRABAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERPHONE) AND THE INS FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES - 50 DEGREES. THE ONE CIVIL AIRLINER THAT WAS APPROACHING MEHRABAD DURING THIS SAME TIME EXPERIENCED COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE IN THE SAME VICINITY (KILO ZULU) BUT DID NOT REPORT SEEING ANYTHING.

WHILE THE F-4 WAS ON A LONG FINAL APPROACH THE CREW NOTICED ANOTHER CYLINDER SHAPED OBJECT (ABOUT THE SIZE OF A T-BIRD AT 10M) 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 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.

E. DURING DAYLIGHT THE F-4 CREW WAS TAKEN OUT TO THE AREA IN A HELICOPTER WHERE THE OBJECT APPARENTLY HAD LANDED. NOTHING WAS NOTICED AT THE SPOT WHERE THEY THOUGHT THE OBJECT LANDED (A DRY LAKE BED) BUT AS THEY CIRCLED OFF TO THE WEST OF THE AREA THEY PICKED UP A VERY NOTICEABLE BEEPER SIGNAL. AT THE POINT WHERE THE RETURN WAS THE LOUDEST 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 LOUD NOISE AND A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT

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PAGE 4 [redacted] 12843
LIKE LIGHTENING. THE AIRCRAFT AND AREA WHERE THE OBJECT IS
BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED ARE BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE RADIATION.
NO COMMENTS: [redacted] ACTUAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT
WAS OBTAINED FROM SOURCE IN CONVERSATION WITH A SUB-SOURCE, AND
IIAF PILOT OF ONE OF THE F-4S. MORE INFORMATION WILL BE
FORWARDED WHEN IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.
[redacted]
BT
#9575
ANNOTES
JEP 117

23 SEP 1976 13
OXS-OS-3C
DIA-OS-5865

PAGE 4 [redacted] 00110101
NNNN
2308102

UNCLASSIFIED

I38004-350

Country: CUBA
Subject: UFO (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT) (U)
D.I.: 10 AUGUST 1968
Pl & Date Acq: U.S. NAVAL BASE GTMO
10 AUGUST 1968
Eval: F-C
Source: USS BARRY (DD 933)
USS LASALLE (LPD 3)

Info Spec: ESS/bk
Distr: ESP/ENT(J)

MF Reel 2423 Frame
Rpt: 5-366-0524-68
D.R.: 13 AUGUST 1968
No. Pages: 1
Ref: A. CINCLANTFLT 071718Z AUG 68
B. NAS GTMO 101723Z AUG 68
Originator: COMNAVBASE GTMO
Prep by: LCDR J. GIACOMUZZI
Appr Auth: R. M. HARRIS
Chief of Staff

Entire Report

SUMMARY:

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

REPORT:

1. REFERENCE A REPORTED A SATELLITE OF COSMOS 234 DECAYING AND INDICATED VARIOUS TRACK POSITIONS FOR POSSIBLE SIGHTINGS. REFERENCE B. REPORTED A PROBABLE SIGHTING.

2. THE SUBJECT UFO WAS SIGHTED AT 110028Z BY NUMEROUS PERSONNEL ABOARD SHIP IN THE GTMO AREA AND BY OTHERS ABOARD THE NAVAL BASE. THE OBJECT WAS SIGHTED TO THE NORTH OF NAVBASE GTMO APPROXIMATELY 60 DEGREES ABOVE THE HORIZON, AND ON A COURSE OF 100 DEGREES TRUE. THE OBJECT WAS GLOWING BRIGHTLY AND EMITTED WHAT APPEARED TO BE A STEAM TRAIL OF SMOKE OR VAPOR.

1/2

UNCLASSIFIED

I38004-350
CUBA

Rpt: 5-366-0524-68

3. CREWMEN ABOARD THE USS BARRY AND LASALLE MANAGED TO OBTAIN KODACHROME PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SUBJECT OBJECT. IN THIS RESPECT, ATTACHMENTS (1) AND (2) ARE HEREBY FORWARDED, FOR DEVELOPING AND INFORMATION.

ATTACH:
(1) ONE ROLL OF 35MM KODACHROME II COLOR FILM (36 EXP.) [Not received]
(2) ONE CARTRIDGE OF KODACHROME II COLOR FILM (8MM) [Not received]
[Received 10 color photos]

REQUEST PHOTOS DIRECTLY FROM DIAAP-10X

2/2

AT 22 00Z ZUG WAS OBSVD BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT APPEARING

AT BEARING 026 (TRUE NORTH) ELEVATION APPROX 15 DEGREES.

POSIT OF MULLER 23 17 S - 19 W DURING THE FIRST MIN

OF OBSERVATION THE LIGHT WAS PULSATING OR FLUCTUATING

IN BRIGHTNESS AT APPROX ONE SECOND INTERVALS. FOR THE

NEXT TWO MINS OF OBSERVATION THE LIGHT BEGAN PULSATING

CONCENTRIC RINGS OF LIGHT, WHICH FLOWED FROM THE CENTRAL

SOURCE IN A RIPPLING SHIMMERING FASHION DIMINISHING IN

BRIGHTNESS AS THEY ORBED FURTHER AND FURTHER AWAY FROM

THE ORIGINATING SOURCE. DURING THE FOURTH MIN OF

OBSERVATION A BLUISH-GREEN BEAM OF LIGHT APPEARED FROM

THE CENTRAL CORE OF THE CONFIGURATION, EXTENDING OUTWARD

AND DOWNWARD TO THE LEFT AT AN ANGLE OF APPROX 45 DEGREES,

AND REACHING TO THE FADE OUT POINT OF THE RADIATING RINGS

OF LIGHT. APPROX FIVE MINS AFTER THE APPEARANCE OF THE

BLUISH-GREEN BEAM (SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO A SEARCHLIGHT

BEAM), THE RADIATING CIRCLES OF LIGHT DISAPPEARED, LEAVING

Encl 2

ONLY THE DISCRALW) CORE OF LIGHT AND THE LORED

BEAM. FOLLOWING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CIRCLET, THE

BEAM SEEMED TO RETRACT TOWARDS THE CENTRAL CORE, GROWING

BROADER AND STOUTER AS IT RETRACTED. FINALLY, THE BEAM

AND CORE SEEMED TO FORM INTO A NEBULOUS CLOUD-SHAPED

MASS, WHICH DRIFTED SOUTH ON THE WIND, FADING FROM VIEW

AFTER APPROX 14 MINS. DURING THIS EVENT, THE FOLLOWING

ATMOSPHERIC DATA WAS ACCUMULATED: BAROMETER 29.91,

TEMPERATURE - 83 DEGREES DRY/78 DEGREES WET, VISIBILITY

EXCELLENT, FOUR-TENTHS CLOUD COVER (STRATUS AND CUMULUS),

WIND E X N.S. AT 12KTS, ELECTRICAL STORM FORMING OVER

IMMEDIATE AREA OF CITY OF HAVA.

THIS DOCUMENT DECLASSIFIED BY
COMNAVSECGRU ON APRIL 30, 1979

NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T!

Captain Henry S. Shields, HQ USAFE/IHOMP

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.

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by: ACS/I HQ USAF

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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

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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. [redacted]

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BY: ACS/I, HQ USAF

PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED

CTL MSG654 PAGE 04 247 0813

ACTION: NONE-OR
INFO:
ATCZYUW RUEKJCS9713 7[illegible]0810 RTMS-CCCC-RUFFHQA-
RY CCCCC
2308Z07 SEP 76
R JCS
RFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASH DC
RFAIIF/C I A
RFDIAH/NSA WASH DC
RFADWD/WHITE HOUSE WASH DC
RFFHQA/CSAF WASH DC
RFNAAA/CNO WASH DC
RUFADWD/CSA WASH DC
R 2306Z07 SEP 76
FM USDAO TEHRAN
TO RUFKJCS/DIA WASHDC
INFO RUFKJCS/SECDEF DEPSECDEF WASHDC
RUFRAA/CDRTDFASTFOR
RUDAEC/CINCUSAFE LINDSEY AS GE/INCF
RHFRAAB/CINCUSAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE/INOCN
RUSNAAA/FUDAC VAIHINGEN GER
RUSNAAA/USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GER/ECJ-2
RT
C O N F I D E N T I A L 1235 SEP76
THIS IS IR 6 886 0139.76
1. (U) IRAN
2. REPORTED UFO SIGHTING (U)
3. (U) NA
4. (U) 19 S 20 SEP 76
5. (U) TEHRAN, IRAN: 20 SEP 76
6. (U) F-6
7. (U) 6 886 0008 (NOTE NO COMMENTS)
8. (U) 6 886 0139.76
9. (U) 22SEP 76
10. (U) NA
11. (U) "INITIATE" IPSP PT-1640
12. (U) USDAO, TEHRAN, IRAN
13. (U) FRANK B. MCKENZIE, COL, USAF, DAT
14. (U) NA
15. (U) THIS REPORT FORWARDS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SIGHTING OF AN UFO IN IRAN ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1976.
A. AT ABOUT 1230 AP ON 19 SEP 76 THE RECEIVED FOUR TELEPHONE CALLS FROM CITIZENS LIVING IN THE SHEMIRAN AREA OF TEHRAN SAYING

UNCLASSIFIED

PRIORITY

HAT THEY HAD SEEN STRANGE OBJECTS IN THE SKY. SOME REPORTED
KIND OF BIRD-LIKE OBJECT WHILE OTHERS REPORTED A HELICOPTER
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AFTER HE TOLD THE CITIZEN IT WAS ONLY
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IMSELF. HE NOTICED AN OBJECT IN THE SKY SIMILAR TO A STAR
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B. AT 0130 HRS ON THE 19TH THE F-4 TOOK OFF AND PROCEEDED
O A POINT ABOUT 40 NM NORTH OF TEHRAN. DUE TO ITS BRILLIANCE
HE OBJECT WAS EASILY VISIBLE FROM 70 MILES AWAY.
S THE F-4 APPROACHED A RANGE OF 25 NM HE LOST ALL INSTRUMENTATION
ND COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERCOM). HE BROKE OFF THE
NTERCEPT AND HEADED BACK TO SHAHROKHI. WHEN THE F-4 TURNED
WAY FROM THE OBJECT AND APPARENTLY WAS NO LONGER A THREAT
O IT THE AIRCRAFT REGAINED ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COM-
UNICATIONS. AT 0180 HRS A SECOND F-4 WAS LAUNCHED. THE
ACKSEATER ACQUIRED A RADAR LOCK ON AT 27 NM, 12 O'CLOCK
IGH POSITION WITH THE VC (RATE OF CLOSURE) AT 150 NMPH.
S THE RANGE DECREASED TO 25 NM THE OBJECT MOVED AWAY AT A
PEED THAT WAS VISIBLE ON THE RADAR SCOPE AND STAYED AT 25NM.
-C. THE SIZE OF THE RADAR RETURN WAS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF
707 TANKER. THE VISUAL SIZE OF THE OBJECT WAS DIFFICULT
O DISCERN BECAUSE OF ITS INTENSE BRILLIANCE. THE
IGHT THAT IT GAVE OFF WAS THAT OF FLASHING STROBE LIGHTS
RRANGED IN A RECTANGULAR PATTERN AND ALTERNATING BLUE, GREEN,
ED AND ORANGE IN COLOR. THE SEQUENCE OF THE LIGHTS WAS SO
AST THAT ALL THE COLORS COULD BE SEEN AT ONCE. THE OBJECT
ND THE PURSUING F-4 CONTINUED ON A COURSE TO THE SOUTH OF
EHRAN WHEN ANOTHER BRIGHTLY LIGHTED OBJECT, ESTIMATED TO BE
NE HALF TO ONE THIRD THE APPARENT SIZE OF THE MOON, CAME
UT OF THE ORIGINAL OBJECT. THIS SECOND OBJECT HEADED STRAIGHT
OWARD THE F-4 AT A VERY FAST RATE OF SPEED. THE PILOT
ATTEMPTED TO FIRE AN AIM-9 MISSILE AT THE OBJECT BUT AT THAT
NSTANT HIS WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL WENT OFF AND HE LOST ALL
OMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERPHONE). AT THIS POINT THE PILOT
NITIATED A TURN AND NEGATIVE G DIVE TO GET AWAY. AS HE
URNED THE OBJEAZ FELL IN TRAIL AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT
-4 NM. AS HE CONTINUED IN HIS TURN AWAY FROM THE PRIMARY
BJECT THE SECOND OBJECT WENT TO THE INSIDE OF HIS TURN THEN
ETURNED TO THE PRIMARY OBJECT FOR A PERFECT REJOIN.
D. SHORTLY AFTER THE SECOND OBJECT JOINED UP WITH THE
RIMARY 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 EARTH AND CAST A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 2-3 KILOMETERS.

THE CREW DESCENDED FROM THEIR ALTITUDE OF 26M TO 15M AND CONTINUED TO OBSERVE AND MARK THE OBJECT'S POSITION. THEY HAD SOME DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT VISIBILITY FOR LANDING SO AFTER ORBITING MEHRABAD 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 150 DEGREE FROM EHRABAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERPHONE) AND THE INS FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES - 50 DEGREES. THE ONE CIVIL AIRLINER THAT WAS APPROACHING MEHRABAD DURING THIS SAME TIME EXPERIENCED COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE IN THE SAME VICINITY (KILO ZULU) BUT DID NOT REPORT SEEING ANYTHING.

WHILE THE F-4 WAS ON A LONG FINAL APPROACH THE CREW NOTICED ANOTHER CYLINDER SHAPED OBJECT (ABOUT THE SIZE OF A T-BIRD AT 10M) 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 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.

E. DURING DAYLIGHT THE F-4 CREW WAS TAKEN OUT TO THE AREA IN A HELICOPTER WHERE THE OBJECT APPARENTLY HAD LANDED. NOTHING WAS NOTICED AT THE SPOT WHERE THEY THOUGHT THE OBJECT LANDED (A DRY LAKE BED) BUT AS THEY CIRCLED OFF TO THE REST OF THE AREA THEY PICKED UP A VERY NOTICEABLE BEEPER SIGNAL. AT THE POINT WHERE THE RETURN WAS THE LOUDEST 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 LOUD NOISE AND A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT LIKE LIGHTENING. THE AIRCRAFT AND AREA WHERE THE OBJECT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED ARE BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE RADIATION.

MORE INFORMATION WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.

~~XGDS-2-INTERDIC~~

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WASHINGTON D C
REVIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO REPORT ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS BY A PANEL OF THE
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DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: SPECIAL REPT., (U)
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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
PORTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE ILLEGIBLE. SEE
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DESCRIPTORS: (*OPTICAL PHENOMENA, REVIEWS),
VISUAL PERCEPTION, REPORTS
IDENTIFIERS: *UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (U)

(U)

THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE CONCURS WITH THE FINDINGS OF
THE REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO ENTITLED
'SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING
OBJECTS,' DR. EDWARD U. CONDON,
SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR (SEE AD-680 975, AD-680
976, AND AD-680 977). PANEL AGREES THAT A
STUDY OF UFOS IN GENERAL IS NOT A PROMISING WAY TO
EXPAND SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE PHENOMENA, AND
ADDS: 'ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE THE
LEAST LIKELY EXPLANATION OF UFOS IS THE HYPOTHESIS
OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL VISITATIONS BY INTELLIGENT
BEINGS.' (AUTHOR)

(U)

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FEB 68 3P WERTHEIMER,MICHAEL ;
CONTRACT: F49620-67-C-0035
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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS, V26 P417-418 1968.

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

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) (U)

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CONTRACT: F44620-67-C-0035
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MONITOR: AFOSR 69-0026TR

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 (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, CASE STUDIES (U)

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) (U)

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CONTRACT: F44620-67-C-0035
PROJ: AF-9730
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DESCRIPTORS: (*OPTICAL PHENOMENA, *BIBLIOGPAPHIES), BIOLOGY, SOLAR SYSTEMS, LIGHTNING, AIRCRAFT, DISKS, RELIGION, GRAVITY, ILLUSIONS, THEORY, ABSTRACTS (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (U)

THE REPORT IS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, PAMPHLETS, CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, TAPES, ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS OF PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTOONS, MOTION PICTURE FILMS AND OTHER SUCH MATERIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFOS), TOTALING MORE THAN 1,600 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, FORTEAN PHENOMENA, UFOS AND RELIGION, UFOS AND TIME, GRAVITY AND ANTI-GRAVITY, HOLLOW EARTH THEORY, DISAPPEARANCES, CARTOONS, MIRAGES, AND RELATED SUBJECTS. (AUTHOR) (U)

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DESCRIPTORS: (*OPTICAL PHENOMENA, AIR FORCE RESEARCH), VISUAL PERCEPTION, PSYCHOLOGY, RADAR, SONIC BOOM, ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY, PLASMA MEDIUM, BALLOONS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, PUBLIC OPINION, ILLUSIONS (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, CASE STUDIES (U)

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-X, AND (3) THE INDEX. (AUTHOR) (U)

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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 (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, CASE STUDIES (U)

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Communication with Extraterrestrial Intelligence[1]

BY LAMBROS D. CALLIMAHOS

Unclassified

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 staggers the imagination, and as

[1] 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 Garvin, linguist; Dr. John C. Lilly, delphinologist; Dr. William O. Davis, physicist; and Fr. Francis J. Heyden, S. J., astronomer. The moderator was Dr. Harold Wooster, Director of Information Services of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

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.[2]

Epsilon Eridani and Tau Ceti were the targets on which Dr. Drake focussed his attention in the spring of 1960 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

[2] In this connection, Professor Iosif Shklovsky, Russia's greatest radio astronomer, has the following to say in the September 1965 issue of *Soviet Life:*

"Profound crises lie in wait for a developing civilization and one of them may well prove fatal. We are already familiar with several such critical [situations]:

(a) Self-destruction as a result of a thermonuclear catastrophe or some 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."

between; when these signals are a
would show a circle, the Pythagor
design. These attention-getting s
"language lessons," interspersed wi
help bring us up to the level of our s

It may be assumed that the s
possessed by all higher forms of li
could thus be greatly simplified
representation such as that of a te
held at Green Bank in 1961 to disc
with other planets, one of the par
up a hypothetical message on t
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 latte
ness in the patterns disclosed, in
dimensions. In Fig. 2 is the writ
binary 1's have been replaced by a
Now for its interpretation.

There are dots at the four co
points, marking the outlines of th
representation of the sun; directl
representing 8 planets, identified
their left, preceded by a binary
legged beings illustrated are obvi
hand of the male figure points to
parently reside. At the top of th
tions 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.
to a six (preceded by the usual b
there are six fingers on each ha
their number system is probably
female figure may be seen a bracke
binary form (preceded by a binar
are 11 units high. A reasonable
cm., the wave length of the trans.
tall, which should be all right for a

In 1952 the British mathemat
address before the British Interpl
or First Steps in Celestial Syntax.

, if they are as much as 50 years
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ave probably called us several
for an answer; or worse yet, they
ey have reached such impressive
e destroyed themselves.[2]

the targets on which Dr. Drake
of 1960 in Project Ozma, an
signals from outer space. The
s 1420.405752 megacycles per
This particular frequency, pos-
ssors on the faculty of Cornell
ilip Morrison, happens to be the
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uency would be known to other
understand radio theory. We're
communication medium; other
, or the as yet undiscovered and
perior to ours might even have
eutrinos (weightless, uncharged
it difficult even to detect); if so,
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ear catastrophe or some other discovery
ollable consequences.

which can lead to excessive specializa-
ion.
cial intelligent beings."

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 8 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 Lancelot Hogben delivered an address before the British Interplanetary Society entitled "Astraglossa, or First Steps in Celestial Syntax." Hogben pointed out that *number*

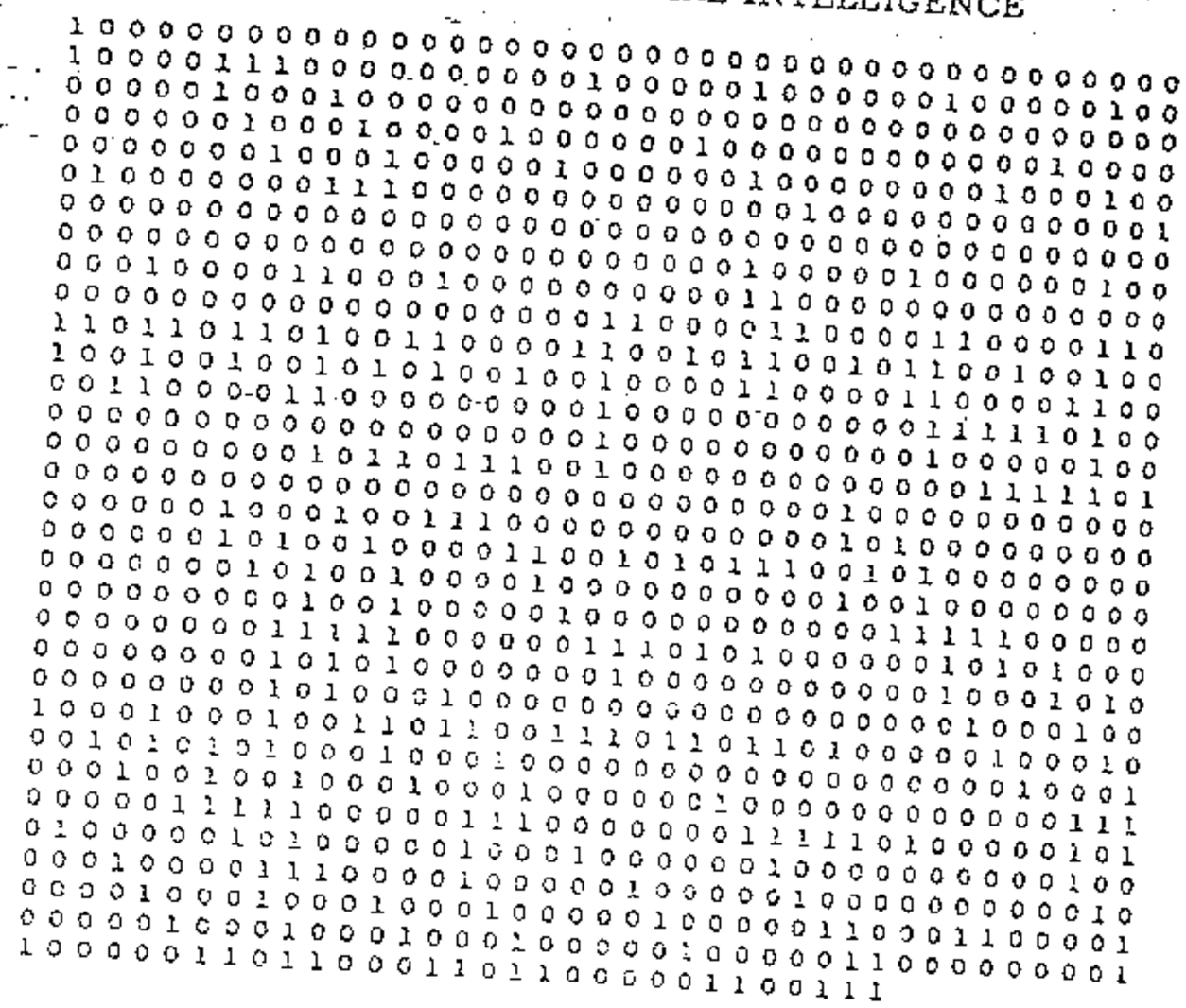

Fig. 1.

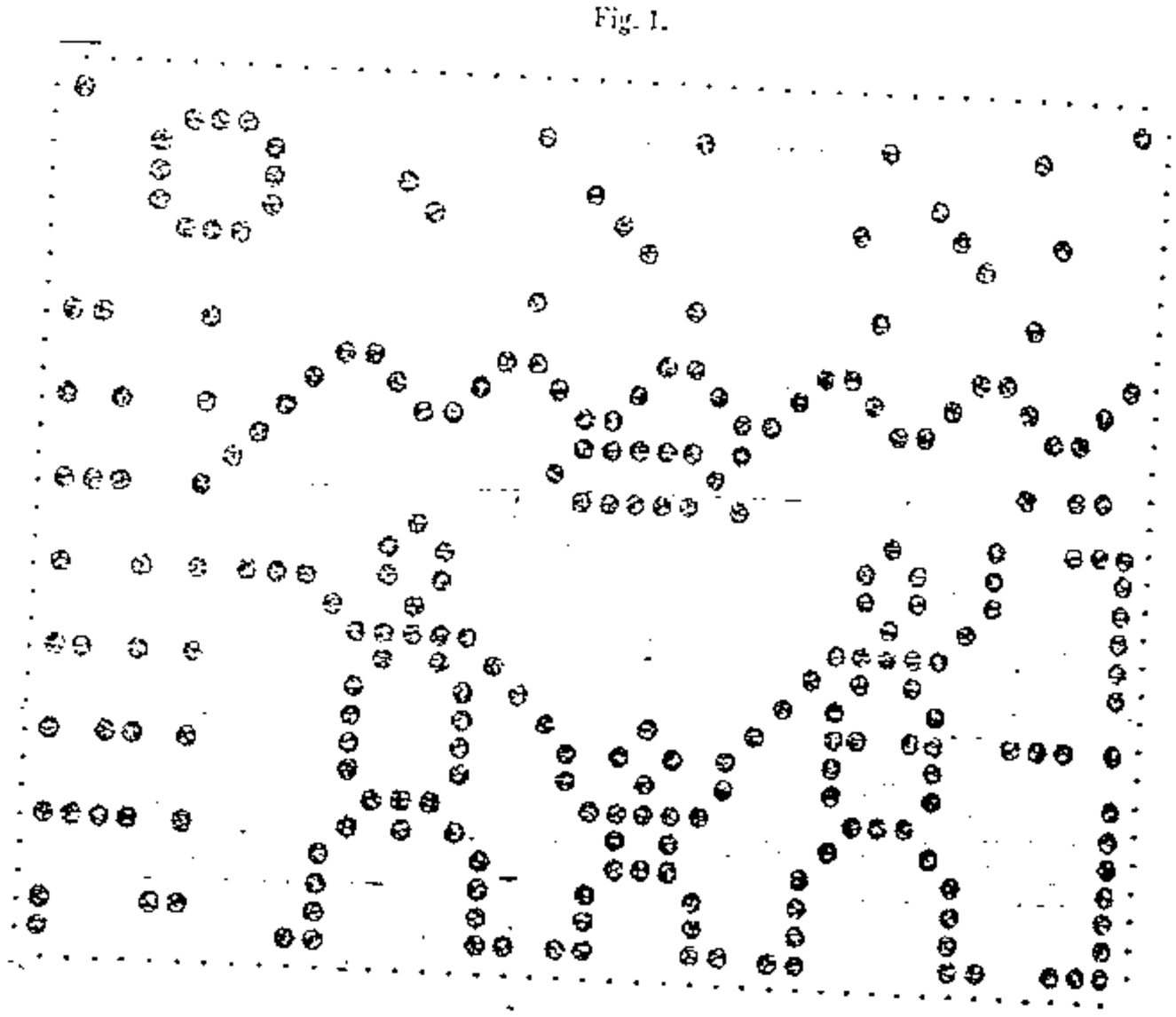

Fig. 2.

is the most universal concept for
intelligent beings; therefore, mat
steps in extraterrestrial communi
could transmit pulses representin
"radioglyphs" representing "+"
later carried out the basic idea
shapes to represent elementary
different approach was develope
Mathematics at the University
book entitled "Lincos: Design of
"Lincos," an acronym of "lingu
munication of ideas through sym
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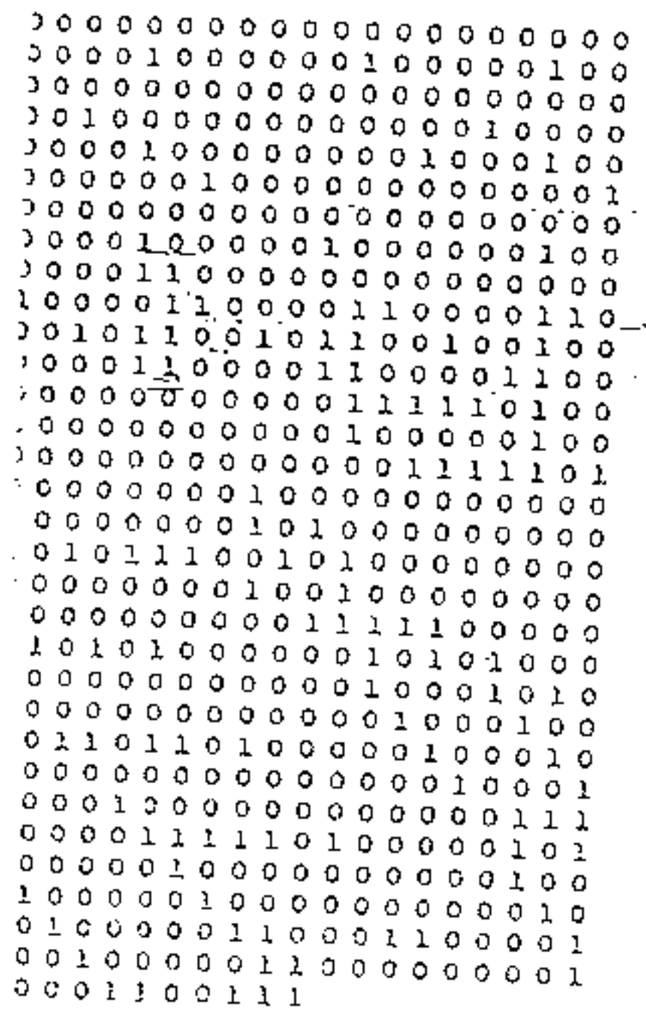
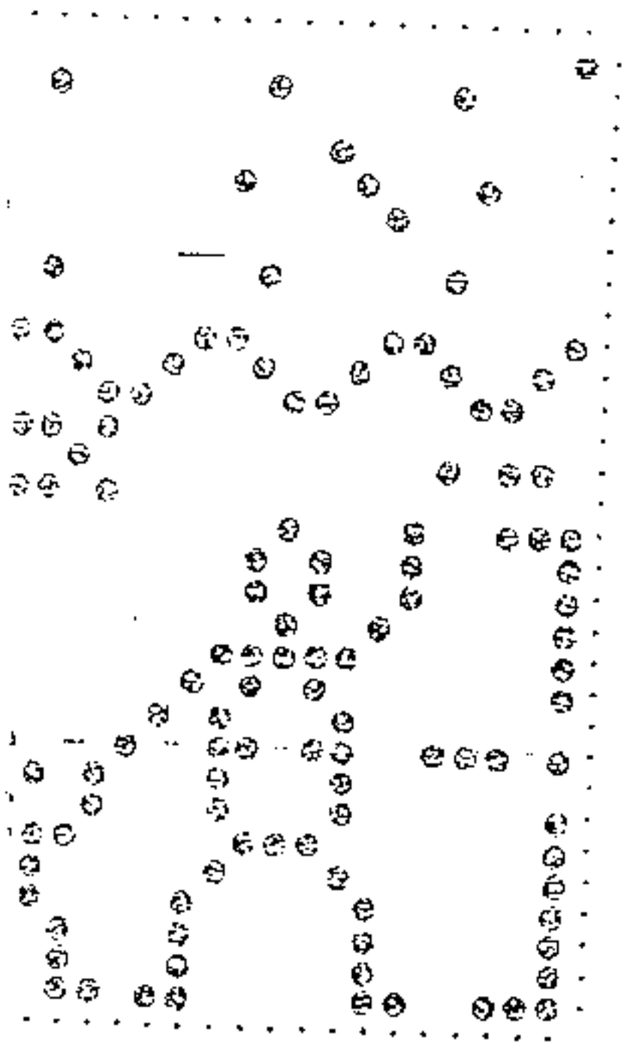
is too difficult. After all, the o
across to another party, whose
different from our own. In othe
an "inverse cryptography," or
designed, not to hide meaning, b
prehend. Cleverness on the par
factor, not reliance on ingenu
cryptographer—somehow, this t
make his meaning clear to the r
possess a cosmic equivalent of the

As an illustration of how much
minimum of material, and as an ex
let us consider a message I have d
expect of an initial communica
shown a series of transmissions
inhabited planet, many light yea
are representations for the 32 di
or distinctive pulse shapes) heard
The punctuation marks are not p
different time lapses: adjacent s
unit) between them; a space be
(2 units); commas, semicolons, an
16 units, respectively. Betwee
reference purposes) there is a tim

The first transmission, (1), is
different symbols which will be
mission (2) is the clear implicati

[3] The Rosetta Stone is a piece of blac
of the Nile, bearing a bilingual inscription
and Greek) with which Jean François Ch
Egyptian hieroglyphs.





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 1960 published a book entitled "Lincos: Design of a Language for Cosmic Intercourse." "Lincos," an acronym of "lingua cosmica," 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 1420.4 megacycles. The punctuation marks are not part of the message, but here represent different time lapses: 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

[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.

(1) A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
*. &. $. ¢. ≠. @. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R.
S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. *. &. $. ¢. ≠. @.

(2) A A. B; A A A. C; A A A A. D; A A A A A. E; A A A A A A. F; A A A A A A A. G;
A A A A A A A A. H; A A A A A A A A A. I; A A A A A A A A A A. J.

(3) A K A L B; A K A K A L C; A K A K A K A L D. A K A L B; B K A L C; C K A L D.
B K C L E; E L B K C; F K D L J; J L D K F. E L K E; K E L E.

(4) C M A L B; D M A L C; G M E L B; E M G L M B.

(5) D K N L D; G K N L G; F M F L N; E M E L N.

(6) J L AN; J K A L AA; J K B L AB; AA K A L AB. J K J L BN; J K J K J L CN;
IN K C L IC.

(7) B O C L F; D O B L H; E O B L AN; D O AN L DH.

(8) F P G L B; H P B L D; J P B L E; J P E L B.

(9) A P J L Q J; A P ANN L Q ANN; Q J. P J L Q ANN.

(10) Q J L R A; Q J O B L R B; A R E M A L R E L E O Q J. Q ANN L R NA;
Q ANN O B L R NB.

(11) H L H; G S G. G S G. D K A L C K B; D K C S E K A; E K A S D K C.

(12) D T A; D T B; D T C; D L D; D U E; D U F; D U G. J T I; J U AA.

(13) FIRII V GN; ANNN K C V ANNN; AN P C V CRC.

(14) F E K A X L E K A; B W E K A X L W B O E X K W B O A X L B O F.

(15) C Y B L I; E Y B L BE; E Y E L CB; W D K A X Y B L BE.

(16) BE Z B L E; FD Z B L H; FG Z C L C; ABE Z C L E. W AI K F X Z B L E.
BE Z B L W E; M ABE Z C L W E. BE Z B L KM E.

(17) D * L D O C O B O A L BD; E * L E O D O C O B O A L AFN; N * L DNCEN.

(18) & P D L A M Q C K Q E M Q C K Q I M. & V CRADAEI.

(19) S L A K Q W A * X K Q W B * X K Q W C * X K Q W D * X K. S V BRCAHEH.

(20) ¢ E K A ≠ L W E K A X; B ¢ E K A ≠ L B W E K A X;
B ¢ E K W D K C X ≠ L B K E K C X. ¢ B ≠ ¢ D ≠ L W B X W D X L B O D.

(21) S Y ¢ & O W M A X Z B ≠ K A L M.

(22) B K C L < @NNA ≠; B K C L E. C O D L < @NNA ≠; C O D L AB.
D Y B L < @NNA ≠; D Y B L AF.

(23) B K C L E; < @NNB ≠. B K D L E; < @NNC ≠. E Y B L BE; < @NNB ≠. F Y B L C E;
< @NNC ≠. I T E; < @NNB ≠. H U C; < @NNC ≠. & V BRCAHEH; < @NNC ≠.

(24) B L < @NND ≠. C L < @NND ≠. E, G, AA, AC, AC, < @NND ≠. ANA < @NND ≠.

(25) < @NNE ≠ L B O & < @A ≠; < @NNF ≠ L & < @A ≠ Y B. < @A ≠ L < @NNC ≠.
< @NNE ≠ L B & < @NNC ≠; < @NNF ≠ L & < @NNC ≠ Y B.

(26) < @NNH ≠ L D O Q C O & < @NNG ≠ Y C.

(27) Q B K Q D K Q H K Q AF K Q CB V A;
Q B K Q O K Q M K Q AF K Q CB K < @NNI ≠ L A.

(28) C K < @A ≠ L C; < @A ≠ L D. I K < @A ≠ L AB; < @A ≠ L C.
FD Z < @A ≠ L H; < @A ≠ L B.
< @A ≠ L A, R GG, M R GG, J P C, &, K, M, < @NNI ≠.
< @B ≠ L A, R GG, M R GG, J P C, &, K, M, < @NNI ≠.
< @C ≠ L A, R GG, M R GG, J P C, &, K, M, < @NNI ≠.

(29) < @NNE ≠ L B & < @B ≠; < @NNF ≠ L & < @B ≠ Y B.
< @NAN ≠ L S < @C ≠ K B < @D ≠; < @NAA ≠ L < @C ≠ O < @D ≠.

(30) < @NNE ≠ L < @NAB ≠; < @NAO ≠; < @NNF ≠ L < @NAD ≠, < @NAC ≠.
< @NAN ≠ L < @NAB ≠, < @NAE ≠; < @NAA ≠ L < @NAD ≠, < @NAE ≠.

Fig. 3.

the integer 2, . . . , J the integer
there are introduced symbols for
in teaching us their mathemat
addition, subtraction, multiplic
and the concept of zero; inequa
roots; and definitions of π and
new to the 31 symbols recovere
most beautiful concepts in pure
if they can teach us such a com
be staggered by what they wil
transmission. Beginning with
cluster concepts are introduce
transmission (30), we now are u
pure Venerean. Furthermore,
the code they are using on us
thousands upon thousands of
this is easily appreciated by an
the meaning of all 30 transmissi

Even right after this first mes
with that planet, we shall have
Fermat's Last Theorem, Gold
unsolved problems in mathem
not be difficult for "them" to d
nological superiority (first of
able to call *us*!). If "they" b
structure constant," they are a
five for sure, suspect the sixth,
ratio, among others, of the spe
electron; it may take a century
And after we resolve our pres
appropriate to make discreet
harmony and peace with our fe
otherwise ingested by the su
fortune to contact us. But as
(and generations of his descend

[1] The solution may be found on p. 1

[2] With what he has learned from
reader formulate these two questions d
compact form; the solutions appear on
classic unsolved problems in mathemati
values of x, y, and z can be found
is an integer greater than 2; Goldbach's
other mathematicians failed to make t
number greater than 2 can be expressed

N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R.
@.

. E; A A A A A A. F; A A A A A A A. G;
I; A A A A A A A A A A. J. –

. L D. K A L B; B K A L C; C K A L D.
K F. E L X E; K E L E.

L M B.

L N.

L AB. J K J L EN; J K J K J L CN;

V L EN.

L B.

L Q ANN.

E L E G Q J. Q ANN L R NA;

C S E K A; E K A S D K C.

F; D U G. J T I; J U AA.

C.

E X K W B C A X L B O F.

A X Y B L BE.

Z C L E. W AI K F X Z B L E.
NN E.

C C.B O A L ABN; H • L DNCEN.

V GRADACI.

X K Q W D • X K. S V BRCAHEN.

E K A X;
F • D F L W B X W D X L B O D.

@NNA F; C O.Ω L AB.

F. E Y B L BE; • @NNB F. F Y B L C E;
@NNC F. A V BRCAHEN; • @NNC F.

AC. AG. • @NND F. ANA • @NND F.

• @A F Y B. • @A F L • @NNG F.
• @NNG F Y B.

F L A.

F L AB; • @A F L C.

• @NNI F.
• @NNI F.
• @NNI F.

@B F Y B.
U F L • @C F O • @D F.

F L • @NAD F. • @NAC F.
F L • @NAD F. • @NAE F.

the integer 2, . . . , 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 31 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 (22), 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 Venerean. 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.[4]

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,[5] and 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, 137.039 . . . , 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

[4] The solution may be found on p. 109; but eschew the premature peek.

[5] With 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. 109. 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.

Electroni

BY JOHN

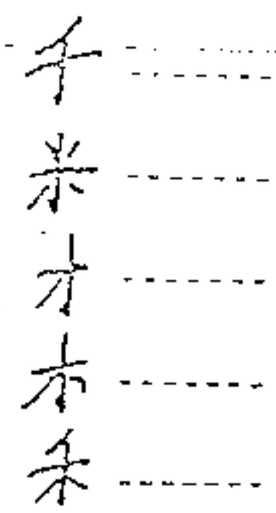
Top S

INTRODUCTION

Calligraphy, the art of produ
familiar term in the English lan
letters in its alphabet, English p
manual or mechanical. Slight
tions have little effect on legib
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 sig
letter. The Morse and Baudot
sult of such transmissions is ea

Generally speaking, most alp
graphic problems. However, s
graphic in nature. Such langu
sent some idea or thing. Altho
rules of formation, the number
often very large. For exampl
thousand unique ideographs. I
as a single element. The follow
lar symbols with very dissimilar

Character



Therefore, for these languages,
tention in order to obtain intelli

Symbols

A	1	I	9	Q	reciprocal	Y	power
B	2	J	10	R	decimal point	Z	root
C	3	K	÷	S	≠	*	factorial
D	4	L	=	T	>	&	≈
E	5	M	−	U	<	$	e
F	6	N	0	V	≈	¢	[
G	7	O	×	W	(	#	]
H	8	P	÷	X	)	@	code

Code values

001 question	007 radius	013 circle
002 true	008 volume or sphere	014 area
003 false	009 . . . (ellipsis)	015 rectangle
004 prime	010 perimeter of rect.	.
005 circum. of circle	011 area of rectangle	.
006 area of circle	012 perimeter	999

Code values 1, 2, 3 . . . 99 = x, y, z . . . (abstractions, unknowns, variables).

Fermat's Last Theorem:

¢ @ A # Y ¢ @ D # K ¢ @ B # Y ¢ @ D # L ¢ @ C # Y ¢ @ D #. ¢ @ D # L B; ¢ @ NNB #. ¢ @ D # L C, D, E, ¢ @ NNI #; ¢ @ NNB NNA #.

Goldbach's Conjecture:

B ¢ @ A #. B ¢ @ A # L ¢ @ B #; ¢ @ B # T B. ¢ @ B # L ¢ @ C # K ¢ @ D #; ¢ @ C # L ¢ @ NND #, ¢ @ D # L ¢ @ NND #. ¢ @ NNB NNA #.

Solution to Mr. Calimabos' Space Communication.

CONF[redacted]

EXPLOITATION REPORT

(C) FRAGMENT, METAL, RECOVERED IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, [illegible] BELIEVED TO BE AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT [illegible] (COUNTRY UNIDENTIFIED) (U[illegible]

[illegible] KCN-25500

SECTION I. - (C) Purpose (U[illegible])

1. (C) The purpose of this report is to present the results of the exploitation of a metallic fragment recovered near the town of [illegible] in the Republic of the Congo. The recovery was the result of a ground-level 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 1965. Other than a reported east-to-west direction of flight for the UFO, specific observation and recovery details are lacking.

SECTION II. - (C) Description (U)

2. (C) Details concerning the exact location and characteristics of impact are unknown. However, the appearance of the fragment indicated exposure to high temperatures prior to impact (burn). [illegible] impact of the specimen had little or no effect on its final condition or appearance. The fragment weighed [illegible] kg. and an inflatable density of approximately [illegible] and measured 2.25 x 1.75 = 1.0 [illegible]. The top and side views of the specimen were rounded and appeared to have been shaped by heating and melting. This is illustrated in Figure 1 and 2. The [illegible] groove, visible in Figure 1, is the edge of an insert of [illegible] that differed [illegible] from the rest of the specimen. Figure 3 shows the side opposite the end shown in Figure 1.

ORIGINAL

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AUTH: Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

CONF[redacted]

and was composed of six machined or formed [illegible]-shaped flat extending along the major axis of the fragment.

SECTION III. (C) Conclusions

3. (C) The fragment was originally part of an electrical component and could be identified as a motor, generator armature, or associated electrical regulating device.

4. (C) The fragment was constructed of .010-inch thick silicon steel laminate stacked on a central mild steel core or shaft.

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

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

SECTION IV. (C) Exploitation Via (U)

7. (C) The recovered [illegible] .41 grams and has a density closely approximating [illegible] Fluid metal or lacy oxide was [illegible] temperatures in excess of 2500° F. While there are no indications of impact, the flowed metal, as shown in Figures 4 and 7, would substantiate the conclusion that the item was moving at a high velocity when it was hit.

8. (C) Fabrication of the item was accomplished utilizing more or less standard procedures for fabricating electric motor armatures. Armature laminates were stamped (punched) from approximately .012-inch sheet steel, copper-plated, and assembled on a mild steel shaft approximately .425 inches in diameter. Following assembly, the laminates were joined by solid-state or diffusion-bonding of the copper-

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placing. This can be accomplished by tightly compacting the laminate assembly and heating in a furnace. Temperature required for bonding of the copper depends upon the degree compaction or pressure; the higher pressures requiring proportionately lower temperatures.

9. (C) A cross-section (crosswise to [illegible] length of the specimen) is shown in Figure 5. The light-colored, [illegible] lines are the edges of individual laminates, caused by cutting at [illegible] angle to, instead of parallel to, the laminates. [illegible] that [illegible] these flex or petals are "T" shaped. This shape is used to help [illegible] bonding wire in place and is found on high RPM motors. The relief condition of some of the "T's" is indicative of the high heating conditions experienced. The outer surface of the armature shaft is serrated to prevent axial slippage of the laminates.

10. (C) The lamination or stacking of individual laminates is clearly illustrated in Figure 6. The spreadout laminates on the flex at the top of the photograph is due to the melting and flooding of the copperplating during the high temperature exposure of the specimen. Some of the copper has been [illegible] the flex at the bottom of the photograph. A [illegible] examination of this area is shown in Figures 7 and 8.

11. (C) Another result of intense heating was the [illegible] melt of the steel laminations. [illegible] Figures 9 and 10 illustrate [illegible] the composition of Section 2 of [illegible] [illegible]

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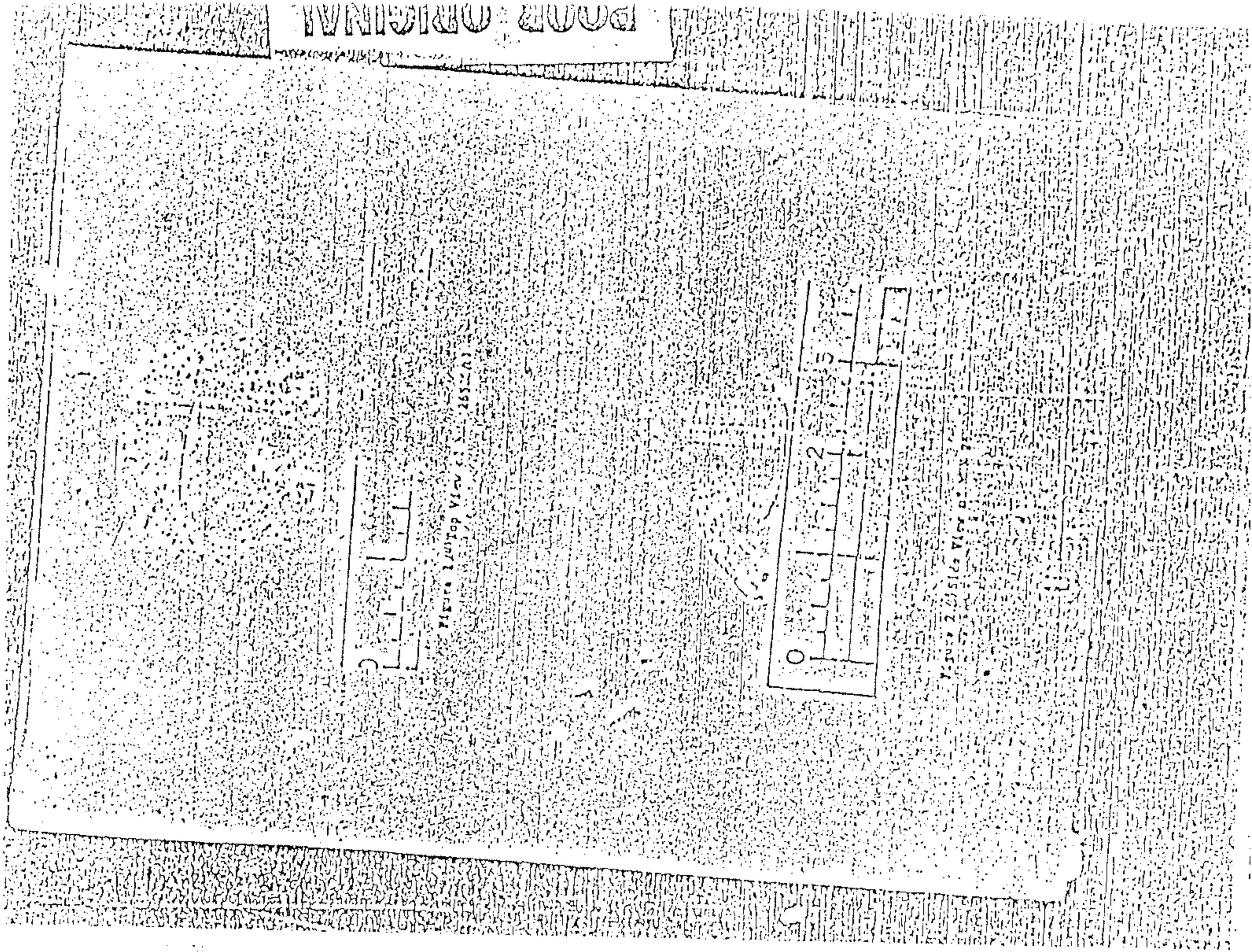
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R



intense heat and then cooled at a comparatively slow rate.

12. (C) The light material between the laminations in Figure 9 is plated copper that melted and flowed between the laminations when the entire specimen was hot. A photomicrograph of this is shown in Figure 11.

13. (C) Analysis of the chalk disclosed the following:

Element	Percent Present (Weight)
Carbon	
Manganese	
Silicon	
Nickel	less than 0.10
Chromium	0.37
Molybdenum	less than 0.01

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

Element	Percent Present (Weight)
Manganese	0.25
Silicon	(0.5)
Nickel	less than 0.10
Chromium	
Molybdenum	less than 0.01

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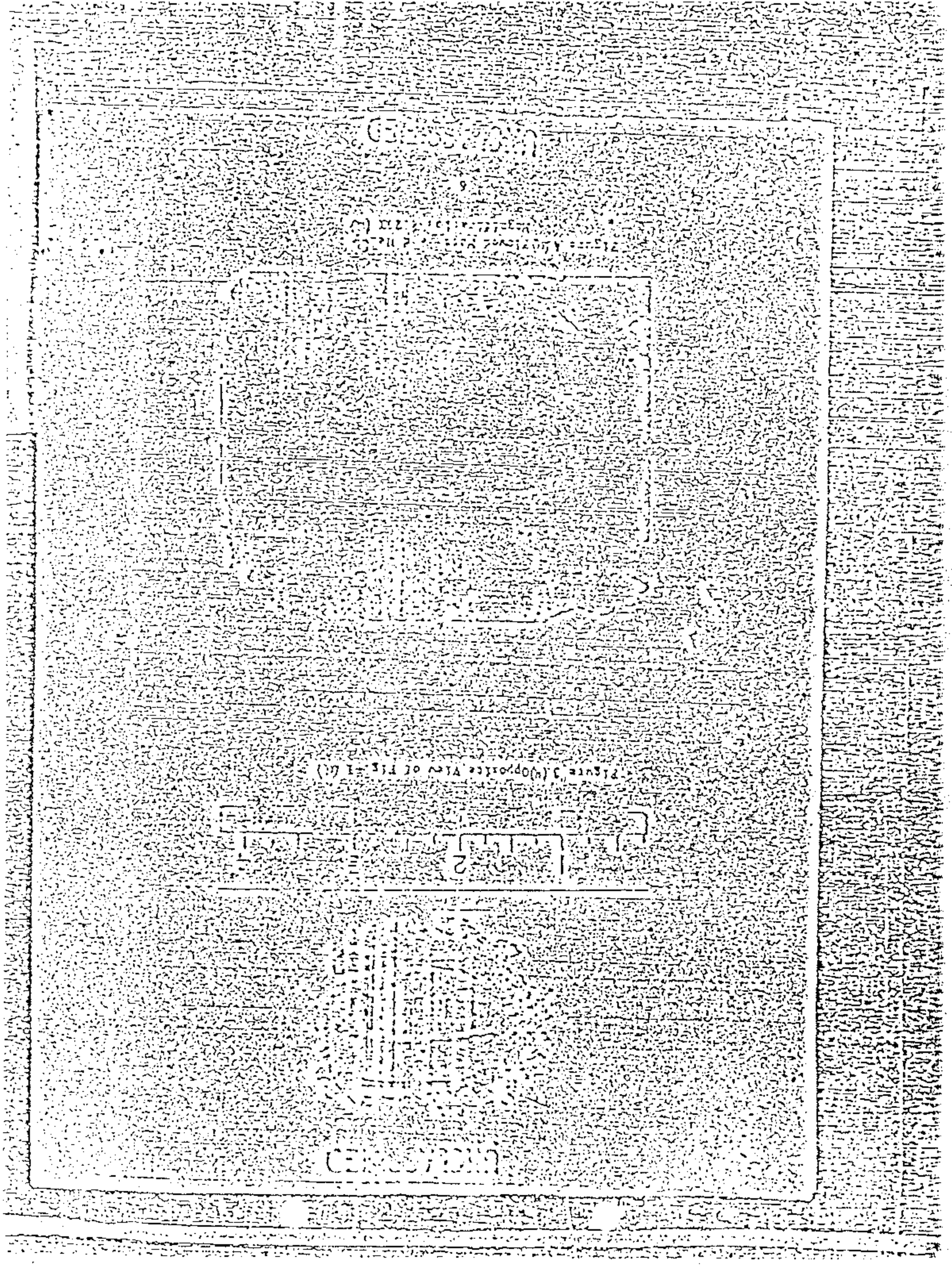

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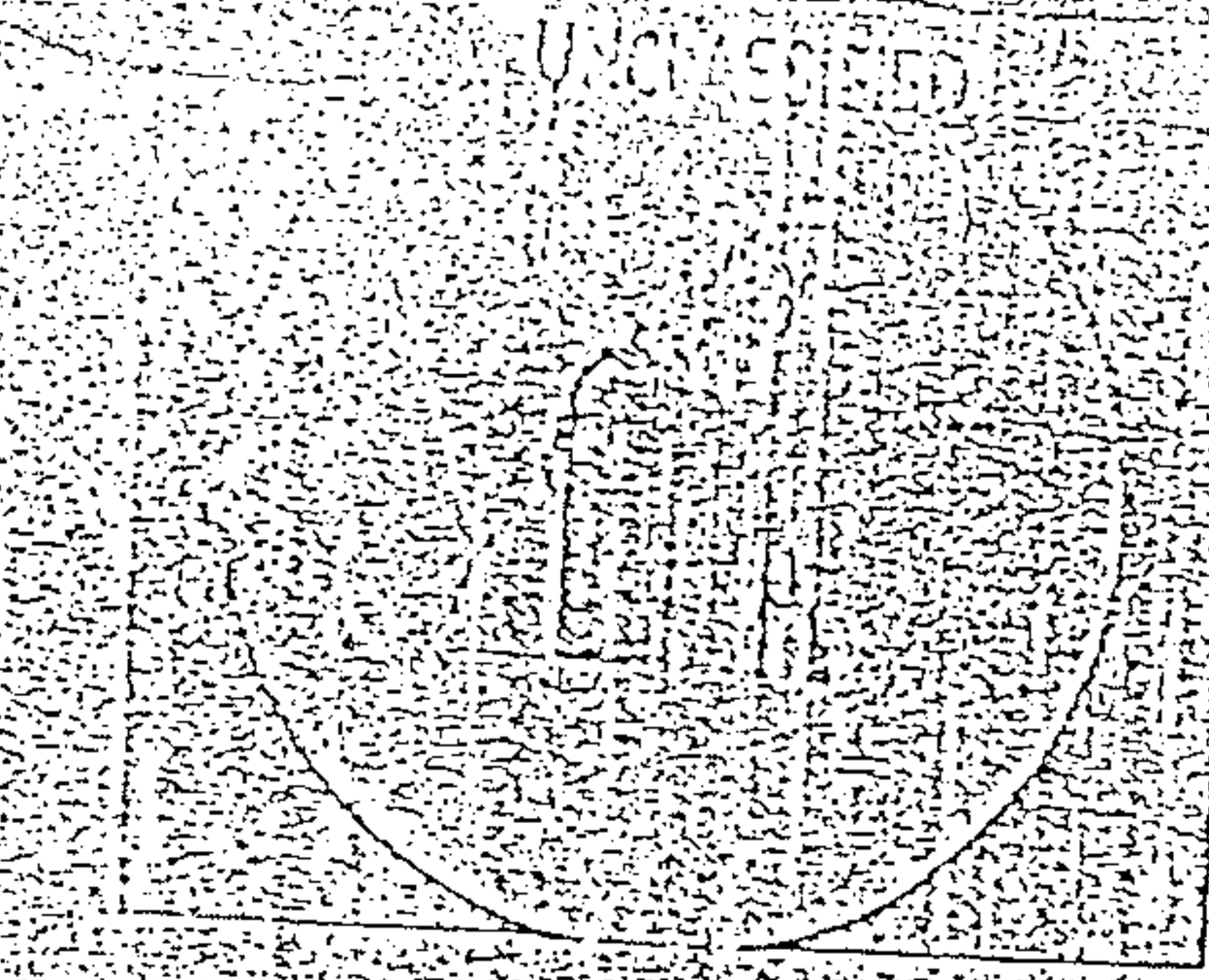


Plate 7. Macrograph Cross-Section of Laminated Area
Magnification 7.75X (U)

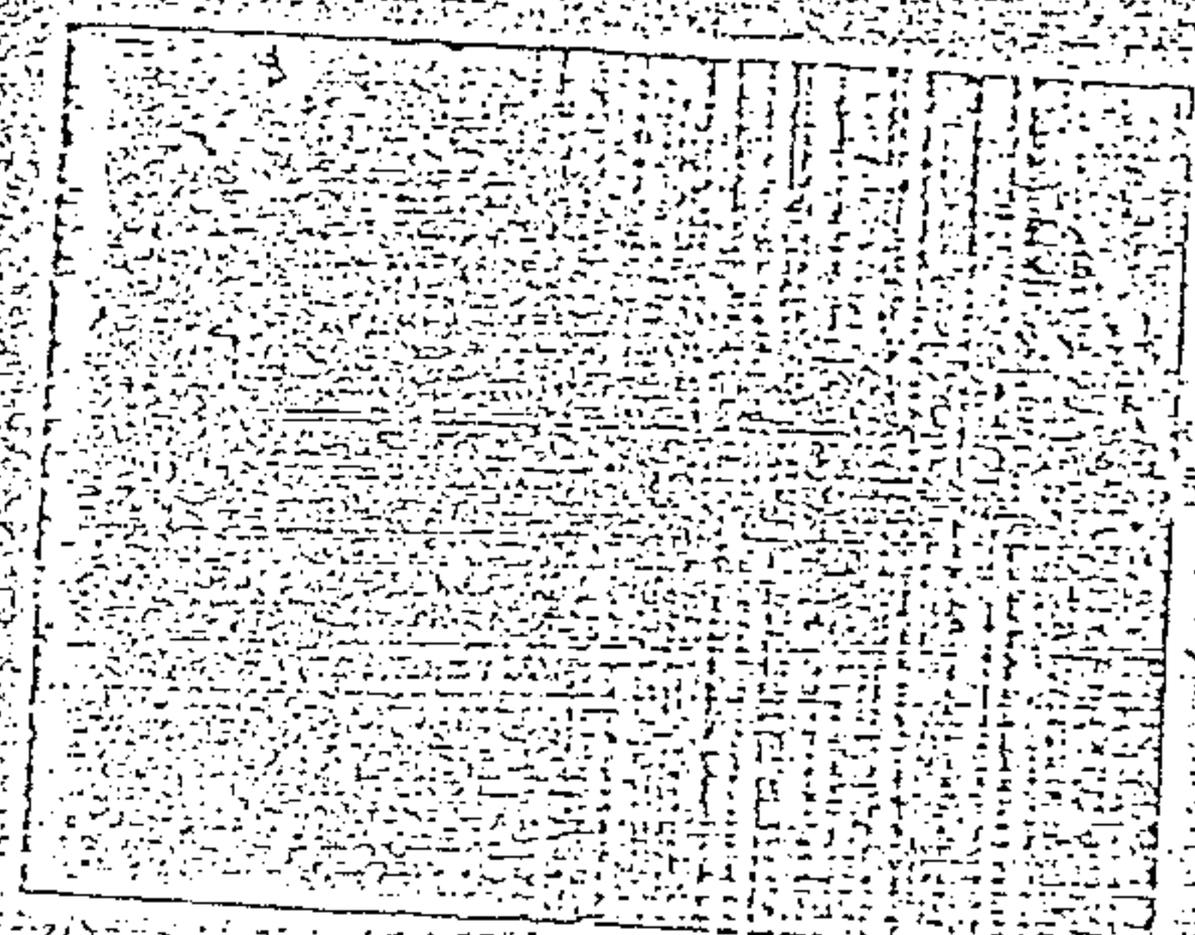


Plate 8. Macrograph Cross-Section of Laminated Area
Magnification 16X (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

POOR ORIGINAL

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1987

Report of U.F.O. Crash in '47 Called False by Science Panel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (Reuters) — 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 "clumsy counterfeits," 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 Phillip 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 deliberate 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 told reporters then that his research team had found a key White House report in the National Archives dated July 14, 1954. It appeared to have been prepared for the Air Force by Robert Cutler, a White House aide, and mentioned a change in plans for an 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, having left for Europe 11 days earlier.

According to a National Archives memo released by Mr. Klass, the Archives is also suspicious because Mr. Moore's does not bear the required top secret registration number and is marked "Top Secret Restricted Information" — a designation that was not used until the Nixon Administration.

Another document in which Truman supposedly ordered Defense Secretary James Forrestal to create MJ-12, is also a forgery, Mr. Klass said.

The document did not follow the format Truman used in writing letters to his Cabinet secretaries and was created by superimposing a spurious message on a photograph of an authentic Truman letter, the editor concluded.

The New York Times Magazine ... OCT 79

A metallic-like disk, reported to have hovered over Santa Ana, Calif., in 1965, was the subject of

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.

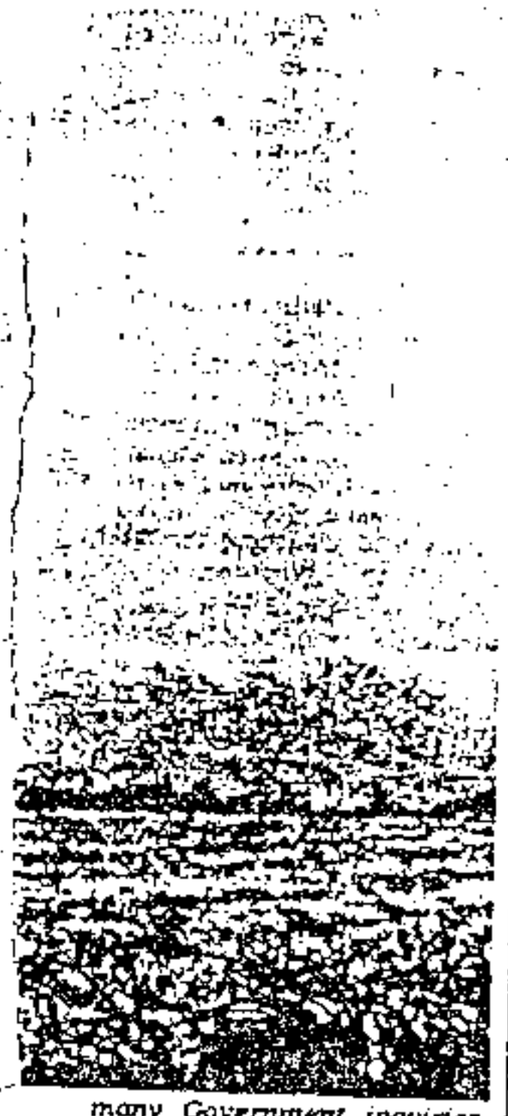
The Defense Department message bears the classification CONFIDENTIAL. "Subject: Suspicious Unknown Air Activity." Dated Nov. 11, 1975, it reads:

"Since 28 Oct 75 numerous reports of suspicious objects have been received at the NORAD COC [North American Air Defense Combat Operations Center]. Reliable military personnel at Loring AFB [Air Force Base], Maine, Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan, Malmstrom AFB, [Montana], Minot AFB, [North Dakota], and Canadian Forces Station, Falconbridge, Ontario, Canada, have visually sighted suspicious objects.

"Objects at Loring and Wurtsmith were characterized to be helicopters. Missile site personnel, security alert teams and Air Defense personnel at Malmstrom Montana reported object which sounded like a jet aircraft. FAA advised 'There were no jet aircraft in the vicinity.' Malmstrom search and height finder radars carried the object between 9,000 ft and 15,600 ft at a speed of seven knots. ... F-106s scrambled from Malmstrom could not make contact due to darkness and low altitude. Site personnel reported the objects 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 SAFOI [Air Force Information Office] that we come up soonest with a proposed answer to queries 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."

Patrick Huyghe is a freelance writer in New York.



many Government inquiries.

Numerous daily updates
:ept the Joint Chiefs of Staff
nformed of these incursions
y U.F.O.'s in the fall of 1975.
:epresentatives of the De-
ense Intelligence Agency and
he National Security Agency
well as a handful of other
overnment desks received
opies of the National Military
Command Center's reports on
ne incidents. One report said
hat an unidentified object
demonstrated a clear intent
the weapons storage area."
hough Air Force records
ow that the C.I.A. was noti-
ed several times of these
netrations over nuclear mis-
le and bomber bases, the
ency has acknowledged only
e such notification. Subse-
ent investigations by the Air
rce into the sightings at Lor-
g Air Force Base, Maine,
here the remarkable series
f events began, did not reveal
cause for the sightings.

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Despite official pronounce-
ents for decades that
F.O.'s were nothing more
an misidentified aerial ob-
cts and as such were no
use for alarm, recently de-
ssified U.F.O. records from
C.I.A., the F.B.I. and other
deral agencies indicate
at, ever since U.F.O.'s made
eir appearance in our skies
the 1940's, the phenomenon
s aroused much serious be-
nd-the-scenes concern in of-
ial circles. Details of the in-
lligence community's pro-
tracted obsession 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 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 doubts that the Government knew more about U.F.O.'s than it has claimed over the past 32 years. From the start, it has been convinced that most U.F.O. sightings could be explained in terms of misidentified balloons, cloud formations, airplanes, ball lightning, meteors and other natural phenomena.

But the papers also show that the Government remains perplexed about the nagging residue of unexplained U.F.O. sightings, which amount to approximately 10 percent of all U.F.O. sightings reported. Do they pose a threat to national security? Are they just a funny-looking cover for an airborne Soviet presence? Even the possibility that these unknowns could be evidence of 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 whose records has been open to public view for nearly a decade, the recently released papers on U.F.O.'s indicate otherwise. The Departments of the Army, Navy, State and Defense, and the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the F.B.I., the C.I.A. 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. But it is the C.I.A. 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 chief of the C.I.A.'s Office of Scientific Intelligence, "it was because we wanted to know: Did the Russians do it?"

As the cold war gave rise to the fears of the McCarthy era, official concern over U.F.O.'s even led to the surveillance of several private U.F.O. organizations (as many of their members have long insisted) and to the scrutiny of dozens of individuals suspected of subversive U.F.O. activities.

Perhaps most telling of all, the Government documents on U.F.O.'s reveal that despite official denials to the contrary, Federal agencies continue to monitor the phenomenon to this day.

The monumental task of unearthing the newest batch of records on U.F.O.'s from a bureaucracy that has for years denied their existence can be traced to the efforts of a handful of inquisitive individuals who, armed with the Freedom of Information Act, set off in the mid-70's on a paper chase of U.S. Government documents on U.F.O.'s. They include Bruce S. Maccabee, a Silver Spring, Md., physicist working for the Navy, who has managed to obtain the release of more than 1,200 pages of documents on U.F.O.'s from the F.B.I.; W. Todd Zachel of Prairie du Sac, Wis.; Robert Todd of Ardmore, Pa.; Larry W. Bryant of Arlington, Va.; and Brad C. Sparks, a student in astrophysics at Berkeley whose five-year pursuit of the C.I.A.'s U.F.O. file eventually provided the foundation for a ground-breaking Freedom of Information lawsuit filed by Ground Saucer Watch (G.S.W.), an Arizona-based U.F.O. organization.

At the request of G.S.W. director William H. Spaulding, Peter Gersten, an attorney in the New York firm of Rothblatt, Rothblatt & Seijas, filed a civil action against the C.I.A. in December 1977 demanding all U.F.O. records in the agency's possession. The suit seemed to have achieved its goal when late last year the agency released about 400 documents — nearly 900 pages of memos, reports and correspondence that attest to the agency's long involvement in U.F.O. matters. But the civil action has not seen its final day in court.

By Gersten's account, the agency has arbitrarily withheld documents, made deletions without merit, and failed to conduct a proper search for U.F.O. materials. The agency's current actions, he says, perpetuate its 30-year policy of deliberate deception and dishonesty about U.F.O.'s. "What has been released to us seems to have been rather carefully selected," says Gersten. "We suspect that the agency is withholding at least 200 more documents than the 57 they have admitted they are keeping from us to protect intelligence sources." Victor Marchetti, a former executive

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

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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 skipping over water." As early as World War II, Allied bomber pilots had told of "balls of light" that followed their flights over Japan and Germany. A U.S. Eighth Army investigation concluded that they were the product of "mass hallucination."

These and other incidents were reported in a 1973 book by David Michael Jacobs, "The UFO Controversy in America," which until the recent release of Government documents was the most comprehensive reconstruction of the Government's U.F.O. involvement.

When Scandinavians reported cigar-shaped objects in 1946, U.S. Army intelligence suspected that the Russians had developed a secret weapon with the help of German scientists from Peenemünde. The C.I.A., then known as the Central Intelligence Group, secretly began keeping tabs on the subject.

When the unknown objects returned to the skies, this time over the United States in the summer of 1947, the Army Air Force set out to determine what the objects were. Within weeks, Brig. Gen. George F. Schulgen of Army Air Corps Intelligence requested the F.B.I.'s assistance "in locating and questioning the individuals who first sighted the so-called flying discs. . . ." Undoubtedly swayed by flaring cold-war tensions, Schulgen feared that "the first reported sightings might have been by individuals of Communist sympathies with the view to causing hysteria and fear of a secret Russian weapon." J. Edgar Hoover agreed to cooperate but insisted that the bureau have "full access to discs recovered."

The Air Force's behind-the-scenes interest contrasted sharply with its public stance that the objects were products of misidentifications and an imaginative populace. A security lid was imposed on the subject in July 1947, hiding a potentially "embarrassing situation" the following month, when both the Air Force and the F.B.I. began suspecting they might actually be investigating our own secret weapons. High-level reassurances were obtained that this was not so.

By the end of the summer, the F.B.I. had "failed to reveal any indication of subversive individuals being involved in any of the reported sightings." A RESTRICTED Army letter that found its way to Hoover's desk said that the bureau's services actually had been enlisted to relieve the Air Forces "of the task of tracking down all the many instances which turned out to be ashcan covers, toilet seats and whatnot." Incensed, Hoover moved quickly to discontinue the bureau's U.F.O. investigations.

In September of that year, the Commanding General of the Army Air Force received a letter from the Army Chief of Staff Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, saying that "the phenomenon reported is of something real and not visionary or fictitious," 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 before long submitted an unofficial "Estimate of the Situation," classified TOP SECRET, which indicated that U.F.O.'s were of interplanetary 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 12 years.

After "Sign," the Air Force continued to collect U.F.O. data under the code name "Grudge." This six-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 . . . 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 Monmouth, N.J., in 1951 led to the reacti-

vation of "Grudge." e Air Force project was renamed "Blue Boo in 1952, a year that saw a record number of U.F.O. reports.

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The situation got out of hand during the summer of 1952. On the morning of July 28, the Washington Post revealed that U.F.O.'s had been tracked on radar at Washington National Airport, the second such incident in a week. Reporters stormed Air Force headquarters in the Pentagon, where switchboards were jammed for days with U.F.O. inquiries. Military installations across the country handled such a volume of reports that "regular intelligence work had been affected," reported The New York Times.

These events prompted action at C.I.A. headquarters, apparently at a request "from the Hill." From the start, the agency's involvement was to be kept secret. An August 1 C.I.A. memo recommended that "no indication of C.I.A. interest or concern reach the press or public, in view of their probable alarmist tendencies to accept such interest as 'confirmatory' of the soundness of 'unpublished facts' in the hands of the U.S. Government."

The C.I.A.'s Office of Scientific Intelligence (O.S.I.) found that the Air Force's investigation of the U.F.O. phenomenon was not sufficiently rigorous to determine the exact 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, or the fact that our air vulnerability was being seriously affected by the U.F.O. problem. O.S.I. chief H. Marshall Chadwell thought that our nation's defenses were running the increasing risk of false alert and, worse yet, "of falsely identifying 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 our current visual and electronic identification techniques so 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 program to solve the problem of instant positive identification of U.F.O.'s. In a memo that accompanied the proposal, Chadwell urged that the reports be given "immediate attention." He thought that "sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and traveling at high speeds in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations are of such nature that they are not attributable to natural phenomena or known types of aerial vehicles." He said that O.S.I. was proceeding with the establishment of a consulting group "of sufficient competence and stature to . . . convince the responsible authorities in the community that immediate research and development on this subject must be undertaken."

But C.I.A. Director Gen. Walter B. Smith's interest apparently lay elsewhere. In a letter to the Director of the Psychological Strategy Board, he expressed a desire to discuss "the possible offensive and defensive utilization of these phenomena for psychological warfare purposes." Only later did Director Smith authorize recruiting an advisory committee of outside consultants.

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The scientific panel met for four days beginning Jan. 14, 1953. Chaired by Dr. H.P. Robertson, an expert in physics and weapons systems, the panel essentially bestowed the scientific seal of approval on previously established official policy regarding U.F.O.'s. The distinguished panelists felt that all the sightings could be identified once all the data were available for a proper evaluation — in other words, the phenomena, according to the panel's report, were 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 believed that the volume of U.F.O. reports could clog military intelligence channels, precipitate panic, and lead defense personnel to ignore real indications of hostile action. The panel worried about Soviet manipulation of the phenomenon; that the reports could make the public vulnerable to "possible enemy psychological warfare." The real danger, they concluded, was the reports themselves.

Fearing that the myth of U.F.O.'s might lead to inappropriate actions by the American public, the panelists decided that a "broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies" must be undertaken. They sought to strip U.F.O.'s of their "aura of mystery" through this program of "training and 'debunking.'" The program would result in the "proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects" and in a "reduction in public interest in 'flying saucers.'" The panelists recommended that their mass-media program have as its advisers psychologists familiar with mass psychology and advertising experts, while Walt Disney Inc. animated cartoons and such personalities as Arthur Godfrey would help in the educational drive. To insure complete control over the situation, the panel members suggested that flying-saucer groups be "watched because of their potentially great influence on mass 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 manipulation of public attitudes. Whether these proposals were acted upon, the C.I.A. will not 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 (of which Hoover was a member), the C.I.A.'s bureau chiefs, the Secretary of Defense, the chairman of the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the director of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, who eventually sent a representative to meet with C.I.A. officials in order to "implement the appropriate aspects of the Panel's Report as applicable to Civil Defense."

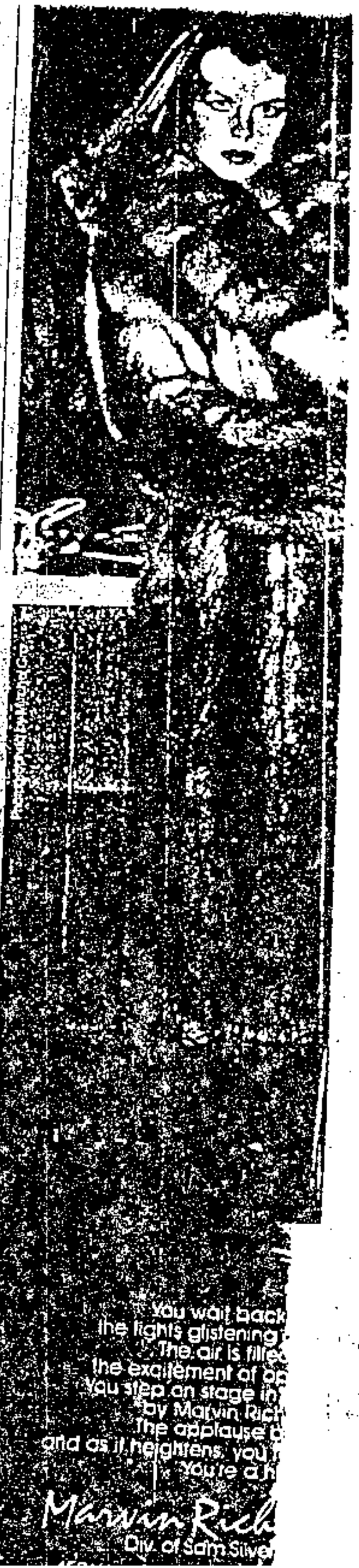
The Government's efforts in the 50's and 60's to squelch

public apprehension over U.F.O.'s went beyond debunking and touched the fiber of constitutionally protected free speech. According to author David Michael Jacobs, in 1953 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 1965, the Army — in a prepublication 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 inquiring about possible subversive activities. None caused as much consternation as the case of Major Keyhoe and the organization he directed, the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP).

The C.I.A. appears to have had a protracted interest in NICAP, which was founded in 1956 and utilized by Keyhoe as an organizational tool for challenging the alleged Air Force cover-up on 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. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, the first C.I.A. Director (1947-1950). "The Air Force representatives believe that much of the trouble . . . with Major Keyhoe . . . could be 'alleviated,'" states a C.I.A. memo dated May 16, 1958, "if the Major did not have such important personages as Vice Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, U.S.N. (Ret.) . . . on the board. . . ." The Air Force suggested that if the Admiral were shown the SECRET panel report he might understand and take "appropriate actions." Whether or not the Air Force got through to the admiral, Hillenkoetter resigned from NICAP in 1961.

The 60's saw further C.I.A. interest in NICAP. After a flurry of Washington-area sightings in 1965, the agency contacted 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



C.I.A. paper reveals an interest in NICA organizational structure and notes that "this group included some ex-C.I.A. and Defense Intelligence types who advise on investigative techniques and NICAP-Government relations." There are presently three former C.I.A. employees on the NICAP board of directors, including Charles Lombard, a congressional aide to Senator Barry Goldwater, who is himself a NICAP board member; and retired U.S. Air Force Col. Joseph Bryan III. Bryan feels, as he did back in 1959 when he joined the board, that U.F.O.'s are interplanetary. NICAP's current president is Alan Hall, a former C.I.A. covert employee for 30 years.

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In 1968, mounting discontent from members of the press, Congress and the scientific community compelled the Air Force to commission an 18-month scientific study of U.F.O.'s under the direction of Edward U. Condon, professor of physics at the University of Colorado. The politically expedient study, in which one-third of the 91 cases examined remained unidentified, reiterated official policy with one novel twist: U.F.O.'s "educationally harmed" schoolchildren who were allowed to use science study time to read books and magazine articles about U.F.O.'s. Condon wanted teachers to withhold credit from any student U.F.O. project. The Air Force took the cue and disbanded project "Blue Book" in 1969.

Less than a decade later, the White House, perhaps in an attempt to make good Jimmy Carter's campaign promise to tell all about U.F.O.'s, suggested via science advisor Frank Press that possibly NASA could undertake a review of any significant new findings since Condon's study. NASA examined the offer, but saw no way to attack the problem on a scientific basis without physical evidence. They envisioned a public-relations nightmare if they were to accept such a project, and so rejected it. A frank, in-house evaluation of NASA's options, however, noted that a hands-off attitude only begged the question. So in good spirit, the space agency offered to examine any piece of physical evidence brought to its attention. That position led one Federal aviation official to comment: "If you get a piece of the thing, fine. But don't bother me with anything else."

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These days, the Air Force admits to nothing more than a "transitory interest" in the

tary directives still exist for reporting U.F.O.'s.

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 its responsibility to forewarn principally of the possibility that a foreign power might develop a new weapons system that might exhibit phenomena that some might categorize as a U.F.O. 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 program in progress for the identification/solution of the U.F.O. phenomena. Dr. [name deleted] feels that the efforts of independent researchers, [phrase deleted], are vital for further progress in this area. At the present time, there are offices and personnel within the agency who are monitoring the U.F.O. phenomena, but again, this is not currently on an official basis."

Another memo, dated July 14, and routed to the deputy chief in the Office of Development and Engineering, reads: "As you may recall, I mentioned my own interest in the subject as well as the fact that DCD [Domestic Collection Division] 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 credentials remove them from the 'nut' variety."

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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 eluded 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 know about it before someone getting a glass of milk in the middle of the night sees the threat hovering outside the kitchen window. Or so we are made to understand the Air Force's seemingly nonchalant advice to the public: "If you see a U.F.O. and you feel the

cont. from prev. page

76 Sociale Vaudoisienne d'Etude Des Phenomenes Spatiaux
El Pontet
77 Union des Groupaniants Esplotologiques de France et des Pays de Langue Francaise
Valence
78 Verification et Etude des Ovni pour Nimes et le Centres Avoisants (VERONICA)
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SPAIN

79 Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios (CEI)
Barcelona
80 Circulo de Estudios Sobre Objectos no Identificados
Valencia

PORTUGAL

81 Centro de Estudos Astronomicos e de Fenomenos Insolitos
Lisbon

BELGIUM

82 Groupement pour l'Etude des Sciences d'avant-garde
Brussels
83 Societe Belge d'Etude des Phenomenes Spatiaux (SOBEPS)
Brussels

NETHERLANDS

84 Nederlands UFO Onderzoek Bureau
The Hague
85 NOBOVO
Uithuizermeeder

NORTHERN IRELAND

86 UFO Research Centre
Armagh

ITALY

87 Centro UFOlogico Nazionale
Milan
88 Gruppo Clypeus
Turin
89 Independent National Commission for the Study of Anomalous Aerial Phenomena (CNIFAA)
Bologna
90 La Contact International
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91 S.H.A.D.O.
Genoa

DENMARK

92 Dansk UFO Center
Thisted
93 Skandinavisk UFO Information (SUFOI)
Kastrup
94 UFO Studiekreds
Copenhagen

FINLAND

95 The UFO Researchers of Finland
Turku

SCOTLAND

96 Edinburgh University UFO Research Society
Edinburgh

SWEDEN

97 Arbetsgruppen for UFOlogi Societetsje
98 Goteborgs Informations Center for Oidentifierade Flygande Foremal
Goteborg
99 Swedish UFO Research Center
Nassjo
100 UFO Sverige
Motala

WEST GERMANY

101 Centrales Erforschungsnetz Aubergewohnlicher Phanomene (CENAP)
Mannheim
102 UFO-SIG
Berlin

YUGOSLAVIA

103 ODISEJA
Slovenija

JAPAN

104 CAB International
Yokohama

NEW ZEALAND

105 Civilian Saucer Investigation
Auckland
106 New Zealand Scientific Space Research Group
Auckland

AUSTRALIA

107 Australian Co-ordination Section—Centre for UFO Studies (ACOS)
Gosford, New South Wales
108 Australian Flying Saucer Research Society
Adelaide, South Australia
109 Queensland UFO Research Bureau
Brisbane, Queensland
110 Tasmanian UFO Investigation Center (TUFOIC)
Hobart, Tasmania
111 UFO Information Center (UFOIC)
Lane Cove, Victoria
112 UFO Research Network
Sydney, New South Wales
113 Victoria UFO Research Society
Moorabin, Victoria

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENTS OF INTEREST

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT & THE IRAN CASE

/ U Report JAN 78

MORE INFORMATION ON THAT IRAN CASE . . . STRAIGHT FROM THE "TOP BRASS"!

In IUR Vol. 1, No. 1, a case in the Foreign Forum feature described an encounter between Iranian Air Force jets and a UFO which played "cat and mouse" with them, appearing on radar and "paralyzing" their weapons 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 Huffer 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. Huffer managed to obtain a copy of the original teletype message 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 received 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 Chief of Naval Operations, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Commander in Chief of U.S. Naval Forces in the Middle East, the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, the European Defense Air Command, and the Commander in Chief of Forces in Europe. An impressive list!

IUR and others have been intrigued by the fact that this particular UFO report seems to have become the concern of the "top brass" in the U.S. military defense structure. Do all UFO reports undergo this sort of distribution and what happens to them once they reach these prestigious offices?

IUR contacted the local state senator's office Military Liaison Officer who was able to be of some assistance in the matter. She called the Army, Navy, and Air Force offices in Washington as well as the Department of Defense and addressed these very questions on behalf of IUR. The answers were illuminating: all these agencies agreed that the "top brass" mentioned in the distribution list were routinely informed of *every* item of interest which comes out of the sensitive Middle East area. Hence, it is not unusual at all that copies of the report should have made their way to these offices. All correspondence that makes the military wires from this area is so relayed. As to whether or not all UFO reports from *every* area are conveyed to these sources, that question must remain unanswered at this time except by implication: any report from a "hot" area would be relayed. What happens to them once they reach the top brass is another thing. IUR was not able to glean any information on whether or not there exist any files, or a normal procedure in dealing with UFO sightings.

IUR 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 43 (91.1) 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 illegal and that only certain stringently specified light confirguations are allowable on aircraft. However, IUR must point out that even in past sightings personally investigated, the witnesses have perceived the green navigational lights of planes as blue or blue-green.

VERBATIM WIRE MESSAGE

This report forwards information concerning the sighting of an UFO in Iran on 19 September 1976.

A. At about 12:30 AM on 19 Sep. 76 the _____ received four telephone calls from citizens living in the Shemiran area of Tehran saying 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 time.

After he told the citizen it was only stars and had talked to Mehrabad Tower he decided to look for himself. He noticed an object in the sky similar to a star bigger and brighter. He decided to scramble an F-4 from Shahrokhi AFB to investigate.

B. At 0130 hrs on the 19th the F-4 took off and proceeded to a point about 40 NM (nautical miles—Ed.) North of Tehran. Due to its brilliance the object was easily visible from 70 miles away. As the F-4 approached a range of 25 NM he lost all instrumentation and communications (UHF and intercom). He broke off the intercept and headed back to Shahrokhi. When the F-4 turned away from the object and apparently was no longer a threat to it the aircraft regained all instrumentation and communications. At 0140 hrs a second F-4 was launched. The backseater acquired a radar lock on at 27 NM, 12 o'clock high position with the VD (rate of closure) at 150 NMPH. As the range decreased to 25 NM the object moved away at a speed that was visible on the radar scope and stayed at 25 NM.

C. The size of the radar return was comparable to that of a 707 tanker. The visual size of the object was difficult to discern because of its intense brilliance. The light that it gave off was that of flashing strobe lights arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue, green, red and orange in color. The sequence of the lights was so fast 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 one half to one third the apparent size of the moon, came out of the original object. This second object headed straight toward the F-4 at a very fast rate of speed. The pilot attempted 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 the object fell in trail at what appeared to be about 3-4 NM as he continued in his turn away from the primary object the second object went to the inside of his turn then returned to the primary object for a perfect rejoin.

D. 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 earth and cast a very bright light over an area of about 2-3 kilometers. The crew descended from their altitude of 25M to 15M and continued to observe and mark the object's position. They had some difficulty in adjusting their night visibility for landing so after orbiting Mehrabad 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 150 degree from Ehrarad they lost their communications. (UHF and Interphone) and the ins fluctuated (instruments —Ed.) from 30 degrees-50 degrees. The one civil airliner that was approaching Mehrabad during this same time experienced communications failure in the same vicinity (KILO ZULU) but did not report seeing anything. While the F-4 was on a long final approach the crew noticed another cylinder shaped object about the size of a T-bird at 10M [10,000 ft.—Ed.] 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 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.

E. During daylight the F-4 crew was taken out to the area in a helicopter where the object apparently had landed. Nothing was noticed at the spot they thought the object landed (a dry lake bed) but as they circled off the the west of the area they picked up a very noticeable beeper signal. At the point where the return was the loudest 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 loud noise and a very bright light like lightning. The aircraft and area where the object is believed to have landed are being checked for possible radiation.

More information will be forwarded when it becomes available.

FIRST PHOTOS OF GUATEMALA VIDEOTAPE

The UFO about to pass behind a nearby tree . . .

. . . having just emerged from behind the tree . . .

. . . and moving off into the distance.

In IUR, Vol. 2, No. 11, the Foreign Forum feature mentioned a case wherein a Guatemalan camera crew videotaping a car commercial turned their camera towards a "UFO" which fortuitously flew into their field of view. The incident took place on Oct. 5, 1977 at 10:40 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*

27 Nov 79
"National Enquirer"

In one of the most startling government reports on UFOs ever, America's super-secret National Security Agency (NSA) says UFOs are real — and warns that the country should prepare for a confrontation with space aliens.

The sensational document — obtained exclusively by The ENQUIRER — rips apart the notion that all UFOs are hoaxes or hallucinations.

And what's more, the NSA has sounded a bone-chilling alarm:

If America doesn't start taking the sightings seriously, we are leaving ourselves wide open to the possibility of a Pearl Harbor-type UFO invasion!

"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.

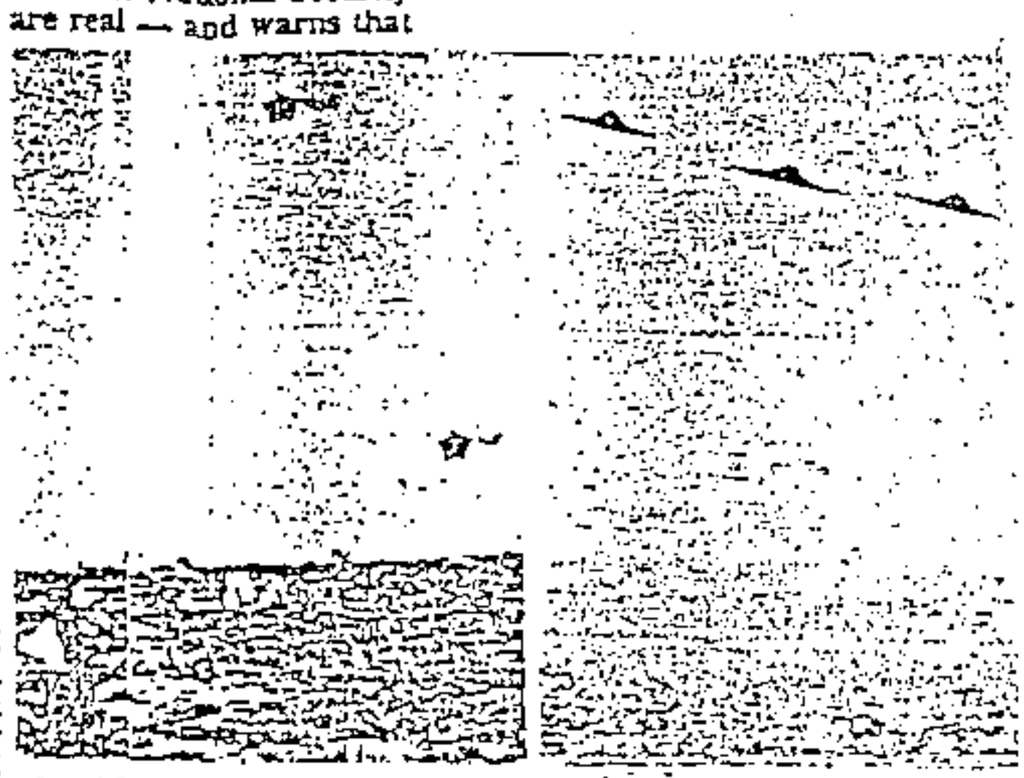
The fascinating document was prepared by the NSA in 1968.

Initial requests to have the report released were flatly rejected and it was obtained by The ENQUIRER only through appeals under the Freedom of Information Act. Even then, we were given a heavily censored version of the startling study.

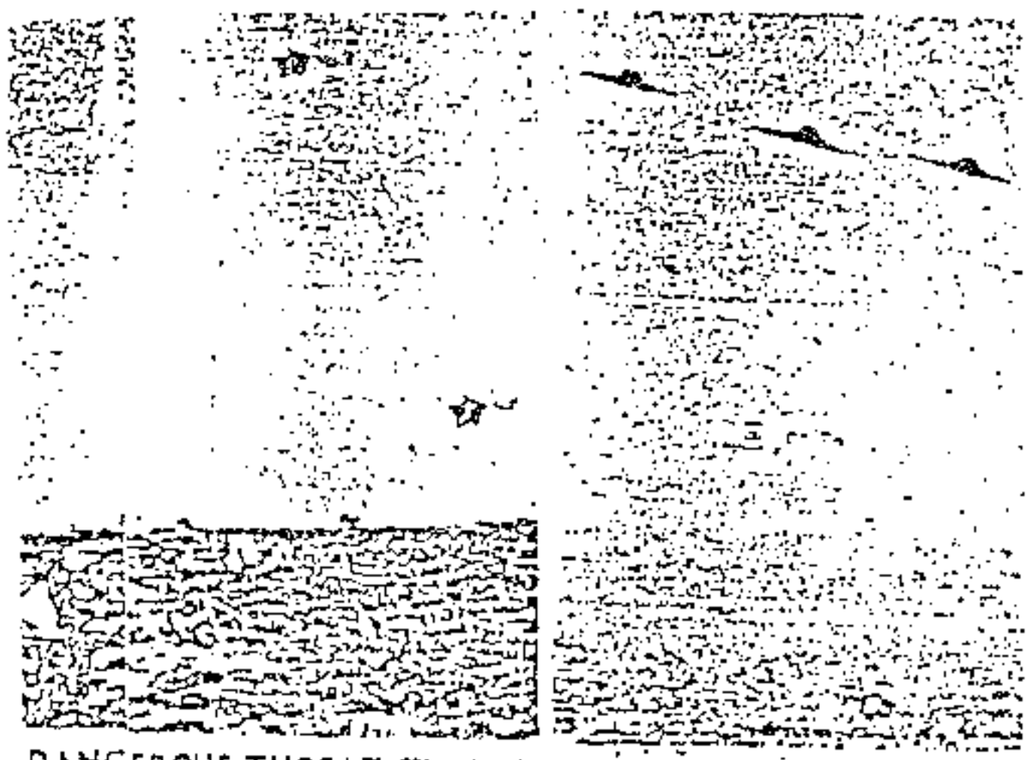
But the parts of the report released leave little doubt that as early as 1968 the nation's most secret intelligence agency was deeply concerned about UFOs.

Smashing to bits the idea that all UFOs are hallucinations, the report clearly states:

"A considerable number of instances exist in which there are groups of people and a radar or radars seeing



DANGEROUS THREAT: The high percentage of sightings by reputable people and tho the two spacecraft hovering over Dulce, N. Mex. (photo at left), the trio of flying saucers and the dazzling four-pointed UFO over Johannesburg, South Africa (photo at right), "that UFOs are not all hoaxes" . . . and they represent a real threat to our nation's su-



DANGEROUS THREAT: The high percentage of sightings by reputable people and those captured on film, like the two spacecraft hovering over Dulce, N. Mex. (photo at left), the trio of flying saucers over Italy (center photo), and the dazzling four-pointed UFO over Johannesburg, South Africa (photo at right), "indicates rather strongly that UFOs are not all hoaxes" . . . and they represent a real threat to our nation's survival.

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 notes, in no uncertain terms, that some eminent scientists believe that UFOs are extraterrestrial in origin — and cautions that this fact "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 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."

In an attempt to rally concern about the presence 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 dangers, the report reasons:

"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 have 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."

The report — which was drastically 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 document — by inclusion of a chilling list of other instances in history when nations failed to prepare adequately in the face of danger.

And the list of instances, called "Other Examples of Blindness to Surprise Material Causing Defeat," starkly points out:

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

"Because Americans found it incomprehensible that a crude technology could effectively defend itself against a sophisticated weapons system, many aircraft were lost to World War 2 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 L. HULDOON*

NATIONAL ENQUIRER (USPS 372-940) [illegible]

UFO GROUP WANTS SECRET DOCUMENTS
BY ROBERT SANGEORGE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A GROUP OF UFO BUFFS WANTS THE SUPREME COURT TO ORDER THE RELEASE OF MYSTERIOUS MATERIAL COLLECTED ABOUT PURPORTED VOYAGERS FROM OUTER SPACE AND HELD BY THE SUPER-SECRET NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

A NEW YORK CITY-BASED GROUP CALLED CITIZENS AGAINST UFO (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT) SECRECY WANTS THE JUSTICES TO ORDER THE AGENCY TO RELEASE THE 135 DOCUMENTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

THE CASE BEGAN IN LATE 1978 WHEN THE UFO GROUP FILED A FORMAL REQUEST FOR 18 AGENCY DOCUMENTS UNDER THE INFORMATION LAW. 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 135 SUCH "UFO-RELATED" DOCUMENTS, BUT AGAIN DECLINED TO RELEASE THEM. IT CLAIMED SUCH DISCLOSURE WOULD REVEAL SOME OF ITS TOP SECRET ELECTRONIC MONITORING AND INTERCEPTION TECHNIQUES.

THE AGENCY IS A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT UNIT HEADQUARTERED AT FORT MEADE, MD. ONE OF ITS MAIN 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 ON 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 RADIO 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, URGING THE COURT TO THROW OUT THE CASE, FILED ONE PUBLIC AFFIDAVIT AND ONE CONFIDENTIAL AFFIDAVIT THAT WAS REVIEWED IN PRIVATE BY JUDGE GERHARD GESELL.

THE JUDGE DISMISSED THE CASE IN 1980, 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."

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phone 544-0233

"Frontiers of Science" May/June 1981

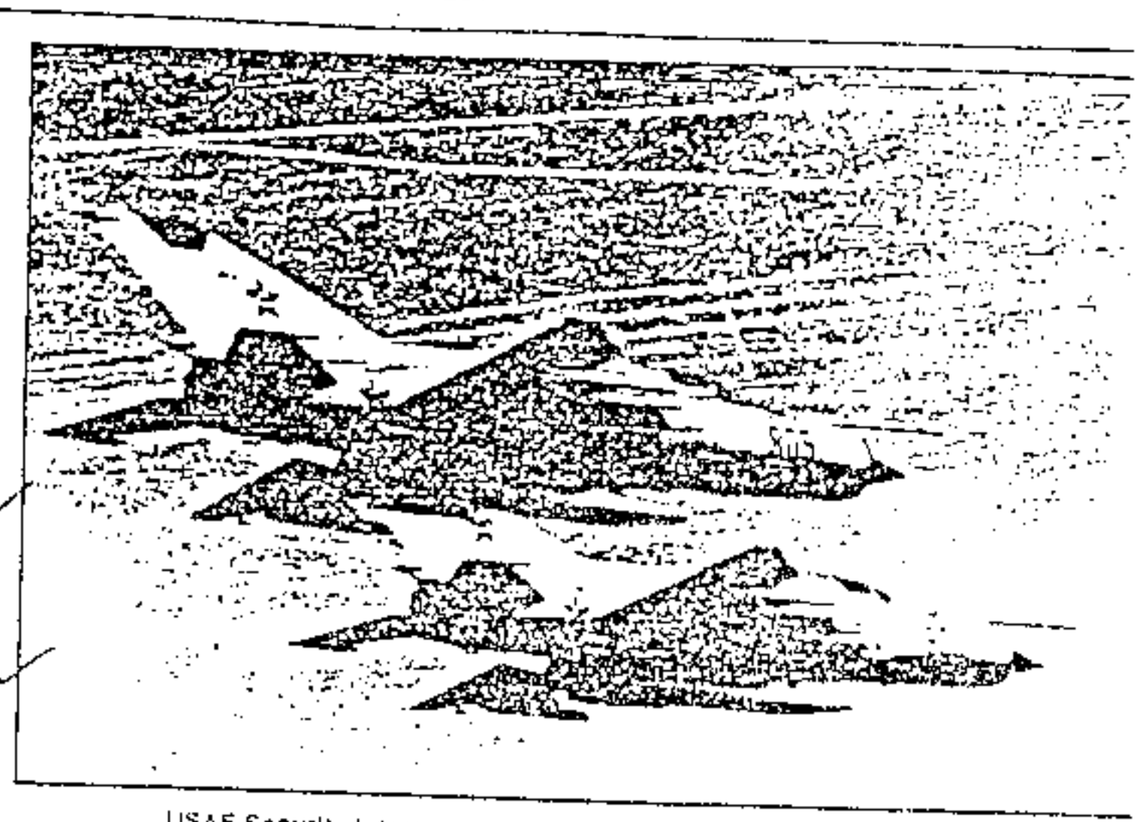
What the U.S. Government Knows About Unidentified Flying Objects

by PETER GERSTEN

At last! New evidence for the existence of unconventional aerial objects relies 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 suits) 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) pose 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."



USAF Security Intercepted a Cuban pilot's report of the encounter between his MIG-21 and a UFO.

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 "reviewed 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."

It was the Director's opinion, based [illegible] has possible implications for our national security which transcend the interests of a single service.

"I therefore recommend that this Agency and the agencies of the Department of Defense be directed to formulate and carry out a program of intelligence and research activities required to solve the problem of instant positive identification of unidentified flying objects."

A draft of a proposed National Security Council directive was attached to the memorandum.

Unfortunately, it appears that the NSC directive fell by the wayside. Now, twenty-nine years later, the "current situation," contrary to official denials, still poses serious implications for our national security.

UFOs as a Threat

The Government's position:

"No UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of a threat to our national security."

—Air Force, 1980

reveal that during October, November, and December of 1975 reliable military personnel repeatedly sighted unconventional aerial objects in the vicinity of nuclear-weapon storage areas, aircraft alert areas and nuclear-missile control facilities at Loring Air Force Base, Maine; Wurtsmith AFB Michigan; Malstrom AFB Montana; Minot AFB, North Dakota and Canadian Air Forces Station, Ontario.[1] Many of the sightings were confirmed by radar. At Loring AFB, the interloper "demonstrated a clear interest on the weapons storage areas."

The incidents drew the attention of the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense. Though the Air Force informed the public and the press that individual sightings were isolated incidents, an Air Force document says that "Security Option III was implemented and that security measures were coordinated with 1[illegible]

New York attorney PETER A. GERSTEN has been pressing the legal effort on behalf of UFO groups such as CAUS (Citizens Against UFO Secrecy) for nearly three years. Gersten currently awaits a U.S. Appeals Court decision on release of over two hun[illegible]

The Government and UFOs

"Further scientific investigation of UFOs is unwarranted."

—Air Force, 1980

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 misinformed the public as to the true importance of the phenomenon.

Unconventional aerial objects that boast unlimited and unrestricted 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.

Though admittedly 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 UFOs which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146* or Air Force Manual 55-11, 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.[6]

Similarly, the Air Force-sponsored "Condon Committee" study by the University of Colorado in 1968 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 . . ."[7]

Conclusion

In June 1978, a French government UFO study group [GEPAN] 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 1968 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. □

**Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication 146 is published by the Military Communications Board of the DOD Joint Chiefs of Staff. It provided U.S.-Canadian "Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings (CIRVIS) from Airborne and Waterborne Sources." Section III (Security), paragraph 208, calls for stiff penalties for divulging information about such sightings once reported. —Ed.*

Is the CIA Stonewalling?

by RICHARD HALL

BASED ON the 892 pages of UFO-related documents released to lawyer Peter Gersten, it is clear that the CIA's professed non-interest in UFOs is untrue. There is internal evidence of non-continuity within the CIA, and even of one group or analyst being unaware of other files or previous work. This is not 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 kept [and no doubt keeps] plenty of "channels" open to gather information, including an acknowledged channel into the 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 conclusion 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 objects," 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. Lexow, Division Chief, stated in a February 1956 memo: "A chronological file of all OSI correspondence and action taken in

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 Frontiers of Science advisor. □

Air Force bases from Guam to Newfoundland.[1] 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 in diameter, gold or silver in color with blue light on top, hole in middle, and red light on bottom" were observed "near the flight line of Cannon AFB, N.M." Ten days later, on January 31, a UFO was observed near a radar site at Elgin AFB, Florida. On July 30, 1976, a UFO was observed "over the ammo storage area" at Fort Richie, Maryland.[2]

The above accounts have numerous historical precedents. From 1948 through 1950, an FBI document reveals, UFOs were sighted by "persons whose reliability is not questioned," near highly sensitive military and government installations, including nuclear weapons design, construction, testing and stockpiling sites. Security officials were greatly alarmed by these incidents.[4]

A CIA document reveals that in 1952 "sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and travelling at high speeds" were reported in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations and posed a threat to national security.

The evidence is clear and convincing that the Federal government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat to our national security posed by such UFO encounters.

UFO As Advanced Technology

The Government's position:

"There has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as 'unidentified' represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge."

—Air Force, 1980

The official documents reveal hundreds of sighting reports—many confirmed by radar and other tracking devices—that describe unconventional objects exhibiting advanced performance characteristics involving maneuverability, speed, size a shape.

A Defense Intelligence Agency document reveals that on September 19, 1976, American-made Iranian jets encountered several UFOs that exhibited a technology beyond present-day development. During the night-time encounter, one F-4 jet, upon approaching one of the UFOs, lost all instrumentation and communications functions. Another F-4's weapons-control panel became inoperable when the pilot attempted to fire at the object.

The Federal Government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat...

The DIA evaluation (October 12, 1976) refers to this incident as "an outstanding report" because the objects were seen by many witnesses of high credibility; the visual sightings had radar confirmation; similar electromagnetic effects were reported by three separate aircraft; and physiological effects were reported by some of the crew members. Furthermore, the UFOs displayed an "inordinate amount of maneuverability."

A State Department message (March 7, 1975) from the American Embassy in Algiers tells of "strange machines" seen near Algerian military installations by "respectable people." Some of the sightings were confirmed by radar.

And another State Department message from our embassy in Kuwait reports that during November 1978, a series of UFO sightings caused the Kuwaiti government to appoint an investigatory committee from the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. One UFO appearing over the northern oil fields "seemingly did strange things" to the automatic pumping equipment. The equipment is designed to shut itself down when any failure occurs that could seriously damage the petroleum-gathering and transmission system; when such an event occurs, the pumping equipment must be restarted manually. When the UFO appeared, the pumping system automatically shut down. But when the UFO "vanished," the system started up again, *automatically*.

The presence of a highly sophisticated technology—a technology beyond our present development—seems obvious. Why is it being ignored by our government?

A Question of Survival

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

—National Security Agency, 1968

The evidence indicates that some unconventional aerial objects could provoke, either intentionally or unintentionally, an international incident—with serious repercussions.

In March 1967, an intercept technician with the USAF Security Service intercepted a communication between the pilot of a Russian-made Cuban MIG-21 and his command concerning a UFO encounter.[5] The technician has since stated that when the pilot attempted to fire at the object, the MIG and its pilot were destroyed by the UFO. Furthermore, the technician alleges that all reports, tapes, log entries, and notes on the incident were forwarded to the National Security Agency at their request.

Not surprisingly, several months later, the agency drafted a report entitled *UFO Hypothesis and Survival Question*. Released in October 1979 under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, the report states that "the leisurely scientific approach has too often taken precedence in dealing with the UFO question." The Agency concluded that no matter what UFO hypothesis is considered, "all of them have serious survival implications."

Comparing the UFO problem to a rattler on a forest path, the NSA report says, "you would have 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 defense 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."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT UFO STUDY

"Presentation to the Scientific Counsel of G.E.P.A.N. of Studies Undertaken During the First Semester of 1978," (June 1978, 5 volumes, approximately 500 pages).

This report of the French governmental UFO study group GEPAN[1] documents the studies carried out by the group during the first part of 1978. Three special groups (rapid 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 objects 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 1966. Two of the cases were humanoid 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 care 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."

GEPAN was created in 1977, under the direction of Dr. Claude Poher. Poher 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 Poher's statistics, which it approved.[2] 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 GEPAN's supervisory scientific counsel.

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.

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[1]Group d'Etudes Des Phenomenes Aerospatiaux Non-Identifiees

[2]Although it did study two nocturnal light cases, both of which ended up labelled "unidentified". (Submitted by Ron Westrum.)

[redacted]

[redacted] UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

REQS: [redacted]

TEXT:

[redacted] UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO) ON [redacted] AWARE OF VARIOUS UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS IN [redacted]

[redacted] AN UNIDENTIFIED SILENT LIGHT MOVING [redacted] THE LIGHT WAS A SATELLITE NOT AN AIRCRAFT [redacted] AN UNIDENTIFIED LIGHT [redacted] THE LIGHT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS AT LEAST ONE AIRCRAFT.

[redacted] THREE STRANGE LIGHTS (NFI) [redacted] ONE WAS A STATIONARY, BLINKING LIGHT; THE TWO OTHER, MOVING, LIGHTS CROSSED PATHS. [redacted] THE UFO WAS AT AN ALTITUDE OF APPROXIMATELY 300 METERS [redacted] AIRCRAFT IN THE AREA.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] IT WAS A CARGO FLIGHT.] SIET

ADMIN

[redacted]

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED

MAR 24 10 09 AM '68

FROM : AmEmbassy MOSCOW

DATE: March 22, 1968

SUBJECT : Flying Saucers Are a Myth (or maybe a Mythis)

REF : Moscow's A-1095, Feb. 20, 1968

A long article in Moskovskiy Komsomolets of February 16, 1968, by Vil LYUSTIBERG, Science Editor of the Novosti Press Agency, debunks flyin saucers completely. Flying saucers, says Lyustiberg, appear to thos who believe in them, but persistently stay away from air observation posts, meteorologists and astronomers. Lyustiberg, 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 previo published Soviet articles, including that rather spectacular article primarily for U.S. consumption in Soviet Life) (see reference).

THOMPSON

Enclosure: "Flying Saucers? They're a Myth"

UNCLASSIFIED

FOR DEPT USE

FORM DS-323 4-62

Drafted by: SCI:CASquire:hz 3/21/68

Contents and Classification Approved by: First Secretary of Embassy: CASquire

Clearances:

Enclosure to
Moscow A-1221
6 sel

Tuesday, March 12, 1968

"FLYING SAUCERS"? THEY'RE A MYTH!

Villen Lyustiberg, APN 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 stand. So, as the convinced supporters of the "saucer" theory say 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 Nox US Air Base. Pursuing it Captain Thomas Manthell 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 Manthell pursuing it, forgot that he had no oxygen apparatus on board his craft.

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 out down a tree on the Amazon River shore and disappeared in the turbid stream. It was never rabovered. 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 levelled out its course and flew off. Delivered to the police, the metal proved to be ordinary tin.

PLANT

An abandoned silvery disc was found in the deep rock-coal seams in Norwegian coal mines on Spitzbergen. 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 Stern 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 in such a suit over 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 EVEN ONE trustworthy stereoscopic photograph making it possible to trace from two points simultaneously the outlines of a solid flying object clearly. 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 photographing 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 distant summer lightning. And the November 1967 "saucer" 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's 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 use in that.

The Americans Lesly and Adamski are the most outright frauds among them. Using their "good friendly relations" with strangers 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 people on 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' thoughts from the again non-fulfilled presidential programme and promises to make the country a "great" and "prospering" society.

There is another cycle. True, it is not determined by time. Saucers flooded the earth's atmosphere in 1951, 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 1965-1966, when 35 American advisers 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 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 business-men 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-camouflaged means for misinforming the people. And nothing but that.

(Moskovsky Komsomolets, February 16. In full.)

THE END

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N3

FOR TCI

SUBJ: TUNISIAN FIREFALL

REF: TUNIS 3222

1. PHENOMINA ALMOST IDENTICAL THAT OF REFTEL SEEN BY MANY OBSERVERS TUNIS EVENING JULY 13 INCLUDING EMBASSY OFFICIALS.

2. MAIN CONSISTED OF TWO PARTS ONE GREENISH-BLUE CIRCULAR CLOUD ABOUT SIZE OF FULL MOON APPEARING A FEW DEGREES TO WEST OF POLAR STAR AND WELL BELOW IT WITH RESPECT TO HORIZON. OTHER PHENOMENON A FEW DEGREES TO RIGHT OF POLAR STAR AND HIGHER ABOVE HORIZON THAN FIRST PHENOMENON. SECOND APPEARED AS STAR ACTION THEN EXPLODED FORMING GREENISH CIRCULAR CLOUD WHICH QUICKLY BECAME MISSHAPEN AND SPREAD OUT ACROSS SKY TO DISAPPEARANCE. NONE REPORTED NOTHING IN CLOUDS PHASE OF SECOND PHENOMENA SHORT-LIVED BRIGHT LIGHTS.

3. WOULD APPRECIATE KNOWING EXPLANATION WHICH SMITHSONIAN MAY HAVE FOUND FOR THESE PHENOMINA.

[redacted]

NOTE: PASSED ABOVE ADDRESSEES

BY CC/T.

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ACTION

INR-5

8 SEP 65

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

SP 16 ANT

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A-208 / A-200

CONFIDENTIAL

14358-86

TO : Department of State

4000208 65

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

FROM : AmEmbassy BUENOS AIRES

4 SEP 65

DATE: September 4, 1965

SUBJECT : Celestial Body Observed over Antarctica
CELESTIAL BODY OBSERVED OVER ANTARCTICA

REF : CA-1887, August 16, 1965

Attention is invited to the Department of Defense Intelligence Information Report No. 5 804 0048 65, July 16, 1965, from Buenos Aires which provided 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-1887. It seems unlikely, however that additional information will be available until there is the summer exchange of personnel at the Argentine Antarctic stations. At 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 it had no theory on the unidentified flying objects sighted in Antarctica although it would point out that the sightings occurred at the time that Echo II was orbiting over the Antarctic zone.

For the Ambassador:

Albert Mayio

Albert Mayio
Counselor of Embassy
for Commercial and Economic Affairs

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EA:AC Jr.

DCM: LBarcelo

1965 SEP 7 PM 1 41

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NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

A-11 UNCLASSIFIED

TO : Department of State

INFO : DEPT/ARA/MEX; MEXICO/CCA; MEXICO/POL; TIJUANA

FROM : American Consulate, MEXICALI DATE: September 14, 1965

SUBJECT : Political Report for August 1965

REF :

SUMMARY

1. After effects of the elections
2. San Luis Mayor has press conflict
3. French diplomats visit San Luis
4. Flying Saucers in Mexicali
5. Mexicali Mayor loses battle to move Municipal Market
6. Cotton Harvest Starts
7. All Airports to be run by one Agency
8. Restructuring of PRI in Mexicali
9. Mexicali Police Scandal
10. Press Round up

UNCLASSIFIED

Drafted: Arthur W. Feldman/pkr 9-14-65

Approved: Arthur W. Feldman

Drafted:

Approved:

N6

ACTION

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-1007
NO.

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 160.57-29

400400766

FROM : Amembassy OTTAWA

DATE: 13 April 1966

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

REF :

Frequent recent reportings 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 Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:

H. Alberta Colclasser
First Secretary of Embassy

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EDM: HAColclasser/pb 4/13/66

EDM: CHCotton

1007

NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

23 MAY 62

SP 19

FOR RM USE ONLY

A-1354

NO.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

TO : Department of State
For SCI

15789-16

INFO: American Consulate, Sapporo

4017135466

FROM : American Embassy, Tokyo

DATE: May 18, 1962

SUBJECT: Sighting of object possibly originating from space vehicle.

REF : A. Dept's. CW-9986, June 14, 1962
B. Embtel 3905

The press item referred to in the referenced telegram is enclosed. This report first appeared in the Japanese language Yomiuri in the evening edition of May 10, and the enclosed translation into English was published in the morning edition of May 11. As far as we are aware, no other papers have discussed the Nemuro 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.

R. J. Wilder
REISCHAUER

Enclosure:

Press item from The Yomiuri.

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SP 16

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AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A-293

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

TO : Amembassy BUENOS AIRES, for Scientific Attache

15842-22

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 27 8 34 AM 1966 RS/AN ANALYSIS BRANCH

INFO : Department of State

402 2022366

FROM : Amembassy MONTEVIDEO

DATE: December 19, 1966

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

REF :

2 pgs

1. The Embassy has been visited by a local amateur astronomer who is rather well known in Montevideo for his long-range weather forecasts which are frequently referred to in the local press. The astronomer, Ismael BEYES Febles, is director of a private observatory which he calls Antares Observatory. Beyes showed an Embassy Officer twenty color slides of the November 12 eclipse of the sun in each of which a saucerlike object was visible in the foreground in various positions throughout the cycle of the slides taken during the two-hour duration of the eclipse. Beyes said he has not shown the slides to anyone else yet and wishes to offer them to a suitable scientific agency of the United States Government. Although he mentions no price, his manner indicates that he expects remuneration other than scientific fame. The Embassy Officer who spoke to Beyes told him that there was no one in the Country from qualified to make even a preliminary assessment of the slides but that he would bring the matter to the attention of the Scientific Attache in Buenos Aires. Beyes accepted this suggestion and said he would keep his slides secret for a reasonable period of time until he hears from the Embassy.

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

3. Despite the unfavorable report the Embassy has received on Beyes, the Embassy Officer who viewed the slides believes that either Beyes has indeed photographed an interesting aerial phenomenon which cannot be

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NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-53 | UNCLASSIFIED | 15816-144

NO. | CLASSIFICATION | HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State (SCI)

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DEPT PASS: OCSAF

DEC 28 4 00 PM 1966

INFO : Embassy LISBON

430700536G

CENTRAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

FROM : Amconsul LUANDA

DATE: December 23, 1966

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects Reported Over Angola

REF :

Over the weekend of December 10, the Luanda press reported the possible sighting of two "flying saucers" by the passengers and crew of a Transportes Aereos Portugueses (TAP) flight from Beira, Mozambique to Luanda on December 7. The press accounts related that a passenger, noticing what seemed to be objects "escuting" the plane when it was about 20 minutes from Luanda, informed the plane's captain, Commandant MAIA DE LOUREIRO, who looked for himself, and then reported the sighting to the Luanda Control Tower. The tower, according to Maia's statement to newsmen 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 Luanda; at that point they (the objects) vanished.

The description of the objects as reported in the local press was admittedly vague, and several witnesses including Commandant Maia explained this by the high speed, manuverability, and distance from the plane, of what they saw. Maia's only other reported comment was that he had indeed seen "two lights at the side of my aircraft.". Other unattributed observations were that the objects radiated an orange glow, and that they continually manuvered in swift dives and climbs while accompanying the plane.

As a sequel to this story, the local press reported on December 13, that TAP Headquarters in Lisbon had issued a statement on the incident. Citing the company's "preliminary investigation based on the captain's report," the statement concluded that "there is no reason to consider that the phenomena observed constitute demonstrable proof of flying objects."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

SP 16

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A-41 | UNCLASSIFIED | HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

RECEIVED

INFO: Mexico City

FEB 23 2 02 PM 1967

FROM : Amconsul MONTERREY

DATE: February 17, 1967

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

REF : Deptel 138873 and Monterrey 156

27 FEB 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.

JAMISON

Enclosures:
1. Translation of letter of Feb. 16, 1967 from the Mayor of General Teran, N.L. to the Private Secretary of the Governor of N.L.
2. Translation of the memorandum attached to above letter.

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PAGE 01 TUNIS 0144 1 5042

ACTION

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TO AMEMBASSY ALGIERS

INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 944

AMEMBASSY RABAT

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE TUNIS 1442

0 11652: /

TAGS MILI. TSPA, TS

SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

REF: ALGIERS 638 (B) RABAT 1225

1. THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPEAT NO RECENT REPORTS IN TUNISIA OF UFO SIGHTINGS AND EMBASSY CAN SHED NO LIGHT ON PHENOMENA DESCRIBED REFTEL.

SEELYE

CLASSIFIED WORK SHEET

THIS FORM FOR INTERNAL AGENCY USE ONLY