

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

14 December 1978

Peter A. Gersten, Esquire  
Rothblatt, Rothblatt, Seljas & Peskin  
191 East 161st Street  
Bronx, New York 10451

Dear Mr. Gersten:

Re: Ground Saucer Watch, Inc. v. CIA, et al.,  
Civil Action Number 78-859

This letter covers the release of CIA documents responsive to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request at issue in the above-designated litigation. A total of 397 CIA documents were retrieved to date in the process of responding to this FOIA request. You will find that a total of 340 documents of approximately 900 pages have been released and are enclosed. **57 documents** were withheld in their entirety pursuant to exemptions under the FOIA. There may be a few duplicate documents, although most have been removed.

To date, a total of 196 documents were retrieved from CIA files which were originated by other U.S. Government agencies. These documents have been referred to the originating agencies for response to you. The breakdown by agency for these documents is as follows:

a. Air Force	76
b. National Archives	1
c. DIA	19
d. Army	30
e. Navy	11
f. NSA	18
g. State Department	41

I shall forward copies of the letters of transmittal regarding these referred documents in the near future.

The fee for reproduction of the Agency originated, released documents is 10 cents a page. Please forward by return mail to CIA a check or money order in the amount of \$90.00 made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

Respectfully,



George Owens  
Information & Privacy Coordinator



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

195

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Psychological Strategy Board

SUBJECT: Flying Saucers

1. I am today transmitting to the National Security Council a proposal (TAS A) in which it is concluded that the problems connected with unidentified flying objects appear to have implications for psychological warfare as well as for intelligence and operations.

2. The background for this view is presented in some detail in TAS B.

3. I suggest that we discuss at an early board meeting the possible offensive or defensive utilization of these phenomena for psychological warfare purposes.

Walter B. Smith  
Director

Enclosure

[REDACTED]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

12 March 1953

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Dear [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Assistant Deputy Director/Intelligence, has asked me to forward to you for your information the enclosed report "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects", dated January 17, 1953.

This report was prepared by a panel convened in January 1953 at the direction of the former Director of Central Intelligence, General Walter B. Smith, with the concurrence of the Intelligence Advisory Committee.

Copies are being transmitted to the Secretary of Defense; the Director, Federal Civil Defense Administration; and the Chairman, National Security Resources Board.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

Secretary  
Intelligence Advisory Committee

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
DATE 24 Nov 78

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
January 16, 1933

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16 February 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence

FROM: 1 P. C. Darent

SUBJECT: 1 Report of Meetings of the Office of Scientific Intelligence Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, January 24 - 18, 1953

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to present:

- a. A brief history of the meetings of the O/SI Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects (Part I).
- b. An unofficial supplement to the official Panel Report to AD/SI setting forth comments and suggestions of the Panel members which they believed were inappropriate for inclusion in the formal report (Part II).

RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

After consideration of the subject of "Unidentified flying objects" at the 4 December meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, the following action was agreed:

"The Director of Central Intelligence will:

- a. Direct the services of selected scientists to review and appraise the available evidence in the light of pertinent scientific theories...."

Following the completion of this action by the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, I preliminary instructions will

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an Advisory Panel of selected scientists was assembled. In cooperation with the Air Technical Intelligence Center, case histories of reported sightings and related material were made available for their study and contribution.

Records of the initial meeting (1950 Wednesday, 14 January) were: Dr. H. P. Robertson, Dr. John W. Johnson, Dr. Sheraton Page, Dr. Donald A. Goswami, Mr. William G. Stewart, Jr., Col. Frederick G. W. Cole (JAG Director), ~~Mr. R. D. P. Stevenson~~ (JAG Director), and the writer. ~~Mr. R. D. P. Stevenson~~ was absent until Friday afternoon. Messrs. Cole and Stevenson were present throughout the meeting to familiarize themselves with the subject, represent the substantive interest of their Divisions, and assist in administrative support of the meeting. (A list of personnel concerned with the meetings is given in Tab A).

#### MEMORANDUM

The AD/OSI opened the meeting, reviewing OSIA interest in the subject and action taken. This review included the review of the OSI Study Group of August 1948 (Gandy, Eng, and Parent) culminating in the briefing of the JCS, the AFM December 21 meeting, AFM Order 113 (1949), AFM Order 113 (1950), Robertson and Stewart, and OSI concern over potential dangers to national security indirectly related to these sightings. Mr. Stewart presented these potential dangers. Following this introduction, Mr. Caldwell took the meeting over to

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The third and fourth meetings of the Panel were held Thursday, 15 January, commencing at 0900 with a two-hour break for luncheon. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Mr. Ruppelt and Dr. Hynok were present for both sessions. In the morning, Mr. Ruppelt continued his briefing on ATIS collection and analytic procedures. The Project STOR support at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, was described by Dr. Hynok. A number of case histories were discussed in detail and a motion picture film of veaguils was shown. A two hour break for lunch was taken at 1200.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

At 1400 hours Lt. Col. Oler gave a 10-minute briefing of Project TWINKLE, the investigatory project conducted by the Air Force Meteorological Research Center at Cambridge, Mass. In this briefing he pointed out the many problems of setting up and running 24-hour instrumentation watches of patrol areas searching for sightings of U.F.O.'s.

At 1615 Brig. Gen. William M. Garland joined the meeting with AD/BI. General Garland expressed his support of the Panel's efforts and stated three personal opinions:

- a. That greater use of Air Force intelligence officers in the field (for follow up investigations) appears desirable, but that they required thorough briefings.

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- b. That vigorous effort should be made to declassify as many of the reports as possible.
  - c. That some increase in the ATIC section devoted to U.F.O. analysis was indicated.

This meeting was adjourned at 1700.

#### FINAL MEETING

The fifth session of the Panel convened at 0930 with the same personnel present as enumerated for Thursday (with the exception of Brig. Gen. Garland).

From 0900 - 1000 there was general discussion and study of reference material. Also, Dr. Hynck read a prepared paper making certain observations and conclusions. At 1000 Mr. Fournet gave a briefing on his fifteen months experience in Washington as Project Office for U.F.O.'s and his personal conclusions. There was considerable discussion of individual case histories of sightings to which he referred. Following Mr. Fournet's presentation, a number of additional case histories were examined and discussed with Messrs. Fournet, Ruppelt, and Hynck. The meeting adjourned at 1200 for luncheon.

#### FINAL MEETING

This session opened at 1400. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Dr. Hynck was present. Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, an Panel Member, was present at this meeting for the first time. Progress of the meetings was reviewed by the Panel Chairman and tentative

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conclusions reached. A general discussion followed and tentative recommendations considered. It was agreed that the Chairman should draft a report of the Panel to AD/SI that evening for review by the Panel the next morning. The meeting adjourned at 1715.

**SUMMARY**

At 0845 the Chairman opened the meeting and submitted a rough draft of the Panel Report to the members. This draft had been reviewed and approved earlier by Dr. Nichols. The next two and one-half hours were consumed in discussion and revision of the draft. At 1100 the AD/SI joined the meeting and reported that he had shown and discussed a copy of the initial rough draft to the Director of Intelligence, USAF, whose reaction was favorable. At 1200 the meeting was adjourned.

**SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION**

At 1200 the eighth and final meeting of the Panel was opened. Discussion and recording of certain segments of the Report occupied the first hour. (A copy of the final report is appended as Tab C.) This was followed by a review of work accomplished by the Panel and recitation of individual Panel Member's opinions and suggestions as to details that were first being prepared for inclusion in the Panel Report. It was agreed that the whole would be prepared in accordance with the outline in an interim report to AD/SI. The report will follow upon the first final report.

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PART III. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF PANEL

GENERAL

The Panel Members were impressed (as have been others, including O/SI personnel) in the lack of sound data in the great majority of case histories; also, in the lack of speedy follow-up due primarily to the modest size and limited facilities of the ATIS station concerned. Among the case histories of significant sightings discussed in detail were the following:

Bellefontaine, Ohio (1 August 1952); Trenton, Utah (2 July 1952); Great Falls, Montana (15 August 1950); East, Missouri (1 September 1952); Washington, D. C. area (19 July 1952); and Kaneda A.F.B., Japan (5 August 1952), Fort Warren, Michigan (29 July 1952); and Presque Isle, Maine (10 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 25 others, in less detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and "by deduction and scientific method it could be inferred (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner". The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g. 2-3 seconds) and the inability of the witnesses to express themselves clearly (semantics) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such action would benefit a training and educational program (see below). The writings of Charles Fox were referenced to this

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that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen. The presence of radar and astronomical specialists on the Panel proved of value at once in their confident recognition of phenomena related to their fields. It was apparent that specialists in such additional fields as psychology, meteorology, aerodynamics, ornithology and military air operations would extend the ability of the Panel to recognize many more categories of little-known phenomena.

ON LACK OF DANGER

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Foo Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. Prof. Robertson and Alvarez had been concerned in the investigation of these phenomena, but David T. Geiger (Professor of Geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles) is believed to have been the most knowledgeable person on this subject. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943 - 1945, these objects would

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have been so labeled. It was interesting that in at least two cases reviewed that the object sighted was categorized by Robertson and Alvarez as probably "Foe Fighters", to date unexplained but not dangerous; they were not happy thus to dismiss the sightings by calling them lies. It was their feeling that these phenomena are not beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical science, however.

AIR FORCE RESPONSE

It was the Panel's opinion that some of the Air Force concern over U.F.O.'s (notwithstanding Air Defence Command anxiety over fast radar tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal wandering lights". The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were or might be potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for demystification made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

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It was the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the "saucer" problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-1944 intelligence operation (CROSSCOM), there was excellent intelligence and by June 1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "hardware" obtained from crashed vehicles in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "hardware" resulting from unexplained U.F.O. sightings leads a "will-of-the-wisp" nature to the AFIO problem. The results of their investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile act or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "hardware" would be available almost at once.

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

It was interesting to note that none of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extra-terrestrial intelligent beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. Mr. Fournet, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and possible causes of sightings leaving his "extra-terrestrial" as the only one remaining in any case. Fournet's background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence

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officer (Project Officer, BLUEBOOK for 15 months) could not be slighted. However, the Panel could not accept any of the cases sighted by him because they were raw, unvaluated reports. Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by Dr. Gouda and others that extraterrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in which Dr. Robertson did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U. S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!) Dr. Page noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligent beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite improbable.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

This case was considered significant because of the excellent documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture films (about 1600 frames). The Panel studied these films, the case history, AFIC's interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the film. This team had expanded (at Air Force request, approximately

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1000 man-hours of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, abstracting apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.L. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60° of arc" and were, therefore, "self-luminous". Plots of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.L. team, they could not accept the conclusions reached. Some of the reasons for this were as follows:

- a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce a reflection of sunlight without "blinking" through 60° of arc travel.
- b. Although no data was available on the "behavior" of birds or polyethylene balloons in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly when the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of seagulls in bright sunlight.
- c. P.I.L. description of the objects sighted as "dark blue, bluish-white" in color would be expected in cases of specular reflections of sunlight from convex surfaces when the brilliancy of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.

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- d. Objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been aircraft, and the bright lights such reflections.
  - e. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the Fremonten sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their directive. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflections of aircraft known to have been in the area.
  - f. The intensity change in the Fremonten lights was too great for acceptance of the P.I.L. hypothesis that the apparent motion and changing intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.
  - g. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with U.F.O. reports and explanations.
  - h. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the objects appeared much less bright.
  - i. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unsuitability of equipment and questionable assumptions in making averages of readings.
  - j. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.
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k. Hand "fitter" frequencies (obtainable from early part of  
Treasurer film) were not removed from the plots of the  
"single pass plots" at the end of the film.

The Panel believed strongly that the data available on this  
sighting was sufficient for positive identification if further data  
is obtained by photographing polyethylene "pillow" balloons released  
near the site under similar weather conditions; checking bird flight  
and reflection characteristics with competent ornithologists and  
calculating apparent "G" forces acting upon objects from their apparent  
tracks. It was concluded that the results of such tests would prob-  
ably lead to creditable explanations of value in an educational or  
training program. However, the Panel noted that the cost in technical  
manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the  
thousand or more reports received through channels each year (1,500 in  
1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be  
sightings for which complete answers are lacking, that can only be  
explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if  
at all. The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate  
any intelligence value. The educational or training program should  
have as a major purpose the distribution of popular leaflets that every  
sighting, no matter how poor the data, must be explained in detail.  
Attention should be directed to the requirements of scientists that  
a new hypothesis, so accepted, must be repeatedly and convincingly  
demonstrated. In other words, the burden of proof is on the "finder",  
not the explainer.

Why?  
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POTENTIAL RELATED DANGERS

The Panel Members were in agreement with O/SI opinion that, although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was wholly lacking, related dangers might well exist resulting from:

- a. Misidentification of actual enemy artifacts by defense personnel.
- b. Overloading of emergency reporting channels with "false" information ("noise to signal ratio" analogy - Walker).
- c. Subjectivity of public to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

Although not the domain of CIA, the first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Defense Intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ADB. If false reports are credited in a reaction to the "flying saucer" craze, or if reporting channels are overburdened with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced.

Dr. Page noted that more consistent screening or filtering of reported sightings at command source is required, and that this can best be accomplished by an electrical system.

CONCEPTS FOR A STATISTICAL SURVEY

The map prepared by AFSS showing geographic locations of officially reported unexplained sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Angeles. This might be explained on the basis of 24-hour watchful guard and

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awareness of security measures near such locations. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive related AE establishments while there were occasionally multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these clusters. It was noted, however, that if terrestrial artifacts were to be observed it would be likely that they would be seen first near foreign areas rather than central U. S.

DISSEMINATION TO CIVIL DATA

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIC program to place 100 inexpensive 35 mm. stereo cameras in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little valuable data related to UFO's. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that procurement of these cameras was partly the result of public pressure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project TWINKLE program of 24-hour instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a widespread program of sky-watching would not be expected to yield even direct data of value.

There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers (Byack) and by wide-angle cameras (Page). Dr. Ingo and Dr. Kober-Jacob pointed out that at present a considerable fraction

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of the sky is now and has been for many years under surveillance every clear night in several meteor and aurora observing programs as well as sky mapping programs at the various locations listed below. Although the attention of these astronomers is largely directed toward identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any striking unidentified object is known to Dr. Page or Dr. Hynak. Such an object would most certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

A case was cited where an astronomer refused to interrupt his exposure in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different part of the sky. This led Dr. Hynak to say that, if a program of watching could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little cost would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel might photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

The locations of some of these programs and their directors are believed to be:

- a. Harvard University, Cambridge and New Mexico (meteor patrol)--Whipple.
- b. Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago and Fort Davis, Texas (several programs)--Mehner (aurorae), Kuiper (asteroids), Morgan (wide angle camera).
- c. University of Alaska, Fairbanks (aurorae)--Ilvey.
- d. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa (meteors)--Williams.
- e. Palomar Observatory, California (sky map)--Kinkowski.
- f. Lick Observatory, California (sky map)--Shomo.

[REDACTED]

It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of optical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur astronomers to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "flying saucer" stories in the public mind. However, the films of radar-scope cameras for recording peculiar radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of U.F.O.'s.

RADAR PROBLEM OF MUTUAL INTERFERENCE

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of U.F.O. reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating AOC concern in solving this problem of signal identification before service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956). Dr. Forlman believed that one answer to this problem was the use of a "Doppler filter" in the receiving circuit. Dr. Alvarez suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "controlled jitter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (on the order of 1000-10,000 m.p.h.) would operate a circuit which would alter slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by mutual interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance

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from the center of the screen, if it still appeared at all. Dr. Alvarez felt such a visual solution was simpler and would cost much less than a "doppler filter".

#### INSTRUMENTAL COINCIDENCE

The reported cases were examined ~~one~~ at Falconer Mountain, California, in October 1950, when cosmic ray counters went "off scale for a few seconds", apparently while a "V" of flying saucers was observed visually; and two, a series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from August 1950 to January 1951, when cosmic ray coincidence counters behaved queerly. Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and Dr. Alvarez was able quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubtedly due to instrumental effects that would have been recognized at such by more experienced observers.

The proposition that radioactive effects were correlated with unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected by the Panel.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and "deprogramming".

The training aim would result in proper recognition of naturally illuminated objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (e.g., meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and aural recognition are concerned. There would be many

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levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (e.g., radar operators pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories.) This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.

The "debriefing" program would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by radio talks such as "UFO's and their pictures," and popular magazines. Basis of such education would be actual case histories which had been published at least but later explained. As in the case of comparing witnesses there is such poor evaluation if the "secret" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to alien hearing propaganda. The Panel noted that the general absence of Russian propaganda based on a subject with no other obvious possibilities for exploitation might indicate a possible Russian official policy.

Members of the Panel had various suggestions related to the planning of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychological studies with a psychological basis should be done on the nature and extent of the program. In this connection, Dr. William S. Hoar (Chairman of the Panel) was not present. A copy of the Panel's report is being

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would be the photographing of "pillow balloons" at different distances under similar weather conditions at the site.

The help of one or two psychologists and writers and a subcontractor to produce training films would be necessary in addition. The Panel considered that AFIO's efforts, temporarily expanded as necessary, could be most useful in implementing any action taken as a result of its recommendations. Experience and records in AFIO would be of value in both the public educational and service training programs envisioned. Dr. Robertson at least was of the opinion that after public guilt has been assuaged and the service transactions, such as AFIO, had been trained to sift out the more readily explained symptoms of delinquency, there would still be a need for a very narrow-based AFIO section to cope with the residue of cases of possible scientific intelligence value. This section would concentrate on a specifically following up (perhaps on the order of qualified Air Force Scientific Advisory Board members) those cases which seemed to indicate the existence of unconventional brain activities. Reports of such activities would be expected to come mainly from known sources in furtherance of a program to the Iron Curtain Area Council, 1957.

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**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Panel recommends the formation of such groups as "Special Studies Group on Intelligence" (see attached) and the "Special Intelligence Research Committee" (see attached) and that each group be authorized to be established because of their potentiality

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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.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS

The consensus of the Panel was, based upon the history of the  
subject, that the number of sightings could be reasonably expected  
to increase again this summer.

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REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL  
ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

JAN 17 1955

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residue of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. The Panel further concludes:

a. That the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in these perilous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real

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indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the concomitant dangers alluded to above, the Panel recommends:

a. That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired;

b. That the national security agencies institute policies on intelligence, training, and public education designed to prepare the national defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman  
California Institute of Technology

/s/ Luis V. Alvarez  
University of California

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner  
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit  
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Thornton Page  
Johns Hopkins University

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON  
UNIDENTIFIED FLIING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January, 1953

EVIDENCE PRESENTED

1. Seventy-five case histories of sightings 1951 - 1952 (selected by ATIC as those best documented).
2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GIDDEE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).
3. Progress Reports of Project STORK (code name for Estelle Memorial Institute contract work supporting ATIC).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWIRLS).
6. Outline of Investigation of U.F.O.'s Proposed by Kirtland Air Force Base (Project ROUNDB).
7. Motion Picture Films of sightings at Tremonton, Utah, 2 July 1952 and Great Falls, Montana, August 1950.
8. Summary Report of 89 selected cases of sightings of various categories (Formations, Blinking Lights, Hovering, etc.).
9. Draft of manual: "How to Make a FLIGHTPT", prepared at ATIC.
10. Chart Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.
11. Chart Showing Balloon Launching Sites in the United States.
12. Charts Showing Selected Actual Balloon Flight Paths and Relation to Reported Sightings.
13. Charts Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1948 - 1952.
14. Charts Showing Categories of Explanations of Sightings.
15. Kodachrome Transparencies of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Bright Sunlight Showing High Reflectivity.

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16. Notice picture of seagulls in bright sunlight showing high reflectivity.
17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Interest in U. S. Sightings.
18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Copies of Pertinent Air Force, Army and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.
19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillow" Balloon (54 inches square).
20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JANP 102 (Manual illustrating unusual operating characteristics of Service radar).
21. Miscellaneous official letters and foreign intelligence reports dealing with subject.
22. Copies of popular published works dealing with subject (articles in periodicals, newspaper clippings and books).

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON  
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Dr. H. P. Robertson (Chairman)	California Institute of Technology	Physics, weapons systems
Dr. Luis W. Alvarez	University of California	Physics, radar
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	Associated Universities, Inc.	Geophysics
Dr. Samuel Goudsmit	Brockhaven National Laboratories	Atomic structure, statistical problems
Dr. Thornton Page	Office of Research Operations, Johns Hopkins University	Astronomy, Astrophysics
<u>ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</u>		
Dr. J. Allen Hysak	Ohio State University	Astronomy
Mr. Frederick D. Durant	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Rockets, guided missiles
<u>INTERVIEWEES</u>		
Brig. Gen. William N. Garland	Commanding General, AFHQ	Scientific and technical intelligence
Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell	Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Ralph L. Clark	Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence

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REFERENCES (cont)

ORGANIZATION

FIELD OF COMPETENCY

Mr. Phillip G. Strong	Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Stephen T. Potsony	Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF	Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, AFIC, USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. J. Dewey Fournet, Jr.	The Ethyl Corporation	Aero Eng.
Lt. R. S. Reashan, USAF	USAF Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anncastia	Photo interpretation
Mr. Harry Wec	USAF Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anncastia	Photo interpretation

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10:50

Mr. [redacted] called.

He said:

Mr. [redacted] would like to have you get someone to look over the material on the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects. There may be something of interest there which should be reported to the

[redacted] agencies. If there is nothing <sup>of interest</sup> in the report, just forget it. and return the report to [redacted]

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: [REDACTED]  
FROM: [REDACTED]  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE:

[REDACTED] has read report  
& sees nothing of significance  
which should be reported  
to [REDACTED] Deputies.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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REPORT OF MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL  
ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS  
CONVENED BY OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, CIA  
January 14-18, 1953

F. C. Durant

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16 February 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR : Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence  
FROM : F. C. Durant  
SUBJECT : Report of Meetings of the Office of Scientific  
Intelligence Scientific Advisory Panel on  
Unidentified Flying Objects, January 14-18, 1953

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to present:

- a. A brief history of the meetings of the O/SI Advisory Panel On Unidentified Flying Objects (Part I),
- b. An unofficial supplement to the official Panel Report to AD/SI setting forth comments and suggestions of the Panel Members which they believed were inappropriate for inclusion in the formal report (Part II).

PART I: HISTORY OF MEETINGS

GENERAL

After consideration of the subject of "unidentified flying objects" at the 4 December meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, the following action was agreed:

"The Director of Central Intelligence will:

- a. Enlist the services of selected scientists to review and appraise the available evidence in the light of pertinent scientific theories...."

Following the delegation of this action to the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence and preliminary investigation,

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an Advisory Panel of selected scientists was assembled. In cooperation with the Air Technical Intelligence Center, case histories of reported sightings and related material were made available for their study and consideration.

Present at the initial meeting (0930 Wednesday, 14 January) were: Dr. H. P. Robertson, Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, Dr. Thornton Page, Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit, Mr. Philip G. Strong, Lt. Col. Frederick C. E. Oder (P&E Division), Mr. David B. Stevenson (W&E Division), and the writer. Panel Member, Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, was absent until Friday afternoon. Messrs. Oder and Stevenson were present throughout the sessions to familiarize themselves with the subject, represent the substantive interest of their Divisions, and assist in administrative support of the meetings. (A list of personnel concerned with the meetings is given in Tab A).

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The AD/SI opened the meeting, reviewing CIA interest in the subject and action taken. This review included the mention of the O/SI Study Group of August 1952 (Strong, Eng and Durant) culminating in the briefing of the DCI, the ATIC November 21 briefing, 4 December IAC consideration, visit to ATIC (Chadwell, Robertson and Durant), and O/SI concern over potential dangers to national security indirectly related to these sightings. Mr. Strong enumerated these potential dangers. Following this introduction, Dr. Chadwell turned the meeting over to

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Dr. Robertson as Chairman of the Panel. Dr. Robertson enumerated the evidence available and requested consideration of specific reports and letters be taken by certain individuals present (Tab B). For example, case histories involving radar or radar and visual sightings were selected for Dr. Alvarez while reports of Green Fireball phenomena, nocturnal lights, and suggested programs of investigation were routed to Dr. Page. Following these remarks, the motion pictures of the sightings at Tremonton, Utah (2 July 1952) and Great Falls, Montana (15 August 1950) were shown. The meeting adjourned at 1200.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The second meeting of the Panel opened at 1400. Lt. R. S. Neasham, USN, and Mr. Harry Woo of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia, presented the results of their analyses of the films mentioned above. This analysis evoked considerable discussion as elaborated upon below. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Capt. E. J. Ruppelt, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Mr. Dewey J. Fournet, Capt. Harry B. Smith (2-a-2), and Dr. Stephen Possony were present.

Following the Photo Interpretation Lab presentation, Mr. E. J. Ruppelt spoke for about 40 minutes on ATIC methods of handling and evaluating reports of sightings and their efforts to improve the quality of reports. The meeting was adjourned at 1715.

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THURSDAY MORNING

The third and fourth meetings of the Panel were held Thursday, 15 January, commencing at 0900 with a two-hour break for luncheon. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Mr. Ruppelt and Dr. Hynek were present for both sessions. In the morning, Mr. Ruppelt continued his briefing on ATIC collection and analysis procedures. The Project STORK support at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, was described by Dr. Hynek. A number of case histories were discussed in detail and a motion picture film of seagulls was shown. A two hour break for lunch was taken at 1200.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

At 1400 hours Lt. Col. Oder gave a 40-minute briefing of Project TWINKLE, the investigatory project conducted by the Air Force Meteorological Research Center at Cambridge, Mass. In this briefing he pointed out the many problems of setting up and manning 24-hour instrumentation watches of patrol cameras searching for sighting of U.F.O.'s.

At 1615 Brig. Gen William M. Garland joined the meeting with AD/SI. General Garland expressed his support of the Panel's efforts and stated three personal opinions:

- a. That greater use of Air Force intelligence officers in the field (for follow-up investigation) appeared desirable, but that they required thorough briefing.

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- b. That vigorous effort should be made to declassify as many of the reports as possible.
- c. That some increase in the ATIC section devoted to U.F.O. analysis was indicated.

This meeting was adjourned at 1700.

FRIDAY MORNING

The fifth session of the Panel convened at 0900 with the same personnel present as enumerated for Thursday (with the exception of Brig. Gen. Garland).

From 0900 - 1000 there was general discussion and study of reference material. Also, Dr. Hynek read a prepared paper making certain observations and conclusions. At 1000 Mr. Fournet gave a briefing on his fifteen months experience in Washington as Project Officer for U.F.O.'s and his personal conclusions. There was considerable discussion of individual case histories of sightings to which he referred. Following Mr. Fournet's presentation, a number of additional case histories were examined and discussed with Messrs. Fournet, Ruppelt, and Hynek. The meeting adjourned at 1200 for luncheon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

This session opened at 1400. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Dr. Hynek was present. Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, as Panel Member, was present at this meeting for the first time. Progress of the meetings was reviewed by the Panel Chairman and tentative

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conclusions reached. A general discussion followed and tentative recommendations considered. It was agreed that the Chairman should draft a report of the Panel to AD/SI that evening for review by the Panel the next morning. The meeting adjourned at 1715.

SATURDAY MORNING

At 0945 the Chairman opened the seventh session and submitted a rough draft of the Panel Report to the members. This draft had been reviewed and approved earlier by Dr. Berkner. The next two and one-half hours were consumed in discussion and revision of the draft. At 1100 the AD/SI joined the meeting and reported that he had shown and discussed a copy of the initial rough draft to the Director of Intelligence, USAF, whose reaction was favorable. At 1200 the meeting was adjourned.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

At 1400 the eighth and final meeting of the Panel was opened. Discussion and rewording of certain sentences of the Report occupied the first hours. (A copy of the final report is appended as Tab C.) This was followed by a review of work accomplished by the Panel and restatement of individual Panel Member's opinions and suggestions on details that were felt inappropriate for inclusion in the formal report. It was agreed that the writer would incorporate these comments in an internal report to the AD/SI. The material below represents this information.

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PART II: CONCERNS AND SUGGESTIONS OF PANEL

GENERAL

The Panel Members were impressed (as have been others, including OS/I personnel) in the lack of sound data in the great majority of case histories; also, in the lack of speedy follow-up due primarily to the modest size and limited facilities of the ATIC section concerned. Among the case histories of significant sightings discussed in detail were the following:

Bellefontaine, Ohio (1 August 1952); Tremonton, Utah (2 July 1952); Great Falls, Montana (15 August 1950); Yaak, Montana (1 September 1952); Washington, D.C. area (19 July 1952); and Haneda A.F.B., Japan (5 August 1952); Port Huron, Michigan (29 July 1952); and Presque Isle, Maine (10 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 15 others, in less detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and "by deduction and scientific method it could be induced (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner." The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g. 2-3 seconds) and the inability of the witnesses to express themselves clearly (sometimes) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such action would benefit a training and educational program (see below). The writings of Charles Fort were referenced to show

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that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen. The presence of radar and astronomical specialists on the Panel proved of value at once in their confident recognition of phenomena related to their fields. It was apparent that specialists in such additional fields as psychology, meteorology, aerodynamics, ornithology and military air operations would extend the ability of the Panel to recognize many more categories of little-known phenomena.

ON LACK OF DANGER

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Foo Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. Both Robertson and Alvares had been concerned in the investigation of these phenomena, but David T. Griggs (Professor of Geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles) is believed to have been the most knowledgeable person on this subject. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943-1945, these objects would

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have been so labeled. It was interesting that in at least two cases reviewed that the object sighted was categorized by Robertson and Alvarez as probably "Foo Fighters", to date unexplained but not dangerous; they were not happy thus to dismiss the sightings by calling them names. It was their feeling that these phenomena are not beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical sciences, however.

AIR FORCE REPORTING SYSTEM

It was the Panel's opinion that some of the Air Force concern over U.F.O.'s (notwithstanding Air Defense Command anxiety over fast radar tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal meandering lights." The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were or might be potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for deemphasization made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

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It was the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the "saucer" problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-1944 intelligence operation (CROSSBOW), there was excellent intelligence and by June 1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "hardware" obtained from crashed vehicles in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "hardware" resulting from unexplained U.F.O. sightings lends a "will-of-the-wisp" nature to the ATIC problem. The results of their investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile act or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "hardware" would be available almost at once.

#### ARTIFACTS OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL ORIGIN

It was interesting to note that none of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extra-terrestrial intelligent beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. Mr. Fournet, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated such of the known and probable causes of sightings leaving him "extra-terrestrial" as the only one remaining in many cases. Fournet's background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence

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officer (Project Officer, BLUEBOOK for 15 months) could not be slighted. However, the Panel could not accept any of the cases cited by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports. Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by Dr. Goudsmit and others that extraterrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in which Dr. Robertson did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U.S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!) Dr. Page noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligent beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous.

TREMONTON, UTAH, SIGHTING

This case was considered significant because of the excellent documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture films (about 1600 frames). The Panel studied these films, the case history, ATIC's interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the film. This team had expended (at Air Force request) approximately

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1000 man hours of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, showing apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.L. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60 degrees of arc" and were, therefore, "self-luminous." Plots of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.L. team, they could not accept the conclusions reached. Some of the reasons for this were as follows:

- a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce a reflection of sunlight without "blinking" through 60" of arc travel.
- b. Although no data was available on the "albedo" of birds or polyethylene balloons in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly after the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of seagulls in bright sunlight.
- c. P.I.L. description of the objects sighted as "circular, bluish-white" in color would be expected in cases of specular reflections of sunlight from convex surfaces where the brilliance of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.

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- d. Objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been aircraft, and the bright lights such reflections.
- e. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the Tremonton sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their directive. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflections of aircraft known to have been in the area.
- f. The intensity change in the Tremonton lights was too great for acceptance of the P.I.L. hypothesis that the apparent motion and changing intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.
- g. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with U.F.O. reports and explanations.
- h. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the objects appeared much less bright.
- i. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unsuitability of equipment and questionable assumptions in making averages of readings.
- j. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.

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- k. Hand "jitter" frequencies (obtainable from early part of Tremonton film) were not removed from the plots of the "single pass plots" at the end of the film.

The Panel believed strongly that the data available on this sighting was sufficient for positive identification if further data is obtained by photographing polyethylene "pillow" balloons released near the site under similar weather conditions, checking bird flight and reflection characteristics with competent ornithologists and calculating apparent "G" forces acting upon objects from their apparent tracks. It was concluded that the results of such tests would probably lead to creditable explanations of value in an educational or training program. However, the Panel noted that the cost in technical manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousand or more reports received through channels each year (1,900 in 1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be sightings, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if at all. The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate any intelligence value. The educational or training program should have as a major purpose the elimination of popular feeling that every sighting, no matter how poor the data, must be explained in detail. Attention should be directed to the requirement among scientists that a new phenomena, to be accepted, must be completely and convincingly documented. In other words, the burden of proof is on the sighter, not the explainer.

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POTENTIAL RELATED DANGERS

The Panel Members were in agreement with O/SI opinion that, although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was wholly lacking, related dangers might well exist resulting from:

- a. Misidentification of actual enemy artifacts by defense personnel.
- b. Overloading of emergency reporting channels with "false" information ("noise to signal ratio" analogy -- Berkner).
- c. Subjectivity of public to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

Although not the concern of CIA, the first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Defense intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ADC. If U.F.O.'s become discredited in a reaction to the "flying saucer" scare, or if reporting channels are saturated with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced.

Dr. Page noted that more competent screening or filtering of reported sightings at or near the source is required, and that this can best be accomplished by an educational program.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF UNIDENTIFIED SIGHTINGS

The map prepared by ATIC showing geographic locations of officially reported unexplained sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Alamos. This might be explained on the basis of 24-hour watchful guard and

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awareness of security measures near such locations. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive related AE establishments while there were occasionally multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these clusters. It was noted, however, that if terrestrial artifacts were to be observed it would be likely that they would be seen first near foreign areas rather than central U. S.

INSTRUMENTATION TO OBTAIN DATA

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIC program to place 100 inexpensive 35 mm. stereo cameras in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little valuable data related to U.F.O.'s. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that procurement of these cameras was partly the result of public pressure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project TWINKLE program of 24-hours instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a widespread program of sky-watching would not be expected to yield much direct data of value. There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers (Hynek) and by wide-angle cameras (Page). Dr. Page and Dr. Robertson pointed out that at present a considerable fraction

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of the sky is now -- and has been for many years -- under surveillance every clear night in several meteor and aurora observing programs as well as sky mapping programs at the various locations listed below. Although the attention of these astronomers is largely directed toward identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any striking unidentified object is known to Dr. Page or Dr. Hynek. Such an object would most certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

A case was cited where an astronomer refused to interrupt his exposure in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different part of the sky. This led Dr. Hynek to say that, if a program of watching could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little cost would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel might photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

The location of some of these programs and their directors are believed to be:

- a. Harvard University, Cambridge and New Mexico (meteor patrol) - Whipple.
- b. Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago and Fort Davis, Texas (several programs)--Meinel (auroras), Kuiper (asteroids), Morgan (wide angle camera).
- c. University of Alaska, Fairbanks (aurorae) - Elvey
- d. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa (meteors) - Millman
- e. Palomar Observatory, California (sky map) - Minkowski
- f. Lick Observatory, California (sky map) - Shane

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It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of optical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur astronomers to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "flying saucer" stories in the public mind. However, the issue of radar scope cameras for recording peculiar radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of U.F.O.'s.

RADAR PROBLEM OF MUTUAL INTERFERENCE

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of U.F.O. reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating ADC concern in solving this problem of signal identification before service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956).<5> Dr. Berkner believed that one answer to this problem was the use of a "doppler filter" in the receiving circuit. Dr. Alvarez suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "controlled jitter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (on the order of 1000- 10,000 m.p.h.) would operate a circuit which would alter slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by mutual interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance

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from the center of the screen, if it still appeared at all. Dr. Alvarez felt such a technical solution was simpler and would cost much less than a "doppler filter."

#### UNEXPLAINED COSMIC RAY PHENOMENA

Two reported cases were examined: one at Palomar Mountain, California, in October 1949, when cosmic ray counters went "off scale for a few seconds," apparently while a "V" of flying saucers was observed visually; and two, a series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from August 1950 to January 1951, when cosmic ray coincidence counters behaved queerly. Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and Dr. Alvarez was able quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubtedly due to instrumental effects that would have been recognized as such by more experienced observers.

The implication that radioactive effects were correlated with unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected by the Panel.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and "debunking."

The training aim would result in proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be many

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levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (eg., radar operators pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories). This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.

The "debunking" aim would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles. Basis of such education would be actual case histories which had been puzzling at first but later explained. As in the case of conjuring tricks, there is much less stimulation if the "secret" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda. The Panel noted that the general absence of Russian propaganda based on a subject with so many obvious possibilities for exploitation might indicate a possible Russian official policy.

Members of the Panel had various suggestions related to the planning of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychologists familiar with mass psychology should advise on the nature and extent of the program. In this connection, Dr. Hadley Cantril (Princeton University) was suggested. Cantril authored "Invasion from

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Mars," (a study in the psychology of panic, written about the famous Orson Welles radio broadcast in 1938) and has since performed advanced laboratory studies in the field of perception. The names of Don Marquis (University of Michigan) and Leo Roston were mentioned as possibly suitable as consultant psychologists. Also, someone familiar with mass communications techniques, perhaps an advertising expert, would be helpful. Arthur Godfrey was mentioned as possibly a valuable channel of communication reaching a mass audience of certain levels. Dr. Berkner suggested the U. S. Navy (ONR) Special Devices Center, Sands Point, L. I., as a potentially valuable organization to assist in such an educational program. The teaching techniques used by this agency for aircraft identification during the past war was cited as an example of a similar educational task. The Jam Handy Co. which made World War II training films (motion picture and slide strips) was also suggested, as well as Walt Disney, Inc. animated cartoons. Dr. Hynek suggested that the amateur astronomers in the U. S. might be a potential source of enthusiastic talent "to spread the gospel." It was believed that business clubs, high schools, colleges, and television stations would all be pleased to cooperate in the showing of documentary type motion pictures if prepared in an interesting manner. The use of true cases showing first the "mystery" and then the "explanation" would be forceful.

To plan and execute such a program, the Panel believed was no mean task. The current investigatory group at ATIC would, of necessity, have to be closely integrated for support with respect to not only the

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historical cases but the current ones. Recent cases are probably much more susceptible to explanation than older ones; first, because of ATIC's experience and, secondly, their knowledge of most plausible explanations. The Panel believed that some expansion of the ATIC effort would certainly be required to support such a program. It was believed inappropriate to state exactly how large a Table of Organization would be required. Captain Ruppelt of ATIC unofficially proposed, for purposes of analyzing and evaluating reports:

- a. An analysts' panel of four officers
- b. Four officer investigators
- c. A briefing officer
- d. An ADC liaison officer
- e. A weather and balloon data officer
- f. An astronomical consultant
- g. A group Leader, with administrative assistant, file clerks and stenographers.

This proposal met with generally favorable comment. The Panel believed that, with ATIC's support, the educational program of "training and debunking" outlined above might be required for a minimum of one and one-half to two years. At the end of this time, the dangers related to "flying saucers" should have been greatly reduced if not eliminated. Cooperation from other military services and agencies concerned (e.g., Federal Civil Defense Administration) would be a necessity. In investigating significant cases (such as the Tremonton, Utah, sighting controlled experiments might be required. An example

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would be the photographing of "pillow balloons" at different distances under similar weather conditions at the site.

The help of one or two psychologists and writers and a subcontractor to produce training films would be necessary in addition. The Panel considered that ATIC's efforts, temporarily expanded as necessary, could be most useful in implementing any action taken as a result of its recommendations. Experience and records in ATIC would be of value in both the public educational and service training program envisaged. Dr. Robertson at least was of the opinion that after public gullibility lessened and the service organizations, such as ADC, had been trained to sift out the more readily explained spurious sightings, there would still be a role for a very modest-sized ATIC section to cope with the residuum of items of possible scientific intelligence value. This section should concentrate on energetically following up (perhaps on the advice of qualified Air Force Scientific Advisory Board members) those cases which seemed to indicate the evidence of unconventional enemy artifacts. Reports of such artifacts would be expected to arise mainly from Western outposts in far closer proximity to the Iron Curtain than Lubbock, Texas!

#### UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATING GROUPS

The Panel took cognizance of the existence of such groups as the "Civilian Flying Saucer Investigators" (Los Angeles) and the "Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (Wisconsin). It was believed that such organizations should be watched because of their potentially

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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.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS

The consensus of the Panel was, based upon the history of the subject, that the number of sightings could be reasonably expected to increase again this summer.

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REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

JAN 17 1953

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates Phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicates a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. The Panel further concludes:

a. That the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in these parlous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real

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indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duty constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the concomitant dangers alluded to above, the Panel recommends:

a. That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired;

b. That the national security agencies institute policies on intelligence, training, and public education designed to prepare the material defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of Inimical forces behind the phenomenon, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures.

/s/ H.P. Robertson, Chairman  
California Institute of Technology

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner  
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez  
University of California

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit  
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Thornton Page  
Johns Hopkins University

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON  
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

EVIDENCE PRESENTED

1. Seventy-five case histories of sightings 1951-1952 (selected by ATIC as those best documented).
2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GRUDGE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).
3. Progress Reports of Project STORK (code name for Battelle Memorial Institute contract work supporting ATIC).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWINKLE).
6. Outline of Investigation of U.F.O.'s Proposed by Kirtland Air Force Base (Project POUNCE).
7. Motion Picture Films of sightings at Tremonton, Utah, 2 July 1952 and Great Falls, Montana, August 1950.
8. Summary Report of 89 selected cases of sightings of various categories (Formations, Blinking Lights, Hovering, etc.).
9. Draft of manual: "How to Make a FLYOBRPT," prepared at ATIC.
10. Chart Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.
11. Chart Showing Balloon Launching Sites in the United States.
12. Charts Showing Selected Actual Balloon Flight Paths and Relation to Reported Sightings.
13. Charts Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1948 - 1952.
14. Charts Showing Categories of Explanations of Sightings.
15. Kodachrome Transparencies of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Bright Sunlight Showing High Reflectivity.

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16. Motion picture of seagulls in bright sunlight showing high reflectivity.
17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Interest in U.S. Sightings.
18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Copies of Pertinent Air Force, Army and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.
19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillow" Balloon (54 inches square).
20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JANP101 (Manual illustrating unusual operating characteristics of Service radar).
21. Miscellaneous official letters and foreign intelligence reports dealing with subject.
22. Copies of popular published works dealing with subject (articles in periodicals, newspaper clippings and books).

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON  
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Dr. H.P. Robertson	California Institute of technology	Physics, weapons systems
Dr. Luis W. Alvarez	University of California	Physics, radar
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	Associated Univer- sities, Inc.	Geophysics
Dr. Samuel Goudsmit	Brookhaven National Laboratories	Atomic structure, statistical problems
Dr. Thornton Page	Office of Research Operations, Johns Hopkins University	Astronomy, Astro- physics

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Dr. J. Allen Hynek	Ohio State University	Astronomy
Mr. Frederick C. Durant	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Rockets, guided missiles

INTERVIEWEES

Brig.Gen.William N.Garland	Commanding General, ATIC	Scientific and technical intelligence
Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell	Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Ralph L. Clark	Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence

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TAB C

<u>INTERVIEWEES (con't)</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Mr. Philip G. Strong	Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Stephen T. Possony	Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF	Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, ATIC, USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Dewey J. Fournet, Jr.	The Ethyl Corporation	Aero Eng.
Lt. R. S. Neasham, USN	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo Interpretation
Mr. Harry Woo,	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo Interpretation

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ITEM NO=00035729  
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FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC  
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE  
R 240240Z MAY 90  
FM FBIS RESTON VA  
TO RUDKMKB/FBIS LONDON UK//BBC//  
RUDKPV/FBIS VIENNA AU  
RUEBHAA/STORAGE CENTER FBIS RESTON VA  
RUEOACC/CDR PSYOPGR FT BRAGG NC//ASOP-POG-SB//  
RUEKJCS/DEFINTAGNCY WASH DC  
RUDMNOP/NAVOPINTCEN SUITLAND MD  
RUFHVOA/VOA MUNICH GE  
ACCT FBWA-EWDK  
BT  
CONTROLS  
UNCLAS /PMU

SERIAL: WA2405024090

/\*\*\*\*\* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE \*\*\*\*\*/

BODY

PASS: ATTN BBC USSR  
ONLY PROD

SUBJ: TAKE 1 OF 3--FOREIGN PRESS NOTE--FB PN 90-123--USSR

SOURCE: FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE PROD GROUP  
TEXT:

USSR: UFO SIGHTINGS NO. 2 -- GENERAL MALTSEV COMMENTS

LEADING SOVIET NEWSPAPERS HAVE CONTINUED TO CARRY NUMEROUS REPORTS ON UFO SIGHTINGS IN THE SOVIET UNION (SEE FOREIGN PRESS NOTE FB PN 89-292 DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1989 ENTITLED 'USSR: MEDIA REPORT MULTITUDE OF UFO SIGHTINGS'). THIS COVERAGE REACHED A NEW LEVEL WHEN THE 19 APRIL ISSUE OF RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA CARRIED A LENGTHY REPORT ON UFO SIGHTINGS ON 21 MARCH, INCLUDING COMMENTS BY COL GEN OF AVIATION IGOR MALTSEV, CHIEF OF THE MAIN STAFF OF THE SOVIET AIR DEFENSE FORCES.

THE REPORT IN RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA CONSISTS OF EXCERPTS OF 'DOCUMENTS' SUBMITTED BY COLONEL GENERAL MALTSEV REPORTING 'VISUAL OBSERVATIONS' OF UFO SIGHTINGS ON 21 MARCH, AS WELL AS TWO PHOTOGRAPHS; THE PAPER WAS ABLE TO PUBLISH EXCERPTS FROM ONLY A FEW OF THE 'MORE THAN 100 VISUAL OBSERVATIONS' COMPILED BY THE COMMANDERS OF SEVERAL AIR DEFENSE UNITS OF THE MOSCOW MILITARY

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Approved for Release  
JUN 1994

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DISTRICT. AFTER RADAR STATIONS AND AIRCRAFT ASSIGNED TO THE AIR DEFENSE FORCES WERE PLACED ON ALERT ON 21 MARCH AND ORDERED TO ATTEMPT TO DETECT AND IDENTIFY AN OBJECT OR OBJECTS FLYING IN THE AREA OF PERESLAVL-ZALESSKIY, A PILOT MADE THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

"I, LT COL A.A. SEMENCHENKO, RECEIVED THE COMMAND TO GO ON AN ALERT EXERCISE. AT 2138, I RECEIVED THE COMMAND TO TAKE OFF. ONCE IN THE AIR, IN THE REGION OF PERESLAVL, I RECEIVED MY TASK OF DETECTING AND IDENTIFYING A TARGET AT AN ALTITUDE OF 2,000 METERS. FOLLOWING A TRUE COURSE OF 220 DEGREES, I VISUALLY DETECTED THE TARGET, DESIGNATED BY TWO FLASHING WHITE LIGHTS, AT 2205; IT WAS AHEAD AND TO THE RIGHT, AT AN ANGLE OF 10 DEGREES. THE TARGET ALTERED ITS ALTITUDE BY DISTANCES OF UP TO 1,000 METERS AND ALTERED ITS DIRECTION OF FLIGHT. WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE COMMAND POST, I LOCKED MY SIGHTS ONTO THE RADIATION AFTER CHECKING TO BE SURE THAT MY WEAPONRY WAS SWITCHED OFF.

"THE TARGET DID NOT RESPOND TO THE 'IDENTIFY--FRIEND OR FOE' REQUEST. IN ADDITION TO THE TARGET, THREE OR FOUR REGULARLY SCHEDULED AIRLINERS COULD BE SEEN ON THE SCREEN. AS ORDERED BY THE COMMAND POST, I CARRIED OUT A BANKED TURN. WHILE COMPLETING THE TURN, I OBSERVED A LUMINOUS PHENOMENON, REMINISCENT OF THE AURORA BOREALIS BUT WITH WEAK INTENSITY, TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST. I APPROACHED THE TARGET TO WITHIN A RANGE OF ABOUT 500-600 METERS AND PASSED ABOVE IT, TRYING TO DEFINE ITS CHARACTER. I SAW ONLY TWO BRIGHT FLASHING WHITE LIGHTS. I BRIEFLY SAW THE SILHOUETTE OF THE TARGET AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE ILLUMINATED CITY. IT WAS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE ITS NATURE OR CLASSIFICATION DUE TO THE LIMITED LIGHTING. ON ORDER FROM THE COMMAND POST, I ENDED MY MISSION AND RETURNED TO THE AIRFIELD. I LANDED WITH 700 LITERS OF FUEL STILL REMAINING. THE WEATHER IN THE REGION WAS 0-10."

BETWEEN 2000 AND 2400 ON 21 MARCH, UFOS WERE REPORTED IN THE REGIONS OF PERESLAVL-ZALESSKIY, NOVOSELYE, ZAGORSK, YAKOVLEVO, PLOSHEVO, DUBKI, KABLUKOVO, FRYAZINO, AND KIRZHACH. THE RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA REPORT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS FROM OBSERVATION REPORTS:

A RADAR OBSERVATION POST IN THE PERESLAVL-ZALESSKIY REGION: "A SHINING OBJECT WITH RED LIGHTS AT AN AZIMUTH OF 260-270 DEGREES AND A RANGE OF ABOUT 40 KILOMETERS, MOVING AT A SPEED MANY TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF AN AIRCRAFT, APPEARED AT 2119. A SHINING OBJECT WITH WHITE LIGHTS AND THE SAME PARAMETERS WAS FOLLOWING IT. AT 2135 THE OBJECT WITH THE LUMINOUS RED LIGHTS DISAPPEARED AT AN AZIMUTH OF 220 DEGREES AND AT AN UNDETERMINED RANGE. AT 2140 THERE WERE ALTERNATE APPEARANCES AND DISAPPEARANCES OF THE SECOND OBJECT WITH WHITE LIGHTS AT AN AZIMUTH OF 270-250 DEGREES AND RANGE OF 40-100 KILOMETERS. AT 2140 THERE WAS A STEADY APPEARANCE AND HOVERING OF THE OBJECT AT AN AZIMUTH OF 270 DEGREES. AT 2155 THE OBJECT DISAPPEARED AT AN AZIMUTH OF 240 DEGREES AND A RANGE OF 40 KILOMETERS. AT 2157 THE OBJECT APPEARED IN THE PARAMETERS INDICATED ABOVE. AT 2159 AN AIRPLANE WAS OBSERVED AT AN AZIMUTH OF 250 DEGREES, A RANGE OF 30-50 KILOMETERS, AND A COURSE OF 330 DEGREES.

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THE OBJECT WAS TURNING AND, AT GREAT SPEED, APPROACHING THE AIRPLANE. AFTER AN APPROACH TO A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 20 KILOMETERS, THE OBJECT DISAPPEARED FROM THE FIELD OF OBSERVATION AND THEN APPEARED AGAIN TO THE REAR AND ABOVE THE PLANE. THE OBJECT WAS MOVING IN AN ARC AT AN AZIMUTH OF 270 DEGREES. AT 2201 THE OBJECT WAS HOVERING IN PLACE AT AN AZIMUTH OF 190-200 DEGREES AND A RANGE UP TO 100 KILOMETERS. AT 2203 A FIGHTER AIRCRAFT APPEARED IN THE FIELD OF OBSERVATION AT AN AZIMUTH OF 240 DEGREES. WHILE THE FIGHTER WAS APPROACHING THE OBJECT, THE LATTER DISAPPEARED. AT 2205 THE OBJECT APPEARED AT AN AZIMUTH OF 190-220 DEGREES, HOVERED, AND, AFTER 1-2 MINUTES, DISAPPEARED."

CAPTAIN V. BIRIN: "THE OBJECT LOOKED LIKE A FLYING SAUCER WITH TWO VERY BRIGHT LIGHTS ALONG THE EDGES. ITS DIAMETER WAS APPROXIMATELY 100-200 METERS, JUDGING BY THE SHINING LIGHTS. A LESS INTENSE LIGHT, WHICH LOOKED LIKE A PORTHOLE, COULD BE SEEN BETWEEN THE TWO BRIGHT LIGHTS. AFTER THE OBJECT RECEDED, A RED LIGHT WITH AVERAGE INTENSITY REMAINED. THE TRAJECTORY DEPENDED ON THE FLASHING OF THE BRIGHT SIDE LIGHTS: THE MORE OFTEN THEY FLASHED, THE FASTER THE SPEED OF THE UFO, AND VICE VERSA. WHILE HOVERING, THE OBJECT EXTINGUISHED ITS LIGHTS ALMOST COMPLETELY. AT 2230 THE OBJECT HEADED OFF IN THE DIRECTION OF MOSCOW. I AM ENCLOSING A DRAWING OF IT."

/\*\*\*\*\* BEGINNING OF TAKE 002 \*\*\*\*\*/

REF: WA2405024090 FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE PROD GROUP ///DRAWING OF IT."

SOURCE: FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE PROD GROUP  
TEXT:

CAPTAIN V. IVCHENKO: "I COULD NOT MAKE OUT THE CONTOURS OF THE OBJECT, BUT I CLEARLY SAW TWO LIGHTS FLASHING WITH A DEFINITE PERIODICITY. THE ILLUMINATION FROM THESE LIGHTS COULD BE COMPARED WITH A PHOTOFLASH. THE UFO WAS CARRYING OUT AN 'S-TURN' FLIGHT, GRADUALLY APPROACHING OUR CITY; ITS ROUTE PASSED FROM EAST TO WEST AT AN ANGLE OF SIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 75 DEGREES RELATIVE TO THE TOWN. I DISTINGUISHED TWO AIRCRAFT NEAR THE OBJECT. I AM ENCLOSING THE APPROXIMATE ROUTE OF THE UFO."

CAPTAIN N. FILATOV: "TO ALL VISUAL PERCEPTIONS, THE OBJECT WAS ROTATING IN A HORIZONTAL PLANE AROUND ITS OWN AXIS, SINCE THE LIGHT SOURCES MERGED AND DIVIDED IN TURN. THE MAGNITUDES OF THE SOURCES OF INTENSITY WITH RESPECT TO POWER, INTENSITY, AND LUMINOUS FLUX WERE SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN FOR SIGNAL LIGHTS OF THE AIRCRAFT WHICH WERE FLYING AROUND IN OUR REGION AT THAT TIME. THE LIGHTS OF THE UFO FLASHED EVERY 2-3 SECONDS. THE OBJECT WAS LOCATED IN THE DIRECTION OF ZAGORSK. THE TRAJECTORY OF ITS MOVEMENT WAS AN 'STURN,' HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY."

CAPTAIN I. LAPIN: "AT 2200, THE FLASHING LIGHTS OF THE OBJECT VANISHED FOR 5 MINUTES, THEN A SHARP LIGHT FLARED UP. AN ENTIRE

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CLOUD WAS ILLUMINATED AND, AFTER THAT, THE OBJECT APPEARED AGAIN. TWO AIRCRAFT ACCOMPANIED IT, WITH RED IDENTIFICATION LIGHTS. AFTER DROPPING IN ALTITUDE, THE OBJECT FLEW AWAY AT GREAT SPEED IN THE DIRECTION OF MOSCOW. IT LEFT A RED LUMINESCENCE OF AVERAGE INTENSITY BEHIND IN THE CLOUDS. I OBSERVED THE OBJECT UNTIL 2240. I EXPERIENCED NO SENSATION WHATSOEVER."

A PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION IS INCLUDED WITH THE REPORT: "IN THE PICTURE--THE 'SAUCER' (PAIRED POINTS TO THE LEFT) AND AN AIRCRAFT APPROACHING THEM (THE TWO LIGHTS TO THE RIGHT), PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A DISTANCE OF 40 KILOMETERS. EXPOSURE WAS 4-5 SECONDS AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE FLASHING LIGHTS APPEARED ON THE FILM SEVERAL TIMES, CORRESPONDING TO THE PROGRESSION OF THE UFO." IT IS NOTED THAT THE CONTOURS OF THE UFO AND THE AIRCRAFT CANNOT BE DETERMINED FROM THE PICTURE BECAUSE THE OUTLINES ARE OBSCURED BY THE BRIGHT LIGHTS.

THE REPORT ENDS WITH THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS BY COLONEL GENERAL MALTSEV: "I AM NOT A SPECIALIST ON UFOS AND, THEREFORE, I CAN ONLY CORRELATE THE DATA AND EXPRESS MY OWN BELIEF. ACCORDING TO THE EVIDENCE OF THESE EYEWITNESSES, THE UFO REPRESENTED ITSELF AS A DISK WITH A DIAMETER OF 100-200 METERS. TWO PULSATING LIGHTS WERE POSITIONED ON ITS SIDES. WHEN THE OBJECT FLEW IN A HORIZONTAL PLANE, THE LINE OF LIGHTS WAS PARALLEL TO THE HORIZON. DURING VERTICAL MOVEMENT, IT ROTATED AND THE LINE WAS PERPENDICULAR TO THE GROUND. MOREOVER, THE OBJECT ROTATED AROUND ITS AXIS AND PERFORMED AN 'S-TURN' FLIGHT BOTH IN THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL PLANES. NEXT, THE UFO HOVERED ABOVE THE GROUND AND THEN FLEW AT A SPEED THAT WAS 2-3 TIMES THAT OF MODERN JET FIGHTERS. ALL OF THE OBSERVERS NOTICED THAT THE FLIGHT SPEED WAS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE FLASHING OF THE SIDE LIGHTS--THE MORE OFTEN THEY FLASHED, THE HIGHER THE SPEED. THE OBJECTS FLEW AT ALTITUDES RANGING FROM 1,000 TO 7,000 METERS. THE MOVEMENT OF THE UFO WAS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY SOUND OF ANY KIND AND WAS DISTINGUISHED BY ITS STARTLING MANEUVERABILITY. IT SEEMED THAT THE UFO WAS COMPLETELY DEVOID OF INERTIA. IN OTHER WORDS, THEY HAD SOMEHOW 'COME TO TERMS' WITH GRAVITY. AT THE PRESENT TIME, TERRESTRIAL MACHINES COULD HARDLY HAVE ANY SUCH CAPABILITIES. THE OBJECT WAS OBSERVED AS A 'PIP' FROM A RADAR TARGET ON THE SCREENS OF AIRCRAFT RADAR SIGHTS AND ON THE SCREENS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE UNITS. AT ONE STATION, NO OBSERVATION WAS ESTABLISHED."

IN AN EDITOR'S NOTE, RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA ASSESSES COLONEL GENERAL MALTSEV'S DOCUMENTS AS "SUBSTANTIAL CONFIRMATION" THAT UFOS, PILOTED BY INTELLIGENT BEINGS OF SOME SORT, HAVE BEEN VISITING THE USSR.

IN RELATED DEVELOPMENTS, THE 15 APRIL ISSUE OF RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA HAD PUBLISHED A REPORT FROM A MAJOR V. STROYNETSKIY, WHO STATED THAT HE AND SEVERAL HUNDRED OTHER WITNESSES HAVE REPEATEDLY OBSERVED UFOS OVER THE YAROSLAVL HIGHWAY, MANY OF WHICH "LOOKED LIKE GREAT TRIANGULAR MILK CARTONS." THE OBJECTS WERE FLYING AT ALTITUDES THAT STROYNETSKIY ESTIMATED AT 500-800 METERS. HE SAID THAT AT TIMES THE WHOLE BODY OF THE OBJECT "SCINTILLATED" WITH

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ILLUMINATION, WHILE AT OTHER TIMES THIS ILLUMINATION VANISHED, WHEREUPON THE OBJECTS "FLASHED AND BECAME IRRIDESCENT WITH LIGHTS OF VARIOUS COLORS." HE SAID THAT THE OBJECTS COULD FLY AT GREAT SPEEDS, MAKE SUDDEN STOPS IN MID-AIR, OR SUDDENLY BREAK OFF IN A LATERAL DIRECTION FROM THE LINE OF FLIGHT "AT WHICH TIME THEY EMITTED RAYS." HE SAID THAT HE HAD THE IMPRESSION "THAT THE FLASHES OF LIGHT OF THE OBJECTS ARE, IN SOME WAY, CONNECTED WITH THIS MOVEMENT. THE GREATER THE FREQUENCY AND BRIGHTNESS OF THE FLASHES, THE GREATER THE SPEED OF THE UFOS." IN AN EDITOR'S NOTE, THE PAPER NOTED THAT "AS THIS ISSUE WAS BEING PUT TOGETHER, INFORMATION CAME INTO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE: UNITS OF THE AIR DEFENSE FORCES NEAR MOSCOW HAD GOTTEN A FIX ON THE POSITION OF AN OBJECT IN THE ZAGORSK REGION." THE ISSUE ALSO INCLUDED REPORT COMPARING RECENT UFO SIGHTINGS IN THE USSR WITH SIMILAR EVENTS IN BELGIUM.

/\*\*\*\*\* BEGINNING OF TAKE 003 \*\*\*\*\*/

REF: WA2405024090 FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE PROD GROUP ///EVENTS IN BELGIUM.

SOURCE: FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE PROD GROUP  
TEXT:

RABOCHYA TRIBUNA ON 19 APRIL. REFERRING TO ITS 15 APRIL REPORT, COMMENTED IN ITS EDITOR'S NOTE ACCOMPANYING THE MALTSEV DOCUMENTS AND THE "SAUCER" PHOTOGRAPH CITED ABOVE: "THE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED ALONG THE YAROSLAVL HIGHWAY ARE QUITE REMARKABLE. THEY STRIKE A MAJOR BLOW AT THOSE WHO HOLD THE HYPOTHESIS THAT UFOS ARE RELATED TO -ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA. ORDER CAN BE SENSED IN THE MOVEMENT OF THE OBJECT IN THE PHOTOGRAPH, AND IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE LIGHTS OF THE OBJECT ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN RELATION TO EACH OTHER. ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA ARE MARKED BY CHAOS."

THE 11 APRIL ISSUE OF SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA HAD REPORTED THAT THE BELGIAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SPACE PHENOMENA HAD CALLED A PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHICH JOURNALISTS WERE SHOWN A VIDEO OF UFOS THAT HAD RECENTLY PENETRATED BELGIAN AIR SPACE. THE FILM WAS MADE BY A CITIZEN OF BRUSSELS ON THE NIGHT OF 30-31 MARCH AND WAS CLAIMED TO SHOW TRIANGULAR UFOS, WITH BRIGHT LIGHTS OUTLINING THEIR EDGES AND WITH WEAKER SOURCES OF LIGHT FLASHING IN THEIR CENTERS WHICH REPORTEDLY WERE CLEARLY VISIBLE TO MANY OBSERVERS AS THEY MOVED AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 400 METERS. THE BELGIAN AIR FORCE WAS PLACED ON ALERT AND F-16 FIGHTERS WERE ORDERED TO INTERCEPT THE OBJECTS. THE OBJECTS DISAPPEARED AS THE AIRCRAFT APPROACHED BUT NOT BEFORE TWO RADAR STATIONS HAD REGISTERED THEM ON THEIR SCREENS.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS DESCRIBE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY SOVIET NEWSPAPER AND JOURNAL ARTICLES ON UFOS APPEARING IN RECENT MONTHS. UNLIKE THE SIGHTINGS DESCRIBED IN THE ARTICLES LISTED ABOVE, AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT AND RADAR STATIONS WERE NOT INVOLVED IN THE OBSERVATIONS:

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THE 5 APRIL ISSUE OF SOVetskAYA ESTONIA REPORTED THAT MANY OBSERVERS, INCLUDING ONE OF ITS OWN CORRESPONDENTS, HAD RECENTLY OBSERVED UFOS FLYING OVER ESTONIA. THE UFOS REPORTEDLY HOVERED OVER POWER LINES ALONG THE TALLINN HIGHWAY, AND THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WHAT IT CALLED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THEM SENT BY CORRESPONDENT YE. KAPOVA.

THE 4 APRIL ISSUE OF RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA REPORTED THAT AN ETHYLENE PIPELINE INSPECTOR FOR THE NIZHNEKAMSK PETROCHEMICAL AUTHORITY IN THE BASHKIR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC, WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED BY HIS DISPATCHER TO CHECK HIS RUN OF PIPE AFTER MONITORING INSTRUMENTS BEGAN TO FLUCTUATE ERRATICALLY, REPORTED BACK THAT A UFO WAS HOVERING OVER THE AREA WHERE THE PIPE WAS BURIED AND THAT RAYS EMANATING FROM THE DISK-SHAPED OBJECT WERE TOUCHING THE GROUND ABOVE THE PIPELINE.

THE 24 MARCH ISSUE OF VECHERNAYA MOSKVA REPORTED THAT A SCIENTIST, VLADIMIR AZHAZHA, HAD BEEN APPOINTED AS THE HEAD OF THE NEW ALL-UNION INTERBRANCH UFOLOGICAL SCIENTIFIC-COORDINATION CENTER, WHICH IS AFFILIATED WITH THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. IT IS REPORTEDLY THE FIRST CENTER TO REPRESENT THE USSR AS A WHOLE IN RESEARCH CONCENTRATED ON THE UFO PHENOMENON.

THE 3 MARCH ISSUE OF SOVetskAYA ROSSIYA PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE PROPOSING POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR SUCH ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA AS UFOS.

THE MARCH ISSUE OF THE MILITARY JOURNAL KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL PUBLISHED A 7-PAGE ARTICLE ON UFOS, INCLUDING A SECTION THAT REFERS TO "THE POLITICAL CHARACTER" OF CYCLES OF ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PUBLICATION OF REPORTS ON UFO SIGHTINGS. THE ARTICLE NOTES THAT DURING POLITICALLY CONSERVATIVE PERIODS, SOVIET CENSORS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PROHIBIT THE PUBLICATION OF SUCH REPORTS. UNLIKE THOSE "COLD PERIODS," THE SOVIET UNION IS NOW IN "HOT TIMES" AND THE PUBLIC IS BEING ENCOURAGED TO FOCUS ITS ATTENTION ON UFOS. THE AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE POINTS OUT THAT EVEN THE PRESTIGIOUS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAS ESTABLISHED OFFICIAL ORGANS TO STUDY UFOS AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ABOUT THEM.

THE 22 FEBRUARY ISSUE OF RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA PUBLISHED A REPORT BY KRASNOYARSK MILITIAMEN WHO STATED THAT TWO DISK-SHAPED UFOS HAD FOLLOWED THEIR PATROL CARS, MOVING SLOWLY ABOVE THEM IN A "PARALLEL COURSE" FOR 3 OR 4 KILOMETERS. THE MILITIAMEN MAINTAINED THAT WHEN THE PATROL CARS STOPPED AT THE VILLAGE OF DROKINO, ONE OF THE "SAUCERS" LANDED ON A HILL NEAR THE CARS AND HARRASSED THEM WITH RAYS OF YELLOW AND RED LIGHT BEFORE FLYING AWAY.

THE 17 FEBRUARY ISSUE OF RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA DEVOTED ITS ENTIRE FOURTH PAGE TO UFOS, INCLUDING A DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT UFOS ARE BEING FLOWN BY EXTRATERRESTRIALS.

THE 24 DECEMBER 1989 ISSUE OF TRUD PUBLISHED A REPORT FROM TWO DEPUTY CHIEFS OF THE MOSCOW-BASED 27TH MILITIA DIVISION WHO CLAIMED THAT THEY AND THEIR SUBORDINATES HAD TRACKED A SLOWLY MOVING UFO FLYING AT LOW ALTITUDE THROUGH THE OUTSKIRTS OF MOSCOW. ACCORDING

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TO TRUD, A MEMBER OF THE EXPERT COMMISSION ON ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA IN THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, YU. PLATOV, STATES THAT THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE MILITIAMEN MISTOOK VENUS, SEEN "THROUGH COMPLEX ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS," FOR A UFO.

THE 5 DECEMBER ISSUE OF SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA DESCRIBED A RECENT JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO THE SITE OF THE TUNGUSKA METEORITE IN SIBERIA. IN THEORY, A GREAT METEOR EXPLODED THERE IN 1908, DESTROYING TREES OVER AN AREA OF HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES, ALTHOUGH NO METEORITE HAS EVER BEEN FOUND. THE JAPANESE TEAM STATED THAT THEIR RESEARCH AT THE SITE CLEARLY INDICATED THAT THE EXPLOSION HAD BEEN CAUSED BY THE CRASH OF A NUCLEAR-POWERED SPACECRAFT. THE JAPANESE SCIENTISTS ERECTED A MONUMENT AT THE SITE--THE FIRST MEMORIAL IN THE USSR TO COMMEMORATE A UFO, ACCORDING TO SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

ADMIN

(ENDALL) [REDACTED] 24/0237Z MAY

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INQUIRE=DOC17D  
ITEM NO=00502993

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX487 MCN = 92107/10876 TOR = 921070814  
RTTUZYUW RUEKJCS6879 1070816-UUUU--RUEALGX.  
ZNR UUUUU

HEADER

R 160816Z APR 92  
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC  
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE  
R 160758Z APR 92  
FM FBIS OKINAWA JA  
TO AIG 4581  
RUCIAEA/FASTC/TAI WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH  
ACCT FBOW-EWDK

BT

CONTROLS

UNCLAS 1L

SERIAL: OW1604075892

BODY

COUNTRY: PRC  
SUBJ: UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATION TO HOLD CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

SOURCE: BEIJING XINHUA IN ENGLISH 0717 GMT 16 APR 92  
TEXT:

((TEXT)) BEIJING, APRIL 16 (XINHUA) -- THE CHINA UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (CURO) WILL HOLD A NATIONAL CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH IN BEIJING.

WANG CHANGTING, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE CURO, SAID THAT SEARCHING FOR CREATURES THAT MIGHT BE LIVING IN OTHER SOLAR SYSTEMS IS ONE OF THE THEMES OF THE "1992 INTERNATIONAL SPACE YEAR".

MORE THAN 100 CHINESE AND OVERSEAS RESEARCHERS WILL BE PRESENT, MAKING THE ACTIVITY THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND EVER HELD IN CHINA.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, ALSO KNOWN AS FLYING SAUCERS, BECAME A HOT TOPIC IN CHINA IN THE LATE 1970S. THERE HAVE BEEN OVER 5,000 SIGHTINGS OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL PHENOMENA IN CHINA.

THE FIRST REPORT OF UFOS CAME FROM AMERICA, AND THERE HAVE BEEN 400,000 REPORTS OF SIGHTINGS WORLDWIDE.

IN 1978 THE UNITED NATIONS CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES BE ON FULL ALERT FOR SIGHTINGS AND ESTABLISH UFO INVESTIGATION BODIES.

CHINA SET UP ITS OWN UFO INVESTIGATION BODY, CURO, IN 1978, AND IT IS NOW A MEMBER OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ADMIN

(ENDALL) 160717 [REDACTED] 21604.00 [REDACTED] 16/0759Z APR

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Date     AUG    1997

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PAGE:0049

INQUIRE=DOC18D  
ITEM NO=00043523

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX392 MCN = 92135/16590 TOR = 921351032  
RTTUZYUW RUEKJCS0522 1351032-UUUU--RUEALGX.  
ZNR UUUUU

HEADER

R 141032Z MAY 92  
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC  
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE  
R 141028Z MAY 92  
FM FBIS OKINAWA JA  
TO AIG 4581  
ACCT FBOW-EWDK

BT

CONTROLS

UNCLAS 1A

SERIAL: OW1405102892

BODY

COUNTRY: PRC  
SUBJ: CHINA UFO SOCIETY MEETS; TO CONTINUE SCIENTIFIC STUDY

SOURCE: BEIJING XINHUA DOMESTIC SERVICE IN CHINESE 0450 GMT  
13 MAY 92

TEXT:

(((BY REPORTER ZHUO PEIRONG (0587 1014 2837)))

((TEXT)) BEIJING, 13 MAY (XINHUA) -- THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CHINA UFO ((UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT)) SOCIETY, WHICH CLOSED TODAY, REAFFIRMED THAT, IN STUDYING THE UFO PHENOMENON, CHINA WILL ALWAYS FOLLOW THE DIALECTICAL MATERIALIST GUIDING PRINCIPLE AND A PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE, AND WILL ALWAYS USE MODERN NATURAL SCIENTIFIC THEORY AS THE BASIS FOR THIS STUDY.

THE UFO PHENOMENON IS A PUZZLE THAT HAS BAFFLED MANKIND SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THIS CENTURY. SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT UFOS ARE SPACESHIPS SENT TO THE EARTH BY WISE EXTRATERRESTRIAL BEINGS. THE UNITED NATIONS ADOPTED A RESOLUTION IN 1978 ASKING ALL NATIONS TO PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE UFO PROBLEM. THIS YEAR IS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SPACE; THE UNITED NATIONS HAS AGAIN BROUGHT UP THE ISSUE.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT SO FAR SOME 400,000 PEOPLE OVER THE WORLD HAVE CLAIMED TO HAVE WITNESSED UFOS. IN THE PAST DECADE AND MORE, MORE THAN 5,000 REPORTS ON UFOS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED IN THE CHINESE MAINLAND.

IN THE LAST DECADE AND MORE, CHINA'S SCIENCE CIRCLE HAS CALLED FOR TREATING THE UFO PHENOMENON WITH A SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE. CHINESE SCIENTISTS HAVE ACHIEVED IMPORTANT RESULTS IN THE STUDY OF BALL-SHAPE LIGHTNING ((QIU ZHUANG SHAN DIAN, 3808 3692 7026 7193))

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