



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE HISTORICAL RESEARCH AGENCY
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA

19 Sep 13
RSA/O/30351 /mtg

AFHRA
600 Chennault Circle
Maxwell AFB AL 36112-6424

John Greenewald, Jr.
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This letter is in reply to your Freedom of Information Act request of 6 September 2013. You requested a copy of IRIS #1013485. The request was received by the AFHRA on 9 September 2013 and was assigned the FOIA case number 2013-6045.

After researching your request, AFHRA was able to locate a copy of IRIS #1013485. Enclosed is a complete copy of this document. Please note that it is the best copy available.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, you can be charged \$.15 per page copied. The first 100 pages are provided to you for free. Research time is a charge of \$44.00 per hour with the first two hours for free. The attached copy of document #1013485 was a total of 41 pages. Therefore, you do not owe a fee on this FOIA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Green", written over a horizontal line.

Mrs. Marcie T. Green
Archivist

Attachments:

1. IRIS #1013485 copy

FOIA 2013-6045... #30351

Greenewald

Main: AIR FORCE MISSILE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

RECTYPE: Call: MICFILM 31714

IRIS Number: 1013485

BegDate: Jan 1 1947 12:00AM **EndDate:** Mar 1 1970 12:00AM **PubDate:**

Author:

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Title Added Entries:

Class: UNCLASSIFIED LNFT: 0 **AudioRec:** **MajCom:**

Subject: BLUE BOOK PROJECT

Abstract: INCLUDES PRESS CLIPPINGS ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS AND REPORT ON BLUE BOOK PROJECT (AIR FORCE PROGRAM FOR INVESTIGATION OF UFO'S).

DateRcvd: **IRISRef:**

Admin: No Administrative Markings Listed

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1504

Defense Industry Bulletin
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TECOM Makes Organization Changes

The Army Test and Evaluation Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has undergone organizational changes to improve its management and functional control.

Created under the change is the Test Systems Analysis Directorate (TSAD), headed by Colonel Vitaly Kovalesky, formerly director of infantry materiel.

The Plans and Operations Directorate, headed by Colonel Cornelius J. Molloy Jr., was redesignated the Test Operations Directorate, and its Methodology and Instrumentation Divisions were reassigned to TSAD.

Staff changes include: Brigadier General Michael Paulick became Chief of Staff in addition to Deputy Commanding General; Colonel Warren D. Hodges was named Deputy Chief of Staff, Support; and Colonel William H. Hubbard is now Deputy Chief of Staff, Test and Evaluation.

Project Blue Book UFO Studies Ended

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. has terminated Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The decision to discontinue UFO investigation was based on:

- Evaluation of a University of Colorado report, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects."
- Review of the University of Colorado report by the National Academy of Sciences.
- Past UFO studies.
- Air Force experience in investigating UFO reports during the past two decades.

The University of Colorado report, released in January 1969, concluded that little, if anything, has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced.

In an independent assessment of the scope, methodology and findings of the University of Colorado report, a panel of the National Academy of Sciences concurred with the university's recommendation. The panel further stated that, "on the basis of present knowledge, the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings."

Project Blue Book records will be retired to the U.S. Air Force Archives, Maxwell AFB, Ala. Requests for information will continue to be handled by the Office of Information, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D.C. 20330.

Change Your Address?

The Defense Industry Bulletin's mailing list is computer printed. To make changes of address as quickly as possible, we must have your present mailing label. To change your address: fill in your new address at right (company name must be included), clip out this box with your label on the reverse side, and mail it to Defense Industry Bulletin, Defense Supply Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA. 22314.

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- 5--Thiokol Chemical Corp., Bristol, Pa. \$2,700,000 (contract modification). Long lead time hardware for HY 1971 production of Stage 1 Minuteman III motors. Brigham City, Utah. Space and Missile Systems Organization, AFSC, Los Angeles, Calif. F04701 69 C 0197.
- 6--McDonnell Douglas Corp., Long Beach, Calif. \$1,200,000 (contract modification). Spare parts for bomb release units applicable to F 111 aircraft. Torrance, Calif. Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Robins AFB, Ga. F33657 68 C 1247.
- 7--General Electric Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. \$2,694,040. Production of TF 39 turbofan aircraft engines. F33657 15093. \$2,000,000. Improvement of component parts of J 79 aircraft engines. F33657 70 C 0083. Aeronautical Systems Div., AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.
- 8--Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif. \$2,455,270. Advanced data system for the satellite control facility. Air Force Satellite Control Facility, Los Angeles, Calif. F04695 87 C 0176.
- 9--Honeywell, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla. \$5,347,645. Gyro accelerometers. Space and Missile Systems Organization, AFSC, Los Angeles, Calif. F04701 69 C 0243.
- 10--Fairchild Hiller Corp., St. Augustine, Fla. \$1,740,895. Inspection, repair as necessary, and modification of C 130 aircraft. Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Robins AFB, Ga. F09603 70 C 1542.
- 11--General Dynamics Corp., Fort Worth, Tex. \$1,125,000. Spare parts for F 111 aircraft. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. AF33657 13403.
- 12--Lockheed Georgia Co., Marietta, Ga. \$100,000,000. Run A C 5A aircraft production. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. F33-6571 15033.
- 13--Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Marietta, Ga. \$11,278,070. C 5A aircraft spare parts. Detachment 31, San Antonio Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Marietta, Ga. AF33657-15053.
- 14--The Boeing Co., Seattle, Wash. \$1,050,000. Study of the feasibility of a mobile capability for the Minuteman weapon system. Space and Missile Systems Organization, AFSC, Los Angeles, Calif. F04701 70 C 0139.
- 15--Philco-Ford Corp., Palo Alto, Calif. \$1,005,013. Satellite control network. Hq., Air Force Space Control Facility, Los Angeles Air Force Station, Calif. F04701 68 C 0086.
- 16--Radiation, Inc., Melbourne, Fla. \$2,356,000. Development and production of airborne communication equipment. Palm Bay, Fla. Electronics Systems Division, AFSC, L.G. Hanscom Field, Mass. F19628 69 C-0159.
- 17--Ryan Aeronautical Co., San Diego, Calif. \$1,500,000. Design and develop target drone and related aerospace ground equipment. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. F33657 70 C 0305.
- 18--The Boeing Co., Wichita, Kan. \$1,463,912. Maintenance of B-52 aircraft. Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Tinker AFB, Okla. F34901 99 C 2987.
- 19--Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif. \$1,298,990. Electronic countermeasure equipment for the F 4E aircraft. Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Robins AFB, Ga. F04606 69 A 0229.
- 20--Fairchild Hiller Corp., Germantown, Md. \$1,095,000. Design and development of electronic equipment for intercepting reconnaissance aircraft. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. F33657 69 C 1235.
- 21--Bell Aerospace Corp., Buffalo, N.Y. \$7,000,000. Post boost propulsion subsystem for Minuteman III. Space and Missile Systems Organization, AFSC, Los Angeles, Calif. F04701 69 C 0193.
- 22--Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif. \$1,484,160. Test equipment and related spare parts for the Falcon missile. Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Robins AFB, Ga. F09603 70 C 0265.
- 23--Lear-Siegler, Inc., Santa Ana, Calif. \$1,297,658. Air conditioning equipment and related spare parts for the F-104 aircraft. Sacramento Air Materiel Area, AFLC, McClellan AFB, Calif. F04606 70 C 0537.
- 24--Cessna Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kan. \$1,760,936. 0 2A aircraft, spare parts and related aerospace ground equipment. Aeronautical System Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. F33657 70 C 0218.
- 25--Aerodex, Inc., Miami, Fla. \$5,582,555. Overhaul of R 4360 series engines and component parts. San Antonio Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Kelly AFB, Tex. F41608 70 C 0900.
- 26--North American Rockwell Corp., Los Angeles, Calif. \$2,603,000. Reconditioning and modification of F 100A aircraft. Sacramento Air Materiel Area, AFLC, McClellan AFB, Calif. F04606 70 C 0604.
- 27--Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. \$1,800,000. Basic research in the properties of matter in intense magnetic fields. Office of Scientific Research, Arlington, Va. F44620 67 C 0047.
- 28--Control Data Corp., Minneapolis, Minn. \$1,000,000. Computer maintenance and support services. Sunnyvale and Santa Monica, Calif. Space and Missile Systems Organization, AFSC, Los Angeles, Calif. F04701 69 C 0362.
- 29--The Boeing Co., Wichita, Kan. \$1,631,126. Engineering services for the B 52 weapon system. Oklahoma Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Tinker AFB, Okla. F34601-70 C 0810.
- 30--General Electric Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. \$3,550,000. Engineering development of engines for F 14B and F 15 aircraft. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. F33657 69 C 0051.
- 31--Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Marietta, Ga. \$18,789,760. Spare parts for C 5A aircraft. Detachment 31, San Antonio Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Marietta, Ga. AF 33(657)-15053.
- 32--General Dynamics Corp., Fort Worth, Tex. \$5,505,077. Aerospace ground equipment for F 111 aircraft. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. AF 33(657) 15403.
- 33--Curtiss-Wright Corp., Wood-Ridge, N.J. \$1,890,131. Spare parts for J 65 aircraft engines. San Antonio Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Kelly AFB, Tex. F41608 69 A 0057.
- 34--General Electric Co., Burlington, Vt. \$1,406,493. Ammunition storage drums used in aircraft gun systems. Armament Development Test Center, Eglin AFB, Fla. F08335 70 C 0205.
- 35--McDonnell Douglas Corp., St. Louis, Mo. \$1,191,400. Aerospace ground equipment and spare parts for F 4 aircraft. Robertson, Mo. Ogden Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Hill AFB, Utah. F34601 69 A 2245.
- 36--Scope, Inc., Reston, Va. \$2,200,000. Development of an electronic counter-measure system. Falls Church, Va. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. F33657 70 C 0709.
- 37--AVCO Corp., Everett, Mass. \$1,093,796. Re-entry physics research. Space and Missile Systems Organization, AFSC, Los Angeles, Calif. F04701 70 C 0128.
- 38--Curtiss-Wright Corp., Wood Ridge, N.J. \$1,048,756. Spare parts for J 65 aircraft engines. San Antonio Air Materiel Area, AFLC, Kelly AFB, Tex. F41608 69-A-0057.
- 39--Williams Research Corp., Walled Lake, Mich. \$1,447,200. Development of a small jet engine for decoy missiles. Aeronautical Systems Division, AFSC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. F33657 70 C 0570.
- 40--Canadian Commercial Corp., Ottawa, Ont. \$6,997,396 (contract modification). T400-CP 400 engines and special support equipment for Navy and Air Force. Quebec. Naval Air Systems Command, Washington, D.C. N00019-69 C-0125.

OFFSHORE

- 5--Canadian Commercial Corp., Ottawa, Ont. \$6,997,396 (contract modification). T400-CP 400 engines and special support equipment for Navy and Air Force. Quebec. Naval Air Systems Command, Washington, D.C. N00019-69 C-0125.

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NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE MISSILE DEVELOPMENT CENTER
HOLLOMAN AFB, NEW MEXICO, 88330

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67-171-R

FOR RELEASE: 21 April 1967

AIR FORCE MISSILE DEVELOPMENT CENTER, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico---

The unidentified flying object reported to Holloman Air Force Base, N.M., on March 2, most likely was caused by an accidental radar chaff drop from an aircraft. The base had aircraft returning from a training chaff drop mission in the vicinity of the sighting at the same time.

Officers assigned to investigate the report said their conclusions were based on reported movement patterns of the unidentified flying object and supporting data from surveillance radars.

The chaff consists of long, narrow metallic strips dropped from aircraft to confuse ground radars attempting to pinpoint an aircraft as a target.

The chaff had a falling and wind movement pattern and moved similar to the direction and velocity reported for the unidentified flying object.

In addition, the chaff was observed on surveillance radars at White Sands Missile Range in the same area at the same time as the unidentified flying object sighting.

1507

UFO's 1-40-6
Sig Brief
14 Oct 66

OPERATIONS
AND
TRAINING

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFOs)

Base commanders, and their information and operations personnel, should review AFR 80-17, 19 September 1966, to assure familiarity with their responsibilities in the event they receive an inquiry concerning UFOs, or a notice of sighting. Air Force interest in UFOs is two-fold: to determine if the UFO is a possible threat to the United States and to use the scientific or technical data gained from study of UFO reports. To attain these objectives, it is necessary to explain or identify the factor that caused the observation to be reported as an unidentified flying object—i. e., any aerial phenomenon or object which is unknown or appears out of the ordinary to the observer.

Successful identification of UFOs requires prompt, accurate reporting and rapid evaluation of data. Any AF base which receives notice of a sighting in its vicinity must be ready to conduct an immediate investigation. Personnel who may receive the initial call, whether in operations or other base organizations, should be familiar with the local procedures established for carrying out the base's responsibilities to screen, evaluate and report the information. Selection of the individual to serve as UFO investigating officer is a key item in implementing these responsibilities. The commander should consider carefully the scientific and technical backgrounds and previous investigating experience of all available personnel, base his choice on qualifications for gathering and evaluating the data required by AFR 80-17. Prompt on-the-spot surveys and follow-ups by the base investigator are vital for complete case information. His report must be immediate, detailed, accurate, and objective. He must make every effort to obtain pertinent data, test all leads, clues, and hypotheses, so that he will have the best possible basis for his analysis and comments in the concluding paragraph of the report.

All personnel who may have contact with the public concerning UFO matters should be made aware of the importance of proper responses, particularly in connection with sightings which are difficult to identify. They must not only comply with the instructions in AFR 80-17 for referral of inquiries to the office which is qualified to handle them, but must refrain from any action or comment which could cause misunderstanding, either as to the UFO program or a particular case.

The number of UFO sightings reported to the Air Force during FY 1966 was the largest of any year to date, surpassing the previous record number received in 1954. This statistic constitutes another reason why all bases should assure they have the necessary investigative capability and procedural instructions for responding to UFO notices and inquiries. (Briefing of AFR 80-17 is on page 15.)

C-E MANAGERS

Do you get to read the CED Newsletter every quarter? Do all of your C-E personnel read it?

During the past year, CED project office personnel traveled to many locations asking C-E people about the usefulness of the 100-series of manuals (Communications-Electronics Doctrine) and the availability of the CED Newsletter. They found that, in many instances, the Newsletter was not being received.

The Newsletter can be an important media in keeping the C-E community advised of what is happening in the 100-series of manuals. Since the manuals contain many DOD, JCS, DCA, and Air Force directives, it is important that all C-E personnel keep up-to-date on changes.

You can help keep your C-E personnel informed and knowledgeable in C-E matters by requesting your base publications distribution officer (PDO) to put you on the distribution list for the CED Newsletter, AFRP 100-1. Do it now! Well-informed personnel can help you do your job better.

PROJECT

**BLUE
BOOK**

1 FEBRUARY 1966

1510

PROJECT BLUE BOOK

The United States Air Force has the responsibility under the Department of Defense for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The name of this program, which has been in operation since 1948, is Project Blue Book. It has been identified in the past as Project Sign and Project Grudge.

Air Force interest in unidentified flying objects is related directly to the Air Force responsibility for the air defense of the United States. Procedures for conducting this program are established by Air Force Regulation 200-2.

The objectives of Project Blue Book are two-fold: first, to determine whether UFOs pose a threat to the security of the United States; and, second, to determine whether UFOs exhibit any unique scientific information or advanced technology which could contribute to scientific or technical research. In the course of accomplishing these objectives, Project Blue Book strives to identify and explain all UFO sightings reported to the Air Force.

HOW THE PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED

The program is conducted in three phases. The first phase includes receipt of UFO reports and initial investigation of the reports. The Air Force base nearest the location of a reported sighting is charged with the responsibility of investigating the sighting and forwarding the information to the Project Blue Book Office at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

If the initial investigation does not reveal a positive identification or explanation, a second phase of more intensive analysis is conducted by the Project Blue Book Office. Each case is objectively and scientifically analyzed, and, if necessary, all of the scientific facilities available to the Air Force can be used to assist in arriving at an identification or explanation. All personnel associated with the investigation, analysis, and evaluation efforts of the project view each report with a scientific approach and an open mind.

The third phase of the program is dissemination of information concerning UFO sightings, evaluations, and statistics. This is accomplished by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information.

The Air Force defines an unidentified flying object as any aerial object which the observer is unable to identify.

Reports of unfamiliar objects in the sky are submitted to the Air Force from many sources. These sources include military and civilian pilots, weather observers, amateur astronomers, business and professional men and women, and housewives, etc.

Frequently such objects as missiles, balloons, birds, kites, searchlights, aircraft navigation and anticollision beacons, jet engine exhaust, condensation trails, astronomical bodies and meteorological phenomena are mistakenly reported as unidentified flying objects.

The Air Force groups its evaluations of UFO reports under three general headings: (1) identified, (2) insufficient data, and (3) unidentified.

Identified reports are those for which sufficient specific information has been accumulated and evaluated to permit a positive identification or explanation of the object.

Reports categorized as Insufficient Data are those for which one or more elements of information essential for evaluation are missing. Some examples are the omission of the duration of the sighting, date, time, location, position in the sky, weather conditions, and the manner of appearance or disappearance. If an element is missing and there is an indication that the sighting may be of a security, scientific, technical, or public interest value, the Project Blue Book Office conducts an additional investigation and every attempt is made to obtain the information necessary for identification. However, in some instances, essential information cannot be obtained, and no further action can be taken.

The third and by far the smallest group of evaluations is categorized as Unidentified. A sighting is considered unidentified when a report apparently contains all pertinent data necessary to suggest a valid hypothesis concerning the cause or explanation of the report but the description of the object or its motion cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomena.

TYPES OF UFO IDENTIFICATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

There are various types of UFO sightings. Most common are reports of astronomical sightings, which include bright stars, planets, comets, fireballs, meteors, auroral streamers, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, moving clouds, or other obscurations or unusual conditions, the planets, including Venus, Jupiter, and Mars have been reported as unidentified flying objects. Stellar mirages are also a source of reports.

Satellites are another major source of UFO reports. An increase in satellites reported as UFOs has come about because of two factors. The first is the increase of interest on the part of the public; the second is the increasing number of satellites in the skies. Positive knowledge of the location of all satellites at all times enables rapid identification of satellite sightings. Keeping track of man-made objects in orbit about the earth is the responsibility of the North American Air Defense Command Space Detection and Tracking System. This sophisticated electronic system gathers complex space traffic data instantly from tracking stations all over the world.

Other space surveillance activities include the use of ballistic tracking and large telescopic cameras. ECHO schedules are prepared by the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Maryland, and schedules of the South/North equator crossings are prepared by the Smithsonian Institution at Cambridge, Massachusetts. From the data produced by these agencies, satellites mistakenly reported as UFOs can be quickly identified. Some of these are visible to the naked eye.

Aircraft account for another major source of UFO reports, particularly during adverse weather conditions. When observed at high altitudes and at some distance, aircraft can have appearances ranging from a disc to rocket shapes due to the reflection of the sun on their bright surfaces. Vapor or condensation trails from jet aircraft will sometimes appear to glow fiery red or orange when reflecting sunlight. Afterburners from jet aircraft are often reported as UFOs since they can be seen from great distances when the aircraft cannot be seen.

The Project Blue Book Office has direct contact with all elements of the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Agency civil air control centers. All aerial refueling operations and special training flights can be checked immediately. Air traffic of commercial airlines and flights of military aircraft are checked with the nearest control center, enabling an immediate evaluation of aircraft mistakenly reported as UFOs. However, since many local flights are not carried, these flights are probable causes of some reports.

Balloons continue to be reported as UFOs. Several thousand balloons are released each day from military and civilian airports, weather stations, and research activities. There are several types of balloons - weather balloons, rawinsondes, radiosondes, and the large research balloons which have diameters up to 300 feet. At night, balloons carry running lights which cause an unusual appearance when observed. Reflection of the sun on balloons at dawn and sunset sometimes produce strange effects. This usually occurs when the balloon, because of its altitudes, is exposed to the sun. Large balloons can move at speeds of over 100 miles per hour when moving in high altitude jet windstreams. These balloons sometimes appear to be flattened on top. At other times, they appear to be saucer-shaped and to have lights mounted inside the bag itself due to the sun's rays reflecting through the material of the balloon. The Balloon Control Center at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, maintains a plot on all Military Upper Air Research Balloons.

Another category of UFO evaluations labeled Other includes missiles, reflections, mirages, searchlights, birds, kites, spurious radar indications, hoaxes, fireworks, and flares.

Aircraft, satellites, balloons, and the like should NOT be reported since they do not fall within the definition of an unidentified flying object.

CONCLUSIONS

To date, the firm conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no unidentified flying object reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as unidentified represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as unidentified are extraterrestrial vehicles.

The Air Force will continue to investigate all reports of unusual aerial phenomena over the United States. The services of qualified scientists and technicians will continue to be used to investigate and analyze these reports, and periodic reports on the subject will be made.

The Air Force does not deny the possibility that some form of life may exist on other planets in the universe. However, to date, the Air Force has neither received nor discovered any evidence which proves the existence and intra-space mobility of extraterrestrial life. The Air Force continues to extend an open invitation to anyone who feels that he possesses any evidence of extraterrestrial vehicles operating within the earth's near space envelope to submit his evidence for analysis. Initial contact for this purpose is through the following address:

PROJECT BLUE BOOK INFORMATION OFFICE
SAFOI
WASHINGTON, D C 20330

Anyone observing what he considers to be an unidentified flying object should report it to the nearest Air Force Base. Persons submitting a UFO report to the Air Force are free to discuss any aspect of the report with anyone. The Air Force does not seek to limit discussion on such reports and does not withhold or censor any information pertaining to this unclassified program.

The following items are for internal use only and are not available for distribution to the public. These concern internal management and procedures for forwarding UFO reports to the appropriate agency:

1. Air Force Regulation 200-2
2. JANAP 146

The Air Force has no films, photographs, maps, charts, or graphs of unidentified flying objects. Photographs that have been submitted for evaluation in conjunction with UFO reports have been determined to be a misinterpretation of natural or conventional objects. These objects have a positive identification.

The Air Force no longer possesses, and thus does not have for distribution, outdated reports on Project Sign, Project Grudge, Blue Book Special Report No. 14, and outdated Project Blue Book press releases. Non-military UFO publications should be requested from the publisher, not the Air Force.

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL

Books listed below deal with facts and theories about our solar system, the sun, planets, comets, meteorites, the universe, stars, constellations and galaxies; telescopes, the computation of time as it relates to astronomy, star maps and charts, and the history of astronomy and information on optics and lights.

SKY & TELESCOPE, by Sky Publishing Corporation, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Monthly Magazine, 60 cents per copy.

WEATHER ELEMENTS, by BLAIR, published Prentice Hall. Has an excellent chapter on often mis-identified weather phenomena.

PLANETS, STARS, AND SPACE, by CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH M. & NICHOLSON, THOMAS D. An illustrated, non-technical explanation of the earth, planets, stars, and the universe. Prepared in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History.

JUNIOR SCIENCE BOOK OF STARS, by CROSBY, PHOEBE. An easy-to-read, exciting story of what scientists know about the stars, planets, the moon, and the Milky Way.

CHALLENGE OF THE UNIVERSE, by HYNEK, J. ALLEN & ANDERSON, NORMAN. Discusses the nature of the universe; astronomy, and cosmology, published by Scholastic Press.

THE STORY OF THE STARS, by MALONEY, TERRY. An introduction to the universe; our solar system, our galaxy, and other galaxies. Many interesting illustrated analogies help build concepts of size and distance. Includes references to the Van Allen radiation belts and zodiacal light observation of 1960.

THE WORLD OF FLYING SAUCERS, by MENZEL, DONALD H. & BOYD, LYLE G. A scientific examination of the classic UFO reports.

THE MOON, METEORITES, AND COMETS, Dtd 1963, by MIDDLEHURST & KUIPER. Contains analysis of Soviet moon photos, a chapter on a Siberian meteorite and photos of comets and computation of various comet orbits.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT AND COLOUR IN THE OPEN AIR, by MINNAERT, Dover Publications. This is an excellent paperback written in understandable lay language.

METEORS, by OLIVIER. Standard text by foremost authority on meteors.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF MARS, 1905-1961; by SLIPHER, E. C., published by Lowell Observatory.

ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON, by VALLE, JACQUES.

FIRST MAN TO THE MOON, by VON BRAUN, WERNHER.

TOTAL UFO (OBJECT) SIGHTINGS

(Compiled 17 Jan 66)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL SIGHTINGS</u>	<u>UNIDENTIFIED</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
1947	122	12	Case Files
1948	156	7	Case Files
1949	186	22	Blue Book, page 108
1950	210	27	Case Files
1951	169	22	Case Files
1952	1,501	303	Blue Book, page 108
1953	509	42	Case Files
1954	487	46	Case Files
1955	545	24	Case Files
1956	670	14	Case Files
1957	1,006	14	Case Files
1958	627	10	Case Files
1959	390	12	Case Files
1960	557	14	Case Files
1961	591	13	Case Files
1962	474	15	Case Files
1963	399	14	Case Files
1964	562	19	Case Files
1965	886	16	Case Files
	<u>10,047</u>	<u>646</u>	

STATISTICAL DATA FOR YEARS 1953-1964

TOTAL CASES BY CATEGORY

(Compiled 1 Nov 65)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	TOTAL
Astronomical	175	137	135	222	341	231	144	235	203	136	85	123	2167
Aircraft	73	80	124	148	218	106	63	66	77	68	73	71	1167
Balloon	78	63	102	93	114	58	31	22	37	19	28	20	665
Insufficient Data	79	103	95	132	191	111	65	105	115	94	59	09	1248
Other	62	58	65	61	120	93	75	94	77	65	58	88	916
Satellite	0	0	0	0	8	18	0	21	69	77	82	142	417
Unidentified	42	46	24	14	14	10	12	14	13	15	14	10	237
TOTAL	509	487	545	670	1006	627	390	557	591	474	399	562	6817

ASTRONOMICAL SIGHTINGS

Meteors	70	92	79	88	179	168	100	187	119	95	57	61	1295
Stars and Planets	101	44	52	131	144	56	40	45	78	36	23	55	805
Other	4	1	4	3	18	7	4	3	6	5	5	7	67
TOTAL	175	137	135	222	341	231	144	235	203	136	85	123	2167

OTHER CASES

Hoaxes, Hallucinations, Unreliable Reports and Psychological Causes	15	6	18	16	37	29	14	13	17	11	16	34	226
Missiles and Rockets	2	1	1	3	2	6	14	12	13	9	13	7	83
Reflections	4	6	4	3	2	7	11	9	3	3	0	2	54
Flares and Fireworks	1	4	8	6	8	3	5	7	4	3	3	7	59
Mirages and Inversions	3	2	4	1	5	2	4	5	6	3	0	2	37
Search and Groundlights	9	6	14	9	12	8	5	6	1	3	2	6	81
Clouds and Contrails	6	3	2	1	9	5	3	4	5	4	5	0	47
Chaff	0	2	0	1	2	6	1	4	3	5	2	1	27
Birds	4	7	2	6	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	4	34
Radar Analysis	15	7	1	8	27	3	8	6	9	0	1	2	87
Photo Analysis	1	1	2	4	1	7	4	6	3	2	3	6	40
Physical Specimens	1	6	5	3	5	10	3	7	4	15	3	8	70
Satellite Decay	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	3	3	4	3	23
Other	1	7	4	0	9	5	3	3	4	2	4	6	48
TOTAL	62	58	65	61	120	93	75	94	77	65	58	88	916

STATISTICS FOR 1965

(Compiled 18 Jan 1966)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
ASTRONOMICAL	10	8	11	4	2	10	27	82	30	27	22	12	245
AIRCRAFT	11	8	14	11	14	7	32	61	20	13	14	5	210
BALLOON	3	2	1	3	0	3	7	6	2	7	0	2	36
INSUFFICIENT DATA	5	4	2	4	4	2	16	24	15	5	3	1	85
OTHER	11	8	7	8	5	6	9	42	7	9	11	3	126
SATELLITE	4	5	5	5	15	3	42	41	24	3	0	3	152
UNIDENTIFIED	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	4	4	0	1	0	16
PENDING	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	4	2	17
TOTAL	45	35	43	36	41	33	135	262	104	70	55	28	887

ASTRONOMICAL CASES

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Meteors	6	6	8	2	2	4	14	26	13	6	9	5	101
Stars and Planets	3	1	3	2	0	5	10	55	16	20	13	7	135
Other	1a	1b	0	0	0	1c	3d	1e	1a	1f	0	0	9
TOTAL	10	8	11	4	2	10	27	82	30	27	22	12	245

(a) Solar Image (b) Moon (c) Sun (d) Reflected Moonlight, Parhelia, Moon (e) Reflected Moonlight (f) Comet Ikeya-Seki

OTHER CATEGORY

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Hoaxes, Hallucinations, Unreliable Reports and Psychological Causes	5	3	4	1	2	1	2	12	1	3	0	0	34
Missiles and Rockets					1			3	1	1	3	1	10
Reflections						1	1	2	1	1	1		7
Flares and Fireworks					1		1	1			1		4
Mirages and Inversions							2	3					5
Search and Ground Lights	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	9
Clouds and Contrails	1							1	1				3
Chaff												1	1
Birds	1	2		2				3	1	1	1		11
Physical Specimens			1c					1r	1w				3
Radar Analysis						1g		3gmn		1m			6
Photo Analysis				2dl	1d	1j	2kj	5jp	1j				12
Satellite Decay	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	8
Miscellaneous	2ab			2bf		1h		4sbbb		1h	3tuv		13
TOTAL	11	8	7	8	5	6	9	42	7	9	11	3	126

(a) Tracer Bullets (b) Misinterpretation of Conventional Objects (c) Metal Ball (d) Developer Smear (e) Anomalous Propagation (f) Kites (g) Electronic Counter Measures (h) Debris in Wind (j) No Image on Film (k) Poor Photo Process (l) Free Falling Object (m) False Targets (n) Weather Returns (p) Emulsion Flaws (r) Plastic Bags (s) Man on Ground (t) Lightning (u) Chemical Trails from Research Rocket (v) Missile Launch Activity (w) Gourd

FIREBALL REPORT

Persons observing a fireball or meteor should report the information to the American Meteor Society. The information desired is contained below.

A very brilliant meteor or fireball is reported to have passed in your vicinity on at the hour of Will you please answer as fully as possible the following questions, which are asked on behalf of the American Meteor Society in order that permanent records of such phenomena may be obtained. When these reports are published each contributor whose report is fairly complete will be mentioned, if

possible, and due credit given. It is only by the help of those who can give personal information that data can be secured for the computation of the orbits of meteors. These data are of great scientific value and all reasonable efforts should be made to obtain them. You will be unable probably to answer all questions below, but answer those you can, as they may be of the greatest importance.

- (1) Give your name and address.
- (2) Where were you when you saw the meteor? (If the town is small please give county as well.)
- (3) Give the date, hour and minute when the meteor appeared; also kind of time used.
- (4) In what direction did it appear (or in what direction was it first seen)? This is not asking in what direction it was going.
- (5) In what direction did it disappear (or in what direction was it last seen)? For questions 4 and 5, simply N, E, S, or W is not accurate enough, unless these were the exact directions. If compass is used, state it; also if magnetic correction has been applied to compass reading.
- (6) At what height did it appear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (7) At what height did it disappear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (8) Did it pass directly overhead (i.e., through the zenith)?
- (9) If not, to which side of the zenith did it go, and how far from it? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (10) Did it appear to reach the horizon? What sort of a horizon have you?
- (11) What angle did the path of the meteor make with the horizon and in which direction was it then going?
- (12) If you are familiar with constellations describe the path of the meteor through the sky with reference to stars.
- (13) Did the meteor appear to explode?
- (14) What was the duration of its flight in seconds?
- (15) Describe the train if one was left. If it lasted long enough to show drift, most carefully tell in what direction train drifted. Give sketch, if possible, showing this with regard to horizon.
- (16) What was the duration of the train in seconds?
- (17) Did you hear any sound? How long after seeing the meteor was it before you heard this sound?

Did you hear an actual explosion? How long after seeing the explosion was it before you heard it?
- (18) Of what color was the meteor?
- (19) What was the size of the meteor? (Compare it with the Moon or with a planet or star.)
- (20) Was more than one body seen before the explosion (if any)?
- (21) What was condition of sky at time?
- (22) Give names and addresses of others who saw the meteor.
- (23) Please mail this reply to

CHARLES P. OLIVIER
AMERICAN METEOR SOCIETY
521 N. Wynnewood Ave
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072

17 Aug 65
1-40-6

UFO

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RUEJER/ZOAR BRUSSELS BELGIUM
RUCNKN/EJSL BAR USAF ACADEMY COLO
RUCSWA/LAAR US EMPASSY RIO DE JANEIRO BRAZIL
RUCJEB/SSO LOS ANGELES CALIF
RUCNPLA/OFC RECH ANALYSES BAR HOLLOWMAN AFB MISS
RUCBPN/PROAR PATRICK AFB FLA
RUCJRV/DET 9 BAR VANDENBERG AFB CALIF
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UNCLAS AREFI 93669 AUG 65.
FOR LOGS. FOLLOWING MSG HQ USAF SAF-0100 ALMAJDOM
059765 IS QUOTED FOR YOUR INFORMATION. QUOTED ALTHOUGH
THE AIR FORCE HAS NEITHER RECEIVED NOR DISCOVERED
ANY INFORMATION THAT UFOs ARE A THREAT TO OUR NAT-
IONAL SECURITY OR THAT THEY ARE INTELLIGENTLY CON-
TROLLED ALIEN SPACECRAFT, DUE TO CONTINUED PUBLIC
INTEREST, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT UFO REPORTS BE INVESTI-
GATED AND FORWARDED TO HQ FTD (AFSC) WRIGHT-PATTER-
SON AFB, OHIO, AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE IN ACCORDANCE

PAGE 2 RUMFLA 000 UNCLAS
WITH THE PROVISIONS OF AFR 248-2.
FOR YOUR FURTHER GUIDANCE PARAGRAPH THREE OF AFR
248-2 STATES: "BASE COMMANDERS WILL REPORT ALL
INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE OF UFO SIGHTINGS, INCLUDING
INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE RECEIVED FROM OTHER
GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND CIVILIAN SOURCES. INVESTIGA-
TORS ARE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE TELEPHONE CALLS FROM
THE INVESTIGATING AREA DIRECT TO THE FOREIGN TECH-
NICAL DIVISION, AFSC, WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE,
OHIO. TELEPHONE CLEARWATER 3-711 EXTENSION 69216/
66374." PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO INVESTIGATE THE REPORTED SIGHTINGS
OF UFOs SHOULD NEVER INTIMATE TO WITNESSES THAT THEY SHOULD WITH-
HOLD INFORMATION FROM NEWS MEDIA OR CREATE THE
IMPRESSION THAT THE AIR FORCE MAY WITHHOLD INFORMA-
TION ON THE INVESTIGATION OR CONCLUSIONS REACHED. IN
ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 6 AND 7 OF AFR 248-2 ALL
INQUIRIES FROM THE PRESS SHOULD BE REFERRED TO HQ
USAF, OFFICE OF INFORMATION, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIV-
ISION. PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF UFOs
ARE FREE TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE

PAGE 3 RUMFLA 000 UNCLAS
AIR FORCE IS INVESTIGATING THE REPORT AND THAT ADD-
ITIONAL INFORMATION WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM HQ USAF,
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WHEN THE INVESTIGATION HAS *been completed.* Unquote. BT

1521

Intelligence

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO)

This regulation establishes the responsibility and procedure for reporting information and evidence on unidentified flying objects (UFO) and for releasing pertinent information to the general public.

SECTION A—GENERAL

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CONTACTS, AND RELEASES**

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SECTION A—GENERAL

1. Background Information. The Air Force investigation and analysis of UFO's over the United States are directly related to its responsibility for the defense of the United States. Because prompt reporting and rapid identification are necessary to carry out the second of the four phases of air defense—detection, identification, interception, and destruction, the Air Force maintains the Unidentified Flying Object Program. Successful implementation of the program requires strict compliance with this regulation by all commanders.

2. Definitions. To insure proper and uniform usage in UFO screenings, investigations, and reportings, the objects are defined as follows:

a. *Familiar or Known Objects.* Aircraft, birds, balloons, kites, searchlights, and astronomical bodies (meteors, planets, stars).

b. *Unidentified Aircraft:*

(1) Flying objects determined to be aircraft. These generally appear as a result of ADIZ violations and often prompt the UFO reports submitted by the general public. They are readily identifiable as, or known to be, aircraft, but their type, purpose, origin, and destination are unknown. Air Defense Command is responsible for reports of "unknown" aircraft and they should not be reported as UFO's under this regulation.

(2) Aircraft flares, jet exhausts, condensation trails, blinking or steady lights observed at night, lights circling or near airports and airways, and other similar phenomena known to be emanating from, or to be indications of aircraft. These should not

*This regulation supersedes AFRs 200-2, 5 February 1958, and 200-2A, 16 April 1959.

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be reported under this regulation as they do not fall within the definition of a UFO.

(3) Pilotless aircraft and missiles.

c. *Unidentified Flying Objects.* Any airborne object which, by performance, aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features, does not conform to known aircraft or missiles, or which does not correspond to definitions in a and b above.

3. Objectives. Air Force interest in UFO's is three-fold: First, as a possible threat to the security of the United States and its forces; second, to determine the technical or scientific characteristics of any such UFO's; third, to explain or identify all UFO sightings as defined in paragraph 2c.

a. *Air Defense.* The great majority of flying objects reported have been found to be conventional, familiar things of no great threat to the security of the United States and its possessions. However, since the possibility cannot be ignored that UFO's reported may be hostile or new foreign air vehicles of unconventional design, it is imperative that sightings be reported rapidly, factually, and as completely as possible.

b. *Technical and Scientific.* The Air Force will continue to collect and analyze reports of UFO's until all can be scientifically or technically explained or until such time as it is determined that the full potential of a sighting has been exploited. In performance of this task the following factors should be kept in mind:

- (1) To measure scientific advances, the Air Force must have the latest experimental and developmental information on new or unique air vehicles or weapons.
- (2) The possibility exists that foreign air vehicles of revolutionary configuration or propulsion may be developed.
- (3) There is a need for further scientific knowledge in such fields as geophysics, astronomy, and the upper atmosphere which the study and analysis of UFO's and similar aerial phenomena may provide.
- (4) The reporting of all pertinent factors will have a direct bearing on scientific analyses and conclusions of UFO sightings.

c. *Reduction of Percentage of UFO "Unidentifieds."* Air Force activities must reduce the percentage of unidentifieds to the minimum. Analysis thus far has provided explanation for all but a few of the sightings reported. These

unexplained sightings are carried statistically as unidentifieds. If more immediate, detailed objective data on the unknowns had been available, probably these too could have been explained. However, due to the human factors involved, and the fact that analyses of UFO sightings are based primarily on the personal impressions and interpretations of the observers, rather than on accurate scientific data or facts obtained under controlled conditions, it is improbable that all of the unidentifieds can be eliminated.

4. Responsibilities:

a. *Reporting.* Base commanders will report all information and evidence of UFO sightings, including information and evidence received from other services, Government agencies, and civilian sources. Investigators will be authorized to make telephone calls from the investigation area direct to the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio (Clearwater 3-7111, ext. 69216). The purpose of the calls is to report high priority findings. (See section C.)

b. *Investigation.* The commander of the Air Force base nearest the location of the reported UFO sighting will conduct all investigative action necessary to submit a complete initial report of a UFO sighting. Every effort will be made to resolve the sighting in the initial investigation. A UFO sighting reported to an Air Force base other than that closest to the scene of such sighting will be referred immediately to the commander of the nearest Air Force base for appropriate action. (See paragraph 6.)

c. *Analysis.* The ATIC will analyze and evaluate:

- (1) Information and evidence reported within the United States after the investigators of the responsible Air Force base nearest the sighting have exhausted their efforts to identify the UFO.
- (2) Information and evidence collected in overseas areas.

Note. Exceptions: The ATIC, independently or in participation with pertinent Air Force activities, may conduct any additional investigations necessary to further or conclude its analyses or findings.

d. *Public Relations and Information Services.* The Office of Information Services, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, will be responsible for releasing information on sightings, and, in coordination with ATIC, for answering correspondence from the public regarding UFO's. (See paragraphs 7 and 8.)

e. *Congressional Inquiries.* The Office of Legislative Liaison will:

- (1) In coordination with the ATIC and/or the Office of Information Services, when necessary, answer all congressional mail regarding UFO's addressed to the Secretary of the Air Force and Headquarters USAF.
- (2) Forward those inquiries which are scientific and technical to the ATIC for information on which to base a reply. The ATIC will return this information to the Office of Legislative Liaison for reply to the inquiry.
- (3) Process requests from congressional sources in accordance with AFR 11-7.

f. *Cooperation.* All Air Force activities will cooperate with Air Force UFO investigators to insure the economical and prompt success of investigations and analyses. When feasible, this cooperation will include furnishing air or ground transportation and other assistance.

5. Guidance. The thoroughness and quality of a report or investigation of UFO's are limited only by the skill and resourcefulness of the person who receives the initial information and/or prepares the report. The usefulness and value of any report or investigation depend on the accuracy and timeliness of its contents. Following are aids for screening, evaluating, and reporting sightings:

a. Careful study of the logic, consistency, and coherence of the observer's report. An interview with the observer by personnel preparing the report is especially valuable in determining the source's reliability and the validity of the information given. Particular attention should be given to the observer's age, occupation, and education and whether his occupation involves observation reporting or technical knowledge. When reporting that a witness is completely familiar with certain aspects of a sighting, his or her specific qualifications should be indicated.

b. Theodolite measurements of changes of azimuth, and elevation and angular size.

c. Interception, identification, or air search if appropriate and within the scope of air defense regulations.

d. When feasible, contact with local aircraft control and warning (ACW) units, pilots and crews of aircraft aloft at the time and place of sighting. Also, contact with any other persons or organizations that may have factual data on the UFO or can offer corroborating evidence—visual, electronic, or other.

e. Consultation with military or civilian weather forecasters for data on tracks of weather balloons released in the area and any unusual meteorological activity which may have a bearing on the UFO.

f. Consultation with navigators and astronomers in the area to determine whether any astronomical body or phenomenon would account for the sighting.

g. Contact with military and civilian tower operators, air operations units, and airlines to determine whether the sighting could have been an aircraft. Local units of the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) are often of assistance in this regard.

h. Contact with persons who may know of experimental aircraft of unusual configuration, rocket and guided missile firings, or aerial tests in the area.

i. Contact with photographic units or laboratories. Usually, these installations have several cameras available for specialized intelligence or investigative work. Photography is an invaluable tool and, where possible, should be used in investigating and analyzing UFO sightings. (See paragraph 19.)

j. Whenever possible, selecting as a UFO sighting investigator an individual with a scientific or technical background as well as experience as an investigator.

6. Reporting UFO Information. Both the Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence, Headquarters USAF, and the Air Defense Command have a direct and immediate interest in the facts pertaining to UFO's reported within the United States.

a. All Air Force activities will conduct UFO investigations to the extent necessary for their required reporting action (see paragraphs 15, 16, and 17). However, investigations should not be carried beyond this point, unless such action is directed by Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Headquarters USAF, or the preparing officer believes the magnitude (intelligence significance or public relations) of the case warrants full scale investigation. Telephone contact should be made with the ATIC (Clearwater 3-7111, ext. 69216) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, to obtain verbal authority for continued investigation. This should be so noted in the preliminary report. (Foreign activities will proceed on their own judgment and so advise the ATIC in the preliminary message.)

b. After initial reports are submitted, the ATIC may require additional data, such as narrative statements, sketches, marked maps

and charts, and other required data, which can be supplied more quickly and economically by the Air Force activity that made the initial report. Therefore, ATIC is authorized to contact the appropriate Air Force activity.

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~~c. Direct communication is authorized between ATIC and other Air Force activities in matters pertaining to UFO investigations. Specifically, the ATIC may call upon the Commander, 1137th Field Activities Group, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to conduct further field investigation if review of the initial report indicates such a requirement. In this event, the AISS investigating will prepare the final report. (See paragraph 4b.)~~

SECTION B—PUBLIC RELATIONS, INFORMATION, CONTACTS AND RELEASES

7. Maintaining Public Relations. The Office of Information Services is responsible for:

a. In coordination with the ATIC when necessary, maintaining contact with the public and the press on all aspects of the UFO program and its related activities.

b. Releasing information on UFO sightings and results of investigations.

c. Periodically releasing information on this subject to the general public.

d. Processing, answering, and taking action on correspondence received from the general public pertaining to the public relations, interest, and informational aspects of the subject. (See paragraph 9.) This office will forward correspondence and queries which are purely technical and scientific to ATIC for information on which to base a reply.

8. Releasing Information. All information or releases concerning UFO's, regardless of origin or nature, will be released to the public or unofficial persons or organizations by the Office of Information Services, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. This includes replies to correspondence (except congressional inquiries) submitted direct to ATIC, and other Air Force activities by private individuals requesting comments or results or analysis and investigations of sightings.

9. Exceptions. In response to local inquiries resulting from any UFO reported in the vicinity of an Air Force base, information regarding a sighting may be released to the press or the general public by the commander of the Air Force base concerned only if it has been *positively identified as a familiar or known object*. Care

should be exercised not to reveal any classified aspects of the sighting or names of persons making reports. (See paragraph 18.) If the sighting is unexplainable or difficult to identify, because of insufficient information or inconsistencies, the only statement to be released is the fact that the sighting is being investigated and information regarding it will be released at a later date. If investigative action has been completed, the fact that the results of the investigation will be submitted to the ATIC for review and analysis may be released. Further inquiries should be referred to the local Office of Information Services.

10. Release by Non-Air Force Sources. If newsmen, writers, publishers, or private individuals desire to release unofficial information concerning a UFO sighting, every effort will be made to assure that the statements, theories, opinions, and allegations of these individuals or groups will not be associated with or represented as being official information.

11. Contacts. Private individuals or organizations requesting Air Force interviews, briefings, lectures, or private discussions on UFO's will be referred to the Office of Information Services, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. Air Force personnel, other than those of the Office of Information Services, will not contact private individuals on UFO cases nor will they discuss their operations and functions with unauthorized persons unless so directed, and then only on a "need-to-know" basis.

SECTION C—PREPARING AND SUBMITTING REPORTS

12. General Information:

a. Paragraphs 2 and 5 will be used as an aid and guidance to screenings, investigations, and reportings. The format will be as outlined in paragraph 15. Activities initially receiving reports of aerial objects and phenomena will screen the information to determine if the report concerns a valid UFO within the definition of paragraph 2c. Reports not within that definition will not be considered for further action under the provisions of this regulation.

b. To assist activities and personnel responsible for handling, screening, and processing initial, incoming UFO information, the general sources and types of reports are given here:

(1) Generally, initial UFO reports are received from two sources:

(a) Civilian (airline, private and professional pilots, tower operators, technical personnel, casual observ-

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AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 200-2A

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 2 February 1960

Intelligence

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO)

AFR 200-2, 14 September 1959, is changed as follows:

6c. Direct communication is authorized between ATIC and other Air Force activities in matters pertaining to UFO investigation. Specifically, the ATIC may call upon the Commander, 1127th Field Activity Group,

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to conduct further field investigations if review of the initial report indicates such a requirement. In this event, the Headquarters 1127th USAF Field Activity Group will prepare the final report.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

THOMAS D. WHITE
Chief of Staff

J. L. TARR
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

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ers, and the public in general), by correspondence, telephone, or personal interview:

- (b) Military units and personnel (pilots, observers, radar operators, aircraft control and warning units, etc.), by telephone, electrical message, or personal interview;
- (2) Generally, UFO reports received from civilian sources are of two types:
 - (a) Those referring strictly to an observed UFO, containing either detailed or meager information;
 - (b) Those referring only in part to an observed UFO, but primarily requesting information on some aspect of the UFO program.

c. Reports considered to fall primarily in a public relations or information service category (see paragraphs 4d, 7, 8, 9, and b(2) above) should be referred to the Office of Information Services. UFO data sufficient for investigation and/or analysis may be extracted before referral to that office.

13. Methods for Transmitting Reports:

a. Together with any necessary screenings and investigations that must be performed preparatory to reporting, all information on UFO's will be reported promptly. Reports under 3 days from date of sighting will be electrically transmitted with a "Priority" precedence. Electrically transmitted reports over 3 days old should carry a "Routine" precedence.

b. Written reports of sightings over 3 days old may be submitted on AF Form 112, Air Intelligence Information Report (AIIR) and AF Form 112A, supplement to AF Form 112 (see paragraphs 14 and 15); however, their use should be kept to a minimum in reporting initial sightings. The delays often involved in processing and transmitting AF Forms 112 through channels may make followup investigations difficult, producing only limited usable information. This factor must be considered in cases where an immediate investigation or study of a reported sighting is considered necessary. Reporting by electrical means will eliminate delays. If requested by ATIC, a followup and/or complete report of all sightings initially reported electrically will be submitted on AF Form 112.

14. Where To Submit Reports:

a. *Electrical Reports.* Submit multiple addressed electrical reports to:

- (1) Air Defense Command, Ent AFB, Colorado

- (2) Nearest Air Division (Defense). (For United States only.)
- (3) Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
- (4) HQ USAF (AFCIN), Wash. 25, D.C.
- (5) Secretary of the Air Force (SAFIS), Wash. 25, D.C.

b. *Written Reports:* (Basic letters and AF Forms 112.)

- (1) Within the United States, submit all reports direct to ATIC. ATIC will reproduce each report and distribute it to interested intelligence activities in the United States and to Office of Information Services, if such action is considered necessary.
- (2) Outside the United States, submit reports as prescribed in "Intelligence Collection Instruction" (ICI) June 1954, direct to:
Hq USAF (AFCIN) Wash 25, D.C.

c. *Reports from Civilians.* Where possible, civilian sources contemplating reporting UFO's should be advised to submit the report, for processing and transmission, to the nearest Air Force base, other than ATIC.

15. Basic Reporting Data and Format. Show the abbreviation "UFO" at the beginning of the text of all electrical reports and in the subject of written reports. Include in all reports the data required, in the order shown below:

a. *Description of the Object(s):*

- (1) Shape.
- (2) Size compared to a known object (use one of the following terms: Head of a pin, pea, dime, nickel, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grapefruit, or basketball) held in the hand at about arm's length.
- (3) Color.
- (4) Number.
- (5) Formation, if more than one.
- (6) Any discernible features or details.
- (7) Tail, trail, or exhaust, including size of same compared to size of object(s).
- (8) Sound. If heard, describe sound.
- (9) Other pertinent or unusual features.

b. *Description of Course of Object(s):*

- (1) What first called the attention of observer(s) to the object(s)?
- (2) Angle or elevation and azimuth of objects(s) when first observed.

- (3) Angle or elevation and azimuth of object(s) upon disappearance.
- (4) Description of flight path and maneuvers of object(s).
- (5) How did the object(s) disappear? (Instantaneously to the North, etc.)
- (6) How long was the object(s) visible? (Be specific, 5 minutes, 1 hour, etc.)

c. *Manner of Observation:*

- (1) Use one or any combination of the following items: Ground-visual, ground-electronic, air electronic. (If electronic, specify type of radar.)
- (2) Statement as to optical aids (telescopes, binoculars, etc.) used and description thereof.
- (3) If the sighting is made while airborne, give type of aircraft, identification number, altitude, heading, speed, and home station.

d. *Time and Date of Sighting:*

- (1) Zulu time-date group of sighting.
- (2) Light conditions. (Use one of the following terms: Night, day, dawn, dusk.)

e. *Location of Observer(s).* Exact latitude and longitude of each observer, and/or geographical position. A position with reference to a known landmark also should be given in electrical reports, such as "2mi N of Deerville;" "3mi SW of Blue Lake." Typographical errors or "garbing" often result in electrically transmitted messages, making location plots difficult or impossible.

Example: 89 45N, 192 71W for 39 45N, 102 21W.

f. *Identifying Information on Observer(s):*

- (1) Civilian—Name, age, mailing address, occupation, and estimate of reliability.
- (2) Military—Name, grade, organization, duty, and estimate of reliability.

g. *Weather and Winds—Aloft Conditions at Time and Place of Sightings:*

- (1) Observer(s) account of weather conditions.
- (2) Report from nearest AWS or U.S. Weather Bureau Office of wind direction and velocity in degrees and knots at surface, 6,000', 10,000', 16,000', 20,000', 30,000', 50,000', and 80,000' if available.
- (3) Ceiling.
- (4) Visibility.

- (5) Amount of cloud cover.
- (6) Thunderstorms in area and quadrant in which located.
- (7) Temperature gradient.

h. Any other unusual activity or condition, meteorological, astronomical, or otherwise, which might account for the sighting.

i. Interception or identification action taken (such action may be taken whenever feasible, complying with existing air defense directives).

j. Location, approximate altitude, and general direction of flight of any air traffic or balloon releases in the area which could possibly account for the sighting.

k. Position title and comments of the preparing officer, including his preliminary analysis of the possible cause of the sighting(s). (See paragraph 17.)

l. Existence of physical evidence, such as materials and photographs.

16. Negative or Inapplicable Data. Even though the source does not provide or has not been asked for specific information by an interviewer, do not use the words "negative" or "unidentified" until all logical leads to obtain the information outlined under paragraph 15 have been exhausted. For example, information on weather conditions in the area, as requested in paragraph 15g may be obtained from the local military or civilian weather facility. Use the phrase "not applicable" (N/A) only when the question does not apply to the particular sighting being investigated.

17. Comments of Preparing Officer. The preparing officer will make a preliminary analysis and a comment on the possible cause or identity of the object being reported, together with a statement supporting his comment and analysis. Every effort will be made to obtain pertinent items of information and to test all possible leads, clues, and hypotheses concerning the identity or explanation of the sighting. (See paragraph 5.) The preparing officer receiving the report initially is in a much better position to conduct an "on-the-spot" survey or followup than subsequent investigative personnel and analysts who may be far removed from the area, and who may arrive too late to obtain vital data or the missing information necessary for firm conclusions.

18. Classification. Do not classify reports unless data requested in paragraph 15 require classification. Classify reports primarily to protect:

- a. Names of sources reporting UFO's and other principals involved, if so requested by these persons or considered necessary;
- b. Intelligence, investigative, intercept, or analytical methods or procedures;
- c. Location of radar and other classified sites, units, and equipment;
- d. Information on certain types, characteristics, and capabilities of classified aircraft, missiles, or devices that may be involved in the sighting.

19. Reporting Physical Evidence. Report promptly the existence of physical evidence (photographic or material). All physical evidence forwarded to the ATIC should be marked for the attention of AFCIN-4E4g.

a. *Photographic:*

- (1) *Still Photographs.* Forward the negative and two prints. Title the prints and the negatives, or indicate the place, time, and date of the incident.
- (2) *Motion Pictures.* Obtain the original film. Examine the film strip for apparent cuts, alterations, obliterations, or defects. In the report comment on any irregularities, particularly if received from other than official sources.
- (3) *Supplemental Photographic Information.* Negatives and prints often are insufficient to provide certain valid data or to permit firm conclusions. (See AFM 200-9—a classified document receiving limited distribution.) Information that will aid in plotting or in estimating distances, apparent size and nature of object, probable velocity, and movements includes:
 - (a) Type and make of camera,
 - (b) Type, focal length, and make of lens,

- (c) Brand and type of film,
- (d) Shutter speed used,
- (e) Lens opening used, that is, "f" stop,
- (f) Filters used,
- (g) Was tripod or solid stand used,
- (h) Was "panning" used,
- (i) Exact direction camera was pointing with relation to true north, and its angle with respect to the ground.

(4) *Other Camera Data.* If supplemental information cannot be obtained, the minimum camera data required are the type of camera, and the smallest and largest "f" stop and shutter-speed readings of the camera.

(5) *Radar.* Forward two copies of each still-camera photographic print. Title radarscope photographic prints in accordance with AFR 95-7. Classify radarscope photographs in accordance with section XII, AFR 205-1, 1 April 1959.

Note: If possible, develop photographic film before forwarding. If undeveloped film is forwarded, mark it conspicuously to indicate this fact. Undeveloped film often has been destroyed by exposure during examinations made while en route through mail channels to final addressees.

b. *Material.* Each Air Force echelon receiving suspected or actual UFO material will safeguard it in a manner to prevent any defacing or alterations which might reduce its value for intelligence examination and analysis.

c. *Photographs, Motion Pictures, and Negatives Submitted by Individuals.* Individuals often submit photographic and motion picture material as part of their UFO reports. All original material submitted, will be returned to the individual upon completion of necessary studies, analyses, and duplication by the Air Force.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

J. L. TARR
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

THOMAS D. WHITE
Chief of Staff

MEMO ROUTING SLIP

NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS

1 NAME OR TITLE <i>770001</i>		INITIALS	CIRCULATE
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION		DATE	COORDINATION
2			FILE
			INFORMATION
3			NECESSARY ACTION
			NOTE AND RETURN
4			SEE ME
			SIGNATURE
REMARKS <i>Discord E</i> <i>153</i>			
FROM NAME OR TITLE <i>770001 Capt. [unclear]</i>		DATE <i>30 Jan</i>	TELEPHONE <i>7654</i>
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION			

DD FORM 95 1 FEB 50 Replaces DA AGO Form 895, 1 Apr 48, and AFHQ Form 12, 10 Nov 47, which may be used. c48-16-74067-2 GPO

1530

MDOOA

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: UFO

TO: MDOO

Approximately 1000 hours on Tuesday, 15 March, I received a call from Mrs. Lorenze with AFRO in Alamogordo. She informed me that she had written a letter to Air Force Headquarters, ATTN: Office of Public Information, and read the contents of the letter to me. She stated that some news items referencing her letter had been printed in the local papers. I was unaware of this incident. I had not noticed it in the papers, and I did not know that she had sent this letter to Air Force Headquarters. She asked for a copy of the Air Force Regulation 200-2 which governs our actions in relation to UFO reports, and I put her off by saying that I did not have an extra copy available now but I would see if I could dig one up. I contacted our Public Information Office and made sure that it was all right to go ahead and give her a copy of Air Force Regulation 200-2. They said yes so I have given them (P. I. O.) a copy to give to her.

JACK H. PATTERSON
Captain, USAF
Aircraft Allocations Branch

*They still have
not got this copy
Hem*

*ops
to PTO*

Albuquerque
Journal
Mar 14 1960

Offers to Turn It Over to AF

Group Claims It Possesses 'Flying Saucer' Evidence

ALAMOGORDO (AP)—An official of an organization dedicated to the study of unidentified flying objects said Saturday the group has physical evidence of the existence of such phenomena.

And a challenge was issued by the U. S. Air Force to try to refute the evidence.

The challenge came in a letter from Mrs. Coral E. Lorenzen, international director of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization. This group has worldwide membership and its aim is to collect and study data on UFOs.

Mrs. Lorenzen said the APRO has in its possession two pieces of material found after what she termed "an extraordinary vehicle" met with disaster in the earth's atmosphere.

Mrs. Lorenzen's letter was sent to Maj. Lawrence J. Yecker of the Office of Public Information of the Air Force in Washington.

"We feel that it should be noted through you in a concise direct and recent report issued by your office to the effect that the Air Force has no physical evidence indicating that any UFOs are man- and extraterrestrial in nature," she wrote. "A message which you issued concerning a 'flying saucer' or 'flying saucer' evidence, not even a remote fragment of a saucer, which was seen, the evidence being..."

The APRO, she said, can prove the existence of a "flying saucer" in fact, just as it can prove the existence of a "flying saucer" in the earth's atmosphere. She stated that the APRO has a "flying saucer" which she named "the saucer" and that it was seen in the sky over Alamogordo, N. M., on Oct. 1, 1959.

The saucer, she said, was seen by a group of witnesses to each other and to the public. She stated that the saucer was seen in the sky over Alamogordo, N. M., on Oct. 1, 1959, and that it was seen by a group of witnesses to each other and to the public. She stated that the saucer was seen in the sky over Alamogordo, N. M., on Oct. 1, 1959, and that it was seen by a group of witnesses to each other and to the public.

Mrs. Lorenzen enclosed a photograph of the two pieces she says are parts of the saucer. She stated that she would like to know where they were found and where they now are.

"I would like to emphasize this is no trick and that the APRO stands ready to back up its offer," she said. "The Air Force is here provided the opportunity to not only refute itself but also to..."



PARTS OF SPARK SHIP, GROUP SAYS. The aerial four-inch long and two-inch wide pieces of metal are believed to be parts of a "flying saucer" which crashed on earth, turned over to the Air Force at Alamogordo, N. M., on Oct. 1, 1959. Mrs. Coral E. Lorenzen, international director of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, said the items in this photo were found in the sky over Alamogordo, N. M., on Oct. 1, 1959. She stated that the saucer was seen in the sky over Alamogordo, N. M., on Oct. 1, 1959, and that it was seen by a group of witnesses to each other and to the public.

atth

THE OASIS GROUP ... through it again

Mystery Metal 'Is Not Meteorite,' Group Says

By TERRY CLAMME

MIAMI, Fla. — A scientific research group was today ... at Miami, today ... will not send physical evidence ... the existence of ...

whether being objects, ... within the Florida ... to an Air Force laboratory at Dayton, Ohio.

An aerial photograph ... search organization ... the ... test results ...

International ... and the group ... the results of ...

They ... HRC ...

... the ...

... the ...

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complaint and...
tists...
outside...
Force Missile Development Center
ter at Holloman Air Force Base.
We can't see the point in chasing
ing mailing the material all the
way to Ohio."

In a telegram, sent to Major
Tacker at the Defense Department
in Washington today,
APRO said:

"Your proposal that APRO
send the UFO residuals to A. T.
I. C. for study must be respect-
fully declined since AFR 200-2
would prevent release to the pub-
lic of any test results obtained
there. Our moral obligation to
our members and the general
public prevents us from entering
into such an arrangement.
(Signed) Coral Lorenzen,
APRO."

Explain Regulation

Air Force regulation 200-2, of-
ficials said, allows release to the
public only those UFO reports
that are proven to be of known
origin on Earth, such as weather
balloons. The regulation forbids
A. T. I. C. and the Air Force to
release reports on unidentified
flying objects which cannot be
explained.

"We would prefer," Lorenzen
said, "that the Air Force join us
in selecting a qualified and im-
partial civilian testing laboratory
to check our findings and release
them to the public so they can
judge the truth for themselves."

APRO officials said they are
documenting the entire back-
ground of the case leading up to
their discovery and possession of
the mysterious object, along with
complete detailed reports on
their laboratory findings, and
will have them ready for release
to the public within a few days.

Check Reports

The said the entire clinical
data will be published in the
APRO Bulletin, a technical pub-
lication for scientists, and other
qualified observers and research-
ers throughout the Free World.
APRO's world-wide organization,
made up of volunteer members
interested in solving the UFO
mystery, has been investigating
so-called flying saucers and other
phenomena for more than a dec-
ade.

Observers on all continents, of-
ficials said, investigate incidents
related to unidentified aerial ob-

jects and funnel their reports to
the Alamogordo headquarters at
1713 Van Court.

Here, reports are catalogued,
analyzed and checked against
similar reports, including some
by so-called 'contactors' who
have claimed actual contact with
beings from other worlds, to be
erroneous or outright frauds."

"However," APRO scientists
said, "some of the documented
reports in our files from quali-
fied observers of the highest in-
tegrity indicate there is more to
the UFO mystery than the public
has been led to believe."

"APRO," Director Lorenzen
said, "is a non-profit organization
of all sorts of people... physi-
cians, aeronautical and missile
engineers, astronomers and
people from all walks of life who
volunteer their time and knowl-
edge and work in their free time
to no pay for just one reason
... to attempt to solve a fasci-
nating and challenging scientific
mystery."

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Case Goes To Public

APRO Bares Results Of Metal Tests

The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization took its long-standing feud with the Air Force to the public today.

Its offer of ~~later~~ investigation of evidence the APRO says indicates the reality of extra-terrestrial ~~space~~ craft operating within the earth's atmosphere rejected by Air Force officials, the international agency conducting scientific research into the UFO enigma today released information designed to prove its contention.

It said results of scientific tests performed on pieces of metal from a mysterious aircraft which crashed in South America prove conclusively that the metal could not have been produced by any process presently known on earth.

After waiting a week for an answer from the Air Force to its proposal for a joint investigation of the matter, APRO officials at the Alamogordo headquarters of the organization today addressed a telegram to Maj. Lawrence J. Tacker of the public information division of the Air Force in Washington, D. C., informing him of their decision to make public the results of their investigations.

The telegram advised Tacker that his proposal, advanced through the press, that the APRO send the residuals to the Air Force for their study "must be respectfully declined since the Air Force regulations would prohibit release to the public of test results. Our moral obligation to our members and the general public prevents us from entering into such an agreement."

The telegram was signed by Mrs. Carol Lorenzen, of Alamogordo, APRO international director.

A complete statement issued by the APRO concerning the controversy follows:

"A group of fishermen watched a small disc speeding toward the sea near the town of Ubatuba, Sao Paulo province, Brazil, in early September, 1957. As it seemed

See APRO BARES—Page 6

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about to strike the water, the small shiny disc veered sharply upward and exploded, the burning fragments appearing so brilliant in the midday sun that they resembled fireworks. The debris fell beach. One observer picked up into the sea and the edge of the many pieces which were extinguished by the waves.

"On Sept. 14, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, APRO representative, a medical scientist at the National School of Medicine, came into possession of those fragments. They were turned over to scientists at the National Mineral Production Laboratory for analysis. A spectroanalysis was performed, by Dr. Luisa Barbosa, chief chemist of the Spectrographic Section, revealing that the material was 100 per cent pure magnesium, with no trace elements. Surprised by this result, because magnesium cannot be processed to absolute purity by present technological methods, Dr. Fontes requested a second spectrographic analysis of the material, which was made on Oct. 24, 1957, by Elson Teixeira, using the same spectrograph. The results were the same—100 per cent pure magnesium. At this time, the Brazilian Army heard of the incident and the fragments, and a major was sent to request samples of Dr. Fontes, who gave some of the pieces to them.

"A small sample of the material was analyzed by the X-ray diffraction method at the Laboratory of Crystallography at the Geology and Mineralogy Division of the National Department of Mineral Production. The man who conducted this test was Dr. Elysiaro Tavora Filho, a well-known scientist famous in Brazil for his pioneer works in crystallography. The material was pure magnesium. Tavora then made a complete study of the powder diffraction pattern by the powder method, using a camera of the Debye-Scherrer-Hull type. The analysis revealed that the substance was pure magnesium, and the only "impurity" was magnesium hydroxide ($Mg(OH)_2$). It was evidently not in the original metal, appearing as an effect of the explosion and fall of the burning magnesium fragments through the atmosphere and into the sea.

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"A Geiger counter and an atomic sealer test were utilized to determine whether the fragments registered any extraordinary amount of radiation. No abnormal amount was found.

"This, then, concluded the tests which Dr. Fontes obtained on the metal sample.

"The purest magnesium refined involves such complex and time-consuming operations that this final product, although still exhibiting some impurities, is more costly than gold. It cannot be produced for industrial application, and is used for special uses, such as to be employed as a "standard" of purity, or for research purposes in the understanding of the fundamental properties of metal.

"However, the purest magnesium ever produced on earth still has impurities which could be easily identified in the spectrographic analysis. The Ubatuba samples showed none.

"The ASTM (American Society for Testing Materials) standard of purity for magnesium (ASTM 4-0770. Ref. Swanson and Tatge, JC Fell Reports, National Bureau of Standards, USA, 1951) shows, in spectrographic analysis, the following impurities: calcium, 0.1 per cent and traces of aluminum, silicon, copper and iron.

"In other words, the magnesium in the samples analyzed, which was absolutely pure, represents something outside the range of present day technological developments of earth science. On the basis of this study, it is highly probable that the metallic chunks picked up on the beach near Ubatuba, Sao Paulo, Brazil, are really fragments of an unconventional aerial object.

"The object which exploded above the beach at Ubatuba, Brazil consisted at least of 100 per cent magnesium, which is not within the technology of our times.

"The documented report, plus spectrographic film, X-ray diffraction analysis film and Dr. Barbosa's report and the chemist's certificate are on file at APRO's headquarters.

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March 19, 1960

ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

AF Is Denied
Peek at Pieces
Of 'Space Ship'

ALAMOGOSDO (UPI) — A research group has told the Air Force it would not turn over a cache of objects which the group believes may be pieces of a "high-technology" space

ship. The Social Responsibility Research Organization, which works with a world-wide group of scientists interested in unidentified flying objects, has

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Alamogordo Daily News

Sunday, March 22, 1960—Page

UFO Enigma Stirs New Controversy

More than one agency has been investigating the unidentified flying object situation in the past few years, but the Air Force is now the only one in the field.

On the heels of the Air Force's announcement that it had investigated and bombarded interesting information about what the group called a "saucer" ship from outer space, a piece of metal which could not have been produced by earth's technology, a similar group in the East called the Air Force for what it said was failure to disclose the facts about "flying saucers."

In a statement, the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena said the Air Force gave it misleading information about a mysterious round object it said was sighted at Hammond, Ore., on Sept. 21, 1959.

The committee released an Air Force letter saying the Air Force's Central Intelligence Group was not incident on its records on "confidential informants," which it said was that it probably was not a flying saucer.

Keyhoe, director of the committee, said Federal Aviation Agency logs disproved this.

The Air Force was fully aware, Keyhoe said, "that its own and the FAA evidence proved this was some unknown machine under intelligent control."

He said the committee has written Air Force Secretary Dudley Sharp asking for an investigation of "this release of misleading information."

"We believe that the public interest is best served by honest official statements disclosing the full details in all UFO cases investigated by the U.S. Air Force," he said, "and that concealing the facts will only arouse public suspicion and possibly harm."

The Air Force has taken the position that most flying saucer reports can be explained as natural phenomena, although it is unable to explain a few. It says there is no evidence to confirm that they are interplanetary space ships.

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Challenge Made On UFO Evidence

An official of an organization dedicated to the study of unidentified flying objects (UFO) has today issued a challenge to the Air Force to produce physical evidence of the existence of such phenomena, and a challenge was issued to the Air Force to try to refute the evidence.

The challenge came in a letter from Mrs. Coral E. Lorenzen of Alamogordo, who is an international director of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization. This group has worldwide membership and its aim is to collect and study data on UFOs.

Mrs. Lorenzen said today the ARPO has in its possession two pieces of material found after what she termed "an extra-terrestrial vehicle . . . met with disaster in the earth's atmosphere."

Mrs. Lorenzen's letter was sent to Maj. Lawrence J. Tacker of the Office of Public Information of the Air Force in Washington.

"We feel . . . that it should be routed through you since it concerns directly a recent report issued by your office to the effect that the Air Force has no physical evidence indicating that any UFOs are real and extraterrestrial," Mrs. Lorenzen wrote. "A release which you issued early this year states 'no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment of a so-called flying saucer, has ever been found.'"

The ARPO, she adds, can provide this physical evidence.

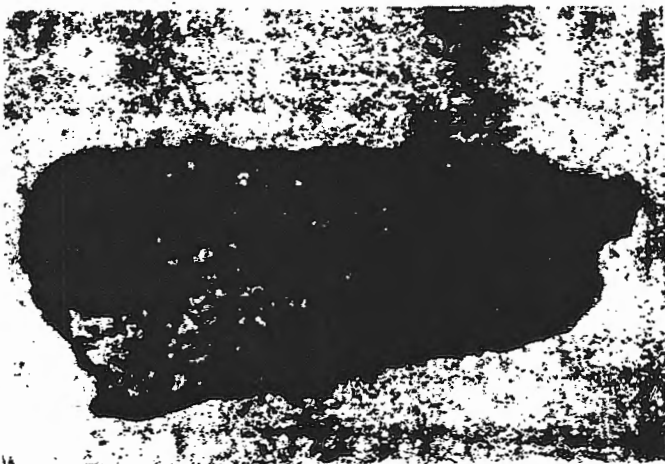
"It is, in fact, a portion of an extraterrestrial vehicle which met with disaster in the earth's atmosphere. The catastrophe was witnessed by numerous human beings," she wrote.

"The gratifying aspect of the case, however, is that we do not have to depend on the testimony of witnesses to establish the reality of the incident. For the most advanced laboratory tests indicate that the revealed material could not have been produced through the application of any known terrestrial techniques."

"We humbly submit this proposition: The evidence which we have is available to the U. S. Air Force—not to be bickered about, but rather to be examined by scientific authorities acceptable to all parties concerned."

Mrs. Lorenzen exhibited a photograph of the two small pieces she says are part of a space ship. She said that at present she would not say where they were found or where they now are.

"I would like to emphasize this is no trick and that the ARPO stands ready to pick up its offer," she said. "The Air Force is here provided the opportunity to indicate whether it is as it chooses."



HOW WAS IT MADE?—This is the question posed to the Air Force by spokesmen for the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization of Alamogordo. Tests by their scientific consultants, the ARPO says, indicate the bits of metal above were made by no process

known on earth. It came from an extraterrestrial space vehicle which crashed into the earth's atmosphere and challenge the Air Force to join in an investigation to determine the authenticity of the claim.

They propose that the metal
(Part of Pix Caption)

Alamogordo Daily News

AF Mum On Mystery Object

ATAMOGOCIA, March 21.—The Air Force declined to comment on a claim by a military technician that it has received evidence that an unidentified object from outer space is in constant orbit of the earth.

It was said that the object was seen on both sides of the earth and the military is the only one to have reported it.

The Air Force said it has received reports from military technicians that an unidentified object is in constant orbit of the earth.

The object is said to be seen on both sides of the earth and the military is the only one to have reported it.

The Air Force said it has received reports from military technicians that an unidentified object is in constant orbit of the earth.

The object is said to be seen on both sides of the earth and the military is the only one to have reported it.

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Alamogordo Daily News

Tuesday, March 15, 1960

APRO Sets Chart For Joint Tests

Members of the Atomic Energy Commission today announced a plan for joint tests with the Air Force concerning a joint program of research on what the AEC's Atomic Energy Administration has called "the development of a joint program for the delivery of the test results."

The plan was announced by the AEC's Atomic Energy Administration in a report to the Air Force and the AEC's Atomic Energy Administration.

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Alamogordo
Daily News

Wednesday, March 16, 1966

UFO 'Evidence' Gets Brushoff

WASHINGTON (AP)—A woman who says her organization has pieces of a space ship which was destroyed when it entered earth's atmosphere has been advised to send it to a federal analysis center.

Mrs. Coral E. Lorenzen, Alamogordo, N. M., international director of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, wrote Maj. Lawrence Tacker of the Air Force headquarters public information office that pieces of the strange space ship had been found.

She sent a photograph of the material with the letter, but she declined to say where or when the material was found or where it is being kept.

Mrs. Lorenzen said her group has two pieces of material found after "an extraterrestrial vehicle ... with disaster in the earth's atmosphere."

Tacker replied that the "proper office to which this evidence should be submitted" was the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

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