PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 23 Feb 54 3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATIO Discond-Visual And Visual A. SOURCE MILLITARY	Ellis AFB. Nevada TYPE OF OBSERVATION D Ground-Visual Air-Intercept Radar SOURCE		Was Balloon Probably Balloon Possibly Balloon Was Aircraft Probably Aircraft Possibly Aircraft Probably Aircraft Probably Astronomical Possibly Astronomical Possibly Astronomical Possibly Astronomical
7 minutes	t wo	Easterly	8	Insufficient Data for Evaluation Unknown
Round or tubular, grayish si parent grey. No trail, sound features. Initial observation reflections from object. 1st deg elev 75 deg az. Disappear position while observer was scrambled. Could not close on	or unusual a caused by sighted 20-30 red some relative watching objs. A/C	Jupiter in East elevation.		t about 30 deg

ATIC PORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

RE143 UP3143 YDB148 XYC195Z MAD87 JWPNJ 25 PP JWFDL JEDEN JEDWP JEPHO 4444 DE JUPILI 021 P 2716002 TO JEDUP/COMDR ATIC PATTERSON AFB OHIO JEPHQ/D/I HQ USAF WASHDC JWFDL/COMDR CTAF RANGEL AFB TEX JEDEN/COMDR ENT AFB MG968 SUBJ: UFOB. IN COMPLIANCE WITH AFR 200-2. THIS MSG IN TWELVE PARTS. PART ONE UNIDENTIFIED OBJ TUBULAR OR RND IN SHAPE SIZE COULD NOT BE DETERMINED GRAYISH SILVER OR TRANSPARENT GRAY IN COLOR TWO OBJ SIGHTED FORMATION APPARENTLY LINE ABREAST NEGATIVE FEATURES DISCERNABLE NEGATIVE TRAIL NEGATIVE SOUND NEGATIVE PERTINENT OR UNUSUAL FEATURES. PART TWO OBSR ATTN ATTRACTED BY A FLASH OF LIGHT APPARENTLY REFLECTING - OFF OBJ ANGLE OF ELEVATION AT SIGHTING APPROX-20 DEGREES TO 30 DEGREES AND 75 DEGREES TRUE AZIMUTH ELEVATION UPON DISAPPEARANCE APPROX 22 DEGREES TO 30 DEGREES AND 75 DEGREES THEE AZIMUTH WHILE IN BIGHT OUT CHOULATED REPRACTIVE OF A TRAINE AND OUT OF THE WARREN ZATION CEJ LISAPPEARED WITH NO APPARENT CAUSE WHILE OBER WAS WATCHING

PAGE TWO JWPNJ 321

LENGHT OF TIME IN SIGHT SEVEN MINUTES. PART THREE OBSR AIR-VISUAL NEGATIVE OPTICAL AIDS OBSR MADE FROM F-86F-30 ALT 31,000 to 32,000 HEADING 330 DEGREES SPEED.9 MACH HOME STAT MELLIS AFE NEV. PART FOUR. OBSR AT 2230 ZULU 23 FEB 1954 LIGHT COND BUSK PART FIVE. PSN OF OBSR EJFGS5852 GEOREF COORD PART SIN OBSR MADE BY ROBERT H MCINTOSH 22257A FIRST LT USAF 3507 FLY THE SEVEN OBSR WEAR REPT WINDS UNKNOWN WEAR CAVE NEGATIVE CLOUDS WEAR STAREPT WINDS OBSR FT 30 DEGREES AT 10 KNOTS, 10,000 FT 30 DEGREES AT 10 KNOTS, 10,000 FT 360 DEGREES AT 2 KNOTS, 16,000 FT 360 DEGREES AT 17 KNOTS, 30,000 FT 360 DEGREES AT 17 KNOTS, 30,000 FT 360 DEGREES AT 40 KKNOTS, WEAR CAVE NEGATIVE

CLOUD COVER NEGATIVE TO MINDERSTORMS IN AREA. PART EIGHT NEGATIVE PART NINE NEGATIVE. PART TEN OBSR HEADED TOWARD OBJ UPON INITIALLY OBSR THEM BUT COULD NOT CLOSE IN SEVEN MINUTES OF OBSR PART ELEVEN NEGATIVE AIRCRAFT IN AREA OR IN DIRECTION OF OBJ EXCEPT OBSR. PART TWELVE CURVIN E. MILLER JR CAPT USAF AO-561688 INTEL OFF 3595 FLY TNG GP NELLIS AFB NE NO COMMENT

27/1914Z FEB JUPNS

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 23 Feb 54 3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local1630 GM 23/2130Z	Discond-Visual Discond-Visual	Washington, D C 4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Extraction		
S. PHOTOS O Yes CO No	civilian	civilian		Was Astronomical Probably Astronomical Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 7 seconds	B. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	9. COURSE	000	OtherInsufficient Data for Evaluation Unknown
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING		11. COMMENTS		
Object rigid, solid, meta Light appeared to be refl object.	ected from sun to	released from Si observatory a fe observed. This	lve: w m: tal:	at a large balloon was F Hill, Maryland, inutes before sighting lies with description f object and which a balloon.
		(See Data report Andrews AFB, M		om Air Wx Service,

ATIC PORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

185-82123 185-82123 18 Annie

CESERVERS QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A

1.	When did you see the c	bjects			
	1.1 Date: 23 Day	February 1 Month	954 Year		
		rs. Min.	A.M. or P.M.	(Circle Cna	
	1.3 Time Zone: (Circ	le One):			
	X a. Eastern b. Central c. Mountain		Pacific Other		
	(Circle One)	: a. Daylight : X b. Standard	Saving		
	1.4 Circle one of the of your answer to	following to in the above quest	dicate how cer ion 1.2:	rtain you are	
	X a. Certain b. Fairly c		. Not very s		
	D. Tarray C	ar caru	. Just a gue		
	Where did you see the		Just a gue		
		object?	or Town	State	Country
	Where did you see the	object?	or Town		Country
	Where did you see the Postal Address	object? City when you saw the ide a building a car	or Town object:		
	Postal Address Where were you located (Circle One): a. Ins. b. In	object? City when you saw the ide a building a car	or Town object:	State In an airpla At sea	

When did you report to so	me official that you	had seen the o	bject?
24 Pahrmary	1054		
Day Month	Year		
	SECTION B		
that were you doing at the	e time you saw the	bject? Waitin	g for a bus
At 1615 I began	to gather my work		been doing
At 1615 I began day. This consist	to gather my work ted of gathering	up paper wor	k and putti
day. This consistinto file safes a chat with friend.	to gather my work ted of gathering and locking them s. 1630-1649- wa	up paper work 1625-1630 a Ked Irom Mai	short rest
day. This consisted into file safes a chat with friend. Jere you moving at any time.	to gather my work ted of gathering and locking them s. 1630-1649- wa	up paper work 1625-1630 a Ked Irom Mai	short rest
day. This consistent of the safes of the chat with friend the safes of X No.	ted of gathering and locking them s. 1630-1649- wa	up paper work 1625-1630 a Ked Irom Mail object? (Circ	short rest havy to Male One):
At 1615 I began day. This consist into file safes a chat with friend ere you moving at any time es or X No. If you answered YES, the	to gather my work ted of gathering and locking them s. 1630-1649- wa ne while you saw the	up paper work 1625-1630 a Ked Irom Mail object? (Circ	short rest havy to Male One):
At 1615 I began day. This consist into file safes a chat with friend ere you moving at any time es or X No. If you answered YES, the 7.1 What direction were	to gather my work ted of gathering and locking them s. 1630-1649- wa ne while you saw the	up paper work 1625-1630 a Ked Irom Mail object? (Circ	short rest havy to Male One):
At 1615 I began day. This consist into file safes a chat with friend ere you moving at any time es or X No. If you answered YES, the	to gather my work ted of gathering and locking them s. 1630-1649- wa ne while you saw the en complete the follower you moving? a. North	up paper work 1625-1630 a Med from half object? (Circ	short rest
At 1615 I began day. This consist into file safes a chat with friend ere you moving at any time es or X No. If you answered YES, the 7.1 What direction were	to gather my work ted of gathering and locking them s. 1530-1547- wa ne while you saw the nen complete the following? a. North b. Northeast c. East	which I had up paper work 1625-1630 a Red iron had object? (Circ e. South f. Southwe g. West	short rest havy to Male One):
At 1615 I began day. This consist into file safes a chat with friend ere you moving at any time es or X No. If you answered YES, the 7.1 What direction were	to gather my work ted of gathering and locking them s. 1530-1549- wa ne while you saw the en complete the following? a. North b. Northeast	up paper work 1625-1630 a Med from half object? (Circ e. South f. Southwe	short rest havy to Male One):

7 4 1 1 2 1 1 2 1

8.	What	dir	ection w	ers you facing	g when yo	u firs	t sa	w the object?	
	(01-	-1-	One):	a. North				South	
		CTA	OME .	b. Northeast				Southwest	
				c. East					
				d. Southeast		X	h.	West Northwest	
	8.1	Wha	t direct:	lon were you i	Cacing wh	en the	obj	ect disappear	ed?
		(Ci	rcle One	: a. North			8.	South	
				b. North			f.	Southwest	
				c. East			g.	West Northwest	
				d. South	teses	X	h.	Northwest	
	8.2			of the following to the above				certain you and 8.1).	are of
			Z a,	Certain				very sure	
			b,	Fairly cert	ain	d. J	Just	a guess	
9.	Were		wearing r X Ho	aye glasses w	hen you	saw the	ob,	ject? (Circle	one):
	Tas		. v. 1113						
10.	How v	las 1	the objec	t seen?					
	(C:	ircl	• One):	a. Through b. Through d. Through d. Through	windshie	ld rs	I g	Through the Through ope Other	glasses
11.				ber about the r, noclouds				at the time le wind.	you saw
	11.1	CLC	JUS (Cir	cle Cne)		11.3	WE	THER (Circle	One)
	X	2.	Clear s			X	a.	Dry	
			Hazy				b.	Fog, Mist,	r light rais
			MEDICAL PROGRAMMA, AND THE RESTRICT	ed clouds				Noderate or	
				r heavy cloud				Snow	
			Don't r				e.	Don't rememb	er
	11.2	WI	D (Circl	e Cne)		11.4	TEN	PERATURE (Cir	cle One)
		a.	No wind				a.	Cold	
		b.	Slight	breeze not n	oticabl	e	b.	Cool	
			Strong				Cc.	Warm	
			Don't r					Hot	
							0.	Don't rememi	er

12. Estimate how long you saw the object? Hours Minutes Seconds 12.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 12: a. Certain c. Not very sure d. Just a guess b. Fairly sure 13. Did the object look: (Circle One) Solid or 14. Did the object at any time: (Circle One for each question) X Yea Now X No 14.1 Change direction? Don't know 14.2 Change speed? Yes Yes Don't know Change size? 14.4 Change color? Don't know 14.5 Break up into parts or No No No Yes Yes Yes explode? Don't know 14.6 Give off amoke? Don't know 14.7 Change brightness? Don't know believe due to 14.8 Flicker, throb, or suns reflection. Don't know pulsate? Yes Yes X No XNo Remain motionless? Don't know 15. Did the object give off a light? (Circle_One): Y Yes Don't know Melieved to be a reflection 15.1 IF you answered YES, what was the color of the light? Silver 16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object? 16.1 Sound none

17. IF there was MCRE THAN CME object, then how many were there? Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction they were traveling.

allen Chert

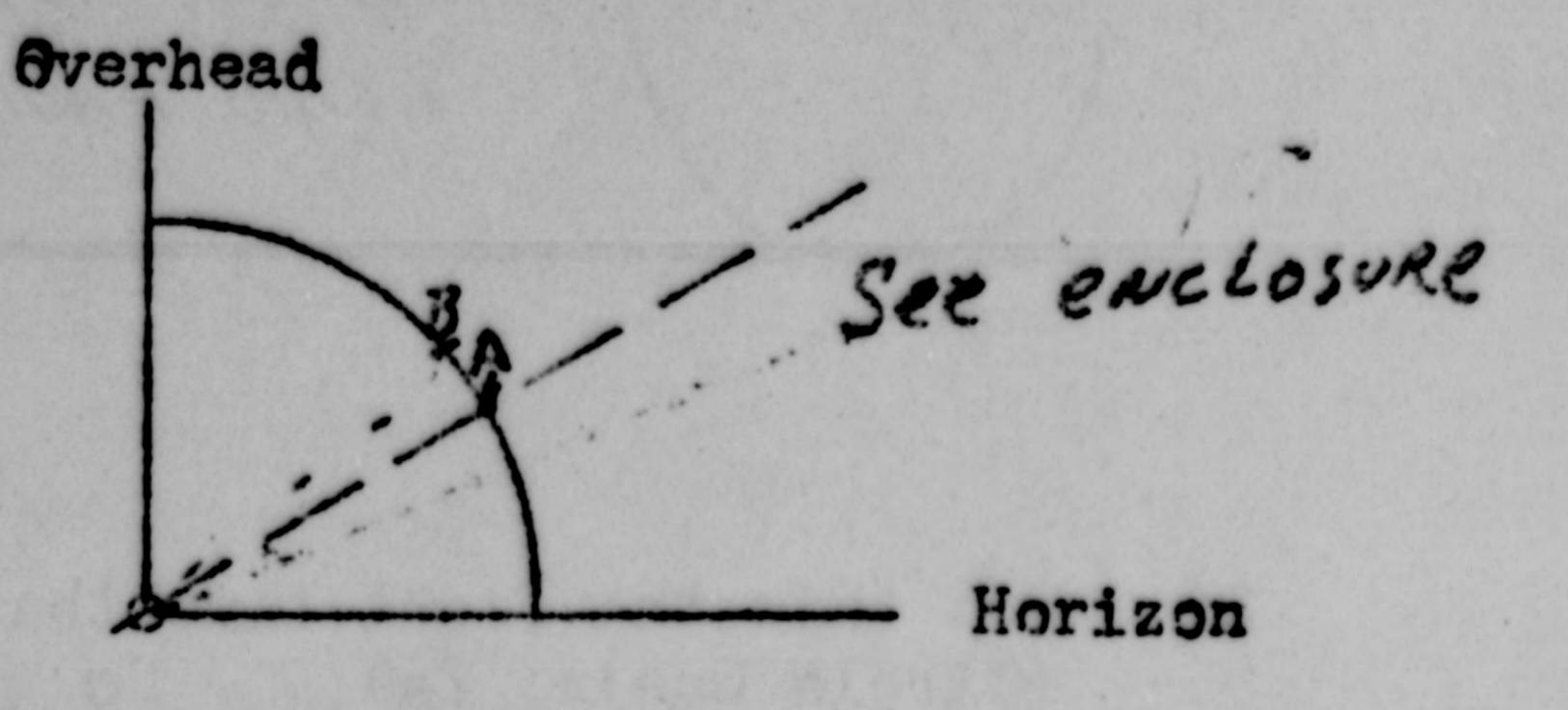
		the object at any time:		
	18.1	Move behind something? (C	Circle One) Yes x No Don't know *see note enclose tell what it moved behind. diagrams.	
		moved off in direction	a towards the jets stern.	
	13.2	Move in front of something	g? (Circle One) Yes XNo Don't know	
		IF you answered YES, then	tell what it moved in front of.	
	18.3	Blend with the background?	? (Circle One) XYes No Don't know faded distar	
19.		h of the following objects i ct you saw? (Circle One):	is about the same actual size as the	
		a. Pea	f. Automobile	
		b. Baseball	g. Small airplane	
		c. Basketball	h. Large airplane	
		d. Bicycle wheel	i. Dirigible	
		e. Office desk	j. Other could not judge distance see enclosed estimate	
	19.1	Circle one of the followin	ng to indicate how certain you are	
		of your answer to Question	19. refer to enclosure	
		a. Certain	c. Not very sure	
		b. Fairly certain	d. Uncertain	
20.	Try t	to tell the following things	about the object:	
	20.1	How high above the earth w	ras it? feet. see enclosure.	
	20.2	How far was it from you?	feet or 4 miles (estimate)
	20.3	How fast was it going?	miles per hour. see enclosure	
		Circle one of the followin	ng to indicate how certain you are	
		of your answer to the abov	e questions: refer to enclosure.	
		a. Certain b. Fairly certain	d. Not very sure d. Just a guess	
21.	How d	lid the object disappear from	m view?	
	(Cir	ccle One): a. Suddenly	c. Other	
		K b. Gradually	d. Don't remember	

Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw, and place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving. O SHAPE WHEN FIRST SIGHTED DETAILS OF OBJECT Shape when LAST SIGHTED This is the only detail I can Remember that I saw.
OBJECT WAS SHINING AND WAS FLAT ON BOTTOM SIDE (SIDE FACING ME IS PRESUMED TO DE BOTTOM 26. Was this the first time that you have seen an object like this? (Circle One): Yes 26.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what conditions did you see other ones? 27. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it? Object was definitly rigid, solid, metallic, circular shaped from one view and flat from another view. I would not venture an opinion on exactly what it was. I do know that it was not a balloon (see reasons in enclosure) or an airplane. 23. Give the following information about yourself: NAME Middle Name First Mame Last Name ADDRESS Street State City Zone TELEPHONE NUMBER What is your present job? Age 27 Last School Attended Iniversity Of Maryland

Tear of last attendance at this school 1952

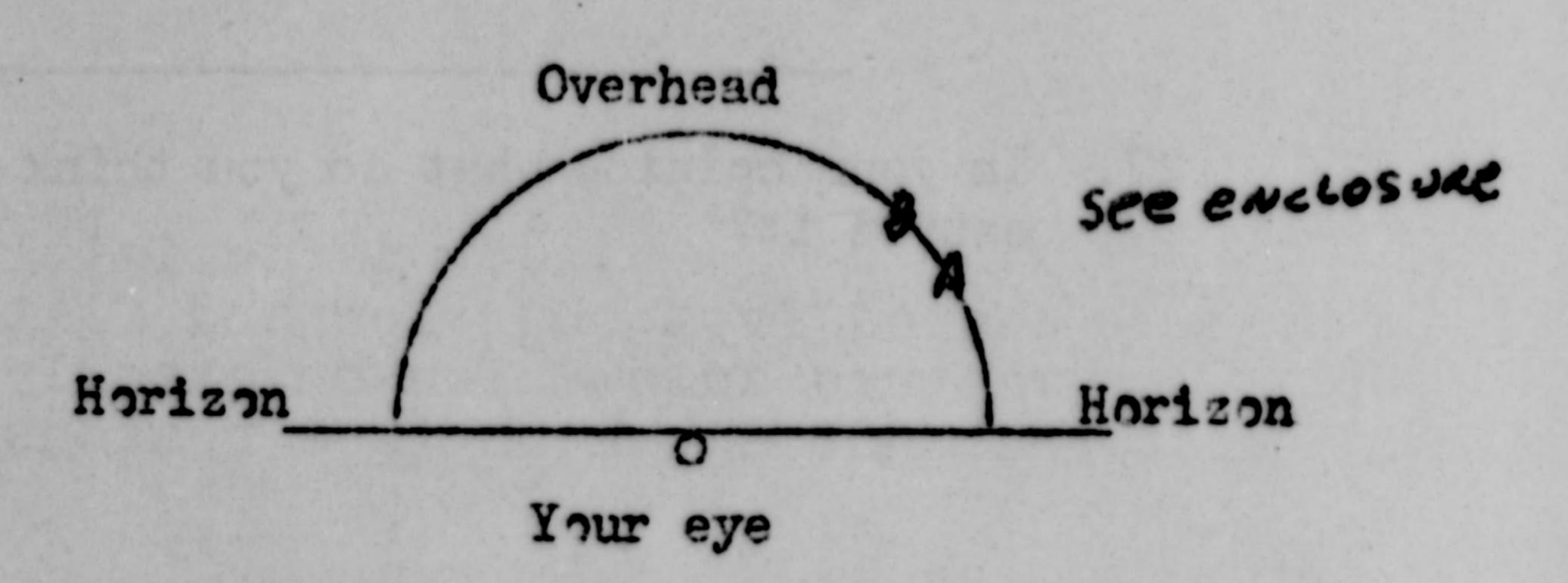
SECTION D

22. In the following sketch, imagine your eye at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon when you first saw it. Place a "B" to show where it was when when you last saw it.

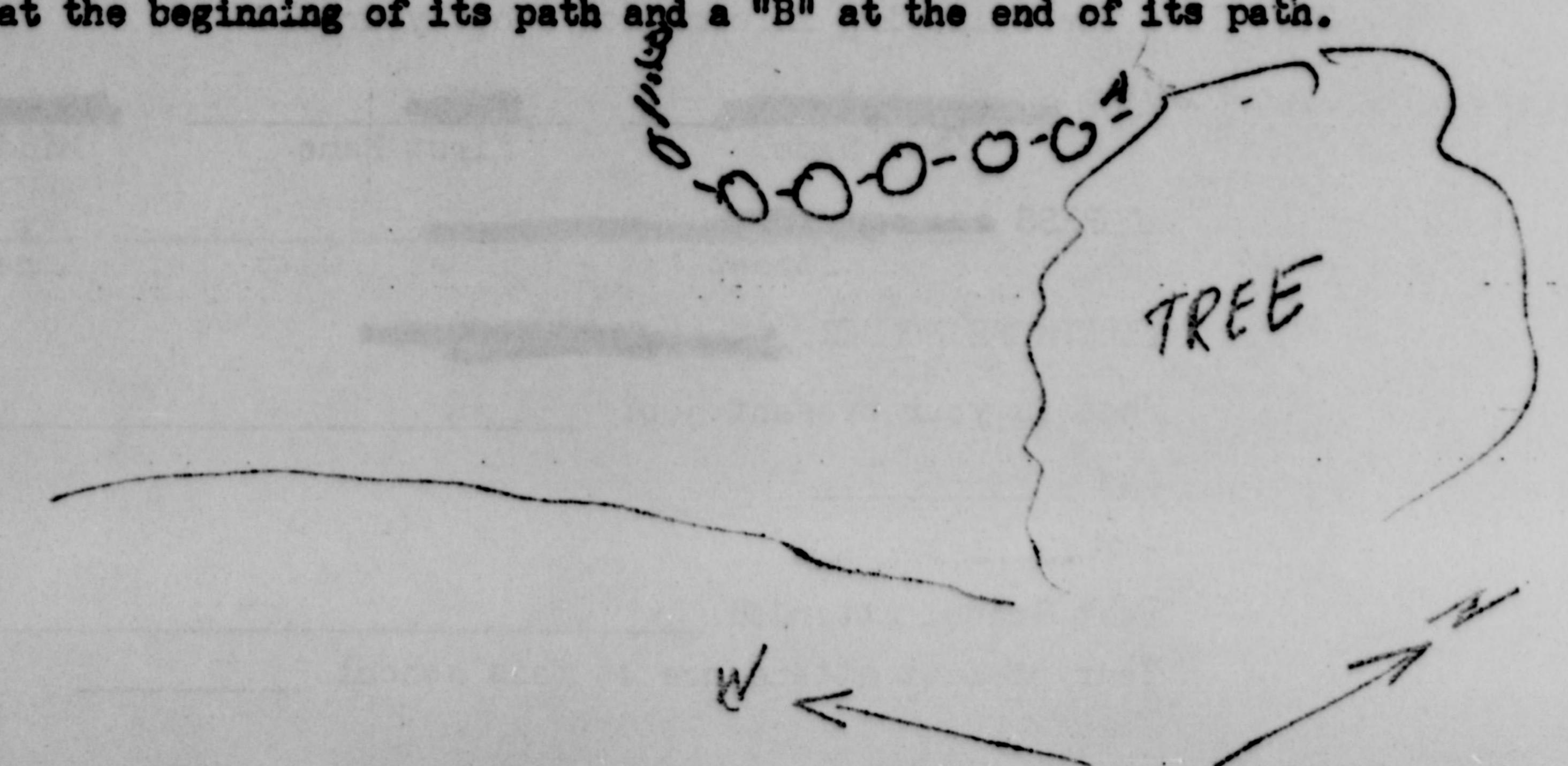


Your eye

23. In the following sketch place an "A" at the position the object was when you first saw it, and a "B" at its position when you last saw it.



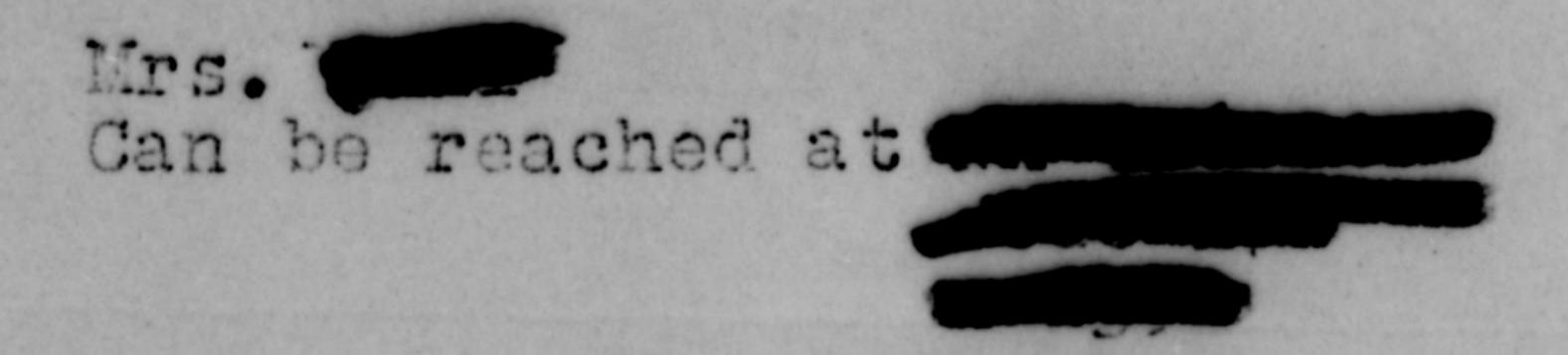
24. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object made. Place an "A" at the beginning of its path and a "B" at the end of its path.



29. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One): XYes or No

29.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One): XYes or No

29.2 Please list their names and addresses:



30. Please add here any further comments which you believe are important. Use additional sheets of the same size paper if necessary.

SEE ENCLOSURES

Enclosure to Tentative Observers questionnaire

on 23 February 1954 at 1645 I was waiting for a bus at the stop located at 14th street and Madison on the Mall just East of the Washington Monument.

Thad been observing a jet airplane at very high altitude for about seven minutes. It had been executing some "S" turns off toward the East and then headed north and turned in a wide curve and headed due Vest. This jet was just a speck to my vision and was leaving a valor trail during the entire period of observation. One of the fellow passengers of the bus on which I travel home approached and becan to observe the jet plane also.

called my attention to it. She say the object about one second before I say it. The object appeared round and extremely well defined. It appeared to be at quite a distance from us (possibly four miles). It was traveling in a South-westerly direction when first sighted and curved off into a North-westerly direction toward the jet plane. The object had some details on the side facing us(bottom). All I can remember was seeing an arc along the upper part of the circle which had a slightly larger radius than the circumference:

On 25 February 1954 I spoke with the bassenger while we were riding home. She told me that she had seen a series of lines on the object and drew me a sketch which looked like the following:

As the object passed by it seemed to reflect the suns rays. This reflection reached a peak after several seconds of observation when the object changed direction and went off towards the North-west. The object was seen for several more seconds and appeared to be flat like a wafer. Finally the object faded from sight going in the same relative direction and not changing its attitude. (banked position at about 45 degrees). When it was first viewed it was descending slightly, then it began to climb and turn to the right. The object was headed in the direction of the jets stern when last sighted. The speed of the object cannot be judged but was far in excess by that of the jet which had moved but a little distance relative to the total distance of the object during the period of observation. The size of the object is judged to be be at least several times that of the entire wingspan of the jet. The position of the object was intend to be about 1/2 as far away as the few was from my observation coint but is estimated to have been within a mile of the jet when last sighted.

note: my eyes were checked a month ago and were found to be

It is certain that the object was not an airplane or b loon for the following reasons; extreme rate of speed of object which enabled it to

fade from view in such a short time.

a baloon could not have changed direction incsuch a

The ridgid shape of the object precludes the possibility of its being either a baloon or airplane.

The reflected light indicated that the surface was flat.

This was substantiated when the object changed direction and was seen as a wafer.

The jet plane moved a relatively short distance during the time the object was observed.

Manual Contraction 12 to 12 to

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the office of the care of the latter of the contract of the contract of the contract of the care of th

VAPOR TRAIL FARSO BUT OF SIGNAT FINIS · (CESERER) CEVELT APPEARED SIZE OF WINIE VIEWED AT TEN PACES LOCATIEN 19 14 14 1400150N NW TIME 1645 THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE 1 MICHURALT O. A.T. O. ESUN AMELL OF parets Relova F25.7.34 TREE -1226

23/1645 WASh. DIC

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

OUTING AND RECORD SHEET

TALLY NO.	
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Mul	R
120	

SUBJECT:												
	(Uncld)	UFOB	Washington,	D.	C.	Area	(1645	hours,	23	Feb	54)	

Commander, Air Technical Intelligence Center TO: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

DATE 1 0 MAN 1954

Collection Control Branch FROM: Collection Operations Division Directorate of Intelligence, DCS/O

AFOIN-1A1/maj Harlow/71067/ht

1. Attached is report on UFCB observed over Washington area. 23 Feb 54.

- 2. A large weather balloon was released from Silver Hill, Maryland observatory at 1600 hours, 23 February 1954, which may account for the sighting. (Note: This statement is not intended to direct the nature of your inquiry into this incident.)
- 3. Data for this report was developed by Maj Kissik, Intelligence Officer, Air Weather Service, Andrews Air Force Base at the request of AFOIN-lAl. Weather charts which may assist evaluation of this sighting are attached.
- 4. Attached ATIC form for detailed interview on UFOB is the last copy available in AFOIN-LAL, request new supply be furnished.

10 Incls

1. Tentative Observers Questionnaire, dtd 23 Feb 54.

2. Map 150 MB, 1500Z Tue Feb 23 54.

3. Map 150 MB, 0300Z Wed Feb 24 54.

4. Map 200 MB, 0300Z Wed Feb 24 54.

5. Map 200 MB, 1500Z

Tue Feb 23 54. 6. Map 300 MB, 0300Z

Wed Feb 24 54. 7. Map 300 MB, 1500Z Tue Feb 23 54.

3. Map Tropopause Chart 1500Z Tue Feb 23 54.

Map 500 MB, 0300Z Wed Feb 24 54.

10. Map 700 MB, 0300Z Wed Feb 24 54.

DETERMENT IL ROSERES

Major, USAF

Directosete of Intelligence

COMMENTS FEGARDING SPECIAL CASES ON TV PROGRAM

round and solid, and reflecting sunlight...as described by the observer.

Found to have been a large balloon, released just a few minutes before from Silver Hills ME. Significant Point here is this: Observer a govt. employ was near the Washingtion Monument when he observed this after he quit work at 1600 hrs. Numerous other persons leaving from work were there at that time--YET NOT ONE SINGLE PERSON, other than the observer reported the object. Nor from a number of A/C known to have been in the area. To believe that only he--out of almost a million people would see a strange object ever Washington, on a bright, sunny afternoon--strains imagination beyond the breaking point. He also sent in a report on August of this year--which he observed at 100,000 feet, going 1200 MPH, from N. Washington, D. C.

MR. Sold of the state of portholes. Importants Object was observed with the portholes, with light, coming from them. The object traveled from North to SW. There was a bright, full moon in the sky. Significant Points On basis of investigation object believed to be an airliner. As shown from many similar reports, windows of airlines give appearance of portholes. Importants Object was observed with the shows that the object must have been of rather small size to the maked eye.

MACON, GEORGIA INCIDENT 7 - 8 May 1957

From the testimony of the observers, and general landmarks in the photographs, the direction, bearings and elevations of the objects were determined. It was established that the sightings were observed in the direction of a U.S. Army Proving Ground area a few miles away. Further investigations definitely confirmed that between the 6th and 12th of the month, large scale rehearsals and operations were taking place in the proving-ground area, as part of a joint-defense problem.

A considerable amount of artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft, rocket fire, tracers, and flares, including dropping of parachute types, filled the sky during this period. Aircraft participated. A crowd, reported as 4000 people, witnessed the exercises from within the Army grounds.

REPORT FROM G-2, FT. BENNING, GA.

- 1. In discussions with Col. H. W. Greer, G-2, it was revealed that extensive operations and rehearsals took place in the Aberdeen Proving Ground Area and vicinity between 6 and 12 May 1957, as part of a Joint-Defense problem.
 - 2. The following participated, or took place:
 - a. Army L-20's dropping flares
 - b. Firing of 155mm shells and flares
 - c. Firing of 4.2mm mortar shells and flares (Note: These give high intensity but short direction lights. The object below the aircraft in some of the frames appears to be an object in this category)
 - d. 50mm AA firings
 - e. Ground rockets
 - f. Extensive use of VT fuses
 - 3. The air was literally filled with shot, shell, flares and tracers (Quoting G-2)
 - 4. Approximately 4000 people in the grounds witnessed the display.

This report was given to Capt. George T. Gregory and Mr. Bilek Armament Specialist.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE INCIDENT

2 May 1957

At approximately 0800 in the morning two Air Force camera specialists (on their way to a photo-theodolite station) were stattled to see, what they described as a disc-shaped object that glinted brightly in the morning sun. Within a matter of minutes they had set up their specialized photographic device, and commenced taking photographs of the object as they tracked it for approximately 25 minutes.

The two men estimated the object to be approximately 150 feet in diameter and was tracked from West to East.

While a check was being made for all possible aircraft, radar and flight test operators and activities that could provide some data on the probable cause of the sighting, the photos were being carefully analyzed by ATIC. Each photo image was subject to an analysis taking into consideration all the optical characteristics and limitations of the camera, the distances involed, magnification factor of the enlargments, path and characteristics of the object, and the local meteorological conditions in the area.

During this period, radar, aircraft and nearby flight-test units reported nothing was in the area at that time. A reply to a call made to a nearby weather unit had not been received as yet. Meanwhile, screensized projections of the 40 odd frames showed that the object went from elliptical to round, back to elliptical in shape as the sun's rays were striking the surface, and was definitely a spherical object.

EDWARDS AFB INCIDENT

2 May 1957

The optical analysis plot, graphically depicted, indicated that the probable size of the object was between 5 to 12 feet in diameter, and the distance at which it was observed was between 6 to 12 miles.

A reply from the weather unit confirmed that a balloon was released West of the observers, approximately five minutes before they observed it, visually. Further, the balloon was tracked by precise instruments. The elevations, bearings and times coincided almost exactly with those of the camera crew.

PAN-AMERICAN AIRLINE INCIDENT

9 March 1957

At approximately 3 o'clock in the morning of 9 March 1957, PanAmerican Airways Flight 257 was speeding through the darkness at 19,000
feet over the Atlantic Ocean with its cargo of sleeping passengers.
The aircraft's position was approximately 300 miles west of Jacksonville,
Florida, considerably west of its normal course in order to avoid a
storm. The captain was

As though coming out of nowhere, a glaring, white dazzling light with a pale-green tinge or halo, suddenly appeared heading toward the airliner at high speed. The flight engineer, and head to saw the object bearing down on them at the same instant, caught his breath. For a split second was bewildered, realizing that he had to act instantly and aware of the tremendous responsibility of his passengers' safety that was in his hands. He felt that he had only one course of action by which to save his passengers and ship: He pulled the airliner up sharply, and took evasive action, pitching his passengers about the careening aircraft. He saw the object slip under his right wing, and knew that the object had missed him.

A number of passengers were injured during the violent maneuvers, and required hospitalization upon landing.

Intensive checks with all military, naval and civil activities in
the area ruled out jet aircraft, balloons, rocket firings, or possible
"runaway" missiles from Cape Canaveral. The two significant clues given
to Air Force investigators was the description of the object (from statements

of the pilot and a number of passengers who happened to get a glimpse of the UFO) which was generally described as "dazzling, magnesium white in color with a greenish tinge;" and, the fact that two airline pilots (one some considerable distance in front of the PAA airliner; the other about 175 miles to the rear), had seen the object at the same instant. This further supports the fact that the objects were not aircraft or missiles.

The Air Force concluded that the object was a seldom-seen form of a meteor, a "bolide," often referred to as a "fireball." The Air Force's analysis was submitted to a well-known astrophysicist, now with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where it was independently reviewed, and findings concurred with.

Old "UFO" Classic "- Microsoft (Motion Picture Film)

OLD "UFO CLASSIC" -AIRCRAFT (MOTION PICTURE FILM)

THE MEDICASE

5 or 15 Aug 1950

Two Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's) were sighted and photographed at about 11:30 MST on August 15, 1950 by the same at Great Falls, Montana. Mr.

Missoula, Montona and is the was during an inspection of this ball park that the sighting took place.

(and his secretary, also present at the time) first noticed the UFO's as silvery objects to the NW, accidentally when looking to tell the wind by the smoke from the Anaconda Copper Company smokestack nearby. The UFO's drew his attention to the extent that he ran 60 feet from the grandstand to the parking lot, got his motion picture camera (Revere turret type 16mm) out of his car and began tracking the UFO's which appeared to him to have stopped in mid-air, remained stationary for a while and then, with a swooshing sound floated away to the left (SW keeping about the same distance from each other until they were lost from sight.

The color film (Daylight Kodachrome) was submitted to the Air Force.

It was studied and analyzed by the Air Force and the U.S. Navy.

The original Air Force conclusion, based on the interrogation of witnesses and the evaluation of the data, was that the UFOs were, in all probability, two Air Force F-94 fighter aircraft known to be in the vicinity at the time.

THE MARIANA CASE

5 or 15 Aug 1950

Simulated photographs of aircraft at various distances, made by an aircraft research firm in a recent independent and unsolicited analysis of the films, show striking similarity to the two white blops in this film.

Based on the degree of credibility accorded this early ATIC evaluation and the strong corroborative evidence supplied by the recent independent analysis, the Air Force has no compelling reason to alter its original conclusion.

INCIDENT

24 July 1948

At 2:45 in the morning, the pilot and co-pilot of an Eastern Airlines DC-3, flying at 5,000 feet between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama sighted a dull red exhaust some 700 feet ahead, a little above and to the right of the airliner.

Captain Captain Captain The pilot, immediately turned to his co-pilot, the pilot, immediately turned to his co-pilot, and remarked: "Look, here comes a new Army jet job".

The object approached in a slight dive, deflected a little to the left and passed the plane on the right, almost level and parallel to flight path, at a distance of approximately one-half miles. After passing, it pulled up sharply and disappeared into a cloud.

The object appeared to be a wingless aircraft, 100 ft, long, cigarshaped and about twice the diameter of a "B-29". It had no fins or
pretruding surfaces. thought it had a "snout" similar to a radar
pole on the front and he had the impression there was a cabin with
windows above -- much like a pilot compartment -- except that it appeared
brighter. The illumination inside the body itself approximated the
brilliance of a magnesium flare. He saw no occupants nor did inside.

Visible from the side only, was an intense, fairly dark, blue glow running
the entire length of the object beneath the fuselage.

INCIDENT

24 July 1948

The glow reminded of a blue fluorescent factory light. The exhaust was described as a red-orange flame, the lighter color (orange) being predominent about the outer edges. thought the flame flared out from a nozzle in the rear which he thought he perceived. The flame extended some 30 to 50 feet behind the object and became deeper in intensity (radder) and increased in length as the object pulled up into a cloud. No disturbance was felt from air waves, nor was there any wash or mechanical disturbance when the object passed. No sound was heard.

remark. His description of the object and its maneuvers was very similar to that of "except that he did not observe a cockpit in front nor did he see any radar "snout". His drawing and description also indicated windows or openings on the side. He estimated the object passed at greater distance than did Capt He saw the "exhaust" as a parallel wide flame which appeared to come from the entire rear of the object rather than from a nessle never growing any wider than the width of the object itself, although he noticed the increased length of the flame as the object "pulled up".

The night was clear with a bright moon and broken cloud coverage of 4/10 at 6,000 ft. Both estimated the object to be in sight approximately 10 to 15 seconds, considered sufficient time for experienced pilots to determine whether the "ship" was a reflection, caused by some rare meteorological or astronomical phenomena -- or was a material object.

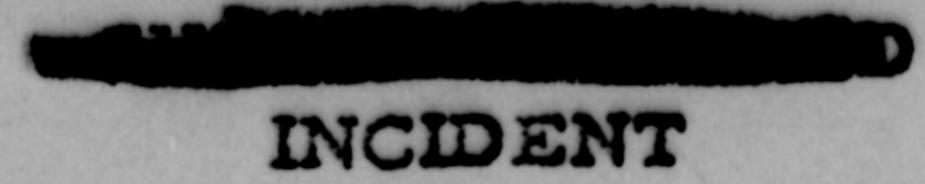
(Death of pilot chessing oco

OLD UFO "CLASSIC" SKY HOOK BALLOON
(DEATH OF PILOT CHASING
UFO....)

CAPTAIN

7 January 1948

On 7 January 1948 at approximately 1450-1455, Captain was leading a flight of four P-51 aircraft on a flight from Marietta Air Base, Marietta, Georgia to Standiford Field at Louisville, Kentucky. Nearing Godman Field, Kentucky, the flight was contacted by the Godman Field Control Tower and requested to identify an object in the sky if the mission would permit. Captain Mantell replied that his mission was ferrying aircraft and that he would attempt to identify the object in the sky. Captain Mantell began a maximum climb in left spirals until about 14000 feet and from there a straight climb at maximum, on a compass heading of approximately 220 degrees. No conversation between Captain Mantell and any member of his flight revealed a clue as to his intentions. One pilot left the flight as the climb began, the remaining two discontinued the climb at approximately 22000 feet. When last observed by the wing man, Lt. Clements, Captain Mantell was in a maximum climb at 225000 feet, the aircraft in perfect control. Captain Mantell was heard to say in ship-to-ship conversation that he would go to 25000 feet for about ten minutes and then come down. Transmission was garbled and attempts to contact Captain Mantell by his flight were unanswered. Lt. Clements was the only pilot equipped with an oxygen mask. This flight: had been planned and scheduled as a ferry and navigational trip at low level.



24 July 1948

After extensive investigations and studies; and consideration of all possible approaches and data pertinent to suggest at least one valid hypothesiss or explanation to the sighting were exhausted --- the incident was appropriately classified as a true "Unknown".

CAPTAIN MANTELL INCIDENT

7 January 1948

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Consensus is that Captain Mantell lost consciousness at approximately 25000 feet, the P-51 being trimmed for a maximum climb continued to climb gradually leveling out as increasing altitude caused decrease in power. The aircraft began to fly in reasonably level attitude at about 30000 feet. It then began a gradual turn to the left because of torque, slowly increasing degree of bank as nose depressed, finally began a spiralling dive which resulted in excessive speeds causing a gradual disintegration of aircraft which probably began between 10000 and 20000 feet.

Since the canopy lock was in place after crash, it is assumed that Captain Mantell made no attempt to abandon the aircraft, and was unconscious at moment of crash or had died from lack of oxygen before aircraft began the spiralling dive from about 3000 feet.

Parts of the aircraft were found as far as six-tenths (estimated) of a mile from central wreckage. The parts were scattered from North to South. The aircraft came straight down in a horizontal position and landed on the left side. The left wing came off while in the air and landed 100 feet from the central wreckage. The aircraft did not slide forward after contact with the ground. Throttle was set one-fourth open, mixture control in "Idle-Cut-Off", and prop control in "Full Increase RPM".

CAPTAIN MANTELL INCIDENT

7 January 1948

An official board of inquiry, which made intensive study of the crash reported that Mantell, an aggressive pilot attempted to pursue the object as long as possible, even though he knew he lacked oxygen.

Of significance, is the fact that although a number of witnesses observed the object, there were some discrepencies in their description of the object.

The size of the object given ranged from "small" to "tremendous" and the shape as a "parachute", ball", ice-cream cone" "round", "disc", etc.

Although consideration was given to the object being the planet Venus, because all the times and bearings given by observers generally agree with the bearings and elevation of the body at the time, official files disclose that it was later determined that a large Navy "Sky Hook" balloon was released from a location in southern Ohio. This was a classified project, and the existence of the huge balloons were known only to a few. A wind plot for that day indicated that the balloon would have passed near the area in which the object was observed.

Because Venue was in the same relative position as the object observed, undoubtedly seems of the witnesses saw this body rather than the balloon.

CAPTAIN MANTELL INCIDENT

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7 January 1948

In fact, it is possible that in some phase of his climb, Capt Mantell may have been trying to close in on Venus, as is borne out by his remarks that he could not gain on the object.

In all events, the UFO was a conventional object.