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GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF COMMUNICATION
INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS

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CHAPTER IGENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS
FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS

101. Purpose. - The purpose of this publication is to provide uniform instructions for the peacetime reporting of vital intelligence sightings and to provide communication instructions for the passing of these intelligence reports to appropriate military authorities.

102. Scope. -

a. This publication is limited to the reporting of information of vital importance to the security of the United States of America and Canada and their forces, which in the opinion of the observer, requires very urgent defensive and/or investigative action by the US and/or Canadian Armed Forces.

b. The procedures contained in this publication are provided for:

- (1) US and Canadian civil and commercial aircraft.
- (2) US and Canadian government and military aircraft other than those operating under separate reporting directives.
- (3) US and Canadian merchant vessels operating under US and Canadian registry.
- (4) US and Canadian government and military vessels other than those operating under separate reporting directives.
- (5) Certain other US and Canadian vessels including fishing vessels.
- (6) Military installations receiving reports from civilian or military land based or waterborne observers unless operating under separate reporting directives.
- (7) Government and civilian agencies which may initiate reports on receipt of information from land-based, airborne or waterborne observers.

103. Message Identification. -

a. Reports made from airborne and land-based sources will be identified by CIRVIS pronounced SUR VEES as the first word of the text. (Refer Chapter II).

b. Reports made by waterborne sources will be identified by MERINT pronounced as MUR ENT as the first word of the text. (Refer Chapter III).

CHAPTER II
CIRVIS REPORTS
SECTION I - GENERAL

201. Information to be Reported and When to Report. -

a. Sightings within the scope of this chapter, as outlined in Article 102b(1), (2), (6) and (7), are to be reported as follows:

- (1) While airborne (except over foreign territory - see paragraph 210) and from land based observers. NOTE: Canada and the United States are not considered foreign territory for either country-for the purposes of this publication.
 - (a) Hostile or unidentified single aircraft or formations of aircraft which appear to be directed against the United States or Canada or their forces.
 - (b) Missiles.
 - (c) Unidentified flying objects.
 - (d) Hostile or unidentified submarines.
 - (e) Hostile or unidentified group or groups of military surface vessels.
 - (f) Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activity or observed in a location or on a course which may be interpreted as constituting a threat to the United States, Canada or their forces.
 - (g) Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate a possible attack against or through Canada or the United States, including the presence of any unidentified or other suspicious ground parties in the Polar region or other remote or sparsely populated areas.
- (2) Upon landing.
 - (a) Reports which for any reason could not be transmitted while airborne.
 - (b) Unlisted airfields or facilities, weather stations, or air navigation aids.
 - (c) Post-landing reports.

SECTION II - PROCEDURES

202. General. - Communications procedures to be employed will be basically those prescribed for the communications system or service used. Continuing efforts will be made by an aircraft originating a CIRVIS report to insure that each CIRVIS message is received by an appropriate station.

203. Precedence (priority or transmission). -

a. To avoid delays by aircraft in rendering a CIRVIS report to a ground facility, the word "CIRVIS" spoken three (3) times will be employed, preceding the call, to clear the frequency(ies) over all other communications, except DISTRESS, URGENCY and SAFETY, to insure its expeditious handling.

b. Should instances occur, when use of the above procedure fails to clear the frequency(ies) over all other communications in progress except as provided for in 203a, the International Urgency Signal "XXX" transmitted three (3) times or "PAN" spoken three (3) times will be employed to facilitate disposition of the message to the receiving facility.

c. The following precedence will be employed in the transmission of all CIRVIS reports, as appropriate, commensurate with the communications facilities used:

Tabulation

Circuit clearance	CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS
International Urgency Signal (alternate)	XXX XXX XXX or PAN PAN PAN
Military precedence	Y or Emergency
Commercial class of service Indicator	RAPID US GOVT for US Government activities or RUSH for Canadian Government activities (to be used only when refiled with commercial companies)

204. Contents of CIRVIS Reports. -

a. Airborne CIRVIS reports will be similar to routine aircraft position reports transmitted by either radiotelephone or radiotelegraph. The appropriate procedures to be employed will be those applicable to communications facilities utilized. The reports should contain the following information, when appropriate, in the order listed:

- (1) CIRVIS Report.
- (2) Identification of reporting aircraft or observer as appropriate.
- (3) Object sighted. Give brief description of the sighting which should contain the following items as appropriate.

- (a) Number of aircraft, vessels, missiles, submarines, etc.
- (b) Category of object, general description, e.g., size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
- (4) The position of the object. This can be indicated by any of the following methods:
 - (a) Latitude and Longitude.
 - (b) Over a radio fix.
 - (c) True bearing and distance from a radio fix.
 - (d) Over a well-known or well-defined geographic point.
 - (e) True bearing and distance from a geographic point.
- (5) Date and time of sighting (GMT).
- (6) Altitude of object.
- (7) Direction of travel of object.
- (8) Speed of object.
- (9) Any observed identification, insignia, or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object sighted.

Example of an air/ground radiotelephone transmission:

(Aircraft) CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS - KINDLEY THIS IS AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER

(Aeronautical Station) AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX THIS IS KINDLEY - GO AHEAD

(Aircraft) EMERGENCY - CIRVIS REPORT - AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX SIGHTED FORMATION OF SIX JET BOMBERS - CONFIGURATION IS SWEEP WING WITH EIGHT JET ENGINES - TWO HUNDRED MILES EAST OF BERMUDA ON THIRTEEN MAY AT ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU - ALTITUDE THREE FIVE THOUSAND - HEADING TWO SEVEN ZERO DEGREES - NO MARKINGS OBSERVED - OVER

(Aeronautical Station) KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

Example of an air/ground radiotelegraph transmission:

(Aircraft) XXX XXX XXX AFA3 DE A48207
 (Aeronautical Station) A48207 DE AFA3 K
 (Aircraft) Y - CIRVIS REPORT. A48207 SIGHTEDETC.
 (Aeronautical Station) A48207 DE AFAR AR

205. Additional CIRVIS Reports. -

a. Additional reports should be made if more information becomes available concerning a previously sighted object. These reports should contain a reference to the original report sufficient to identify them with the original sighting.

Example of an air/ground radiotelephone transmission:

(Aircraft) CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS - KINDLEY THIS IS AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER
 (Aeronautical Station) AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - THIS IS KINDLEY - GO AHEAD
 (Aircraft) EMERGENCY - THE SIX JET BOMBERS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AT ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU BY AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX ARE NOW ONE THREE ZERO MILES WEST OF BERMUDA AT ONE FOUR THREE FIVE ZULU - HEADING TWO SEVEN ZERO DEGREES - OVER
 (Aeronautical Station) KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

NOTE: In radiotelegraph transmission, the same procedures would apply as prescribed in para 204.

b. Cancellation reports should be made in the event a previously reported sighting is positively identified as friendly or that it has been erroneously reported. Such reports should be transmitted as a brief message cancelling the previous report(s).

Example of an air/ground radiotelephone transmission:

(Aircraft) CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS - KINDLEY THIS IS AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER
 (Aeronautical Station) AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX THIS IS KINDLEY - GO AHEAD

(Aircraft) EMERGENCY - CANCEL CIRVIS REPORT OF ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU BY AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - SIX JET BOMBERS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS AIR FORCE BRAVO FORTY SEVENS AT ONE FOUR FOUR SIX ZULU - OVER

(Aeronautical Station) KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

NOTE: In radiotelegraph transmission, the same procedures would apply as prescribed in para 204.

c. A post-landing report is desired immediately after landing by CINCNORAD or RCAF-ADC to amplify the airborne report(s). This may be filed with either the military or civil communications facility located at the place of landing. If the landing is not made in Canadian or United States territory the report should be made to the nearest Canadian or United States military or diplomatic representative in that area. The post-landing report will refer to the airborne report(s) and, in addition, contain a brief resume of weather conditions at the time of sighting(s), verification of the sighting(s) by other personnel and any other information deemed appropriate. If the sighting was identified as friendly, and a report so stating was filed while airborne, no post-landing report is required.

- (1) If no airborne report was made as a result of inability to reach a communications station or due to being over foreign territory (see paragraph 210), the post-landing report will contain all the information available concerning the sighting.

206. Addressing. -

a. Aircraft. - It is imperative that all CIRVIS reports reach the appropriate military commands as quickly as possible. The reports, therefore, shall be transmitted as soon as possible after the sighting. Ground procedures have been established to handle CIRVIS reports by either military or civil facilities, so the same procedures as those now established and in use by pilots for air traffic control shall be followed. When contact by civil or military pilots cannot be established with any ground communications station, maximum effort shall be made to relay the CIRVIS reports via other aircraft with which communication is possible.

- (1) Post-landing reports should be addressed to CINCNORAD, Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado, or RCAF-ADC, St. Hubert, Quebec whichever is the more convenient if the sighting occurred within or adjacent to the North American continent. Whichever of these headquarters receives the report will immediately notify the other and also all other addressees of the original report(s). If the sighting(s) occurred in other areas, the post-landing report should be made to the nearest US or

Canadian military or diplomatic representative in that area who will forward the report as prescribed in subparagraph 206b(1)(a).

b. Communications Stations. - Communications stations (to include any civil or military facility such as control tower, naval shore radio station, approach control, ARTC center, or any other communications facility) receiving CIRVIS reports will immediately after receiving process the report as follows (for additional instructions to US military fixed communications stations in Canada, Alaska and Greenland see subparagraph (2) (a) below):

(1) US military fixed communications stations will multiple-address the CIRVIS report to the following address designations:

(a) For sightings in overseas areas - reports will be forwarded to:

1. Addressees as prescribed by Area Commanders. (Normally, these addressees are the operating service commands concerned).
2. Commander-in-Chief, North American Air Defense Command (CINNORAD), Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
3. Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (COFS, USAF), Washington, D. C.

(2) Canadian and US military fixed communications stations will multiple address the CIRVIS reports to the following address designations:

(a) For sightings within or adjacent to the North American continent, reports will be forwarded to:

1. Commander of the nearest joint air defense division, command or group.
2. CINCINORAD, Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
3. Appropriate Sea Frontier Command:
 - a. Commander, Western Sea Frontier (COMWEST-SEAFRON), San Francisco, California.
 - b. Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier (COMEAST-SEAFRON), New York, N. Y.
4. Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (COFS, USAF) Washington, D. C.

5. RCAF Air Defense Command (CANAIRDEF) St. Hubert, Montreal, Canada.
 6. Appropriate Flag Officer in Command:
 - a. Canadian Flag Officer, Atlantic Coast, (CANFLAGLANT), Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 - b. Canadian Flag Officer, Pacific Coast, (CANFLAGPAC), Esquimalt, British Columbia.
- (3) Civil communications stations will handle CIRVIS reports received from either aircraft or other communications stations as follows:
- (a) Air Carrier company stations will pass the CIRVIS report, exactly as received, to the nearest CAA or DOT ARTC center in the same manner as air traffic control information.
 - (b) CAA or DOT communications stations, upon receipt of a CIRVIS report will immediately pass the report to the appropriate ARTC center.
 - (c) CAA or DOT ARTC Centers. Upon receipt of CIRVIS reports, ARTC centers will forward them immediately to the appropriate military facility as prescribed by agreement with the appropriate military commander.

207. Acceptance of and Responsibility for CIRVIS Reports. -

- a. The following activities have responsibilities as follows:
 - (1) CONCNORAD or RCAF-ADC will review all CIRVIS reports to ascertain that they have been addressed in accordance with paragraph 206 and forward reports to any omitted addressees in the United States and Canada respectively. These headquarters are the normal points of contact between the two countries and are responsible for passing CIRVIS reports of interest, including post-landing reports, to each other.
 - (2) United States or Canadian military or diplomatic authorities in receipt of CIRVIS reports that have not been previously forwarded should take the action indicated in paragraph 206 without delay by the most rapid means available.
 - (3) Chief of Staff, USAF, will disseminate CIRVIS reports to appropriate agencies in the Washington, D. C. area.
 - (4) RCAF-ADC and the Canadian Flag Officers will be responsible for notifying Canadian military headquarters in Ottawa concerning CIRVIS reports.

SUBJECT: Project #5771 (BLUE BOOK)

TO: AFCIN-4E (Colonel Wynn)

Director
Aerospace Studies Inst
A. S. W. Archives Branch
Maxwell AFB, Alabama

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1. Project BLUE BOOK (Unidentified Flying Objects) is the oldest active project within ATIC. This project was established in the fall of 1947 and designated as "SIGN", following a much publicized sighting which took place near Mt. Rainier, Washington. The objectives of the project were and are:

a. To determine if unidentified flying objects constitute a threat to national security.

b. To determine if any scientific and/or technical information is available from these sightings, and

c. To identify and/or explain all UFO sightings.

In February 1949 the code name of the project was changed to "GRUDGE", remaining so until March 1952 when it was changed to the present designation.

2. The directives which are applicable to this program are JANAP-146-D, dated February 1959 (Tab A) and AFR 200-2 (Intelligence), dated 14 September 1959 (Tab B). ATIC responsibilities, defined in paragraph 4C of AFR 200-2, require analysis and evaluation of the reports of sightings of unidentified flying objects as well as overall monitorship of the program. The Office of Information Services, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, is responsible for releasing information on sightings and for answering public correspondence regarding UFO's. The Office of Legislative Liaison is responsible for answering all congressional mail regarding UFO's. The Commander of the Air Force Base nearest the location of a sighting is responsible for the report and the initial investigation.

3. From June 1947 to 31 December 1960 the Air Force has collected a file of 6790 cases of unidentified flying objects. The reports received number more than 9000, for many of the objects were reported from multiple sources. Of the reports received by ATIC only 8.54% remain unidentified. This 8.54% is not truly representative, for most of the unidentified cases occurred during the early years of the program. The percent of unidentified cases in recent years is approximately 2% (Tab C).

4. The UFO project has a scientific consultant in the person of Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Director of the Dearborn Observatory and Head of the Department of Astrophysics at Northwestern University. Dr. Hynek's contact is obtained through and monitored by White Stork. Dr. Hynek has been continuously retained as consultant to the UFO project since mid 1948.

5. ATIC handling of the UFO program is directed toward satisfying our responsibilities as spelled out in AFR 200-2 and also to benefit as much as possible from the efforts which must be put into the program. Coordination is carried out with agencies of the government, industry or private

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- (5) Sea Frontier Commanders will be responsible for notifying Chief of Naval Operations and appropriate Fleet Commanders concerning CIRVIS reports.

b. Fixed and mobile military communications facilities and military personnel having occasion to handle CIRVIS reports must lend assistance in all cases required in expediting CIRVIS reports. All civilian facilities and personnel are also urged to do so. Maximum effort must be made by all persons handling CIRVIS reports to insure positive immediate delivery.

c. WHEN A STATION RECEIVES A PARTIAL CIRVIS REPORT AND THE REMAINDER IS NOT IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING, IT WILL BE RELAYED OR DELIVERED IN THE SAME MANNER AS A COMPLETE REPORT.

SECTION III - SECURITY

208. Military and Civilian. - Transmission of CIRVIS reports are subject to the U. S. Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Canadian Radio Act of 1938, as amended. Any person who violates the provisions of these acts may be liable to prosecution thereunder. These reports contain information affecting the National Defense of the United States and Canada. Any person who makes an unauthorized transmission or disclosure of such a report may be liable to prosecution under Title 18 of the US Code, Chapter 37, or the Canadian Official Secrets Act of 1939, as amended. This should not be construed as requiring classification of CIRVIS messages. The purpose is to emphasize the necessity for the handling of such information within official channels only.

SECTION IV - EVALUATION REPORTS

209. Action by Activities. -

a. All investigative measures and evaluation processes instituted by addressees, and by originating authorities where applicable, will be handled in accordance with existing procedures and reported in accordance with these instructions, insuring that appropriate commands as listed in paragraph 206 are kept fully informed of investigative results and evaluations. These evaluations shall be expressed in terms indicating the reported sighting as being Positive, Probable, Possible, or No Threat insofar as being a threat to the security of the United States of America or Canada or their forces, or an explanation of the subject reported when known.

b. The first two words of the text of an evaluation report shall be "CIRVIS EVALUATION" followed by the date-time-group and/or other identification of the CIRVIS report(s) being evaluated.

SECTION V - SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

210. Radio Transmission Restrictions. - CIRVIS reports will not be transmitted by radio while over foreign territory, other than Greenland or Iceland, but will be transmitted as soon as practicable upon leaving foreign territorial boundaries. In accordance with special permission from the Danish government, reports may be transmitted while traversing Greenland. Foreign territory includes all territory except international water areas and territory under the jurisdiction of the United States of America and Canada.

SECTION VI - COMMERCIAL CHARGES

211. Charges. -

a. All charges incurred in handling CIRVIS reports through U. S. facilities will be charged to the U. S. Department of the Air Force (accounting symbol "AF"). Insofar as practicable, CIRVIS reports so handled should be forwarded RAPID US GOVT COLLECT.

b. All charges incurred in handling CIRVIS reports through Canadian facilities will be charged to the Royal Canadian Air Force. Insofar as practicable, CIRVIS reports so handled will be forwarded "RUSH COLLECT".

c. Any or all questions of charges will be resolved after traffic has been handled. In no case should CIRVIS reports be delayed because of communication handling charges.

CHAPTER IIIMERINT REPORTSSECTION I - GENERAL301. Information to be Reported and When to Report. -

a. Sightings within the scope of this chapter, as outlined in Article 102b, (3), (4), (5) and (6) are to be reported as follows:

- (1) Immediately (except when within territorial waters of nations other than Canada or the USA as prescribed by International Law).
 - (a) Hostile or unidentified single aircraft or formation of aircraft which appear to be directed against Canada or the United States or their forces.
 - (b) Missiles.
 - (c) Unidentified flying objects.
 - (d) Hostile or unidentified submarines.
 - (e) Hostile or unidentified group or groups of military surface vessels.
 - (f) Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activities or observed in an unusual location.
 - (g) Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate possible attack against or through Canada or the United States, including the presence of any unidentified or other suspicious ground parties in the Polar Region or other remote or sparsely populated areas.

SECTION II - PROCEDURES

302. General. - Communication procedures to be employed will be basically those prescribed for the communications system or services used. Merchant ships will employ normal international commercial communication procedures and utilize existing commercial or military facilities as appropriate. Every effort will be made to obtain an acknowledgment for each MERINT message transmitted. Canadian or U. S. vessels which are manned by military or civil service personnel will use military communication procedure.

303. Precedence (priority of transmission). - Transmission of MERINT reports shall be preceded by the word "MERINT" spoken three times OR by its alternate, the international "Urgency Signal". Additionally, the military precedence of "Emergency" shall be used if the report is addressed to military activities. Governmental precedence of "Rapid U. S. Government" for reports addressed to other U. S. Government activities, or Canadian "Rush", for reports addressed to Canadian Government activities shall be used:

Tabulation

Circuit clearance	MERINT MERINT MERINT
International Urgency Signal (Alternate)	XXX XXX XXX or PAN PAN PAN
Military Precedence	Y or Emergency
Commercial Class of Service Indicator	RAPID US GOVT for US Government activities or RUSH for Canadian Government activities (to be used only when refiled with commercial companies)

304. Contents of MERINT Reports. -

a. MERINT reports should contain the following as applicable in the order listed:

- (1) "MERINT" will always be the first word of the text.
- (2) Name and call letters of reporting ship.
- (3) Object sighted. Give brief description of the sighting which should contain the following items as appropriate:
 - (a) Number of aircraft, vessels, missiles, submarines, etc.
 - (b) Category of object, general description, e.g., size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
- (4) Ship's position at time of sightings.
- (5) Date and time of sighting (GMT)*
- (6) Altitude of object expressed as Low, Medium or High.
- (7) Direction of travel of object.
- (8) Speed of object.
- (9) Any observed identification, insignia, or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object sighted.

(10) Conditions of sea and weather.

* "071430Z" is an example of a complete date-time group (DTG). When broken into component parts (07) is the day of the month, followed by (14) the hour in 24 hour time, followed by (30) the minutes of the hour, followed by (Z) the time zone. "Z" signifies that Greenwich Mean Time has been used in composing the date-time group.

Day of Month	Hour Expressed in 24 hour time	Minutes of the hour	Indication that GMT is being used
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EXAMPLE of a Radiotelephone Transmission:

MERINT MERINT MERINT - WHISKEY ZULU TANGO - THIS IS KILO HOTEL
 WHISKEY MIKE - OVER
 KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE - THIS IS - WHISKEY ZULU TANGO - OVER
 WHISKEY ZULU TANGO - THIS IS - KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE
 MERINT SS TUNA KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE SIGHTED FORMATION OF SIX
 JET BOMBERS LAT 40N 50E AT 211500Z ALTITUDE MEDIUM HEADING
 270 DEGREES TYPE OF AIRCRAFT NOT OBSERVED BEFORE WIND FORCE
 3 SEA CALM -
 OVER

EXAMPLE of a Radiotelegraph Transmission:

MERINT MERINT MERINT CFH DE KHWM K
 KHWM DE CFH K
 CFH DE KHWM
 "RAPID U S GOVERNMENT" or CANADIAN "RUSH"
 MERINT (REMAINDER OF TEXT)
 211513Z JONES KHWM
 K

305. Additional MERINT Reports. -

a. Amplifying Reports. -

- (1) When additional information becomes available to any observer and is of importance, it is to be transmitted as a "MERINT AMPLIFY" report.
- (2) Amplifying reports are to be handled in the same way as the original report except that the first two words of the text will be "MERINT AMPLIFY" followed by the date and time of filing of the MERINT report being amplified.
- (3) Amplifying reports on aerial objects normally consist of additional information pertaining to the sighted object's size, shape; description of jet or rocket streams; color, sound; if multiple objects, the number; type; method of propulsion; number of engines; insignia and estimated speed.

- (4) Amplifying reports on submarines or surface sightings normally consist of additional information on the state of sea and weather, including visibility; actions of object (course, speed, evasive maneuvers, etc.) identification marks, (flags, signals, numbers, exchange of communication); closest range at which object observed; any further remarks, (dived, surfaced, commenced snorkling, stopped snorkling, etc.)

b. Cancellation Reports. -

- (1) Cancellation reports should be made in the event a previously reported sighting is positively identified as friendly, erroneous or false.
- (2) MERINT cancellations are to be handled in the same manner as the original MERINT report except that the first two words shall be "MERINT CANCEL" followed by the date and time of filing of the MERINT report being cancelled and, in brief, the information on which the cancellation is based.

c. Delayed Reports. - In the event a MERINT report cannot be made by radio, the Master is requested to report the details of the MERINT sightings to the appropriate Canadian or United States military authorities. If the port of arrival is outside of Canada or USA, the report is to be made to the nearest Canadian or US military or diplomatic representative in the area. This report should be submitted immediately upon arrival in port by any available means and should be in the format prescribed in paragraph 304.

306. Addressing. -

a. Vessels. -

- (1) It is imperative that all MERINT reports reach the appropriate military commands as quickly as possible. The reports, therefore, shall be transmitted as soon as possible after the sighting. All Canadian or U.S. vessels listed under Para 102b, (3), (4), and (5) are to transmit in plain language all MERINT reports to the nearest Canadian or U. S. military, government or commercial radio station, regardless of whether the vessel is Canadian or U. S. registered.
- (2) Naval vessels which intercept MERINT reports from merchant vessels shall copy the report and immediately relay EXACTLY AS RECEIVED to the appropriate Canadian or U. S. Navy-Shore Radio Station with relay instructions.

b. Communications Stations. - Communications Stations (to include any commercial, government or military facility such as coastal marine radio station, telegraph offices, naval or coast guard shore radio station or any other communication facility) receiving MERINT reports will immediately after receipting process the report as follows:

- (1) Canadian or U. S. commercial or government communications stations will handle MERINT reports received from either vessels or other communications stations by immediately forwarding them to a Canadian or U. S. military fixed communication facility as prescribed by agreement with the appropriate military commander.
- (2) U. S. military fixed communications stations will multiple-address the MERINT report to the following address designations:
 - (a) For sightings in overseas areas - reports will be forwarded to:
 1. Addressees as prescribed by Area Commanders. (Normally, these addressees are the operating Service commands concerned).
 2. Commander-in-Chief, North American Air Defense Command (CINCNORAD), Ent AFB, Colorado Springs,
 3. Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (COFS, USAF), Washington, D. C.
- (3) Canadian and U. S. military communications stations will multiple-address the MERINT reports to the following address designations:
 - (a) For sightings within or adjacent to the North American continent, reports will be forwarded to:
 1. Commander of the nearest joint air defense division, command or group.
 2. CINCNORAD, Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 3. Appropriate Sea Frontier Command:
 - a. Commander, Western Sea Frontier (COMWESTSEAFRON), San Francisco, Calif.
 - b. Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier (COMEASTSEAFRON), New York, N. Y.
 4. Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, (COFS USAF), Washington, D. C.

5. RCAF Air Defense Command (CANAIRDEF), St. Hubert, Montreal.
6. Appropriate Flag Officer in Command:
 - a. Canadian Flag Officer, Atlantic Coast, (CANFLAGLANT), Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 - b. Canadian Flag Officer, Pacific Coast, (CANFLAGPAC), Esquimalt, British Columbia.

307. Acceptance of and Responsibility for MERINT Reports. -

a. The following activities have responsibilities as follows:

- (1) CINCNORAD or RCAF-ADC will review all MERINT reports to ascertain that such reports have been addressed in accordance with paragraph 306 and forward reports to any omitted addressees in U. S. and Canada respectively. These headquarters are the normal points of contact between the two countries and are responsible for passing MERINT reports of interest, including delayed reports, to each other.
- (2) Canadian or United States military or diplomatic authorities in receipt of MERINT reports will take the action indicated in paragraph 306 without delay by the most rapid means available.
- (3) Chief of Staff, USAF, will disseminate MERINT reports to appropriate agencies in the Washington, D. C. area.
- (4) RCAF-ADC and the Canadian Flag Officers will be responsible for notifying Canadian military headquarters in Ottawa concerning MERINT reports.
- (5) Sea Frontier Commanders will be responsible for notifying Chief of Naval Operations and the appropriate Fleet Commanders concerning MERINT reports.

b. Fixed and mobile military communications facilities and military personnel having occasion to handle MERINT reports must lend assistance in all cases required in expediting MERINT reports. All civilian facilities and personnel are also urged to do so. Maximum effort should be made by all persons handling MERINT reports to insure positive immediate delivery.

c. WHEN A STATION RECEIVES A PARTIAL MERINT REPORT AND THE REMAINDER IS NOT IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING, IT WILL BE RELAYED OR DELIVERED IN THE SAME MANNER AS A COMPLETE REPORT.

SECTION III - SECURITY

308. Military and Civilian. - Transmission of MERINT reports are subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Canadian Radio Act of 1938, as amended. Any person who violates the provisions of these acts may be liable to prosecution thereunder. These reports contain information affecting the National Defense of the United States and Canada. Any person who makes an unauthorized transmission or disclosure of such a report may be liable to prosecution under Title 18 of the US Code, Chapter 37, or the Canadian Official Secrets Act of 1939, as amended. This should not be construed as requiring classification of MERINT messages. The purpose is to emphasize the necessity for the handling of such information within official channels only.

SECTION IV - EVALUATION REPORTS

309. Action by Activities. -

a. All investigative measures and evaluation processes instituted by addressees, and by originating authorities, where applicable, will be handled and reported in accordance with existing procedures, insuring that appropriate commands as listed in paragraph 306 are kept fully informed of investigative results and evaluations. These evaluations shall be expressed in terms indicating the reported sighting as being Positive, Probable, Possible or No Threat insofar as being a threat to the security of the United States of America or Canada or their forces, or an explanation of the subject reported when known.

b. The first two words of the text of an evaluation report shall be "MERINT EVALUATION" followed by the date-time-group and/or other identification of the MERINT report(s) being evaluated.

SECTION V - SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

310. Radio Transmission Restrictions. - MERINT reports will not be transmitted by radio other than Canadian or U. S. or international waters.

SECTION VI - COMMERCIAL CHARGES

311. Charges. -

a. All charges incurred in handling MERINT reports through U. S. facilities will be charged to the U. S. Department of the Navy (accounting symbol NAVY). Insofar as practicable, MERINT reports so handled should be forwarded RAPID US GOVT COLLECT.

b. All charges incurred in handling MERINT reports through facilities will be charged to the Royal Canadian Navy. Insofar

as practicable, MERINT reports so handled will be forwarded "RUSH COLLECT".

c. Any or all questions of charges will be resolved after traffic has been handled. In no case should MERINT reports be delayed because of communication handling charges.

scientific efforts that might have an interest in or benefit from information contained in a UFO report or the analysis thereof. (Tab D)

6. Many other government and Air Force scientific agencies, as well as the scientific community of ATIC, are used to assist with the analyses of UFO reports. The scope of the program is so great that it is possible to broach on an area that requires special information, i.e., spacetrack data.

7. In summary ATIC is responsible for the overall monitorship of the USAF program. Close coordination is maintained with SAFOI and SAFLL on matters of the program pertaining to public information and Congress. It is anticipated that the method of operation for the UFO Branch will change very little when the transfer of ATIC to AFSC becomes effective.

Robert J. Friend
ROBERT J. FRIEND
Major, USAF

B

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.

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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.

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-

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 Deeville;" "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

C

CASES OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS REPORTED TO ATIC -- 24 June 1947 - 31 December 1960

	1947-1952	1953-1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	TOTALS & %
UNIDENTIFIED	74.83%	13.45%	2.07%	2.76%	3.28%	0.86%	1.20%	1.55%	580 8.54%
	434	78	12	16	19	5	7	9	
	19.74%	9.13%	2.97%	2.06%	1.61%	0.85%	1.92%	2.13%	
ASTRONOMICAL	26.85%	11.94%	5.21%	11.44%	18.27%	11.04%	6.45%	8.80%	1784 26.28%
	479	213	93	204	326	197	115	157	
	21.78%	24.94%	23.02%	26.22%	27.67%	33.39%	31.59%	37.12%	
SATELLITES						47.83%		52.17%	23 0.34%
						11		12	
						1.86%		2.84%	
AIRCRAFT	33.83%	12.13%	6.07%	13.78%	20.41%	7.85%	3.57%	2.36%	1401 20.63%
	474	170	85	193	286	110	50	33	
	21.56%	19.91%	21.04%	24.81%	24.28%	18.64%	13.74%	7.80%	
BALLOON	31.10%	12.56%	9.62%	18.69%	19.15%	6.23%	1.83%	0.82%	1091 16.07%
	139	137	105	204	209	68	20	9	
	15.42%	16.04%	25.99%	26.22%	17.74%	11.53%	5.49%	2.13%	
INSUFFICIENT DATA	22.64%	13.68%	2.64%	10.28%	16.04%	9.81%	10.66%	14.25%	1060 15.61%
	240	145	28	109	170	104	113	151	
	10.91%	16.98%	6.93%	14.01%	24.44%	17.63%	31.05%	35.69%	
OTHER	27.38%	13.05%	9.52%	6.11%	19.74%	11.16%	6.93%	6.11%	851 12.53%
	233	111	81	52	168	95	59	52	
	10.59%	13.00%	20.05%	6.68%	14.26%	16.10%	16.21%	12.29%	
TOTALS	2199	854	404	778	1178	590	364	423	GRAND TOTAL 6790
%	32.39%	12.58%	5.95%	11.45%	17.35%	8.69%	5.36%	6.22%	

Tab A JANAP 146D, February 1959

Tab B AFR 200-2 (Intelligence),
 14 September 1959

Tab C Statistics

Tab D Flow Chart

Tab E List of Key Personnel
 Associated with the
 UFO Program

Tab F Facilities available to
 , FTD for analysis of UFO
 reports and material, and
 when needed assist in investigation
 of sightings.

LEGEND

Read across for the percentage in each category for each period or year.

Read across for the number of sightings in each category for each period or year. Read down for the number of sightings each period or year in each category.

Read down for the percentage for each period or year in each category.

Totals on the right of the chart are those for each category for the entire period from 24 June 1947 to 31 December 1960. The corresponding percentages are shown just below these totals.

Totals along the bottom of the chart are all of the sightings for each period or year. The corresponding percentages are shown below these totals.

2

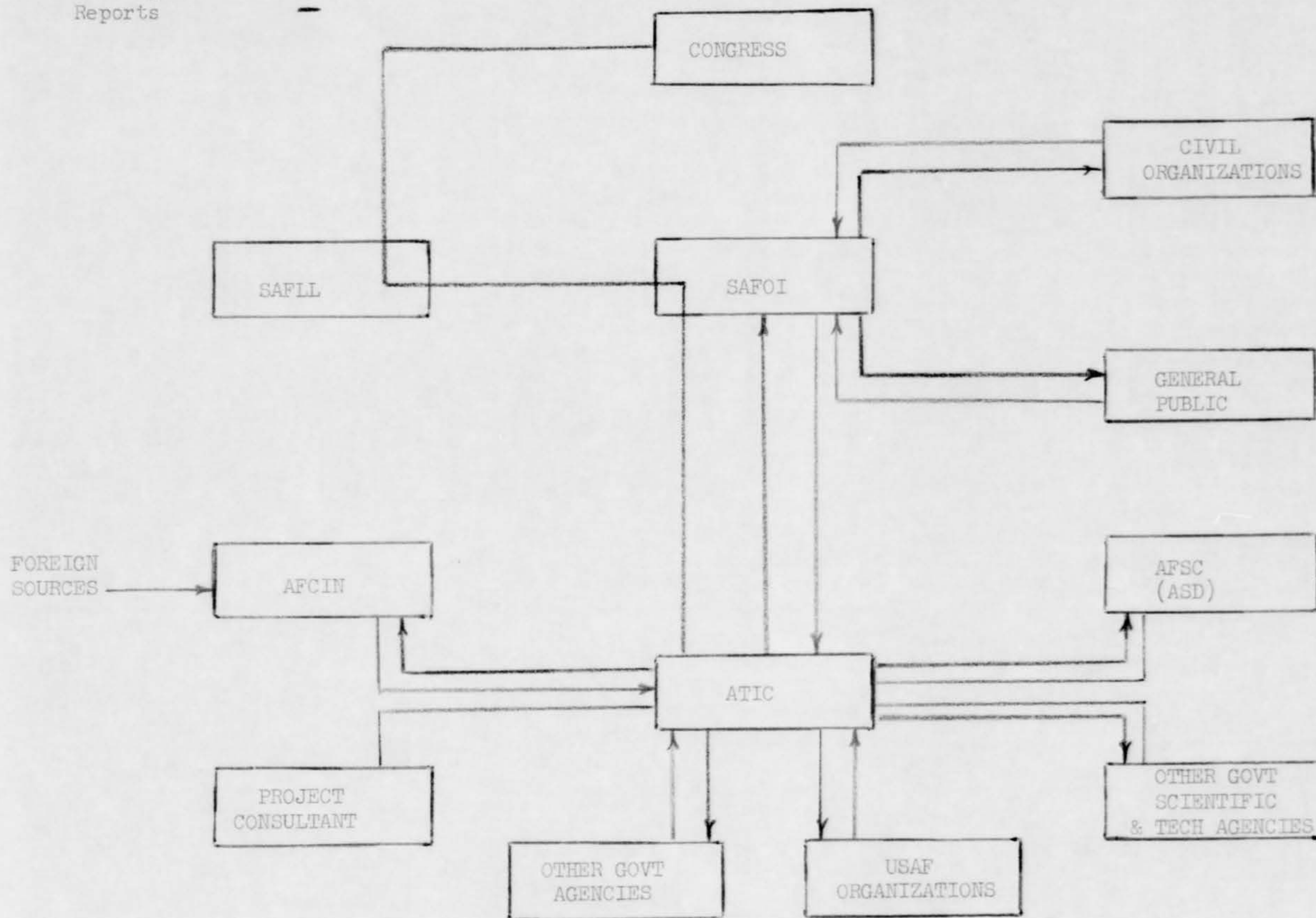


D

LEGEND

Cong Requests -
 Reports -
 Analysis -
 Information Re-
 sulting from
 Reports -

FLOW CHART
 (CURRENT)



E

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
SAFOI-3c (DOD)	Major William Coleman	73002
SAFLL (DOD)	Lt Col Boland	73376
Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois)	Dr. J. Allen Hynek (Project Consultant)	UN 4-1900 Ext. 285
FTD (WPAFB, Ohio) TD-E	Major Robert J. Friend	69216



F

1. To assist in the investigation and analysis of UFO sightings, FTD has at its disposal facilities and personnel at all military installations. The facilities of the ASD has extensively been used for material and photographic analysis.

2. Liason with private individuals, such as Dr Whipple, is continually maintained.

3. In cases where it is determined that FTD should conduct an investigation of a UFO sighting, a T-33 aircraft can be used for a period of 3 days. Major Friend is a rated pilot of this aircraft.

4. TD-E maintains an advisory panel consisting of a phsycologist from ASD, Chaplain, the Project consultant Dr Hynek, four officers assigned the additional duty of UFO investigator, and the Project Moniter.

✓

A

JANAP 146(D)

**CANADIAN - UNITED STATES
COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS
FOR REPORTING VITAL
INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS
(CIRVIS / MERINT)**

JANAP 146 (D)

**THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
February 1959**

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MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

1 February 1959

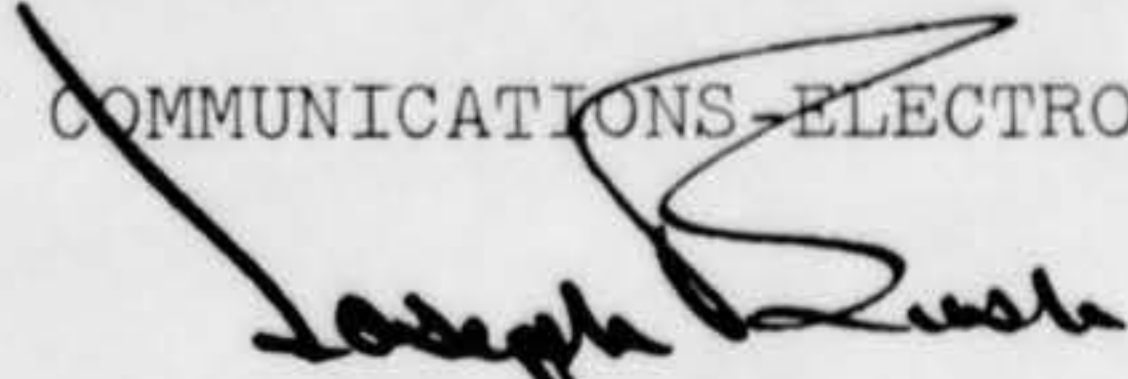
LETTER OF PROMULGATION TO:

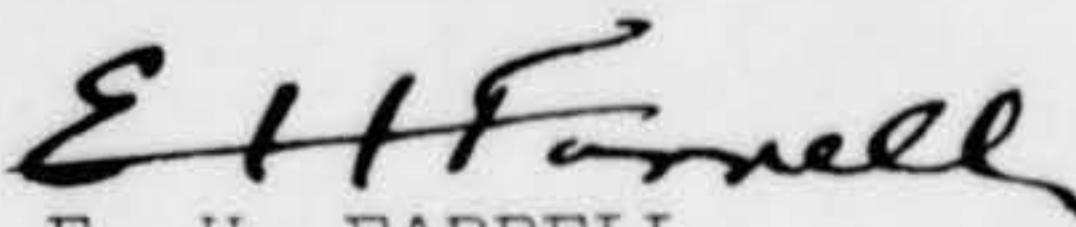
The Department of the Army
The Department of the Navy
The Department of the Air Force

Subject: JANAP 146(D)

1. JANAP 146(D), CANADIAN-UNITED STATES COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS, is an unclassified non-registered publication, prepared by the US Military Communications-Electronics Board in conjunction with the Canadian JCEC(W), for Joint and Canadian use.
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III

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List of Effective Pages	V (Reverse Blank)	Original
Record of Changes	VII (Reverse Blank)	Original
Table of Contents	IX , X	Original
Text		
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Chapter 2	2-1 to 2-9 (Reverse Blank)	Original
Chapter 3	3-1 to 3-8	Original

