

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

██████████ added that these objects appeared as normal targets on the GCA scope and that normal checks made to determine possible malfunction of the GCA radar failed to indicate anything was technically wrong. Sgt ██████████ estimated that the unidentified objects in this group moved at the rate of between 20-40 knots per hour. He computed this speed by using the range margins on the GCA scope.

Sgt ██████████ added that another UFOB was sighted on the GCA radar at about 2200Z, 13 August 1956. This object was tracked on the radar screen for approximately 16 seconds. Course of the object being tracked was from about 30 miles east of Bentwaters to approximately 25 miles west of this station. Speed of this object was estimated to be in excess of 4000 miles per hour. All radar returns appeared normal on the scope for this object except for the last return which seemed slightly weaker than the rest. Sgt ██████████ explained that object suddenly disappeared off the radar screen by rapidly moving out of the GCA radiation pattern. Light conditions were night. Weather was clear with good visibility and light winds.

A/2C Vickers.

The following information pertaining to an Unidentified Flying Object sighted electronically on the Bentwaters GCA at 2130Z, 13 August 1956 was submitted by A/2C ██████████, GCA Operator, 126th AACS Squadron, RAF Station Bentwaters, England.

██████████ indicated that he tracked one Unidentified Flying Object on the Bentwaters GCA screen for approximately 30 seconds at 2130Z, 13 August 1956. The size of the Blip when picked up was that of a normal aircraft target. The Blip diminished in size and intensity to the vanishing point before crossing the active radar screen.

The unidentified flying object was picked up at an estimated 25 to 30 miles east south-east of Bentwaters and flew a constant course of 295° to the vanishing point on the scope which was 25 to 30 miles west north-west of Bentwaters at an undetermined altitude. ██████████ estimated the speed of this object to be in the vicinity of 4000 miles per hour. This speed was calculated by comparing the speed of the object on the GCA scope with speeds that the operator is familiar with on the electronic simulator. A/2C Vickers added that some idea of the speed of the object could be computed from the fact that each time the GCA antenna completed a revolution the Blip was still visible 1 to 3 miles on the radar screen. The GCA antenna completes a revolution once every two seconds. The weather was reported as clear with unlimited visibility.

Lt's Mats and Rowe.

On 30 Aug at 1450 the following information was received from 1st Lt Charles V. Mats and 1st Lt Andrew C. Rowe concerning their aerial search for subject unidentified flying objects. Lt's Mats and Rowe are pilots assigned to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Bentwaters, England. The above named officers indicated that they were returning to Bentwaters from a 1-3 flight about 2130Z, 13 August 1956. At this time they were vectored to the north-east of Bentwaters to search for unidentified flying objects which were being tracked by the Bentwaters GCA. Lt's Mats and Rowe stated that they searched the areas to the north-east, west, and south-east of Bentwaters for approximately 45 minutes. Altitude of flight was between 2000 and 5000 feet. Results of this aerial

WINDS AND WEATHER INFORMATION REPORT

Base: 1000 MILES

Observations were made by the observer reported that they observed a light in the distance to the east of Bentwaters which might have been mistaken for an unidentified flying object by the visual observer. The light also stated that a flashing beacon was flashing through a low haze along the west coast of England from the vicinity of the village of Oxford.

Weather Report from the Bentwaters weather detachment for the period 2100H to 2200H, 13 August 1956 for the Bentwaters area follows:

Winds:

- Surface - Direction 230°, velocity 5 to 10 knots.
- 5000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 10 knots.
- 10,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 40 knots.
- 16,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 55 knots.
- 20,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 70 knots.
- 24,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 82 knots.
- 28,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 32,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 36,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 40,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 44,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 48,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 52,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 56,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 60,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 64,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 68,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 72,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 76,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 80,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 84,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 88,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 92,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 96,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.
- 100,000 ft - Direction 260°, velocity 90 knots.

Temperature at 10,000 ft. 10.0°C. at 20,000 ft. 10.0°C.

At 10,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 20,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 30,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 40,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 50,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 60,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 70,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 80,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 90,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C. at 100,000 ft. the temperature was 10.0°C.

At 10,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 20,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 30,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 40,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 50,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 60,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 70,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 80,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 90,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0% at 100,000 ft. the humidity was 10.0%.

At 10,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 20,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 30,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 40,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 50,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 60,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 70,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 80,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 90,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots at 100,000 ft. the wind was 10.0 knots.

[REDACTED]

SUBJECT: (C) Evaluation of Lakenheath Reports (Cont)

UNCLASSIFIED

UFO society^{ies} and other "publicity artists" would make of such an incident. It is, therefore, of great importance that further information on the technical aspects of the original observations be obtained, without loss of time from the original observers.

J. Allen Hynek

Dr. J. Allen Hynek
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
USAF UFO Scientist-Consultant
17 October 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: (C) Evaluation of Lakenheath Reports (Cont)

6. Meteors, however, as pointed out by Capt Gregory, can lead to radar returns because of the ionization of the gases in their trail. Accordingly, it would be extremely important to know whether the Bentwaters and Lakenheath radars have ever in the past observed meteors on their scopes and, if so, how such returns differ from the blips reported here.

7. Dr. Whipple and the writer discussed the Lakenheath incident at length and Dr. Whipple pointed out immediately the statement that "radars reported these facts to occur at later hours than the ground observers". This statement needs clarification inasmuch as it contradicts other portions of the report which indicate that at least at certain times visual and radar sightings were simultaneously.

8. Dr. Whipple stated that as far as the report at hand is concerned, no obvious physical solution is suggested. He deplored the inadequacy of the typical UFO report as a scientific document. He further stated that the nature of such reports is not likely to change and urged that if the Air Force was serious in its attempts to resolve this problem, both scientifically and in the public mind, that the Air Force do more than continue its passive investigational attitudes. He suggested that, as in any scientific procedure, facts are the raw material from which one must work and that in general the investigator in any particular case must assume an active roll in the obtaining of scientific data. In short, Dr. Whipple asked the writer whether the Air Force had ever considered or was now considering the possibility of initiating, for a limited time, an actual sky patrol by photographic and visual means or precisely those areas from which the maximum UFO reports originate. The writer responded that this had indeed been suggested in the past but that because of considerations of expenses and of possible public misinterpretation, it was abandoned.

9. Dr. Whipple urged that a more modest proposal of the same general type be considered at this time. For instance, an area from which numerous reports have come in might be patrolled by a dozen or so "fish eye" cameras, operating automatically, which would give a total record of all bright moving objects at night within a given area or sector. A simple timing device would suffice to yield the angular rate of objects motion so that fire balls (bright meteors) could be distinguished from airplanes and from other astronomical objects.

10. The present writer submits that it might be of considerable, potential use to the Air Force to be able to state, at some future time, that a careful patrol of an area "rich in UFO reports" had been patrolled and nothing of a mysterious character photographed. This would be especially true if, during the time of patrol, UFO reports from untrained observers continued to come in from that area.

11. The Lakenheath report could constitute a source of embarrassment to the Air Force, and should the facts, as so far reported, get into the public domain, it is not necessary to point out what excellent use the several dozen

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: (C) Evaluation of Lakenheath Reports

1. The original Lakenheath reports and the preliminary evaluations made by ATIC were submitted to the undersigned for examination, evaluation and comment. Writer requested permission to discuss these with Dr. F. L. Whipple, Harvard University, and director of Smithsonian Astronomical Observatory, in view of the fact that sightings occurred at the time of Perseid meteors and Dr. Whipple is a world-recognized authority on meteors. Following comments will accordingly be invited to cover the three points separately.

2. It is to be regretted that so unusual a sighting report did not contain more factual material on which to base an evaluation. The Lakenheath report is one of the more unusual UFO reports involving electronic and visual observations and subsequent pursuit by fighter plane. Yet, report does not state whether it was definitely established that visual and electronic sightings referred to same object or even if they occurred precisely simultaneously. Further, report does not give exact weather information which might enable one to charge weather conditions, with any precision relative to "anomalous propagation" such as frequently occurs with radars.

3. It would be of extreme value to have independent statements from the various observers both at Bentwaters and Lakenheath. Report states that observers were traffic controllers and intelligence specialists. An analyst would be greatly aided by having independent statements from such highly trained observers as the original report indicates the observers were.

4. The implication of the original report is that the objects were sighted simultaneously by ground-visual, air-electronic and ground-electronic means. Yet, report nowhere states stellar magnitude of visual sightings or nature of radar blips. Angular rate of motion of objects is likewise not included.

5. With the above in mind, the preliminary reports submitted by Capt. Gregory covers the case as well as it possibly could, under the circumstances. The present writer, upon more detailed examination of the report, and accepting the implications of the original report in the absence of specific statements, is led to differ somewhat from preliminary report. It seems highly unlikely, for instance, that the Perseid meteors could have been the cause of the sightings, especially in view of the statement of observers that shooting stars were exceptionally numerous that evening, thus implying that they were able to distinguish the two phenomena. Further, if new credence can be given to the maneuver of the objects as sighted visually and by radar, the meteor hypothesis must be ruled out.

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE ABOVE FOR COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY

PRECEDENCE FOR:	ACTION	INFORMATION
	PRIORITY	

DI HQ USAF WASH DC

CLARENCE ALICE, ENT AFB
CLARENCE ALICE, COLO

CHROBISCH
BRUNNEN, GERMANY

11- [REDACTED] FBI: ASOL-14

FROM FIELD TO 3910TH W. LOGGY, LAKENFORTH, ENGLAND. REF TT 2800 301 485 FM 3910TH
CANTON. REF ITS 7-1351 FM CINCINNATI RE UFO SIGHTING IN LAKENFORTH AND BENTLEY
AREA, ENGLAND, ON 13 AUG 1956. REC IN FOUR PARTS.

PART II. INTRINSIC DIFFICULTY TO OBTAIN ACCURATE EVALUATION OF DATA REPORTED AT SOME STATION
 SINCE THE INTERPRETATION OF ORIGIN OR NATURE OF UNKNOWN SIGHTINGS AS INFORMATION
 SUBMITTED IS INHERENTLY LIMITED AND INCOMPLETE. OBJECTS OBSERVED ON RADAR, AND
 VISUALLY BY GROUND OBSERVERS, MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN SAME PHENOMENA. ALSO,
 SIGHTINGS MAY HAVE BEEN RESULT OF A NUMBER OF COMBINING OR COMBINATION OF FACTORS,
 SUCH AS WEATHER AND ASTRONOMICAL CONDITIONS. MORE THOROUGH ANALYSIS WOULD REQUIRE
 MORE PERTINENT INFORMATION AS RADAR RECORDS, WEATHER DATA, LOCAL GEOGRAPHICAL
 VIEW OF THE NATURE OF THE REGION, MILITARY LAUNCH DATA AND ACCURATE CORRELATION OF
 CORRELATION BETWEEN TIME, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION, AND ANGULAR VELOCITY

UNCLASSIFIED
21

PAGE 1 OF 15 PAGES

ROUTING

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER NO.

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM: (Originator) SPACE ABOVE FOR COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY

COMER ATIC

PRECEDENCE
FOR:ACTION
PRIORITY

INFORMATION

☐ BOOK MESSAGE☐ ORIGINAL MESSAGE☐ MULTIPLE ADDRESS

CRYPTOPRECAUTION

☐ YES☐ NO

REFERS TO MESSAGE:

IDENTIFICATION

BOI 485 & EDO 7-3351

CLASSIFICATION

INFO:

COMER 46024 ALESS, ENT AFB
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

LINGUAPE

AFLIS ESW, GERMANY

of respective SIGHTINGS, BOTH ELECTRONIC AND VISUAL. ON BASIS OF INFORMATION GIVEN, ILL SUBMIT SOME DATA AND COMMENTS AS POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OR GUIDANCE TO IDENTITY OF SIGHTINGS.

IF AVAILABLE

PART II: TYPE OF INFORMATION OUTLINED IN PART I ABOVE COULD INDICATE WITH REASONABLE DEGREE OF ACCURACY WHETHER OBJECT OBSERVED OR NOT A SOLID OR DUE TO UNUSUAL WEATHER CONDITIONS I.E. A. WILDS PROPORTION. HOWEVER, INFORMATION AND DATA FROM WEDD TEND TO INDICATE THAT TARGETS ARE DUE TO WEATHER CONDITIONS. PARAPHS: A NUMBER OF BLIPS APPEARING AND DISAPPEARING INTERMITTENTLY IS CHARACTERISTIC OF WEATHER RETURNED IN HAZAR. STRONG EVIDENCE OF WEATHER AND UNUSUAL ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS CAUSING USUAL PHENOMENA IS SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF ALL TARGETS, AS REPORTED IN ALL OF REPORTS CITED ABOVE. THESE CONDITIONS MAY ALSO EXPLAIN OBSERVED RAPID MOVEMENTS AND TREMENDOUS PRICES OF SUPPOSED SOLID TARGETS OR "JADE JOTS", AND USA TRAINING AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS OF COM. THESE PHASE IN-

32

SECURITY/CONFIDENTIALITY

PAGE 2

OF 53 PAGES

ROUTING

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER NO.

FROM: (Originator)

SPACE ABOVE FOR COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY

COMDR AFIC

PRECEDENCE
FOR

ACTION

INFORMATION

PRIORITY

☐ BOOK MESSAGE☐ ORIGINAL MESSAGE☐ MULTIPLE ADDRESS

CRYPTOPRECAUTION

☐ YES☐ NO

REFERS TO MESSAGE:

IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

REF 485 & IDO 7-335

INFO:

COMER 4602d AISS, INT AFB
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOCINCINNATI
BIEBADEN, GERMANY

VERSIAT MAY CAUSE RADAR BEAMS PROJECTED UPWARD TO BRID LANDWARD AND PICK UP
OBJECTS IN THE GROUND WHICH APPEAR AS AIRBORNE OBJECTS IN RADAR SCOPES. UNDER
CERTAIN CONDITIONS, INV BEAMS MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE BETWEEN TWO RADAR STATIONS
500 MILES APART. THIS CAN BE CHECKED BY CHANGING FREQUENCY APPROXIMATELY 20
TO 40 MCYCLES; IF INTERFERENCE CAN BE VARIED. THESE RAPID ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES FROM
FAVORABLE TO "UNUSUAL INTERCEPTION" BACK TO NORMAL MAY OFTEN BE CONFUSING TO
TRAINING. COMMANDERS CAN BEWAREFUL OF SPECTRUM OF THIS NATURE NOT EXPERIENCED
BEFORE. THIS NOT INTENDED TO INTERFERE WITH OR LACK OF PRECISENESS AS PART OF
OBSERV. OF MISINTERPRETATIONS OR OVERSTATED MATERIAL. WING HIGH PERFORMANCE.

PART III: STRONG CONSIDERATION MUST ALSO BE GIVEN TO ASTRONOMICAL ASPECTS OF THE
MATTER AS TO RISK OF LANDING TO ALL OR PART OF LIGHTNING-SENSITIVE. THE FIRST, B,
ASTRONOMICAL, WINDS, TWO WAK 11 WIND 13-14 W AUGUST EACH YEAR. IT IS QUITE
FAMILIAR TO SPECTACULARLY VARYING. 740012H

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3 4X5

ROUTING

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER NO.

FROM: (Originator)

SPACE ABOVE FOR COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY

COMER ATIC

TO: DT HQ USAF ASH DC

UNCLASSIFIED

INFO:

COMER 16026 AISS, INT AFB
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOCINCUSAFE
WEISBADEN, GERMANY

TO HAVE BEEN AT THEIR PEAK ON THE NIGHT OF 13TH AUGUST, SAME DATE OF UFO SIGHTING. FOLLOWING MUST BE CONSIDERED RELATIVE TO PERSEIDS: a. THREE METEORS, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS AND FADE OUTS, COULD APPEAR TO CROSS OVER AT LARGE ANGLES TO PATHS OF OTHER METEORS (NOT PERSEIDS). b. METEORS CREATE TRAILS OF IONIZED GASES IN THEIR WAKE WHICH MAY BE TRACED ON RADAR SCOPES. c. RESEARCH HAS INDICATED THAT METEORS PRODUCE VARIATIONS IN THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD WHICH MAY BE RECORDED ON MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH RADAR OBSERVATIONS. d. A STUDY MADE IN 1950 DISCLOSED THAT THE MAXIMUM INTENSITY OF MAGNETIC PULSES WERE ON THE 13TH AND 14TH OF AUGUST.

PART IV: IF ABOVE GUIDANCE DATA, AND FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS ON YOUR PART, PROVE UNSATISFACTORY AS TO PROBABLE NATURE OF SIGHTINGS, DETAILED INFORMATION OUTLINED IN PART I ABOVE WILL THEN BE REQUIRED TO PURSUE A MORE THOROUGH COURSE OF EVALUATION.

PRECEDENCE
FOR:ACTION
PRIORITY

INFORMATION

☐ BOOK MESSAGE☐ ORIGINAL MESSAGE☐ MULTIPLE ADDRESS

CRYPTOPRECAUTION

☐ YES☐ NO

REFERS TO MESSAGE:

IDENTIFICATION

DOI 485 & IDO 7-3351

CLASS

MEMO ROUTING SLIP		NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS	
1 NAME OF Dr. Wiley <i>Wiley</i>	INITIALS		CIRCULATE
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION AFON-4E4	DATE	1. 2. 3. 4.	COORDINATION
2 Col Hoffman <i>Hoffman</i>			FILE
AFON-4E1			INFORMATION
3 Col Gilbert <i>G</i>		5	NECESSARY ACTION
AFON-4E			NOTE AND RETURN
4 <i>ancier</i>	<i>4A</i>		SEE ME
AFON-4E1			SIGNATURE

NET USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS,
CURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS

REMARKS

5. AFOIN-4428

1. Coordination.

2. Time required to formulate a reply is considered warranted under the circumstances, particularly when "on-the-spot" investigation and field analysis cannot be made from this side of the Atlantic.

3. The apparent concern shown by the SAC Base in England and CINCUSAFE dictated that every possible approach be explored.

TT 11/14/56 - 11/14/56 - 11/14/56 - 11/14/56

FROM NAME OR TITLE Capt G.T. Gregory	DATE Sept 5, 56
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION AFOIN-4428	TELEPHONE 69216

5. AFOI-1420

1. Coordination.
2. Time required to formulate a reply is considered warranted under the circumstances, particularly when "on-the-spot" investigation and field analysis cannot be made from this side of the Atlantic.
3. The apparent concern shown by the SAC Base in England and CINCUSAFE dictated that every possible approach be explored.

TT: 1941-1942

DD FORM 95 Replaces DA AGO Form 895, 1 Apr 48, and AFHQ Form 12, 10 Nov 47, which may be used. 16-43437-4 GPO

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Report for Analysis - UFO Reports from CINCUSAFE, Wiesbaden and
Lakeheath, England

TO: AFOIN-4E4
Attn: Capt. Gregory

FROM: AFOIN-4E1

DATE 31 Aug 56 COMMENT NO. 2
AFOIN-4E1a/Dr. Bryant/pn/72131

1. From the incomplete information submitted, it is impossible to make a definite determination of the sources of these sightings. Certain facts which are available, however, do tend to indicate that the targets were due to weather conditions. For example, the fact that a number of blips appeared and disappeared intermittently are characteristic of weather returns on radar; this characteristic frequently leads to a mistaken observation that one target has moved at tremendous speed, where in reality one has faded out or disappeared and another appeared at a different location on the scope. This also explains the erratic movement of the supposed target. Another characteristic of weather returns is the disappearance of all the targets in question at about the same time. This is due to rapid atmospheric changes wherein conditions change from favorable for anomalous propagation to normal conditions.

2. The fact that the visual and radar sightings were not simultaneous tends to preclude the possibility of the targets being material targets.

3. A more thorough analysis of these UFO sightings would have been possible if more complete information were available. Pertinent data which is necessary for such analysis includes scope photographs, weather information indicating presence or lack of temperature inversion, moisture lapse data, and an accurate tabulation of related times and places of sightings (as between visual and electronic sightings). This is not intended to infer negligence or lack of capability of reporting personnel; such oversights or omissions are natural during such times, and data of this type may not be available even if considered.

Incls
5 Incls w/d-1 - 5

GORDON C. HOFFMAN
Colonel, USAF
AFOIN-4E1

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED, EFFECTIVE 15 MARCH 1968, UNDER THE
AUTHORITY OF AFR 205-1, PARA 2-176(ii), BY Maj Hector Quintanilla, Jr.

Hector Quintanilla, Jr.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: (U) Perseids over England - period 11-20 August 1956

1. The following information was derived after discussion with Captain Gregory on 14 August 1956 concerning the possibility of meteoric showers over England being mistaken for probably unidentified flying objects:

a. The Perseids are prominent and apparently could be quite spectacular over England.

b. The Perseids are at their visual peak between the 11th and 20th of August.

c. These meteors, in their individual flights, could appear to cross over at large angles to other meteors.

d. It is possible that individual meteor trails (ionized gases) may trace on radar scopes.

e. Although only limited information is given me, these meteors could be an explanation to some of the sightings observed over Lakenheath and Bentwaters.

L. V. Robinson

Dr. L. V. Robinson
Air Science Division
27 August 1956

Sgt. Hill:

1. File
2. Remarks of my approach to Dr. Robinson and Dr. Byers on the possibility of meteors indicating their trail (directly or indirectly) on radar scopes.

Capt Gregory

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR

22 Aug 56

SUBJECT: (u) UFO sightings reported from SAC Base England, and CINCUSAFE, Wiesbaden, Germany

1. Subject reports are considered somewhat out of the ordinary and are, therefore, considered to warrant the attention of higher levels.
2. Reference attached teletype message from England. It appears that the SAC Commander made an effort to investigate the phenomena through all possible sources; ground observers, radar and aircraft intercept.
3. Substantially the same sighting is reported by CINCUSAFE.
4. The many variables and somewhat conflicting data make it a little difficult to form an immediate conclusion from this side of the Atlantic.
5. Although maneuvers not characteristic of single meteors are described, it is of interest to inform your office that the Perseid (a yearly meteoric shower that appears from 11-19 August) is now in prominence in that latitude.
6. It is the opinion of this office that the USAF Commander in question will undoubtedly take further investigative action to resolve the matter or arrive at some firm conclusion.
7. Copy of subject reports are being submitted to Electronics Division for comment regarding the radar aspect of these sightings.
8. Your comments are invited.

4 Inclusive Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 ☒ Withdrawn (or not submitted) for security reasons, correspondence, and clearance of documents with AFR 205-1

George T. Gregory
 GEORGE T. GREGORY
 Captain, USAF

1. AF msg 301 450, 23-10-56-2
2. AF msg 301 450, 23-10-56-2
3. AF msg 011 11 450, 23-10-56-2
4. AF msg 110-3351, 23-10-56-2

28

Cap^t S T Gregory

This sighting should be immediately referred to Tech Hyman & request placed on SAC (Eng) & CINCUSAFE (Wies) for additional information after your discussion with AFM. After discussion with AFM, [redacted] [redacted]

21 Aug 56 13 21

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[illegible]

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED, EFFECTIVE 15 MARCH 1968, UNDER THE
AUTHORITY OF AFR 205-1, PARA 2-176 (1), BY MAJ HECTOR
QUINTANILLA, J. *AB-7-11*

UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1968
U.S. AIR FORCE
AIR MAIL
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Labo health
report

Designated as a sighting
UNCLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

File
115-118

[REDACTED]

Latent Reder observing

UNCLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

IDO-7335
21 Aug 56

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTE

[REDACTED]

UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~
ACTION

1/451
3/482
4-482
JF

17 Aug 56 08 02

[REDACTED] SECTION TWO OF TWO.
PILOT ADVISED HE HAD A BRIGHT WHITE LIGHT IN SIGHT AND WOULD
INVESTIGATE. AT THE TIME, MILS, REPORTED THE LOSS OF TARGET
AND UNIT LIGHT. LAKEMOUTH WATCO ADVISED HIM TO A TARGET IN
THE AREA OF LAKEMOUTH AND PILOT ADVISED TARGET WAS ON RADAR AND
HE WAS "LX-100 C". PILOT REPORTED HE HAD LOST TARGET ON HIS
RADAR. LAKEMOUTH WATCO REPORTS THAT AS THE WING PASSED THE TARGET
ON RADAR, THE TARGET BEGAN A TAIL CHASE OF THE WINGMAN FIGHTER.
WATCO BECAME PILOT ACKNOWLEDGE THIS CHASE. PILOT ACKNOWLEDGE AND
STATED HE WOULD TRY TO GET AWAY AND GET AWAY FROM THE TARGET. PILOT

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED, EFFECTIVE 15 MARCH 1968, UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF AFR 205-1, PARA 2-176
(11), by Maj H.
Quintanilla, Jr.

UNCLASSIFIED

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37

UNCLASSIFIED

NOT ASSIGNED

-21 AUG 58

132

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED, EFFECTIVE 15 MAR 83
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF AFR 205-1, PARA 2.176(11), by
MAJOR HECTOR QUINTANILLA, JR. *H. Quintanilla*

UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~
ACTION

17 Aug 56

PARA 2
CAME
AL
PRIOR TO

TO COM/USCINCPAC PAS MANILA
TO JUDGE/USCINCPAC ALC 211 ALC COLO
INDLG/USCINCPAC 7 USAR 82 HUSLIP
JUDGE/USCINCPAC 111C HUSLIP PATTINSON AND CHIC
JUDGE/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE USAR 82 HUSLIP
ST

1/3} 4E4

4-4X2

FROM: ECI 415. SECTION ONE OF TWO.

THIS IS "C" REPORT IN COMPLIANCE WITH 205-2, 15 AUGUST 1964.

BACKGROUND INFO: AT 2235, 15 AUGUST 1964, THE

SCOUTS OF THIRTY MILES EAST OF THE STATION TRAVELING

WEST OF STATION AND IMMEDIATELY APPEARED ON SCOUT THIRTY MILES

WEST OF STATION WHERE IT DISAPPEARED THIRTY MILES WEST OF STATION

SCOUT. E PERSONNEL AT BENTLEY'S REPORTED TO GCA A

LIGHT LIGHT PASSED OVER THE FIELD WEST TO WEST AT BENTLEY

AT 2100 HOURS. AT 2100 HOURS, AT 2100 HOURS, AT 2100 HOURS.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED, EFFECTIVE 15 MARCH 1968, UNDER THE AUTHORITY

OF AFR 205-1, PARA 2-176 (11), BY MAJ HECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr. *H. Quintanilla, Jr.*

UNCLASSIFIED

RE

TO COM/USCINCPAC PAS MANILA
TO JUDGE/USCINCPAC ALC 211 ALC COLO
INDLG/USCINCPAC 7 USAR 82 HUSLIP
JUDGE/USCINCPAC 111C HUSLIP PATTINSON AND CHIC
JUDGE/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE USAR 82 HUSLIP
ST
FROM: ECI 415. SECTION ONE OF TWO.
THIS IS "C" REPORT IN COMPLIANCE WITH 205-2, 15 AUGUST 1964.
BACKGROUND INFO: AT 2235, 15 AUGUST 1964, THE
SCOUTS OF THIRTY MILES EAST OF THE STATION TRAVELING
WEST OF STATION AND IMMEDIATELY APPEARED ON SCOUT THIRTY MILES
WEST OF STATION WHERE IT DISAPPEARED THIRTY MILES WEST OF STATION
SCOUT. E PERSONNEL AT BENTLEY'S REPORTED TO GCA A
LIGHT LIGHT PASSED OVER THE FIELD WEST TO WEST AT BENTLEY
AT 2100 HOURS. AT 2100 HOURS, AT 2100 HOURS, AT 2100 HOURS.
CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED, EFFECTIVE 15 MARCH 1968, UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF AFR 205-1, PARA 2-176 (11), BY MAJ HECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr. *H. Quintanilla, Jr.*

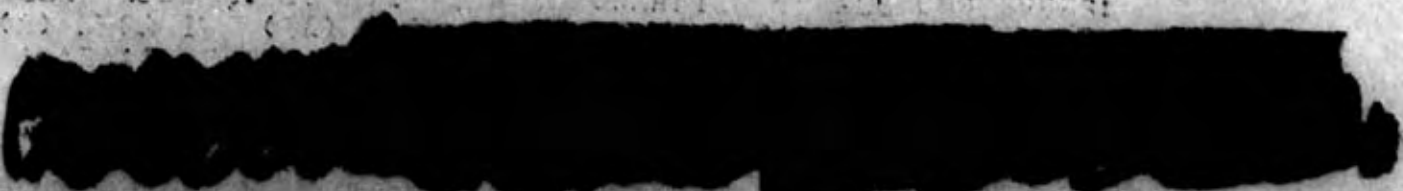
NO 7 UNCLASSIFIED

1000 HOURS. LAKENHEATH GCA WAS ALERTED BY BT TRAFFIC GCA TO BE ON
LOOKOUT FOR UNUSUAL TARGETS. (2) GROUND OBSERVERS ESTIMATE OBJECT
WAS 25-2500 FEET ALTITUDE AND WENT ON A SW HEADING. OBJECT STOPPED
AND IMMEDIATELY ASSUMED A EASTERLY HEADING. RAD STATION LAKENHEATH
GCA AND AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER REPORTS RADAR TRACKING FROM 5
MILES WEST TO ABOUT TWENTY MILES SW. OBJECT TARGET STOPPED AND
ASSUMED A STATIONARY POSITION FOR FIVE MINUTES. TARGET THEN ASSUMED
A HEADING NORTH WESTERLY INTO THE STATION AND STOPPED TWO MILES
W OF STATION. LAKENHEATH GCA REPORTS THREE TO FOUR ADDITIONAL
TARGETS WERE DOING THE SAME MANEUVERS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS
STATION. THESE TWO RADAR SETS AND INLET GROUND OBSERVERS REPORT
SUBSTANTIALLY SAME. RADARS REPORTED THESE FACTS TO OCCUR AT LATER
HOURS THAN THE GROUND OBSERVERS. (3) GROUND OBSERVERS REPORT
A CHANGE IN ALTITUDE AND OBJECTS DISAPPEARED ON EASTERLY
HEADING. RADAR SETS STAINED TO BE IN THE DISAPPEARANCE FACTOR OTHER
THAN TARGETS. DISAPPEARED FROM RADAR AT APPROXIMATELY 1233Z.
(4) FLIGHT PATH WAS STRAIGHT BUT WITH OBJECT STOPPING
INSTANTLY AND THEN CONTINUING. MANEUVERS WERE OF SAME PATTERN
EXCEPT OBJECT WAS OBSERVED TO "LOCK ON" TO TARGET.
RADAR AND FOLLOWING ALL MANEUVERS OF THE ENTIRE SIGHTING

NOTE

UNCLASSIFIED

1100 HOURS. LAKENHEATH GCA REPORTS OBJECT 17 MILES
W OF STATION. RADAR SETS STAINED TO BE IN THE DISAPPEARANCE FACTOR OTHER
THAN TARGETS. DISAPPEARED FROM RADAR AT APPROXIMATELY 1233Z.
(4) FLIGHT PATH WAS STRAIGHT BUT WITH OBJECT STOPPING
INSTANTLY AND THEN CONTINUING. MANEUVERS WERE OF SAME PATTERN
EXCEPT OBJECT WAS OBSERVED TO "LOCK ON" TO TARGET.
RADAR AND FOLLOWING ALL MANEUVERS OF THE ENTIRE SIGHTING



PAGE FIVE WJLGA 43

[REDACTED]

7. WEATHER AND WINDS-ALSOY CONDITIONS AT TIME AND PLACE OF SIGHTINGS: (A) CLEAR SKY UNTIL 2300Z SHORTLY THEREAFTER SCATTERED CLOUDS AT 3500 FT. (B) FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL 0500Z SURFACE WIND WAS AT 230 DEG AT 15 KNOTS; 6000 FT 290 DEG AT 24 KNOTS; 10000 FT 290 DEG AT 35 KNOTS; 15000 FT 290 DEG AT 45 KNOTS; 20000 FT 290 DEG AT 55 KNOTS; 30,000 FT 290 DEG AT 65 KNOTS; 50,000 FT 290 DEG AT 75 KNOTS. (C) CEILING UNLIMITED. (D) VISIBILITY FROM 0200Z TO 0400Z WAS 10 NAUTICAL MILES. (E) 1/10 OF SKY COVERED AT 0300Z (K) NEGATIVE. 8. GROUND OBSERVERS REPORT UNUSUAL AMOUNT SHOOTING STARS IN SKY. FURTHER STATE THE OBJECTS SEEN WERE DEFINITELY NOT SHOOTING STARS AS THERE WERE NO TRAILS BEHIND ASSAY USUAL WITH SUCH A SIGHTING. 9. INTERCEPTION WAS UNDERTAKEN BY ONE BRITISH JET FIGHTER ON ALERT BY S.W. AAA SECTOR CONTROL. AIRCRAFT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A V-1. THE AIRCRAFT FLEW OVER RAF STATION LAKENHEATH AND WAS VECTORED TOWARD A TARGET ON PARAS 3 MILES EAST OF THE FIELD.

17/10/57 WJLGA

[REDACTED]

BOI-485
16 Aug 56

32

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