

no report is considered available for study and categorization and no lack of visible evidence of physical marker in the case studies is assumed to be "false facts" evidence that so-called "flying saucers" or interplanetary vehicles do not exist.

General categories of identification are balloons, aircraft, astronomical, water, unidentified data, satellites and unidentified.

Approximately 4,000 balloons are released in the U. S. every day. There are two general types of balloons: weather balloons and super air research balloons. Balloons will vary from types 4 feet in diameter to large types 200 feet in diameter. The majority released at night carry tracking lights which often contribute to weird or unusual appearances when observed at night. This often holds true when observed near dawn or sunset because of the effect of the slant rays of the sun upon the balloon surfaces. The large balloons, if caught in jet streams, may assume a near horizontal position when partially inflated, and move with speeds of over 200 MPH. Large types may be observed fastened on top. The effect of the latter two conditions can be startling even to experienced pilots.

Many modern aircraft, particularly swept and delta wing types, under adverse weather and sighting conditions are reported as unusual objects and "flying saucers." When observed at high altitudes, reflecting sunlight off their surfaces, or when only their jet exhausts are visible at night, aircraft can have appearances ranging from disc to rocket in shape. Single jet engines having multi-jet pods under their swept-back wings have been reported as UFOs or "saucers" in "V" formation. Some UFOs will often appear to glow with fiery red or orange streaks when reflecting sunlight. After burners are frequently reported as UFOs.

The astronomical category includes bright stars, planets, comets, meteors, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, or moving clouds, the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter have often been reported as