h five of the six cases, the probability is less than 1 per cent that
the distribution are the same.  In the sixth case, Light Brightness, the
classifications are too nebulous to be of real value.  However, these tests
do not necessarily mean that the UNKNOWNS are primarily "flying saucers"
and not aircraft, balloons, or other bodies objects of natural phenomena.
The UNKNOWNS might still be unidentified KNOWNS if either of the follow-
ing case occurred:

(1) The characteristics which were observed by the UNKNOWNS
    were different from those observed for the KNOWNS because
    of the psychological make-up of the observer or because of
    atmospheric deficits.  Thus causes the distribution of
    objects in KNOWNS and UNKNOWNS to be the same.

    or

(2) The UNKNOWNS may be known objects in different propor-
    tions than the group identified as KNOWNS.  (That is, a
    greater percentage of the UNKNOWNS could be aircraft
    than the percentage of aircraft in the identified KNOWNS.)

The second case is the more probable one.  In this connection, it is
interesting to note the factors which contributed to a large chi square
result in the tests made above:

(1) Color –

    The major comparisons to chi square in color is from the
    color green.  There is a large excess of green sightings
    among the KNOWNS over the UNKNOWNS.  Of the 136
    bodies objects in this classification, 98 are astronomical,
    and six due mostly to the green fireballs reported from
    the Southwest U. S.

(2) Number –

    The large chi square is due to a greater proportion of
    UNKNOWNS in the multiple object-classification.  Apparently
    these are harder to identify.

(3) Shape –

    In this case, there is a higher percentage of UNKNOWNS
    in the rocket-cigar/teardrop classification.  These might
    be familiar objects for which unusual maneuvers were
    reported.

    There is a higher percentage of KNOWNS in the flame
    and in the meteor- or comet-shape category, which is
    both cases appears to result mainly from excesses of
    astronomical sightings.