

UNCLASSIFIED

General Remarks

As a general, it is noted that few, if any, reports indicate that the observed objects under any notice by radio interference. Nor are there any indications of any material effects or physical forces attributable to the observed objects.

● Summary -- PART I

This report will summarize briefly the reports of Groups 1 and 2.

PART II -- ON POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS OF THE REPORTS

Section A -- What can be learned concerning the nature of unknown aerial objects from a single sighting?

Here, there are two problems: first, how much can be learned concerning the nature of the objects from geometrical observations alone; second, how much more can be deduced if, in addition, it is assumed that the objects obey the laws of nature as we know them.

Concerning the first problem, it can be stated that only ratios of lengths, and ratios of changes of such ratios, can be accurately determined. Thus, the course and size of such objects cannot be determined; and it is noticeable that reports of size of the observed objects are widely at variance. However, angles, such as the angle subtended by the object, can be observed. Likewise there is fair agreement among several observers that the diameter of the objects of Group 1 is about ten times their thickness. Although velocity cannot be determined, angular velocity can be, and in particular the flutter frequency could, in principle, be determined.

All that can be concluded about the range and size of the objects, from geometrical considerations alone, is: 1) from the fact that estimated sizes vary so widely, the objects were actually either of different sizes, or more likely, that they were far enough from the observers so that binocular vision produced no stereoscopic effect; this only means that they were farther off than about thirty feet; 2) since objects were seen to disappear behind trees, buildings, clouds, etc., they are large enough to be visible at the range of those recognizable objects.

Now, it is obviously of prime importance to estimate the size and mass of the observed objects. This may be possible, to some extent if it is permissible to assume that they obey the laws of physics. Since the objects have not been observed