

5. 33000 Electronics Laboratory, Cambridge Field Station, studied all 222100Z by comparing evidence with research balloon data, to determine which incidents may be attributed to various types of research balloons.

6. Dr. F. E. Davis, Psychologist, MS Aero-Medical Laboratory was requested to review all material relative to sightings and to provide psychological and illusory information and determine human capacity for observing and remembering minute details of shape, speed, size, etc.

While these analyses were being conducted, the Sweden Defense Staff was contacted through our Air Attache to learn the official Sweden attitude toward the "ghost rockets". The results of these requests are contained in SA Reports, No. IS-115-16, 30 December 1954, and No. IS-12-19, 2 March 1955 (listed as Appendix "A").

7. Discussion of Reports of Competing Agencies

A. Dr. J. A. Syrak, Final Report (see Appendix "B"). Dr. Syrak's report includes the results of a concentrated study of all files up to 140000Z Incident No. 230. However, as mentioned above, Incidents 225 through 227 and 231 through 233, in the Fox Boston area, will not be considered in this analysis. An additional seven incidents were included by Dr. Syrak as specified in his Summary on Page 1 of Appendix "B". Of the remaining 230 then treated, Dr. Syrak concluded that approximately 150 were astronomical with varying degrees of probability. He concluded that an additional 70 were not astronomical but suggestive of other explanations, such as birds, rockets, balloons, ordinary aircraft, etc. The remaining 101 as far as Dr. Syrak was concerned either lacked sufficient evidence or evidence offered suggested no explanation. In compiling these statistics, Dr. Syrak cautiously accepted each case at face value, without demanding evidence that sometimes "verged on the ludicrous" and without taking into consideration psychological factors. Dr. Syrak then stated that "231 might conceivably be considered [although the likelihood of their being so may be very small] as extra-terrestrial or astronomical in origin". These include those which either are definitely astronomical or can be suitable manipulation of the evidence be construed as such".

B. Mr. Alr Weather Service, and instrument and one letter (see Appendix "C") Alr Weather Service conducted an analysis simultaneously with Dr. Syrak using the same evidence. AMS attempted to determine whether a specific weather balloon could have been at the location where a sighting was reported.

In this investigation consideration was given to the wind direction and speed at the surface and aloft at the scheduled time of balloon release, and the location of the nearest weather station making balloon observations. AMS used files of the first 233 incidents.