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Should the files of Blue Book ever be thoroughly examined by competent scientists, this incorrect statistical procedure will surely be pointed out as being most unsatisfactory. Though more questionable, the proper thing to do is, of course, to carry in the statistical records the number of, let us say, sightings, probable aircraft, and possible aircraft cases as separate entries.

4. 3 June 1951, Lubbock, Texas.

Properly judged as unknown. It would be startling things to call these possible aircraft in view of the experience and reliability of both observers. I feel, however, much more believeable would have been extracted from the original observers. For instance, what did they mean by "lights appeared to be spherical and six inches in diameter?" They estimated the objects to be 25,000 feet high. Did they mean six inches at arm's length, etc? Very obvious information bits have been repeatedly overlooked in these cases. It is obviously too late to go back for this before July in 1951 cases, etc. But in view of the continued interest in the UFO phenomena in this and other countries, it behooves us to record the mistakes of the past in the investigation of the true meaning cases of the present. The great handicap that the Blue Book works under arises not only from lack of staff in 1951, but for more importantly, in the gross lack of support of the investigating agencies. Also, what is meant by "two objects were approximately 300 yards apart?" At 20,000 feet, this would mean a steepled angle of approximately one-half degree. Things like this could have been checked out by an intelligent investigator.

5. 1 June 1952, Wichita, Kansas.

The past evaluation, "probably balloon," has a low probability, even though a pilot was reportedly launched 18 miles above the ground in that general area. There were two witnesses and the wind 23 miles per hour from the southwest at the time. It is stated that a balloon could perform the maneuvers as reported. It is stated that the object remained almost motionless for 12 to 15 seconds then moved southwest at a fast rate against the wind. When it stopped, made several maneuvers, reversed direction until it reached its original position, stopped and then directly east at an estimated speed of 400 miles per hour. At which time the object changed from glacial to rapid descent. Observers stated that the object was moving faster than

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