

SPECIAL REPORT 2
UFO/MILITARY CONFRONTATIONS
CASE STUDIES
By
Clifford E. Stone

May 31, 1990

SPECIAL REPORT 2
UFO/Military Confrontations

Case Studies

General Discussion

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans, Jr., announced today (December 17, 1969) the termination of Project Blue Book, The Air Force program for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

In a memorandum to Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan, Secretary Seamans stated that "the continuation of Project Blue Book cannot be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science," and concluded that the project does not merit future expenditures of resources.

The above two paragraphs are the beginning of the Department of Defense News release, terminating Project Blue Book. From these two paragraphs, we can see that the Air Force was publicly stating that UFOs did not have any scientific value nor did they represent any threat to our national security.

If UFOs do not have any scientific value, why is it that to this very day every scientific branch of the American Intelligence Community has a "scientific interest" in the phenomena? Especially what is termed by the American Intelligence Community as "UFO Technology." But this is the subject of another Special Report.

This report deals with military confrontations with UFOs and the American Intelligence Community's reaction to them. This report will attempt to show that the American Intelligence Community, for reasons that remain unclear, do in fact consider UFOs to be a matter of national security.

I believe that before we discuss file cases, we should define a couple of terms in order to better understand what the intelligence community considers to be a UFO and what is meant by the term "national security." For the purpose of this report, I will use the Department of Defense definitions for both these terms.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT (UFO) - The definition of an Unidentified Flying Object is any airborne object that by performance, aerodynamic characteristics or unusual features does not conform to any presently known type of

aircraft or missile, or which cannot be identified as a known object or phenomenon (Source: Project Blue Book Briefing given the Air Defense Command, 1952).

NATIONAL SECURITY - A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States. Specifically, the condition provided by: a. a military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations, or b. a favorable foreign relations position, or c. a defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert (Source: Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication 1, Sept. 3, 1974).

SECURITY - A condition which results from the establishment of measures which protects designated information, personnel, systems, components and equipment against hostile persons, acts, or influences (Source: Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication 1, Sept. 3, 1974).

I would ask the reader of this report to keep these definitions in mind as we go over the file cases; keeping in mind that the American Intelligence Community still has information on these cases classified at least SECRET and in many cases the information is classified TOP SECRET with Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) access restrictions.

Case Files

File Case 1 (Cuba, March 1967)

In March 1967, the 6947th Security Squadron based with the Boca Chica Naval Air Station near Key West, Florida recorded this incident. The mission of the 6947th was to monitor all Cuban military communications.

Cuban radar installations reported a bogey approaching the Cuban land mass from the northeast. Two MIG-21 fighter-interceptors were scrambled when the bogey crossed into Cuban air space at an altitude of approximately 32,000 feet and an air speed of about 640 miles. The scrambled flight was directed to within 3 miles of the object by Cuban Ground Control Intercept (CGCI). Both pilots made a visual of the object and the flight leader radioed to CGCI that the object appeared to be a bright metallic sphere with no visible markings or appendages. At this point, the flight leader made a futile attempt to contact the object for identification. Failing to get a response from the object, Cuban Air Defense Headquarters ordered the object destroyed. The flight leader armed his on board weapons systems, achieved a radar lock on of the object and

directed his wing man to follow him in on the combat run to engage the object. Seconds later the wing man broke off his approach to the object and started screaming to the ground controller that the flight leader's aircraft had exploded. After regaining his composure, he further reported that there was no smoke or flame, the flight leader's aircraft had disintegrated. CGCI reported that the object then quickly accelerated and climbed beyond 32,000 feet and at last report was heading south-southeast towards South American.

A spot report was immediately sent priority to the National Security Agency (NSA) as is standard procedure in cases involving the loss of military aircraft by a nation that is potentially hostile to the United States. The NSA is required to acknowledge receipt of such a report. However, in this case they did not. Therefore a follow-up report was re-transmitted. Several hours later the 6947th was directed to ship all records pertinent to this case to NSA Headquarters and to list the loss of the aircraft as a equipment malfunction.

The NSA still maintains all records and pertinent intelligence on this case classified at the TS/SCI level.

File Case 2 (Iran, 19 - 20 Sept. 1976)

At about 0030 hours on 19 September 1976 the operations officer at the Imperial Iranian Air Force's command post in the Tehran area received four telephone calls from citizens living in the Shemiran area of Tehran saying that they had seen strange objects in the sky. Some reported a kind of bird-like object while others reported a helicopter with a light on. There were no helicopters airborne at that time. A senior officer at the command post, after telling the citizens it was only stars and talked to Mehrabad Tower, decided to look for himself. He noticed an object in the sky similar to a star but bigger and brighter. He decided to scramble an F-4 from Shahpokhi AFB to investigate.

At 0130 hours the F-4 took off and proceeded to a point about 40 nautical miles north of Tehran. Due to its brilliance, the object was easily visible from 70 miles away. As the F-4 approached a range of 25 nautical miles the pilot lost all instrumentation and communications aboard his aircraft. He broke off the intercept and headed back to Shahpokhi. When the F-4 turned away from the object and apparently was no longer a threat to it the aircraft regained all instrumentation and communications. At 0140 hours a second F-4 was scrambled. The backseater (instrument officer) acquired a radar lock on at 27 nautical miles in the 12 o'clock high position with the VC (rate of closure) at 150 nautical miles per hours. As the range decreased to 25 nautical miles the object moved away

at a speed that was visible on the radar scope and stayed at 25 nautical miles.

The size of the radar return was comparable to that of KC-135 tanker. The visual size of the object was difficult to discern because of its intense brilliance. The light that it gave off was that of flashing strobe lights arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue, green, red and orange in color. The sequence of the lights was so fast that all the colors could be seen at once. The object and pursuing F-4 continued on a course to the south of Tehran when another brightly lighted object, estimated to be one half to one third the apparent size of the moon, came out of the original object. This second object headed straight toward the F-4 at a very fast rate of speed. The pilot attempted to fire an AIM-9 missile at the object but at that instant his weapons control panel went off and he lost all communications. At this point the pilot initiated a turn and negative G drive to get away. As he turned the object fell in trail at what appeared to be about 3 to 4 nautical miles. As he continued in his turn away from the primary object, the second object went to the inside of his turn then returned to the primary object for a perfect rejoin.

Shortly after the second object joined up with the primary object another object appeared to come out of the other side of the primary object going straight down at a great rate of speed. The F-4 crew having regained communications and weapons systems, watched the object approach the ground anticipating a large explosion. This object appeared to come to rest gently on the earth and cast a very bright light over an area of about 1.2 to 1.8 miles.

The crew descended from their altitude of 25 miles to 15 miles and continued to observe and marked the object's position. They had some difficulty in adjusting their night visibility for landing, so after orbiting Mehrabad a few times they went out for a straight in landing. There was a lot of interference on the UHF (radio) and each time they passed through a magnetic bearing of 150 degrees from Mehrabad they lost their communications and the INS fluctuated from 30 to 50 degrees.

The one civil airliner that was approaching Mehrabad during this same time experienced communications failure in the same vicinity but did not report seeing anything.

While the F-4 was on a long final approach the crew noticed another cylinder shaped object (about the size of a T-Bird at 10 miles) with bright steady lights on each end and a flasher in the middle. When queried the tower stated there was no other known traffic in the area. During the time that the object passed over the F-4 the tower did not have a visual on it but picked it up after the pilot told them to look between the mountains and the refinery.

During daylight the F-4 crew was taken out to the area in a helicopter where the object apparently had landed. Nothing was noticed at the spot where they thought the object landed (a dry lake bed) but as they circled off to the west of the area, they picked up a very noticeable beeper signal. At the point where the return was the loudest was a small house with a garden. They landed and asked the people within if they had noticed anything strange last night. The people talked about a loud noise and a very bright light like lightning. The aircraft and area where the object was believed to have landed were checked for possible radiation. The results of that check remains classified by the American Intelligence Community.

File Case 3 (Peru, 9 & 10 May 1980)

On May 9, 1980 a group of Peruvian Air Force officers in formation at Mariano Malgar spotted a UFO that was round in shape, hovering near the airfield. The air commander scrambled an SU-22 aircraft to make an intercept. The pilot intercepted the object and fired upon it at very close range without causing any apparent damage. The pilot tried to make a second pass on the object, but the object out-ran the SU-22.

During the night of May 10, 1980 a second object with lights was sighted. Again an SU-22 was scrambled, but the object out-ran the aircraft.

The State Department Telex concerning this incident made this very interesting comment about the incident, "Apparently some vehicle was spotted, but its origin remains unknown."

File Case 4 (Barzil, May 19, 1986)

At least 20 unidentified flying objects were observed by several aircrews and on radar the night of May 19, 1986. The objects were first seen by the pilot of a Xingu aircraft, transporting Ozires Silva, former President of Embraer, between Sao Paulo and Rio De Janeiro. Fighters were scrambled from Santa Cruz Air Base at approximately 2100 hours. Although three made radar contact, only one of the three pilots managed to see what he described as red, white and green lights. Shortly afterward, radar contact was made with similar objects near Brasilia and three mirages (jet fighters) were scrambled from Anapolis Air Base. All three made radar and visual contact at 20,000 feet. They reported that they were escorted by thirteen of these disks with red, green and white lights at a distance of one to three miles. The objects then rapidly disappeared from both ground and airborne radars.

The Air Minister is quoted by the press as saying there

were three groups of targets on the ground radar and that the scopes of the airborne radars were saturated.

The State Department Telex concerning this incident made this comment, "There is too much here to be ignored. Three visual sightings and positive radar contact from three different types of radar systems leads one to believe that something arrived over Brazil the night of 19 May."

Conclusions

The cases cited above are but a small representation of the volumes of information the American Intelligence Community has on cases similar to those cited in this report. However, those cases remain classified in the interest of national security. To be sure, the American Intelligence Community even has information on the cases cited that is classified at the TS/SCI level, once again in the interest of national security.

Regardless of what the United States Air Force states publicly, the official record clearly indicates the the Air Force, as well as the rest of the intelligence community, considers incidents such as those cited to be a matter of national security. This can be deduced by the fact that so much information concerning UFO/military confrontations remain classified in the interest of national security. The reason(s) for the classification of this information remain unknown to the general public and UFO researchers alike.

It is the conclusions of this researcher that based on the best available information from the United States Government some type of aerial objects, displaying technology that no nation on the face of the earth currently has, is operating in the air space of the United States as well as every other nation on earth. Also, these objects seem directed and with purpose; under intelligent control not of this world. Furthermore, and this is the most frightening aspect of all, these objects can come and go as they please and the nations of the world are powerless to do anything about them other than watch and observe.

It may be the fact that we are powerless to do anything that has led the governments of the world, to include the United States, to deny the existence of these objects and classify the subject matter to such a high degree. After all, no nation wishes to express a sense of helplessness in any situation as this could lead to a sense of insecurity on the part of the people, as well as the governing body, of that nation.

The American Intelligence Community, especially the United States Air Force, has been made the fall guy in the so called UFO cover-up. I believe that it should be made clear at this point that every existing government on the face of the earth has classified information concerning UFOs; not just the U.S. Government. Also, I feel that much of this information is classified to protect such things as methodology, technology, locations and identities of intelligence operatives vital to intelligence operations; all correct and legitimate concerns of any intelligence agency. Furthermore, I feel it is necessary to state, having some knowledge of the intelligence community, that there exist no greater dedicated people in the world than those within the intelligence community.

However, I feel that in order to be more open in government and to ensure an informed public, the American Intelligence Community needs to reconsider its thought and position on those documents that have thus far been denied the public.

UFOs are deserving a closer look by the scientific community and the only way this will happen is with the U.S. Government making available to the scientific community all the information the government has on UFOs. This includes the information presently classified in the interest of national security.

Clifford E. Stone
May 31, 1990

SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 9, 1987

Clifford E. Stone
1421 E. Tilden
Roswell, New Mexico 88201

Dear Clifford:

Enclosed is the response I recently received from the National Security Agency regarding your request for information on UFO incidents. I regret the answers are not as substantive as you would like.

I'm glad to be of service to you.

With my personal regards.

Sincerely,



Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

PVD/mc



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

Serial: Q4-1085-87

30 SEP 1987

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
ATTN: Mr. Marco Caceras
430 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici:

This responds to your letter of 5 August 1987 on behalf of your constituent, Clifford E. Stone. Enclosed is Mr. Stone's latest correspondence which raises the same questions as his November 1986 correspondence to you. Our response is keyed to the exceptions he has taken to our previous reply.

Item 1. Mr. Stone takes exception to our request for \$250.00 to conduct an Agency-wide search for the information. As you know, the FOIA provides for fees to be waived but only under certain carefully defined circumstances. He also reiterates his request for information on the RAF Woodbridge Base incident. Given that NSA's primary missions include communications security, computer security and the production of foreign intelligence information, the probability of our having information on this incident would be unlikely. It is possible, however, that the general term "unidentified flying object" may appear in certain Agency material and therefore would be considered a responsive record if located during a search. The Agency material in which those words may appear is currently and properly classified according to Executive Order and is not segregable. The FOIA specifically exempts classified information from disclosure. Additionally, unidentified flying object is a general term and is not exclusively used to refer to extraterrestrial spacecraft.

Item 2. We cannot determine whether we were the "agency" referred to in the 15 November 1979 USAF letter. If the Agency did have any records on the March 1967 UFO destruction of a Cuban MiG, they would not be available for release since they would be currently and properly classified.

Item 3. NSA has no information on a Project Aquarius dealing with UFOs. Since Mr. Stone refers to an Air Force project of that name, we recommend he query them on the matter.

As for the issues raised in items 4 and 5, we have no knowledge of Snowbird and therefore would not have undertaken any action regarding the points Mr. Stone raises.

With respect to the classification issue raised in items 6 and 7, we can only reiterate what has been said before. We make every effort to interpret any FOIA request as broadly as possible in order to comply with the spirit of the law. An agency may not have individual records dealing solely with UFOs but could have records containing a reference of some type to UFOs which are either currently and properly classified under Executive Order 12356 or protected by statute. If this is the case and the reference to UFOs is not easily segregable from the classified information, the record would be withheld. The withholding of this information has been upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

As for Mr. Stone's allegation in item 4.(4), classified information is not withheld from Congress during Congressional inquiries as long as arrangements are made to protect the information.

Please assure Mr. Stone that we have responded as completely as possible. We have no information on Aquarius or Snowbird and documents even remotely responsive to requests for records on UFOs are properly classified. We hope that this information will assist you in your response to Mr. Stone.

Sincerely,


JULIA B. WETZEL
Director of Policy

Encls:
a/s

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE



**AIR FORCE
ELECTRONIC
WARFARE
CENTER**

MQ 3-78

MIJI QUARTERLY (U)

OCTOBER 1978

CLASSIFIED BY USAFINTEL 201-6
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 3.
DECLASSIFY ON: 31 DECEMBER 2008

THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

Alch

The MIJI Quarterly, as the name implies, is published four times a year, normally in March, June, September, and December. It contains narrative summaries of all meaconing, intrusion, and jamming incidents evaluated during the quarter covered by the report. MIJI statistical and trend data may be included. Also included are items of special interest which may be of interest to the readers of the quarterly. These items may be originated by MIJI Division personnel from historical MIJI data, may be extracted verbatim from other reports/documents, or may be summaries of articles reported by other agencies.

Atch 3

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(71)12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T! (U)

Captain Henry S. Shields, HQ USAF/INOMP

Sometime in his career, each pilot can expect to encounter strange, unusual happenings which will never be adequately or entirely explained by logic or subsequent investigation. The following article recounts just such an episode as reported by two F-4 Phantom crews of the Imperial Iranian Air Force during late 1976. No additional information or explanation of the strange events has been forthcoming; the story will be filed away and probably forgotten, but it makes interesting, and possibly disturbing, reading.

* * * * *

Until 0030 on a clear autumn morning, it had been an entirely routine night watch for the Imperial Iranian Air Force's command post in the Tehran area. In quick succession, four calls arrived from one of the city's suburbs reporting a series of strange airborne objects. These Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) were described as 'bird-like', or as brightly-lit helicopters (although none were airborne at the time). Unable to convince the callers that they were only seeing stars, a senior officer went outside to see for himself. Observing an object to the north like a star, only larger and brighter, he immediately scrambled an IIAF F-4 to investigate.

Approaching the city, the F-4 pilot reported that the brilliant object was easily visible 70 miles away. When approximately 25 NM distant, the interceptor lost all instrumentation and UHF/Intercom communications. Upon breaking off the intercept and turning towards his home base, all systems returned to normal, as if the strange object no longer regarded the aircraft as a threat.

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by: AUSA/HQUSAF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A second F-4 was scrambled ten minutes after the first. The backseater reported radar-lock on the UFO at 27 NM/12 o'clock high position, and a rate of closure of 150 knots. Upon reaching the 25 NM point, the object began rapidly moving away to maintain a constant separation distance while still visible on the radar scope. While the size of the radar return was comparable to that of a KC-135, its intense brilliance made estimation of actual size impossible. Visually, it resembled flashing strobe lights arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue, green, red, and orange. Their sequence was so fast that all colors could be seen at once.

As the F-4 continued pursuit south of Tehran, a second brightly-lit object (about one-half to one-third the size of the moon) detached from the original UFO and headed straight for the F-4 at a high rate of speed. The pilot attempted to fire an AIM-9 missile at the new object but was prevented by a sudden power loss in his weapons control panel. UHF and internal communications were simultaneously lost. The pilot promptly initiated a turn and negative-G dive to escape, but the object fell in behind the F-4 at 3-4 NM distance. Continuing the turn, the pilot observed the second object turn inside of him and then away, subsequently returning to the primary UFO for a perfect rendezvous.

The two UFOs had hardly rejoined when a second object detached and headed straight down toward the ground at high speed. Having regained weapons and communications systems, the aircrew watched the third object, anticipating a large explosion when it struck the ground. However, it landed gently and cast a bright light over a two-three kilometer area. The pilot flew as low over the area as possible, fixing the object's exact location.

Upon return to home base, both crewmen had difficulty in

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 by: ACS/II, HQ USAF 33

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

adjusting their night vision devices for landing. The landing was further complicated by excessive interference on UHF and a further complete loss of all communications when passing through a 150 degree magnetic bearing from the home base. The inertial navigation system simultaneously fluctuated from 30 to 50 degrees. A civil airliner approaching the area also experienced a similar communications failure, but reported no unusual sightings.

While on a long final approach, the F-4 crew noted a further UFO. This was described as a cylinder-shaped object (about the size of a T-33 trainer) with bright steady lights on each end and a flasher in the middle. It quickly approached and passed directly over the F-4. In answer to the pilot's query, the control tower reported no other air traffic in the area, although they subsequently obtained a visual sighting of the object when specifically directed where to look.

The following day, the F-4 crew was flown by helicopter to the location where they believed the object had landed. This turned out to be a dry lake bed, but nothing unusual was noticed. As the helicopter circled off to the west, however, a very noticeable beeper signal was received, and eventually traced to a nearby house. They immediately landed and asked the inhabitants if anything strange or unusual had occurred the previous night. Yes, they replied, there had been loud noises and a very bright light, like lightning. The helicopter returned to base and arrangements were made to conduct various tests, such as radiation checks, in the vicinity of the house. Unfortunately, the results of such tests have not been reported. ~~(S)~~

4 Dec 81
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
MESSAGE CENTER

RECEIVED

JUN -3 1950

7YUW DIA 113-20

18134

VZCZCHLT565

MULT
ACTION

DTAI

DISTR

IADR(01) J5(02) JSINMCC NIDS SECDEF(07) SECDEF: USDP(15)
ATSDIAE(01) ASDIPABE(01) IIDIA(20) NMIC
CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
CSAF WASHINGTON DC
CNO WASHINGTON DC
CSA WASHINGTON DC
CIA WASHINGTON DC
SFCSTATE WASHINGTON DC
NSA WASH DC

FILE

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DE RUESLMA #4888 1542115
7NY CCCCC
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FM USDAO LIMA PERU
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC
INFO RULPALJ/USCINCSO QUARRY HTB PN
RULPAPA/USAFSSO HOWARD AFB PN
BT

PE
3 66103
3 74100
3 78340
3 79133
3 79180

345

SUBJ: IR 6 876 014A R0 (U)

THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVAL INTEL

1. (U) CTRY: PERU (PE)
2. TITLE (U) UFO SIGHTED IN PERU (U)
3. (U) DATE OF INFO: 800510
4. (U) ORIG: USDAO AIR LIMA PERU
5. (U) REQ REFS: Z-D13-PE030
6. (U) SOURCE: 6 876 0138. OFFICER IN THE PERUVIAN AIR FORCE WHO OBSERVED THE EVENT AND IS IN A POSITION TO BE PARTY TO CONVERSATION CONCERNING THE EVENT. SOURCE HAS REPORTED RELIABLY IN THE PAST.

7. SUMMARY: SOURCE REPORTED THAT A UFO WAS SPOTTED ON TWO DIFFERENT OCCASIONS NEAR PERUVIAN AIR FORCE (FAP) BASE IN SOUTHERN PERU. THE FAP TRIED TO INTERCEPT AND DESTROY THE UFO, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS.

PAGE 1

0101111

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 2
8A.

18134

DETAILS: SOURCE TOLD RO ABOUT THE SPOTTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT IN THE VICINITY OF MARIANO MELGAR AIR BASE, LA JOYA, PERU (188050, 0715306W). SOURCE STATED THAT THE VEHICLE WAS SPOTTED ON TWO DIFFERENT OCCASIONS. THE FIRST WAS DURING THE MORNING HOURS OF 9 MAY 80, AND THE SECOND DURING THE EARLY EVENING HOURS OF 10 MAY 80.

SOURCE STATED THAT ON 9 MAY, WHILE A GROUP OF FAP OFFICERS WERE IN FORMATION AT MARIANO MALGAR, THEY SPOTTED A UFO THAT WAS ROUND IN SHAPE, HOVERING NEAR THE AIRFIELD. THE AIR COMMANDER SCRAMBLED AN SU-22 AIRCRAFT TO MAKE AN INTERCEPT. THE PILOT, ACCORDING TO A THIRD PARTY, INTERCEPTED THE VEHICLE AND FIRED UPON IT AT VERY CLOSE RANGE WITHOUT CAUSING ANY APPARENT DAMAGE. THE PILOT TRIED TO MAKE A SECOND PASS ON THE VEHICLE, BUT THE UFO OUT-RAN THE SU-22.

THE SECOND SIGHTING WAS DURING HOURS OF DARKNESS. THE VEHICLE WAS LIGHTED. AGAIN AN SU-22 WAS SCRAMBLED, BUT THE VEHICLE OUT-RAN THE AIRCRAFT.

8B. ORIG CMTS: RO HAS HEARD DISCUSSION ABOUT THE SIGHTING FROM OTHER SOURCES. APPARENTLY SOME VEHICLE WAS SPOTTED, BUT ITS ORIGIN REMAINS UNKNOWN.

9. (U) PROJ NO: N/A

10. (U) COLL MGMT CODES: AB

11. (U) SPEC INST: NONE. DIRC: NO.

12. (U) PREP BY: NORMAN H. RINGE, COL, AIRA

13. (U) APP BY: VAUGHN E. WILSON, CAPT, DATT, ALIISNA

14. (U) REQ EVAL: NO REL TO: NONE

15. (U) ENCL: N/A

16. (U) DIST BY ORIG: N/A

BT

#488R

ANNOTES

JAL 117

PAGE 2

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ROUTINE:
R 272006Z MAY 86
FM USDAO BRASILIA BF
TO DIA WASHDC//DC-4A/AT-5//
INFO USDAO RIO DE JANEIRO
AFIS WASHDC
USCINCPAC QUARRY HEIGHTS//SCJ2-1/B105//

ZYUW RUMBRAL5781 1472001

MOUSAF WASHDC//EDITH'DYAL//

FROM THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF RADAR SYSTEMS, LEADS
ONE TO BELIEVE THAT SOMETHING ARRIVED OVER BRAZIL
THE NIGHT OF 19 MAY.

//IPSP: PG1300//
//COMSOBJ: 11//
PRGJ: (U) NONT
INSTR: (U) US W.

BRASILIA BF 05781

SERIAL: (U) IIR 8 809 0179 86

PASS: DIA PASS TO AIG 11881

COUNTRY: (U) BRAZIL (BR)

SUBJECT: IIR 8 809 0179 86/BAF HAS A CLOSE
ENCOUNTER OF THE FIRST KIND (U)

WARNING: (U) THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT
FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

DOI: (U) 860521

REQS: (U) INITIATIVE

SOURCE: (U) VARIOUS BAF SOURCES/OPEW SOURCES

SUMMARY: (U) NUMEROUS UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS WERE
SIGHTED IN THE SKIES OVER BRAZIL, BUT BAF FIGHTERS
WERE UNABLE TO INTERCEPT THEM.

TEXT: 1. [REDACTED] ACCORDING TO SOURCES, AT
LEAST 20 UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS WERE OBSERVED BY
SEVERAL AIRCREWS AND ON RADAR THE NIGHT OF
19 MAY 86. THE OBJECTS WERE FIRST SEEN BY THE
PILOT OF A KING AIRCRAFT, TRANSPORTING OZIERES
SILVA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF EMBRAER, BETWEEN SAO
PAULO AND RIO DE JANEIRO. FIGHTERS WERE LAUNCHED
FROM SANTA CRUZ AB [REDACTED] AT APPROXIMATELY
2100 HOURS. ALTHOUGH ALL THREE MADE RADAR CONTACT,
ONLY ONE OF THE THREE PILOTS MANAGED TO SEE WHAT HE
DESCRIBED AS RED, WHITE AND GREEN LIGHTS. SHORTLY
AFTERWARD, RADAR CONTACT WAS MADE WITH SIMILAR
OBJECTS NEAR BRASILIA AND THREE MIRAGES WERE
LAUNCHED FROM ARAPOUAS AB [REDACTED] ALL MADE
RADAR AND VISUAL CONTACT AT 20,000 FEET. THEY
REPORTED THAT THEY WERE ESCORTED BY THIRTEEN OF
THESE DISKS WITH RED, GREEN, AND WHITE LIGHTS AT A
DISTANCE OF ONE TO THREE MILES. THE OBJECTS THEN
RAPIDLY DISAPPEARED FROM BOTH GROUND AND AIRBORNE
RADARS.

2. [REDACTED] THE AIR MINISTER IS QUOTED BY
THE PRESS AS SAYING THERE WERE THREE GROUPS OF
TARGETS ON THE GROUND RADAR AND THAT THE SCOPES
OF THE AIRBORNE RADARS WERE SATURATED.

COMMENT: [REDACTED] WHILE HQ DOES NOT BELIEVE
IN UFO'S OR ALL THE HOOPLA THAT SURROUNDS PREVIOUS
REPORTING, THERE IS TOO MUCH HERE TO BE IGNORED.
THREE VISUAL SIGHTINGS AND POSITIVE RADAR CONTACT

ACTION DC-4A(1) (U,E,7,8,F)
INFO CJCS(4) WIDS(1) JS(2) SECDEF(9) USOP(11) ASD:PA&E(1)
DI-1(1) NMIC(1) RTS-2B(1) JSI-4B(1) DIC-3A(1)
AT-5(1) DIO(1) DE-3(1) D6-3C(2) D6-3C2(1) DI-4B2(1)
DI-5D2(1) DT-1(1) DIA(1) DT-5(1) DC-4AS(1)
+MPC WASHINGTON DC//IEG//
+SAFE
+AIG 11881

MCN=86147/05259

TDR=86147/2010Z

TAD=86147/2010Z

CDSN=MIA339

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THE JOINT STAFF

N M C C

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

31 January 1976
1400 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Unidentified Flying Object Sighting

1. At 310805 received phoncon from AFOC: MG Lane, CG, Armanent and Development Test Center, Eglin AFB, Florida called and reported a UFO sighting from 0430 EST to 0600 EST. Security Policemen spotted lights from what they called a UFO near an Eglin radar site.
2. Photographs of the lights were taken. The Eglin Office of Information has made a press release on the UFO.
3. The temperature inversion analysis indicated no significant temperature inversion at Eglin AFB at that time. The only inversion present was due to radiation from the surface to 2500 feet. The Eglin surface conditions were clear skies, visibility 10-14 miles, calm winds, shallow ground fog on the runway, and a surface temperature of 44 degree F.

FRED A. TREITZ
Brigadier General, USAF
Deputy Director for
Operations (NMCC)

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