

NOV 16 1967

TDPT (UFO) /Maj Quintanilla/70916/mhs/14 Nov 67

Existence of UFOs

Hqs ADC (ADCIO)

1. The Aerial Phenomena Branch is interested in making a statistical quantitative report on the probability of the existence of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). Unclassified answers to the following questions are preferred, however, this office can accept a classified reply.
2. We would like a set of limits between which there is complete radar coverage over the continental United States. For instance, a statement that from 30,000 to 60,000 ft there is complete radar coverage. This type of statement would be acceptable, although, we would prefer these limits to be as large as possible without being classified.
3. Information on the following is requested:
 - a. How does ADC and the FAA coordinate?
 - b. How closely does an aircraft have to follow flight plans so as not to be classified as unidentified?
 - c. How long must an object be painted before it becomes officially "UNIDENTIFIED?"
 - d. What procedure does a controller follow when an unidentified blip appears on his scope?
 - e. Do all or most of ADC radars have scope cameras?
 - f. How many frames a minute do these cameras take?
 - g. Is the use of these scope cameras governed by a regulation or at the discretion of the operator?
 - h. To whom are these scope photos sent?

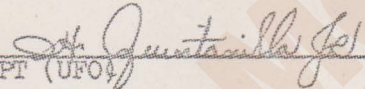
TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

1. Are there any upper or lower bounds on the velocities of craft in which ADC is interested? For example, does ADC watch planes as slow as a Piper Cub or objects as fast as a meteor? If not what are the limits?

FOR THE COMMANDER

 JAMES C. MANATT, Colonel, USAF
Director of Production

COORDINATION:

 DATE 14 Nov 67
TDPT (UFO)

DATE _____
TDPT _____

Rob Mercer



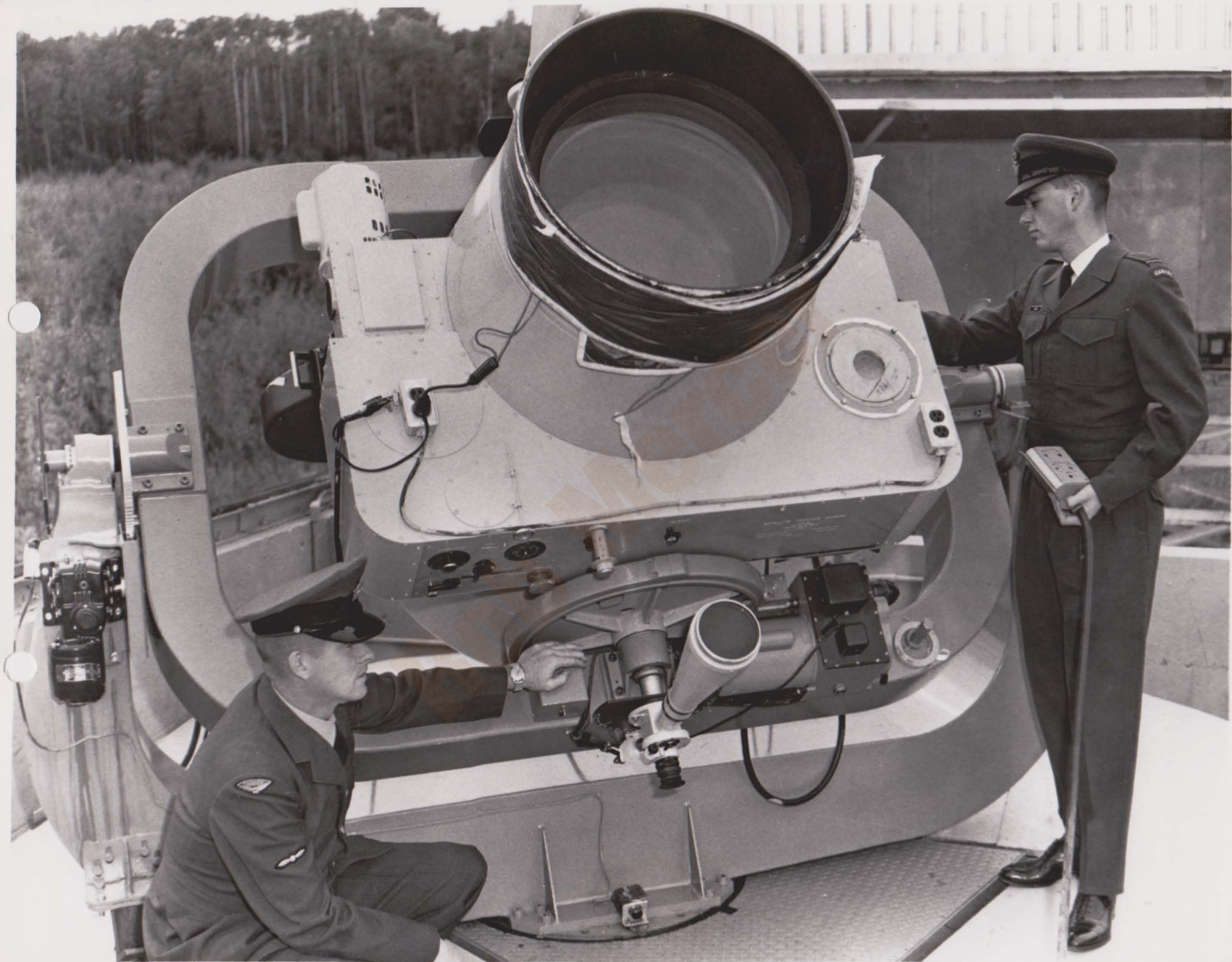
SPADATS

SPACE WATCH -- They work in an underground stronghold, but these men are concerned with what's going on in space. This is the North American Air Defense Command's Space Defense Center inside Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, Colo. Receiving data from a network of space-watching devices, the center has the task of cataloguing man-made objects circling the earth, determining their orbits and calculating future positions. Information assembled here on orbiting satellites can be piped into the main display area in the NORAD Combat Operations Center, housed in the same underground complex.

(NORAD PHOTO)

Neg #709-66

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SPADATS

SPACE BROWNIE -- The most sensitive and precise satellite-tracking instrument in the North American Air Defense Command's satellite detection and tracking network is the Baker-Nunn camera, which can photograph light reflected from an object the size of a basketball out to about 25,000 miles. This one, at Cold Lake, Alberta, is operated by the Canadian Armed Forces Air Defence Command. Others supplying data to the NORAD Space Defense Center at Colorado Springs are operated by the U.S. Air Force and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. By identification and correlation of known star backgrounds in the Baker-Nunn photographs, a satellite's position can be determined with great precision.

(NORAD PHOTO)

Neg #841-65-1

80067



SPADATS

TURKEY TRACKER -- Scattered around the globe, locations such as Diyarbakir, Turkey; Kickapoo Lake, Tex.; Pretoria, South Africa; Shemya, Alaska; and Oslo, Norway, all have something in common. They are some of the sites of the machinery feeding information on man's activity in space into the North American Air Defense Command's Space Defense Center at Colorado Springs, Colo. This one is the U.S. Air Force-operated tracking radar, part of a detection/tracking combination at Diyarbakir. A network of U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, and Canadian Armed Forces and civilian scientific sensors gives NORAD daily reports on man-made objects in space. Thus, the U.S.-Canadian aerospace defense agency knows when new satellites have been put up.

(NORAD PHOTO)

Neg #505-66

70067

Sept. 14, 1967

Col. Eley wants to know the possibility
of using :

✓ The All Sky Camera

✓ Air Traffic Control Radar

✓ BEMEWS or Space Track Radar

for use in a quantative study
of UFO's.

Rob Mercer