OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT UFO INTELLIGENCE PAPERS DOCUMENT PACKAGE IO

A CAREFULLY SELECTED SERIES OF FORMERLY CLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE PAPERS DEALING WITH THE PHENOMENON OF **UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS:**

CONTENTS INCLUDE:

DIA INTELLIGENCE FILES ON AIRCRAFT-UFO INTERCEPT OVER TAIWAN. UFO REPORTS FROM KOREA AND CHINA. CITIZENS AGAINST UFO SECRECY - (NSA) THE LEGAL BATTLE. NASA'S EXPLORATION **OBJECTIVES - 2001 - MARS AND THE MOON.**

DIA, NAVSPUR, MOD LISTINGS

CONTENT: 64 PAGES

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2010

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UFO MAGAZINE

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Civil Action No. 80-15

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Defendant.

MEHORANDUM AND ORDER

This Freedom of Information Act case is before the Court on defendant's motion for summary judgment. Plaintiff is seeking all documents in defendant's possession relating to UFOs and UFO phenomena. Defendant has provided some material but has withheld other material pursuant to various FOIA exemptions, see 5 U.S.C. § 552(b) (1976). The bulk of the material withheld consists of communications intelligence reports, which defendant asserts are protected by Exemptions 1 and 3 of the Freedom of Information Act. Four documents at issue are not communications intelligence reports; defendant has withheld one of these documents in its entirety, and portions of three others, pursuant to these exemptions, and exemptions 5 and 6.

The Court first carefully reviewed the public affidavit of National Security Agency official Eugene Yeates and then, after receiving plaintiff's opposition, examined personally a top secret affidavit from Yeates, submitted by defendant in camera. The public affidavit provides a general statement of the defendant's position that is strongly bolstered by the extremely detailed, 21-page in camera filing. On the basis of these affidavits, the Court finds that the claimed exemptions have been properly and conscientiously applied.

The communications intelligence reports clearly relate to the most sensitive activities of the defendant and thus fall squarely within the protection of Public Law 26-36, 73 Stat. 63 (1959). The in camera affidavit provides the

Security Agency, 608 F.2d 1331, 1369-91 (D.C. Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 48 U.S.L.W. 3730 (U.S., May 12, 1980). The Court finds that release of this material could seriously jeopardize the work of the agency and the security of the United States. Under the standards set forth in Hayden & Fonda, the claim of Section (b)(3) exemption must be granted in its entirety. No consideration needs to be given the additional claim for protection under Exemption 1. The standards of Public Law 86-36 have been met.

The Court also finds that the affidavits support

nondisclosure for the four documents that are not intelligence
reports. Defendant has provided plaintiff with much of the
contents of these documents and also has provided a
description of both the documents and the deletions. The
various claims under Exemptions 1, 3, 5 and 6 as to these
documents are proper. The withheld portions either are not
responsive to plaintiff's request or are properly exempted.

Court has been aware of the public interest in the issue of UFOs and the need to balance that interest against the agency's need for secrecy. The <u>in camera</u> affidavit presents factual considerations which aided the Court in determining that the public interest in disclosure is far outweighed by the sensitive nature of the materials and the obvious effect on national security their release may well entail.

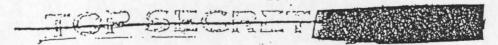
The Court has been mindful of the Court of Appeals' view on in camera review of documents in FOIA cases, see Allen v. CIA. No. 20-1380 (D.C. Cir., filed Nov.-12, 1980), but the Court finds in its discretion that the public and in camera affidavits submitted here are amply sufficient to make such review of the documents unnecessary.

For the foregoing reasons, defendant's motion for summary judgment is granted. The case is dismissed.

SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

November / 8 , 1980.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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CITIZE	NS AGAINST UNIDENTIFIED-)
FLYING	OBJECTS SECRECY,)
	Plaintiff,)

Civil Action No. 80-1562

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY,

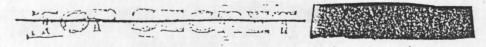
Defendant.

IN CAMERA AFFIDAVIT OF EUGENE F. YEATES

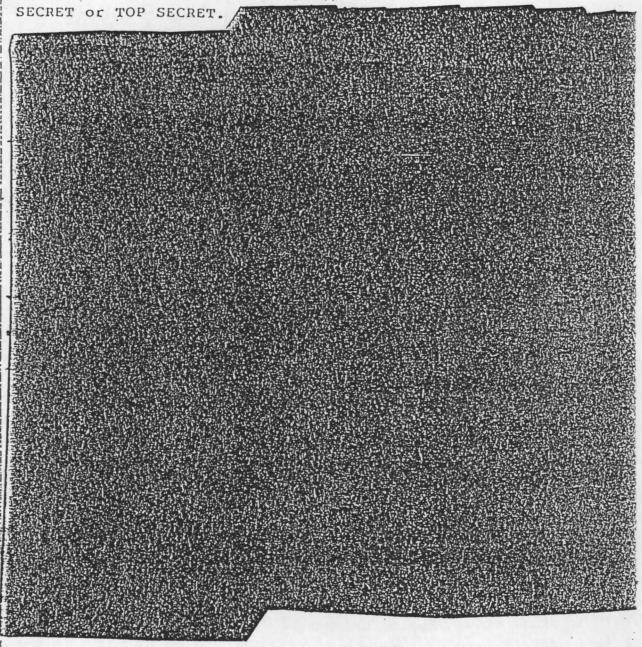
County of Anne Arundel 55: State of Maryland

Eugene F. Yeates, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

- (U) I am the Chief, Office of Policy, of the National Security Agency (NSA). As Chief, Office of Policy, I am responsible for processing all initial requests made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for NSA records. statements herein are based upon personal knowledge, upon my personal review of information available to me in my official capacity, and upon conclusions reached in accordance therewith.
- 2. (U) This affidavit supplements my unclassified affidav executed on September 30, 1980 regarding all documents which have been located by NSA pursuant to plaintiff's FOIA request but which have been withheld wholly or in part by NSA. I submit this affidavit in camera for the purpose of stating facts, which cannot be publicly disclosed, that are the basis for exempting the records from release to the plaintiff.
- At the beginning of each paragraph of this affidavit, the letter or letters within parentheses designate(s the degree of sensitivity of information the paragraph contains



The letters "U", "C", "S" and "TS" indicate respectively that the information is unclassified or is classified CONFIDENTIAL,



THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

In processing the plaintiff's FOIA request, a total of two hundred and thirty-nine documents were located in NSA files. Seventy-nine of these documents originated with other government agencies and have been referred by NSA to those agencies for their direct response to the plaintiff.

One document, which I addressed in paragraph 20c of my public affidavit, was erroneously treated as part of the subject matter of plaintiff's FOIA request. It is an account by a person

assigned to NSA of his attendance at a UFO symposium and it cannot fairly be said to be a record of the kind sought by the plaintiff. Another document, discussed in paragraph 20d of my public affidavit, was recently declassified and released to plaintiff. Two additional non-COMINT records have been released to the plaintiff with the exempted material deleted. The deletions in these documents are explained below:

- a. A document entitled <u>UFO Hypothesis and Survival</u>

 Questions was released to the plaintiff with the deletion on page seven of the name of the employee who prepared the draft and a deletion of a reference to his NSA component. As I explained in paragraph 20, sub-paragraph a, of my open affidavit, information about NSA's organization or employees is protected from disclosure by Public Law 86-36 and, therefore, exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3).
- b. The second non-COMINT document is a three page undated, unofficial draft of a monograph with a four page appendix by the same agency employee who authored the draft referenced in sub-paragraph a, above. This document was discussed in paragraph 20b of my public affidavit. It is entitled UFO's

In this document, the author discusses what he considers to be a serious shortcoming in the Agency s COMINT interception and reporting procedures

illustrate his belief that

Deletions

in this document were made as follows:

.

(1) All of the title after UFO,

and all of paragraph one, which

of the handling of UFO phenomena as it demonstrates what he believes is the

stated in my public affidavit (paragraph 20b), the type of candor that is reflected in this record must be encouraged especially in an intelligence Agency where the most meaningf suggestions regarding ways to promote the efficiency of the critical Agency mission will of necessity come from within. Public disclosure of such information, especially when it advances a novel theory, could have the effect of stifling s candor by the risk of diminution of professional standing the employee runs if subsequently found wrong. Thus, this matter was deleted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(5).

- intelligence operation to illustrate the author's point. This paragraph contains information about SIGINT activities that is currently and properly classified at thus, is exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(
 The material in this paragraph also concerns the organization and operational activities and functions of NSA(
- This material is exempt from disclosure un 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3) which exempts from release under the FOIP matters specifically exempted from disclosure by another stat As noted in paragraph 20, sub-paragraph b of my public affida Public Law 86-36 provides that no law shall be construed to require disclosure of the organization or any function of the NSA or any information with respect to activities thereof.
- (3) Paragraph four of the memorandum states the conclusions and recommendations of the author. While it talk of the ability of the Agency employees to deal with unusual phenomena it is not responsive to the plaintiff's request

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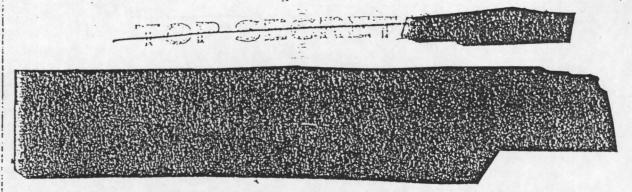
regarding UFO or UFO phenomena: In any event, as I stated in my public affidavit (paragraph 20b), the subject matter of that paragraph is exempt from disclosure because it contains the employee's specific recommendations for addressing the problem responding to surprise material. For the reasons stated in sub-paragraph (1) above, these recommendations are exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. \$552(b)(5). One specific recommendation suggests an operational approach to solving the prob which reveals NSA activities and is, therefore, exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. \$552(b)(3) as explained above.

of this report. This section talks about.

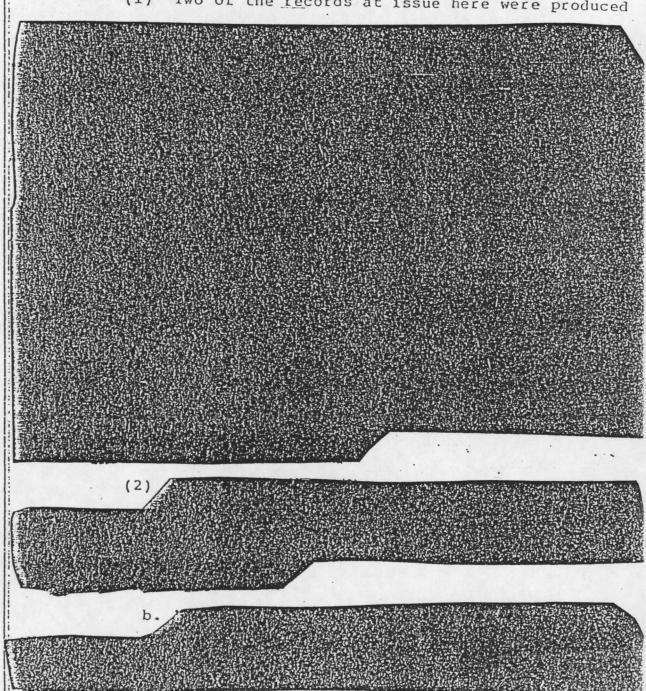
and does no include any reference to UFO or UFO phenomena and is, therefor not responsive to plaintiff's request. Nonetheless the subject matter of sub-paragraph 10 is currently and properly classified Thus, even if it were deemed to be within the scope of plainting request, it is exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §55 (b)(1).

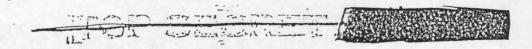
COMINT REPORTS

- 5. The remaining one hundred and fifty-six records being withheld are communications intelligence (CONINT) report which were produced between 1958 and 1979. For purposes of my discussion here, these records are organized into three groups based upon the source of the report.
- a. One hundred and fifteen of these reports were



Two of the records at issue here were produced (1)

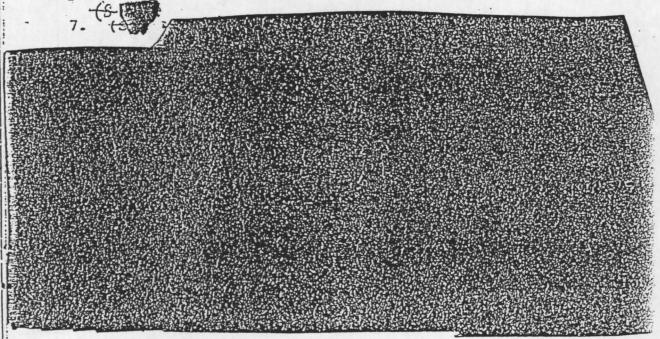


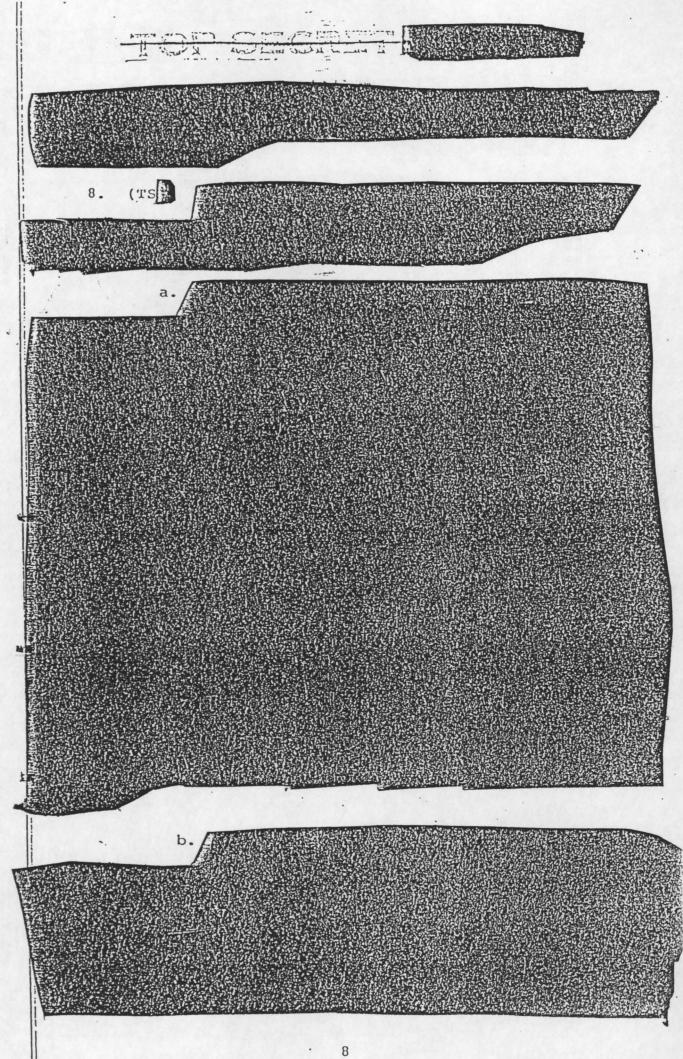


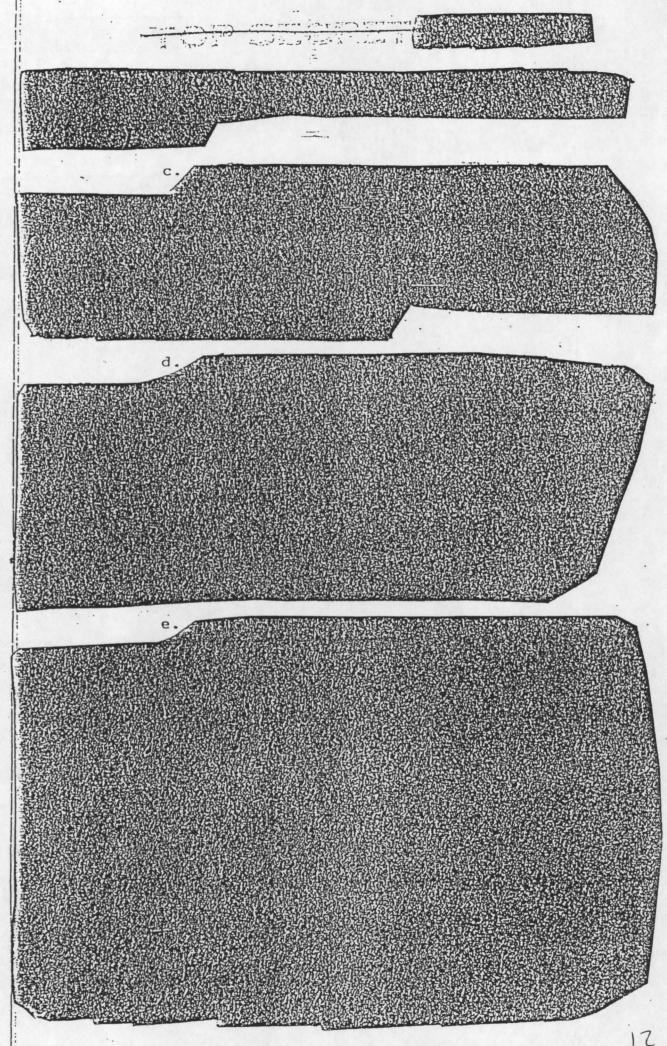
in exchange for the sharing of technology and COMINT information.

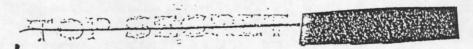
c. The remaining thirty-nine COMINT documents were produced by

6. (U) All of the COMINT reports are in either message or summary format. A report in message format contains a single underlying communication presented in a classic cable format, i.e., the verbatim text of the particular transmission, preceded and followed by "externals" consisting of: data about the sender and the recipient; the dates and times of transmission; and other technical information. A summary, as the label suggests, provides in summary form the contents of a single message or of a small number of related intercepted communications, often accompanied by some technical data.

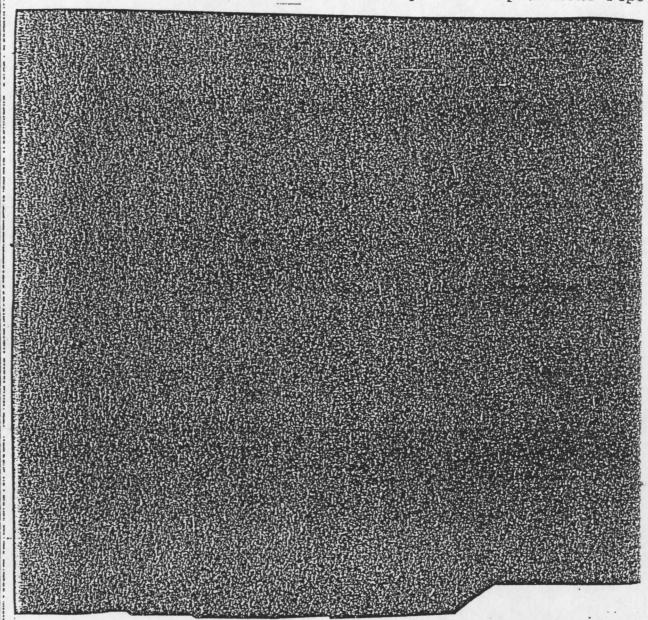






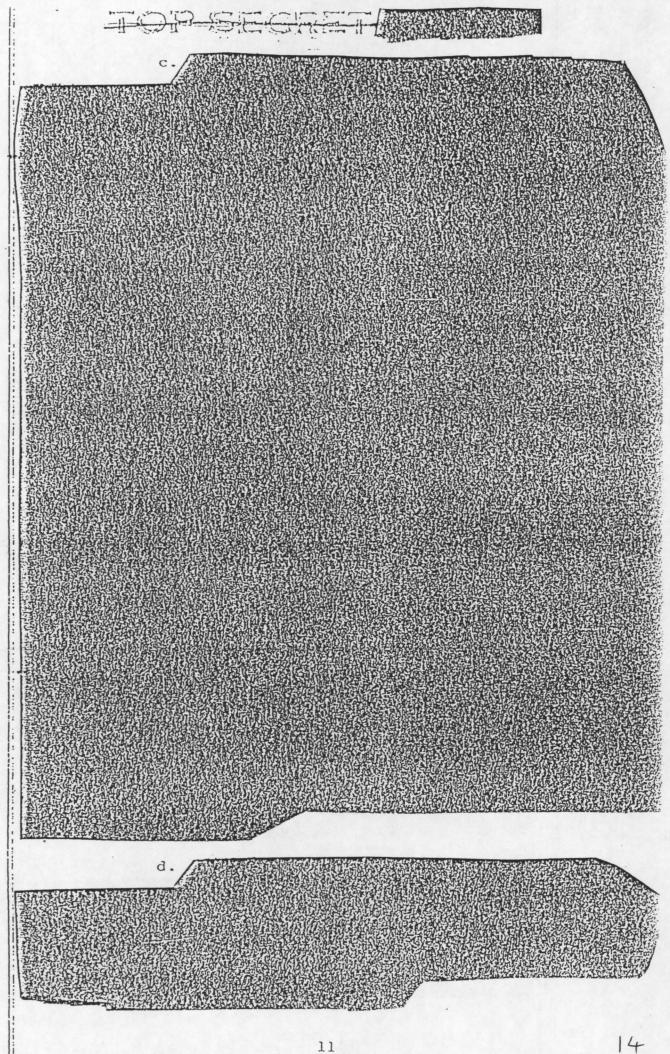


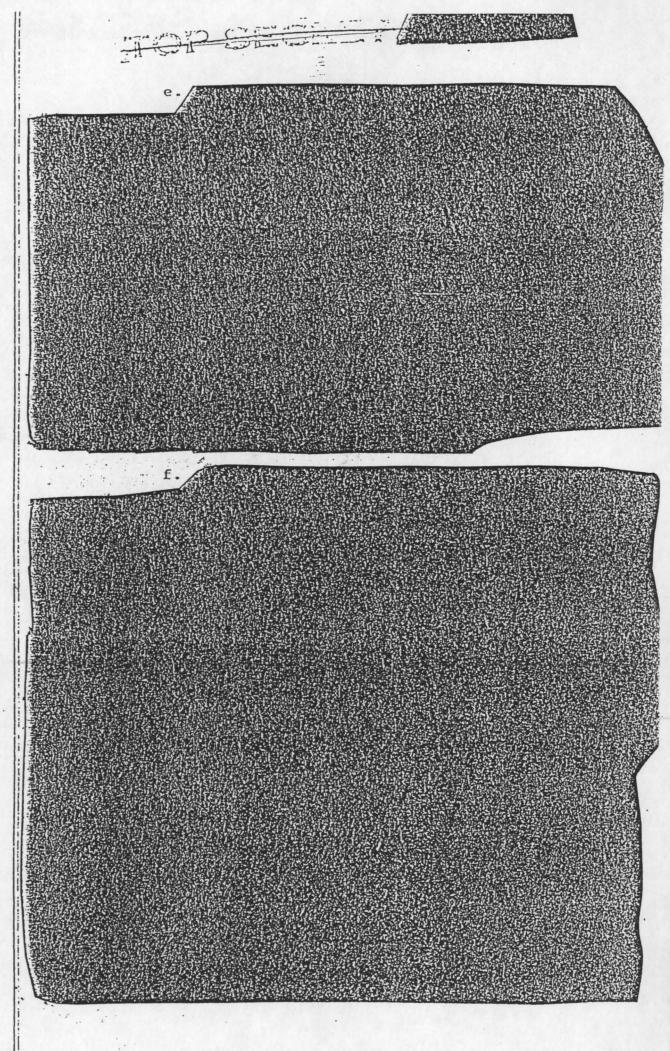
- 9. (TS()) NSA-originated reports Thirty-eight documents are the direct product of NSA SIGINT operations and one documen describes classified SIGINT activities. These documents can be further described as follows:
 - a. The document describing SIGINT operations repo

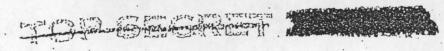


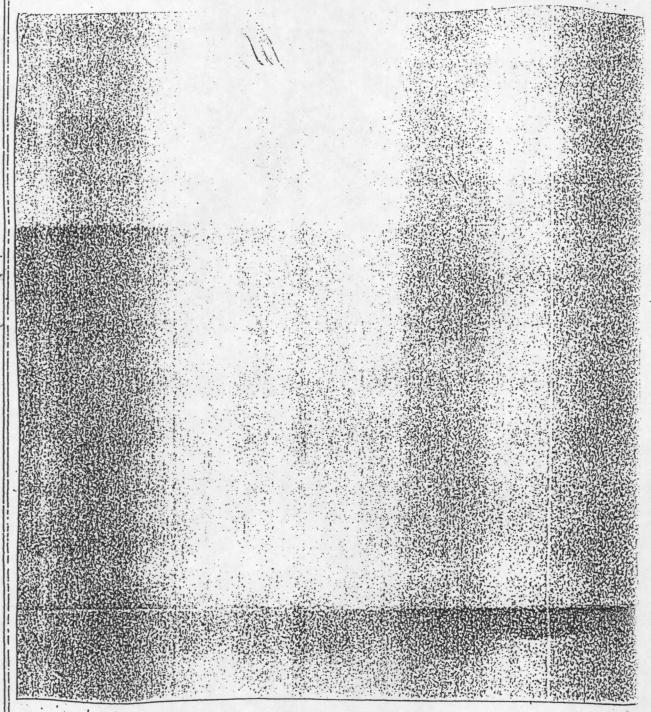
b. One record is a 1973 report which

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EXEMPTION OF THE COMINT REPORTS .

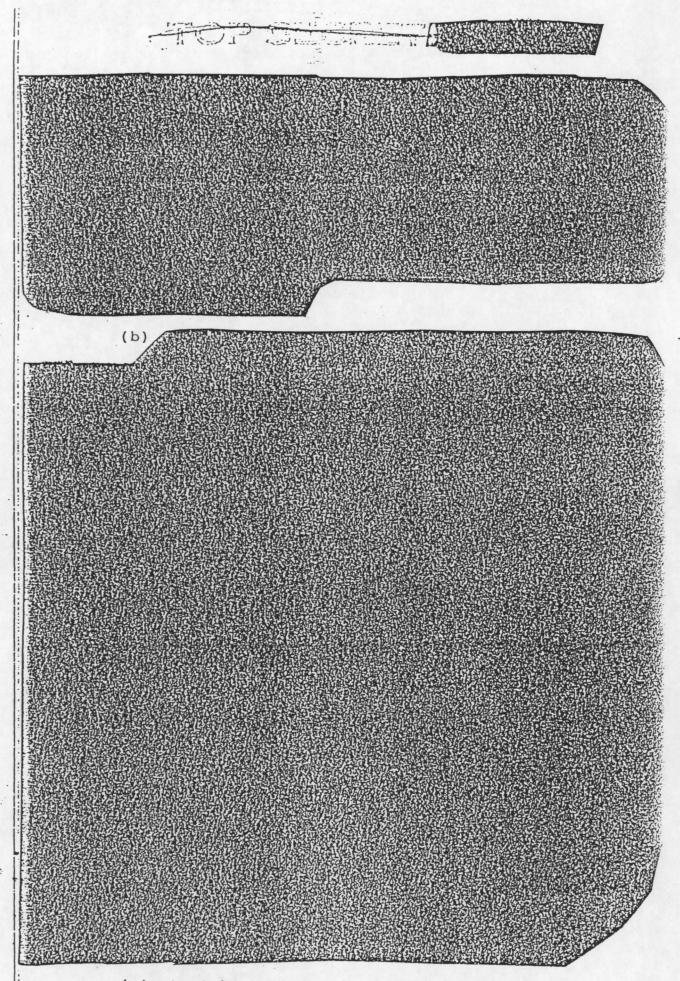
regarding the classification of COMINT reports is that the need to protect communications intelligence sources and methods; is greater than the need to protect sensitive contents of the man underlying intercepted messages. Nevertheless, no portion of the contents of COMINT reports may be disclosed, where, as here, revealing the information would have the effect of identifying

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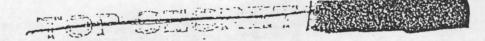
for the target communicators the specific communications that had been intercepted and exploited. One hundred and fifty-four of the COMINT reports being withheld are the product of intercept

operations

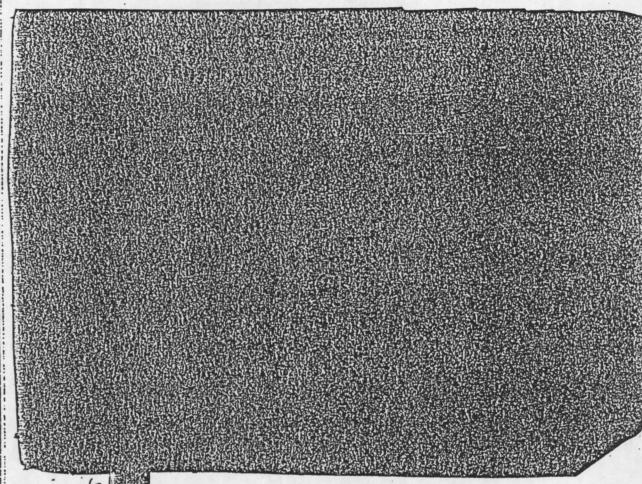
11. (TS-CCO) The communications sources involved in this case -- which are specified or implicitly identified in the COMINT reports being withheld by NSA



(c) As I have stated in my open affidavit, when alerted to the extent of NSA's capability, and if given information from

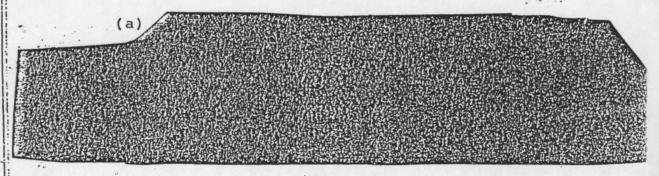


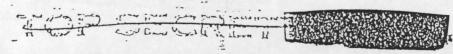
which inferences could be drawn as to the processing methods used, foreign intelligence services would be able to evade or defeat portions of NSA's present foreign intelligence efforts

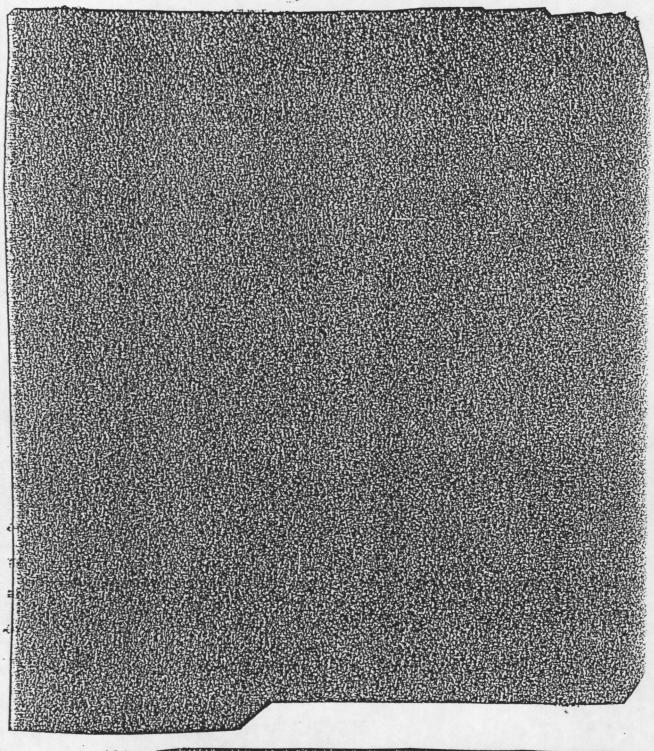


The disclosure of other records at issue here, would result in the loss of the intelligence information

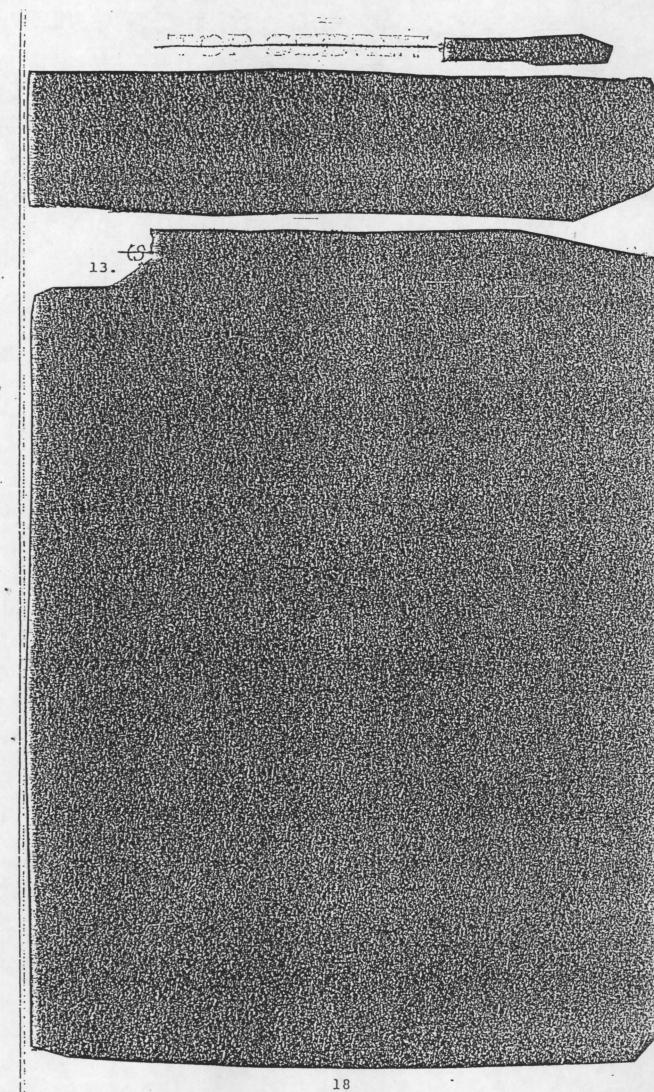
The value of the intelligence data collected from these sources is obvious.

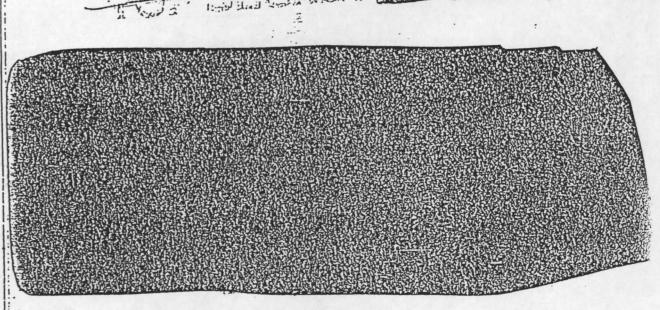






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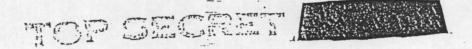


CLASSIFICATION OF THE WITHHELD COMINT REPORTS

affidavit, I have determined that the one hundred and fifty-six reports relating to COMINT activities at issue here are based on intercepted communications of foreign governments or SIGINT operations and, thus, remain properly classified. In conducting this review I have weighed the significant need for openness in government against the likelihood of damage to our national security at this time and have determined that each record should continue to be classified. No meaningful portion can be segregated from the records without revealing classified information about the intercepted communications underlying the COMINT reports. Because each record and each portion thereof is properly classified under Executive Order 12065, it is exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. \$552(b)(1).

15. -(6)
These

functions and activities of NSA are particular types of matters that may be withheld under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3), since Section 6



of Public Law 86-36 permits the Agency to refuse to release them In this case, the COMINT reports reflecting those functions and activities must be withheld to avoid compromising the efficacy of the sources of COMINT information involved.

16. (S Information about the interception, processing and exploitation of the foreign communications underlying the records being withheld by NSA is classified information



unauthorized disclosure of which is prohibited by 18 U.S.C. §798, paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4). This information because it is prohibited from disclosure by statute, is exempt from release under the FOIA pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3).

- 17. (U) As stated in my public affidavit, the information that would be disclosed by these records is information about intelligence sources and methods protected from unauthorized disclosure under 50 U.S.C. §403(d)(3). The reports are therefor exempt from release under Exemption 3 of the FOIA. 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3).
- 18. (U) In view of the foregoing and in order to protect existing sensitive and important foreign intelligence sources and processing techniques vital to the national security, I certify that disclosure of past and present foreign intelligence communications activities of NSA revealed in the records the plaintiff seeks would endanger highly valuable sources of foreign intelligence.
- 19. (U) Finally, I respectfully request that the

 Court treat this affidavit in the same secure manner as it

 has been handled in submission to the Court; and to return

 it to appropriate personnel of the Department of Justice

 as soon as possible after review by the Court. The Department



of Justice will retain custody of this document under the Court's seal, subject to any further orders of this Court or any other court of competent jurisdiction.

EUGEDE F. YESTES Chief, Office of Policy

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of October 1980.

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My commission expires on Lele 1, 1982

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L COUNTRY COLUMUNIST CHINA	B. REPORT KLINGER	59SC552 (b) (2)
Over South China	5USC552 (h) (2)	UG 1963 5ySC552 (m) (2)
4. DAYE OF INFORMATION: 17 Jul 68	12 ORIGINATOR:	(b) (a - c - a - a - a - a - a - a - a - a -
L PLACE AND DATE OF ACO: TAIREI, To. 26 Jul 68 E EVALUATION: SOURCE F. B. FINFORMA 2. SOURCE: Staff officer of undisclosed sources		
IE. SUMMARY:	COMPLETE TEXT	(2070):
(2 NFB) On 17 Jul 68, seven sighted in the skips over areas of to intercept them without successions.) (coo	rd unk) attempted
(This report is marked NOFORM government.)	DISSEM because it or ginated	with a foreign
(Evaluation Reports, DD Forms least CONFIDENTIAL.)	1480, prepared on this IR will	
Field Comment: (#-NFD) Above Summary, dated 25 Jul 68, publicage Comment of Preparing Officer: information on UFO sightings.	e report was extracted from the shed by the ncy evaluated the above report	
they 68	Ord ord Arey Od	
1	CLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DGWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION	None 30



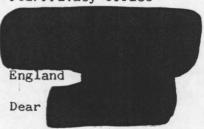
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995

July 23, 1990

53/92

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:
FOI/Privacy Office



This is in response to your June 6, 1990 letter, to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), requesting records pertaining to Unidentified Flying Objects or related phenomena, under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5 U.S. Code 552. The DIA, on June 19, 1990, forwarded your letter with copies of one Army-originated record, retrieved from their files, for a decision as to the releasability of the information to you. This correspondence was received in this office on July 18, 1990.

We have reviewed the information in the Army record and have determined the portion relating to UFO's is releasable to you. A copy is enclosed for your use. Duplication fees are waived.

Information has been deleted from this record which is administrative in nature, to include internal report numbers, reference numbers, and access numbers, which are for internal agency use only. The release of this information would significantly risk circumvention of agency regulations, and is exempt from public disclosure under Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(2) of the FOIA.

The withholding of the information described above is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of the Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the FOIA. You may appeal this decision to the Secretary of the Army. If you wish to file an appeal, you should forward it to this office for necessary processing within 60 calendar days from the date of this letter. Your appeal will then be processed to the appellate authority. After the 60 day period, the case may be considered closed; however, such closure does not preclude you from filing litigation in the courts.

The remainder of the information does not pertain to UFO's and is not within the scope of your request. Further, this information is currently and properly classified.

If you have any further questions regarding this action, please feel free to contact this office at any time. Please refer to case #1005F-90.

Sincerely.

Robert J. Walsh, Jr.

Chief

Freedom of Information/Privacy Office

Enclosure



CHDMA (Sinklang) - A: AIR Source: A middle-aged local Russian peasant who saw the object described below. Haps: Series GSGS 4695 (1:1,000,000), Sheets 239 (Edition 2-GSGS) and 243 (Edition 1). 5USC 552 (b) (1)

5USC 552. (b) (1) of Information: July/August 1960 WO in sky over porthern Sinklang 1. On two occasions at 10 or 11 p.m. in about July/August 1960 source, who at the time was in), northern Sindang, saw an unidentified flying object (170) in the night sky. On each occasion, when he first saw 12, it appeared to be approximately above KCM, which was about one hundred kilometres (in a straight line) north north-west of and it flow at great speed south south-eastwards passing at a great height directly above and continuing beyond in a straight course.

2. In appearance, the UTO was a luminous sphere which illuminated the sky above. It appeared to be revolving on its own axis, and its colour seemed to be at times Maurs, at others a pale shade of nauve and at yet others a very pale yellow or white. It was very large and to the observer gave the impression of being ten or twelve times progressively after passing over and its luminosity to die down until it wanished from might completely, 1.0., to the observer it appeared as if the UPO did not vanish from might because of distance but because it ceased to be luminous and therefore ceased to be visible at night. The total time from the moment the observer, first saw the TO on each occasion to the moment it vanished from sight was not more than three minutes. 2/2

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or Marshall Country: CEIL
Subject: (U) Deldentified Flying Object D.I.: Julians 60 .: Fl a Date Ac: -5USC 552 (b) (1) Brals 8-6

Info Speet PS/gek Distra : Ev. (4) (317 | Ev. (1) | Ev. (a) | 74/74(b) | DiA(d)/TC3(1)/T-2/EP(h)

5USC 552 (b) D.R.: 18 December 1954 No. Pages: 1 5USC652 (0) (6) & (0 Bef: -Originator: Lish pas. LtColos Appr Authr J. L. WITHUED, Colonel GS US Army Liaison Officer ...

SECONT: (3) Attached Sport Sinking.

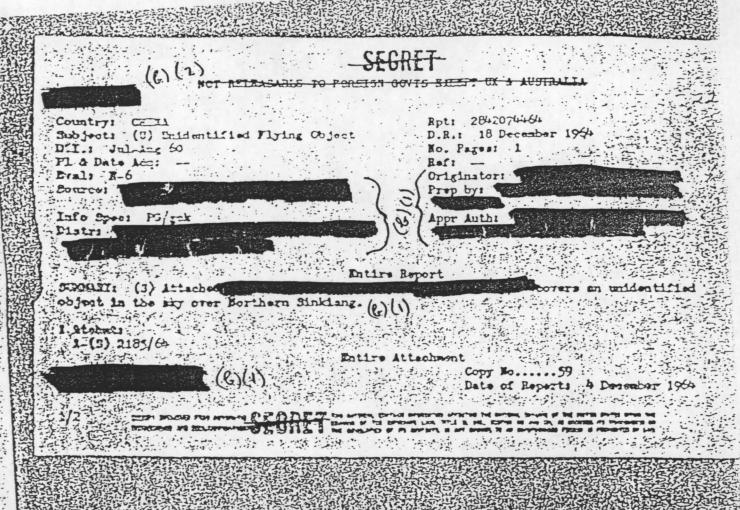
5 USC 552 (b) (1)

Entire Report .:

1-(3) 2185/64

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Dubt Duc to Copy No.....59
Date of Reports 4 December



CHIBA

· CHIMA (Sinklang) - A: ATR

Sources: A middle-aged local Russian peasant who saw the object described below.

Haps: (Series GSGS 4695 (1:1,000,000), Sheets 239 (Edition 2-GSGS) and 243

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NOTE: This document contains information effecting to national delene of the United States within the meaning of the explonate lairs. Tille 18. U.S.C., See. 773 and 794. l'inna aixi/er policies ahould not be eval CONFIDENTIAL, The trensmission or the resolution of ite or modified sulely on the basis of this to contents in any manner to an smauthorized (Clevellieution and Control Markinga) person to prohibited by law. COURTRY. NATIONALIST CHENA SUSSE (b) (2) 2. SUBJECT: (U) Investigation on UFO Sightings 2. DATE OF REPORT: 1 4 CCT 1960 Over Off-Shore Islands and TAIWAN Strait 10. HO. OF PAGES: 2 30552 (b) (2) 3. ISC NUMBER 11. REFERENCES: 130552 (b) (2) A DATE OF INFORMATION: Jul - Aug 68 12. ORIGINATOR: S. PLACE AND DATE OF ACC: TAIPEI, Taiwan, .. 23 Sep 68 6. EVALUATION: SOURCE TO TO INFORMATION 14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: Staff officer 11) (6) 3000 A technical investigation team composed of Arrec Chinas Natural investigated reports of more formations and the composed of th officers investigated reports of numerous unidentified flying objects (UFOs) sighted over TAIWAN Strait and the Offshore Islands since 17 Jul 68 and concluded they were man-made satellites, "flying saucers," electronic jamming devices, or psychological warfare balloons. The team was assisted in its investigation of stationed on KINMEN (Quemoy) Island (2427N/11823E). 5.12.50. (a) (l) n 2.50. (b) (1) (Evaluation Reports, DD Forms 1480, prepared on this IR will be classified at least CONFIDENTIAL.) Ana Churing Nation (2) A technical team composed of gated reported sightings of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) over TAIWAN Strait and the Offshore Islands on 12 and 13 Aug 68. They were assisted by stationed on KINMEN (Quemov) Island (2427N/11823E), one of whom was named Mr. Smith: the other was not identified in the team's official report. The following information is the substance of the report, which was 311SU504 (b) (11 a. Starting on 17 Jul 68, UFOs have been sighted flying over KINMEN (Quemoy) Island (2427N/11323E) daily between 1915 and 2130 hours and sometimes between 0400 and 0500 hours. They flew mostly from east to west and sometimes IRCTAPICINO TO MOITUBINTEID . SI 17. COMMENALING DATA: 10. ATTACHMENT DATAL EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC 1 DOWNGRADING None 1 AND DECLASSIFICATION 5USC552 (b) (2) Item 113 continued: 5 ... 150552 (b) (2)

. Title 18. U.S.C., Sec. 77; and 794. CON ENTIAL COUNTRY. NATIONALIST CHINA . REPORT HUMUER: 2. SUBJECT: (U) Investigation on UFO Sightings 2. DATE OF REPORT: Over Off-Shore Islands and TAIWAN Strait 10. NO. OF PAGES: 5USC 552 (b) (2) 1. ISC HUMBER: 11. REFERENCES:

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DIRM 1.P2, 4E5c, 6B7d

500th MI Gp

4. DATE OF INFORMATION:

Jul - Aug 68

5USC552 (b) (6) & (b) (7) (C)

12. ORIGINATOR:

13. PRÉPARED DYI

S. PLACE AND DATE OF ACC: TAIPEI, Taiwan, 23 Sep 68 SCURCE F B _ INFORMATION _ 6

Staff officer of a

14. APPROVING AUTHORITY:

J. L. WEIGAND

Colonel, MI CO. 500th MI Gp

(1132)687(1-6204)

5USC 552 (b) (1)

5USC 552 (b) (1)

A technical investigation team composed of three officers investigated reports of numerous unidentified flying objects (UFOs) sighted over TAIWAN Strait and the Offshore Islands since 17 Jul 68 and concluded they were man-made satellites, "flying saucers," electronic jamming devices, or psychological warfare balloons. The team was assisted in its investigation stationed on KINMEN (Quemoy) Island (2427N/11823E).

(Evaluation Reports, DD Forms 1480, prepared on this IR will be classified at least CONFIDENTIAL.)

5USC 552 (b) (1)

2) A technical team composed of three officers investi gated reported sightings of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) over TAIWAN Strait and the Offshore Islands on 12 and 13 Aug 68. They were assisted by two technicians stationed on KINMEN (Quemoy) Island (2427N/11823E), one of whom was the other was not identified in the team's official report. The following nuormation is the substance of the report, which was written in Chinese and dated 1 Sep 58:

a. Starting on 17 Jul 68, UFOs have been sighted flying over KINMEN (Quemoy) Island (2427N/11323E) daily between 1915 and 2130 hours and sometimes between 0400 and 0500 hours. They flew mostly from east to west and sometimes

500th MI GP

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17. COMMERADING DATA: EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION Item #10 continued:

None

DATE & STAMPHAN TON DATE OF THE LOTH POPCE BROKE COMMY A TROPELL FASE CONTINUATION SHEET NOTAHIDIRO USC552 (b) 121 (Classification and Control Markines) Leave Slar from north to south at an estimated altitude of 20,000 to 100,000 feet. Their speed approximated that of a "man-made satellite," and sometimes "a little faster" (EN: Sic, but no actual speed figure was reported). The team members personally observed six UFOs on 12 Aug and four on 13 Aug 68. b. The UFOs appeared to be as bright as a star (EN: Magnitude not given) and remained in sight from a minimum of one to two minutes, to a maximum of five to ten minutes. They flew a straight course unaffected by wind velocities. Similar UFOs have been sighted also over MATSU (2609N/11956E) and TARVAN. INPITE (5) (1) on the technical unit took some photographs of the UFOs, but they were not clear enough for analysis. d. On the basis of the investigation, the team expressed the belief that the UFOs possibly were satellites, "flying saucers," electronic jamming devices, or psychological warfare balloons. The UFOs sighted on 13 Aug were referred to as "man-made satellites" by both one of the representatives, and the personnel. 5USC552 (b) (1) Chined Walunt realment Comment of Preparing Officer (C) The above information forms the substance of a report on the UFOs members of the investigating team. It is assumed that the have made their own report of the investigation. The term "man-made satellite" appears in the and in one Geference the the report it was stated that these UFOs were fiving "a little faster" than a "man-made satellite." For an earlier report on the UFOs see subject: UFO Sighting

in Taiwan Strait.

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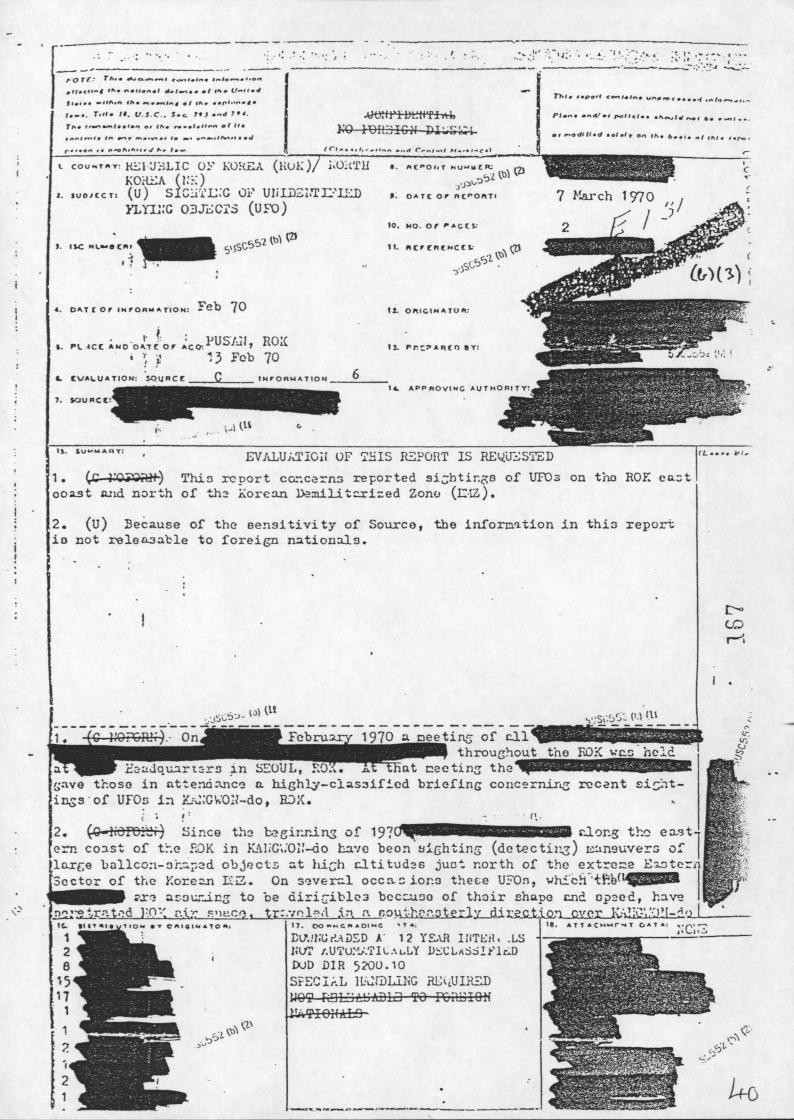
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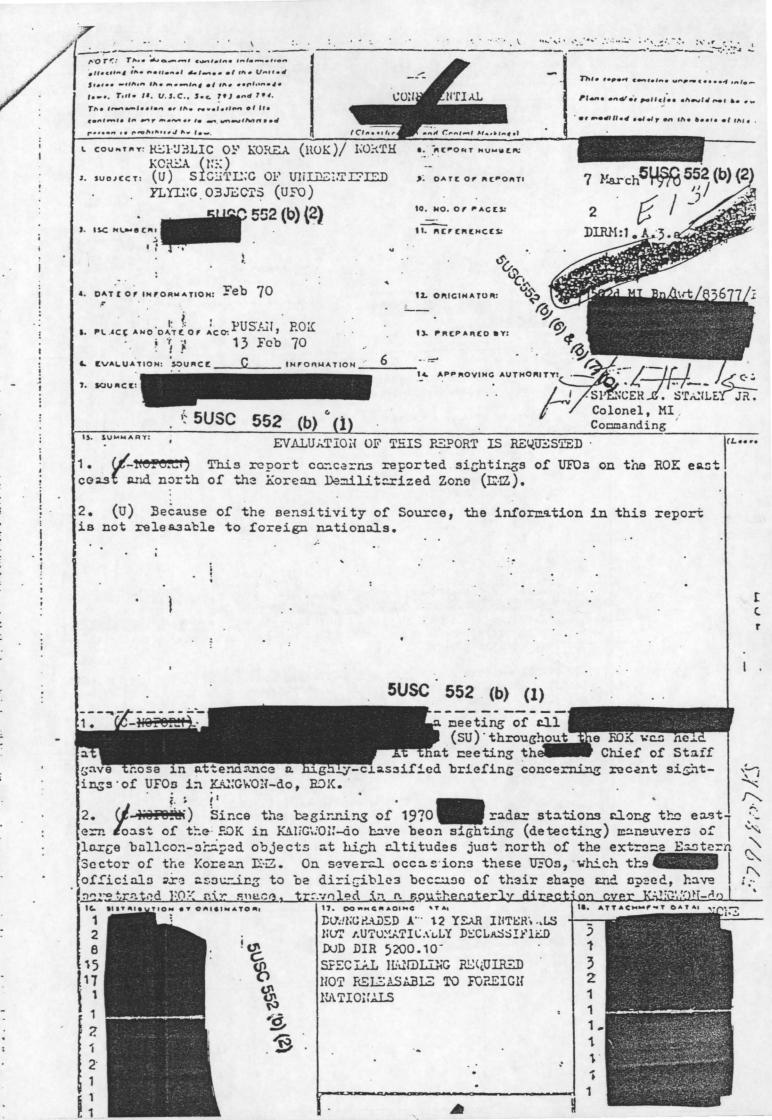
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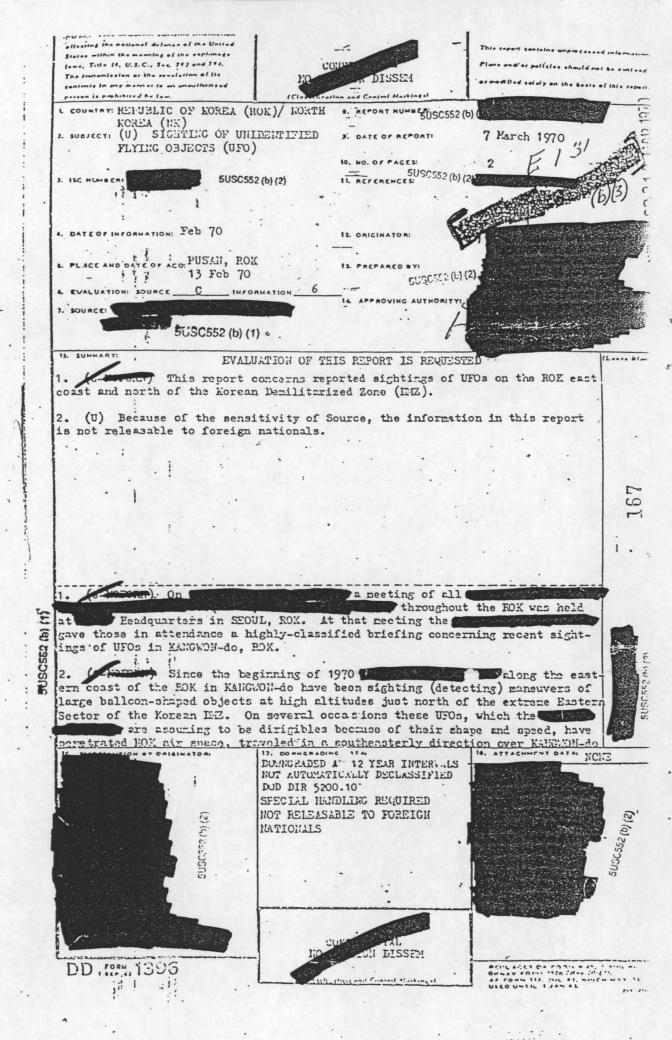
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- c. The on the technical unit took some photographs of the UFOs, but they were not clear enough for analysis.
- d. On the basis of the investigation, the team expressed the belief that the UFOs possibly were satellites, "flying saucers," electronic jamming devices, or psychological warfare balloons. The UFOs sighted on 13 Aug were referred to as "man-made satellites" by both one of the two technical representatives, and the technical personnel.

Comment of Preparing Officer: (7) The above information forms the substance of a report on the UFOs prepared in members of the investigating team. It is assumed that the members have made their own report of the investigation. The term "man-made satellite" appears in the report as I and in one reference in the report it was stated that these UFOs were flying "a little faster" than a "man-made satellite." For an earlier report on the UFOs see 500th MI Gp message (NOTAL), subject: UFO Sighting in Taiwan Strait.

1	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	INTELLIGENCE	FORMATION REF	OK	
	NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national delense of the United States within the meaning of the sections: laws, Title 19, U.S.C., Sec. 794-7-324 The transmission or the president desired contants in any many or to an unautherized	DPY AVAI	A Par por The should not	d information and the evolution	
		Ification and Control Markings			
	L COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF KORRA (ROK)/ NOR!	TH . REPORT NUMBER:	2 221 0123 70		
	KORRA (NK) 2. SUBJECT: (U) SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO)	D . DATE OF REPORT:	7 March 1970		
	ZHIZHO OBOBOIS (OZO)	10. NO. OF PAGES:	2.		
	3, ISC NUMBER: 722.300	11. REFERENCES	DIRM:1.A.3.a		
	4. DATE OF INFORMATION: Feb 70	12 ORIGINATOR	502d MI Bn/twt/836	77/B-	
	L PLACE AND DATE OF ACC. PUSAN, ROK 13 Feb 70	13. PREPARED BY:	ROBERT L. OFF	2	
	& EVALUATION: SOURCE C INFORMATION	6	1-1-11		
	7. SOURCE: Official, ROK Intelligence Agency	14. APPROVING AUTHORITY:	SPENCER & STANLEY	JR.	
			Colonel, MI Commanding		
	18. SUMMARY: EVALUATION OF	THIS REPORT IS REQUES!		Leave B	
	1. This report concerns reported sightings of UFOs on the ROK east coast and north of the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). 2. (U) Because of the sensitivity of Source, the information in this report				
	is not releasable to foreign nationals				
1. 1				-	
				S	
				-	
				:	
				1.	
	1. On 10 and 11 February (CO) of ROK Air Force (ROKAF) Security				
	at ROKAF Headquarters in SEOUL, ROK. At that meeting the ROKAF Chief of Staff				
	gave those in attendance a highly-classings of UFOs in KANGWON-do, ROK.	ssified briefing concer	rning recent sight-	2	
	2. Since the beginning of ern coast of the BOK in KANGWON-do have	f 1970 ROKAF radar sta-		807 15	
	large balloon-shaped objects at high altitudes just north of the extreme Eastern				
	Sector of the Korean IMZ. On several officials are assuming to be dirigible			1	
	pene trated ROK air space, traveled in	a southeasterly direct		W.	
	1 DIA 2 CINCPAC		3 EFB RI		
	8 G2, USARPAC		1 EMB DAO		
	15 02, KA 17 502d MI Bn		3 G2, 2d INF Div 2 G2, 7th INF Div		
	1 5th ADVON		1 G2, I US Corps		
	1 6499th SAG		1 J2		
	2 508th USASA		1 AAD 1 COMNAVFORJ		
	1 OSI DO 45 2 PACAF	4	1 J3, PSY WAR		
·	1 Chief, KMAG		1 557th ENGR		
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DEPARTMENT OF DECEMBER INFILERIORING INCOMMATION KITCH REPORT NO. 2 221 0123 70 PAGE 2 CONTINUATION SHEET ORIGINATOR 502d MI Bn/dwt/83677/B-033 (Classification and Control Markings) and then exploded. ROK efforts to recover debris subsequent to the explosions have been unsuccessful. The ROKAF Chief of Staff speculated that if current maneuvers of the UFOs prove to be successful, then MK may use the self-propelled balloons for dropping agents, propaganda, or even epidemic germs into the EOK. His briefing and speculation caused consternation among the ROKAF SU CO's because this was the first report they had had of such penetrations. COMMENTS: The information in this report was furnished by a medium-level member of a ROK intelligence agency in the PUSAN, ROK area, and who has been reporting on an irregular basis for the last four years.

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and then exploded. NUK efforts to recover debris subsequent to the explosions have been unsuccessful.

3. (O-HOPURH) The

epeculated that if current maneuvers

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his briefing and speculation caused consternation among the because this was the

COMMENTS: (C-MOPORM) The information in this report

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REFORT NO. ENTIAL PAGE CONTINUATION SHEET POTIGINATOR 502d Mi 2n/dut/83677/B-433 (Classification n. I Gnated Markings) and then exploded. NOK efforts to recover debris subsequent to the explosions have been unsuccessful. Chief of Staff speculated that if current manauvers CIT (the UPUs prove to be successful, is brising and speculation caused constantation among the REKAF SE W's Decause this was the first report they had had of such penetrations. (NOPOZN) The information in this report was furnished by 2 COMETTS: member of a in the area, and who has been reporting on an irregular basis for the last four years.

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6USC552 (b) (2) PAGE CONTINUATION SHEET 2 CH DISSEM ORIGINATOR and then exploded. KUK efforts to recover debris subsequent to the explo-(Lauro bi sions have been unsuccessful. מלד קדם epeculated that if current manauver of the UPUs prove to be successful, 5USC552 (b) (1) is brising and speculation caused constantation among the Decause this was the COMETTS: The information in this report

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EXPLORATION PROGRAM PLAN

Michael D. Griffin Associate Administrator for Exploration

December 12, 1991



INTRODUCTION

Near-Term Strategy

- Conduct small-scale precursor missions to assemble required data and to demonstrate management ability to:
 - Do it on budget
 - Do it on time
- Minimize engineering complexity and cost, accept additional risk
- Self-imposed funding cap on all projects

SEI EARLY ACHIEVEMENT SUMMARY

MISSION

DESCRIPTION

Lunar Scout

Lunar topography and gravity satellite with laser altimeter and sub-satellite

Lunar Resources

Lunar chemical and resource mapping satellite

Common Lunar Lander Delivery system to soft-land surface rovers and experiments (200 Kg) on lunar surface

LONGER-TERM

- Need to be prepared for success
 - Good precursor missions can lead to desire for next step
- Initiate serious engineering studies regarding return to the Moon and establishment of a Moonbase
 - RFP for Lunar transport/lander by FY 1995?
- Need to understand technologies required for Moonbase and Mars expedition
- Continue to emphasize management discipline

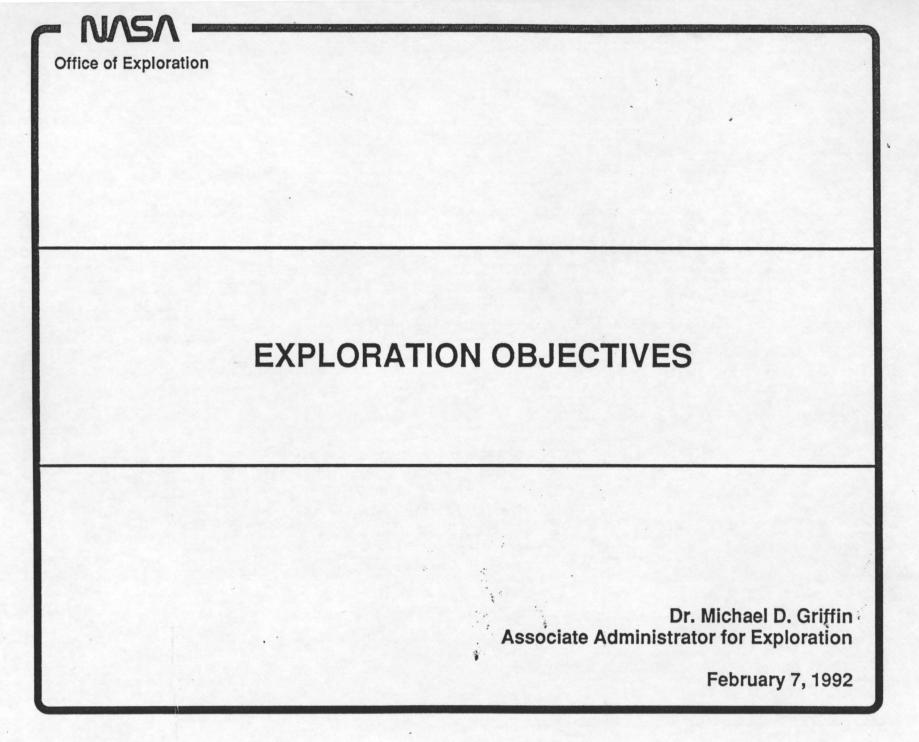
APPROACH

- Easiest approach to accomplishing budget and schedule goals is going with known performers inside and outside NASA
- By developing two similar projects we can establish a benchmark and proving ground for developing techniques and procedures that will enhance NASA's competitiveness

NASA

PRECURSOR MISSIONS/OBJECTIVES

- · Lunar resource map
- · Lunar terrain map
- Lunar gravity map
- Navigation aids
- Communications relays
- Lunar lander capability



NUMBERS OF UFO SIGHTINGS REPORTED TO THE MOD

	1959 - 22	1976 - n/k
	1960 - 31	1977 - n/k
	1961 - 71	1978 - 750
	1962 - 46	1979 - 550
^	1963 - 51	1980 - 350
	1964 - 74	1981 - 600
,0	1965 - 56	1982 - 250
WE COULD	1966 - 95	1983 - 390
July Je	1967 - 362	1984 - 214
1110	1968 - 280	1985 - 177
	1969 - 228	1986 - 120
112 021	1970 - 181	1987 - 150
できらいから	1971 - 379	1988 - 397
723 (60)	1972 - 201	1989 - 258
1- 61	1973 - n/k	1990 - 209
	1974 - n/k	1991 - 117
	1975 - n/k	

Note 1 - Figures prior to 1959 not known

Note 2 - 96 sightings so far this year

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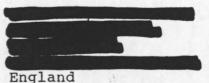
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NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE CENTER DAHLGREN; VIRGINIA 22448-5180

IN REPLY REFER TO 5700 Ser 11/256 MAY 0 2 1990



England

Dear

This refers to your Freedom of Information Act (FÓIA) request of 5 April 1990 in which you request unknown data and information concerning the NAVSPASUR operating system.

The following information is provided and corresponds to the requests in your letter:

A listing of unknown NAVSPASUR observations is attached. The data span is from 2 March 1990 to 1 May 1990.

The mission of NAVSPASUR is: to maintain a constant surveillance of space and provide satellite data as directed by the Chief of Naval Operations and higher authority to fulfill Navy and national requirements. NAVSPASUR is comprised of equipments performing three operational functions. First, data acquisition of satellites is performed by a complex of three transmitting and six receiving stations located on a great circle across the southern United States. Next, satellite detection and correlation with predictions is performed by digital computers at the NAVSPASUR Headquarters in Dahlgren, Virginia. Lastly, data storage, retrieval, and updating of orbital elements of past, present, and future paths of all known orbiting objects are performed by the computer center at NAVSPASUR Headquarters.

The address is:

HQ USSPACECOM/J3SOS Cheyenne Mountain Complex Peterson AFB, Co. 80914-5000 ATTN: Lt. Dupourque

The fees associated with processing your request are waived.

Sincerely,

R. C. KING, CDR, USN Executive Officer

Encl:

(1) Listing of Unknown NAVSPASUR Observations

During the past several years, a significant amount of effort has been expended by representatives of both the public and private space sectors in examining alternative civil space exploration goals and strategies, and in examining the role of exploration in the overall context of the nation's future space program. In addition, recent budget deliberations involving Congress and the Administration have provided a lively forum for debating the relative merits of national investments in space exploration.

From such study and debate has emerged a consensus - that the expansion of human presence and activity beyond Earth orbit is both an appropriate and inevitable long-term focus for the nation's space program. The scientific, technological, and educational returns that will flow from a return to the Moon and expeditions to Mars will provide an important foundation for the nation's economic and social development in the twenty-first century.

There is not, however, similar consensus on the specific steps by which our exploration activities should proceed. Particularly lacking is any agreement on the next steps: objectives for the next five years, as opposed to the next fifty. As a step in forging such an agreement, this program plan outlines our near-term strategy - our assumptions, technical and policy objectives, and related programmatic plans - for moving aggressively forward with the nation's future in space.

Near-Term Strategy and Technical Objectives

The nation is not currently in a position to initiate a large-scale, major human space exploration program. We are all aware of the many competing priorities for Federal expenditures, and recognize the necessity of proceeding in a manner that realistically reflects a constrained budget environment. This involves not only selecting the right objectives and missions, but also conducting any activity in such a way as to maximize the return on our nation's investment; not only doing the right things, but doing things right.

Given this reality, our near-term exploration strategy is two-fold. First, we need to start small: to develop and conduct small-scale, robotic/automated precursor missions designed to fill gaps in our scientific and technological knowledge - "doing the right things." Second, we need to do it with a management culture that can be relied upon to "do it right" - on budget and on time. Only then will precursors give way to piloted missions.

Specifically, studies to date have indicated that small-scale precursor missions can be mounted to provide the following data or capabilities for later missions:

 Resource Maps. Information regarding the nature and distribution of lunar and Martian resources will have a major impact on subsequent exploration activities. For example, resolving the debate about the presence of water ice at the lunar poles would be a major factor in locating a lunar base.

- <u>Terrain Maps</u>. Terrain maps on the order of five meters resolution will be required to assist in the determination of suitable landing sites, the planning of lunar and Martian traverses, and the conduct of other surface activities.
- <u>Gravity Maps</u>. The Apollo missions experienced navigational difficulties in low lunar orbits resulting from insufficient understanding of the Moon's gravitational field. Additional characterization of both the lunar and Martian gravitational environments is desirable before full-scale human exploration activities are initiated.
- Navigation Aids. Prior lunar missions relied on a combination of ground tracking stations and spacecraft onboard systems for navigation. A more effective approach would be to emplace a constellation of radio navigation beacons in lunar and Martian orbit, tying both inertial space to orbit and locations on the surface to orbit. Such a network would enable precise, real time position determination, offering greater accuracy at less cost.
- Communications Relays. An orbiting communications satellite or even
 a network of such satellites could be used by subsequent missions to relay
 data from the lunar and Martian surfaces back to Earth (and vice versa),
 resulting in lighter and less expensive vehicles and reduced dependence
 on Earth-based communications facilities.
- <u>Landers and Rovers</u>. The requirements discussed above can be satisfied by spacecraft orbiting the Moon or Mars. However, filling all of the data gaps will require a capability to land payloads of roughly 200 kilograms on the lunar and Martian surfaces to deploy rovers, conduct surface and subsurface sampling activities, and perhaps return surface samples to Earth.

The data requirements and mission support capabilities listed above are in rough order of priority, though this is not that critical, given that all of the requirements eventually must be satisfied. And, while most (if not all) of these requirements pertain equally to the Moon and Mars, starting with lunar missions makes sense in terms of leveraging existing knowledge and ease of access, as well as ultimately preparing for a permanent base on the Moon.

Pursuing a strategy beginning with these small-scale precursor missions offers numerous benefits. Each mission makes sense in the near-term. All return good science and/or engineering data or provide a needed capability, and all affect planning for human missions to follow.

Utilizing several smaller missions, as opposed to one large mission, minimizes both technical and programmatic risk. The engineering complexity of a mission increases dramatically with the number of payloads involved. Since cost increases along with complexity, keeping the number of payloads to a minimum keeps costs down and improves the chances of a problem-free mission. Having a number of smaller missions also prevents the possibility of a major failure derailing the entire program, and provides multiple opportunities to build effective management discipline.

Policy Objectives: Other "Agendas"

To build this discipline, we plan to utilize a range of traditional and non-traditional management approaches, providing us with information on the relative effectiveness of each approach and stimulating competition among various components of the exploration community. These approaches potentially include:

- Conducting missions on a fully commercial basis. Thirty years ago, the Federal government enjoyed a monopoly on the technical know-how required to conduct space operations. Today, this expertise also resides in an emerging commercial space industry. Rather than contracting for every piece of hardware, the government now has the option to contract for products.
- Conducting missions entirely "in-house", i.e., using personnel from government and government-captive labs belonging to NASA, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and other government entities. Such in-house projects have traditionally served as the training ground for developing young scientists and engineers, and have been few and far between in recent years as the government has increasingly relied upon contractor personnel to design, build and test its space missions.
- Conducting missions using the conventional government/prime contractor relationship - but avoiding the pitfalls of inappropriate micromanagement. The government needs to be a "smart buyer", but rather than sending civil service personnel to micromanage projects - and forcing contractors to hire more people to interact with these "overseers" - the government also needs to know when to trust the private sector to do the job right.
- Conducting missions with the participation of an international partner. There
 are many nations around the world that have, or are in the process of
 developing, substantial space-related capabilities. By working with such
 countries we will be able to leverage that know-how to further our exploration
 objectives; international participation will also further U.S. foreign policy goals.

We will also endeavor to tap the expertise of the academic community by soliciting university involvement where appropriate.

Resource Requirements

Currently, our plan is to conduct one to two missions of the more traditional variety, and contract for one commercial "data buy." As each of the missions is in the \$100 million class, the investment for this set of precursor activities would not exceed \$300 million over four fiscal years. This is a far cry from the numbers typically assumed for initiating an exploration program. And, such a series of smaller precursor missions is more responsive to the requirements of a "go as you pay" budgetary environment: each mission adds value on a stand-alone basis, making it possible to conduct a meaningful exploration activity by opting for some, or for all, of the planned missions.

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Longer-Term Plans

While a series of small-scale precursor missions is the appropriate near-term strategy, activities must also begin in anticipation of larger-scale human missions. We need to be prepared for initial efforts toward developing hardware for human missions. (e.g., a lunar transport/lander) within the next three to four years.

Simultaneously, we need to increase our understanding of the many technologies required for longer-term exploration objectives, such as a base on the Moon and an expedition to Mars. Key areas include lightweight materials, nuclear power and propulsion technologies, life sciences research, radiation protection technologies, and life support systems.

With respect to project execution, we will continue to search for and use the most innovative and cost-effective approaches available, including approaches to project management, procurement, and mission development and operations. Only by refusing to be bound to past ways of doing business will we be able to mount a robust exploration program and deliver the return on investment the nation expects and deserves.

Summary

The bottom line is that we need to start now. Small-scale precursor missions are required to both fill in data gaps and develop management expertise. Each of the missions addressed above contributes to meeting our ultimate exploration goals; each is within our technical and financial reach. With this strategy, space exploration is a program we can afford to start; in fact, we can't afford not to start.

PRECURSOR MISSIONS

- · Each mission makes sense in the near-term
 - All return good science and/or engineering data: no stunts
 - All can affect planning for human missions to follow
- · Pieces not too big
 - Multiple opportunities for success
 - Avoids possibility of major failure
 - Minimizes engineering complexity/cost
 - Satisfies "go as you pay"

OTHER MISSION "AGENDAS"

- · Conduct at least one mission with international participation
- Conduct at least one mission using commercial space capabilities — "Manage to Outcome"
- Conduct at least one mission entirely in-house (i.e., Federal Labs)
- Conduct one mission using conventional government/prime contractor relationship — but avoid micromanagement
- Solicit university involvement where appropriate