

Notes of briefing by Mr. Lundahl and others
on February 20, 1967. Present from UFO project:
Condon, Low, Saunders.

Recommended Manual of Photogrammetry, published by the American Society of Photogrammetry, third edition, two volumes.

Mentioned George Banta, Menasha, Wisconsin, as knowledgeable in this field.

Photogrammetry is the science or art of obtaining reliable mensuration by means of photography.

Like a theodolite. Calibrated. Each camera requires calibration for position measurement. Cameras give only angles.

It is necessary to know:

1. orientation parameters (of the camera)
2. known dimensions in object space
3. calibrations
4. characteristics of the camera

There is little correspondence between the print and negative, in major part because photopaper is not dimensionally stable.

A need for stereophotographs. If the object is not moving, one does not need simultaneous photographs. Can use one camera, from two locations along a baseline at different times.

If the object moves, one can get the stereo effect by taking two photographs from the same location at different times. The object does the moving for you, but the object must fill a major portion of the photoframe. The two photos, in addition, must overlap. It is now possible, through non-classical photogrammetric techniques, to obtain the shape (dimensions) and distance of the object in the case of non-synchronous, single-location photographs (fulfilling the above requirements) of a moving object.

One needs the focal length of the camera. It is necessary to have uncropped pictures. It is very important, because, without it, one cannot tell where the object axis is with respect to the focal axis of the camera.

For stereo photographs it is necessary to have a ratio of 1 base to 10 distance to get reliable results.

Microdensitometry reveals details that escape human vision.

One can usually detect when a photograph is a picture of a positive made from an altered, or faked, negative.

One also needs to determine the development techniques used. What drugstore did the processing? What was the film?

Measure objects in the foreground.

Look at Martin's Theory of the Microscope.

Note that Fred Parsons, Technical Operations, INC. or, better, Irving L. Kofsky of the same company, has done some work on UFO photographs. The address is Burlington, Massachusetts.

Notes of visit by Condon, Low, and Saunders,
to Col. George Freeman at the Pentagon on
February 20th.

Discussed with Col. Freeman the news release indicating that there are reports of persons' masquerading as Air Force officers and asking individuals to hush up sighting reports or requesting that they hand over originals of pictures, etc. Freeman concurred that there is some evidence that this has happened, although it is not conclusive.

In the case of the Wanaque, New Jersey, sighting, it was reported that an Air Force officer collected the police officers who had observed the UFO in a schoolroom and told them that they hadn't seen what they said they had seen and that there was nothing to the whole thing and, finally, that they shouldn't talk. Freeman checked with Stuart AFB, New York, McGuire AFB, N.J., and Willow Grove AFB, Pa., and determined that no one was sent out from those bases to perform any kind of a mission such as that. It cannot, however, be positively determined that anyone did in fact collect the police officers in a schoolroom and tell them what it has been alleged they were told.

Rex Heflin had, or claims to have had, the original Polaroid prints of his pictures taken away from him by a man in civilian clothes, who claimed to be from NORAD. NORAD does not have these pictures; neither does SAFOI. NORAD did not send out anybody to confiscate the Heflin pictures.

Freeman does not know positively, however, that Heflin actually lost the pictures or gave them up. [Later: Confirmed by Clay Miller, Chief Photographer of The Register, Santa Ana, who has negatives of the original positives.]

For people who allege they are in the Air Force, we should ask what unit, or squadron, or organization they are identified with.

Dr. Condon brought up the name of Mel Noel. Freeman says that Noel is not a pilot. All persons who, in recent years, have been pilots for the Air Force are officers. There is no such officer in the record. There was a staff sergeant by this name, but Freeman does not know if it's the same person.

Freeman indicated that mail is coming into his office now at a rate of 105 letters per day. All are being answered, and the backlog of unanswered mail has now been taken care of.

Notes of R.J.L.'s visit to Mr. Charles Ruby,
President of the Air Line Pilots Association,
on February 22, 1967.

Pilots see things they don't understand, but these unexplained sightings are not such as to produce worry or anxiety. UFOs are not a "problem" with pilots.

Ruby is not aware that the airline companies have brought pressure on pilots to hold sighting reports confidential. If a pilot wants to report, he is free to do so, and there's no pressure on him, explicit or implicit, to withhold information.

Pilots understand, and readily identify, St. Elmo's fire and engine plasmas.

Mr. Ted Linnert, _____ was present for most of the discussions.

Color distortion is produced by the heating elements in the windshields of planes but only when the elements are turned on. Windshields are constructed to withstand collision with a four-pound bird at cruising speed.

Ruby said that false radar echoes from inversions are common, but he has not observed target motion.

Ruby commented that there are far more pilots in the business aircraft organization.

Ruby and Linnert agreed to run some copy that we would provide inviting pilots to make reports of UFOs to the C.U. project. We could use a brief questionnaire, which they would reproduce, and we could also ask that pilots call us collect. They warned, however, that we probably don't want collect calls (Pan Am and TWA) from overseas.

Notes of visit by R.J.L. to J. Allen Hynek,
William Powers, and Jacques Vallee, in
Evanston, Ill. on February 22nd.

Discussed at lunch with Hynek recent activity and developments in Boulder. It will be important to keep Hynek in touch with what we are doing. He seems pleased by the progress to date. There was a concentrated discussion of what we might recommend for the continuance of Blue Book (how and by whom) at the conclusion of our study. It was clear that Hynek himself would be pleased to assume the basic Blue Book responsibility. What would one use for a reporting network? Would one continue to use Air Bases? Or would it be better to substitute a telephone number that citizens could call from anywhere in the U.S.? Hynek thinks probably the telephone. Discussed this (cautiously) the following day in Dayton with Quintanilla, who sees no reason why, if a private group inherits essentially the current functions of Blue Book, it wouldn't still be possible to have Air Bases continue in their reporting role as at present.

Discussed with Hynek, Powers, and Vallee the new ideas on methodology R.J.L. had just developed. They seemed to respond favorably.

Visited the Lindheimer Observatory.

Notes of RJL's visit to Quintanilla on
February 23rd in Dayton.

Reviewed with Quintanilla recent progress in Boulder. He approved, in particular, of the new approach proposed by RJL.

Gave him the list of some 300 or so cases that we want from Wright Field files. Indicated that we needed them soon, since the time left to us is now becoming short. Also indicated that the duplicating job on the initial set was not satisfactory.

Reviewed with Quintanilla the pictures in the special Look issue on UFOs.