

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 4 June 1955	2. LOCATION Parker, Arizona		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 05/0250Z June 1955	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE 1. Civ (Plt) 2. Military (Plt)		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION approx three (3) min	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one (1)	9. COURSE 1. Westerly 2. Stationary	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING One (1) object, round, yellow, white, red, was seen by civilian on ground with binoculars; to the pilot the object seemed colorless. The object seemed to disappear abruptly to both observers. Magnetic influence on instruments was noted by pilot.		11. COMMENTS Investigated by Flight 1-C with the conclusion that the sighting was caused by the planet Jupiter.	

SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

ORIGINATING AGENCY

REPORT NO.

PAGE TWO

PAGE

Flight 1-C, 46026 AFSS

1-56 UROB-9-55

3

I. SOURCE: B. S. BEDDOWIT, 1st Lt., USAF

Address: 3611 Point Square
Laredo AFB, Texas

Age: Unknown

Occupation: Pilot (Flight Instructor)

Education: Unknown

Qualifications: Pilot

II. RELIABILITY: Although SOURCE was not interviewed by this agency, preparing officer of preliminary report considered his reliability to be good.

III. SOURCE'S DESCRIPTION OF SIGHTING: SOURCE stated that he believed to be an extremely large sphere when passing over the town of VIDAL, CALIFORNIA, USA, 2907, a small town 13 miles to the west of PARKER, ARIZONA, USA. SOURCE was flying at an altitude of 20,000 ft in a westerly direction at the time of the sighting. The object appeared to be high to him and appeared to remain stationary. SOURCE observed object for approximately three minutes before it disappeared suddenly. He did not notice any unusual colors, nor did he notice any other spheres at the time. SOURCE further stated that at the time of the sighting he encountered extreme magnetic variations in his magnetic compass and slave gyro. His slave gyro precessed at the rate of as much as 20 degrees in twelve miles at the time of passing the UROB location.

0 Incls.

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SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

OPERATIONAL SUBJECT	REPORT NO.	DATE
Flight 1-C, 16025 JCS	1-5-1955-5-35	1-5-1955

Supplementary Investigative Reports:

1. An interview with Mr. [redacted] professor of astronomy at the San Bernardino Valley College in SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA, revealed the following information:

a. On 1 June 1955, the planet JUPITER was in a position east of the sun and at an approximate angular distance of 40 - 45 degrees from the sun. JUPITER is the second brightest of the planets, being outshined by only VENUS, and is often visible at twilight.

b. JUPITER's orbit would have placed it almost directly west of the location of the observers and at an angle of elevation of approximately 40 - 45 degrees at dusk, the time of the sighting.

c. Color of the UFO: as for the colors reported by the ground observer who was using binoculars to aid in the sighting, Mr. [redacted] stated that many times the use of a low-power telescope will cause planets and stars to take on various colors. Although Mr. [redacted] had never observed planets through binoculars, he stated that it would not be unlikely that they would have the same effect.

The pilot of the T-33 who saw what he believed to be a star, stated that it had no unusual colors. He observed the object with his naked eye.

Besides the color effect caused by refraction when using a low-power telescope, the broken cloud layer at 30,000 ft would also tend to lend color to the planet JUPITER or other heavenly bodies under observation.

d. Movement of the UFO: Mr. [redacted] stated that, to the unaided eye, the movement of clouds could very easily make the planet appear to have a definite heading and movement of its own. The sudden disappearance could have been caused by interference by the cloud layer at 30,000 ft with the line of sight of the observer.

e. It is possible that the ground observer and the aerial observer were not looking at the same object. It is almost certain, however, that what the pilot observed was a star or planet, probably JUPITER, since pilots are required to be familiar with celestial navigation and should be able to differentiate between heavenly bodies and unknown objects.

f. In conclusion, Mr. [redacted] stated that it was very probable that the object sighted by the ground observer was the planet JUPITER and that JUPITER also probably caused the sighting made by the T-33 pilot. All descriptions of the object given by the observers could very readily be fitted to the planet JUPITER.

0 Incls.

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SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

REPORT NO.	1-5-113018-5-50	DATE	JUNE 1957
REPORTING OFFICE	AFHQ	REPORTING OFFICER	[REDACTED]
REPORTING OFFICER'S TITLE	[REDACTED]	REPORTING OFFICER'S ORGANIZATION	[REDACTED]

STANDARDIZED INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS:

1. An interview with Mr. [REDACTED], professor of astronomy at the San Bernardino Valley College in SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA, revealed the following information:

a. On 1 June 1957, the planet JUPITER was in a position east of the sun and at an approximate angular distance of 40 - 45 degrees from the sun. JUPITER is the second brightest of the planets, being outshone by only VENUS, and is often visible at twilight.

b. JUPITER'S orbit would have placed it almost directly west of the location of the observers and at an angle of elevation of approximately 40 - 45 degrees at dusk, the time of the sighting.

c. Color of the UFOB: as for the colors reported by the ground observer who was using binoculars to aid in the sighting, [REDACTED] stated that many times the use of a low-power telescope will cause planets and stars to take on various colors. Although Mr. [REDACTED] had never observed planets through binoculars, he stated that it would not be unlikely that they could have the same effect.

The pilot of the T-33 who saw what he believed to be a star, stated that it had no unusual colors. He observed the object with his naked eye.

Besides the color effect caused by refraction when using a low-power telescope, the broken cloud layer at 30,000 ft would also tend to lend color to the planet JUPITER or other heavenly bodies under observation.

d. Movement of the UFOB: Mr. [REDACTED] stated that, to the unaided eye, the movement of clouds could very easily make the planet appear to have a definite heading and movement on its own. The sudden disappearance could have been caused by interference by the cloud layer at 30,000 ft with the line of sight of the observer.

e. It is possible that the ground observer and the aerial observer were not looking at the same object. It is almost certain, however, that what the pilot observed was a star or planet, probably JUPITER, since pilots are required to be familiar with celestial navigation and should be able to differentiate between heavenly bodies and unknown objects.

f. In conclusion, Mr. [REDACTED] stated that it was very probable that the object sighted by the ground observer was the planet JUPITER and that JUPITER also probably caused the sighting made by the T-33 pilot. All descriptions of the object given by the observers could very readily be fitted to the planet JUPITER.

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SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 17

Reporting Office	REPORT DATE	PAGE	PART FOUR	OF	PAGES
Flight 1-4, 16026 AFS	15 JUNE 55	5		5	

COMMENTS OF PREPARING OFFICER:

1. The sighting made 050250Z JUN 55 at GEORGETOWN 1202 was determined to be very probably caused by the planet JUPITER for the following reasons:

a. The interview with the astronomer, Mr. [redacted] left little doubt in the investigator's mind but that the sighting was caused by the planet JUPITER.

b. All descriptions of the object could very readily and very easily be fitted to JUPITER. One means of observation, ground visual with use of binoculars, could easily give the impression of color from JUPITER. The other means of observation, from an aircraft with no visual aid, would make JUPITER appear as a star, since it was the brightest heavenly body in that section of the sky at the time of the sighting.

c. The reported movement of the object could be attributed to movement of the broken cloud layer at 20,000 ft.

2. Any connection the reportedly extreme magnetic variation in the area of the sighting at the time of the sighting might have had with the sighting, could not be checked due to poor weather conditions and non-availability of a pilot. Since there have been two other occasions of pilots experiencing extreme magnetic variation in this area, it is not likely that there was any connection with sighting at all. However, Norton AFB has received no formal reports that such a condition does exist, and is very interested in determining if there is anything to this report. As soon as a check is made, the results thereof will be forwarded to Headquarters, 16026 Air Intelligence Service Squadron for inclusion in this report if it is deemed necessary. It is the opinion of the Preparing Officer, however, that there is no connection between the two events.

William M. Conner
WILLIAM M. CONNER
2nd Lt. USAF
Officer in Charge

COMMENTS OF APPROVING OFFICER:

Concur with the opinion of the Preparing Officer that the sighting was probably caused by the planet Jupiter.



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IN INFORMATION

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5 JUN 55 13 30

NPFO66 XYA084 XDC025JBA023JBG 002

PP RJEPEN RJWPJB RJEDWP RJEPHQ

DE RJWPJB 2G

P 050810Z

FM COMDR 751ST ACWRON MT LAGUNA CALIF

TO RJEPEN/COMDR AIR DEF COMMAND ENT AIR FORCE BASE COLORADO SPRINGS

COLORADO

RJWPJB/COMDR 27TH ADIV NORTON AFB CALIF

RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECH INTELLIGENCE CENTER WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OHIO

RJEPHQ/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS USAF WASHINGTON 25 D.C.

BT

/UNCLASSIFIED/751ST OPS5-2 024 PD

UFOB

1. (A) ROUND IN SHAPE (B) PEA (C) RED ON BOTTOM WHITE OR PALE YELLOW IN THE MIDDLE, AND PALE BLUE OR GREEN ON THE TOP (D) ONE (E) N/A (F) NEG (G) NO TAIL (H) NO SOUND (I) NEG
2. SIGHTED IN THE WEST, MOVING WEST (A) GOOKED UP AND SAW IT (B) FORTY-FIVE DEGREES UPON LAST OBSERVATION (D) DIRECT FLIGHT TO THE WEST (E) SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE (F) APPROXIMATELY THREE MINUTES
3. (A) GROUND VISUAL (B) BINOCULARS WERE USED (C) T-33, AF 516592, 20,000 FT., 300 DEGREES, 350 KNOTS LAREDO AFB TEXAS
4. 4 JUNE 1955, 1950 PDT (A) 05/0250Z (B) ALMOST DUSK
5. EJFE 4208
6. (A) ~~REDACTED~~, ARIZONA, AGE 41, HARDWARE STORE OWNER (B) B. E. BEECROFT, 1ST/LT, 3641 PT SQ. LAREDO AFB

1 ATIA
2 BATING
4 Rfile

FORM 802 (4-54) (REV. 1-55) (GPO: 1955 O-358-000)

FORM 802 (4-54) (REV. 1-55) (GPO: 1955 O-358-000)

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TEXAS, FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR, ESTIMATE OF RELIABILITY IS GOOD

7. (A) CLEAR, CALM, TEMPERATURE 92 DEGREES (B) 300 DEGREES 3 KNOTS,
6,000 FT 290 DEG, 3 KNOTS; 10,000 FT 040 DEG 4 KNOTS, 16,000 FT 300 DEG 17
KNOTS, 20,000 FT 340 DEG 13 KNOTS, 30,000 FT 040 DEG 43 KNOTS,
50,000 FT UNKNOWN, 80,000 FT UNKNOWN (C) 30,000 FT BROKEN (D) FORTY
MILES (E) UNKNOWN (F) N/A

8. SEE REMARKS

9. N/A

10. ONE CONSTELLATION ONE T-33 (AF) DIRECTLY IN AREA OF UFOB

11. A CONSTELLATION, TWA 21, REPORTED NEGATIVE SIGHTINGS.

HOWEVER, HE STATED THAT THERE WAS AN UNUSUAL CLOUD FORMATION IN
AREA. HE CLAIMED THAT THE SUN COULD HAVE CAUSED HALUCINATIONS WHILE
FILTERING THROUGH THE STRANGE LOOKING CLOUD FORMATION. TWA 21 WAS
OVER THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE UFOB REPORTED LOCATION WITHIN
MINUTES OF THE ORIGINAL SIGHTING BY GOC.

THE USAF T-33 516592, ENCOUNTERED EXTREME VARIATIONS IN HIS MAGNETIC
COMPASS AND HIS SLAVE GYRO. HIS SLAVE GYRO WAS PRECESSING AT A RATE
OF TWENTY DEGREES EVERY TWELVE MILES AT THE TIME OF PASSING THE UFOB
LOCATION. HIS ORIGINAL HEADING WAS 260 DEGREES WHEN APPROACHING

PAGE THREE OF RJWPJB 2G

THE UFOB REPORTED POSITION. HOWEVER, AFTER FLYING ONLY THIRTY TO FORTY MILES WEST OF THE UFOB POSITION, HIS SLAVE GYRO HAD PRECESSED TO 320 DEGREES. WHEN PASSING THE SMALL TOWN OF VIDAL, CALIF WHICH WAS CLOSE TO THE UFOB REPORTED LOCATION, THE PILOT SIGHTED WHAT HE THOUGHT TO BE AN EXTREMELY LARGE STAR. THE OBJECT APPEARED HIGH TO HIM. (PILOT'S ALTITUDE WAS 20,000 FT., BROKEN LAYER OF CLOUDS WERE AT 30,000 FT. THIS WOULD SEEM TO FIX THE ALTITUDE OF THE OBJECT BETWEEN 20,000 FT AND 30,000 FT.) PILOT ESTIMATED THE LENGTH OF OBSERVANCE OF THE OBJECT AT THREE MINUTES. THE OBJECT DISAPPEARED SUDDENLY. HE DID NOT NOTICE ANY UNUSUAL COLORING OTHER THAN THAT NORMALLY SEEN WHEN VIEWING A STAR. HE STATED THAT THERE WERE NO OTHER STARS VISIBLE.

ALTHOUGH THE OBJECT APPEARED STATIONARY TO THE AND HIS STUDENT CADET, THE HEADING OF THE T-33 WAS WESTERLY AS WAS THE DIRECTION OF FLIGHT OF THE UFOB AS REPORTED BY THE GOC POST. THIS COULD ACCOUNT FOR A STATIONARY APPEARANCE TO THE PILOTS OF THE T-33.

SUMMARY: IT IS POSSIBLE THAT BOTH THE GOC POST AND THE T-33 PILOTS SIGHTED THE TWA 21 CONSTELLATION MOMENTARILLY. IN THE EVIDENT-ALLY WEIRD LIGHTING EFFECT FROM THE SUN FILTERING THROUGH THE UNUSUAL CLOUD FORMATION, THE CONSTELLATION MAY HAVE APPEARED QUITE

FOBER 605 THE STURMUND REVISTES CO., BAYTON T. DUIS, 7. 2. A.

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UNUSUAL. HOWEVER, THE EXTREME DISTURBANCE OF AIRCRAFT MAGNETIC AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS IS NOT AN UNCOMMON OCCURANCE IN THIS PARTICULAR LOCATION. TWO OTHER INCIDENTS SIMILAR TO THAT EXPERIENCED BY THE T-33 HAVE OCCURED TWICE IN THE PAST CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS IN THE SAME LOCATION. EACH TIME, THIS RADAR STATION HAS BEEN ABLE TO REMEDY THE INCORRECT HEADINGS OF THE AIRCRAFT AND POSSIBLE TRAGEDY HAS BEEN AVOIDED. THE T-33 (AF 516592) MENTIONED HEREIN CONTINUED TO EXPERIENCE GREAT ERROR IN HIS INSTRUMENT READINGS THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE FLIGHT. CONTINUAL NEW HEADINGS WERE GIVEN THE PILOT FROM THIS RADAR STATION UNTIL THE DESTINATION, NORTON AFB SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF, WAS REACHED. THE PILOT OF THE T-33 STATED THAT HE HAD HAD NO OTHER NAVIGATIONAL DIFFICULTY PRIOR TO APPROACHING THE TOWN OF VIDAL, CALIF.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE IS SOME ELECTRO-MAGNETIC OF MEGNETIC ATTRACTION IN THE VICINITY OF VIDAL, CALIF.. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT IT IS NOT A NATURAL ATTRACTION. THE COINCIDENCE, OF AN UNUSUAL SIGHTING (AS CONFIRMED BOTH GROUND AND AIRBORNE PERSONNEL) SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PILOTS EXPERIENCING GROSSLY ERRATIC INSTRUMENT READINGS, IS TOO GREAT TO BE JUST A MERE COINCIDENCE.

PREPARING OFFICER: 1ST/LT JAMES D. BUNCH, USAF SENIOR DIRECTOR,

"C" CREW. PD

BT

05/1150Z JUNE RJWPJB

UFOB INDEX CARD

AISS-UFOB-167-55

1. DATE 4 June 1955	2. LOCATION Parker, Arizona		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 05/0250Z June 1955	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar		
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE 1. Civilian and 2. Military (Pilot)		
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION Approximately three (3) Min.	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One (1)	9. COURSE 1. Westerly 2. Stationary	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING One (1) object, round, yellow, white, red, was seen by civilian on ground with binoculars; to the pilot the object seemed colorless. The object seemed to disappear abruptly to both observers. Magnetic influence on instruments was noted by pilot.		11. COMMENTS Investigated by Flight 1-C with the conclusion that the sighting was caused by the planet Jupiter.	

1

This case includes four (4) 12" x 8"
photocopied narrative pages.

COUNTRY: USA REPORT NO: UG08-55 DATE: 13 JUN 55

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO: UG08

AREA REPORTED ON: PARKERS, ARIZONA, USA FROM (Agency): Flight 1-G, H602d ATISS

DATE OF REPORT: 13 June 1955 DATE OF INFORMATION: 4 June 1955 EVALUATION:

PREPARED BY (Officer): WILLIAM M. CONNOR, 2nd Lt, USAF SOURCE: [REDACTED]

TO: MSG, 751st AGRON, OPSS-2 027, DTG 050810Z JUN 55

I. CONTENTS:

- PART ONE: Description of sighting by E. V. VASIRHELY, P.O. Box 248, PARKER, ARIZONA (EHEP 1308), hardware store owner.
- PART TWO: Description of sighting by 1st Lt B. E. HEDDLEY, 3641 Ft Sq, PARKER AFB, TEXAS (EHEP 3352), flight instructor.
- PART THREE: Supplementary Investigative Efforts.
- PART FOUR: Comments of Preparing Officer.

II. SUMMARY: The UG08 sighting made at 050250Z June 55 in the vicinity of PARKERS, ARIZONA was very probably caused by the planet Jupiter. The characteristics of Jupiter and the descriptions of the sightings made by the Sources coincide almost exactly.

III. INVESTIGATOR: 2nd Lt WILLIAM M CONNOR AO 3015271

William M. Connor
WILLIAM M. CONNOR
2nd Lt USAF
Officer in Charge

John M. Williams
JOHN M. WILLIAMS JR
Colonel, USAF
Commander

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SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

Organization/Activity Flight 1-0, 1602d ATSS	REPORT NO. 10-URGR-9-55	PART ONE Page 2 of 5
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I. SOURCE:

Name: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
BARKER, ARIZONA, USA

Age: 41

Occupation: [REDACTED]

Education: Unknown

Qualifications: COC observer

II. RELIABILITY:

Source was not interviewed. Reliability is unknown.

III.

SOURCE'S DESCRIPTION OF SIGHTING: SOURCE was scanning sky when object came into view. It was sighted in the west and appeared to be moving in a westerly direction. It was in sight for approximately three minutes and then disappeared suddenly. It appeared to be round, the size of a pea held at arm's length and was red on the bottom, white or pale yellow in the middle, and pale blue or green on the top. There was only one object and it had no tail or distinguishing external features and left no trail. Manner of observation was ground visual using binoculars. Time of day sighting occurred was almost dusk.

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