PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE
8 Feb 61

2. LOCATION
Dayton, Ohio

3. DATE-TIME GROUP
Local 2130
GMT 090230Z

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION
☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar
☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS
☐ Yes
☒ No

6. SOURCE
Civilian

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION
30 Min.

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS
1

9. COURSE
Stationary

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING
Shiny bright objt with appearance of a large spotlight. No motion. About 3 times size of an automobile headlight. Appeared 90° fm true N, 60° fm horizon.

11. COMMENTS
If reported elevation is right, objt was probably first magnitude star Aldebaran. There was a number of calls made to newspapers and other agencies prior to this sighting, however due to time and reported elevation they were not same objt as in this report. Planet Mars was observed in SW almost overhead by analyst and it was very bright and red. There was a number of bright stars in SW at this time. Aldebaran was to W and about position reported by witness.

12. CONCLUSIONS
- ☐ Was Balloon
- ☐ Probably Balloon
- ☐ Possibly Balloon
- ☐ Was Aircraft
- ☐ Probably Aircraft
- ☐ Possibly Aircraft
- ☐ Was Astronomical ALDEBARAN
- ☒ Probably Astronomical
- ☐ Possibly Astronomical
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation
- ☐ Unknown

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE	2. LOCATION	12. CONCLUSIONS
14 Feb 61	Dayton, Ohio	☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 2030 GMT 150130Z	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION** ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	**6. SOURCE** Civilian	☐ Was Astronomical VENUS ☒ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	**8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS** / **9. COURSE**	☐ Other_____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
Over 30 Min.	1 / Stationary	

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Round, white light which appeared about same as a star, but seemed closer than a star. It was located 270° fm true N, 30° fm horizon.

11. COMMENTS Objt was described to look like a star, only closer. Planet Venus which is very bright this time of year was in position reported for objt. It is therefore concluded that objt was probably planet Venus.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes, and will be regarded as confidential material. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that, if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

14 (Day) FEB (Month) 61 (Year)

2. Time of day: 2100 (Hour) _____ (Minutes)

(Circle One): A.M. or (P.M.)

3. Time Zone: (Circle One): (a. Eastern) b. Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving (b. Standard)

4. Where was the object? [redacted] (Nearest Postal Address) Dayton (City or Town) Ohio (State or Country)

Additional remarks: _____

5. How long was object in sight? _____ (Hours) _____ (Minutes) _____ (Seconds)

5.1 How was time in sight determined? First observed 2030 - still present at 2100

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY	NIGHT
a. Bright	(a. Bright)
b. Cloudy	b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

NA

(Circle One): a. In front of you b. In back of you c. To your right d. To your left e. Overhead f. Don't remember

ATIC FORM FEB 60 164 This form supersedes ATIC 164, 13 Oct 54.

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON *(Circle One)*:

a. Bright moonlight
b. Dull moonlight
c. No moonlight — pitch dark
d. Don't remember

9. The object appeared:

(Circle One): a. As a light b. Shiny c. Dark d. Don't remember

10. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars?

YES

11. Did the object: *(Circle One for each question)*

a. Appear to stand still at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	No	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	No	Don't Know
e. Change brightness?	Yes	No	Don't Know
f. Change shape?	Yes	No	Don't Know
g. Flash or flicker?	Yes	No	Don't Know
h. Disappear and reappear ?	Yes	No	Don't Know

12. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: _____

13. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: _____

14. Did the object appear: *(Circle One)*: a. Solid b. Transparent c. Vapor d. Don't Know

15. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	No	e. Binoculars	Yes	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	No	f. Telescope	Yes	No
c. Windshield	Yes	No	g. Theodolite	Yes	No
d. Window glass	Yes	No	h. Other _____		

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.

a. Sound None

b. Color White

17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

No motion - round - like a big star

18. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? ONE

Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

None

21. How large did the object appear to you as compared to an object with which you are familiar?

Bigger than a star

22. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

Dont know

23. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how? No

24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

A star but seemed closer

25. Where were you located when you saw the object? *(Circle One)*:

a. Inside a building
b. In a car
c. Outdoors
d. In an airplane (type)
e. At sea
f. Other_____

26. Were you *(Circle One)*

a. In the business section of a city?
b. In the residential section of a city?
c. In open countryside?
d. Near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other_____

27. What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and how did you happen to notice it?

Going from car to house

28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

28.1 What direction were you moving? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest

28.2 How fast were you moving?_____ miles per hour.

28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

29. What direction were you looking when you first saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest
i. Overhead

30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest
i. Overhead

31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was from true North (thru east) and also the number of degrees it was upward from the horizon (elevation).

31.1 When it first appeared:

a. From true North 270° degrees.
b. From horizon 70° degrees.

31.2 When it disappeared:

a. From true North_____ degrees.
b. From horizon_____ degrees.

34. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS *(Circle One)*

a. Clear sky
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER *(Circle One)*

a. Dry
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

35. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.2 Please list their names and addresses:

[redacted] — ROOMER (COLLEGE STUDENT)
— FATHER SAME ADDRESS

37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this?

(Circle One) Yes No

37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?

38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?

NONE

39. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? NOT MOVING

40. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes No LOOKS CLOSE

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was?_____

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] (Last Name) [redacted] (First Name) _____ (Middle Name)

ADDRESS [redacted] (Street) DAYTON (City) _____ (Zone) OHIO (State)

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

Age 14 Sex M

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any education, which might be pertinent.

7TH GRADE STUDENT

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: 14 (Day) FEB (Month) 61 (Year)

Form completed on basis of telephone replies to questions asked by Capt R. L. Crawford. at 2115 hours I was unable to locate any object in the sky such as described by the observer

R L Crawford

4E 2a

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE
15 Feb 61

2. LOCATION
Dayton, Ohio

3. DATE-TIME GROUP
Local 1925
GMT 160045Z

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION
☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar
☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS
☐ Yes
☒ No

6. SOURCE
Civilian

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION
Several minutes

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS
1

9. COURSE
SW-NE

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Shiny objt which appeared as a light. Seen crossing in front of Venus. Was at least as bright and about same size as Venus. Appeared very bright, white at center with slight green tint looking off center. Edges were yellow and had appearance of sun rays.

11. COMMENTS It is possible that objt observed was satellite Echo I. Both the fact that objt was about as bright as planet Venus and that it was moving to NE bear out this conclusion.

12. CONCLUSIONS
☐ Was Balloon
☐ Probably Balloon
☐ Possibly Balloon
☐ Was Aircraft
☐ Probably Aircraft
☐ Possibly Aircraft
☐ Was Astronomical
☐ Probably Astronomical
☐ Possibly Astronomical
☒ Other Poss Satellite Echo
☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation
☐ Unknown

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

AEROSPACE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE
OHIO

REPLY TO ATTN OF: AFCIN-4X2

SUBJECT: Extract from Duty Officers' Report

23 Feb 61

TO: AFCIN-4E2
Attn: Maj Friend

The following, extracted from Capt Fisher's report dated 21 Feb 61, is quoted for your information:

> 1700 hours, received phone call from a Mr. [redacted] CR 44410, wanting to know what action we were taking on a UFO sighting he had made and reported last Wednesday. Called Maj Friend, who asked me to call Sgt Bolieu. Sgt Bolieu said he would call Mr. Yates. I called [redacted]ack and told him Bolieu would call.

MICHAEL J. STROFF, JR.
Major, USAF
AFCIN-4X2

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes, and will be regarded as confidential material. Your name will *not* be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that, if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

8 (Day) Feb (Month) 1961 (Year)

2. Time of day: 20 (Hour) 30 (Minutes)

(Circle One): A.M. or (P.M.)

3. Time Zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
(b. Standard)

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

[redacted] (Nearest Postal Address) DAYTON 24 (City or Town) OHIO (State or Country)

Additional remarks: _____

5. How long was object in sight? 0 (Hours) 30 (Minutes) 0 (Seconds)

5.1 How was time in sight determined?

(a.) Certain
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY	NIGHT
a. Bright	(a.) Bright
b. Cloudy	b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

Report received 1935 hrs 15 Feb 61
by Capt Stoffer ATIC DO

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

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1. When did you see the object?

15 (Day) Feb (Month) 61 (Year)

2. Time of day: 1925 (Hour) _____ (Minutes)

(Circle One): A.M. or (P.M.)

3. Time Zone: (Circle One): (a.) Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

[redacted] (Address / Postal Address) Dayton (City or Town) Ohio (State or Country)

Additional remarks: _____

5. How long was object in sight? _____ (Hours) Several (Minutes) _____ (Seconds)

5.1 How was time in sight determined?

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY	NIGHT
a. Bright	(a.) Bright
b. Cloudy	b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

ATIC FORM FEB 60 164 This form supersedes ATIC 164, 13 Oct 54.

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

a. None Object seen crossing
b. A few viewed from SW to
(c.) Many
d. Don't remember NE

8.2 MOON *(Circle One)*:

a. Bright moonlight
b. Dull moonlight
c. No moonlight — pitch dark
d. Don't remember

9. The object appeared:

(Circle One): (a.) As a light (b.) Shiny c. Dark d. Don't remember

10. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars?
Object appeared as bright or brighter than Venus.
Object said to be moving more slowly than a satellite would. (?)

11. Did the object: *(Circle One for each question)*

a. Appear to stand still at any time? NO	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time? NO	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
e. Change brightness?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
f. Change shape?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
g. Flash or flicker?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
h. Disappear and reappear?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know

12. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes (No) Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: _____

13. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes (No) Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: It did cross in front of Venus.

14. Did the object appear: *(Circle One)*: (a.) Solid b. Transparent c. Vapor d. Don't Know

15. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	(No)	e. Binoculars	Yes	(No)
b. Sun glasses	Yes	(No)	f. Telescope	Yes	(No)
c. Windshield	Yes	(No)	g. Theodolite	Yes	(No)
d. Window glass	Yes	(No)	h. Other _____		

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.

a. Sound None

b. Color Appeared very bright white at center with slight Green tint looking off center. The edges were yellow tint and

17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

had the appearance ~~of~~ of pin rays,

18. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? _____

Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

N/A

20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

~~NE to SW~~

S W — N E

21. How large did the object appear to you as compared to an object with which you are familiar?

Was as large or larger than Venus.

22. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

23. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

Man went into house to call Weather Bureau, Radio Station WLW, and finally ATIC. He did not return outside

24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

For additional sightings
He noted that his son first spotted the object and brought it to his attention.

25. Where were you located when you saw the object? *(Circle One):*

a. Inside a building
b. In a car
c. Outdoors
d. In an airplane (type)
e. At sea
f. Other_____

26. Were you *(Circle One)*

a. In the business section of a city?
b. In the residential section of a city?
c. In open countryside?
d. Near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other _____

27. What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and how did you happen to notice it?

_____

_____

_____

_____

28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

28.1 What direction were you moving? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest

28.2 How fast were you moving?_____ miles per hour.

28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

29. What direction were you looking when you first saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest
(i.) Overhead

30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
(b.) Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest
i. Overhead

31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was from true North (thru east) and also the number of degrees it was upward from the horizon (elevation).

31.1 When it first appeared:

a. From true North_____degrees.
b. From horizon 10 degrees.

31.2 When it disappeared:

a. From true North_____ degrees.
b. From horizon _____degrees.

34. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS *(Circle One)*

a. Clear sky
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER *(Circle One)*

a. Dry
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

35. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.2 Please list their names and addresses:

SON

37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this?

(Circle One) Yes No

37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?

38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?

39. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? _____

40. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? _____

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] (Last Name) [redacted] (First Name) _____ (Middle Name)

ADDRESS [redacted] (Street) DAYTON (City) _____ (Zone) OHIO (State)

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

Age _____ Sex M

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any education, which might be pertinent.

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: _____ (Day) _____ (Month) _____ (Year)

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U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will *not* be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

Sunday (Day) Feb (Month) 1961 (Year)

2. Time of day: 10 (Hours) 22 (Minutes)

(Circle One): A.M. or **P.M.** (circled)

3. Time Zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central (circled)
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other ______

(Circle One): **a. Daylight Saving** (circled)
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

[redacted] (Postal Address) Carbondale (City or Town) Williamson Ill. (State or County)

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) ______ Hours ______ Minutes 2 Seconds

a. Certain (circled)
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

5.1. How was time in sight determined? At the training school it was bedtime!

5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes ✓ No ______

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY
a. Bright
b. Cloudy

NIGHT
a. Bright (circled)
b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

FORCE UFO FORM

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON *(Circle One)*:

a. Bright moonlight
b. Dull moonlight
c. No moonlight—pitch dark
d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS *(Circle One)*:

a. Clear sky
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER *(Circle One)*:

a. Dry
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

10. The object appeared: *(Circle One)*:

a. Solid
b. Transparent
c. Vapor
d. As a light
e. Don't remember

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? *(Circle One)*:

a. Brighter
b. Dimmer
c. About the same
d. Don't know

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:

_____

2. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other_____

3. Did the object: (Circle One for each question)

a. Appear to stand still at any time?	Yes	No	Don't know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	No	Don't know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	No	Don't know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	No	Don't know
e. Change brightness?	Yes	No	Don't know
f. Change shape?	Yes	No	Don't know
g. Flash or flicker?	Yes	No	Don't know
h. Disappear and reappear?	Yes	No	Don't know

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Official U.S. Air Force

14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

N/A

15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes (No) Don't know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: _____

16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: _____

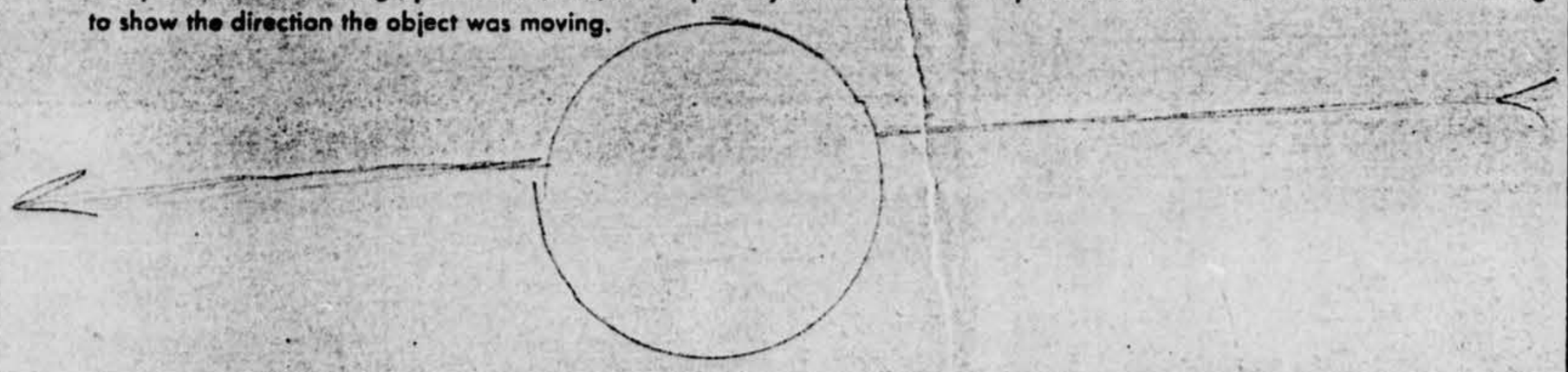
17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object:

a. Sound No Sound

b. Color Bluish Silver

18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

19. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.



8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON *(Circle One)*:

a. Bright moonlight
b. Dull moonlight
c. No moonlight — pitch dark
d. Don't remember

9. The object appeared:

(Circle One): a. As a light b. Shiny c. Dark d. Don't remember

10. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? much brighter

11. Did the object: *(Circle One for each question)*

a. Appear to stand still at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	No	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	No	Don't Know
e. Change brightness?	Yes	No	Don't Know
f. Change shape?	Yes	No	Don't Know
g. Flash or flicker?	Yes	No	Don't Know
h. Disappear and reappear ?	Yes	No	Don't Know

12. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: _____

13. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: _____

14. Did the object appear: *(Circle One)*: a. Solid b. Transparent c. Vapor d. Don't Know

15. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	No	e. Binoculars	Yes	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	No	f. Telescope	Yes	No
c. Windshield	Yes	No	g. Theodolite	Yes	No
d. Window glass	Yes	No	h. Other _____		

UFO form continued

20. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object? It was Moving Moderately

(Circle One) Yes (No)

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate?_____

21. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes (No)

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was?_____

22. Where were you located when you saw the object?
(Circle One):

a. Inside a building
b. In a car
c. Outdoors
d. In an airplane (type)
e. At sea
f. Other Inside a building in the Dormitory

23. Were you (Circle One)

a. In the business section of a city?
b. In the residential section of a city?
c. In open countryside?
d. Near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other_____

24. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

24.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)

a. North c. East e. South g. West
b. Northeast d. Southeast f. Southwest h. Northwest

24.2 How fast were you moving?_____miles per hour.

24.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

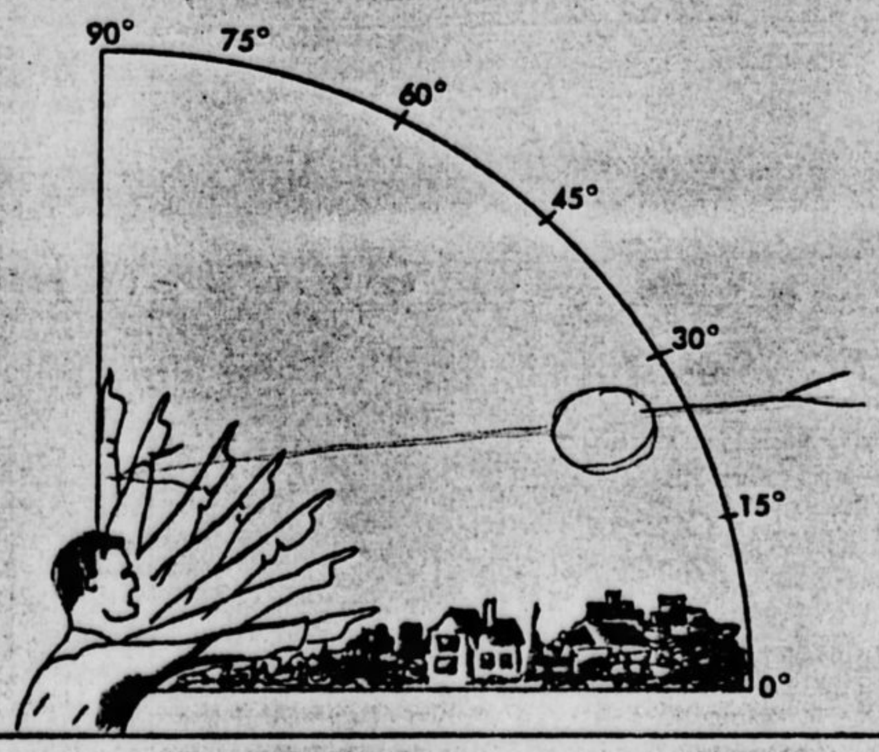
(Circle One) Yes No

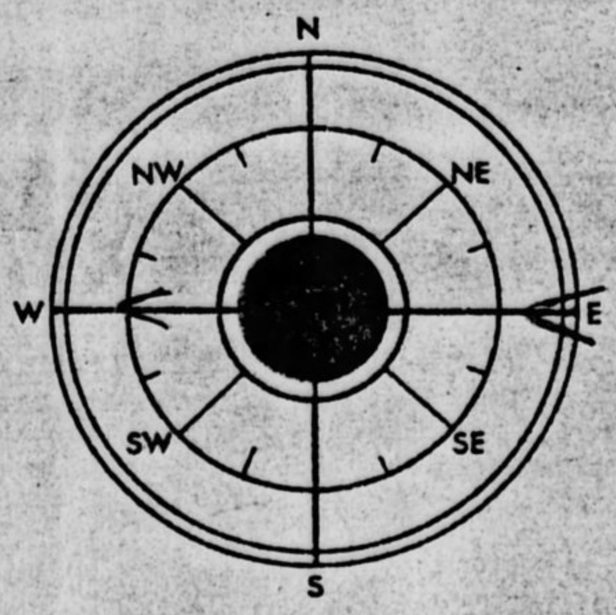
25. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	(No)	e. Binoculars	Yes	(No)
b. Sun glasses	Yes	(No)	f. Telescope	Yes	(No)
c. Windshield	Yes	(No)	g. Theodolite	Yes	(No)
d. Window glass	Yes	(No)	h. Other	No Motor Type	

26. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *last* saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the compass when you *last* saw the object.





28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

Did not change direction

29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there?_____
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

Just one object.

UFO form continued

30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location.

Nt

31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? *(Circle One)* (Yes) No

31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? *(Circle One)* (Yes) No

31.2 Please list their names and addresses:

Don't Remember who they were

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
Name Mi

ADDRESS [redacted] Robinson No Ill.
City Zone State

TELEPHONE NUMBER None AGE 25 SEX Male

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any special experience, which might be pertinent.

33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

Don't Remember last NICAP
Day Month Year

Official U.S. Air Force

34. Date you completed this questionnaire: Monday (Day) 2nd (Month) 1967 (Year)

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

I'll was globe shape
there was no sound

AEROSPACE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE
OHIO

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: AFCIN-4X2

SUBJECT: Extract from Duty Officers' Report

6 Feb 61

TO: AFCIN-4E2 (Maj Friend)

The following, extracted from Capt McCabe's Report dated 4 Feb 61, is quoted for your information:

0700 hours, USAF Command Post reported Sgt. Noon base ops Andrews saw a flashing light, size of pea, W to E, 1300 Z. Reported for info and not a UFO.

JOHN C. McNEILL
Captain, USAF
AFCIN-4X2

UFO form continued

ASTRONOMY

Mars and Venus Still Prominent

February's brilliant night sky features the constellations of Orion, Taurus, Auriga, Canis Minor and Leo, as well as the planets Venus and Mars, James Stokley reports.

➤ STILL INCREASING in brilliance, Venus is now brighter than any other planet, or any star, in the evening sky. You can see it in the west soon after the sun has descended below the horizon, and long before the end of twilight. In fact, it is now so bright that you can even see it in broad daylight—if you know just where to look.

Even though it is now about a month past the time of its greatest brilliance, Mars is still prominent on February evenings. It is in the constellation of Gemini, the twins, high in the south as shown on the accompanying maps. These show the skies as they look about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, on Feb. 1; about 9 p.m. at the middle of February; and at 8 p.m. as it comes to an end.

On the astronomer's scale of brightness, Venus has a magnitude of minus 4.2 on Feb. 15. That of Mars is minus 0.1, which makes it about a fortieth as bright as Venus. Only one star is as bright: Sirius, the dog star, in Canis Major, the great dog. Sirius exceeds Mars by more than three and a half times.

Mercury Seen Above Horizon

Because Mercury, the innermost planet, is so close to the sun, it is seldom seen. But on Feb. 6 it will be farthest east of the sun, and so will remain above the horizon for a little while after sunset. Thus, for a few evenings about this time you will be able to see it low in the southwest in the gathering dusk. By the time the sky is dark, Mercury will have set; we can never see it in the nighttime sky.

Higher than Sirius, and a little to the right, stands the notable constellation of Orion, the warrior. The three stars in a row, which form his belt, will help you recognize it. Above the belt is Betelgeuse and below is Rigel; both of these stars are first magnitude.

Still higher and farther right you will see Taurus, the bull. A V-shaped group of stars, called the Hyades, outline the bull's face. Among these is ruddy Aldebaran, which marks his eye.

Directly overhead, at the times for which our maps are drawn, stands Auriga, the charioteer. In it is the bright star called Capella, shown on the northern sky map. Below it, to the south, is Mars, in Gemini, the twins. In this same constellation is the first magnitude star Pollux. And below the Gemini is Canis Minor, the lesser dog, with Procyon.

In no other region of the sky are so many brilliant stars concentrated in so small an area. It is because they are visible in the evening at this time of year that the winter skies are so magnificent. The added presence of Mars now makes them even more so.

Climbing into view in the east is another first magnitude star, Regulus. It stands in the figure of Leo, the lion.

In the northeastern sky is Ursa Major, the great bear, of which the familiar great dipper is part. The two stars in the bowl of the dipper called the pointers show the way to Polaris, the pole star, which is always in the north. This is in Ursa Minor, the lesser bear.

To the left is Cepheus, the king, and Cassiopeia, the queen. The latter consists of stars arranged to form a letter M, on one side. And above and to the left of Cassiopeia is Perseus, the mythological hero, with the star called Algol. This is a famous variable star. Every 2.86 days this star dims in light as the brighter orb is eclipsed by a darker star that revolves around it.

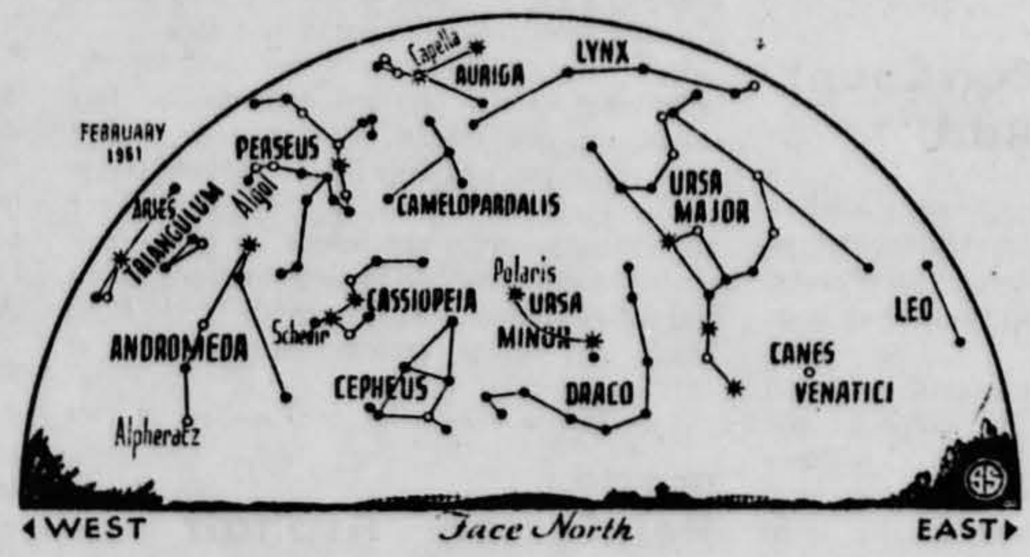
Twice each year the moon comes between the sun and earth, producing a solar eclipse. When this happens, the tip of the moon's conical shadow may sweep across the earth, along a path a hundred or so miles wide and several thousand miles long. In this "path of totality" the moon completely hides the sun's globe and the surrounding corona comes into view for a few minutes. When this happens, astronomers can make many observations possible at no other time.

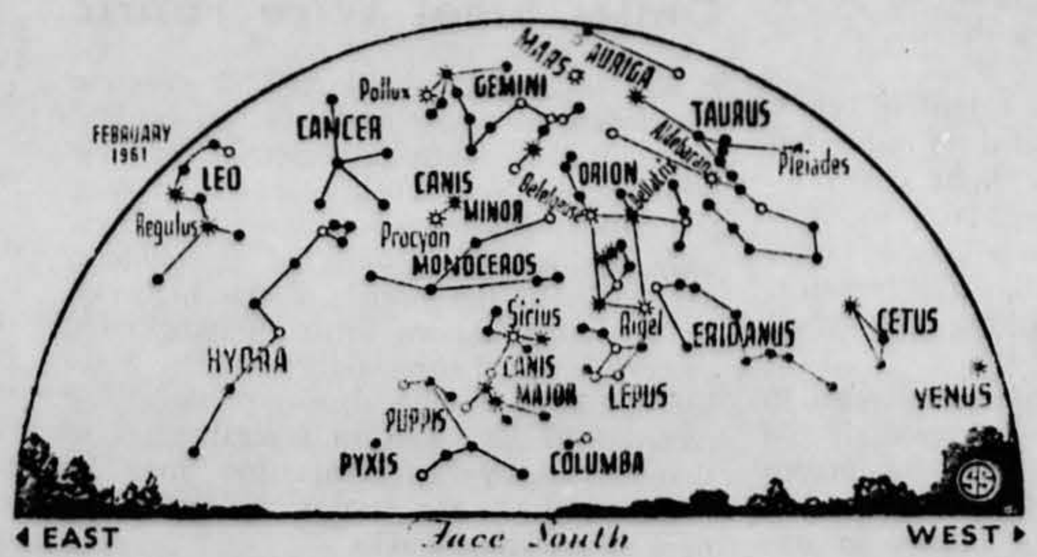
The eclipse track often passes over distant parts of the world, or over large areas of ocean in which there are but a few scattered islands. Many eclipse expeditions have been organized, at great trouble and expense, to get to the places where the eclipse can be seen. Sometimes all these efforts are frustrated by clouds in front of the sun during the crucial minutes.

Eclipse Comes to Astronomers

Since an eclipse path may reach any part of the earth, occasionally it may happen to go over a well-populated region, even one with many permanent observatories. Then the astronomers do not have to go to the eclipse—it comes to them.

This will happen on Feb. 15, when the sun will be hidden for millions of people in southern and eastern Europe. The path of totality starts in the Bay of Biscay as the sun is rising. Then it sweeps over southern France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. It ends as the sun is setting in northern Siberia, near the Taimyr Peninsula. At the beginning of the path, in the Bay of Biscay, it is 130 miles wide, and at the middle the width is 164 miles.





☆ ✱ • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

CE FIELDS

GEOPHYSICS

Earth's Dust Cloud Came From Moon

➤ THE DUST CLOUD that encircles the earth several thousand miles out in space is formed of dust scattered from the moon when it is hit by meteorites, a United States scientist has suggested.

Dr. Fred L. Whipple of Harvard College Observatory, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., says that space experiments should "readily" show whether or not his theory of a lunar origin for the dust cloud is correct.

The existence of a high concentration of interplanetary dust orbiting the earth has been indicated recently from information gathered by rocket, satellite and space probe vehicles having instruments that detect the sounds the dust particles make when hitting the vehicle's surface.

Of four possible explanations for the origin of the dust cloud, Dr. Whipple believes that the lunar theory is the most "tenable." From this theory, a generally eastward motion of the particles in the dust cloud is predicted. This motion could be detected from space experiments, he reports in Nature, 189:127, 1961.

Compared to the density of true interplanetary space, the concentration of dust particles in the cloud surrounding the earth is perhaps 100,000 times as high, Dr. Whipple says.

• Science News Letter, 79:57 January 28, 1961

PSYCHOLOGY

Young Baboon Can Count, May Learn to Add

➤ A YOUNG BABOON named Cowboy is making history at the University of Maryland's psychopharmacology laboratory, College Park, Md. He can count—at least when he is hungry.

Cowboy has been taught to push a button that turns on a light. The color of the light—orange, red, green, blue or white—determines how many beep tones, coming from a sound box hooked to the light switches, he must let pass before he pushes a second button that stops the sound and releases a food pellet.

If he pushes the second button before enough beeps have sounded or after too many, for the particular light color, he gets no food. Each beep lasts for two seconds, but the time between them varies. This keeps the baboon from merely marking total time before pushing the second button.

Cowboy now has the system down pat. He eats as he chooses and gets all the food he wants by pushing the proper buttons about 200 to 300 times a day. Usually, about 50 button pushes in one session release enough food for a meal.

At present, the baboon is required to keep track of no more than five beeps at one time. He may have to think a little harder in the future, however. Although his trainer, Dr. Jack Findley, assistant professor of psychology, is reluctant to state that his pupil can actually count, he hopes to teach Cowboy to add.

This may be done by turning on two different colors of lights at the same time and teaching the animal that he must stop the sounds only after the sum total of the beeps produced by each individual light has passed.

When the baboon has learned the more complicated task, Dr. Findley plans to give him mild stimulants, such as dexadrine and caffeine, to study their effects on performance, and to develop a technique applicable to the testing of newer drugs.

• Science News Letter, 79:57 January 28, 1961

BIOLOGY

Living Insects Found On Antarctic Plateau

➤ A FEW DOZEN hardy insects and mites have been found 6,000 feet above sea level in the Mt. Gran area at the head of Mackay Glacier about 90 miles from McMurdo Sound, Antarctica.

Keith A. J. Wise, a New Zealander working under a National Science Foundation grant for the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, came across the arthropods at what is believed to be the highest altitude at which insect life has been encountered on Antarctica.

While he was on a field trip, Mr. Wise found approximately two dozen collembola or springtails, a type of primitive wingless insects, under loose rocks on a surface of the plateau that was free of snow. In the same general location he also found about a dozen free-living nonparasitic mites.

Both insects and mites are arthropods, belonging to the phylum arthropoda. But mites are not insects, having four rather than three pairs of legs in the mature stage.

The springtails found by Mr. Wise were all white, whereas specimens he had previously encountered at Hallett Station, about 300 miles farther north, were all black. Both black and white varieties were found at Mt. Suess.

• Science News Letter, 79:57 January 28, 1961

TECHNOLOGY

Reinforced Asphalt Omits Steel Wire Fabric

➤ REINFORCED ASPHALTIC concrete resurfacing of a mile and a half of cracked highway has been completed for test purposes by New York State. Steel wire fabric used for reinforcement was deliberately omitted from some of the 40-foot-long slabs in the stretch of test highway. A new continuous strip photographic process recorded the condition of the highway before repair. A similar photographic record will be taken in several years so that a side-by-side comparison may be made to check the steel fabric's effectiveness in reducing cracks.

• Science News Letter, 79:57 January 28, 1961

BIOCHEMISTRY

Unique Plasma Fraction Checks Copper Poisoning

➤ CERULOPLASMIN, a blue copper-protein found in the blood, may be the factor that protects the human body against the hazards of copper poisoning.

Activities ranging from working with copper to drinking beer and eating oysters, both of which have a high copper content, place the average person in danger of copper poisoning, Drs. Irmin Sternlieb and I. Herbert Scheinberg of Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University reported in New York.

The level of the copper-bound protein in blood is highest in adults in late pregnancy. It reaches a lower peak in old age. It is also at a high level in disease conditions such as heart-muscle damage caused by insufficient blood flow, overactivity of the thyroid gland, tumor of lymph glands, infections and after sex hormones are given.

No one knows why the ceruloplasmin level rises under these circumstances, the investigators reported at a New York Academy of Sciences conference. But the fact that the level falls in patients with poor protein balance may mean that a protein deficiency is involved.

Studies of patients with Wilson's disease suggest that ceruloplasmin plays a part in warding off copper poison, they said. If this is true, this plasma fraction is the only one with such powers, for all others known protect against bacterial and viral disease.

• Science News Letter, 79:57 January 28, 1961

EDUCATION

World Affairs Role Urged for Colleges

➤ AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES and colleges must play a more active role in world affairs. Their help is urgently needed to contribute to the nation's understanding in international matters and to assist in the educational systems of the rapidly developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A report issued in New York by a top-level committee from Government, industry and universities, called upon American institutions of higher learning to show new leadership and initiative in meeting their expanding responsibilities as centers of learning and service. The report also urged greater support to the universities from the Federal Government, state governments, industries and private foundations.

One important recommendation was the establishment of a new organization that would coordinate all the educational planning and development in world affairs.

The report, "The University and World Affairs," was prepared by the Committee on the University and World Affairs. Included were Dean Rusk, then President of the Rockefeller Foundation; Arthur S. Flemming, then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; and Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas.

• Science News Letter, 79:57 January 28, 1961

In southern Russia, at Rostov-on-Don and Stalingrad, the eclipse occurs around the middle of the day. The sun will then be about 27 degrees above the horizon and it will be hidden for two minutes 45 seconds. Farther west, in France and Italy, the sun will be lower, and the total eclipse will last about two minutes.

The path crosses the Riviera and persons wintering there will have an unusual spectacle to watch on the morning of the 15th. Watching the sun, with adequate protection for the eyes, they will see the dark disc of the moon slowly creep across the sun's face.

Then will come totality, the corona will flash into view, and the brighter stars, and Venus, will be visible. Then a sliver of the sun's disc will again appear, slowly widening as the moon moves away, and the eclipse ends. Over all of Europe, northern Africa and much of Asia, there will be a partial eclipse, with the moon hiding only part of the sun. The nearer a person is to the path of totality, the greater will be the area of the sun that is covered.

Fortunately for the astronomers, there are many observatories along the path. Near Ancona, Italy, is the Arcetri Observatory, equipped with special instruments for solar observations. At St. Michel, in southern France, is the Haute Provence Observatory, with a 76-inch reflector that is the largest telescope in Europe.

There is another large observatory on Mt. Gros, near Nice. Russian astronomers will be able to watch the eclipse from their large observatory at Simeis in the Crimea. With at least a dozen observatories along the path, this should be one of the best observed of all eclipses. If the weather is good, these observations should lead to many important new scientific data.

Celestial Time Table for February

Feb.	EST.	
4	3:42 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
6	7:00 a.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun, visible low in west after sunset for a few days about this date
7	12:31 a.m.	Algol at minimum
8	11:50 p.m.	Moon in last quarter
9	9:20 p.m.	Algol at minimum
12	12 noon	Uranus nearest earth, distance 1,614,000,000 miles
13	1:00 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter (visible low in east before sunrise)
	2:00 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
14	6:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,600 miles
15	3:11 a.m.	New moon; eclipse of sun visible in Europe, Africa and Asia
18	10:00 a.m.	Jupiter passes Saturn
21	7:00 p.m.	Mercury passes between earth and sun
22	3:35 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
24	12 noon	Moon passes Mars
25	12 noon	Pluto nearest earth; distance 3,028,000,000 miles
26	4:00 p.m.	Moon farthest; distance 252,200 miles
27	2:16 a.m.	Algol at minimum

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three for PST.

• Science News Letter, 79:58 January 28, 1961

321 p., $6. Presents new material about progress in nutrition, including comparisons of food habits of Alaska, Latin America, China and India, relating nutritional progress to social and historical factors which aid or impede its growth.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN PHYSICS: Proceedings of the International Conference on Physics Education, Unesco House, Paris, 1960 —Sanborn C. Brown and Norman Clarke, Eds. —*Wiley*, 191 p., $4.50. A world view of physics education, of examinations, selection of students, laboratory work, training of teachers, physics for non-physicists, use of television, and teaching of mathematics.

LABORATORY MANUAL IN PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY AS ILLUSTRATED BY ANIMALS—Howard J. Stains—*Burgess*, 127 p., illlus., paper, $2.50. Provides material for four hours of laboratory work per week.

LINEAR SYSTEMS ANALYSIS: An Introduction to the Analysis of Discrete-Parameter Time-Invariant Linear Systems—Paul E. Pfeiffer—*McGraw*, 538 p., $12.50. Provides fundamentals of theory as applied to passive linear circuits, linear servomechanisms and mechanical vibrating systems.

MECHANICAL WAVEGUIDES: The Propagation of Acoustics and Ultrasonic Waves in Fluids and Solids with Boundaries—Martin Redwood—*Pergamon*, 300 p., $9. Introduction to the properties of guided waves, with survey of the more important recent research.

THE MICROSCOPE AND HOW TO USE IT—Georg Stehli—*Sterling*, 160 p., illus., $3.95. A methodical, fully illustrated guide to discovering new worlds by microscopic examination.

MODERN TRIGONOMETRY—Dick Wick Hall and L. O. Kattsoff—*Wiley*, 236 p., illus., $4.95. Elementary text, analytic in approach and emphasizing the ability to reason about the trigonometric functions.

OLD FATHER: The Story Teller—Pablita Velarde—*King, Dale Stuart*, 67 p., illus. by author, $7.95. Tribal legends written and handsomely illustrated by Pueblo Indian artist.

RADIATION RESEARCH IN THE LIFE SCIENCES: Current Projects in the United States and Throughout the World—Committee on Government Operations, U. S. Senate—*GPO*, 175 p., paper, 55¢. Information on the magnitude, organization and distribution of current research programs, fully indexed.

RELIGION & SCIENCE—Bertrand Russell—*Oxford Univ. Press*, 256 p., paper, $1.25. First published in 1935.

REPRESENTATIVE CHORDATES: A Manual of Comparative Anatomy—Charles K. Weichert—*McGraw*, 2nd ed., 218 p., illus., $4.25. Designed for use as a laboratory manual in one-semester courses in comparative anatomy of the vertebrates.

A REVISION OF CEDRELA (MELIACEAE)—C. Earle Smith, Jr.—*Chicago Natural Hist. Mus.*, 46 p., illus., 14 plates, paper, $1.75. Treats only the American species of Spanish cedar.

SCIENCE IS FUN. SCIENCE IS LEARNING. SCIENCE IS EXPLORING.—Wilbur B. Beauchamp—*Scott, Foresman & Co.*, 112 p., 128 p., 168 p., illus., $2.20, $2.44, $2.68. Basic science program for grades 1, 2 and 3, with teachers' editions available.

STUDY ABROAD: New Dimensions in Higher Education, No. 6—Irwin Abrams—*GPO*, 21

IDENTIFY ANY TREE!

Two-volume set by foremost dendrologist, W. H. Harlow. "Trees," full text, 950 photos, covers 140 common trees of N. and N.E. USA. "Twig & Fruit Guide," enables you to identify trees & shrubs in winter, any season. Identification, folklore, uses, etc. Total 444 pp. $2.60 plus 10¢ postage. Money-back guarantee. Dept. SNL, DOVER, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

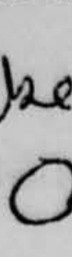
16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.

a. Sound Only airplanes sounds.

b. Color Shiny bright object

17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

like a spotlight



18. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? _____
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

16 - 28 FEBRUARY 1961 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
16	Union, Maine	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
16	San Angelo, Texas	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
16	36.35N 67.45W (Atlantic)	Military RADAR	Insufficient Data
17	Vernon, Texas	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
17	Humbolt, Saskatuan, Canada	[redacted]	Satellite (D/K 61 GAMMA 4)
18	San Juan, Puerto Rico	Civil Airlines	Insufficient Data
20	28.15N 77.41W (Atlantic)	USN	Other (MISSILES)
20	Kalispell, Montana	Military	Astro (METEOR)
21	Winnemucca, Nevada	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
21	Baltimore, Maryland	Military	Satellite (ECHO I)
22	Akron, Ohio	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
22	Webb AFB, Texas	Military	Astro (METEOR)
22	Silver Bay & Gilbert, Minnesota	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
22	Vandenberg AFB, California	Military	Insufficient Data
22	47N 173W (Pacific)	Military	Satellite (ECHO I)
23	Misawa AFB, Japan	Military	Astro (VENUS)
23	Dhahran AFB, Saudi Arabia	Military (PHYSICAL S)	Astro (METEOR)
23	Oakwood, Ohio	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
24	Madrid, Spain	Military	Astro (METEOR)
26	Tyndall AFB, Florida	Military	Astro (VENUS)
27	13.45N - 144.50E (Guam)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
27	Yuma, Arizona	Military RADAR	Other (RADAR CHAFF)
27	San Bernardino, California	[redacted]	Balloon
27	Herndon, Virginia	Military	Astro (VENUS)
27	Arlington, Virginia	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
27	Bark River, Michigan	[redacted]	UNIDENTIFIED
27	Fort Meade, Maryland	Military RADAR	Other (TEMP INVERSION)
27	Portland, Oregon	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
28	Ft Washakie, Wyoming	[redacted] (PHYSICAL S) (*)	Other (ORNAMENT)
28	52.40N 34.55W (Atlantic)	USN	Satellite
28	Waverly AFS, Iowa	Military RADAR	Other (EQUIP MALFUNCTION)
28	Williston, North Dakota	[redacted] (PHOTO/MR)	Astro (VENUS)
28	Adair AFS, Oregon	Military	Astro (MARS)
28	Honolulu, Hawaii	Military	Astro (METEOR)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Feb	Universe	Science News Ltr	
16	Lakeport, California	Newsclipping	
17	Bologna, Italy	[redacted] (Ltr)	
19	Berlin Heights, Ohio	Newsclipping	
22	Conroe, Hempstead & Ellington Field, Texas	Newsclipping	
24	Washington, D. C.	Memo for Record (Capt Mack)	
28	Lakeville, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	

(*) See separate folder

20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

NO MOTION

21. How large did the object appear to you as compared to an object with which you are familiar?

About $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of an automobile headlight

22. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

about all of it.

23. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how? Never disappeared

24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

a large Spot light

25. Where were you located when you saw the object? *(Circle One):*

a. Inside a building
b. In a car
c. Outdoors
d. In an airplane (type)
e. At sea
f. Other_____

26. Were you *(Circle One)*

a. In the business section of a city?
b. In the residential section of a city?
c. In open countryside?
d. Near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other_____

27. What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and how did you happen to notice it?

Washing hands at the sink and just looked out window and saw.

28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

28.1 What direction were you moving? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest

28.2 How fast were you moving?_____ miles per hour.

28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

29. What direction were you looking when you first saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest
i. Overhead

30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest
i. Overhead

31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was from true North (thru east) and also the number of degrees it was upward from the horizon (elevation).

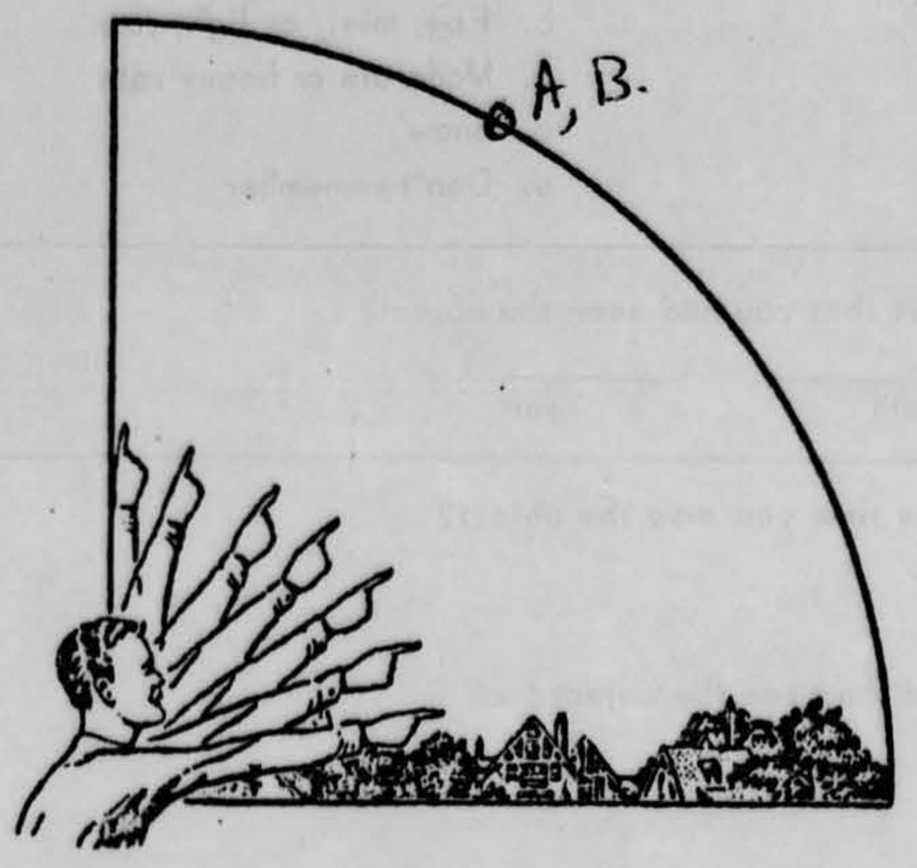
31.1 When it first appeared:

a. From true North 90 degrees.
b. From horizon 60 degrees.

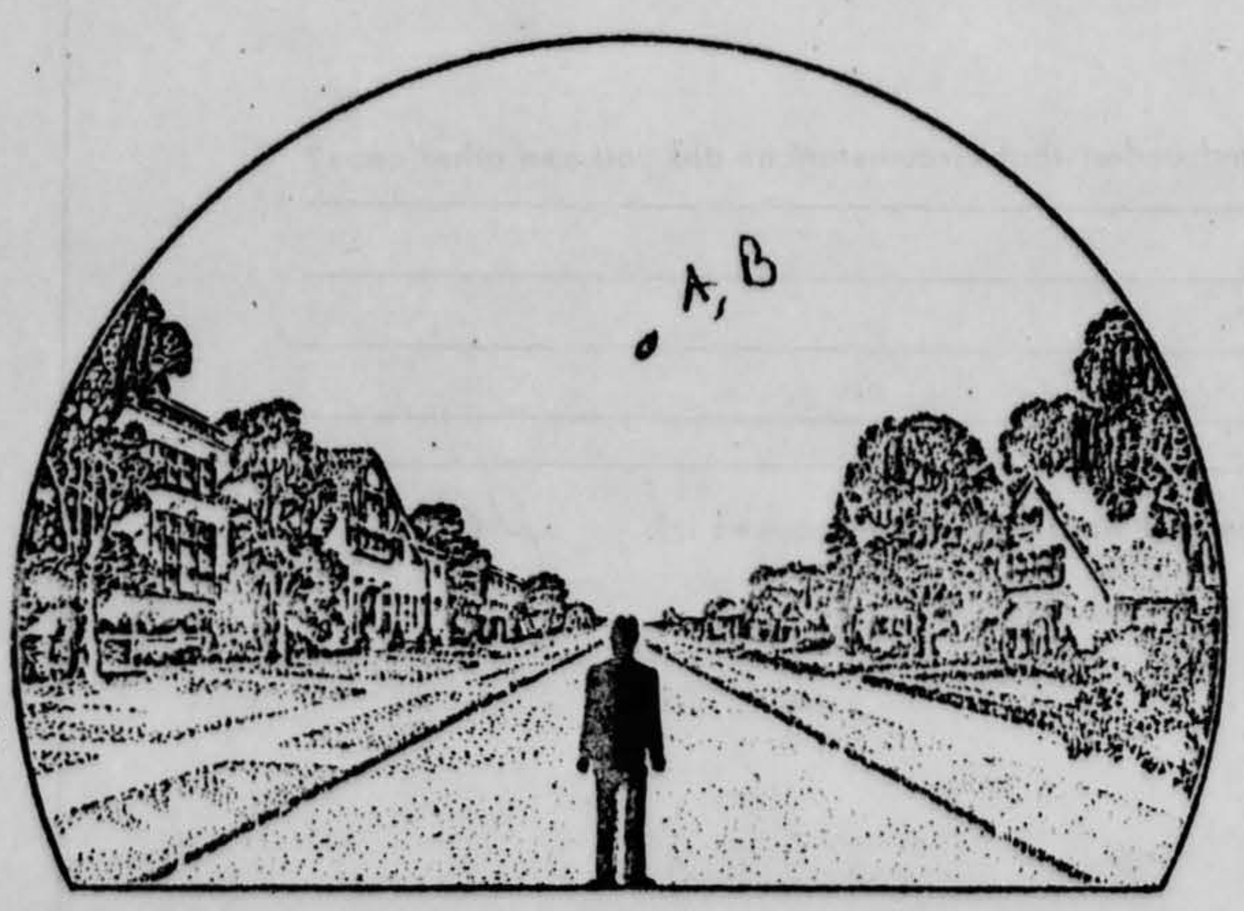
31.2 When it disappeared:

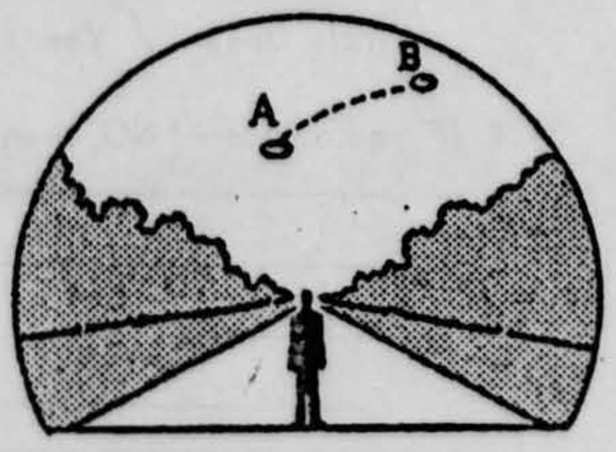
a. From true North_____ degrees.
b. From horizon_____ degrees.

32. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the *same* curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *last* saw it.



33. In the following larger sketch place an "A" at the position the object was when you *first* saw it, and a "B" at its position when you *last* saw it. Refer to smaller sketch as an example of how to complete the larger sketch.





34. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS *(Circle One)*

(a. Clear sky)
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER *(Circle One)*

(a. Dry)
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

35. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?

(Circle One) (Yes) No

36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too?

(Circle One) (Yes) No

36.2 Please list their names and addresses:

Her Husband - B. L.

37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this?

(Circle One) (Yes) No

37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?

38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it? NO

39. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) (Yes) (No)

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? 0 MPH

40. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes (No)

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was?_____

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] (Last Name) [redacted] (NONE) (Middle Name)

ADDRESS [redacted] (Street) DAYTON (City) 24 (Zone) Ohio (State)

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

Age 45 Sex F

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any education, which might be pertinent.

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: 8 (Day) Feb (Month) 1961 (Year)

ATIC SDO
R. F. Landry, Jr.
Capt. USAF