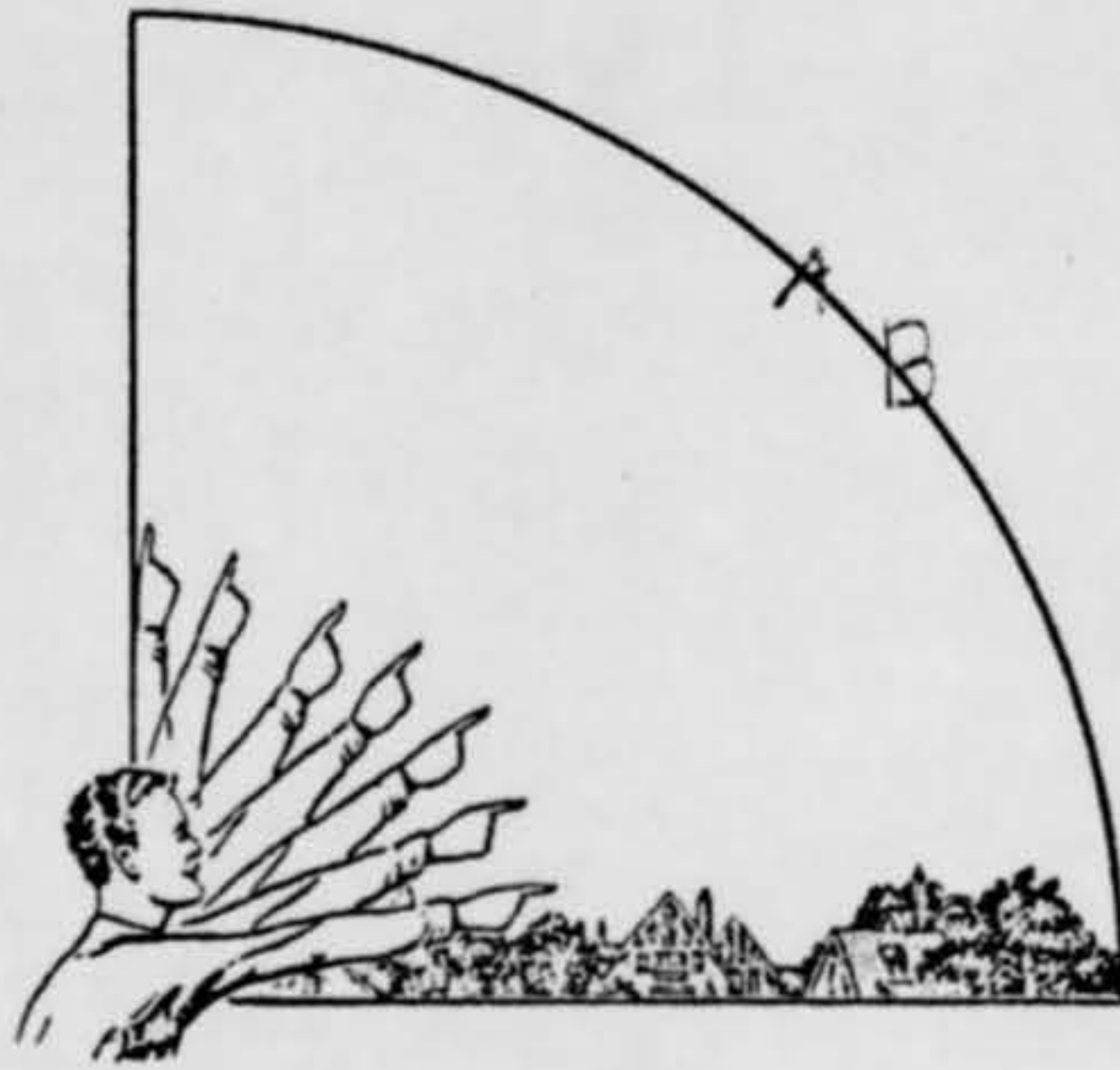


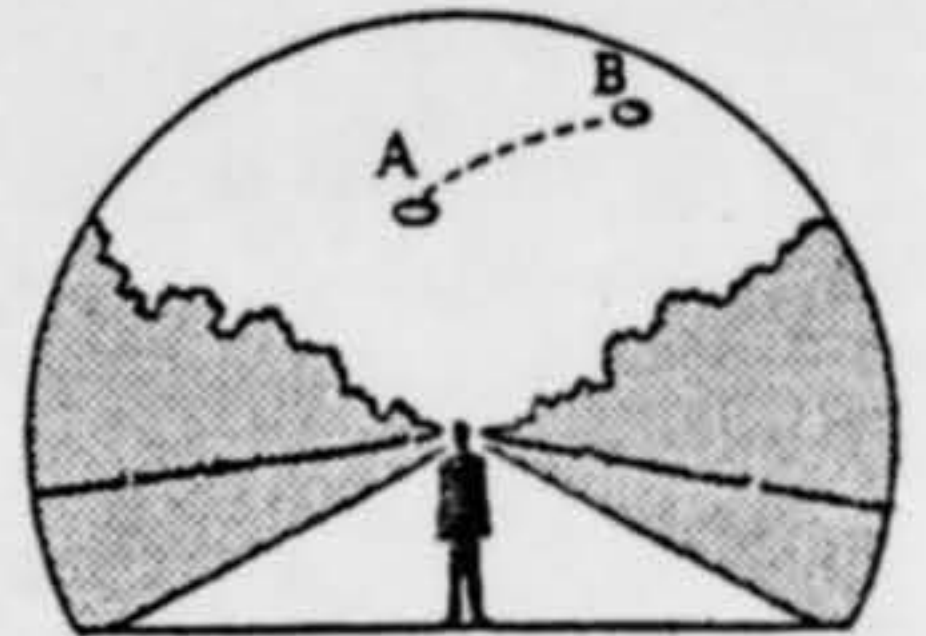
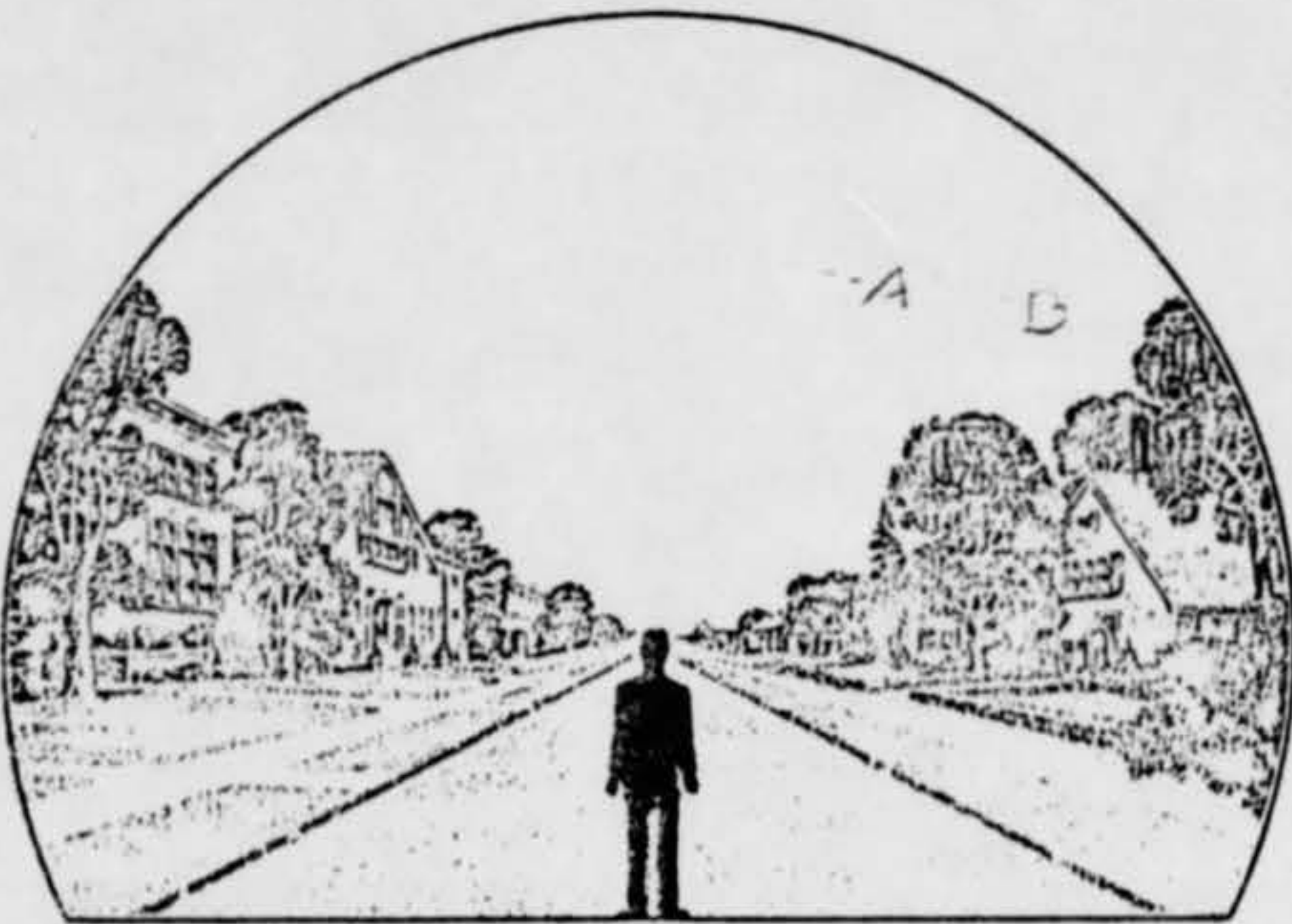
PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 30 Apr 61		2. LOCATION Watchung, New Jersey		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input checked="" 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 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 1845 GMT 30/2345Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE Civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 30 seconds		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE Varied		
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Silver colored object. Looked like a pie-plate at a great distance. Object disappeared and reappeared. Seemed to be blinking.			11. COMMENTS Description indicates that the object was probably a weather balloon. The duration of the sighting is rather short. Balloons are released about 1800 hours by the weather Bureau. Inc was from the West.		

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?

1 Day May Month 1961 Year to ATIC, Dayton Ohio

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 names and addresses]

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?

Praying Mantis at Dayton Zoo
North Y. Airport at 8:00 P.M., June 11

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

It could have been a meteorite
or a meteorite fragment.

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 [Redacted] Middle Name [Redacted]

ADDRESS [Redacted] Street North City Plainfield Zone _____ State IL

TELEPHONE NUMBER [Redacted]

Age 12 Sex M

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

[Redacted]

42. Date you completed this questionnaire:

10 Day May Month 1964 Year

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET
(SUMMARY DATA)

In order that your information may be filed and coded as accurately as possible, please use the following space to write out a short description of the event that you observed. You may repeat information that you have already given in the questionnaire, and add any further comments, statements, or sketches that you believe are important. Try to present the details of the observation in the order in which they occurred. Additional pages of the same size paper may be attached if they are needed.

NAME

[REDACTED]

(Please Print)

SIGNATURE

[REDACTED]

DATE

11/1/50

(Do Not Write in This Space)

CODE:

... in the ... of the ...
 ... disappeared
 ... reappeared and was
 ... I thought it was a plane.
 ... by this time everyone
 ... it ...
 ... still thinking"

ASTRONOMY

Lion Shines High in South

Leo, the lion, roams the southern sky in April. Gemini, the twins, watch Orion hunting with his dogs, Canis Major and Canis Minor, in the west, James Stokley reports.

► SHINING HIGH in the south on April evenings is the constellation of Leo, the lion. Its position is shown on the accompanying maps. About 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the beginning of April; an hour earlier in the middle; and two hours earlier as April comes to a close.

The brightest star in Leo is Regulus, which is part of a sub-group called the sickle. The blade of this implement, which is pointed toward the southwestern horizon, forms the head of the lion, as pictured on old star maps. These showed the constellation figures around the stars. Denebola, a second-magnitude star off to the left, marked the tail.

Next to Leo, lower and toward the left, you will see Virgo, the virgin. In it stands the star Spica, which is first magnitude, like Regulus. In the east, and a little higher, is another of this brilliance: Arcturus, in Bootes, the herdsman. (Part of this constellation is shown on the map of the northern sky.)

Mars Is Only Evening Planet

Look toward the west and you will see the only planet visible these April evenings. This is Mars, which stands in Gemini, the twins.

Since last December, when it came within about 56,000,000 miles of earth, it has been drawing away from us, and now its distance is about 120,000,000 miles. At the same time it has been getting fainter, although it still ranks as first magnitude. Mars is slightly brighter than the star Pollux, just above. By the end of April, however, it will become fainter than Pollux, and by summer it will have faded to the second magnitude of celestial brightness.

Lower than the Gemini, in the western sky, are some of the constellations that shone so brilliantly high in the south on midwinter evenings. There is Canis Minor, the lesser dog, with Procyon; below, near the horizon, is the big dog, Canis Major, with Sirius. To the right of this group is Orion, the warrior, partly below the horizon. However, the bright star Betelgeuse is still visible. And farther to the right (shown on the map of the northern sky) is Taurus, the bull, with Aldebaran, shown fainter than its customary first magnitude, because it is so low. In this position, much of its light is absorbed by the earth's atmosphere. And to the right of Taurus, you will find Auriga, the charioteer, with Capella.

The familiar "Big Dipper," which is part of Ursa Major, the great bear, shines high in the north. The pointers are aimed downward, toward Polaris, the pole star, in the

"Little Dipper" and also in Ursa Minor, the lesser bear. Winding its sinuous length between the two dippers is the fainter constellation of Draco, the dragon.

In recent months the Venus has been shining in the western evening sky, more brilliant than any other star or planet. On April 10, it comes between sun and earth, and will not be visible. After that it will move across the sky ahead of the sun, rising before sunrise. In another month or so it will be visible in the east at dawn, just as prominent as it has been recently in the west at twilight. Jupiter is also a morning star, shining in the southeast for a few hours before the sun appears. Saturn, considerably fainter, is near it.

Venus and Mercury (which is not visible at all in April) are the only two planets nearer to the sun than earth. Our average distance is about 93,000,000 miles, while that of Venus is about 67,000,000. We go around the sun in 365 days, Venus in 225 days.

The last time that Venus came between earth and sun, reaching the position called "inferior conjunction," was on Sept. 1, 1959. By last April it had completed a full circuit of its orbit around the sun, but the earth was in another direction from the sun. By last November Venus had made one more

such circuit but still had not caught up to earth again, as it will on April 10.

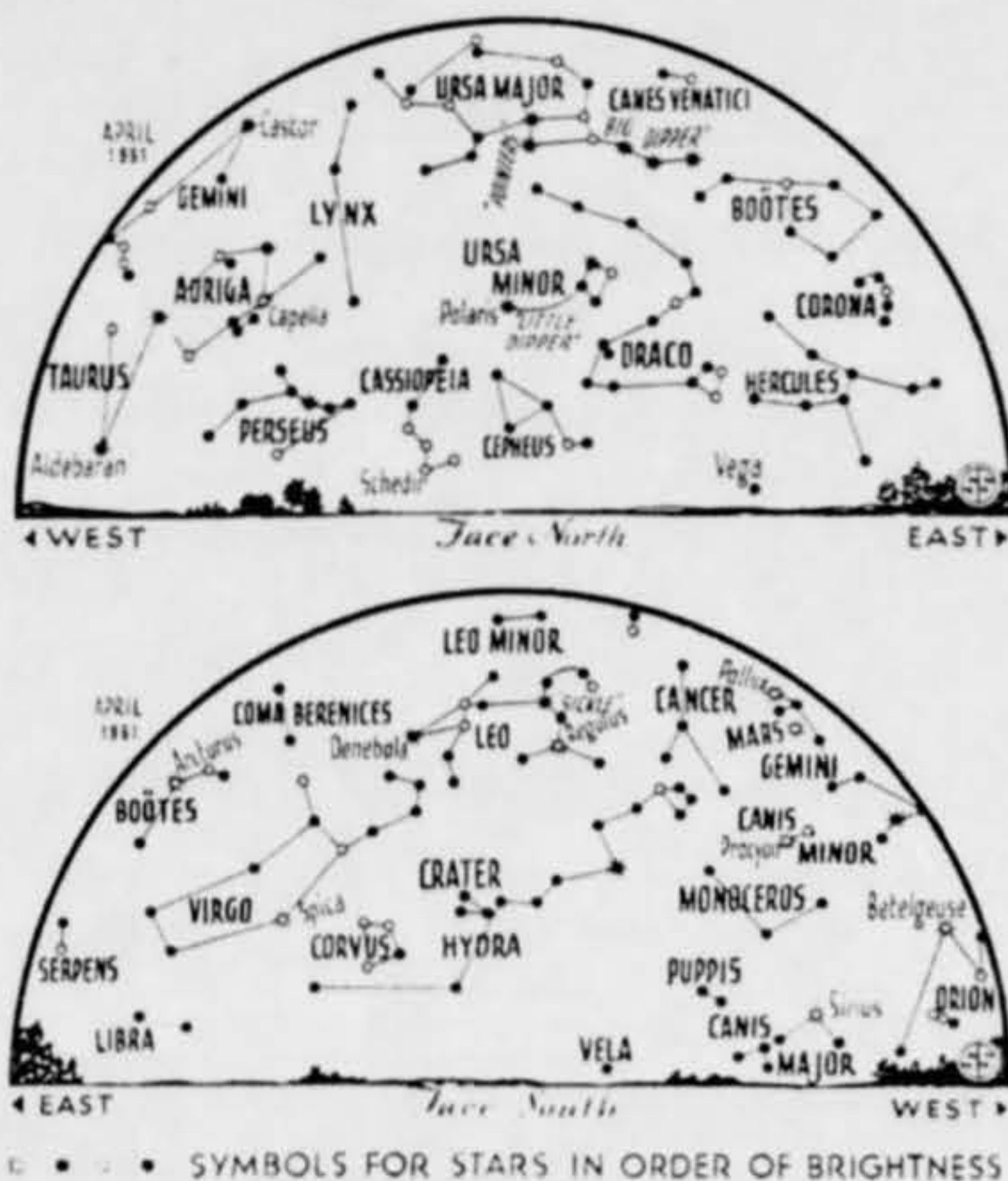
When Venus is on the far side of the sun, at the position called "superior conjunction," its distance is about 160,000,000 miles, which is the sum of its distance from the sun and ours. But at inferior conjunction when it comes closest, it is only about 26,000,000 miles away (67,000,000 subtracted from 93,000,000). No other planet comes as close, but since it is in line with the sun it cannot be observed at this close approach.

Probe Sent at Best Time

It is, of course, because of its present proximity that the Russian space scientists chose this spring to fire their Venus probe, which is now speeding toward that planet.

Many people are wondering whether the space vehicle will actually hit Venus, as the moon was hit with the Lunik rocket. But the moon is less than a quarter of a million miles away, and it is far more difficult to hit Venus at 26,000,000 miles. It would take highly accurate guidance to get the probe there. If it misses the planet by just a little, it will be pulled by the Venus gravitational field into an orbit around that body. In other words, it will become a satellite of Venus. With a miss at a greater distance, its path will be affected, but it will go on, to become an artificial planet, like Mechtla and Pioneer V, continually encircling the sun.

The probe is evidently equipped with in-



THE FIELDS

MEDICINE

Deaths From Abortion Remain High in Britain

► **DEATHS FROM ABORTION** still rank third highest on the list of deaths from maternal causes in England and Wales despite a striking reduction in recent years.

Blood transfusion service and antibiotics are credited with saving many lives, but dextran as a plasma substitute is being discarded because of its negative effect on blood coagulation, Dr. Wilfred S. E. Perera of Walton Hospital, Liverpool, England, reports after studying the treatment of 2,327 abortion cases over a period of two years. Only one died, and he said that it could have been prevented if plasma and not dextran had been used.

Death occurred from uncontrollable hemorrhage because of failure of coagulation, Dr. Perera said. He has now stopped using dextran altogether as a plasma substitute.

"Mortality figures for abortions in general leave no place for complacency," Dr. Perera states.

Because 15% to 20% of pregnancies are estimated to result in abortions, causing a problem in gynecological wards, Walton Hospital more than ten years ago made available a separate ward block with 40 beds as an abortion unit.

Dr. Perera recommended more hospital beds and the establishment of special centers for treatment of abortion to reduce further the general death rate.

His report appears in the *British Medical Journal*, March 11, 1961.

• *Science News Letter*, 79:185 March 25, 1961

MEDICINE

Gastrointestinal Allergy May Mimic Appendicitis

► **A BABY'S COLIC** or an adult's stomach-ache may be due to allergy.

Dr. Orval R. Withers, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Mo., told the American College of Allergists' meeting in Dallas, Tex., that allergic patients may have gastrointestinal symptoms simulating gall bladder, ulcer, appendicitis or almost any organic disorder.

Inhalants and antibiotics as well as foods may be at fault, Dr. Withers said, but careful diagnosis is required.

"Gastrointestinal allergies are not common," Dr. Withers said, "but when I see patients who complain of other allergies, such as cause hay fever or asthma, I always investigate stomach and intestinal symptoms."

From the lips to the end of the alimentary canal, gastrointestinal allergies can show themselves, Dr. Withers said.

"A child eating an orange or a woman

wearing a certain type of lipstick may have a swelling of the lips, or angiodermatitis. When recurrent abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea or heartburn cause distress it may be due to allergy."

What happens is that in stomach or intestinal allergy, the mucous membrane linings contract, the allergist explained. He examines such patients with X-ray or fluoroscope and also with an esophagoscope or gastroscope.

"By using such instruments you can look directly into the stomach and see what the trouble is," he said.

Shellfish, milk, pork and ripe bananas are among the food allergies Dr. Withers has found in his patients.

"A 36-year-old woman patient who really had gallstones was operated upon," he said, "and later when I was treating her for hay fever, we discovered that eating pork had caused recurrence of the pain in the region where the gallbladder had been removed."

• *Science News Letter*, 79:185 March 25, 1961

PHYSICS

Underground Nuclear Test Study Planned

► **THE ATOMIC** Energy Commission is considering a program of studies on the earth shock effects of possible underground nuclear detonations.

The studies would be particularly useful in determining the risks involved in the proposed Plowshare Program of atomic detonations for peaceful uses. No nuclear detonation yet has been approved for Plowshare, which has been highly publicized by AEC as a positive reason for continued nuclear testing, at least underground.

Apart from military implications, the AEC has pointed out that the ability to achieve controlled underground explosions could have valuable peaceful uses in the building of dams, canals and other similar major construction. However, the danger of radiation pollution of underground streams, and the very earth itself has kept the Plowshare program in the idea and thought stage only.

The proposed studies also would have an important bearing on the AEC's seismic improvement programs, aimed at increasing basic knowledge of seismology and developing instruments and techniques to improve monitoring of a control system for a nuclear test ban treaty.

To date only five underground nuclear detonations with an explosive yield of one kiloton or more have been fired outside of the Soviet Union, all at the Nevada Test Site. In the study program being considered, existing knowledge of earth shock phenomena associated with such events would be analyzed for use in considering the possible effects of detonations in other geographical regions.

The program also would aid in better predictions than now are possible on earth shock effects on existing structures within a few miles of a detonation.

• *Science News Letter*, 79:185 March 25, 1961

MATHEMATICS

Better College Math Training Urged

► **COLLEGE MATHEMATICS** training must be updated to keep abreast of the "explosion" of knowledge in engineering.

A rapid change in the mathematical world and its related fields has made this revision necessary, Dr. H. O. Pollak of Bell Telephone Laboratories stressed to a group of 50 leading mathematicians and engineers meeting in Washington, D. C.

New applications of mathematics in engineering are creating various trends already visible in the engineering world. More emphasis on basic science, installation of large complex engineering systems and wider duties of research engineers demand a stronger mathematics background, Dr. Pollak said.

Extensive changes must be made in the mathematics classrooms, Dr. Pollak said. More mathematics should be required and elementary courses made more "sophisticated" to meet the demand.

The expanding use of engineering mathematics is an "explosive," not a "revolutionary" change, the scientist stated. Already, the electronic computer is affecting every phase of science and technology, from basic research to the production line.

Dr. Pollak spoke to a Mathematical Association of America's committee that is seeking to wipe out the one- to four-century lag in some school and college math teaching.

• *Science News Letter*, 79:185 March 25, 1961

METEOROLOGY

Extensive Study of What Causes Tornadoes

► **THE U. S.** Weather Bureau will in the next few months undertake the largest research program ever attempted to study tornadoes and other severe local storms.

The program will be a cooperative effort of various scientific groups to gather more information about the atmosphere when devastating storms break loose.

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges personally inspected two of the Weather Bureau's "flying laboratories" at the National Airport, Washington, D. C. The two planes, which will be used extensively in the research project, are en route to Oklahoma City, the project's home base.

The planes will again this year be flown straight into the storm centers, collecting valuable information on the little known turbulent areas. Similar methods have been used to track and study hurricanes.

The 1961 research program began March 15 and will end June 1. This is the time of year when twisting tornadoes and slashing severe local storms are at a peak.

The U. S. Weather Bureau is in charge of the National Severe Storms Project. Cooperating agencies include the Federal Aviation Agency, the U. S. Navy and Air Force, and various universities.

• *Science News Letter*, 79:185 March 25, 1961

by Donald H. Menzel—*Harvard Univ. Press*, 115 p., illus., \$4. Based on unpublished Jesuit documents.

GUIDANCE FOR THE ACADEMICALLY TALENTED STUDENT—Elizabeth M. Drews, Ed.—*NEA*, 143 p., paper, \$1. Conference report discussing identification, motivation and counseling of gifted students.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE UNIVERSE—A. C. B. Lovell—*New Am. Lib.*, 126 p., photographs, paper, 50¢. Non-technical survey of modern astronomy.

THE INTEGRATIVE ACTION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—Sir Charles Sherrington—*Yale Univ. Press*, 413 p., illus., paper, \$1.95. Reprint, first published in 1906.

THE IVY LEAGUE TODAY—Frederic A. Birmingham—*Crowell*, 257 p., \$4.50. Tells about differences and similarities of Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale.

THE LAWN BOOK—Robert W. Schery—*Macmillan*, 207 p., photographs, drawings, \$5.95. Covers each aspect of planning, planting and maintaining lawn grasses suitable to any U. S. climate.

LIVING FISHES OF THE WORLD—Earl S. Herald—*Doubleday*, 304 p., photographs, 145 in full color, \$12.50. Emphasis in this beautiful book is on the lesser known groups of tropical fish, systematically classified and fully described with the latest information available.

LIVING WITH RADIATION: The Problems of the Nuclear Age for the Layman, Part 1. Fundamentals—Francis L. Brannigan—*US AEC (GPO)*, 65 p., illus., paper, 45¢. Elementary safety instruction, includes dictionary of atomic terms.

THE LONELY LAND—Sigurd F. Olson—*Knopf*, 273 p., illus., \$4.50. Exploring the wilderness of the Canadian Northwest.

MONEY CONVERTER AND TIPPING GUIDE FOR EUROPEAN TRAVEL—Charles Vomacka—*Dover*, 7th rev. ed., 128 p., paper, 60¢. Also includes telephone, cable and postal rates, clothing sizes, and weather information, for both western and eastern Europe.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER POLLUTION, 1960: Proceedings—*Public Health Service (GPO)*, 607 p., paper, \$2.25. Conference papers and discussions.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Keith M. Seymour—*Prentice-Hall*, 321 p., \$9. Introduction to the basic principles of organic chemistry written for a one-semester course.

ORTHOGRAPHIC ATLAS OF THE MOON: Sup-

struments to gather data about Venus, for example, the magnetic field, and the radiation of heat from the planet. Even at a distance of a few hundred thousand miles, far more accurate results could be obtained than can be determined from earth. The readings of these instruments will be sent back by radio. But just as the glare of the sun prevents observations of Venus visually at the time of inferior conjunction, so also might there be some interference with radio transmission.

The sun itself sends out radio waves, and with the probe in the same direction as the sun, they might interfere with the transmissions giving data about Venus. Perhaps, however, the probe will be able to store the data, and transmit the information later, when the sun is not in quite the same direction. Then radio telescopes could be pointed to the probe, and could pick up its message more easily. Or if, as originally announced by the Russians, the probe reached Venus in May, which would be about a month after the closest approach, the added distance would not be serious, and again there would be less interference.

In any event, this April astronomers all over the world are awaiting with interest what news of Venus the Soviet probe may tell.

Celestial Time Table for April

April	EST	
1	12:48 a.m.	Full moon
8	5:16 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
9	1:00 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
	9:00 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
10	7:00 p.m.	Venus at inferior conjunction (i.e., between sun and earth)
11	3:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 228,600 miles
15	12:38 a.m.	New moon
17	8:00 p.m.	Mercury passes Venus
21	Midnight	Moon passes Mars
22	4:50 p.m.	Moon at first quarter
23	5:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, distance 251,100 miles
30	8:00 a.m.	Neptune (planet not visible to the naked eye) nearest earth, distance 2,724,000,000 miles
	11:41 p.m.	Full moon

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

• Science News Letter, 79:186 March 25, 1961

SOUTH AFRICA

The saucer at Richard's Bay

We are indebted to Mr. Philipp J. Human for having interviewed Mr. Fred White and for sending us the following signed and witnessed account.

About two years ago I was fishing at Paterson's Groyne, North Beach, Durban, together with my friend Henry a Dunk. The time was 3 a.m. All of a sudden we heard a peculiar whine, and looking up saw a bright light coming from the east. As it approached us I noticed that it was a circular-shaped object and was slightly tilted towards us. It must have been at least 100 feet in diameter, and on top a distinct dome could be seen. The lower part seemed to be lit up with a greenish glow. It hovered over the sea quite close to us for fully ten minutes and then levelled itself and moved off northwards following the beach for about half a mile to the Dock area, where it circled a few times before ascending rapidly to a steep climb and disappearing down the coast.

This fantastic experience aroused my interest, and I began to study magazine articles and made it my business to gain what knowledge I could about flying saucers.

During the last Easter weekend, a friend and I motored to Richard's Bay, some 150 miles north of Durban, to do something—my favourite pastime. On the Saturday night (April 13) at about 10.30 I was fishing alone as my friend was asleep in the car which was parked under some trees about 500 yards away.

Once again I heard a high-pitched whine which seemed to come from the east. Then I spotted a very bright light, the apparent size of the moon, travel-

ling from east to south past the top of a height of about 100 feet. The light diminished as it approached the coast where I was standing. It was then some 100 feet above me. I could be alarmed and excited, but my only escape was to climb a steep rocky gully. This I did with all possible speed. The object was then only 50 feet from me, and as it prepared to land I noticed that the sand was being scattered in all directions by a strong down-draught. It was an enormous craft, undoubtedly metallic and at least 100 feet in diameter. It glowed with a greenish light and looked like a saucer with two concentric saucer plates. I became paralysed with fear. I could not go further as my knees seemed to give way.

On the long I am absolutely sure that even the same craft I had seen just two years previously was not substantial to that of all aspects.

I became aware at the last that the object had been hovering over the beach for some time, and that it was disappearing. As the whining stopped I gazed up at the craft nestled firmly on the beach.

I looked across at the object particles, every movement of regular intervals. The dome from its saucer plates I had seen on the beach. The top of the dome was about 100 feet high. There seemed about 100 feet to be a circular object of 100 feet diameter along the outer wall. The floor seemed to be covered with a carpet of foam rubber strips.

Everything inside was brilliantly illuminated, but I could not see the source of its light. It was then that I noticed a man had appeared at the port-hole nearest to me, and he seemed to be looking directly at me. He was a fat, corpulent man, who seemed to be a smooth skin. In all, he had the same features as us. On his head he wore what appeared to be a shining metallic crash helmet. I could only see him from the waist upwards, but he seemed very muscular and wore a sky-blue one-piece overall with no visible buttons, fasteners or seams—as if it had been

modelled to his body. He also wore gloves made of a shiny metal. He never moved, but just seemed to stare at me. I did not see his face clearly, although I had a strong presentiment that several others were aboard. I watched with my own eyes any attempt to alight from this handsome craft and when it should have singled me out to land virtually right in my lap.

After a full six minutes I heard the peculiar hum again, which increased to a slight whine as the craft lifted bodily from the beach—again scattering the sand in all directions. Once more I felt the whine as it rose vertically, at first very slowly, but as it gained altitude it increased in speed. As it reached a height of about 200 feet it hovered momentarily and then moved out to sea in the direction from whence it came. Finally it disappeared at fantastic speed.

After waking my friend and explaining what had happened, we tried to find in on the car's radio, but could get no response. We thought of what seemed to be atmospheric noise blocking the station. The following day the wireless was perfect.

I would like to add that I have not seen any real flying saucer photographs in the magazines I have read, but cannot be certain as to these craft. These do not in the least resemble the craft I had seen on the two occasions.

April 20-21: Ontario & Saskatchewan, Canada -- A bright blue-white light which moved from E to W about 2:30 a.m. (EST), hovering at one point, was reported to NICAP by J.A. Murphy, technician for CHCH-TV, Stoney Creek, Ont. At 1:30 a.m. the morning before, in Regina, Sask., (over 300 miles to the west) Lyall Winlaw, newscaster for CKCK, and his wife saw seven hovering bright yellow UFOs, which suddenly shot away toward the NW. Mr. Winlaw told the Regina Leader-Post (April 20): "These objects I saw were like nothing I've ever seen."

Air Intelligence Office (AFCIN-4X3)

Unidentified Flying Objects

8 May 1961

Mr. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
North Plainfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Your letter of 1 May 1961, regarding your sighting of a flying object on 30 April, has been referred to this office for appropriate action. Since this Center is no longer responsible for the release of public information concerning the results of UFO investigations, we have forwarded your letter to the Washington office that does have this responsibility now. We hope you will soon receive helpful information directly from the Washington office.

As for your report on your observation of 30 April, and your request for guidance in submitting such reports in the future: On the basis of your recent report, this Center is unable to classify the object that you saw. The reliable classification of all aerial phenomena requires careful scientific work, and, of course, the most useful observations are those that are made by specialists who have the advantage of advanced training as well as optical instruments and other scientific equipment. Your report is as detailed as it could have been without the support of specialized training and scientific instruments, but it can not be used as the basis for a reliable classification of the object that you saw.

However, we do appreciate your report on your observation, and we can assure you that all reports of this kind, indicating the appearance of Unidentified Flying Objects, receive our careful attention upon receipt. All of them are investigated as thoroughly as possible whenever an investigation is considered to be warranted. Our suggestion to you, for the future, is this: If you do make any further observations of this kind, get the confirmation of other observers at the moment if possible and then report the facts promptly to the nearest Air Force installation. Your report, with the comments of that installation, will then be sent to this Center for study.

Sincerely,

LEE H. STRAHL
Deputy Chief
Air Intelligence Office

CONCURRENCE:

AFCIN-4E: Major Friend

4X3 original file copy

April 22: Anaheim, Calif. -- Three Anaheim residents reported the sighting of a "whirling blue-green object" in the skies over Anaheim at 4 p.m. The object, according to Emery Kender of 741 Eugene Pl., seemed to be shaped similar to a fan, with a whitish cone on the top resembling "the tower on a castle."

Kender said he, his wife and neighbor Andy Vance watched the object for about 15 minutes through binoculars. The object, which he said resembled no aircraft or other aerial conveyance he had ever seen, spun higher and higher as the trio watched it, until it finally vanished from sight.

April 23: Manitowoc, Wisc. -- A Milwaukee Journal employee, Thomas Wisniewski, sighted a revolving dull gray disk-like object silhouetted against the sky about 1:45 a.m. (CST) moving slowly from E to W. A sound like "rushing wind" could be heard.

FORCE UFO FORM

Page 2

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:

12. 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 Appeared clearly
as round solid saucer
circled with steady ring
of unwinning red lights

13. 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 |
- Steady flight*

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR

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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? <u>25th</u> <u>4th</u> <u>1961</u> Day Month Year		2. Time of day: <u>5 p.m.</u> Hours Minutes (Circle One): A.M. or <input checked="" type="radio"/> P.M.	
3. Time Zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other _____		(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving b. Standard	
4. Where were you when you saw the object? _____ <u>Montreal</u> <u>Canada</u> Nearest Postal Address City or Town State or County			
5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) _____ Hours Minutes Seconds <u>1 minute approximately</u>		a. Certain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Fairly certain c. Not very sure d. Just a guess	
5.1 How was time in sight determined? <u>Wrist watch</u>		5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	
6. What was the condition of the sky? DAY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Bright <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Cloudy		NIGHT a. Bright b. Cloudy <u>twilight approaching</u>	
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 <u>sunset</u> d. To your left e. Overhead f. Don't remember			

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

Yes, disappeared below the city buildings

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:

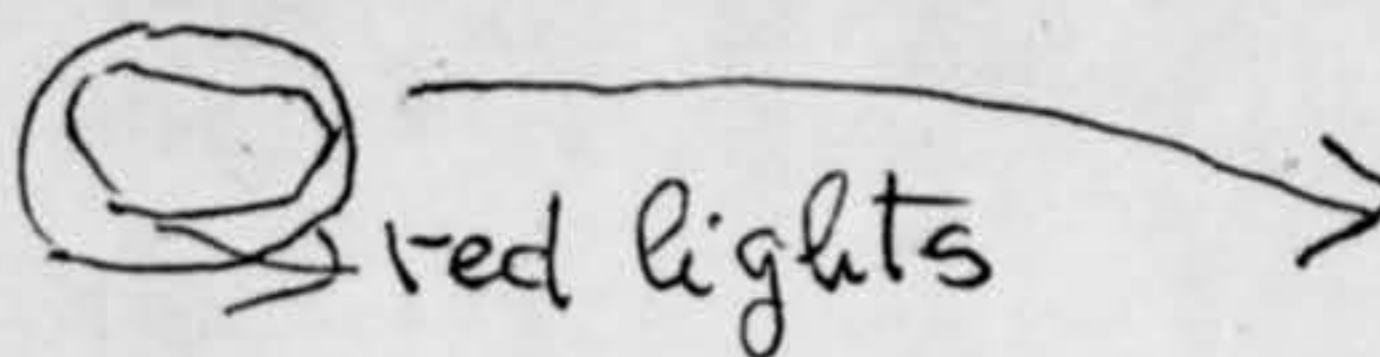
a. Sound None

b. Color Metallic ringed with circular red lights, very bright.

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?

cannot answer.

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.



UFO form continued

20. 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? _____

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 _____

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?

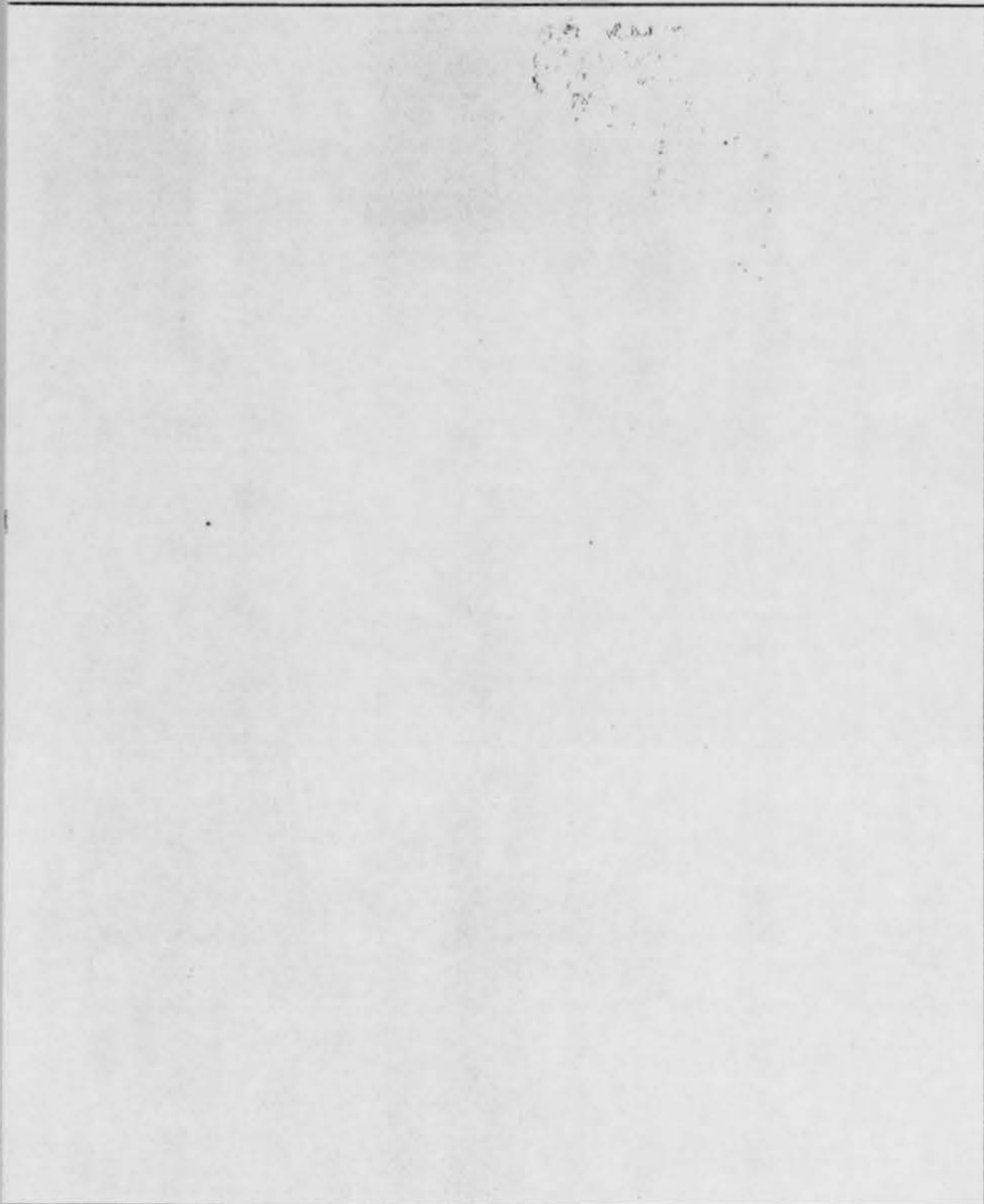
a. Eyeglasses	Yes	No	e. Binoculars	Yes	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	No	f. Telescope	Yes	No
c. Windshield	Yes	No	g. Theodolite	Yes	No
d. Window glass	Yes	No	h. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have perfect sight without glasses.	

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.

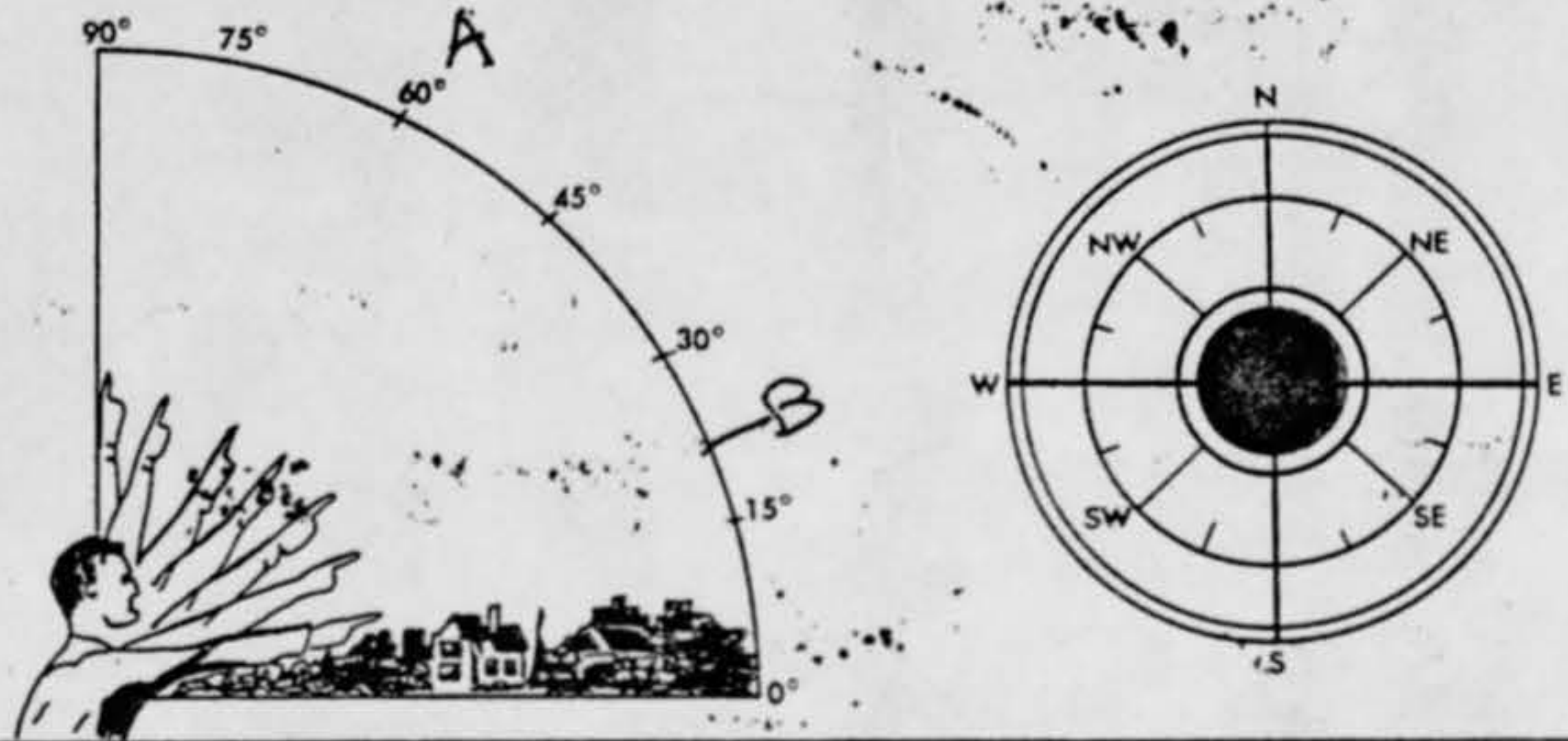
I have never seen anything comparable. I have travelled a great deal, all over South America by plane. Crossed the Atlantic many times by ship & plane.

UFO form continued

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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.

no changes in course

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

UFO form continued

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

No

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:

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Last Name First Name Middle Name

ADDRESS [REDACTED] Montreal P2 CANADA
City Zone State

TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] AGE 67 SEX F

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

GRADUATE NURSE.
Postgraduate courses in Surgery,
and psychiatry. Given high standing,
in speed, and accuracy in observation
of symptoms.

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

Did not report
Day Month Year

Sent ^{fact sheet} ^{and} ^{copy} ¹¹⁻⁶¹

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
North Plainfield
New Jersey
May 1, 1961

Project Blue Book
Wright - Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Sirs:

I understand that you have a project which does its best to identify U. F. O.'s. I have seen something which I could not explain. Here are the details: On April 30, 1961, my mother, sister, the two brothers, and I were in our car, a 1954 Dodge. We were at the intersection of West End Avenue and Highway 22, North Plainfield, New Jersey. We were stopped at a red light, which was red for about thirty seconds, so I got a good look at it. The time was about 6:30 p.m. I was looking out the window when I saw it. I yelled to everyone else, but my mother couldn't see it. It was coming

our way, and was very silver and
mettalic, so I thought it may have
been an aiplane. It was blinking off
and on, and it was broad daylight.
Do aiplanes blink in broad daylight?
It was blinking regularly, so I thought
it may have been a lighted balloon.
Then it changed course, so I decided
against that. It was doing weird
manoeuvres, but never went in a circle.
Two planes went over, so I tried to compare
heights, but couldn't. If you do, or don't,
find out what it was, please write me.

If you could, could you send
me some information on how we
might be able to start an investigation
club, and what we would do if one
was sighted, and who to ask if its a
plane, balloon, etc.

Yours, truly
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

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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?

30 Day 7 Month 1961 Year

2. Time of day:

6 Hour 15 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]

City or Town

State or Country

Additional remarks: _____

5. How long was object in sight?

Hours Minutes Seconds

5.1 How was time in sight determined?

- a. Certain c. Not very sure
b. Fairly certain 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 d. To your left
b. In back of you e. Overhead
c. To your right f. Don't remember

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?

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?

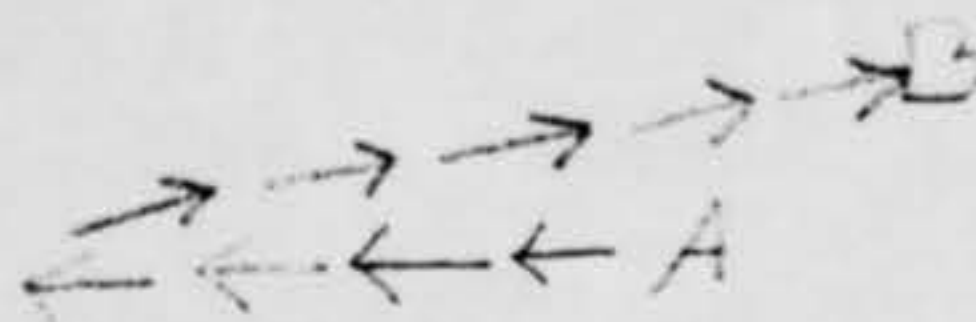
(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: _____

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 _____ | | |

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.



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

too far to tell

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? - *all*

23. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how? *Yes, it just disappeared and reappeared*

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 pie plate at a great distance*

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 on a highway

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

I was looking up into the sky for
airplanes, and as I scanned the sky,
I just noticed 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 | c. East | e. South | g. West |
| b. Northeast | d. Southeast | f. Southwest | 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 | c. East | e. South | g. West |
| b. Northeast | d. Southeast | f. Southwest | h. Northwest |
| | | | i. Overhead |

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

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. North | c. East | e. South | g. West |
| b. Northeast | d. Southeast | f. Southwest | 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 70 degrees.

31.2 When it disappeared:

- a. From true North _____ degrees.
- b. From horizon 70 degrees.