PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

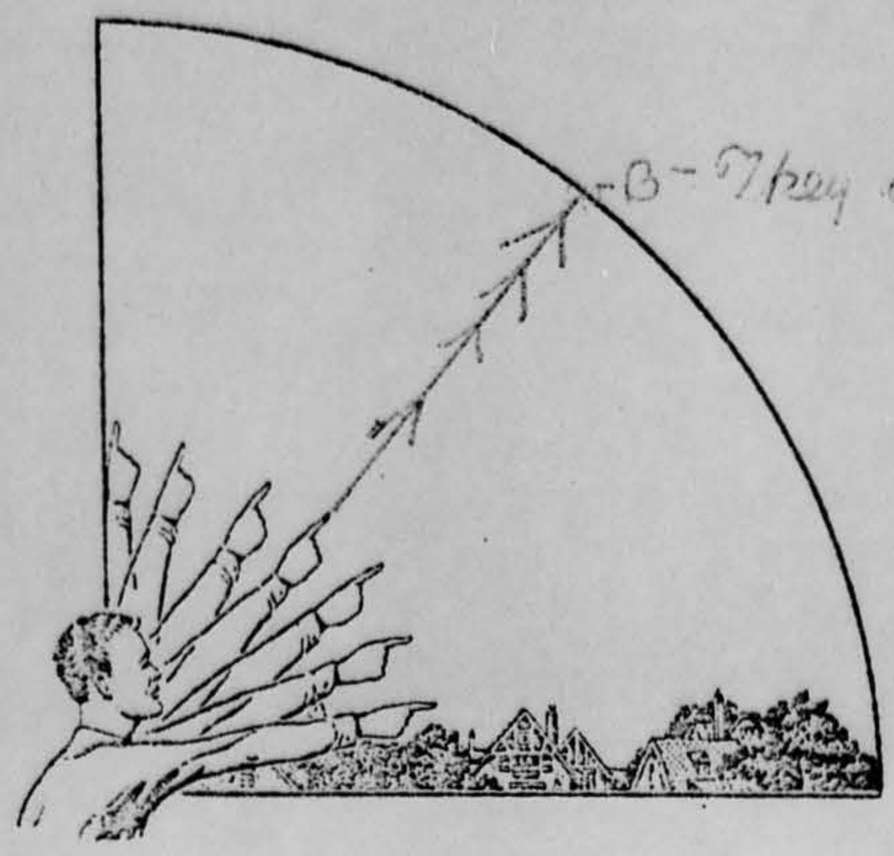
1. DATE 31 Jul & 1 Aug 61	2. LOCATION Plainview, New York.	12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☒ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☒ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 1945, 2010 GMT 010045Z, 020110Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 1st seconds 2nd 3-6 min	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 1	9. COURSE NNE

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING 2 objt going NNE at 1000mph. 1st on 31 Jul; 2nd on 1 Aug. Both had same characteristics. 1st sighting disintegrated after 5 mi (would take seconds to travel distance) so 1st sighting was characteristic of fireball.

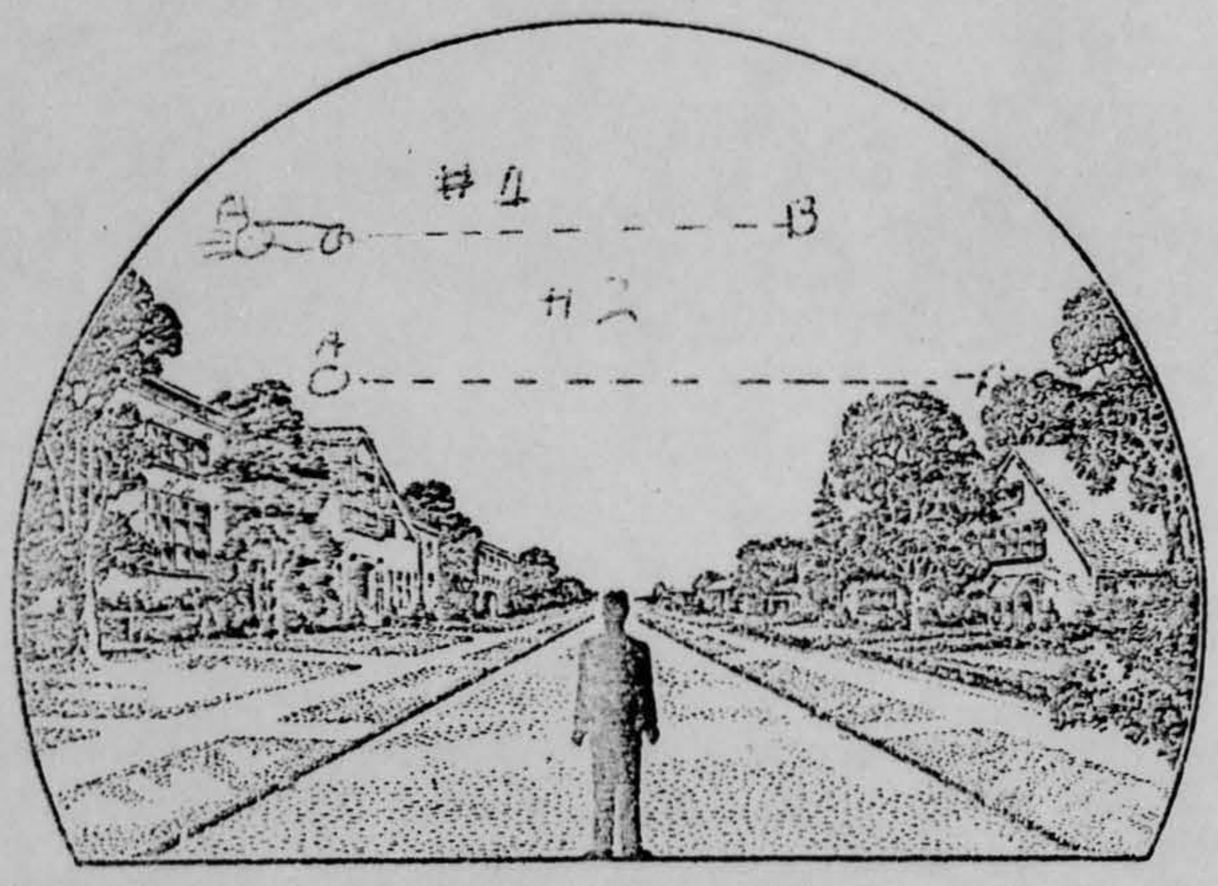
11. COMMENTS Observers saw 2 separate sightings whith aprox same flight pattern. Witness states that he lives 4 miles this fm Grumman Aircraft and speed and description point to jet a/c, however witness familiarity with known a/c indicates that this is possible test of newer configuration. 1st sighting was was probably a bolide. 2nd probably a/c.

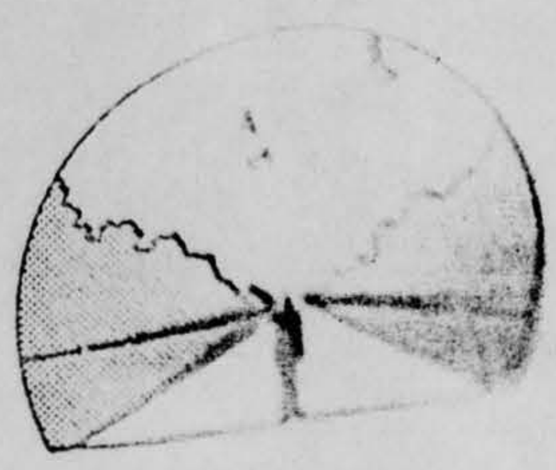
ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

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 the 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? - MOTHER FAMILY & FRIENDS

4 (Day) AUGUST (Month) 1961 (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:

My Mother

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?

I thought it might be a malfunction defence missle or because I live about 4 miles from Grumman aircraft it could have been a jet. If it was it looked odd to me

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? 1000-1500 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? 40,000 ft

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

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

ADDRESS [redacted] (Street) Plainview (City) — (Zone) W. V. (State)

TELEPHONE NUMBE [redacted]

Age 12½ Sex Male

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

The information I have about ~~Aeron~~ Aeronautics I gathered from books

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: 11 (Day) August (Month) 1961 (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 August 11, 1961

(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

The first object:

I was in my room playing my guitar when I heard an airplane. I picked up my binoculars and ran outside. After the plane disappeared this object appeared. It came staight up from the horizon then turned and made a horizontal path across the sky then disintegrated. →

Second.

This time I was on my front porch which faces (N.W.), looking at the stars when this object appeared. It made a [redacted] ring red path across the

obs. 7. his too was a horizontal one. After about 6 minutes elapsed the object disappeared and I never saw another.

ASTRONOMY

Jupiter and Saturn Now in View

The planet Jupiter can be seen in the southeast during July and is brighter than any star in the sky. Saturn rises earlier but is fainter, James Stokley reports.

➤ BRILLIANT JUPITER has now come into view. Fainter, but still prominent, Saturn has also appeared.

Both of these planets are in the southeastern sky, as shown on the accompanying maps. These show the heavens as they look about 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) at the first of July. They have the same appearance an hour earlier at the middle of July, and two hours earlier at the end.

Jupiter is in the southeast, in Capricornus, the horned goat. Brighter than any other planet, or any star, it is easy to identify. It rises in the east about the time the sun is setting in the west. By the time the sky is dark it is well in view.

Saturn is a little farther west, in Sagittarius, the archer, and rises somewhat earlier than Jupiter. Although Saturn is equal in brilliance to a bright first magnitude star, it is only about one-eleventh as bright as its neighbor.

Summer Constellations Appear

Extending across the southern sky, some of the characteristic and prominent constellations of the summer evening can be seen.

The most conspicuous of these is Scorpius, the scorpion, which is one constellation that has some resemblance to the thing after which it is named. A scorpion's tail does curl around in the same manner as the stars in the part of the figure toward the horizon. Farther up in Scorpius is the star called Antares. This name means "rival of Mars," and was given because both star and planet have a similar red color.

To the left of Scorpius is Sagittarius, the archer, in which Saturn now stands. It is hard to see an archer among these stars, but you can easily make them into a teapot. The spout is next to the scorpion's tail, and the handle to the left (just over the R in the name of the group on the star map). It can also be seen as the figure of the "milk dipper." The handle of the teapot is the bowl of the dipper, while the handle of that implement extends upward into the teapot's lid.

Libra, the scales, is on the right-hand side of Scorpius. Still farther to the right is Virgo, the virgin, with the first magnitude star called Spica. Continuing to the right of this group, you come to Leo, the lion, which is shown on the map of the northern skies. And in Leo you will find the third planet of our July evenings—Mars. However, it is so far away (nearly 200,000,000 miles, more than twice as far as the sun) that it has become quite faint. Its low altitude makes it appear even fainter.

In addition to Antares and Spica, there are several other first magnitude stars visible these July evenings. Directly above Virgo is Bootes with brilliant Arcturus. And high in the east, shown half on the northern sky map and half on the southern, is Lyra, the lyre, with Vega. Below (shown on the northern map) is Cygnus, the swan, with Deneb. And to the right (on the southern map) is Altair, in Aquila, the eagle.

There are two planets not already mentioned, which are sometimes visible to the naked eye; both of them come into view during July in the early morning hours. First of these is Venus. It appears above the northeastern horizon about two hours before sunrise, in Taurus, the bull. In brightness, it just about matches Jupiter. Second is Mercury, innermost of all the planets. On June 19 it is farthest east of the sun. For a few days around this time it also will be visible low in the northeast before sunrise, but not until the sky is already brightened with the dawn.

Now that Jupiter and Saturn have returned to the evening sky after an absence of many months, it might be of interest to see why these planets do not become visible at the same time every year.

Jupiter has a year of 11.86 of our years: that is, it takes that long for Jupiter to go once around the sun. When the earth, with its faster movement, overtakes Jupiter we say that planet is in "opposition," in other words, it is directly opposite to the sun. This will happen July 25 and then Jupiter will be at its closest for the year, at a distance of about 380,000,000 miles.

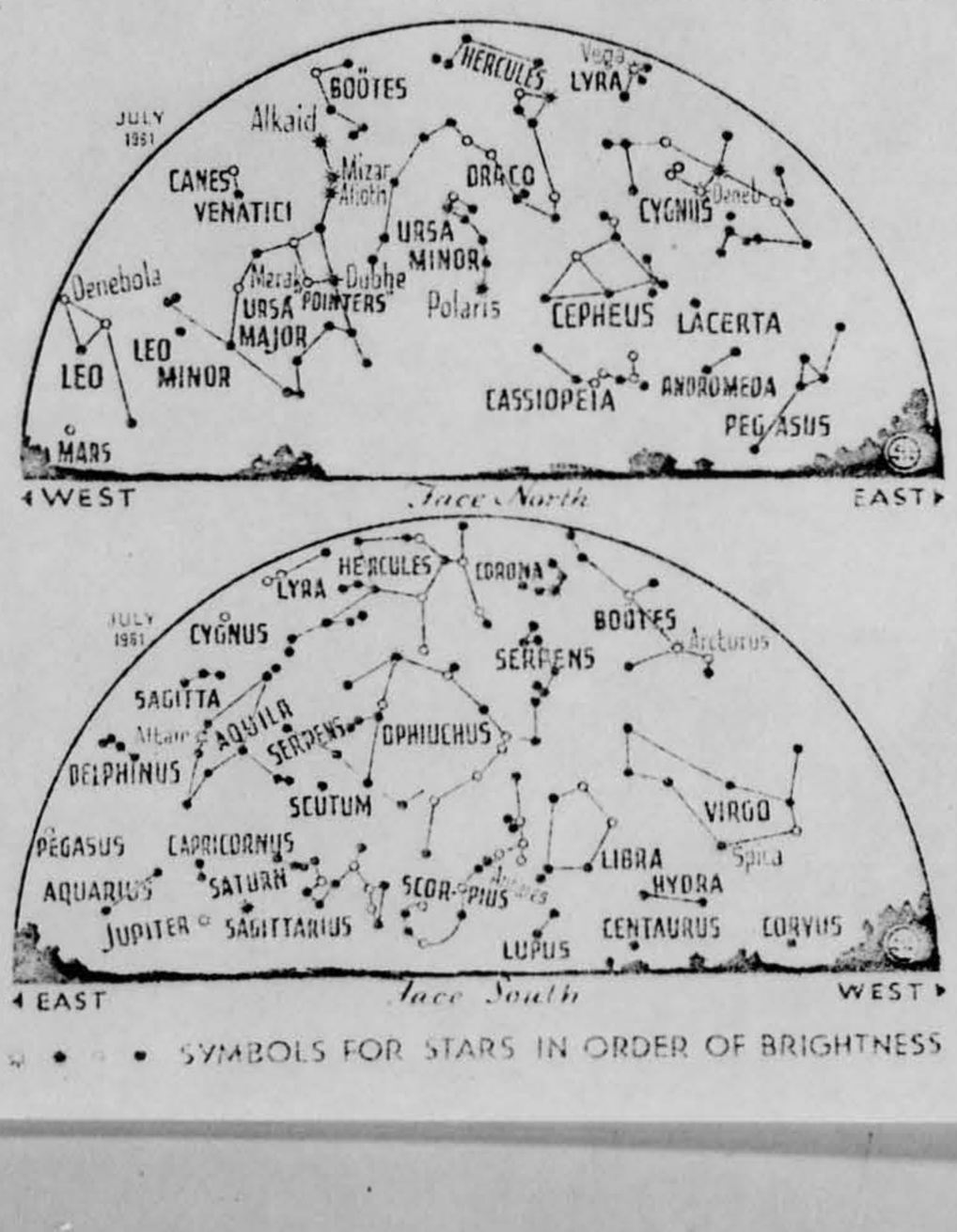
On July 25, 1962, earth will have made a complete circuit of its orbit, but Jupiter will then have moved about a twelfth of the way around its circular path. Not until Aug. 31 will we catch up to Jupiter next year, and so then that planet will be farther east among the background stars. The movement of Jupiter, like that of earth and other planets, is easterly.

But if you watch Jupiter from night to night, you will find that now it is moving toward the west—from the constellation of Capricornus into Sagittarius. Its motion is now "retrograde:" its usual movement to the east is "direct."

Ancient Astronomy

In ancient times, when even astronomers thought that the sun, the moon and the planets all revolved around the earth, they had to devise a complicated mechanism to explain why Jupiter and other planets do not progress steadily eastward. The orbit of Jupiter, they said, was primarily a circle, which they called the deferent. But this was not the path along which the planet moved. Instead it moved in a small circle (called an epicycle), the center of which moved uniformly around the deferent.

When this failed to explain all the observed motions they added additional



• • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

No Case (Information Only)

24 July 1961
Brazil

OCTOBER 1961

UFO Approaches Brazilian Airliner

An unidentified flying object, emitting a brilliant bluish glow, maneuvered around a VASP airliner's plane on the night of July 24, 1961, according to the senior pilot, Cdr. Jose Guilherme Saez. (Report via J. Escobar Faria, NICAP Adviser, Sao Paulo, Brazil.)

The VASP "Scandia" was at 7,000 feet over the Ilha Grande when the crew, searching for a Caravelle jet airliner in the area, spotted a luminous object. When they saw it move, they first thought it was a meteor, then it began a series of unusual maneuvers.

"I radioed the Santa Cruz Air Force Base and Sao Paulo Airport," stated Cdr. Saez. "Suddenly the object changed direction, from the left to our right. Then I saw it quite near our Scandia."

Because of the intense glow, the exact shape of the UFO could not be determined, though it was visible several minutes.

"The UFO did not describe curves, but made angular turns," Cdr. Saez reported. "It moved up and down, back and forth, in all directions."

In a 1954 encounter between a UFO formation and a Brazilian airliner, some of the passengers were badly frightened. But this time there was no sign of fear.

"There wasn't any panic on board," said Cdr. Saez. "On the contrary, all the crew and passengers were glad to observe the phenomenon."

Brazilian Government officials are investigating the report.

epicycles on top of the first ones. Finally, as a famous English astronomer, Sir Arthur Eddington, once observed: "The music of the spheres was lost in the whir of machinery."

After acceptance of the modern idea that the planets, including earth, revolve around the sun, in elliptical rather than circular orbits, the idea of epicycles and deferents was abandoned. Jupiter now seems to be going backward simply because we are going past at a higher speed. Perhaps you have seen the same effect when you have been riding on a train and it has overtaken a slower freight train on the next track. Even though it is going the same direction as the passenger train, it may look, to the passengers, to be going backwards.

Saturn Moves Slower Than Jupiter

A similar effect, of course, occurs with Saturn, which moves more slowly than Jupiter, taking nearly 30 years for one circuit of its orbit. Saturn will be at opposition on July 19, its distance about 836,000,000 miles. The 1962 opposition will occur on July 31.

So, with Jupiter and Saturn in opposition in July, both planets rise at sunset and are visable all through the night. For the rest of 1961 they will continue to be prominent. But, as the sun's apparent movement through the sky toward the east brings that orb nearer and nearer to them, the planets will set earlier and earlier. Next Jan. 22, for Saturn, and Feb. 8, for Jupiter, they will be in the same direction as the sun and not visible. A few months later they will shine in the eastern sky before sunrise and, by late summer of 1962, they will again be in the evening sky, as they are now.

Celestial Time Table for July

4	10:33 p.m.	Moon in last quarter
5		Earth farthest from sun, distance 94,451,000 miles
12	2:12 p.m.	New moon
15	6:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,300 miles
16	9:00 p.m.	Moon passes Mars
19	4:00 a.m.	Mercury farthest west of sun, visible for a few days about now low in east before sunrise.
	6:00 a.m.	Saturn opposite sun and nearest earth, distance 836,100,000 miles
20	6:14 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
25	6:00 a.m.	Jupiter opposite sun and nearest earth, distance 380,400,000 miles
27	2:00 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
	noon	Moon passes Jupiter
	2:51 p.m.	Full moon
28	4:00 a.m.	Moon nearest earth, distance 222,200 miles

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

FIREBALL OF 1961 JULY 27/28
A.M.S. No. 3570

For this fireball we have the following observations from two ships. S1 . . . "Am. S.S. Texaco Connecticut . . . At 0537 G.M.T. July 28, 1961, in lat. 30°57′ N., long 76°55′ W, a meteor appeared bearing 90°, altitude 45°. It disappeared bearing 180° altitude 10°. It was a dull greenish color changing to a bright orange before it burned out."

S2 . . . "Am. S.S. Gulfking . . . At 0838 G.M.T. July 28, 1961 in lat. 27°55′ N, long 79°41′ W., a very bright object, believed to be a meteor, was observed. It appeared bearing 45° altitude 18° and traveled straight down and disappeared in low clouds just above the horizon. The object was very bright and lit up the whole vessel. It looked like a huge ball of fire and had a trail of about 45°. The object was visible about 20 seconds."

The report from S2 is incomplete. The statement "straight down" might mean a perpendicular path but this is contradicted by "a trail of about 45°" when h = 18°. A solution for H1 was attempted. First the point of intersection of the bearing was used, i.e. B1. As the differences in calculated heights was then abnormal, two other points were chosen, assuming small errors in the reported bearing. This is reasonable as bearings of 90° and 45° are certainly approximate. The results follow:

	Assumed errors		*Intersection points*		H1
	S1	S2	λ	φ	
B1	0°	0°	76°12′	30°57′	122 ± 51 km
B2	8	9	75°08′	30°43′	183 ± 10 km
B3	12	8	75°20′	30°39′	164 ± 21 km

It was impossible to determine H2 as no bearing was given by S2. The fireball must have been at least −10 magn. Its duration was long. This brief discussion is given largely to emphasize the extreme importance of accuracy in giving coordinates, including ship's position, and the absolute necessity of giving all of them.

No Case (Information Only)

31 July 1961
Prescott, Arizona

July 31, Prescott, Ariz. Lee Ganger, former airline pilot, observed a fast-moving unknown device through binoculars. Seen by four other witnesses, the object dimmed, brightened, appeared to radiate heat. Ganger, a pilot 27 years, said he was baffled.

[redacted]
Plainview, New York
August 3, 1961

Dear Sirs:
Within the past four
days I have sighted
two (mysterious to me)
flying objects. Their
course was NNE at 30°,
and speed about 1000
mph. The object itself
seemed to be about 40 ft
long and 10' in diameter.
I'm not sure of these
measurements, but the
speed and direction I
am almost positive of. Also
I forgot to say the
first object appeared
on Monday July 31, at
7:45, the second on
Tuesday August 1, 8:10.
The first object I
saw came straight across
the sky for about 5 miles.

No Case (Information Only)

31 July 1961
Freeport, Illinois

July 31, Freeport, Ill. Round maneuvering object observed by three policemen and three citizens.

1 - 9 AUGUST 1961 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Aug	Fontana, California	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Other (HOAX)
Mid Aug	Ostrada, Poland (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	INSUFFICIENT DATA
Mid Aug to 6 Sep	Chippewa Falls, Wisc.	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
1	Stockbridge, Massachusetts	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
1	50N 74.30W (Quebec, Canada)	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
1	Phoenix, Arizona	Multiple	BALLOON
1	Northampton, Massachusetts	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
1	Portland, Oregon	Multiple	INSUFFICIENT DATA
3	26.21N 126.50E (Far East)	Military	SATELLITE
3	Sasebo, Japan	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
3	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Other (LIGHT REFLECTI
3	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (JUPITER)
3	Kentland, Indiana	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
3	42.30N 173.08W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
4	Seattle, Washington	[redacted]	BALLOON
4	Ashland, Kentucky	[redacted]	1. Astro (METEOR) 2. AIRCRAFT
4	49.23N 158.50E (Far East) CASE MISSING	Military	SATELLITE
4	Caribbean Sea CASE MISSING	Military	Other (MISSILE)
4	Hardinsburg, Kentucky	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
5-9	Fort Edward, New York	Multiple	BALLOON
6	22.27N 175.1[redacted]E (Far East)	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
6	Fairborn, Ohio	[redacted]	BALLOON
6	Suffolk, Virginia	[redacted]	Other (REFLECTION OF
6	Las Vegas, Nevada CASE MISSING	[redacted]	SATELLITE BIR
6-22	Middletown, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (CAPELLA)
7	31.53N 12[redacted]E (Far East)	Military	SATELLITE
7	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (ANTARES)
8	Cape Canaveral, Florida	Military	Astro (METEOR)
8	SW of Carlisle, Pennsylvania	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
8	North Highlands, California	Military	SATELLITE
9	Point Pleasant, New Jersey	[redacted]	SATELLITE
9	Newport News & Carrollton, Va.	Multiple	BALLOON
9	Cyprus Gardens, Florida	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Aug	Universe	Science News Ltr	
Aug	Unknown	[redacted] (Ltr)	
4	Canton Island	Message	
4			
5	Mt. Hale, Australia	News Clipping	
7	Mahaha Beach (Island of Oahu, Hawaii)	Message	
7	Gresham, Oregon	News Clipping	
9	Naples, Maine	" "	
9	Madisonville, Kentucky		

then it disintegrated.
The second object
started in a hori-
zontal path, then
after about a 20 mile
run disappeared
but to my knowledge
it didn't disintegrate
If there is any avail
able information on
an object as described
like that of the ones
I saw I would deeply
appreciate it if I could
be sent to me - I am willing
to pay

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

P.S.

I am 12 yrs
old and wish
to join the
Aerospace Team
when I am eligible to

I would like to know
how I could obtain
photographs of our jets
and missiles

Thank you

3 August 1961

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of August 2nd.

The Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, will be glad to analyze the events you determine what it was you saw. Please fill out the attached form and mail it to them in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible. Answer all the questions as best you can. There will be no charge.

We are glad to know of your interest in joining the Aerospace team.

Sincerely,

CLARKE E. WISE
Operations Branch
Public Information Division
Office of Information

[redacted]
Plainview, New York

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?

____ Day ____ Month ____ Year

2. Time of day: 7 Hour 35 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?

____ Nearest Postal Address — Plainview City or Town — L.I. NEW YORK State or Country

Additional remarks: ____

5. How long was object in sight? ____ Hours 3-8 Minutes ____ Seconds

Both Objects

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
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: Flare of Fire preceded the silvery object

(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?

The Flare was of great BRIGHTNESS

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?

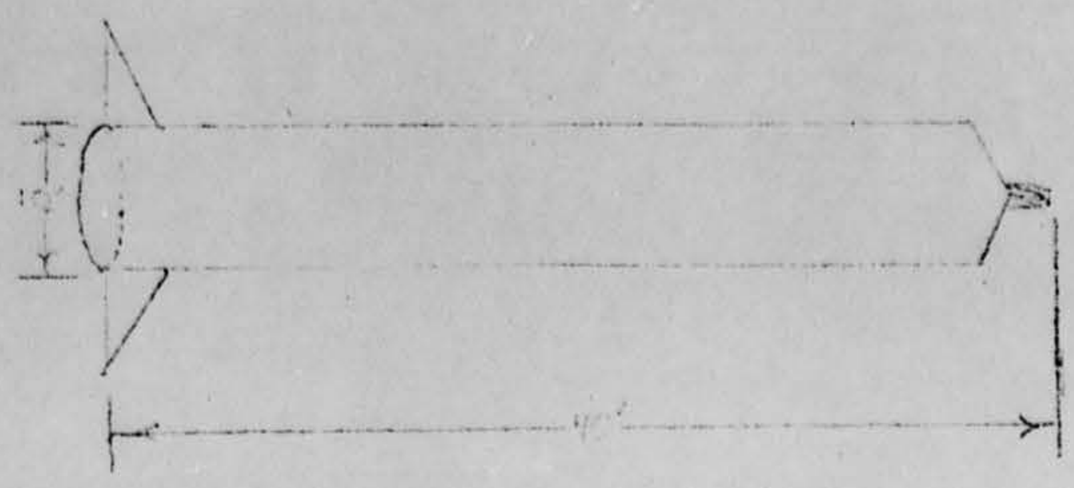
a. Eyeglasses	Yes	(No)	e. Binoculars	(Yes)	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	(No)	f. Telescope	Yes	(No)
c. Windshield	Yes	(No)	g. Theodolite	Yes	(No)
d. Window glass	Yes	(No)	h. Other _____		

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

a. Sound None

b. Color Silvery object which a Plane of FIRE Followed

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.

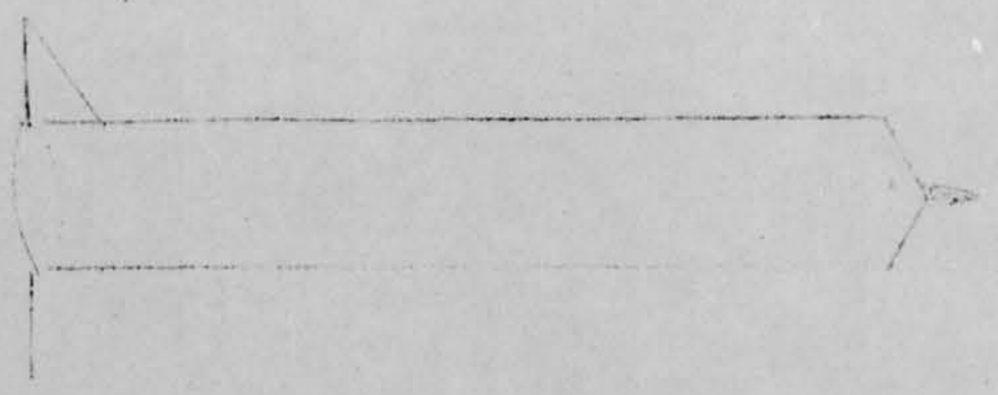


18. The edges of the object were:

(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? 2

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.

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

The size of a Redstone Rocket only a few feet Tall

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?

$\frac{5}{8}$ of the object were visible

$\frac{3}{8}$ were not

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

yes At the end on the first objects trail it disintegrated the second just 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.

1 Redstone Rocket
2. A type of defence missle
3

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? with many trees
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?

I was playing my guitar in my upstairs room when I heard a plane I took my headphones and went outside but after the plane left sight the object appeared

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 32 degrees.
b. From horizon_____ degrees.

31.2 When it disappeared:

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