PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE

27 November 1953

2. LOCATION

Baffin Island

3. DATE-TIME GROUP

Local _____

GMT 27/1330Z

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION

☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar

☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS

☐ Yes

☒ No

6. SOURCE

Civilian

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION

15 seconds

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS

1 split into 5

9. COURSE

Westerly

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Cigar or arrow shaped obj, size of baseball, front blazing green, back blazing red patches. Obj split into five, then returned to one within 10 seconds.

11. COMMENTS

Bolide.

12. CONCLUSIONS

☐ Was Balloon
☐ Probably Balloon
☐ Possibly Balloon

☐ Was Aircraft
☐ Probably Aircraft
☐ Possibly Aircraft

☐ Was Astronomical Meteor
☒ Probably Astronomical
☐ Possibly Astronomical

☐ Other _____
☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation
☐ Unknown

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

Typed - Buj - verified by ogm - 2150 R.

27 Nov 58 19 062

1 4E4
3
4-4x20

RB115

ZCZCSQA439ZCJYF531

''''YY RJEDSQ

DE RJENFX 11A

Y 271905Z

FM 64TH CONAD CC

TO RJWFAL/COMDR ADC

RJEDSQ/COMDR AIR TECN INTELL CENTER

RJEZHQ/ASST COF INTELL HQ USAF

RJEZHQ/OIS HQ USAF

ZEN/AOC ADC HQ

BT

UNCLAS CONAD CC 00224 (UFO)

A.

1. CIGAR OR ARROW

2. BASEBALL

3. FRONT-BLAZING GREEN

BACK - BLAZING RED PATCHES

4. ONE OBJECT, SPLITTING INTO FIVE, THEN RETURNING TO ONE OBJECT

WITHIN TEN SECONDS

5. NEGATIVE

6 NONE

7. (FLAME)

8. NONE

9. NONE

B.

1. LOOKED OVERHEAD

2. (OVERHEAD)

7. (FLAME)

8. NONE

9. NONE

B.

1. LOOKED OVERHEAD

2. (OVERHEAD)

3. 30 DEGREES— west?

4. NO MANEUVERS - WESTERLY DIRECTION

5. FADED INSTANTANIOUSLY

6. (15 SECONDS)

C.

1. GROUND VISUAL

2. NONE

3. N/A

D. 1. 27/1328Z 1328 - 5 = 0828

2. NIGHT - EARLY DAWN

E. 6840 N - 6830 W BAFFIN ISLAND

F. 1. CIVILIAN - CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN

[redacted] 31 YEARS.

2. N/A

G.

(1) 2500 SCATT

7000 SCATT

2. 5 - 360/15 N

10 - 120/15
SE
15 - 130/35
SE
20 - 130/40
SE
30 - 140/45

VIS. 15 MILES

25,000 SCATTERED

50 - 150/20

80 - L/V

3. 2500 SCATTERED

4. 15 MILES

5. 5/10

6. NONE

H. NONE

I. N/A

J. NONE

K. THIS IS THIRD SIGHTING IN THE AREA- 1ST ONE 10 OCT 58

2ND 13 OCT 58

L. NONE.

ST

27/1917Z NOV RJENFX

NIMO

28NOV58 08 16

ATIC

ASTRONOMY

Mars Near and Bright

The red planet Mars will come closest to the earth in November than it will be in many years. Its brightness makes it easy to locate.

By JAMES STOKLEY

➤ THE PLANET Mars is now most conspicuous in the southeastern evening sky. It shines with a brilliant reddish color as it approaches closer to earth than it will again until 1971. It is in the constellation of Taurus, the bull, close to a group of bright stars that shine prominently in the winter evenings.

These are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they appear about ten o'clock in the evening (by your own kind of standard time) on Nov. 1, an hour earlier on the 15th and two hours earlier at the end of the month.

The brightness of Mars makes it easy to locate. A little lower and to the left, also in Taurus, is the bright star Aldebaran. Farther to the left, in the neighboring constellation of Auriga, the charioteer (and shown on the map of the northern sky), is Capella.

Below Taurus you may see Orion, the warrior. Just barely above the eastern horizon, it is not as brilliant as it will be on midwinter evenings. However, you can see the three stars that form his belt, now in a vertical row, with Betelgeuse to the left and Rigel to the right. Farther to the left is the constellation of Gemini, the twins, but Pollux, the brightest star, does not rise by the times for which the maps are drawn.

Even though we are well into autumn, the "summer triangle" is still with us in the west. It consists of Deneb, Vega and Altair. Deneb is at the top of the northern cross, now vertical, and part of Cygnus, the swan. A fainter star, Albireo, marks the foot of the cross. Vega is in Lyra, the lyre, which stands to the right of Albireo; while Altair is in Aquila, the eagle, off to the left.

Except for Albireo, all the stars mentioned are of the first magnitude, which means that they are among the brightest in the sky. Low in the south you will see another of this magnitude: Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, which is now about as high as we ever see it in these latitudes. Due to its low altitude, Fomalhaut's brilliance is considerably dimmed by absorption of its light in the earth's atmosphere; thus it is not as bright as a first-magnitude star is expected to be.

High in the south is another group that is characteristic of the autumn evening skies. This is the "great square," most of which is in Pegasus, the winged horse. Alpheratz, the star in the upper left corner, is in the next-door constellation of Andromeda. Markab, diagonally opposite, is in the horse's shoulder; the row of stars extending down from it toward the west, forms his head, according to the way the group was pictured on the old star maps. For some reason, the constellation is upside down!

The familiar "big dipper," part of Ursa Major, the great bear, is near the northern horizon, at its poorest position of the year. Above it is the "little dipper," part of Ursa Minor, the little bear, and in which is Polaris, the pole star. Still higher is Cassiopeia, the queen, of which the five most prominent stars form a letter M. Her husband, Cepheus, the king, is represented by the constellation below and to the left.

To the right of Cassiopeia you will find Perseus, the champion. In it is Algol, a famous variable star. Every two days, 20 hours and 49 minutes, it is dimmed to about a third of its normal brightness, as a much darker companion star passes in front of the brighter orb and partially eclipses it.

Early on November evenings another planet is visible, low in the southwest. This is Saturn, in the constellation of Scorpius, the scorpion. It sets about two hours after sunset. About Nov. 20 Mercury will also be in the southwestern sky just after sunset, but so low that it will barely be possible to see it. Venus and Jupiter both pass behind the sun during the month, and consequently will not be visible.

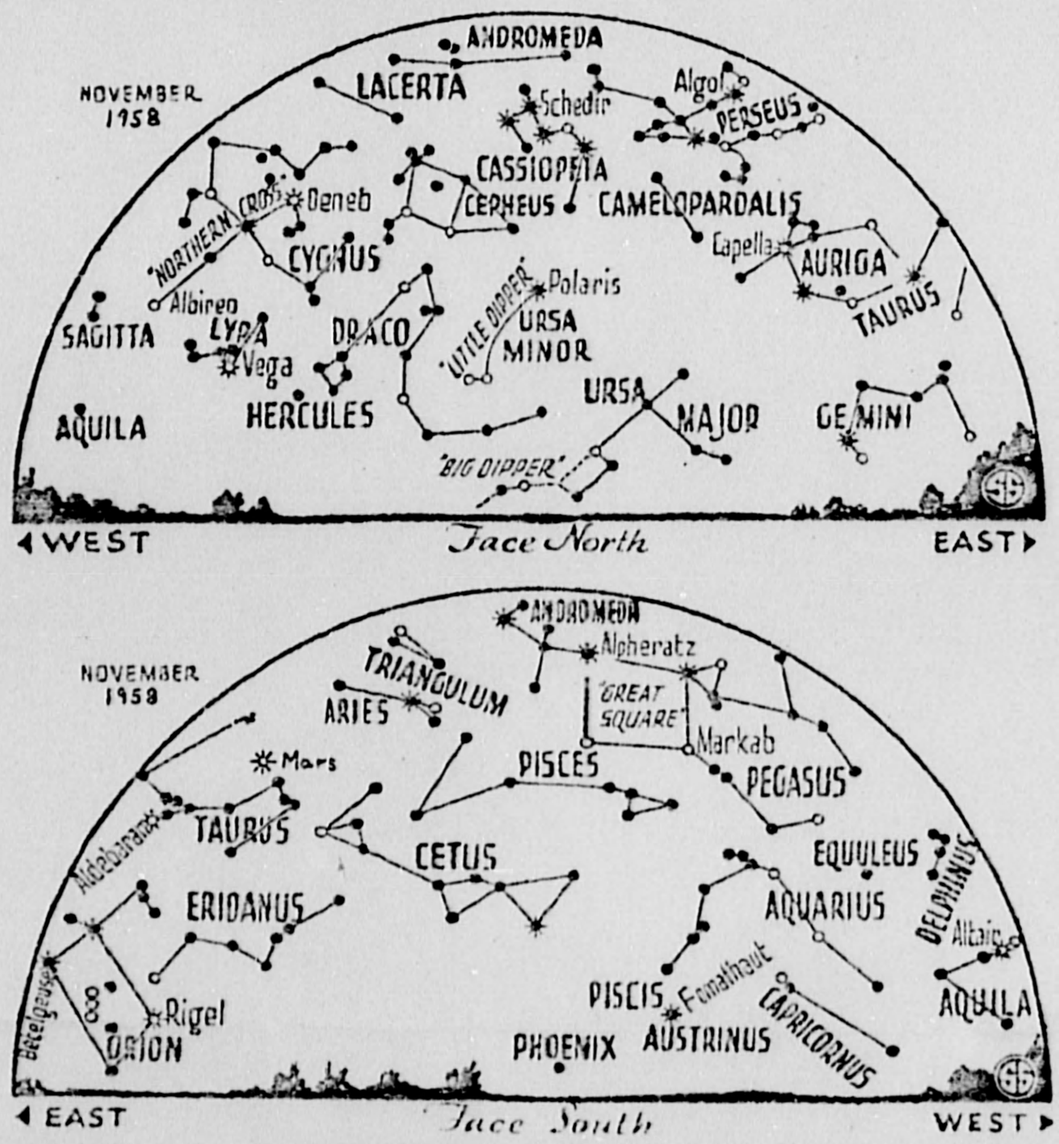
On Nov. 8 Mars will be closest to the earth, at a distance of 45,310,000 miles. This will be about ten million miles farther away than it came on Sept. 11, 1956, but that was one of the closest approaches of the century. Mars goes around the sun once in 687 days, while the earth takes only 365 days for a similar trip. Thus at intervals of 780 days, nearly two years and two months, we catch up to Mars. Both Mars and earth are then in the same direction from the sun. In other words, as we see it from our planet, Mars and the sun are in opposite directions in the sky, and we say that the planet is in opposition, which it reaches on Nov. 16.

Mars in Opposition

At such times Mars is much nearer than for many months before or after, when it may be even farther than the sun. If both the orbits of Mars and the earth were precisely circular, they would be the same distance apart at every opposition. Actually, the orbits are elliptical, and that of Mars is pulled out into a considerably longer ellipse than the earth's.

The place where the two orbits are nearest is at the position the earth occupies on Aug. 28. If the opposition occurs on that date, Mars is at its closest possible distance, about 34,600,000 miles. On the other hand, if an opposition occurs in early March, Mars is still some 60,000,000 miles away.

Thus we had a very close approach of Mars two years ago. Seventeen years before that, on July 23, 1939, it was also



quite favorable, at a distance of 36,171,000 miles. Its present approach is not as good as that, but it is still better than average and at many observatories astronomers are taking advantage of it.

Unfortunately, the 1956 observations were hampered considerably by bad weather on Mars. For several weeks, at the critical period in August and September, much of the planet was obscured by a yellowish cloud formation. However, intensive work at a number of observatories in many parts of the world yielded important results, and many of these are being checked further this fall.

Life on Mars

One of the most interesting was the work of Dr. William M. Sinton of Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., who found new evidence for some sort of life. (See p. 265.)

The molecules of which living organisms are made contain carbon and hydrogen, in a combination that causes certain wavelengths to be absorbed in the infrared rays which they reflect. Using a spectroscope, Dr. Sinton measured the intensity of various infrared waves reflected from Mars, and found a reduction at approximately the same wavelength. Only organic molecules are known to cause this absorption. This seems to be good evidence of some kind of life, perhaps primitive plants, similar to lichens on earth.

Since the effect was a very slight one, Dr. Sinton has been anxious to try again, with better equipment. Now he is making new observations, with improved apparatus, attached to the largest telescope in the world, the 200-inch Hale telescope at the Palomar Observatory in California. If his results are verified it will be a most important step in research.

Celestial Time Table for November

4	9:19 a.m.	Moon in last quarter.
	8:00 p.m.	Jupiter on opposite side of sun from earth.
7	2:23 a.m.	Algol (variable star) in Perseus) at minimum.
8	8:00 a.m.	Mars nearest, distance 45,310,000 miles.
9	11:12 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
10	9:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,300 miles.
11	1:34 a.m.	New moon.
12	8:00 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
13	10:32 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
16	early a.m.	Meteors visible radiating from constellation of Leo.
	9:00 a.m.	Mars in opposition to sun.
17	11:59 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.
20	2:00 p.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun.
22	midnight	Moon farthest, distance 252,209 miles.
25	1:40 a.m.	Moon passes Mars.
26	5:16 a.m.	Full moon.
30	12:54 a.m.	Algol at minimum.

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

No Case (Information Only) November 1958 Dakotas

Source: Flying Saucer Review (Jul-Aug 63)

THE MYSTERY OF THE PURPLE CLOUDS

by Dr. and Mrs. Michael Moore

There is a further confirmation that the subject of flying saucers is becoming respectable in that sightings from the recent past are now being released to the flying saucer press. Even professional men feel that ridicule has lost its brutal sting. This sighting, while containing a number of peculiar characteristics, also introduces a new feature, the sudden appearance of strange clouds after the disappearance of the mother-ship.

[illegible] Dr. and Mrs. Moore themselves.

We were driving north from South Dakota into North Dakota along a highway connecting Highways No. 12 and Route No. 10, part of the drive across North America. We had passed through Minneapolis the day before and were now [illegible] Bismarck. Our car was a Hillman Californian. The country here is expansive, and the road stretched for miles like a beautiful straight line so that after a while in a beautiful straight line so that in a gentle fifty miles per hour, one could [illegible] the scene grandeur. The

[illegible] the roadsign. I did not at first catch me attention, [illegible] at the brief time I had for looking [illegible] Also [illegible] I was resting [illegible] the horizon a distance of [illegible] miles.

I had never seen an object with negative eyes but I was familiar with them through films. Had not another been [illegible] outside the window [illegible] Had not the Graf Zeppelin been [illegible] tion and destroyed just before World War II? That was some [illegible] ago and apart from U.S. Navy planes and [illegible] the sky a clear line of objects, [illegible] was no simple it was difficult to judge [illegible] the size of the distance of an object with [illegible] have seen [illegible] with the naked [illegible] which to compare it. There were no trees [illegible] telephone poles [illegible] concerning the order of magnitude involved. But [illegible] was reasonably certain that [illegible] like an aeroplane, [illegible] and I had [illegible] clock at a distance measured in miles. The distance of the [illegible] horizon from [illegible] visible sightline [illegible] of three miles. What we saw was passed immediately above the [illegible] horizon by about its own height and paced it [illegible] angle of one to two degrees, breadth of [illegible] length. [illegible] three and [illegible] in length at some place between [illegible] and I will it.

[illegible] that I did not [illegible] to observe the object, but in the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] I decided [illegible] the best [illegible] I was not to know [illegible] its immediate [illegible] Fortunately my wife had the presence of mind to grab the binoculars which were lying to hand and she had the object in quick focus. Her words to me were "Look it's moving!" or to that effect, but I never saw it again, but I did see its aftermath in the form of a couple [illegible] of clouds which slowly formed, one by one, along the line of its [illegible] and exit—not at once but a few minutes later. They were smallish, [illegible] cumulo-stratiform [illegible] at the far [illegible] one of [illegible] formed as the [illegible]

Editor's Note. Dr. Meade's account of inexplicable sounds was published in the American periodical *Science* in its issue of April 19 and referred to in the London *Observer* of May 5.

No Case (Information Only)

Source: Space Craft Digest Fall Issue, 1958

1 November 1958
Plymouth, England

1 NOV, 1958

Big Green Flash Lights Channel

November 1, PLYMOUTH, England (AP) A blue-green light blazed over the Western end of the English Channel Saturday night. The brilliant light lasted about 5 seconds and was sighted by dozens of ships and coast guard units. It set off a flurried activity of Royal Air Force sea rescue units and authorities reported that no plane was reported missing. A meteorological office spokesman in London said "...IT IS UNLIKELY THAT IT WAS CAUSED BY A LIGHTING BOLT OR SOMETHING ELSE OF METEOROLOGICAL ORIGIN..." A coast guardsman in S.W. Cornwall said, "...for a few minutes the whole sky was lit up with a great big blue glare that was nothing like a rocket or anything else I know..."

WELL, WHAT IS THE ANSWER OF OUR DOGMATIC SCIENTISTS TO THIS?

01-02 November 58

[redacted]

INFO ONLY

UNCLASSIFIED

Capt Tom Hill

[redacted]

[redacted]

1-A2

1-A1

MEMORANDUM

TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Classification Cancelled
(or changed to ____)
By authority of ____
By ____ Dept ____
AR 380-5, para 1-22b

[redacted]

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE TWO MIDWAY 252

IN EOTH THIS, AT 0116ZZ [redacted] CHS TO CHS THEN CHS

THEN CHS CHS AT 0116ZZ. DURING THIS PERIOD MIDWAY SHIP WHEEL

UP: MANEUVER APPEARED TO BE FOR CALIBRATION PURPOSES.

2. FRANKLIN 0115Z POSIT 35-05N 17-05E HDG 160 SPD 18. NO UNUSUAL

ACTIVITY. NEGATIVE ECM.

3. [redacted] SHIP 5131C 7707 1311D X1010 17771 11400

AIRID FM 19 09ZZ 13135

SYMBOL SHIP 5129 7911 0201 37721 17772 POINT 11400

CIRCLE 3517Z 11755

SCP-4

ET

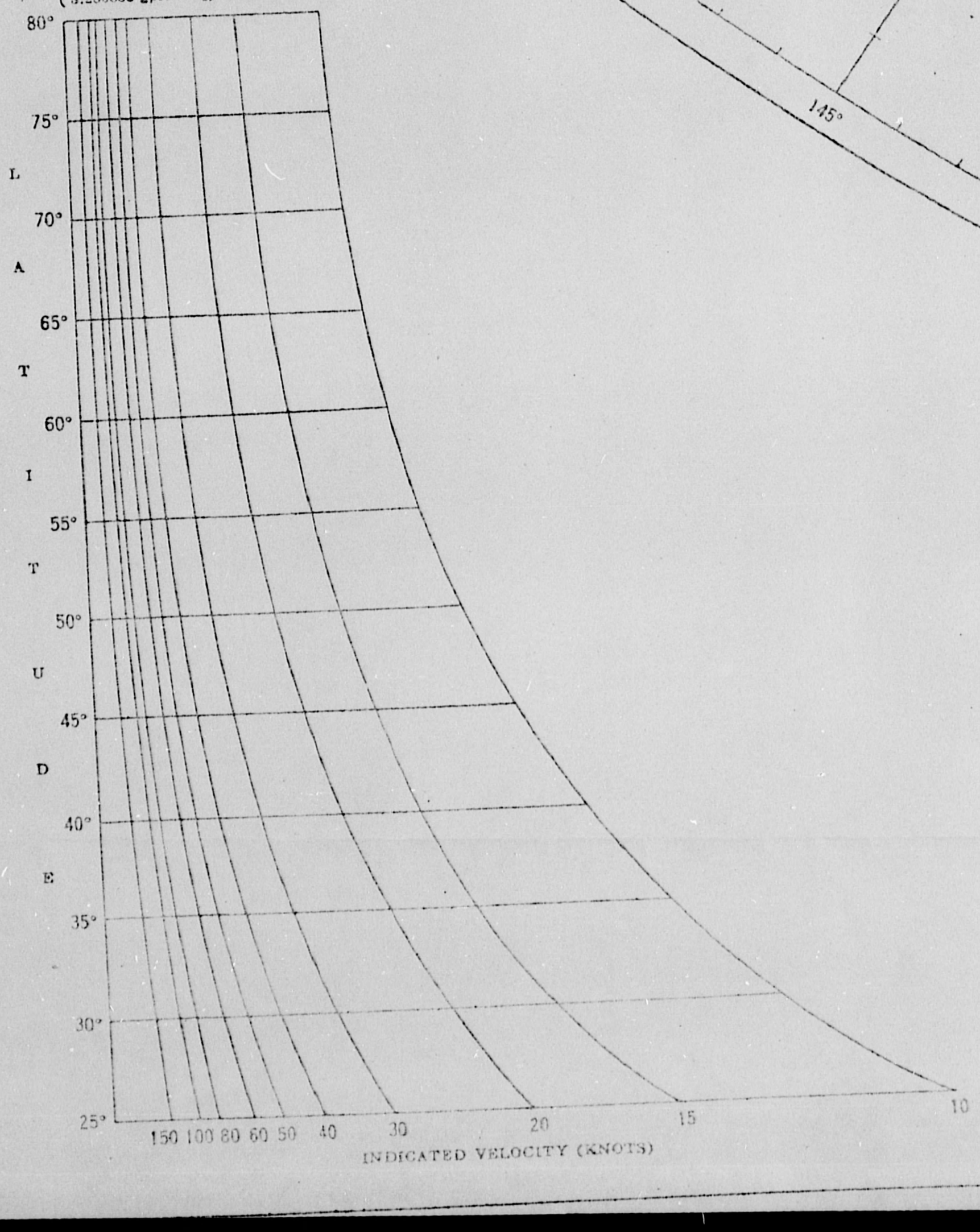
UNCLASSIFIED

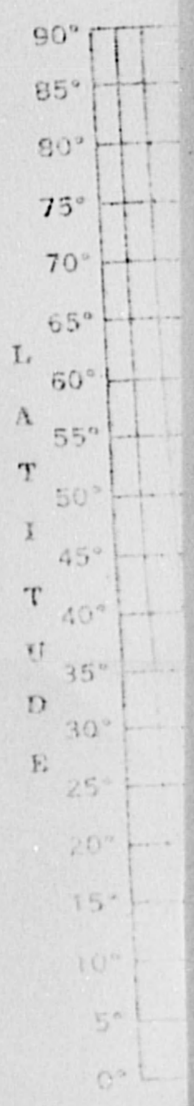
B. LAUNCHED ENT
C. ASSUMED DOWN
D. ALTITUDE 30
E. SIZE 40FT
F. MISSION TRANS
REMARKS:

160°
155°
150°
145°
0°
5°
10°

GEOSTROPHIC WIND SCALE
CONSTANT PRESSURE SURFACES

Contour Interval 200 gpft
(3.280833 gpft=1 gpm=0.98 gdm)





B. LAUNCHED ENTERED AREA 0520Z NOV 58

C. ASSUMED DOWN 0800452 NOV 58

D. ALTITUDE 30K

E. SIZE 40FT

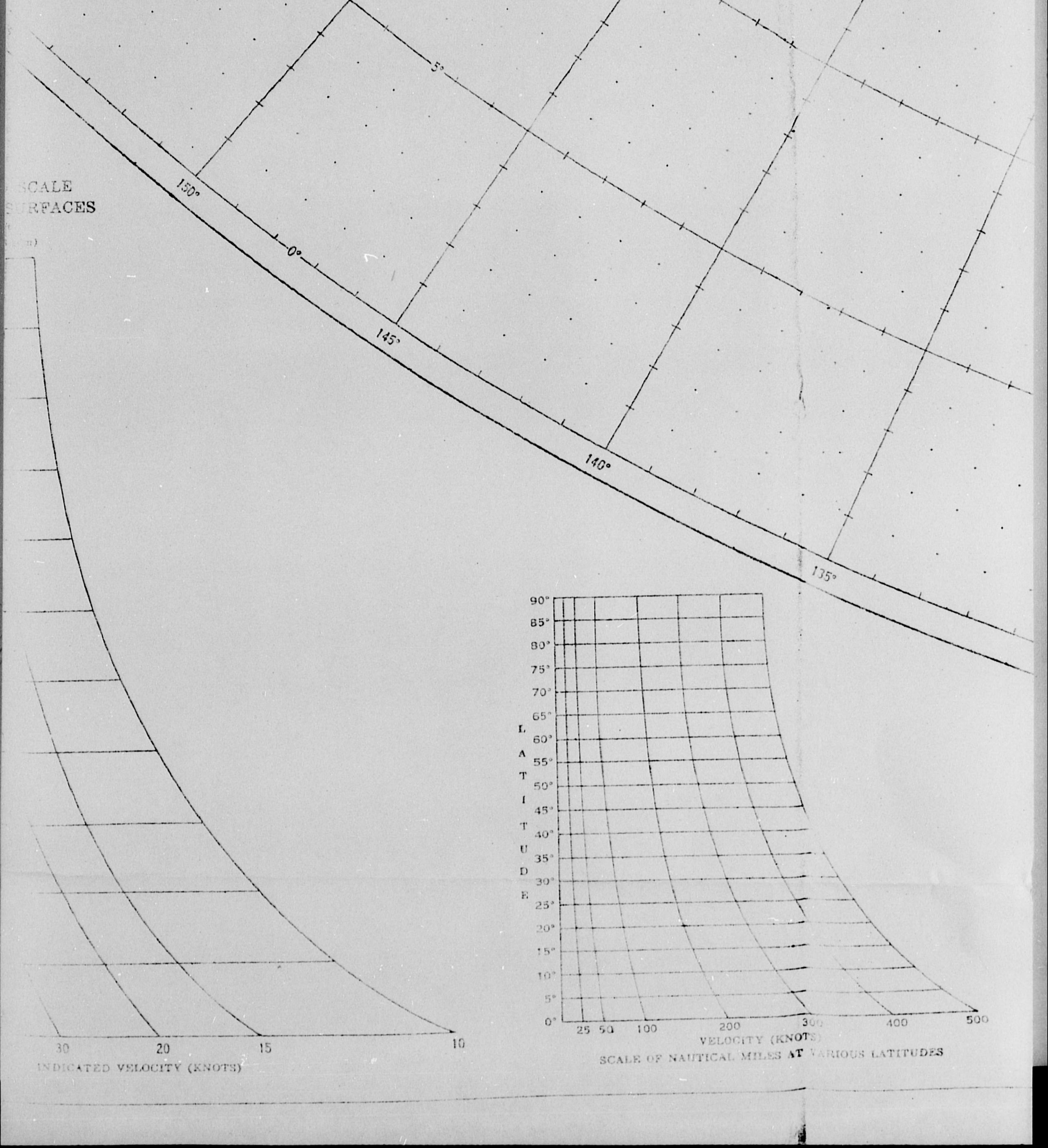
F. MISSION TRANSOSONDE

REMARKS:

——— FCC TRACK

10° —X—X— ASSUMED TRACK TO DOWN POINT

SCALE
SURFACES



NORTHERN HEMISPHERE WEATHER PLOTTING
POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, TRUE AT LATITUDE
SCALE 1:20,000,000

080017Z CUT 28,100FT

X-X

080017Z

07 2052

COT

ALI

LRD

BYN

BRO

CVM

SOM

TMN

TUX

NAU

TUL

VER

MEX

OAX

IZT

ACA

MID

CZM

CPE

CTM

CME

TEQ

VSA

TCZ

TAP

SJG

HNA

VNA

SWA

HTC

HPC

TGU

SAL

SJO

GSZ

25°

80°

85°

75°

10°

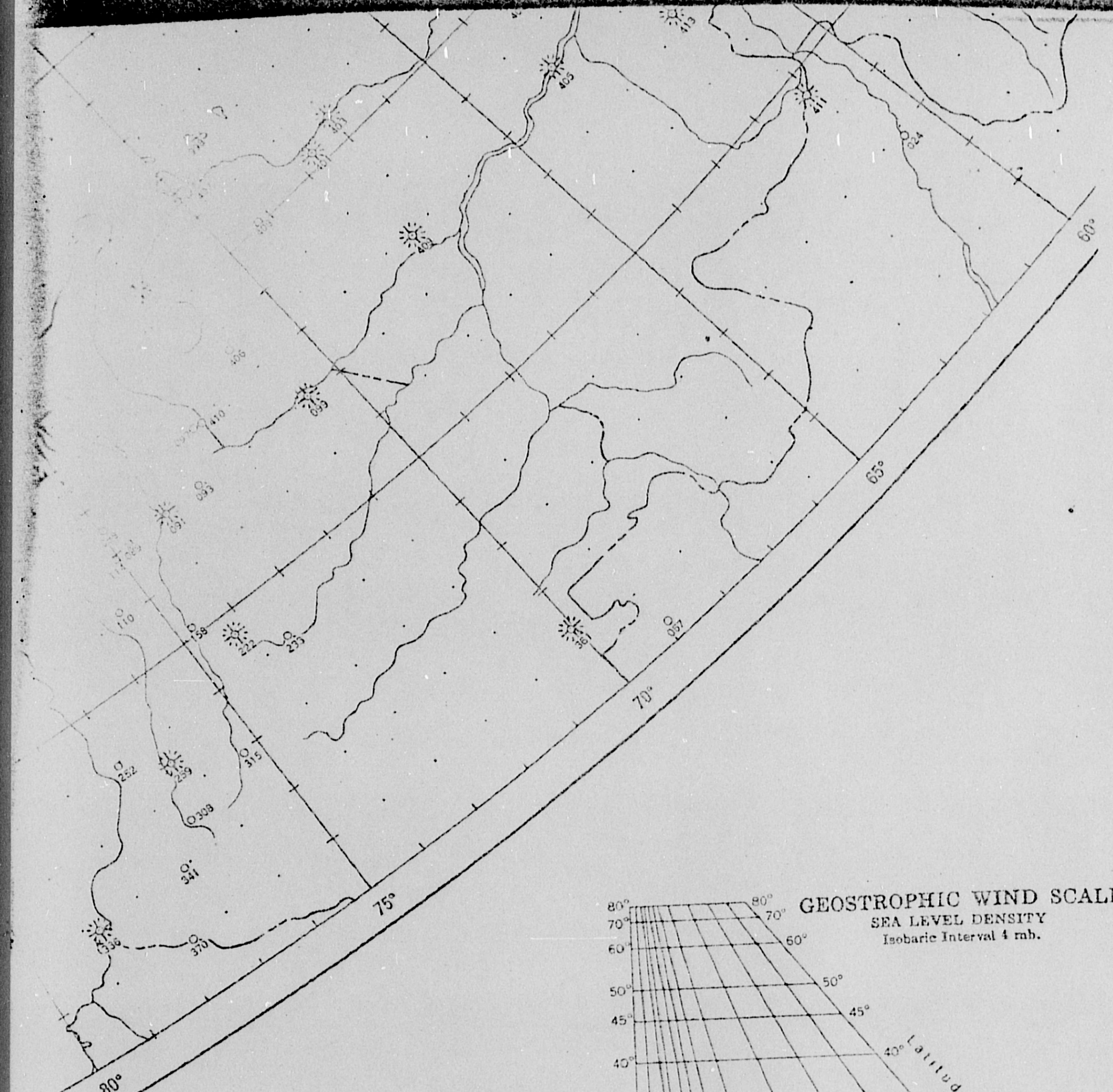
0°

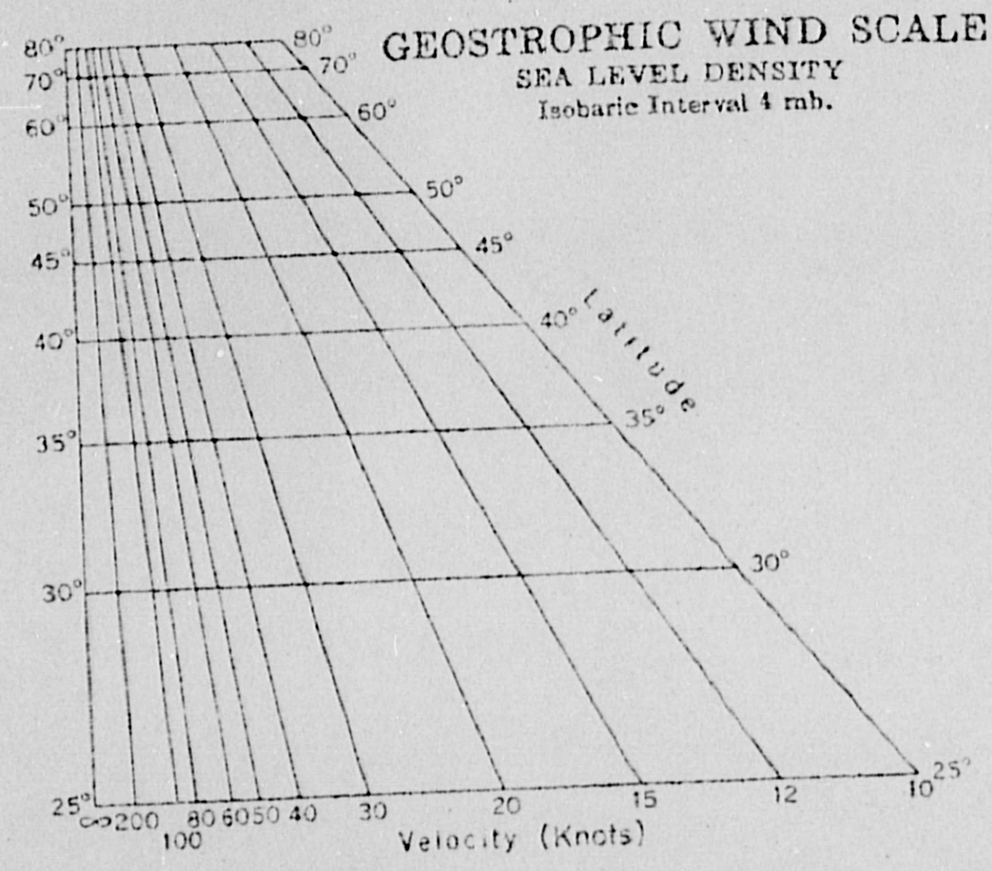
5°

90°

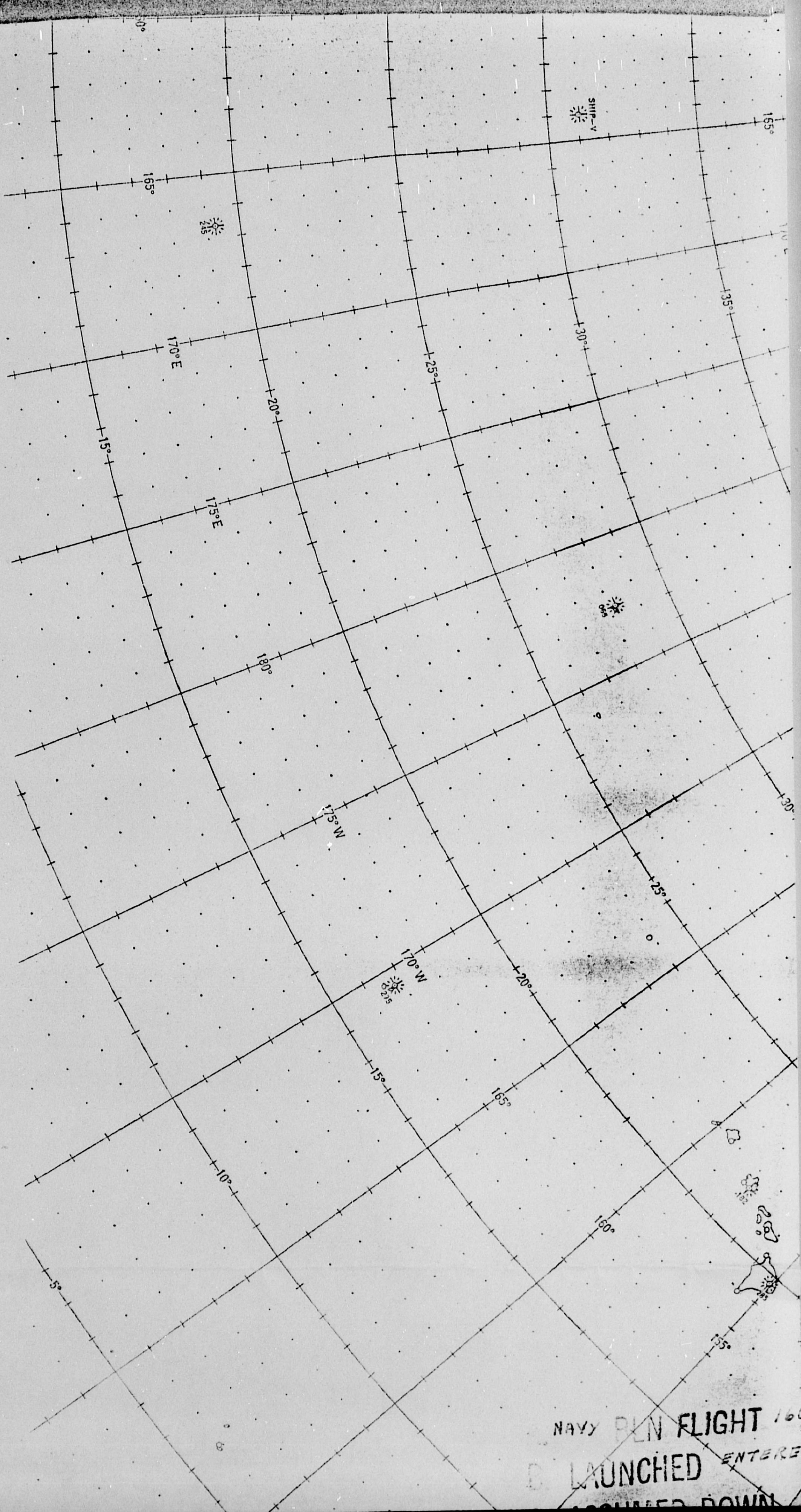
95°

100°





Lithographed by ACIC 7-57



NAVY PLN FLIGHT 160
LAUNCHED ENTERE

NAVY BLN FLIGHT 160 ID CODE:

B. LAUNCHED ENTERED AREA 05 20 15Z NOV 58

NOV 58

Nelson

Fairbanks

Resolute

125°
130°
135°
140°
145°
150°
155°
160°
165°
170°W
175°
180°
175°E
170°
165°
160°
155°
150°
145°
140°
135°
130°
125°
120°
115°
110°
105°
100°
95°
90°
85°
80°
75°
70°
65°
60°
55°
50°
45°
40°
35°
30°
25°
20°
15°
10°
5°
0°

SHIP-A

SHIP-C

SHIP-B

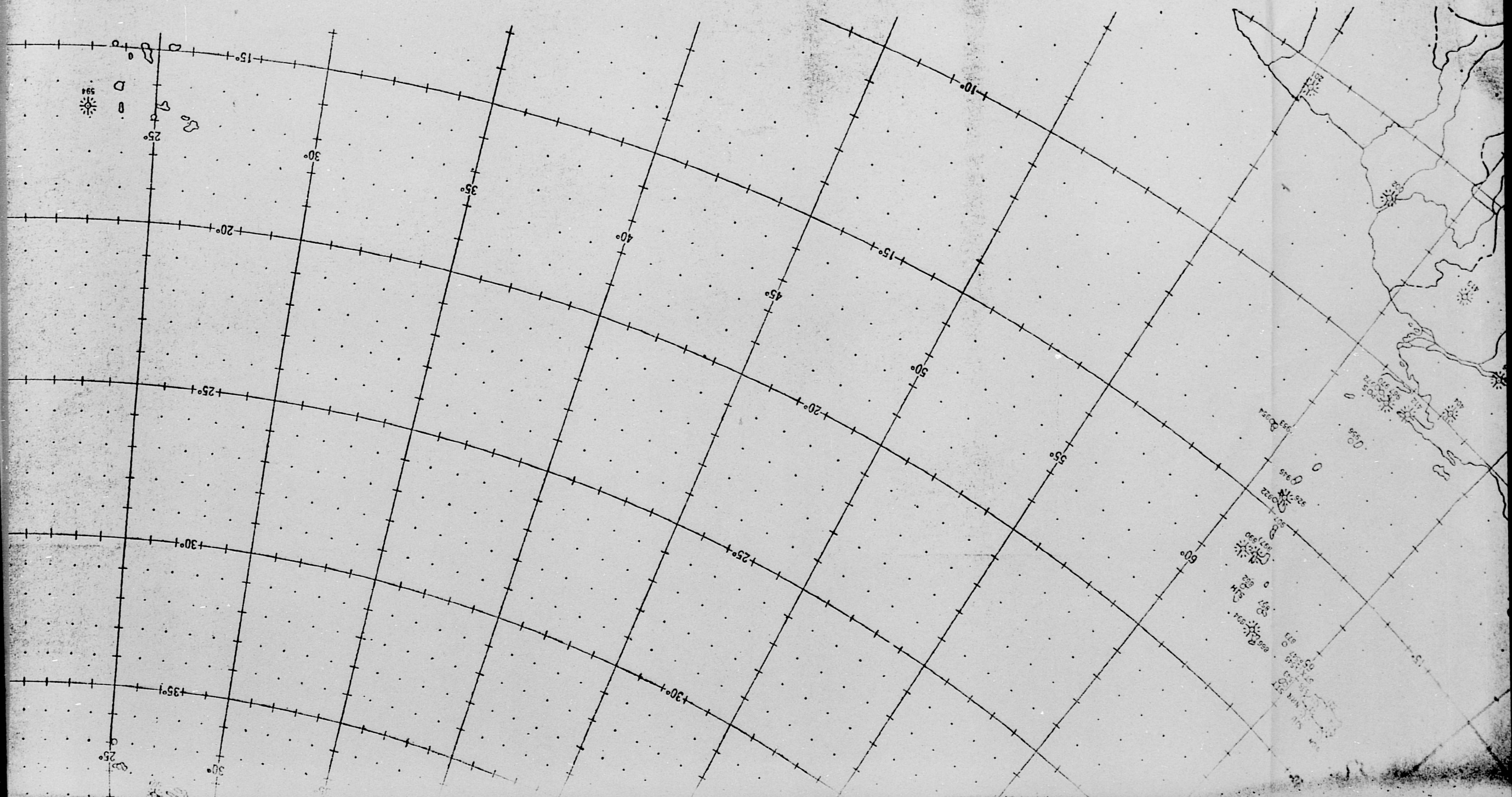
SHIP-D

SHIP-E

Frobisher

0800452 IMPACT POINT

28,000 FT



Official U.S. Air Force UFO form

34. Date you completed this questionnaire: 4 (Day) Jul (Month) 1966 (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.

Longitude & latitude of
sighting area. — Is the
Michigan sightings in relation
to one in Florida the 2705
seem to move 1st one way in a
specific range & another way in a
specific range —

This also comes up frequently in mapping procedures.

written as air base is
new by in which case
(at least from my mapping)
in numerous cases and
air base is relatively
within 25 miles. →

No one - not even the
trained known that Unconsciously
used with
Nadine as
some of
these sightings.
It is interesting!!

Force UFO form continued

ce 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:

my husband - [redacted]

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted]
Last Name First Name Middle Name

ADDRESS [redacted]
City Zone State

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] AGE 29 SEX F.

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

Am a secretary & a foreign news correspondent - both occupations require a steady cool-headed person who can sift fact from fiction & nice reads.

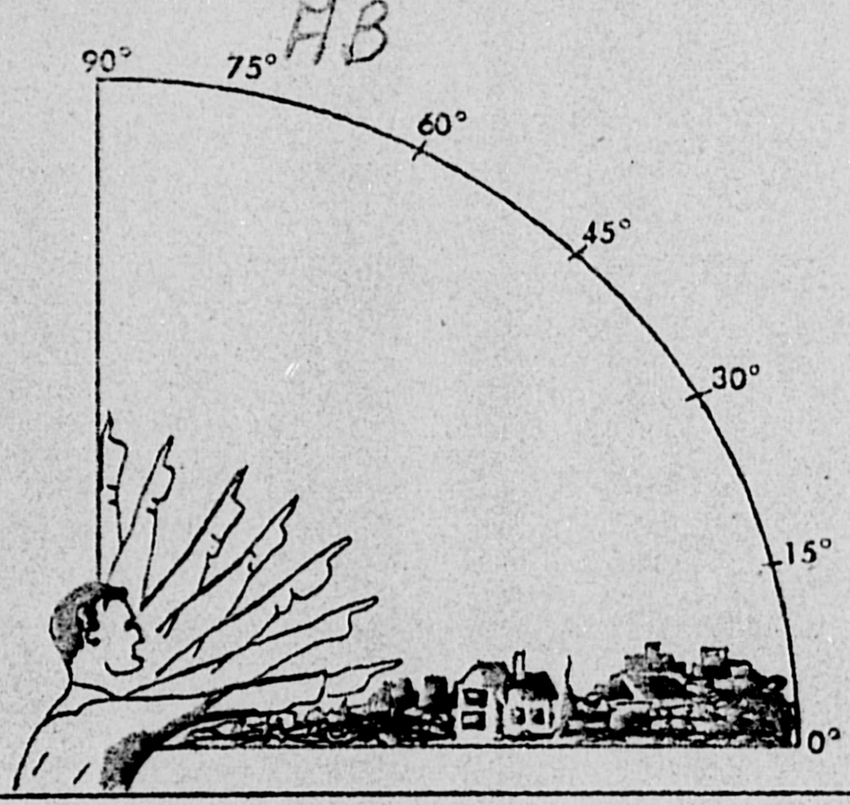
33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

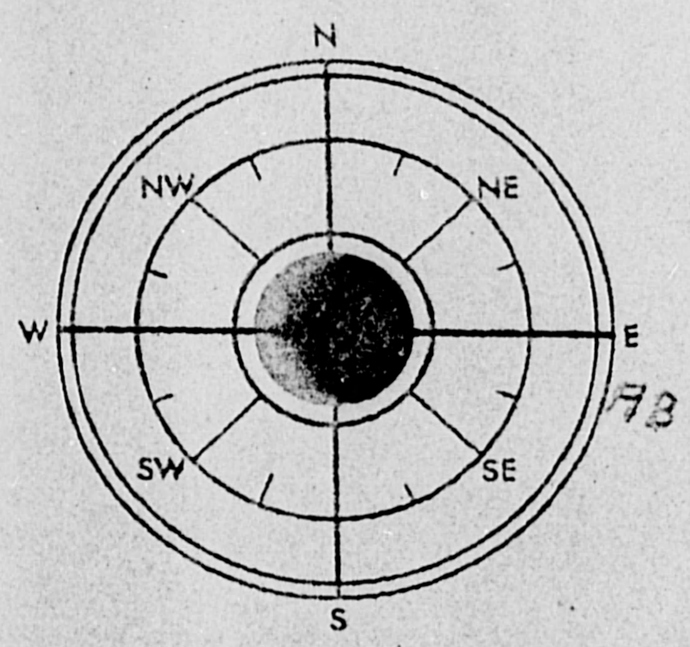
_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

We didn't tell anyone for several years as really [illegible] to recall.

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form

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.

Just revolved in one spot. Couldn't go the feeling out of my mind that we were just being watched. Inside lights

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.

30. Have you ever seen thi

31. Was anyone else with

31.1 IF you answered

31.2 Please list their n

Jerry Ken

32. Please give the follow

NAME Dia

ADDRESS 3

TELEPHONE NUMBE

Indicate any additio

33. When and to whom c

Day

64

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form

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

Yes - Just seemed to vanish.

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: X

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: X

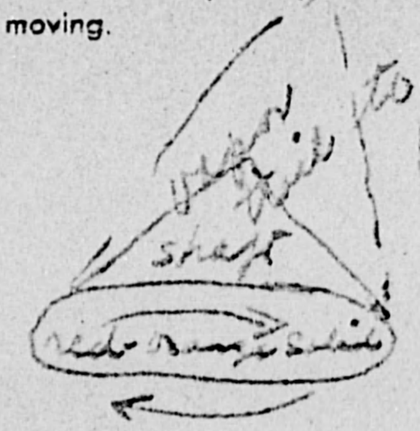
17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object:

a. Sound none

b. Color dull red - orange except for blinds which were white.

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? used cigarette in relation to roll of 8 mm movie film we had. Film 3" across - Cigarette covered 2" of film leaving 2½" exposed; therefore a match stick held at arm length certainly would cover any part of the huge object we saw.

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.



Appeared to have a elliptical like a torpedo like shape about this record my name. UR didn't notice the vapor trail until we had passed.

20. Do you think you can

(Circle One)

IF you answered YES,

21. Do you think you can

(Circle One)

IF you answered YES,

22. Where were you locat

(Circle One):

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

24. IF you were MOVING

24.1 What direction w

a. North
b. Northeast

24.2 How fast were yo

24.3 Did you stop at a

(Circle One)

25. Did you observe the obj

a. Eyeglasses
b. Sun glasses
c. Windshield
d. Window glass

26. In order that you can gi jects which, when place

like
Cordi
less natu
someone lo

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_____		

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.

like a live boat but seemingly is a watery condition suggesting that it belly mouths. been water light in atmosphere. Sealed water of someone were projecting a colored film in atmosphere.

I suppose should have mailed this to 4-1 also.? No Case Info only

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR FORC

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?

8 (Day) Nov. (Month) 1958 (Year)

2. Time of day: 7 (Hours) 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
Thru

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

[redacted] (Nearest Postal Address) / City or Town: Ohio (State or County)

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) _____ (Hours) 10 (Minutes) _____ (Seconds)

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

5.1 How was time in sight determined? Had time to make 50' sits three for Binoculars & both spots was seen.

5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes X No _____

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

8. IF you saw the object at

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

a. None
b. A few
(c.) Many
d. Don't rememb

9. What were the weather

CLOUDS (Circle One):
(a.) Clear sky
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

10. The object appeared: (Cir

a. Solid
b. Transparent
c. Vapor
Solid

11. If it appeared as a light,

a. Brighter
b. Dimmer

11.1 Compare brightness

Was

12. The edges of the object we

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy
b. Like a
(c.) Sharp
d. Don't

13. Did the object:

(a.) Appear to stand still a
b. Suddenly speed up or
c. Break up into parts or
d. Give off smoke?
e. Change brightness?
f. Change shape?
g. Flash or flicker?
h. Disappear and reapp

AIR 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

can't really say this was the case.

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

Solid in relation to other transparent portion

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:

was muddy orange red color.

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_____

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

just disappeared

121 N00

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, USAF
5TH DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

REPLY TO ATTN OF: 5D 24-0

24 July 1961

SUBJECT: Letter from Mrs. [redacted], Ohio, dated 16 July 1961, concerning pictures of a U.F.O. taken by her so[redacted] on 14 November 1958

TO: FTD (TD-X2e)

1. Reference is made to the attached letter dated 16 July 1961.

2. A search of the files of this office met with negative results concerning the information inclosed and the following individuals named therein:

[redacted] Shop, Newark, Ohio
Major [redacted]
N.I.C.A.P.
Mrs [redacted]

3. Inasmuch as we have no previous information concerning this letter or any previous correspondence, it is forwarded for your information and any action you may deem necessary.

Gene P. Moritz

GENE P. MORITZ
Colonel, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
a/s

[redacted] 93

[redacted]

July 16, 1961

O.S.I.
Lockborne Air Base
Columbus,
Ohio

Dear Sir:

November 14, 1958 [redacted] took some pictures of an U.F.O. At that time, a member of your organization investagated the pictures. We were told to not put the pictures on display or try to sell them. We have done just what we were asked. My son, [redacted] joined an U.F.O. Club here in Newark, Ohio. Without my knowledge, [redacted] signed a paper written by Mr. [redacted] Director of U.F.O. in Newark. I do not know the full contents of the letter and I also know the letter is of no legal standing as it was signed by a minor, written by a minor, and it is not notarized. It was several months ago and [redacted] does not remember the contents. I do know that at no time was [redacted] given our pictures to use in any way. We have some pictures and I know the Newark High School has a copy plus they are keeping the negetives in their safe. I am not sure where [redacted] got possession of the pictures, but in an off hand way, he told me he got them from the Newark Advocate.

First I had best explain about [redacted] He [redacted] years of age. He (and his Mother) seem to have one aim in life. To bring the truth to the pulbic of everything and anything that is seen in the sky. They feel that the Government must hide nothing and tell all. Seeing how the Club was being handled and what a fanatic [redacted] was on the subject, [redacted] resigned several weeks ago. I talked to [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] and they refuse to take [redacted] name off of the members. Since [redacted] quit the U.F.O. Club, without our knowledge, Mr. [redacted] put [redacted] pictures on display in [redacted] Shop. My husband and son just happen to see them on display and I immediately contacted the owner of the [redacted] and he removed them from his window when I explained to him that [redacted] had no right to those pictures, but since [redacted] took the pictures into his store, he returned them to [redacted]. I have tried to get the pictures from [redacted] and also his Mother, with no success. I have talked with [redacted] editor of the [redacted] and he tells me that all information that [redacted] has received from the [redacted] in their files was obtained by [redacted] them that it was all cleared by the Air Force. This I doubt as I know at the end of this last school term he was broadcasting about U.F.O.'s on the radio and he got a little out of hand and the Air Force came to Newark and looked through his papers. I have tried talking to the boy, but he feels that he has "at last hit on something big." I do not know what [redacted] pictures were and possibly they are of no importance and [redacted] can do no harm with them, but it would be the same thing if it was something that should be kept secret for our own protection. Since [redacted] is a member of N.I.C.A.P. he feels that they will back him in every way. I tried to explain that our Government is bigger than NICAP but the boy is sold all the way that he must bring the truth to the people.

It is a [redacted] club. I would rather my son would be looking through a telescope than running around with a gang or getting into troulbe. There is a nice bunch of boys in this Club but [redacted] is going to get them all into trouble.

I am making no excuses for [redacted] as he received H for signing the letter and belonging to a Club that had a director like [redacted]. The other boys have not seen through him yet and he has some of them thinking that three men in black from the Air Force are watching them.

[redacted] has called into my house so often that I was about to forget I was a Mother and a lady. I think I have the telephone calls stopped.

Mrs. [redacted] and [redacted] have informed me that they are sending the pictures to Major [redacted] of NICAP or UFO. The boy has upset our household and I know of another family here in town who also is having troulbes with him.

I have tried to stop him but since he isn't of age, I can only go so far. (I was thinking of a good spanking.)

If you care to look into this matter further, his name, address, and telephone number is listed below:

Mr. [redacted]
Newark, Ohio
[redacted]

I talked to a gentleman from O.S.I. and also one from O.I.S. and I was told to write this letter and explain what had happened. If this letter is not clear, I will answer all questions that I can.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

FLOWER AND COOK OBSERVATORIES

1959 July 30

Executive Officer,
Public Information Division
Office of Information Service
Deapartment of the Air Force
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Last year the Executive Officer very kindly, in reply to a request from me for information about certain fireballs which appeared in 1957, sent me a considerable amount of useful information, which can be used in the solution of the atmospheric paths and orbits of these bodies.

During the past year or so a large number of fireballs have appeared over the eastern or south eastern states, and in the cases of the five to be mentioned, I have been able to assemble a number of observations. But despite this I find it impossible to make good solutions. I am therefore writing to urgently request that you be good enough to send me copies of any or all reports in your hands, dealing with these bodies.

I may add the Hydrographic Office of the U.S.Navy has for over 30 years effectively cooperated in such work and as a consequence it has been possible to solve for many important fireballs. Such cooperation from your office, as a routine matter, would also be invaluable.

The specific bodies I now request information on are:

1958 April 20/21	Southeastern States	8:20 pm Apr. 20
1958 July 4/5	North Carolina etc.	1 am July 5
1958 Nov. 30	South Carolina etc.	6:10 pm Nov. 30
1958 Dec. 13/14	New York, New Jersey etc.	12:42 am Dec. 14
1959 Feb. 10/11	South Carolina etc.	4:15 am Feb. 11

all times approx.

It would be a great favor to me and useful to science if you would be good enough to send me observations dealing with these fireballs.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles P. Olivier

Charles P.Olivier
Pres.American Meteor Society
521 N. Wynnewood Ave.,
Narberth, Pa.

[redacted] FILE COPY

AFCIN-4A4S

Fireballs

SAFIS-3 (Major L. J. Tacker) 19 AUG 1959

1. In answer to a request by Dr. Olivier, the following information is submitted:

a. 20 April 1958, 2019 EST - Two aircraft at 9000 foot altitude, located at 30 degrees 50'N 83 degrees 45'W, east of Thomasville, Georgia, sighted the following object: round, light green, increasing in intensity as it approached the aircraft. Object had a trail smaller than the diameter of object, pink, then dark compared to clouds; approach speed from the northeast toward the aircraft was like a meteor, heading southwest. Object passed between the aircraft and Cordell, Georgia in a descending curve. The glow just disappeared. Object in view for four seconds.

b. 5 July 1958, 0105 EST - At 31 degrees 30'N, 71 degrees 25'W, an aircraft at 8000 feet altitude sighted the following: an object was observed one and one-half to two miles north of aircraft; object appeared to ignite at high altitude, leaving a long trail of sparks. At about 600 feet, object burst into bright green ball of fire, lighting up entire area. A few more sparks were observed floating earthward after explosion. This same object was seen from a position of 31 degrees 30'N, 71 degrees 30'W, and 32 degrees 30'N, 70 degrees 30'W by three other aircraft.

c. 14 December 1958, Yonkers, N. Y., 0045 EST - A large meteor was observed east of Orion traveling in a southwest direction. The color was white, with a tail about as long as the distance from Betelgeux to Saiph. The meteor was in view for approximately one second.

d. 14 December 1958, east of Elmira, N. Y., 0045 EST - A brilliant light, yellow, slightly larger than a quarter, with a dark red tail seven times larger than object, was observed at a great height. It moved from southeast to northwest. Duration of sighting not reported.

e. 14 December 1958, Smithtown, N. Y., 0041 EST - A bright light, orange-blue and greenish-white, traveled south to north, observed for 10 to 15 seconds.

f. 14 December 1958, Toms River, Morristown, Wrightstown, McGuire AFB, and Lakehurst NAS, N. J., 0030-0100 EST - A round object, size of a large grapefruit, green, brilliant white, orange red, traveled in straight line from Toms River to Lakehurst NAS, as given above. Object was observed for five seconds.

COORDINATION: Lt. Berger Capt USAF
HEY for Hubert Shoop Capt USAF DATE: 19 Aug 59

c. 14 December 1958, Wilmington, Delaware and over Williamstar, Pa., 0043 EST - One object the size of a baseball, first observed 30 degrees above horizon, traveled west to east, broke into three parts, leaving a slight trail, and disappeared to the east. Object observed for five to six seconds.

h. 14 December 1958, Washington, D. C., 0043 EST - Round object, size of grapefruit, yellowish to light green, with tail similar to a comet tail. First sighted approximately overhead, disappeared 45 degrees above horizon to the north. Observed for 15 to 30 seconds.

i. 11 February 1959, south of Rockingham, N. C., 0500 EST - Round object, estimated to be 200 to 300 feet in diameter, dark green, tail was the same color, 200 feet long. First observed overhead, disappeared below horizon to the south. Observed for ten seconds.

j. 11 February 1959, Shaw AFB, S. C., 0415 EST - Round, size of grapefruit at arm's length, white with a blue-red tail about two to three times the diameter of the object. Object traveled in a southwest direction. Observed for five to ten seconds.

k. 11 February 1959, north of Ingleside, S. C., 0420 EST - A bright white light with green ring around it was observed overhead, traveling to the southwest, and disappeared over the horizon. Size of object was between that of a grapefruit and a basketball. Observed for 30 seconds.

l. Attached is a copy of a United Press Release concerning a sighting on 20 April 1959, which occurred over the southeastern part of the United States.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

t Gilpoat 8/18/59

GORDON C. HOFFMAN
Colonel, USAF
Actg. Deputy for Sciences
and Components

1 Atch:
Cy United Press Release

DECEMBER 1958 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Mid	Van Leer, Tennessee. (SEPARATE FOLDER)	[redacted] (PHYSICAL S)	Other (HOAX)
1	Washington, D. C.	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Other (HOAX)
1	Iran	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
1	Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, Alaska	Military	Astro (METEOR)
1	Whittier, Alaska	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
1	Matawan, New Jersey	[redacted]	Other (CONTRAIL)
2	Elmira, New York	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
2	Wales, Alaska	Moon Dust	Astro (METEOR)
2	Argentina	Civilian	Other (FLARES)
2	Wildwood AS, Alaska	Military	Other (CONTRAILS)
3	Nurnberg, Germany	Military	Astro (METEOR)
3	Vejle, Jutland, Denmark	Lunar	Satellite
3	St Lawrence Island, Alaska	Military	Astro (METEOR)
4	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
5	Little Rock AFB, Arkansas	Military	Astro (METEOR)
6	Bynum, Alabama	[redacted]	Balloon
6	62.30N 05.04E (Off Norway)	Swedish Fish Y	Astro (METEOR)
7	Montevideo, Uruguay	CIOVI	Insufficient Data
10	Cleveland, Ohio	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
10	Uniontown, Pennsylvania	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
10	Lincoln, Omaha, Nebraska	Military	Astro (METEOR)
11	Omaha, Nebraska	Multi ([redacted])	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
13	Redlands, California	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Other (LENTICULAR CLOUD)
13	Cold Springs, New York	[redacted]	Aircraft
13-14	East Coast U.S. (Atlantic) (SEPARATE FOLDER)	Multi (21 Reports)	Astro (METEOR SHOWER)
14	Syracuse, New York	Military	-Astro (ARCTURUS)
14	Levittown, New York	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Other (REFLECTION WITHIN LENS)
14	Berkeley, California	[redacted]	Balloon
14	Little Rock AFB, Arkansas	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
17	Tuscaloosa, Alabama	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
18	Atlantic Ocean, Marshallberg, N.C.	Multi	Other (MISSILE)
19	Oceanside, Long Island, New York	[redacted]	Aircraft
20	Halsingberg, Sweden	Civilians	Other (HOAX)
23	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	[redacted]	Astro (STAR)
25	Russellville, Alabama	Military (PHYSICAL S)	Other (TRACKING DEVICE)
27	Rockville Center, New York	[redacted]	Balloon
31	Incirlik AFB, Turkey	Military	Aircraft

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Dec	Universe	Science News Ltr	
1	Southern California	Newsclipping	
10	Floyada, Texas	Newsclipping	
22	Poland	Newsclipping	

(*) IN SEPARATE FOLDERS