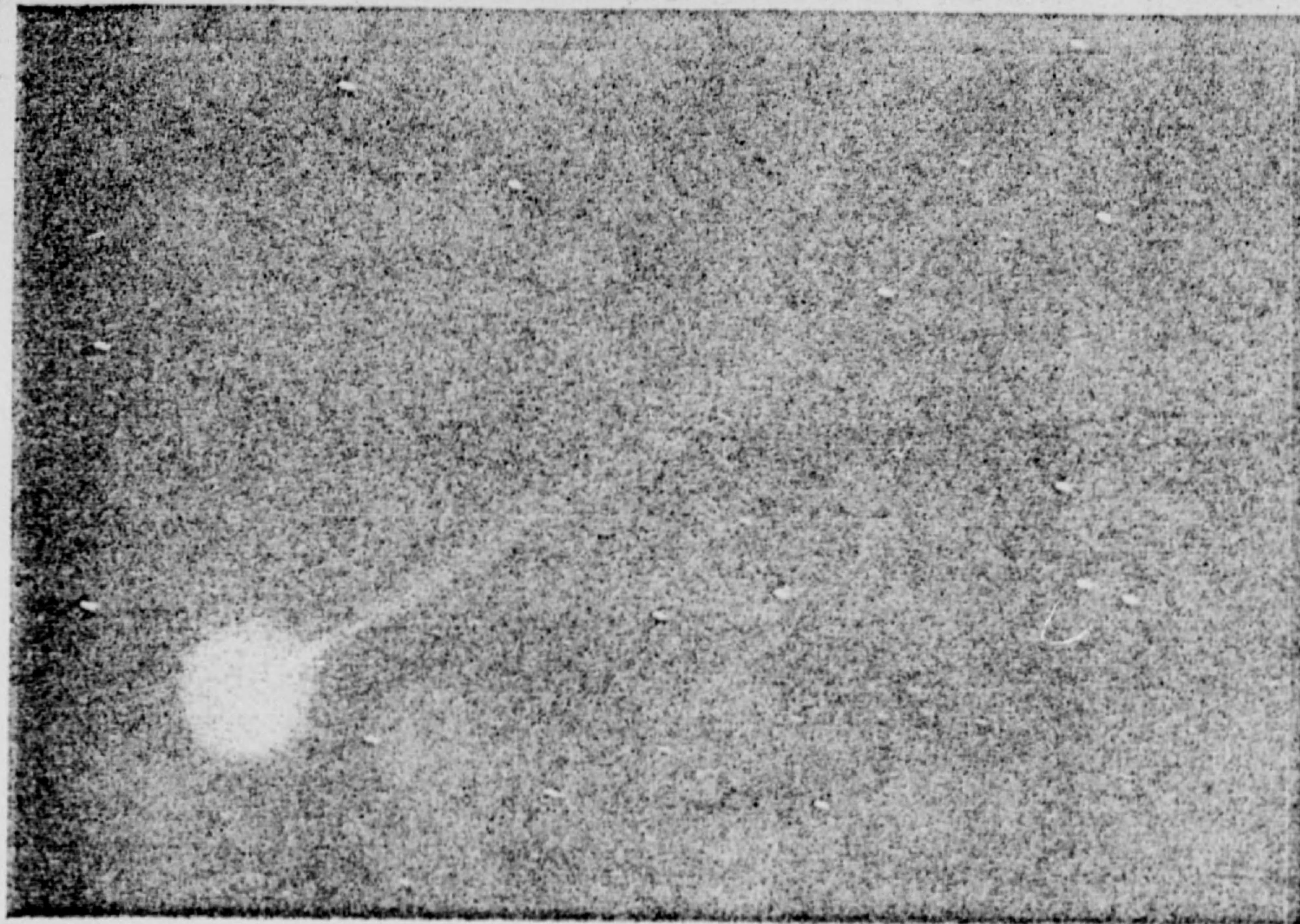


PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE April 6-10, 1962	2. LOCATION Northern Hemis.	12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Comet <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical Comet <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT _____	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Military and Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION Varied	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 1	9. COURSE W
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Multiple reports of light streak with no apparent movement. Plume or tail evident.		11. COMMENTS Comet seki-lines. Considered to be the objt of these reports.



COMET SEKI—Expected to vie with Halley's comet in brightness, Comet Seki has been observed as only fifth magnitude. Dr. Elizabeth Roemer of U. S. Naval Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., photographed Seki when it had a tail several degrees long. (See stories SNL, 80:304, Nov. 4, 1961, and 80:351, Nov. 25, 1961.)

ASTRONOMY

New Comet May Become Bright as Halley's Comet

► A NEW COMET, expected to become as bright as the famed Halley's comet, is now flashing across the skies and approaching the earth.

It can now be seen with the naked eye before sunrise in the constellation Leo, the lion.

The comet was named Seki, after its discoverer, a Japanese amateur astronomer who lives on the island of Shikoku.

Calculations made on the comet's progress by Dr. Leland E. Cunningham of the University of California at Berkeley indicated that the Seki comet will be of almost first magnitude by Nov. 13.

During the second week of November, it will pass by the earth and can be seen very low on the southern horizon. It will then have moved from Leo into the constellation Hydra on its southward journey.

Besides Halley's comet, last seen in 1910 and expected visible again in 1986, two other first magnitude comets, Arend-Roland and Mrkos, were seen in 1957.

Comet Seki was first reported on Oct. 11 to Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., clearing house for astronomical information in the Western Hemisphere.

• *Science News Letter*, 80:304 November 4, 1961

ASTRONOMY

New Comet May Become As Bright as Halley's

► A NEW COMET predicted to rival Halley's comet in brilliance is now flashing across the skies, but is now too close to the sun to be seen.

The comet was of magnitude 5 when first discovered on Oct. 4 by a Japanese amateur astronomer named Seki who lives on the island of Shikoku. It was independently discovered two days later by R. D. Lyles of Phoenix, Ariz.

Astronomer Seki discovered another comet also named for him, and this is reported on Oct. 11. Like the first Seki comet, the second comet was predicted to reach first magnitude but was observed as only fifth magnitude by astronomers. (See SNL, 80:304, 323, 343, 1961.)

Calculations made on the new comet's progress by Dr. Leland E. Cunningham of the University of California at Berkeley showed the comet would brighten from fifth magnitude, just visible to the naked eye unless seeing conditions are extremely good, to second magnitude like the Big Dipper stars by March 25. When the comet is again visible, about April 6, it is expected to be of first magnitude, brighter than most of the visible stars.

After April 6, the comet will fade rapidly and become invisible to the naked eye about April 18, when it will be near the group of stars known as the Pleiades.

Two other first magnitude comets, besides Halley's comet, last seen in 1910 and expected to be visible again in 1986, were Arend-Roland and Mrkos, seen in 1957.

Details of observations of Comet Seki Lyles are sent to astronomers by Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., clearing house for astronomical information in the Western Hemisphere.

ASTRONOMY

Promising Comet Seki Disappoints Astronomers

► COMET SEKI, expected to become as bright as Halley's comet, has disappointed astronomers. (See SNL, 80:304, 1961.)

Halley's famous comet appeared in 1910 as a first magnitude object, which is as bright as the brightest stars in the heavens. Comet Seki has been observed as only fifth magnitude, Dr. Elizabeth Roemer of the U.S. Naval Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., told SCIENCE SERVICE.

This is just visible to the naked eye under good seeing conditions. However, Dr. Roemer said the comet may actually have brightened to fourth magnitude at times when it could not be observed.

The astronomer has observed Seki from the time it appeared, and has photographed it with the 40-inch reflecting telescope at Flagstaff. She said the comet had a tail several degrees long on Oct. 21, ten days after its discovery by a Japanese amateur astronomer. When last observed at Flagstaff on Nov. 11, Seki had become a faded blob trailing a few streamers, the remnants of the tail, she said.

Seki, which was expected to have reached its greatest brightness as it came closest to earth, 12,000,000 miles away, on Nov. 14, moved south rapidly and could be seen only from the Southern Hemisphere after that time.

However, by the end of November it is expected to be visible from the United States again, although it will now have faded even further and be about seventh or eighth magnitude, Dr. Roemer said. At that brightness it can barely be seen with binoculars but will be visible through small telescopes.

Dr. Roemer said comet Seki will continue to move away from the earth and by mid-January it will be difficult to observe even with very large telescopes.

• *Science News Letter*, 80:351 November 25, 1961

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

AF IN : 42076 (6 Apr 62)

N/ldb pg 1 of 2

ACTION: CIN-17

INFO : ARMY-2, NAVY-2, CMC-7, JCS-35, OSD-15, NSA-7, CIA-11, OOP-2,
OOP-CP-1, DIA-2, SAFS-3 (105)

SMB 3 343

CZCHQA463ZCZJX791

**** YY RJEZHQ

DEE RJENAV 124

Star?

ZNR

FM T 00373/AKX

TO RJEZHQ/COFE USAF WASHINGTON DC

RJWFALB/CINCNORAD ENT AFB COLORADO SPRINGS COLORADO

RJWXBRB/CINCSAC OFFUTT AFB NEBRASKA

BT

UNCLAS CIRVIS DETP EDAW 1749Z DEST KWRI 0245Z AT 06/2224Z ACFT T
00373 REPORTED WE HAVE SIGHTED SOMETHING AT AN EXTREMELY HIGH ALT,
IS THERE ANY TFC AROUND US AT PSN APPROX 40W, CYJT AWYS REQ A FUTURE
REPORT AS TO PSN, SHAPE AND SIZE OF OBJECT, THE OBJECT IS APPROX
THE SAME PSN AND SHOWS NO APPARENT SIGNE OF MOVEMENT SO IT SI PROBABLY
A VERY GREAT DISTANCE FM US AND AT A VERY HIGH ALT OUR PSN 5030N
3840W 2230Z, OBJECT APPEARS TO BE EIGHER AN AIRCRAFT OR A COMET
AT 06/2236Z

OBJECT IS 41 DEGREES TO OUR RIGHT 4 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON.....

(AT 2030Z) WE ARE DECLARING THIS A CIRVIS SIGHTING THE THING IS
41 DEGREES TO OUR RIGHT AND 4 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON.. AND OUR PSNS

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

I N C O M I N G

AF IN : 42076 (6 Apr 62)

pg 2 of 2

PAGE 2 RJENAW 124

ARE STILL RELATIVELY THE SAME AND IT HAS A SOFT OF FLOATING ACTION WHICH MIGHT BE SOME SORT OF A BALLOON, AND WE CAN'T THINK WHY OUR ANGLE FROM IT ISN'T ENCREASING AND IT IS STILL A GREAT DISTANCE FROM WU.....WE ARE GOING TO TAKE ANOTHER SIGHTING ON IT AS SOON AS WE GET A CHANCE AT 2330Z ACFT WAS CLRD TO 39° 2307Z OUR PSN 4950N 4340W BEARING OF IT 31 DEGREES TO RIGHT 1&1/2 ABOVE OUR LEVEL ELEVATION IS CHANGING WE CORRECTED TO RIGHT 10 DEGREES WHICH WOULD MAKE OR ANGLE THE SAME CONSIDERATING OUR CHANGE

BT NOTE: ADVANCE COPY DIVERED TO OOP-CP AND CIN.

06/2350Z APR RJENAW

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

AF IN : 43591 (8 Apr 62) **I N C O M I N G**

PAGE 1 of 2

INFO : CIN-14, ARMY-2, NAVY-2, CMC-7, JCS-35, OSD-15, NSA-7,
CIA-11, OOP-2, DIA-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3 (102)

SMB A 034

PKA037EAA

KKHC849

*****00 RJEZHQ RJWFALB

DE RJHPKH 4

ZNR

O 08/0824Z

FFM 326 AIR DIV KUNIA FFACILITY HAWAII

TTO RJHHPKM/PACAF HICKAM AFB HAWAII

RBHPQ/COMHAWSEAFROM PEARL HARBOR HAWAII

INFO RJEZHQ/COFS USAF WASHINGTON DC

RBEPW/CNO WASHINGTON DCC

RBEPW/SECNAV WASHINGTON DC

RJWFALB/CINCNORAD ENT AFB COLO

RBHPA/CINCPAC CANP H M SMITH HAWAII

RUHPFS/CINCUSARPAC FT SHAFTTER HAWAII

RBHPB/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HAWAII

RJAPAZ/COMUSJAPAN FUCHU AS JAPAN

RUAMCR/COMUSKOREA SEOUL KORREA

RUAGEL/COMUSTDC TAIPEI TAIIWAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

I N C O M I N G

AF IN : 43591 (8 Apr 62)

2 of 2

RBBPHH/HAWSEAFRON KUNIA TUNNEL ANNEEX

RRBHPB/COMASWFORPACC FORD ISLAND HAWAII

RJWXBR/CINCSAC OFFUET AFB NEB

BT

UNCLAS CIRVIS/NAVY WV-2 SIGHTEDD POSS SATELLITE OR
COMET HELD VIISIBLE 3 MINUTE. SMALL ROUND OBJECT WITH
LONG TAIL OF BRIGHT LIGHT. POSIT 33DEG 30 MIN NOORTH
177 DEG 00 MIN WEST AT 080730Z CUS EAST TO WEST.

NO EVALUATION

BT

08/0824Z APR RJHPPKH

NOTE : Advance copies del to OOP-CP & CIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

AF IN : 43641 (8 Apr 62)H/DE ~~IN~~ C O M I N G

Page 1 of 2

INFO : CIN-14, ARMY-2, CMC-8, JCS-35, OSD-15, NSA-7, CIA-11, OOP-2,
DIA-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3 (101)

SMB A 042

OO RJEZHQ

DE RJHPKH 5

ZNR

O 081040Z

FM 326 AIR DIV KUNIA FACILITY HAWAII
TO RJHPKM/PACAF HICKAM AFB HAWAII
RBHPQ/COMHAWSEAFROM PEARL HARBOR HAWAII
INFO RJEZHQ/COFS USAF WASHINGTON DC
RBEPW/CNO WASHINGGTON DC
RBBEPWW/SECNAV WASHINGTON DC
RJWFALB/CINCNORAD ENT AFB COLO
RBHPA/CINCPAC CANP H M SMITH HAWAII
RUHPFS/CINCUSARPAC FT SHAFTER HAWAII
RBHPB/CINCPACFLT PPEARL HARBOR HAWAII
RJAPAZ/COMUSJAPAN FUCHU AS JAPAN
RUAMCR/COMMUSKKOREA SEOUL KOREA
RUAGEL/CCOMUSTDC TAIPEI TAIWAN
RBHPHH/HAWSEAFRON KUNIA TUNNEL ANNEX
RBHPD/COMASSWFORPACC FORD ISLAND HAWAII
RJWXBR/CINCSAC OFFUET AFB NEB
BT

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

I N C O M I N G

AF IN : 43641 (8 Apr 62)

Page 2 of 2

AAAUNCLAS/C I R V I S/SIGHTING REPORT PA 714 ENROUTE PWAK TOO
RJTT. AT 080855Z FROM ACFT SIGHTED BRIGHT COMET PSN
25N 158E HEIGHT 4 DEG TAIL HEIGHT 11 DEG DIRECTION OF
TRAVEL 270. NO INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION.

BT NOTE: ADV CYS DEL TO CIN AND OOP-CP.
08/1042Z APR RJHHPKH

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

AF IN : 43903 (9 Apr 62) | N G/0wdM | N G

ACTION: CIN-17

INFO : ARMY-2, NAVY-2, CMC-7, JCS-35, OSD-15, NSA-7, CIA-11,
SM 3 B -009 OOP-2, DIA-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3 (105)

CZCHQ817ZCJB131

OO RJEZHQ

DE RBWPJ 008

ZNR

O 090445Z

FM CCGD TWELVE

TO RBWPPG/COMWESTSEAFRON

RJEZHQ/COFS USAF

RJWFALB/CONAD ENT AFB

ZEN/COMWESTAREA COGARD

R3EPJD/COMDT COGARD

RJWZSB/WARC HAMILTON AFB

USCG GRNC

BT

UNCLAS

CIRVIS

1.; MATS 30025/B 090429Z 36-23N 125W SIGHTED UFO POSSIBLE PLUME
OF COMET BEARING 280 MAG FM SFO 10 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON
FOLLOWING SSW.

BT

09/0445Z

NOTE : Advance copies delivered to OOP-CP and CIN

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SMB C 072

IEICADU

| N AF CIN: 14505Y (10 Apr 62) c/crp
ACTION: CIN-17
INFO : ARMY-2, NAVY-2, CMC-7, JCS-35,
OSD-15, NSA-7, CIA-11, OOP-2,
OOP-CP-1, DIA-2, SAFS-3 (105)

EYTIAU ANCNPEVCZCHQA947ZCQJA462

***** YY RJEZHQ

DE ROWZAW 164

ZNR

Y 100532Z

FM E52/AFI2

TO RCWNC/CANFLAGPAC ESQUIMALT BC

RFEMGFB/CANAIRDEF ST HUBERT QUE

FBWPPG/COMWESTERNSEAFRON SANFRAN CALIF

RJEZHQ/COFS USAF WASH DC

RJWFALB/CINCNORAD ENT AFB COLO

RJWZSB/COMDR 28TH ADIV SAGE HAMILTON AFB CALIF

AFGRNC

BT

CIRVIS REPORT

SIGHTED LIGHT STREAK IN SKY RESEMBLING COMET VISIBLE AT 0440Z
HAVE IN RANGE IS VISIBLE AT THIS TIME TRUE BEARING 300 DEGREES DOES NOT
APPEAR TO BE MOVING IN ANY DIRECTION APEX TOWARD THE HORIZON TAIL POINT
IN UP APEX IS 5 DEGREES 10 MINUTES ABOVE HORIZON TAIL DEGREES 20
MINUTES ABOVE HORIZON AT 0500Z

BT

NOTE: Advance copy delivered to CIN and OOP-CP.
10/0540Z APR ROWZAW

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

AF IN : 46106 (10 Apr 62)

N/jlt

ACTION: CIN-17
INFO : ARMY-2, NAVY-2, CMC-7, JCS-35, OSD-15, NSA-7, CIA-11, OOP-2,
DIA-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3 (105)

SMB C 207

DE RBEGUF 002

ZNR

Y 102341Z

FM COMEASTAREA

TO RBEKHC/CINCLANTFLT

RJWFALB/CINCNORAD

RJEZHQ/VCOFS USAF

RBEKDT/COMASWFORLANT

RBEGUH/COMEASTSEAFRON

RCEHM/CANCOMARLANT

RFEMC/CANAIRDEF

RJWFHW/THREE TWO NORAD DIV

RJEZSN/TWO SIX NORAD DIV

INFO RBEPPJD/COMDT COGARD

Y 102316Z

FM OS ECHO

TO COMEASTAREA

USCG GR16

BT

UNCLAS

MERINT

COMET-LIKE OBJECT SIGHTED 102230Z BEARING 290 DEGREES TRUE.

POSITION ANGLE 15 DEGREES. NO APPARENT MOVEMENT

PT Adv cys del to CIN & OOP-CP .

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?

9 Apr 62
Day Month Year

2. Time of day: 1945-2120 EST

Hour Minutes

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

3. Time Zone:

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

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

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

From Wash D.C. to Dayton Ohio T-33 from 26-28m feel

Nearest Postal Address

City or Town

State or Country

Additional remarks: _____

5. How long was object in sight?

1 Hours 35 Minutes

Seconds

5.1 How was time in sight determined?

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain

c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY

a. Bright
b. Cloudy

NIGHT

a. Bright
b. Cloudy

New Moon &
Clear

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 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	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't Know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't Know
e. Change brightness?	Decreased w/distance	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No
f. Change shape?		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No
g. Flash or flicker?		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No
h. Disappear and reappear?		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No

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

- b. Sun glasses
- Yes
- No

- c. Windshield
- Yes
- No

- d. Window glass
- Yes
- No

- e. Binoculars
- Yes
- No

- f. Telescope
- Yes
- No

- g. Theodolite
- Yes
- No

- h. Other
-
-

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

a. Sound WHA

b. Color light bluish

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? Two

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.

Looked like a contrail about 50 m feet going from E to WNW about 350-400 K faster than 2000 (240K IAS @ 20m fall)

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

Covered about 20° of sky.

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

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

It was low on the horizon when I started in observation.

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.

Con trail

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) *T-33 rear cockpit*
- e. At sea
- f. Other *ilot in front obscured it also*

26. Were you (Circle One)

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

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

Scanning the sky for other traffic

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? *240 KIAS @ 20m* 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:

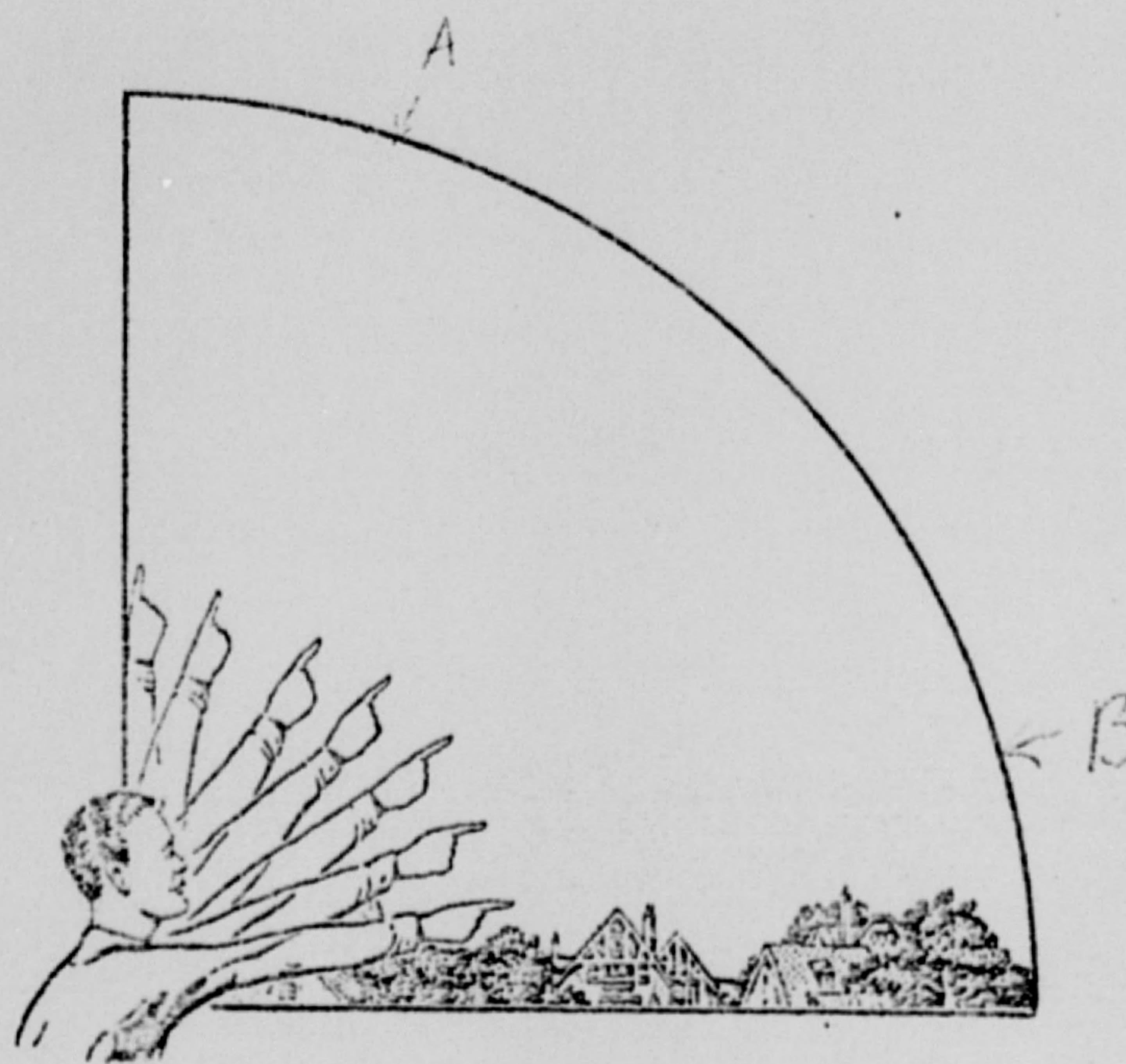
- a. From true North *285* degrees.
- b. From horizon *75* degrees.

31.2 When it disappeared:

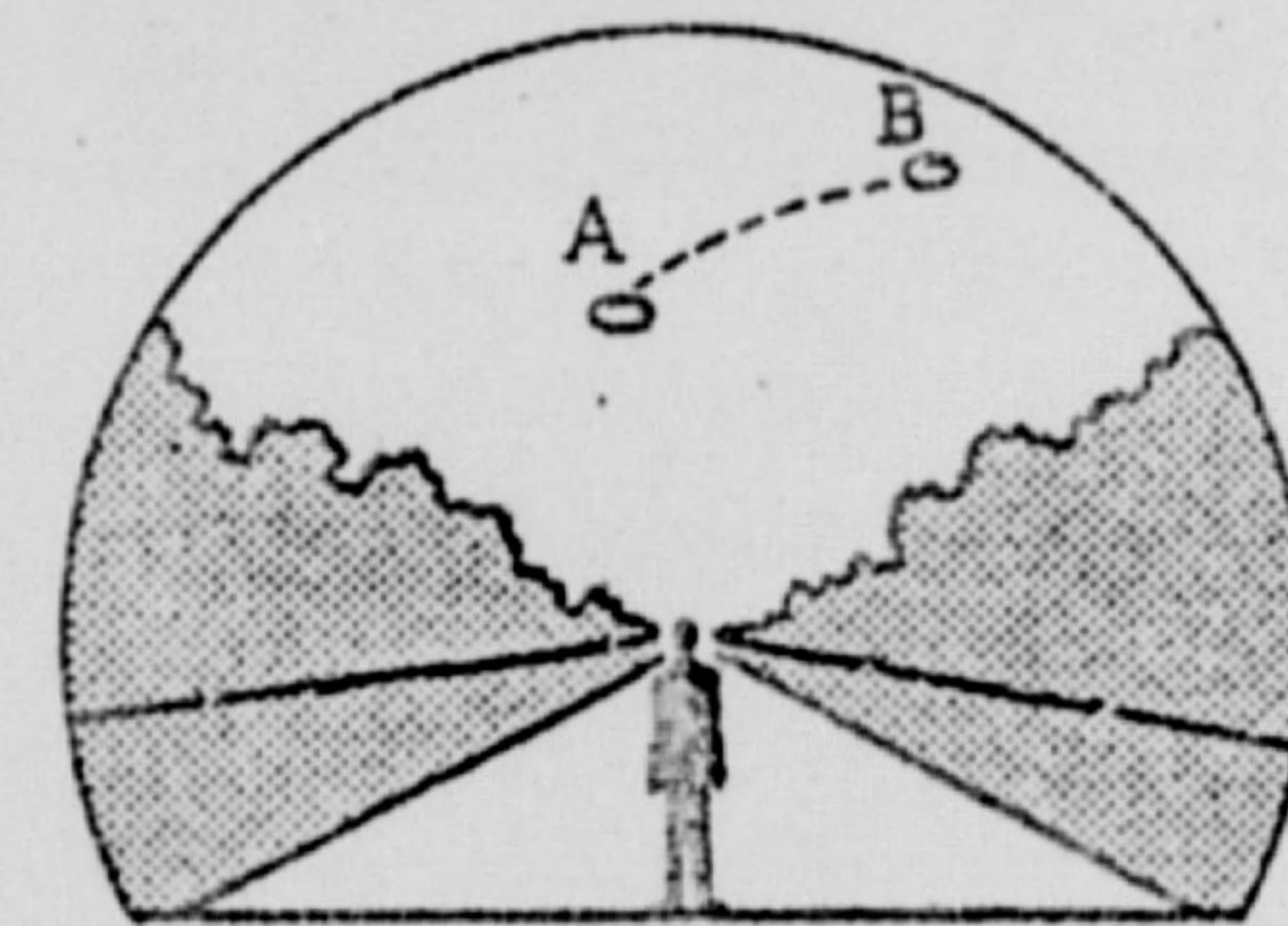
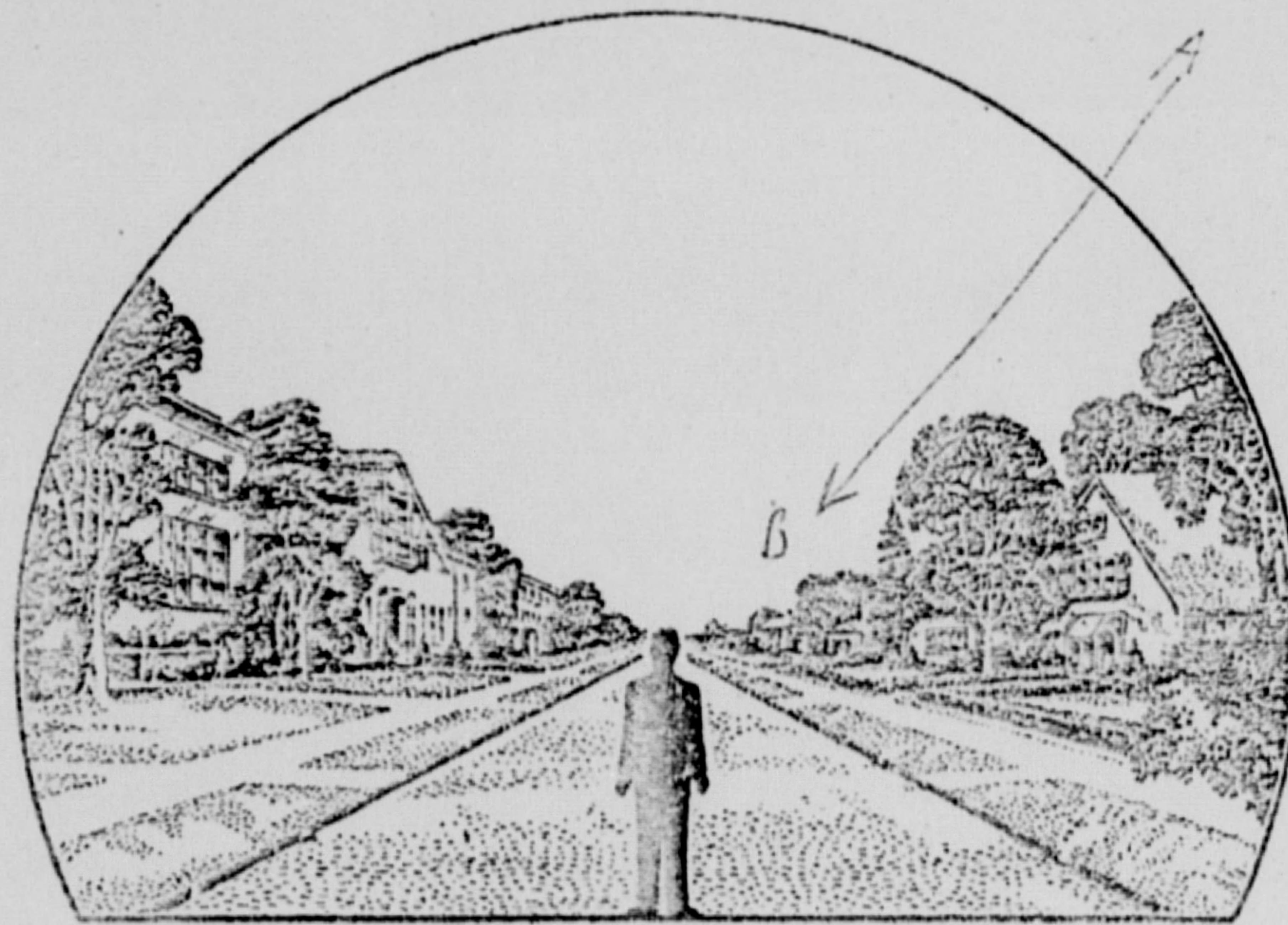
- a. From true North *285* degrees.
- b. From horizon *15* degrees.

Object have been higher as it got indistinct

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?

9 Am 62

Day

Month

Year

Indianapolis Center

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:

May [redacted] - WPAFB-Ohio 8

Several other a/c in the Indianapolis conference

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?

It appeared to be almost like a
comet

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

A SAC a/c reported that it was a comet
I have never seen a comet at altitude
on a clear bright night so it is not in
the realm of my experience, but it did look
exceedingly large for a comet.

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?

700-800 Kts

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?

55 m. feet.

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME

Last Name

First Name

Middle Name

ADDRESS

Street

City

Zone

State

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Age 39

Sex Yes

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

18 years rated pilot w/5000 hrs flying time.

Previously worked as an investigator on UFO project.

I am familiar w/most of the reported phenomena.

42. Date you completed this questionnaire:

10

:Day

Apr.

:Month

62

: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 10 Apr 62

(Do Not Write in This Space)
 CODE:

Departed Andrews AFB @ 1940 EST in T-33 688.
 I was in the rear seat. At the break on radial
 in a Charlotte Bell departure I observed what
 appeared to be a comet @ about 5000 feet.
 moving from East to West. We leveled off at 26,000
 feet to Flat Rock & the object was in the
 one o'clock position high & appeared to be about
 300-400 feet. Then we were. We observed
 it continuously till making the penetration at
 AFMPS Ohio. When we were at Charleston several
 other aircraft commented to Indianapolis Center
 about it and a Sky of colored I was a
 comet. It didn't look like any comet I had
 ever seen from the ground before.

Letters to the Editor

Sir: I suggest that you forget the yellow tint for your paper -- it doesn't seem to be keeping the bugs out. The July issue said that in 1962 there might be so many satellite launchings we would "go more than twice around the 24-letter Greek alphabet, and . . . have a satellite with the sheeplike-looking name of 1962 β_2 ." Sheeplike yourself! Wouldn't that be 1962 β_2 ? And in your totalling of man-made objects aloft you list "193 U.S., 12 U.S.S.R., 1 U.K." What do you mean, 1 U.K.? Hochachtungsvoll,

R. Loeser

Herr Loeser, we are sheepish if not like. It should have been (and may be) the baa-looking 1962 β_2 ; to achieve 1962 β_2 one would need $24 \times 24 = 576$ satellites. As for the U.K. ~~newspaper~~ that was the "Ariel" satellite 1962 α launched from Canaveral April 28 to study the ionosphere. It was built jointly by this country and England.

W. H. Hofmann

The Editor

Sir: Instead of greetings from AT&T Pres. Kappel to U.S. V.P. Johnson, the first message bounced off Telstar should have been MENE MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN.

W. H. Hofmann

Selah, Master Hofmann, verily, verily thou art a Daniel (V, 25) come to judgement.

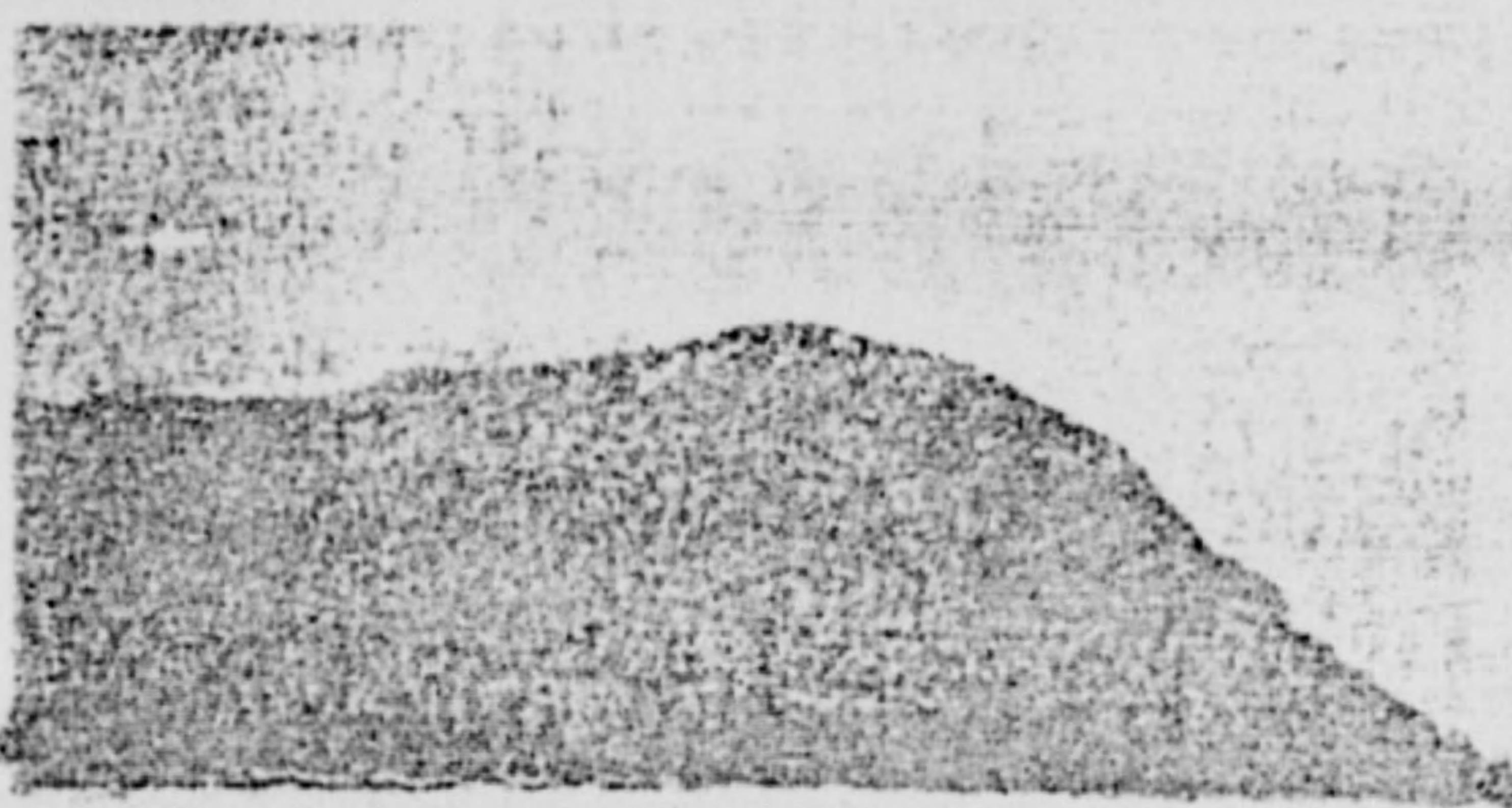
HAWKINS' "STATIC UNIVERSE"

A much abbreviated statement of Gerald Hawkins' "static universe" theory appeared in the N.Y. Times July 29. Said the *Times*, while the two currently-advanced "expanding universe" theories hold 1) that the universe is expanding outward toward ultimate ~~heat death~~ and 2) that newly created galaxies everlastingly replace old ones as they expand beyond the cosmic horizon, Dr. Hawkins postulates that the universe is now not expanding at all, and consequently one may suppose that it had no beginning and will never end.

Actually, comments our Dr. H., the "static universe" theory is relatively old, having been introduced by him in 1959, and subsequently published in *Nature* and *Nuovo Cimento*. It was stated in layman terms in his book *Splendor in the Sky* (News-reviewed last October). Such a theory follows, he declares, "almost inescapably" from analysis of red-shift data published by Hubble, Humason, Mayall and Sandage. But the theory postulates only a presently static state for the universe; it does not concern itself with what has happened before and may happen after, and from it may be inferred several possible conclusions about the beginning (maybe!) and end (if!) of the universe. Indeed, Dr. H. wishes some cosmologist would join him in further exploration of the static theory and take up an interest in these inferences.



UP FROM WASHINGTON 24 July were those welcomely repetitive SI visitors James Bradley and Mrs. Dorothy Rosenberg, with a new (to us) comer, Assistant Treasurer Otis Martin, and an old Smithsonian friend, Leonard Reamer of the firm which audits SI accounts.



COMET SEKI-LINES as photographed by the N.M. BN camera (lens open, 3.2" exp.) 18 March, evening twilight. Moon was nearly full; mountain in the Organs is some 3 miles north of the station. Observers: Glenn Mielke, Bob Kingsbury.

Attention, Putative Paper Publishers:

A schedule of deadlines for professional papers to be presented to meetings of national and international scientific and other groups -- everything from the Acoustical Society of America to the World Health Organization -- is now in the SAO library.



"A GOOD MAN" says Clancy Truesdell of his Karl, "a hard worker, and here to stay." Here? Where? In the sink, of course. And no it is not true, as rumored, that the father has lately nightly been looking so fixedly at the Pole Star that the son's eyes are crossed and move with sidereal motion.