

PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 11 Jun 11/1040Z	2. LOCATION Near Fairborn, Ohio
3. SOURCE Civilian	10. CONCLUSION Other (SUN SPOT)
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One	COMMENTS: Dr J A Hynek stated that he thought the observation was of a sun spot.
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION Twenty minutes	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS The observer sighted a small dark spot on the sun. He continued to watch it until the sun became too bright to see it.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground-Visual	
7. COURSE See Case	
8. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE ☐ Yes ☒ No	

11 JUNE
1968

TDPT (UFO) Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/mhs/25 June 1968

26 JUN 1968

UFO Observation, 11 June 1968

Mr. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Fairborn, Ohio 45324

Reference your unidentified observation of 11 June 1968. After discussing your observation with Dr. J. Allen Hynek, of Northwestern University, we feel that you were observing a sun spot. Inclosed is some information on sun spots which may be of interest to you.

SECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr, Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate

1 Atch
Sun spot info

TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENA QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU APPROVAL
NUMBER 21-R359

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE HAS BEEN PREPARED SO THAT YOU CAN GIVE THE U.S. AIR FORCE AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE CONCERNING THE UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENON THAT YOU HAVE OBSERVED. PLEASE TRY TO ANSWER ALL OF THE QUESTIONS. THE INFORMATION YOU GIVE WILL BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES. YOUR NAME WILL NOT BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY OF YOUR STATEMENTS OR CONCLUSIONS WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION. RETURN TO AIR FORCE BASE INVESTIGATOR FOR FORWARDING TO FTD (TDETR), WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO 45433, 1AW AFR 80-17. (IF ADDITIONAL SHEETS ARE NEEDED FOR NARRATIVE OR SKETCHES ATTACH SECURELY TO THIS FORM OR ANNOTATE WITH YOUR NAME FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

1. WHEN DID YOU SEE THE PHENOMENON?

DAY 10th 11 MONTH June YEAR 1968

2. WHAT TIME DID YOU FIRST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?

HOUR 6:40 A.M. MINUTES 15 ☒ A.M. ☐ P.M.

3. WHAT TIME DID YOU LAST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?

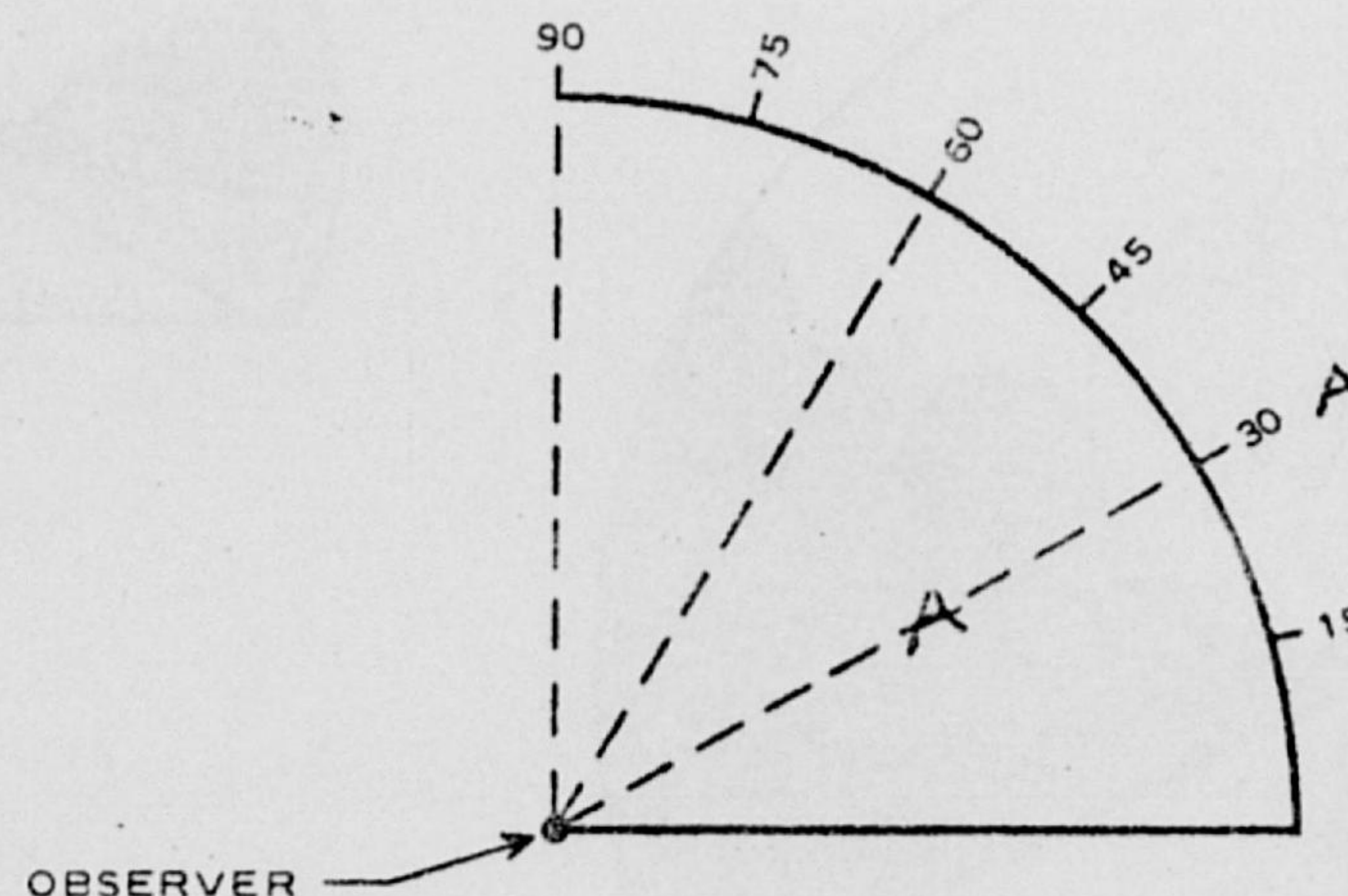
HOUR 7:00 MINUTES 15-20 ☒ A.M. ☐ P.M.

4. TIME/ZONE

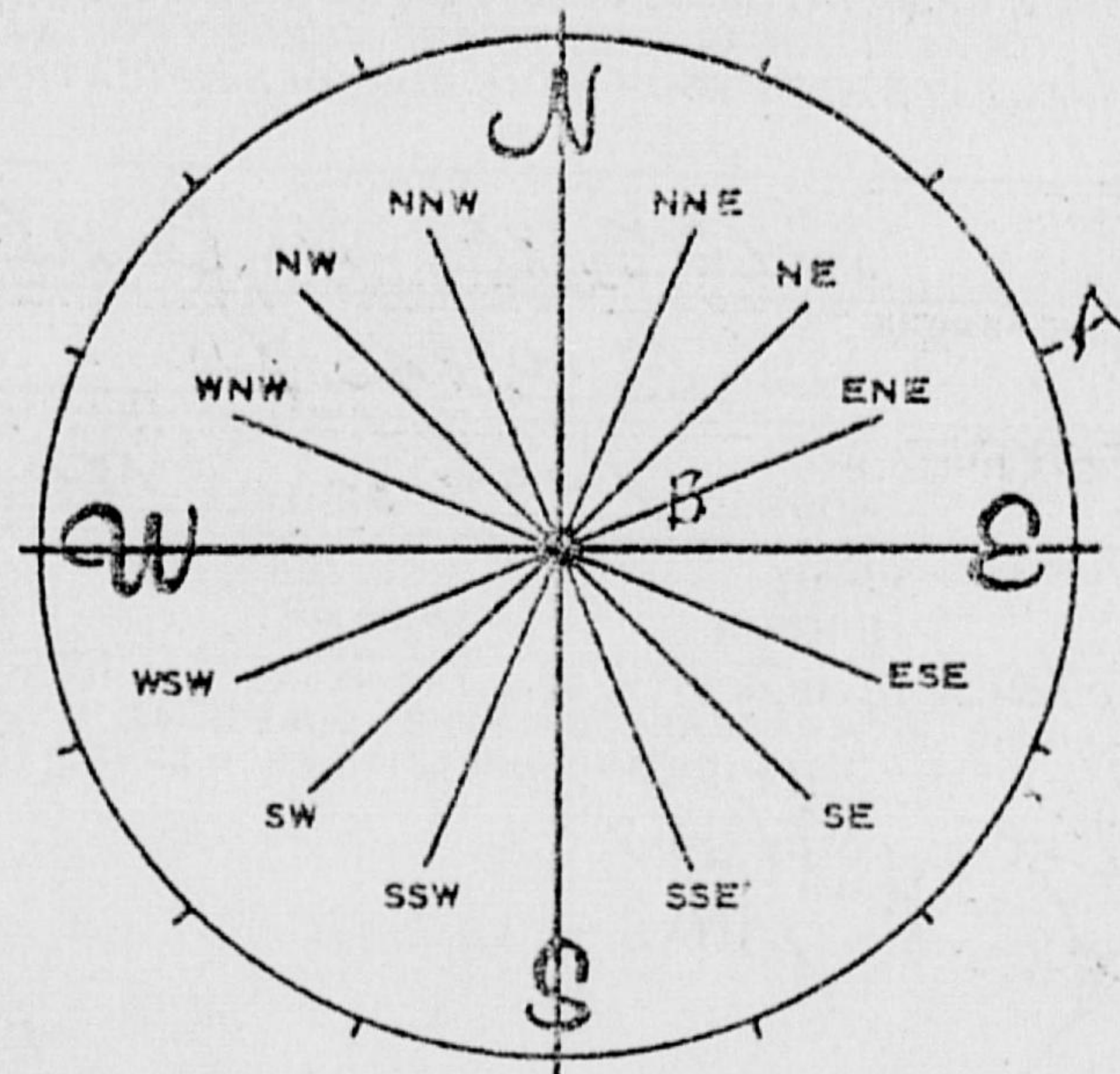
☐ DAYLIGHT SAVINGS☐ STANDARD☒ EASTERN☐ CENTRAL☐ MOUNTAIN☐ PACIFIC☐ OTHER

5. WHERE WERE YOU WHEN YOU SAW THE PHENOMENON? IF IN CITY, GIVE THE NEAREST STREET ADDRESS AND INDICATE ON A HAND DRAWN MAP WHERE YOU WERE STANDING WITH REFERENCE TO THE ADDRESS. IF IN THE COUNTRY, IDENTIFY THE HIGHWAY YOU WERE ON OR NEAR AND TRY TO FIX A DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM SOME RECOGNIZABLE LANDMARK.

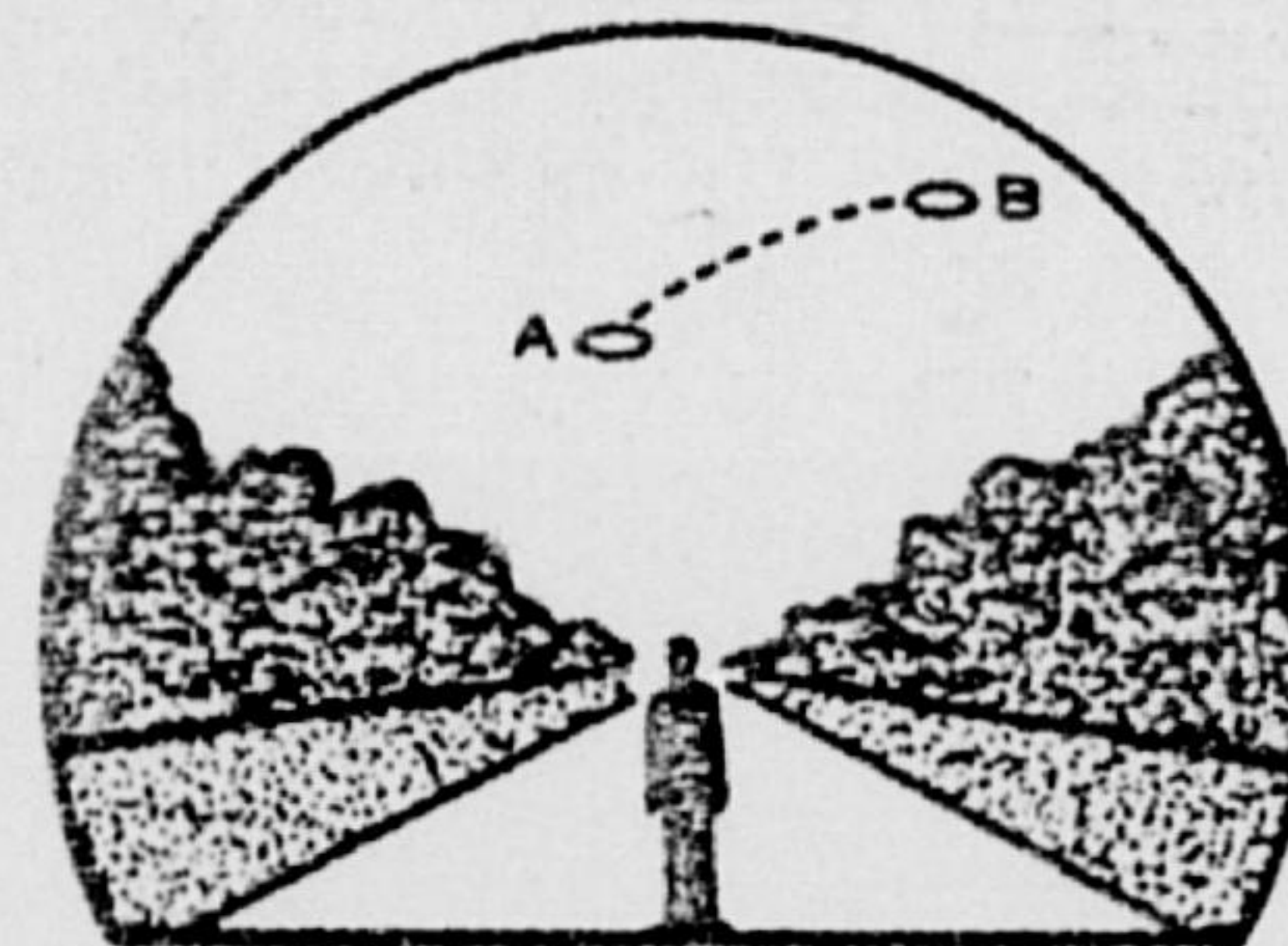
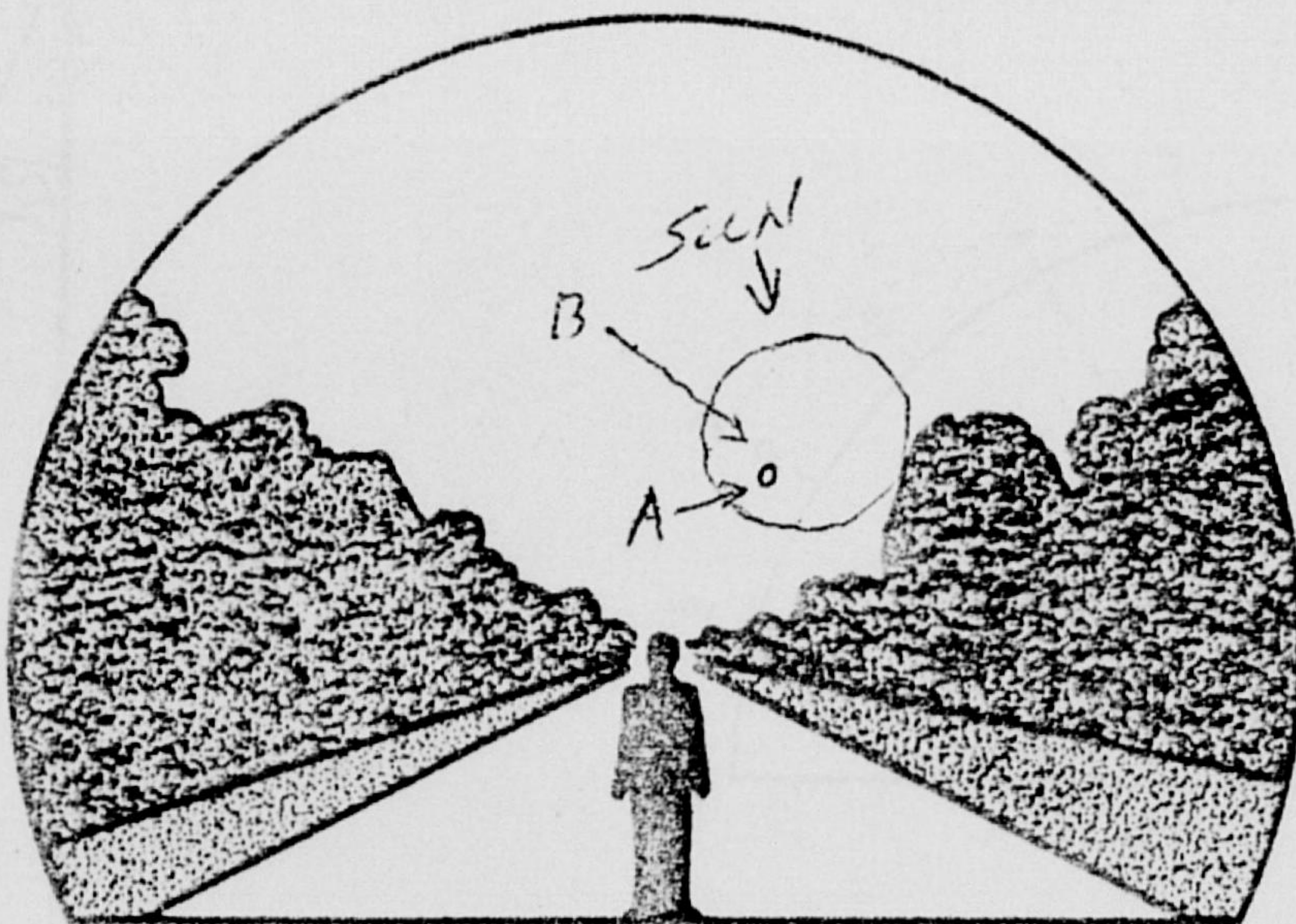
6. IMAGINE YOU ARE AT THE POINT SHOWN IN THE SKETCH, PLACE AN "A" ON THE CURVED LINE TO SHOW HOW HIGH THE PHENOMENON WAS ABOVE THE HORIZON, OR SKYLINE, WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE SAME CURVED LINE TO SHOW HOW HIGH ABOVE THE HORIZON THE PHENOMENON WAS WHEN LAST SEEN.



5A. NOW IMAGINE YOU ARE AT THE CENTER OF THE COMPASS ROSE. PLACE AN "A" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN LAST SEEN.



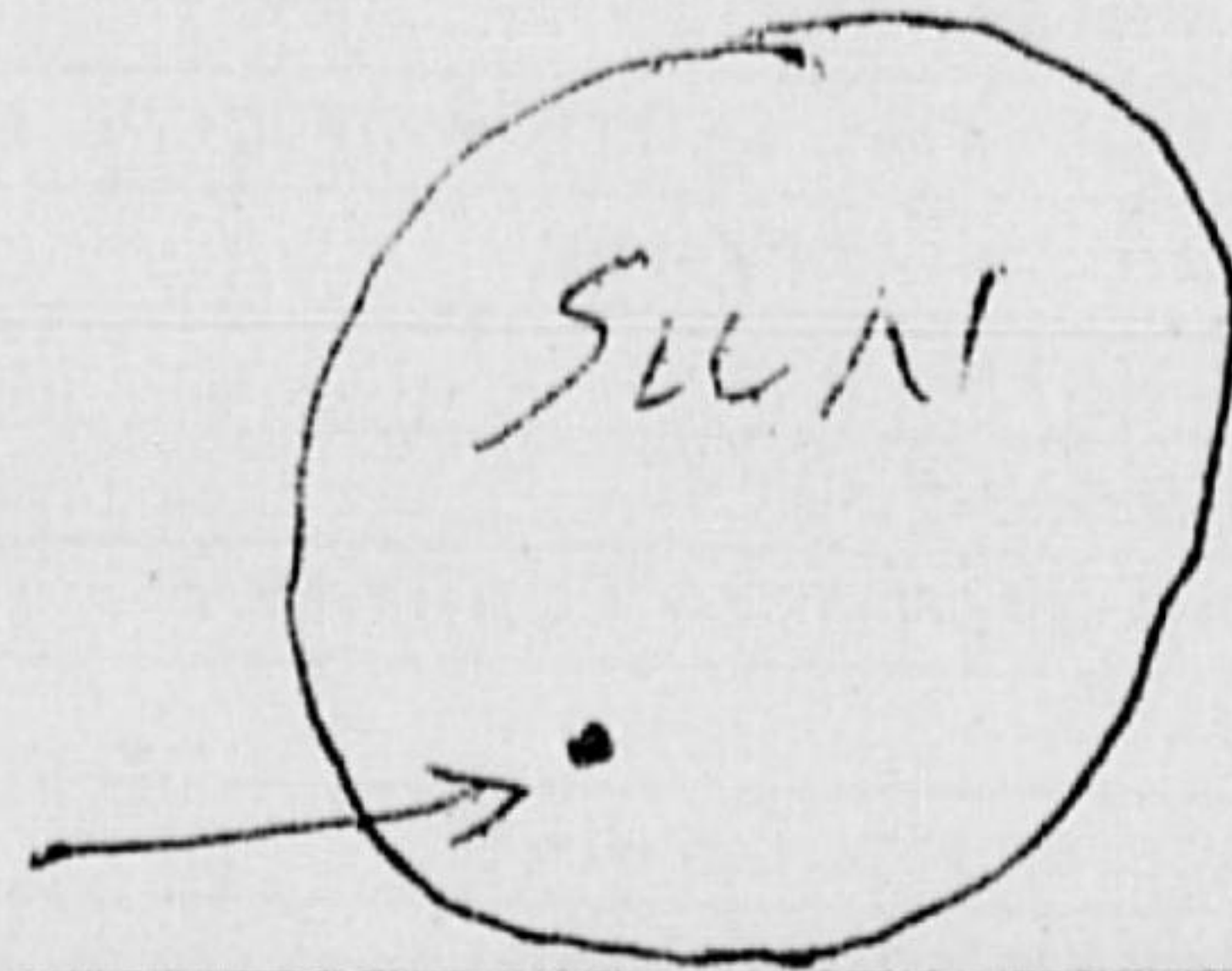
7. IN THE SKETCH BELOW, PLACE AN "A" AT THE POSITION OF THE PHENOMENON WHEN FIRST SEEN, AND A "B" AT THE POSITION OF THE PHENOMENON WHEN LAST SEEN. CONNECT THE "A" AND "B" WITH A LINE TO APPROXIMATE THE MOVEMENT OF THE PHENOMENON BETWEEN "A" AND "B". THAT IS, SCHEMATICALLY SHOW WHETHER THE MOVEMENT APPEARED TO BE STRAIGHT, CURVED OR ZIG-ZAG. REFER TO SMALLER SKETCH AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO COMPLETE THE LARGER SKETCH.



8. WHERE WERE YOU WHEN YOU SAW THE PHENOMENON? (Check appropriate blocks.)			
☒ OUTDOORS			IN BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY
☐ IN BUILDING			IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF CITY
☐ IN CAR ☒ AS DRIVER ☐ AS PASSENGER		☒ IN OPEN COUNTRYSIDE	
☐ IN BOAT		☒ NEAR AIRFIELD	
☐ IN AIRPLANE ☐ AS PILOT ☐ AS PASSENGER		FLYING OVER CITY	
OTHER out of car for five to ten mins		FLYING OVER OPEN COUNTRY	
		OTHER	
A. IF YOU WERE IN A VEHICLE, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:			
WHAT DIRECTION WERE YOU MOVING?		HOW FAST WERE YOU MOVING?	
☒ NORTH	☒ EAST	20 - 30 - 40 AND 50 M.P.H.	
☐ SOUTH	☐ WEST	DID YOU STOP ANYTIME WHILE OBSERVING THE PHENOMENON?	
☒ NORTHEAST	☐ SOUTHEAST	☒ YES ☐ NO	
☐ NORTHWEST	☐ SOUTHWEST		
EXPLAIN WHETHER SUCH MOVEMENT AFFECTS YOUR SKETCHES IN ITEMS 5 AND 6.			
NONE. The U.F.O. was in the sun AT ALL TIME			
DESCRIBE TYPE OF VEHICLE YOU WERE IN AND TYPE OF ROAD, TERRAIN OR BODY OF WATER YOU TRAVERSED DURING THE SIGHTING. STATE WHETHER WINDOWS OR CONVERTIBLE TOP WERE UP OR DOWN.			
1968 FORM CAMARO, Good Road & Fair			
HOW MUCH OTHER TRAFFIC WAS THERE?			
AVERAGE MORNINGS			
DID YOU NOTICE ANY AIRPLANES? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE WHEN THEY WERE IN SIGHT RELATIVE TO THE TIME OF SIGHTING THE PHENOMENON AND WHERE THEY WERE IN THE SKY RELATIVE TO THE POSITION OF THE PHENOMENON.			
9. HOW LONG WAS THE PHENOMENON IN SIGHT?			
LENGTH OF TIME	☒ CERTAIN OF TIME	☐ NOT VERY SURE	
45 MINUTES	☐ FAIRLY CERTAIN	☐ JUST A GUESS	
HOW WAS TIME DETERMINED?			
FROM COMING home FROM work			
WAS THE PHENOMENON IN SIGHT CONTINUOUSLY? ☒ YES ☐ NO. IF "NO," INDICATE WHETHER THIS IS DUE TO YOUR MOVEMENT OR THE BEHAVIOR OF THE PHENOMENON, AND DESCRIBE SUCH MOVEMENT OR BEHAVIOR. INDICATE DISAPPEARANCES ON PREVIOUS SKETCHES.			
AS SUN got brighter, I had to take a second or two longer, to sight PHENOMENON, always visible in the same spot on the sun, or in mid air BETWEEN me & the sun,			

10. IF THERE WERE MORE THAN ONE PHENOMENON, HOW MANY WERE THERE? DRAW A PICTURE TO SHOW HOW THEY WERE ARRANGED. DID THIS ARRANGEMENT CHANGE DURING THE SIGHTING?

No



11. CONDITIONS (Check appropriate blocks.)

A. SKY		B. WEATHER	
☒ DAY		CUMULUS CLOUDS (Low fluffy)	FOG OR MIST
☐ TWILIGHT		CIRRUS CLOUDS (High fleecy or Herring-bone)	HEAVY RAIN
☐ NIGHT			LIGHT RAIN OR DRIZZLE
☒ CLEAR		NIMBUS CLOUDS (Rain)	HAIL
☐ PARTLY CLOUDY		CUMULONIMBUS CLOUDS (Thunderstorms)	SNOW OR SLEET
☐ COMPLETELY OVERCAST			☒ UNKNOWN
		HAZE OR SMOG	NONE OF THE ABOVE

C. IF THE SIGHTING WAS AT TWILIGHT OR NIGHT, WHAT DID YOU NOTICE ABOUT THE STARS AND MOON?

(1) STARS	(2) MOON
☐ NONE	☐ BRIGHT MOONLIGHT
☐ A FEW	☐ MOON WITH HALO
☐ MANY	☐ MOON HIDDEN BY CLOUDS
☐ UNKNOWN	☐ PARTIAL (New or quarter)

D. IF SIGHTING WAS IN DAYLIGHT, WAS THE SUN VISIBLE? ☒ YES ☐ NO. IF "YES," WHERE WAS THE SUN AS YOU FACED THE PHENOMENON?

☒ IN FRONT OF YOU	☒ TO YOUR RIGHT	OVERHEAD (Near noon)
☐ IN BACK OF YOU	☐ TO YOUR LEFT	UNKNOWN

E. SPECIFY THE MAJOR SOURCE OF ILLUMINATION PRESENT DURING THE SIGHTING, SUCH AS THE SUN, HEADLIGHTS OR STREET LAMP, ETC. FOR TERRESTRIAL ILLUMINATION, SPECIFY DISTANCE TO LIGHT SOURCE.

SUN WAS NO bright. Look Like A Egg CENTER

12. GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHENOMENON, INDICATING WHETHER IT APPEARED DARK OR LIGHT, WHETHER IT REFLECTED LIGHT OR WAS SELF-LUMINOUS AND WHAT COLORS YOU NOTICED. DESCRIBE YOUR IMPRESSION OF WHETHER IT WAS SOLID OR TRANSPARENT, WHETHER EDGES WERE SHARP OR FUZZY. DESCRIBE THE SHAPE OR INDICATE IF IT APPEARED AS A POINT OF LIGHT. INDICATE COMPARISONS WITH OTHER OBSERVED OBJECTS, LIKE STARS, A LIGHT OR OTHER OBJECT IN YOUR FIELD OF VIEW.

A dark spot with a shiver to it
all ways at the same spot in the
sun, in my car, and out of my
car.

13.	DID THE PHENOMENON	YES	NO	UNKNOWN
	MOVE IN A STRAIGHT LINE?		✓	
	STAND STILL AT ANYTIME?	✓		
	SUDDENLY SPEED UP AND RUN AWAY?		✓	
	BREAK UP IN PARTS AND EXPLODE?		✓	
	CHANGE COLOR?		✓	
	GIVE OFF SMOKE?		✓	
	CHANGE BRIGHTNESS?		✓	
	CHANGE SHAPE?			✓
	FLASH OR FLICKER?	✓		
	DISAPPEAR AND REAPPEAR?		✓	
	SPIN LIKE A TOP?		✓	
	MAKE A NOISE?		✓	
	FLUTTER OR WOBBLE?		✓	

14. WHAT DREW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE PHENOMENON?

The SUN AT's Self
 because of its Egg Shape ORANGE

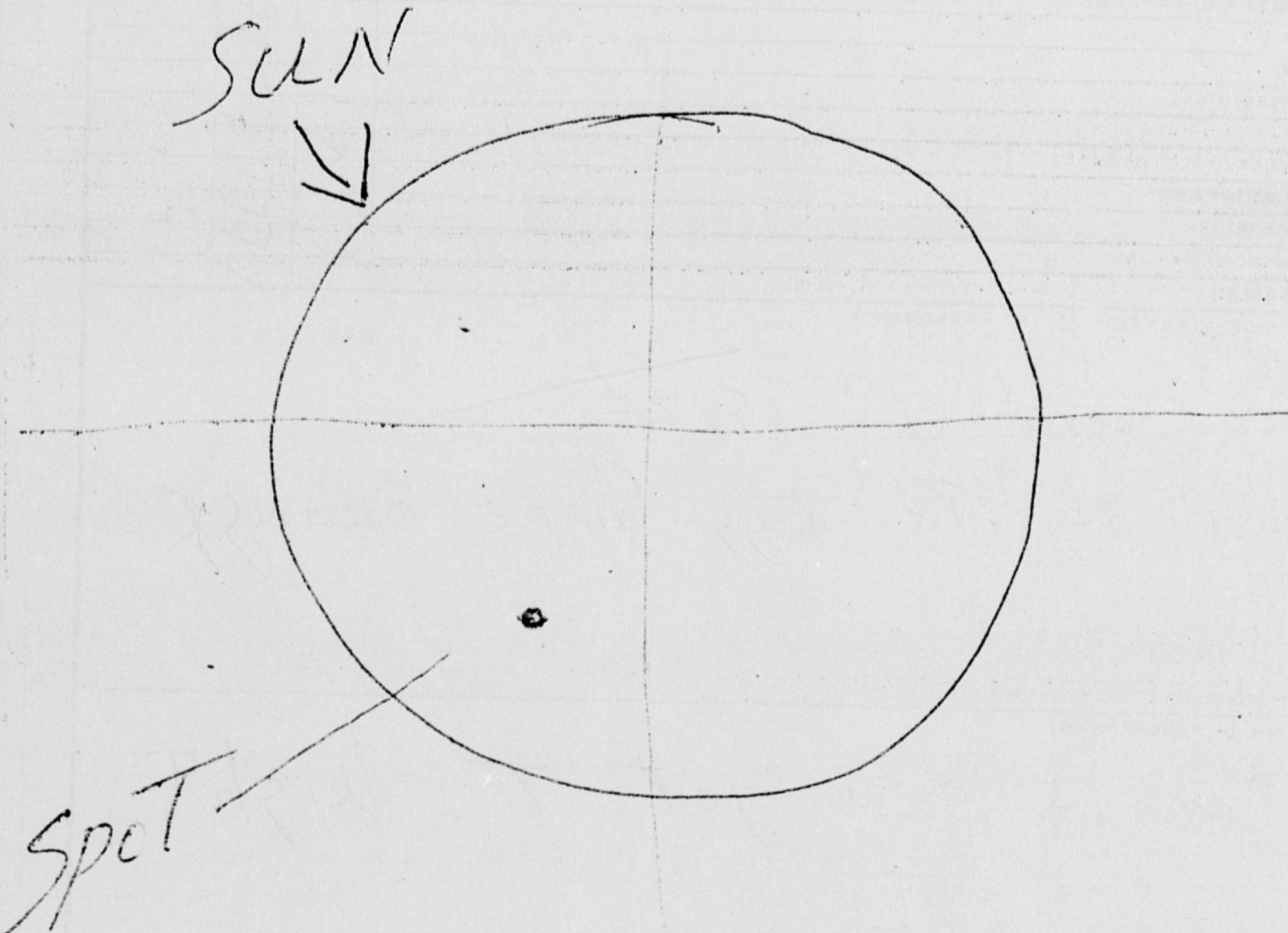
A. HOW DID IT FINALLY DISAPPEAR?

because SUN got to bright
 to see it.

B. DID THE PHENOMENON MOVE BEHIND OR IN FRONT OF SOMETHING, LIKE A CLOUD, TREE, OR BUILDING AT ANY TIME?

☐ YES ☒ NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.

15. DRAW A PICTURE THAT WILL SHOW THE SHAPE OF THE PHENOMENON. INCLUDE AND LABEL ANY DETAILS THAT MIGHT HAVE APPEARED AS WINGS OR PROTRUSIONS, AND INDICATE EXHAUST OR VAPOR TRAILS. INDICATE BY AN ARROW THE DIRECTION THE PHENOMENON WAS MOVING.



16. WHAT WAS THE ANGULAR SIZE? HOLD A MATCH AT ARM'S LENGTH IN FRONT OF A KNOWN OBJECT, SUCH AS A STREET LAMP OR THE MOON. NOTE HOW MUCH OF THE OBJECT IS COVERED BY THE HEAD OF THE MATCH. NOW IF YOU HAD BEEN ABLE TO PERFORM THIS EXPERIMENT AT THE TIME OF THE SIGHTING, ESTIMATE WHAT FRACTION OF THE PHENOMENON WOULD HAVE BEEN COVERED BY THE MATCH HEAD.



17. DID YOU OBSERVE THE PHENOMENON THROUGH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING? INCLUDE INFORMATION ON MODEL, TYPE, FILTER, LENS PRESCRIPTION OR OTHER APPLICABLE DATA.	
EYEGASSES	CAMERA VIEWER
SUNGLASSES	SINOCULARS
☒ WINDSHIELD	TELESCOPE
☒ SIDE WINDOW OF VEHICLE	THEODOLITE
WINDOWPANE	OTHER
A. DO YOU ORDINARILY WEAR GLASSES? ☐ YES ☒ NO	B. DO YOU USE READING GLASSES? ☐ YES ☒ NO
18. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE SPEED OF THE PHENOMENON? GIVE ESTIMATE OF SPEED <u>NONE</u>	19. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE DISTANCE OF THE PHENOMENON? GIVE ESTIMATE OF DISTANCE <u>500 FT</u> <u>EARTH TO C</u>
20. IN ORDER THAT WE MAY OBTAIN AS CLEAR A PICTURE AS POSSIBLE OF WHAT YOU SAW, DESCRIBE IN YOUR OWN WORDS A COMMON OBJECT OR OBJECTS WHICH, WHEN PLACED IN THE SKY, SIMILAR TO WHERE YOU NOTED THE PHENOMENON, WOULD BEAR SOME RESEMBLANCE TO WHAT YOU SAW. DESCRIBE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COMMON OBJECT AND WHAT YOU SAW.	
like a chip ball in a spine but very dark 	
21. DID YOU NOTICE ANY ODOR, NOISE, OR HEAT EMANATING FROM THE PHENOMENON OR ANY EFFECT ON YOURSELF, ANIMALS OR MACHINERY IN THE VICINITY? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.	
A. DID THE PHENOMENON DISTURB THE GROUND OR LEAVE ANY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE. ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.	

22. HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THIS OR A SIMILAR PHENOMENON BEFORE? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF "YES," GIVE DATE AND LOCATION.

23. WAS ANYONE WITH YOU AT THE TIME YOU SAW THE PHENOMENON? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF "YES," DID THEY SEE IT TOO?
☐ YES ☐ NO.

A. LIST THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES

24. GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE NAME

ADDRESS (Street, City, State and Zip Code)

TELEPHONE (Area code and number)

AGE

29

☒ MALE

☐ FEMALE

INDICATE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING OCCUPATION AND ANY EXPERIENCE WHICH MAY BE PERTINENT.

25. WHEN AND TO WHOM DID YOU REPORT THAT YOU HAD SIGHTED THIS PHENOMENON?

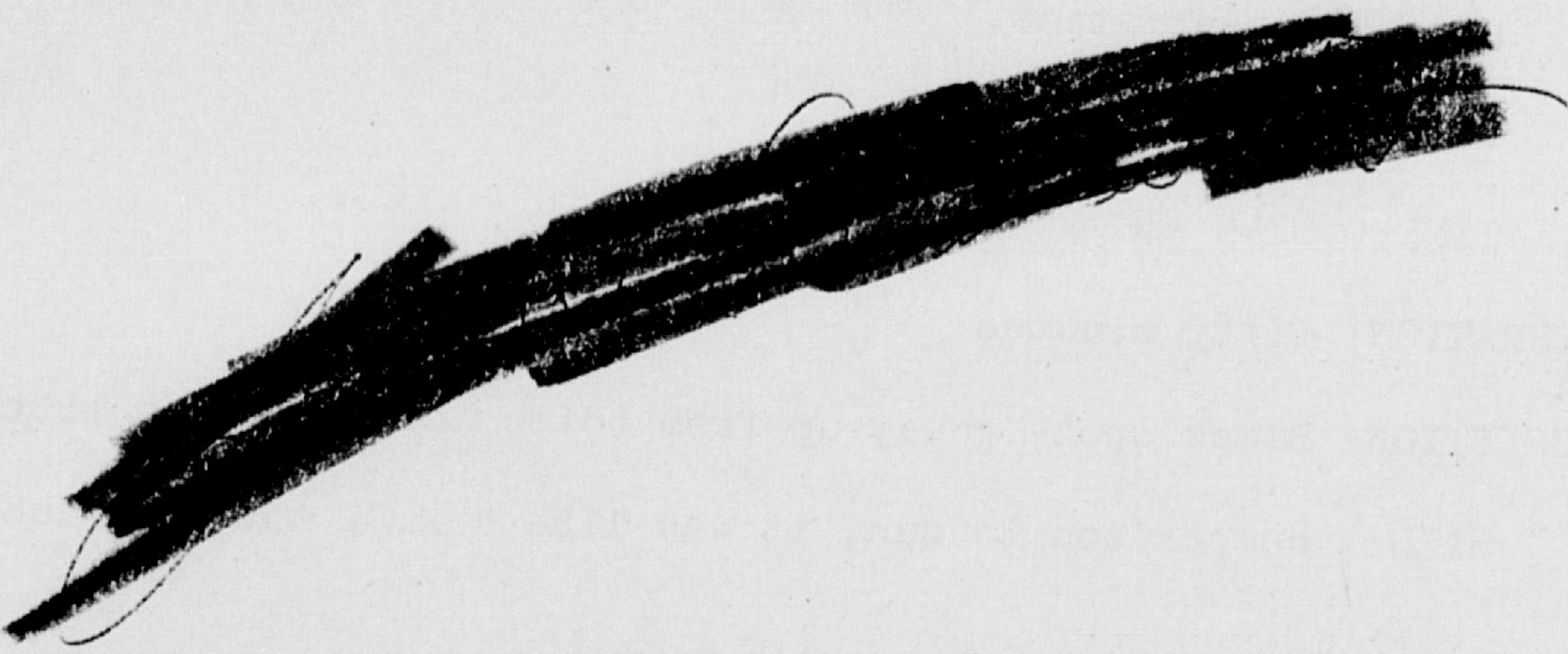
NAME Bill Collinsworth wife Bill DAY 10 MONTH June YEAR 1968

26. DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

DAY 18 MONTH June YEAR 1968

27. INFORMATION WHICH YOU FEEL IS PERTINENT BUT WHICH IS NOT ADEQUATELY COVERED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE,
ALTERNATIVELY PROVIDE A NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF THE SIGHTING.

I know- That what i saw was Not
A Plane or Balloon or Star,
and not a weather Balloon



MEMO FOR THE RECORD

17 June 1968

Subject: UFO Observation, 11 June 1968

On 11 June 1968 [REDACTED] spoke with Lt Marano is regards to his UFO observation.

DATE: 11 June 1968

TIME: 6:45 am

DURATION: fifty minutes

DESCRIPTION: Black spot, $\frac{1}{4}$ way up from bottom of sun and a little to the left.

SIZE: comparison to sun, it was like a B.B. to a wash tub

When you looked at it, it seemed to be moving (flutter)

poss. sun spot.

11 June 68

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (AFSC)
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433



REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

TDPT (UFO)

17 JUN 1968

SUBJECT:

UFO Observation , 11 June 1968

TO:

~~████████████████████~~
~~████████████████████~~
Fairborn, Ohio 45324

Reference your recent unidentified flying object sighting which you reported to the Air Force. The information which we have received is not sufficient for a scientific investigation. Request you complete the attached AF Form 117 and return it in the self-addressed envelope. Thank you for reporting your observation to the Air Force.

[Signature]
SECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr, Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate

1 Atch
AF Form 117 w/envelope

granulations and faculae and is often marked with darker sunspots. The gases above the photosphere constitute the *sun's atmosphere*. The *chromosphere*, extending to the height of several thousand miles, is so named because of its color, which is imparted chiefly by the red glow of its hydrogen. It is normally the region where the spectacular solar flares are observed. The red *prominences* appear above the chromosphere, at times attaining heights of many hundred thousand miles. They are visible during total solar eclipses, and together with the inner corona are studied effectively with special devices at other times. The *corona*, the outermost solar envelope, appears as a filmy halo of intricate structure.

THE PHOTOSPHERE; SUNSPOTS

10-3. The Photosphere is as far into the sun as we can see. Here, where the pressure is only a hundredth of our air pressure at sea level, the gas becomes opaque. From this level the sunlight emerges, distributing energy equivalent to 5×10^{23} horsepower to light and heat the members of the planetary system. Each square yard contributes 70,000 horsepower. The sun has been pouring out energy at this great rate for at least a billion years, during all the geological ages, and is expected to continue to do so for several billion years in the future.

The temperature of the photosphere averages 5750°K , or about $10,000^\circ \text{F}$. It is somewhat higher near the center of the disk, where we look in directly, and is reduced to 8000°F near the edge, where our slanting view is obstructed at higher and cooler levels. Thus the sunlight from the edge is less bright and redder than from the center of the disk.

Through the telescope the photosphere presents a mottled appearance. Bright *granules* cover a third of the surface; averaging 700 miles in diameter, they are hotter spots in the seething furnace formed by gases coming from below. Each granule lasts only a few minutes before it cools to the temperature of its surroundings. Larger bright spots, the *faculae*, are often conspicuous against the less luminous background near the edge of the disk. Dark spots on the sun have held the greater interest.

10-4. Sunspots in Groups. *Sunspots* appear dark in contrast with the brighter general surface of the sun. They range in size from specks scarcely distinguishable from the spaces between the bright

granules to the great spots visible without the telescope. They usually consist of two distinct parts: the *umbra*, the inner, darker part which is often divided; and the lighter *penumbra* around it.

Sunspots occur in groups; where a single spot is seen, it is likely



FIG. 10-3. The Sun, February 4, 1946. An exceptionally large group of sunspots appears above the center of the disk. (Photographed at Mount Wilson Observatory)

to be a survivor of a group. A normal group develops in about a week and then begins to decline. Two *principal spots* grow larger than the others which form mostly between them. The *preceding spot* in the direction of the sun's rotation frequently becomes the larger of the two. The *following spot* is the largest of the spots in the rear. It subdivides and vanishes along with the smaller spots, until only the preceding spot is left to shrink and disappear. There are exceptions to this pattern.

One of the largest groups ever recorded (Fig. 10-3) appeared early in 1946 and lasted more than 3 months, an exceptionally long dura-

tion. The group attained the length of 200,000 miles and the area of 5700 million square miles. Its largest spot, in this case the following spot, measured 90,000 by 50,000 miles. A slightly larger group (Fig. 10-5) appeared in 1947.



FIG. 10-4. A Large Sunspot Group. The direction of the sun's rotation is toward the right. The black disk in the corner represents the relative size of the earth. (Photographed at Mount Wilson Observatory)

10-5. The Sun's Rotation is shown by the gradual movement of sunspots across its disk. The spots come into view at the eastern edge, disappear two weeks later at the western edge if they last that long, and may reappear at the eastern edge after another two weeks. Because the sun's equator is inclined 7° to the plane of the earth's orbit, the paths of the spots across the disk are generally curved: the curve is greatest early in March, when the sun's south pole is toward us, and again early in September, when its north pole is toward us. The axis of the sun's rotation is directed toward a point in the heavens midway between Polaris and Vega.

Unlike the earth which rotates in the same period in all latitudes, the rotation period of the gaseous sun is longer as the distance from its equator is greater. Spots near the equator, which survive long