PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 28 Feb 69 28/1932 01/0032Z	2. LOCATION Springfield, Ohio
3. SOURCE Civilian	10. CONCLUSION Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One	The observer reported to the Duty Officer that he first sighted the object at 7:35PM on 28 Feb 69 and last sighted it 2 Mar 69 at 8:08PM. The report is confusing, and also has several
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION See Case	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS conflicting points. The observer has seen several UFOs before. The observer reported that he had sighted a disc-shaped object that had a dome on top and also an antenna. The observer estimated that the object traveled from 30 to 60 MPH and was about 30 ft away. The observer felt a vibration and a hum.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground-Visual	
7. COURSE E	
8. PHOTOS ☐ Yes XX No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE ☐ Yes XX No	

FORM
FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

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

REPLY TO ATTN OF: TDPT (UFO)

13 MAR 1969

SUBJECT: UFO Observation, 28 Feb 1969

TO: Mr [redacted] S
Springfield, Ohio 45506

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.

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

1 Atch
AF Form 117 w/envelope

P. S, When I reported the Phenomenon I used a public Telephone time had allopsed or went by my 3 min. limit. I now owe the Telephone company a $1.30 cents. My mother was purty mad I had to take it out of my allowance of a $1.00 a week now I'll only get .50 this week!

SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENA QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU APPROVAL NUMBER 21-R258

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, IAW 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 28 MONTH Feb. YEAR 1969

2. WHAT TIME DID YOU FIRST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?

HOUR 7 MINUTES 32 [ ] A.M. [X] P.M.

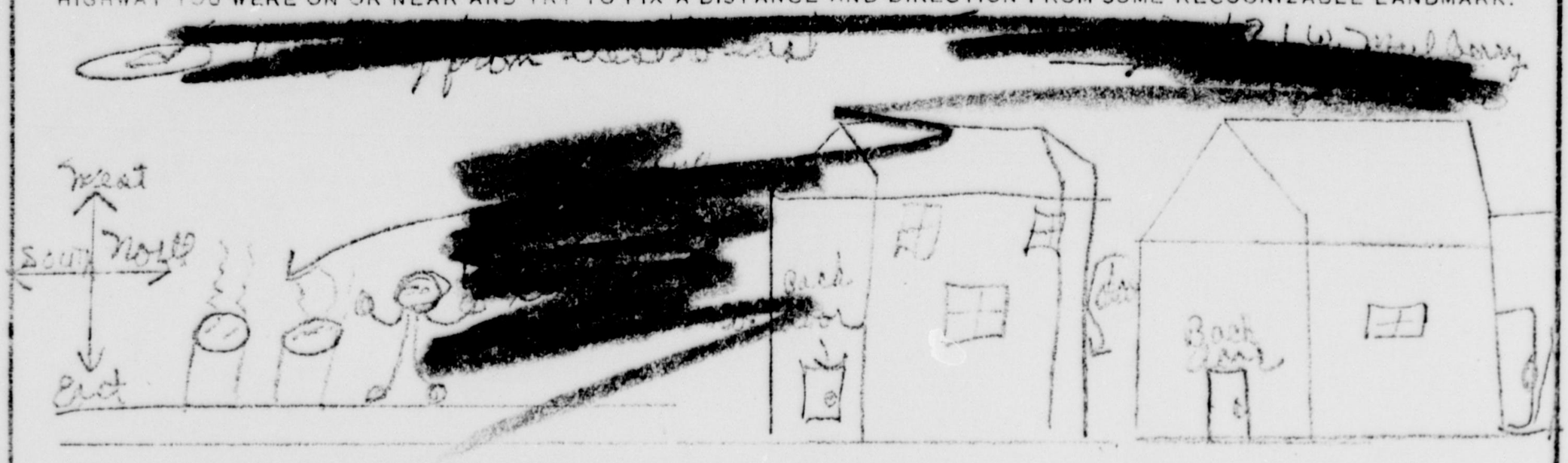
3. WHAT TIME DID YOU LAST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?

HOUR 8 MINUTES 02 [ ] A.M. [X] P.M.

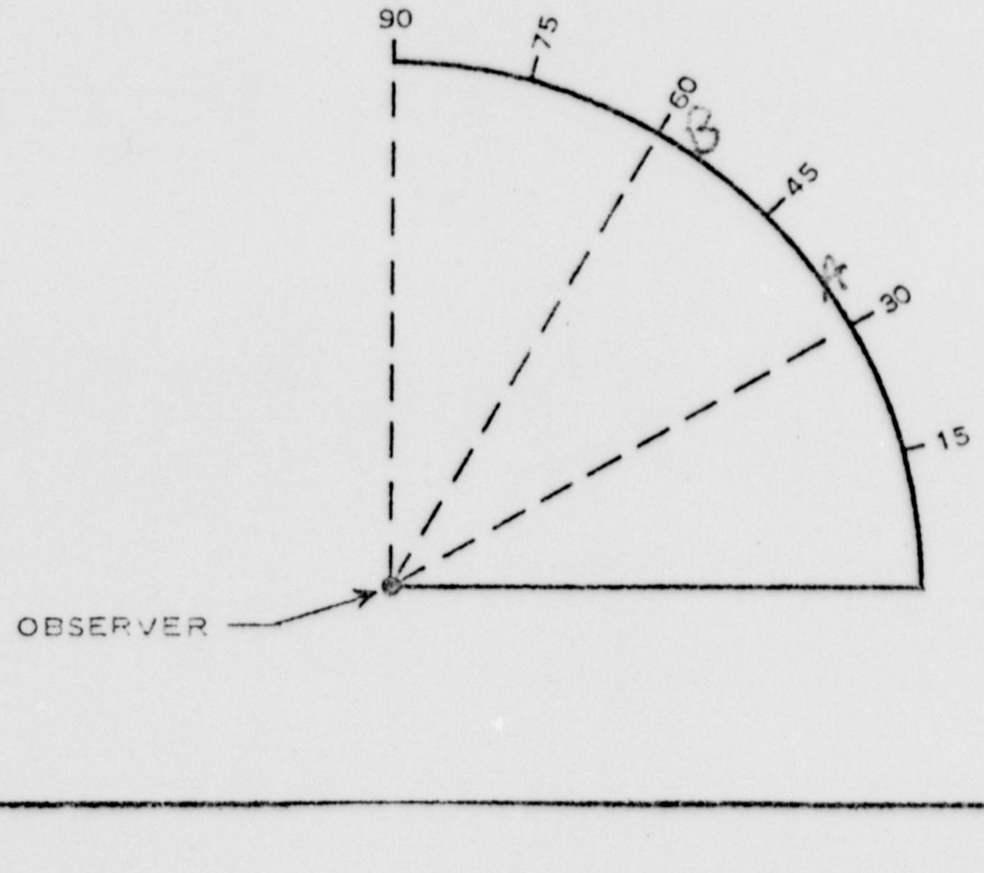
4. TIME/ZONE [ ] DAYLIGHT SAVINGS [X] STANDARD

[X] 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.

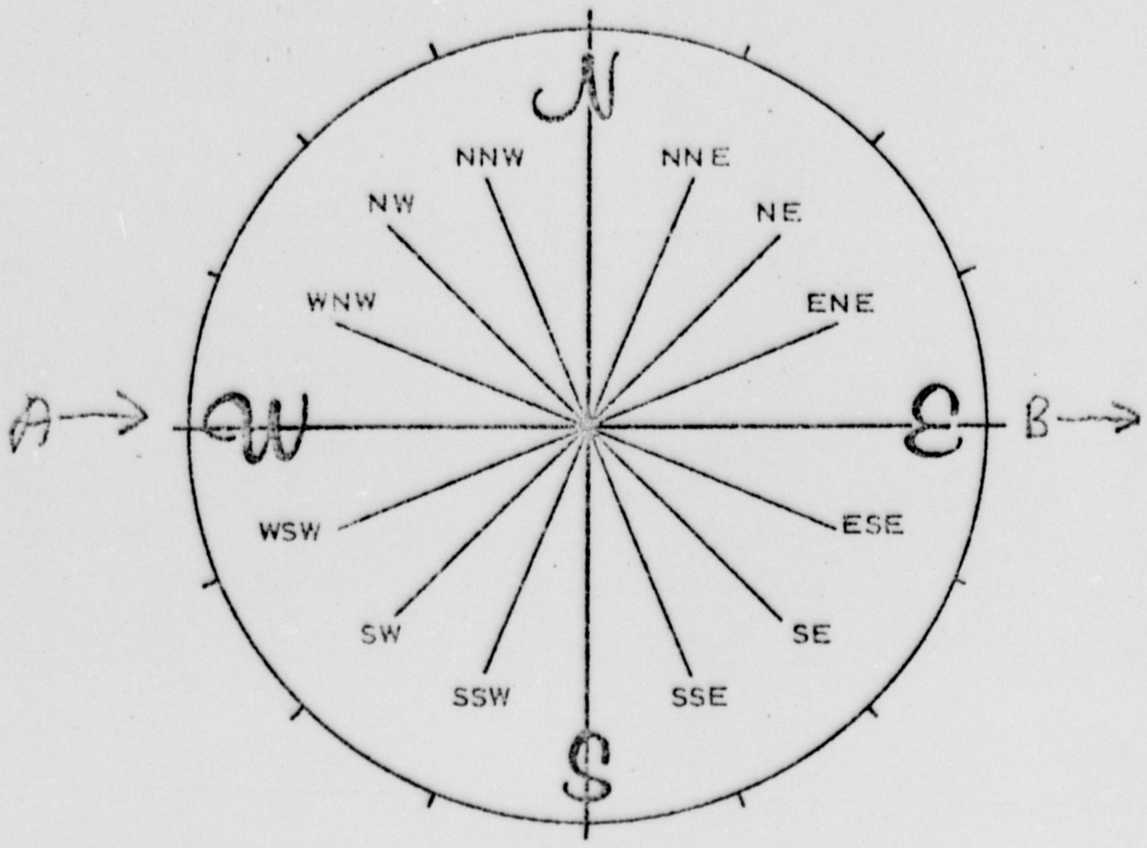


6. IMAGINE YOU ARE AT THE POINT SHOWN IN THE SKETCH, PLACE AN "A" ON THE CURVED LINE TO SHOW HOW HIGH THE PHENOMENON WAS ABOVE THE HORIZON, OR SKYLINE, WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE SAME CURVED LINE TO SHOW HOW HIGH ABOVE THE HORIZON THE PHENOMENON WAS WHEN LAST SEEN.

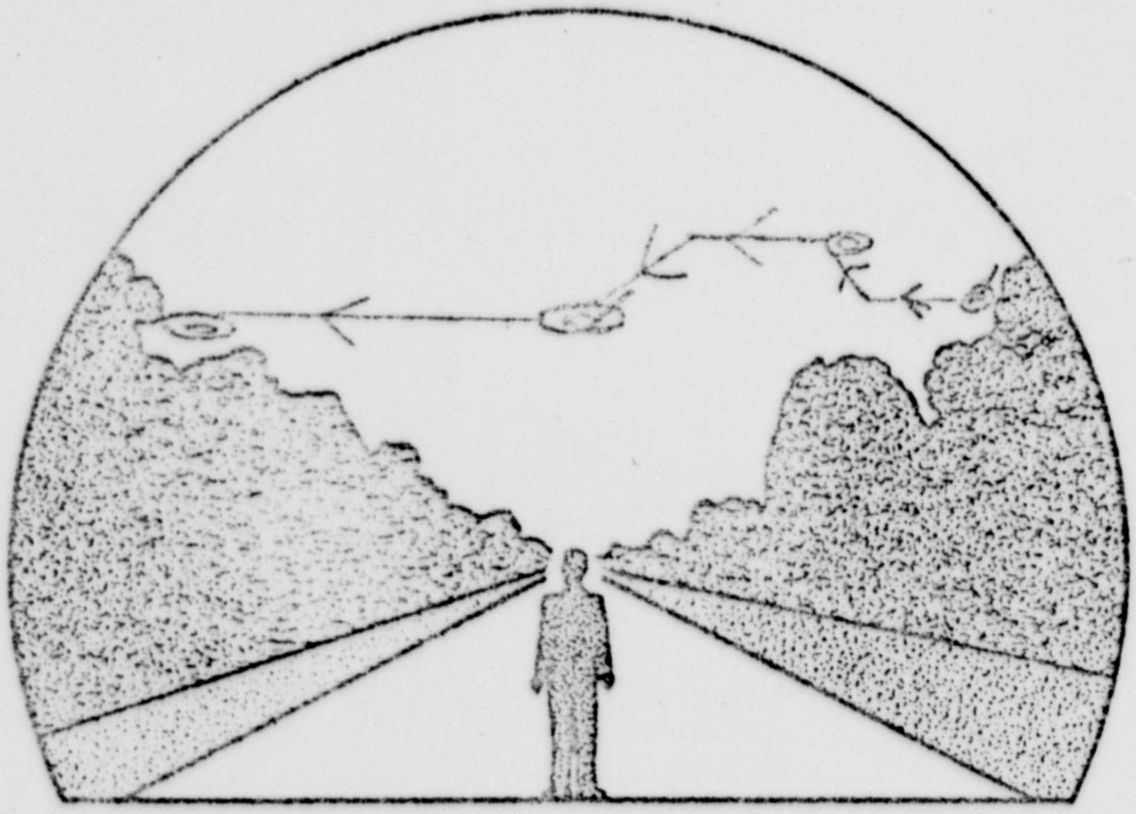


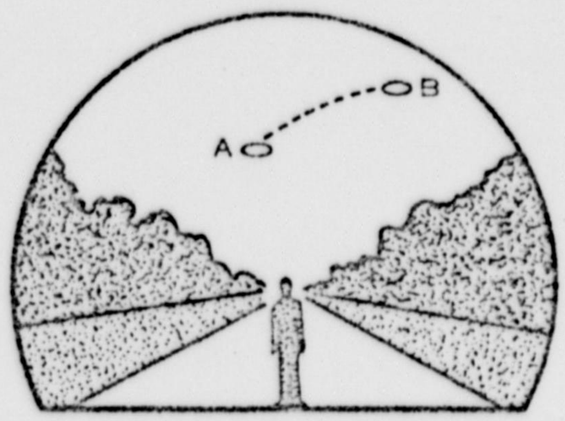
AF FORM AUG 67 117

6A. 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 Burning Trail		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		FLYING OVER OPEN COUNTRY
			OTHER

A. IF YOU WERE IN A VEHICLE, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT DIRECTION WERE YOU MOVING?

	NORTH		EAST
	SOUTH		WEST
	NORTHEAST		SOUTHEAST
	NORTHWEST		SOUTHWEST

HOW FAST WERE YOU MOVING?

DID YOU STOP ANYTIME WHILE OBSERVING THE PHENOMENON? ☐ YES ☐ NO

EXPLAIN WHETHER SUCH MOVEMENT AFFECTS YOUR SKETCHES IN ITEMS 5 AND 6.

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.

HOW MUCH OTHER TRAFFIC WAS THERE?

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 from 7:32 to 7.38 then appeared again

	CERTAIN OF TIME		NOT VERY SURE
✓	FAIRLY CERTAIN		JUST A GUESS

HOW WAS TIME DETERMINED?
by my wrist watch

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.

I was burning trash. I first sighted Phenomenon checked watch put cover on fire so I could see better. Phenomenon went back of house as if it did not want me to see it. Then I waited about 15:00 mins. had passed from 7:32 PM Phenomenon then I could see it again it had a hum like a giant gyro and continued from West to East I hid behind a tree laying on my belly.

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?

11. CONDITIONS *(Check appropriate blocks.)*

A. SKY		B. WEATHER			
	DAY		CUMULUS CLOUDS *(Low fluffy)*		FOG OR MIST
✓	TWILIGHT *and slightly blue*	✓	CIRRUS CLOUDS *(High fleecy or Herringbone)* *a little strange*		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	✓	NO MOONLIGHT
✓	A FEW		MOON WITH HALO		UNKNOWN
	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.

25 feet to a street lamp but it was blocked by trees

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. It was a brightly colored thing like when molden steel comes out of a blast furnace it changes color from a ~~red~~ white orange to a bright orange. It was solid! Sort of round or fuzzy ~~looking~~ more. it was round humming or gave a vibration. It had a round thing on top. diagram (Kind had an antinai) it was ~~flat~~ smooth surface on top but on bottom it was ruff, it was not like a sun or a star or a plane that I know of.

13. DID THE PHENOMENON	YES	NO	UNKNOWN
MOVE IN A STRAIGHT LINE? for some time then moved to different	✓		
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 brightness of the Phenomenon and the hum and it was an odd sight.

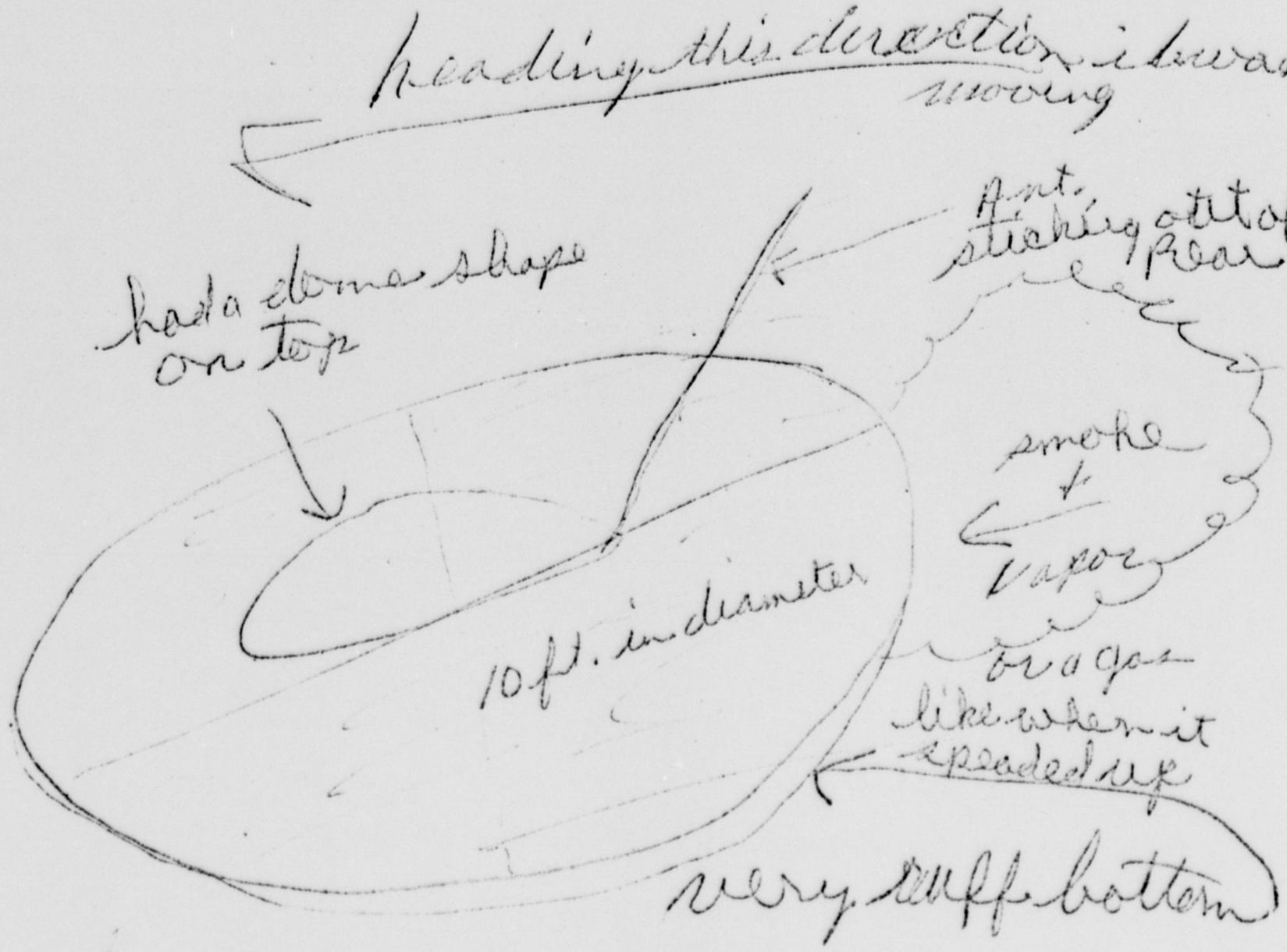
A. HOW DID IT FINALLY DISAPPEAR?

going over a building house you might say

8. DID THE PHENOMENON MOVE BEHIND OR IN FRONT OF SOMETHING, LIKE A CLOUD, TREE, OR BUILDING AT ANY TIME?
☑ YES ☐ NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.

It went in back of a house and ~~it~~ like it was heading from West to East then it stopped and hum and stopped in back of a building and then dissipeared again

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.



from West to East
Very big.

15. 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.

about a third 1/3 of it
I do not know for shure

17. DID YOU OBSERVE THE PHENOMENON THROUGH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING? INCLUDE INFORMATION ON MODEL, TYPE, FILTER, LENS PRESCRIPTION OR OTHER APPLICABLE DATA.

	EYEGLASSES		CAMERA VIEWER
	SUNGLASSES		BINOCULARS
	WINDSHIELD		TELESCOPE
	SIDE WINDOW OF VEHICLE		THEODOLITE
	WINDOWPANE	✓	OTHER I'm suppose to have eyeglasses

A. DO YOU ORDINARILY WEAR GLASSES? [✓] YES [ ] NO

B. DO YOU USE READING GLASSES? [ ] YES [X] NO

18. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE SPEED OF THE PHENOMENON? GIVE ESTIMATE OF SPEED Some 60.

19. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE DISTANCE OF THE PHENOMENON? GIVE ESTIMATE OF DISTANCE Some.

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.

~~Done~~ Something round like an oval shaped egg like that. like an egg cut in half Vertically from top to bottom but a burning round a glow not very bright but a glow visible from the ground.

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.

The hum had a vibration like a giant gyro, make a little heat but it caught be from the trash I was burning I'm not shure.

A. DID THE PHENOMENON DISTURB THE GROUND OR LEAVE ANY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE. [ ] YES [X] NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.

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

23. WAS ANYONE WITH YOU AT THE TIME YOU SAW THE PHENOMENON? [ ] YES [X] 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 [redacted]

ADD[redacted] 5 06

TELEPHONE (Area code and n[redacted] | AGE 15 | [X] | MALE [ ] | FEMALE

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

Im a student at Keifer Jr. High school.
[redacted] and Dan a salesman selling clothes, shoes and Personal cars and Business Printing cards.

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

NA[redacted] DAY 1st MONTH March YEAR 1969

26. DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

DAY 14 MONTH March YEAR 1969

Duty Officer Report

SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENA QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU APPROVAL NUMBER 21-R358

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, IAW 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 28 MONTH FEB YEAR 1969

2. WHAT TIME DID YOU FIRST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?
HOUR 7 MINUTES 35 ☐ A.M. ☒ P.M.

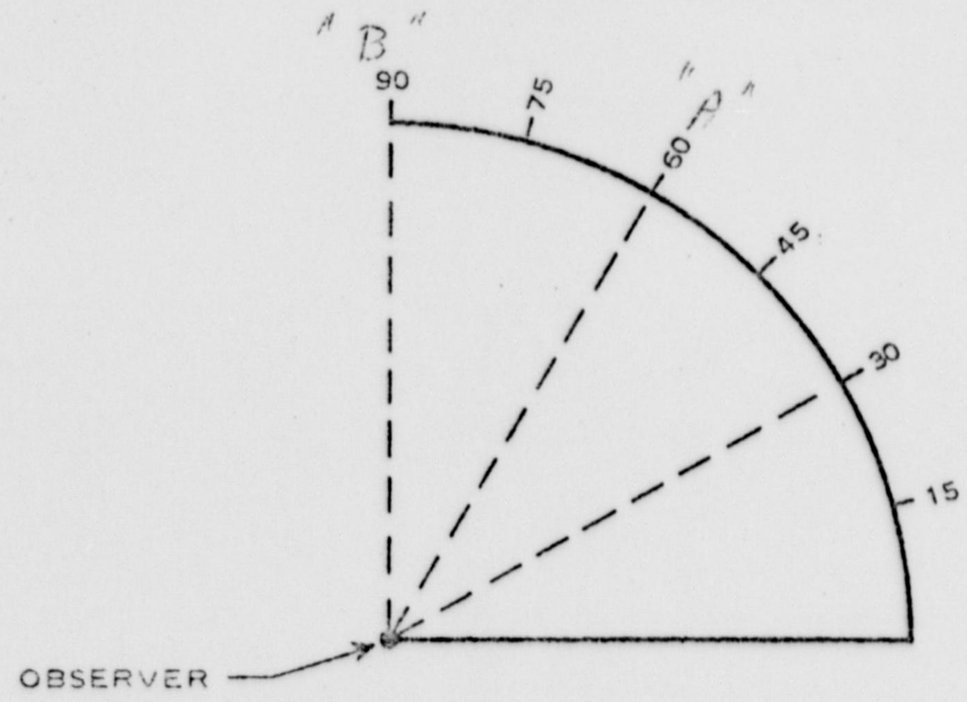
3. WHAT TIME DID YOU LAST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?
2 MAR 1969 HOUR 8 MINUTES 05 ☐ A.M. ☒ P.M.

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.

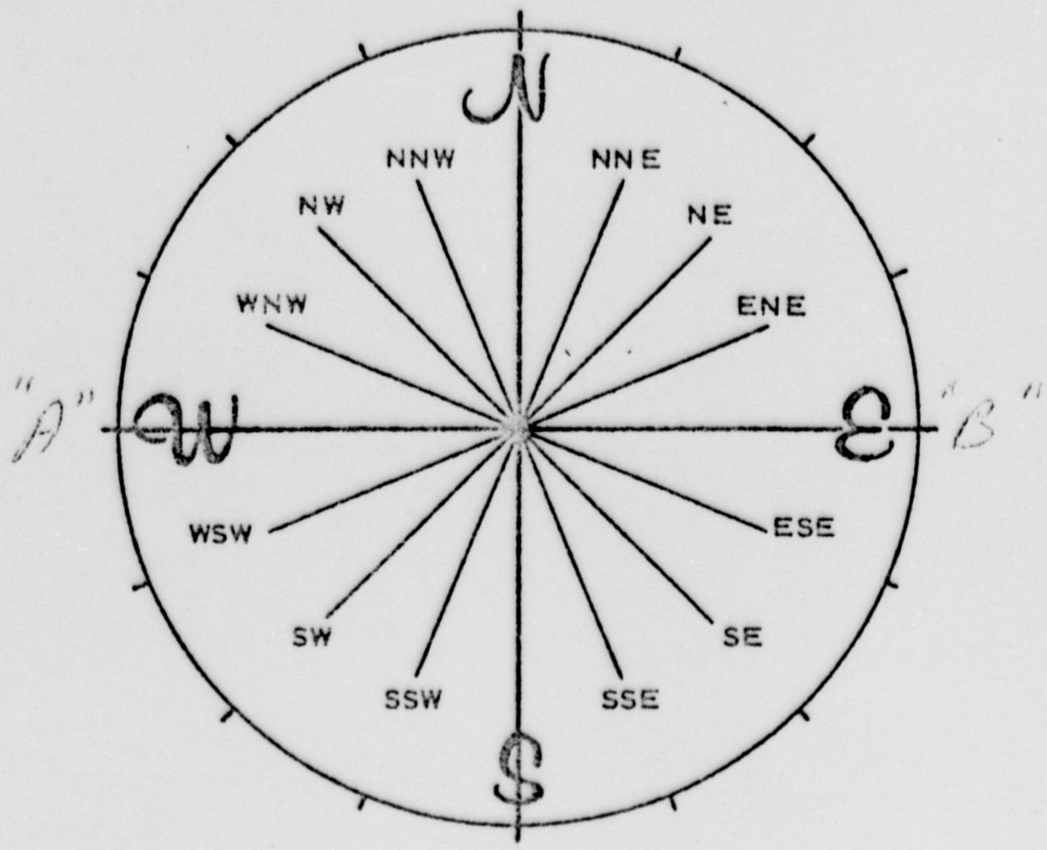
[redacted] OHIO.

5 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.

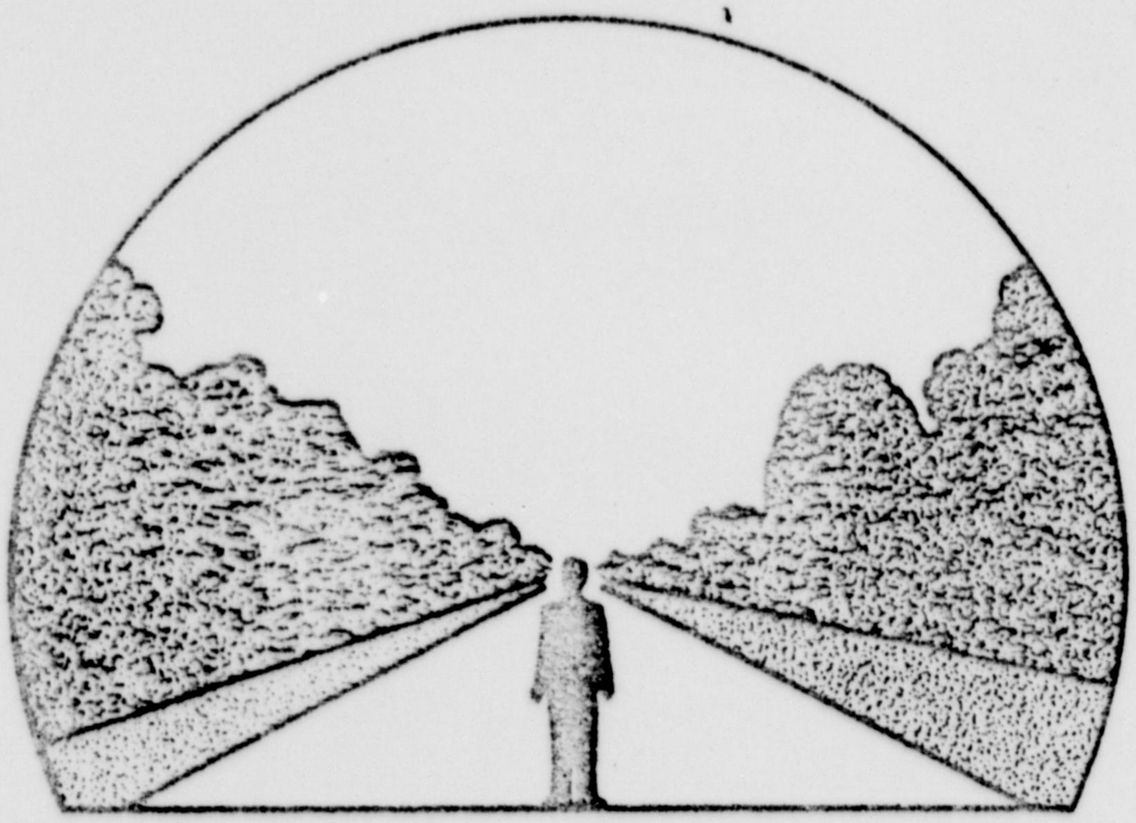


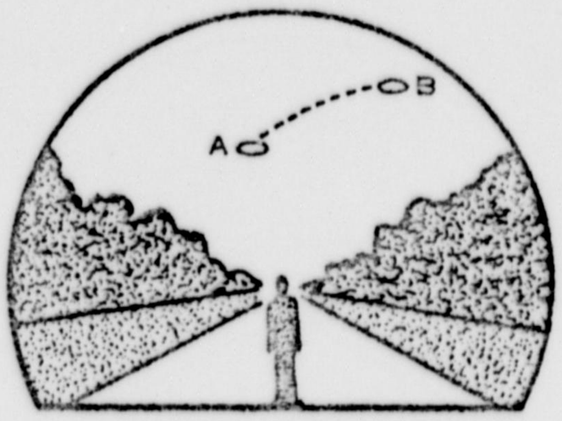
AF FORM AUG 67 117

6A. 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.)*

X	OUTDOORS		IN BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY
	IN BUILDING	X	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		FLYING OVER OPEN COUNTRY
			OTHER

A. IF YOU WERE IN A VEHICLE, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT DIRECTION WERE YOU MOVING?

	NORTH		EAST
	SOUTH		WEST
	NORTHEAST		SOUTHEAST
	NORTHWEST		SOUTHWEST

HOW FAST WERE YOU MOVING?

DID YOU STOP ANYTIME WHILE OBSERVING THE PHENOMENON? ☐ YES ☐ NO

EXPLAIN WHETHER SUCH MOVEMENT AFFECTS YOUR SKETCHES IN ITEMS 5 AND 6.

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.

HOW MUCH OTHER TRAFFIC WAS THERE?

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					
A VERY SHORT TIME		CERTAIN OF TIME	X	NOT VERY SURE
		FAIRLY CERTAIN		JUST A GUESS

HOW WAS TIME DETERMINED?

BY A WATCH

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.

DUE TO BEHAVIOR OF THE PHENOMENON.
MOVED SLOWLY AT FIRST, THEN MOVED VERY FAST TO A POINT NEARLY OVERHEAD, WHERE IT STOPPED, THEN DISAPPEARED.

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?

THERE WAS ONE PHENOMENON ON EACH OF TWO OCCATIONS.

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
X	NIGHT				LIGHT RAIN OR DRIZZLE
?	CLEAR		NIMBUS CLOUDS *(Rain)*		HAIL
	PARTLY CLOUDY		CUMULONIMBUS CLOUDS *(Thunderstorms)*		SNOW OR SLEET
	COMPLETELY OVERCAST			X	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	NO MOONLIGHT
	A FEW		MOON WITH HALO	X UNKNOWN
	MANY		MOON HIDDEN BY CLOUDS	
X	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.

FIRE IN TRASH BURNER

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.

IT APPEARED TO BE A SMOOTH OVAL SHAPE ON THE BOTTOM, NEARLY FLAT ON TOP, "VERY STREAMLINED." IT WAS 7 TO 10 FEET IN DIAMETER AND SOLID. IT GLOWED WITH AN ORANGE AND YELLOW LIGHT. IT HUMMED, AND MR. MULLINS HEARD AND FELT A VIBRATION IN THE AIR.

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

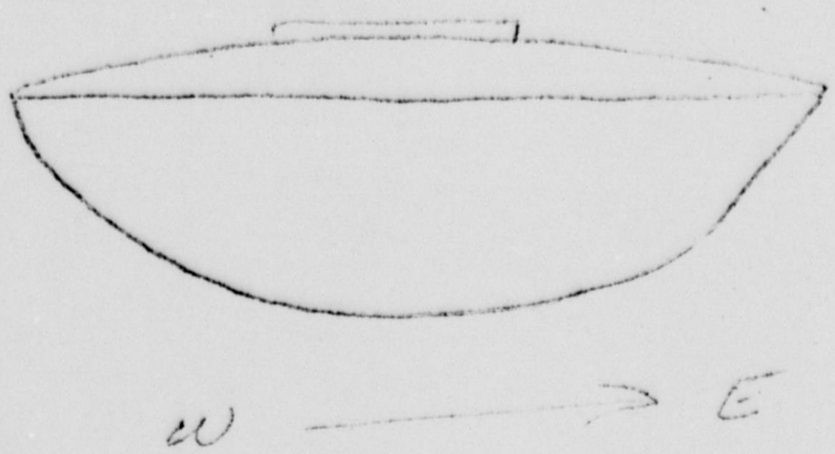
14. WHAT DREW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE PHENOMENON?

A. HOW DID IT FINALLY DISAPPEAR?

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.

DISAPPEARED BEHIND A BUILDING.

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.

"A VERY SMALL AMOUNT."

17. DID YOU OBSERVE THE PHENOMENON THROUGH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING? INCLUDE INFORMATION ON MODEL, TYPE, FILTER, LENS PRESCRIPTION OR OTHER APPLICABLE DATA.

	EYEGLASSES		CAMERA VIEWER
	SUNGLASSES		BINOCULARS
	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 5-10 MPH, 40 MPH

19. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE DISTANCE OF THE PHENOMENON? GIVE ESTIMATE OF DISTANCE 2-5 FT.

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.

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.

HEARD A HIGH PITCHED HUM; FELT HEAT, BUT THE HEAT WAS PROBABLY FROM FIRE IN TRASH BURNER.

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.

28 FEB, 1967 & MAR, 1967 [redacted] SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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

[redacted]

ADDRESS (Street, City, State and Zip Code)

[redacted] SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

TELEPHONE (Area Code and number)	AGE				
[redacted]	15	X	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 Lt. Harold C. Dove DAY 4 MONTH Mar YEAR 1967

25. DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

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

MR [redacted] SAID THAT HE DOES. NEED GLASSES.

FORM [illegible] NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING [illegible] (Box 19 Wenham 01984 - AC 617/[illegible])

MONTHLY REPORT for JANUARY 1967

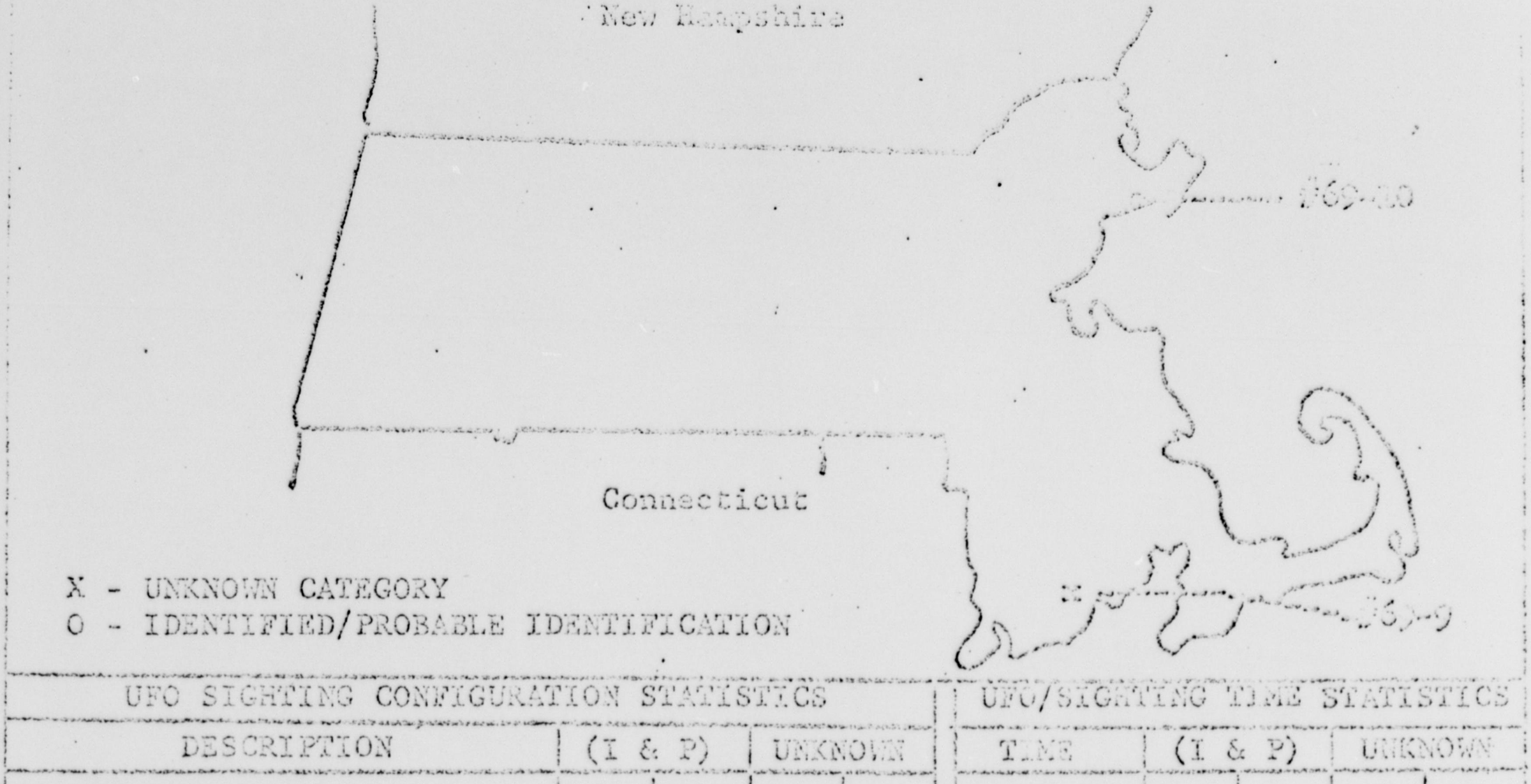
Total Reports

(2)

(1)
Unknown Category
50 %

(1)
Identified
Probable Identification (I & P)
50 %

UFO SIGHTINGS NOTED BY MONTH



UFO SIGHTING CONFIGURATION STATISTICS

DESCRIPTION	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
CLOUD CIGAR				
CONE				
CRESCENT				
CYLINDER				
GLOBE				
GLOWING OBJECT			1	50%
LIGHT CLUSTER				
LIGHTED OBJECT	1	50%		
LIGHT STRING				
LIGHT SOURCE				
OVAL/NOT GLOBE				
RECTANGULAR				
RING/OPEN CENTER				
SATURN-SHAPED				
SAUCER-INVERTED-ON-SAUCER				
TRIANGULAR				

UFO/SIGHTING TIME STATISTICS

TIME		(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
DAY	AM				
DAY	PM				
NIGHT	PM	1	50%	1	50%
NIGHT	AM				

UFO/WEATHER STATISTICS

STATUS	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
CLEAR	1	50%		
PAR CLOUD			1	50
OVERCAST				
RAIN/SNOW				
DATA NOT ACQUIRED			1	

MIAD BASE GEO-MICRO STATISTICAL/CLASS CLASSIFICATION FOR PERIOD 1959

MAG	CLASS	W	X	Black	Y	Z
I	A				2	50
	B					
	C					
	D					
II	A					
	B					
	C					
III	A					
	B					
	C					
	D					
	E				3	50
IV	A					
	B					
	C					
	D					
V	A					
	B					
	C					

CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY LEGEND

I-Freetop level
B-Head [illegible]
C-Intelligent Signals
D-Scouting a vehicle
IIA-Cloud Cigar/Erratic
B-Cloud Cigar/Stationary
Absorb/Eject Objects
C-Green Cigar & Satellites
[illegible]
Combination Mother/Child

(III)B-Object Halts
C-Halts/Changes
Ships/Ejaces Obj
D-Ejects/Dog Fights
E-Change course/Circle
IVA-Continuous Flight
B-Affected by Aircraft
C-Formation
D-Mass/Kid-Ang

VA-Point Source
B-Starlike/Long Hover
C-Erratic/Fast Point(s)

*-Great Significance
+-Significant
blank-Ordinary
BL-Borderline
UFO

(NON DYNAMIC BASED: MAJOR "CONCLUSION TO SCIENCE", VALUED - APPENDIX IV)
(I=50%; II=0%; III=50%; IV=0%; V=0%)

NCMP

MCAP MASS SUBMITTED OBJECT KEY FIGURE

(FOR THE YEAR OF 1969)

OBJ #	DATE	FIND D	FIND N	FIND D	PLANET/IP	CHART	SPECIAL NOTES NOTE	SPECIAL NOTES OBSERVATION
69-9	10 FEB		X	X	DUMBBELL	GLOB	[illegible]	POSSIBLE VLOB
69-10	22 FEB		X	X	PINCUSHION	WOD	[illegible]	[illegible] PIN/[illegible] AP
VOID	- 2							

GLOB - GLOBULAR CLUSTER
GNEB - GAS
GRAS - GRASSFIRE
CYCA - CYCLADES
DISC - DISC
GLBE - GLOBE
OVAL - OVAL/EGG GLOBE
PEC - PECULIAR
[illegible]
SATA - SATELLITE
SION - SINGLE-INVOLVED-ON-SAGGA
TRIA - TRIANGULAR
P/NW - PLANE/NETWORK

APER - APPARENT
AGNT - AIRCRAFT
ASTR - ASTRONOMICAL
BALO - BALLOON
BIRD - BIRDS
GLOB - GLOWING OBJECT
HOAX - HOAX
[illegible]
[illegible]
LGCL - LOCAL
LTCL - LIGHT CLUSTER
LTED - LIGHTED OBJECT
NP - NAVIGATIONAL [illegible] unless otherwise noted

LGT-LIGHT SOURCE
LSO-LIGHT SOURCE
OBJ-OBJECT
PRO-PROGRAM
SATL-SATELLITE
SRT-SEARCHLIGHT
UNCV-UNCONVENTIONAL
VAR-VARIOUS

PG 16

RECAP MASS UFO REPORT DAILY TREND CHART FOR THE FEBRUARY 1969

Month Of Year Of

1/50 - IDENTIFIED/PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION

1/50 - UNIDENTIFIED CATEGORY

TOTAL

- Place Monthly Charts side-by-side to obtain overall trend.

(I) - Identified
(P) - Probable Identification

NICAP MASS MONTHLY UFO REPORT STATISTICS — FEBRUARY — 1967

DAY--- / CATEG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
ACFT-I																					1										
ACFT-P																															
ASTR-I																															
ASTR-P																															
BALO-I																															
BALO-P																															
BIES-I																															
BIES-P																															
F/IW-I																															
F/IW-P																															
HOAX-I																															
HOAX-P																															
SATL-I																															
SATL-P																															
SRLI-I																															
SRLI-P																															
OTHER																															
UNKN										1																					

FOLDER

CODE	LEGEND	#	%
ACFT	AIRCRAFT	1	50
ASTR	ASTRONOMICAL		
BALO	BALLOON(S)		

CODE	LEGEND	#	%
BIES	BIRD(S)		
F/IW	FLARE/FIREWORKS		
HOAX	HOAX		

CODE	LEGEND	#	%
OTHER	OTHER		
UNKN	UNKNOWN	1	

| | | |

NICAP RADIO STUDCOM UFO REPORT WITNESS PROFILE FOR MONTH FEBRUARY 1959

(UNKNOWN CATEGORY ONLY)

REPT NO.	WITNESS	AGE PLACEMENT					PRESENT EDUCATION				TYPE OF DEGREE						OCCUPATION								
		CH	TA	YA	MA	SA	G	H	S	D	A	B	M	S	T	N	AD	EG	LB	PI	PO	SC	TE	MI	OT
9	1			1			1									1									1
#	1			1			1									1									1
%	100			100			100									100									100

LEGEND

CH - Child (7-12)
TA - Teenager (13-19)
YA - Young Adult (20-30)
MA - Middle Adult (31-59)
SA - Senior Adult (60-___)
G - Grammar School
H - High School
S - Special Training
D - Degree

A - Arts
B - Business
M - Medical
S - Science
T - Technical
N - No Degree/ Training

AD - Administrative
EG - Engineering
LB - Laborer
PI - Pilot
PO - Police
SC - Scientist
TE - Teacher
MI - Technician
OT - Other

NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

BOX 13, WENHAM MASS 01984
AC 617/468 4815

SUBJECT: NICAP MASS SUBCOM Monthly Report - January 1969

DATE: 12 February 1969

FROM: Raymond E. Fowler, Chairman

TO: NICAP, Washington, D.C.

cc: FTD/WPAFB
J. McDonald
J. Hynek

Attached for your files is the NICAP MASS SUBCOM Monthly Report for January 1969.

The "Witness Profile Report" for each month will now be a physical part of the Monthly Sighting Report and will be found on page 13 Pages 1-6 and overlays will comprise the 1969 Annual Overview Report at the end of the year.

NICAP MASS UFO Report #69-6 has been sent to NICAP. #69-4 is still in process. Other than these two reports, there were no others in the unknown category. As practiced in the past, only those reports considered "unknown" will be submitted to NICAP. However, copies of those in the "known" category are kept on file at NICAP MASS and copies may be obtained upon request.

Respectfully submitted,

Raymond E. Fowler

Raymond E. Fowler
Chairman

FOWLER

NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE
(Box 19 Wenham 01984 - AC 617/4(3-4815)

MONTHLY REPORT for JANUARY 1969

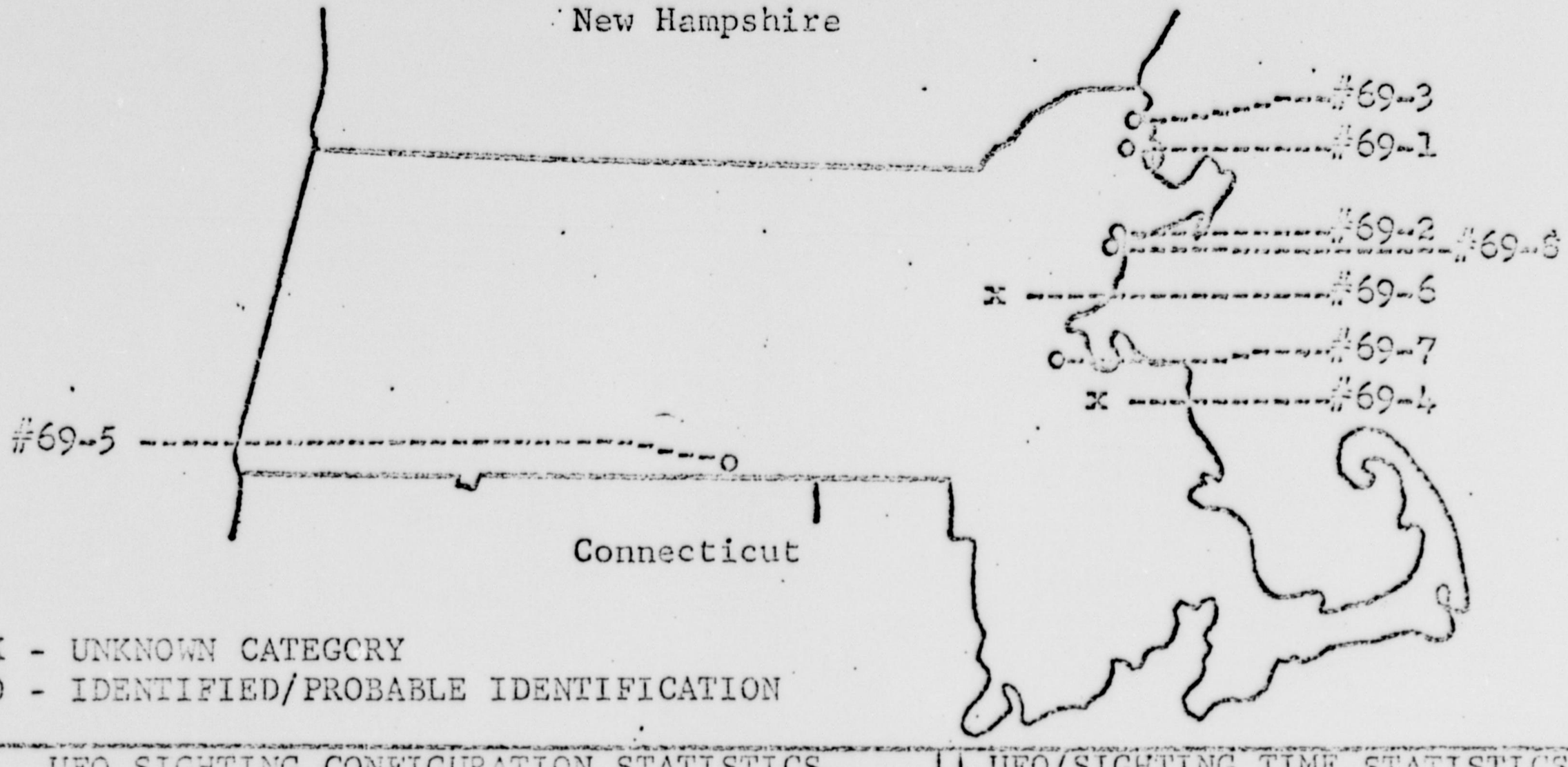
Total Reports

(8)

(2)
Unknown Category
26 %

(6)
Identified
Probable Identification (I & P)
74 %

UFO SIGHTINGS PLOTTED BY LOCATION



X - UNKNOWN CATEGORY
O - IDENTIFIED/PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION

UFO SIGHTING CONFIGURATION STATISTICS

DESCRIPTION	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
CLOUD CIGAR				
CONE				
CRESCENT				
CYLINDER				
GLOBE				
GLOWING OBJECT				
LIGHT CLUSTER				
LIGHTED OBJECT			1	13%
LIGHT STRING				
LIGHT SOURCE	6	74%		
OVAL/NOT GLOBE			1	13%
RECTANGULAR				
RING/OPEN CENTER				
SATURN-SHAPED				
SAUCER-INVERTED-ON-SAUCER				
TRIANGULAR				

UFO/SIGHTING TIME STATISTICS

TIME	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
DAY AM				
DAY PM	1	13%		
NIGHT PM	5	61%	2	26%
NIGHT AM				

UFO/WEATHER STATISTICS

STATUS	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
CLEAR	4	48%		
FEW CLOUD	1	13%	2	26%
OVERCAST	1	13%		
RAIN/SNOW				

FOWLER

NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE
(Box 19 Wenham 01984 - AC 617/4(3-4315)

MONTHLY REPORT for JANUARY 1969

Total Reports

(8)

(2)

Unknown Category

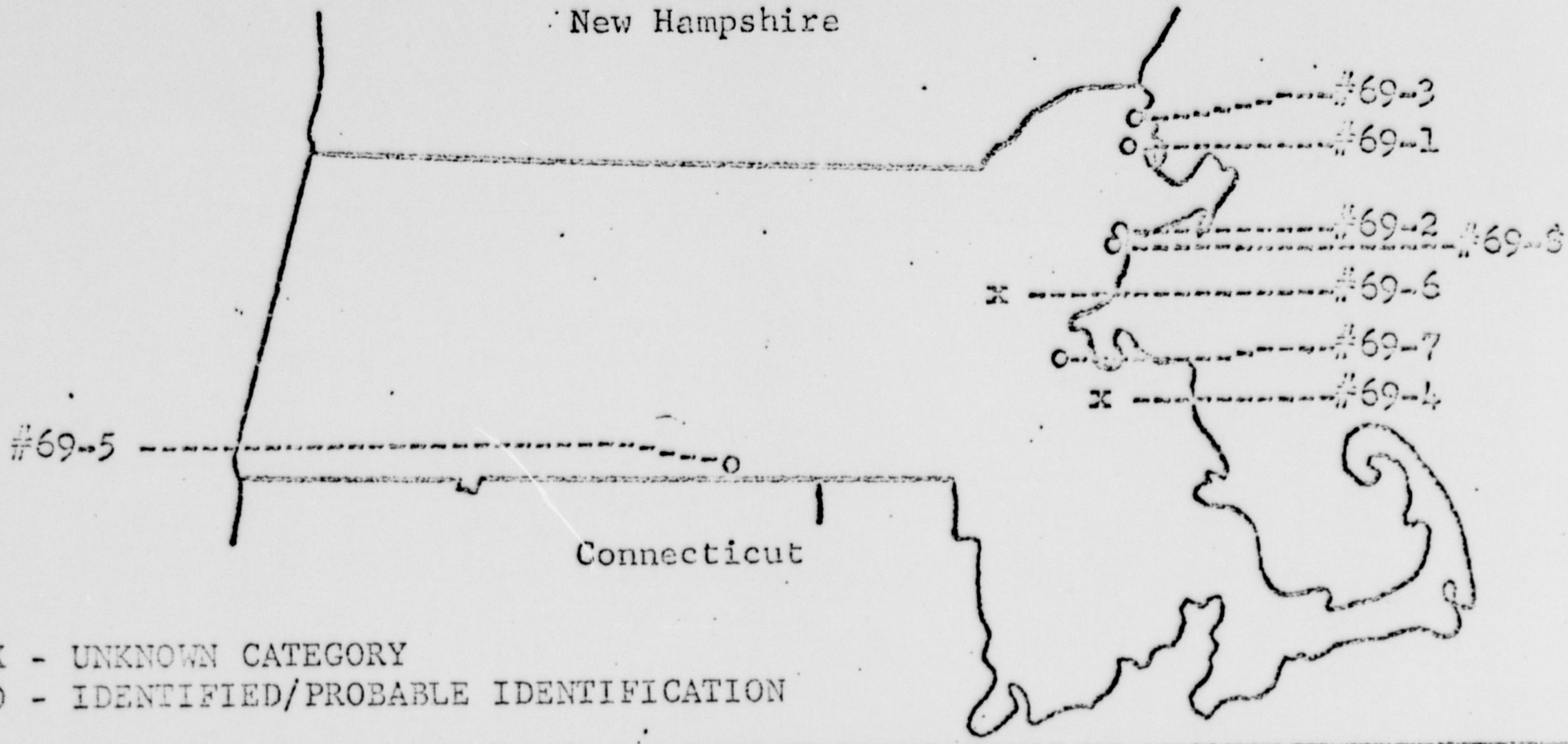
25 %

(6)

Identified
Probable Identification (I & P)

74 %

UFO SIGHTINGS PLOTTED BY LOCATION



X - UNKNOWN CATEGORY
O - IDENTIFIED/PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION

UFO SIGHTING CONFIGURATION STATISTICS

DESCRIPTION	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
CLOUD CIGAR				
CONE				
CRESCENT				
CYLINDER				
GLOBE				
GLOWING OBJECT				
LIGHT CLUSTER				
LIGHTED OBJECT			1	13%
LIGHT STRING				
LIGHT SOURCE	6	74%		
OVAL/NOT GLOBE			1	13%
RECTANGULAR				
RING/OPEN CENTER				
SATURN-SHAPED				
SAUCER-INVERTED-ON-SAUCER				
TRIANGULAR				

UFO/SIGHTING TIME STATISTICS

TIME	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
DAY AM				
DAY PM	1	13%		
NIGHT PM	5	61%	2	26%
NIGHT AM				

UFO/WEATHER STATISTICS

STATUS	(I & P)		UNKNOWN	
CLEAR	4	46%		
FEW CLOUD	1	13%	2	26%
OVERCAST	1	13%		
RAIN/SNOW				

NICAP MASS UFO REPORT STATISTICS/VALLEE CLASSIFICATION FOR JANUARY 1969

TYPE	CLASS	WEIGHT									
		*		+		Blank		=		-	
I	A					1	13%				
	B										
	C										
	D										
II	A										
	B										
	C										
III	A										
	B										
	C										
	D										
	E										
IV	A									3	37%
	B										
	C										
	D							1	13%		
V	A										
	B									3	37%
	C										

CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY LEGEND

IA-Treetop level
B-Near Water
C-Intelligent Signals
D-Scouring a vehicle
IIA-Cloud Cigar/Erratic
B-Cloud Cigar Stationary
Absorb/Eject Objects
C-Cloud Cigar & Satellites
IIIA-Flight Discontinuity/
Pendulum/up-and-down,etc.
(III)B-Object Halts
C-Halts/Changes
Shape/Ejects Obj
D-Ejects/Dog Fights
E-Change course/Circle
IVA-Continuous Flight
B-Affected by Aircraft
C-Formation
D-Wave/Zig-zag
VA-Point Source
B-Starlike/Long Hover
C-Erratic/Fast Point(s)
*-Great Significc
+-Significant
BLANK-Ordinary
= -Borderline
- -Not UFO

(FOR DETAILED LEGEND, REFER "CHALLENGE TO SCIENCE", VALLEE - APPENDIX IV)

(I=26%; II=0%; III=0%; IV=37%; V=37%) FOWLER

FOWLER

NICAP MASS SUBCOM UFO REPORT STATISTICS LOG

(FOR THE YEAR OF 1969)

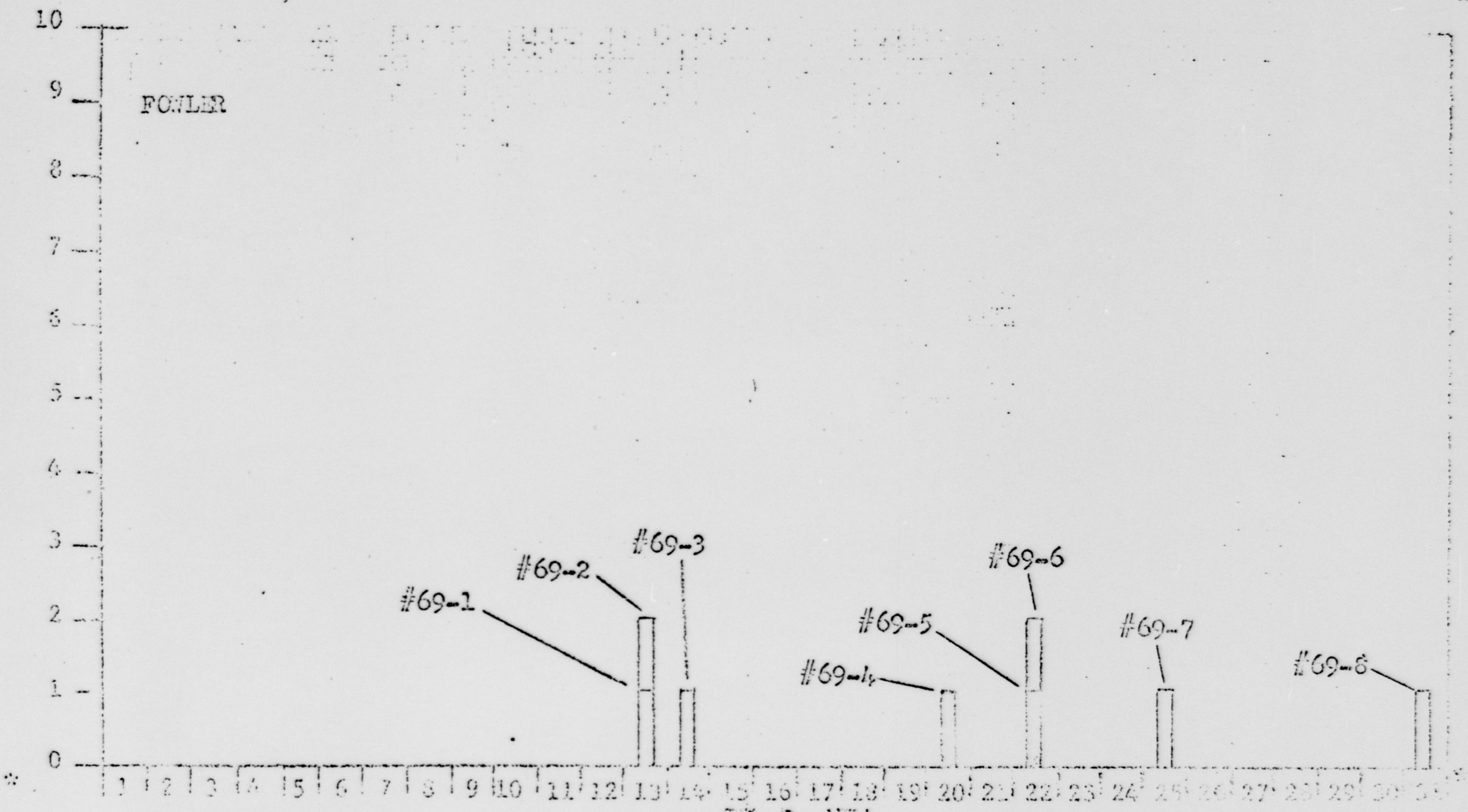
RPT#	DATE	TIME				PLACE/***	SHAPE	NICAP MASS SUBCOM EVALUATION		
		D	N	AM	PM			TYPE	CATEGORY	IDENTIFICATION
69-1	13 JAN		X		X	ROWLEY	LTSO	IVA	ASTR	PROB METEOR
69-2	13 JAN		X		X	SALEM	LTSO	VB	ASTR	VENUS
69-3	14 JAN	X			X	NEWBURYPORT	LTSO	VB	ASTR	PROB VENUS
69-4	20 JAN		X		X	E. WEYMOUTH	OVAL	IA	UNKN	
69-5	22 JAN		X		X	STURBRIDGE	LTSO	IVA	ASTR	PROB VENUS
69-6	22 JAN		X		X	LEXINGTON	LTOB	IVD	UNKN	
69-7	25 JAN		X		X	MATTAPAN	LTSO	IVA	HOAX	PROB HOT AIR BALO
69-8	31 JAN		X		X	SALEM	LTSO	VB	ASTR	JUPITER
TOTAL - 8										

CLCG - CLOUD CIGAR
CONE - CONE
CRES - CRESCENT
CYLR - CYLINDER
DISC - DISC
GLBE - GLOBE
OVAL - OVAL/NOT GLOBE
RECT - RECTANGULAR
RIBO - RING/DISC/DONUT
SATN - SATURN-SHAPED
SION - SAUCER-INVENTED-ON-SAUCER
TRIA - TRIANGULAR
W/FW - WING/FINNED

APPR - APPARENT
ACFT - AIRCRAFT
ASTR - ASTRONOMICAL
BALO - BALLOON
BIRS - BIRDS
GLOB - GLOWING OBJECT
HOAX - HOAX
IDEN - IDENTIFIED
INSU - INSUFFICIENT DATA
LOLV - LOW-LEVEL
LTCL - LIGHT CLUSTER
LTOB - LIGHTED OBJECT
** - Massachusetts unless otherwise noted

LTST-LIGHT STRING
LTSO-LIGHT SOURCE
OBJT-OBJECT
PROB-PROBABLE
SATL-SATELLITE
SRLI-SEARCHLIGHT
UNCN-UNCONVENT'NL
UNKN-UNKNOWN

NICAP MAGS UFO REPORT DAILY TREND CHART FOR THE JANUARY (Month Of) 1969 (Year Of)



6 / 71⅓% - IDENTIFIED/PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION

2 / 26⅔% - UNIDENTIFIED CATEGORY

* - Place Monthly Charts side-by-side to obtain overall trend.

PG 10

(I) - Identified
(P) - Probable Identification

NICAP MASS MONTHLY UFO REPORT STATISTICS

JANUARY MONTH OF 1969 YEAR OF

DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	#
CATEG																																
ACFT-I																																
ACFT-P																																
ASTR-I													1																		1	2
ASTR-P													1	1								1										3
BALO-I																																
BALO-P																									(1)							
BIRS-I																																
BIRS-P																																
F/FW-I																																
F/FW-P																																
MOON-I																																
MOON-P																									(1)							1
SATL-I																																
SATL-P																																
SRLT-I																																
SRLT-P																																
OTHER																																
UNKN																				1		1										2
																																8

FOWLER

PG 11.

CODE	LEGEND	#	%
ACFT	AIRCRAFT	5	61%
F/FW	FIRE(S)/FIREWORKS	(1)	
BIRS	BIRD(S)		
FLAR	FLARE/FIREWKS	(1)	13%

CODE	LEGEND	#	%
SATL	SATELLITE(S)		
SRLT	SEARCHLIGHT(S)		
OTHER	OTHER		
UNKN	UNKNOWN	2	26%

NICAP MASS UFO REPORT STATISTICS AFFECT/EFFECT/LOCALE FOR JANUARY 1969
(UNKNOWN CATEGORY ONLY)

RPT# 69-	4	6
DAY# -	20	22
AFFECT		
ANIMAL		
BIRDS		
GROUND		
HUMAN		
POWER		
WATER		
EFFECT		
E-M		
HEAT		
LIGHT	X	X
SIGNAL		
SMELL		
SOUND		X
VAPOUR		
LOCALE		
BLDG		
CITY	X	
COUNTRY		X
PUBLIC	X	X
HOME		
WATER		X

FOLLER

NICAP MASS SUBCOM UFO REPORT WITNESS PROFILE FOR MONTH JANUARY 1969

(UNKNOWN CATEGORY ONLY)

RPT#	W I T	AGE BRACKET					PRESENT EDUCATION				TYPE OF DEGREE						OCCUPATION								
69-		CH	TA	YA	MA	SA	G	H	S	D	A	B	M	S	T	N	AD	EG	LB	PI	PO	SC	TC	TN	OT
4	2	2					2									2									2
6	2		2				1	1								2									2
#	4	2	2				3	1								4									4
%	100	50	50				75	25								100									100

LEGEND

CH - Child (7-12)
TA - Teenager (13-19)
YA - Young Adult (20-30)
MA - Middle Adult (31-59)
SA - Senior Adult (60-___)
G - Graduate School
H - High School
S - Special Training
D - Degree

A - Arts
B - Business
M - Medical
S - Science
T - Technical
N - No Degree/ Training

AD - Administrative
EG - Engineering
LB - Laborer
PI - Pilot
PO - Police
SC - Scientific
TC - Teacher
TN - Technician
OT - Other

EVALUATION: UNKNOWN

(Possible misinterpretation of an aircraft - low weight sighting).

CASE # 69 6

NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE
(P.O. Box 19 - Wenham, Mass. 01984)
AC 617/468-4815

U F O R E P O R T

DATE: 22 JAN 1969

PLACE: LEXINGTON/LINCOLN, MASS.

TIME: 9:50 PM E.S.T.

WITNESSES: 2

OBJECTS: 1*
(possibly 2)

TEMPERATURE: 34°

WIND DIRECTION: N

WIND SPEED: 8 MPH

VISIBILITY: 12 MILES

CEILING: HI-THIN BROKEN

DURATION: UNKNOWN
(SEE 4 BELOW)

TYPE: IV

CLASS: D

WEIGHT: =

Portsmouth
Concord
Manchester
Nashua
Lowell
Gloucester
Haverhill
Newburyport
Beverly
Fitchburg
Leominster
Lynn
Boston
Quincy
Amherst
Worcester
Springfield
Holyoke
Hartford
New Haven
Bridgeport
Waterbury
Meriden
Middletown
Willimantic
Norwich
Plymouth
Fall River
Taunton
Newport
Block Island
Nantucket
Old Lyme
Guilford
Deep River
Stonington
Westerly
Groton
New London
Old Saybrook
Gardiners Bay
Montauk
East Hampton
Southampton
Hampton Bays
Orient
Greenport
Sag Harbor
Riverhead
Patchogue
Babylon
Freeport
Jamaica
Flushing
Bronx
Yonkers
Mt. Vernon
New Rochelle
Stamford
Norwalk
Danbury
Bridgeport
Waterbury
Hartford
Springfield
Pittsfield
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Utica
Rome
Syracuse
Binghamton
Elmira
Corning
Ithaca
Auburn
Oswego
Watertown
Plattsburgh
Rochester
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Placid
Saranac Lake
Tupper Lake
Massena
Ogdensburg
Canton
Potsdam
Malone

LEXINGTON/LINCOLN, MASS.
22 JANUARY 1969

A low flying object was observed in the Boston area on the night of 22 January 1969 at about 9:50 pm EST. The UFO was seen by a young teenage couple while they were driving along Lincoln St. heading SW near the Lexington/Lincoln line (Route 128).

The driver of the 1964 light blue Mercury station wagon was [redacted], 16. His girlfriend [redacted], 17, was with him. [redacted] is a student at the Berkeley School of Music in Boston, where he is studying piano and organ. He graduated from high school last year. [redacted] is a senior at Lexington High School; her home is less than a mile from the initial sighting point.

At the above time [redacted] was waiting at a stop sign at the intersection of Lincoln St. and Route 2A in Lexington, heading WSW. The witnesses noticed a group of lights through their windshield across the intersection to the west. The lights appeared attached to an object that was between trees and right of and above an old house or barn. It was moving S or SW at 20° elevation and was about the distance of a football field away.

In this initial configuration four white stationary lights were visible, evenly spaced and apparently connected by a dark mass. One flashing red light was seen underneath.

The couple continued through the intersection and along Lincoln St., loosing sight of the UFO behind trees and the house. Although the terrain opens up considerably as one approaches Rt. 128, the object was not seen again until after Lincoln St. had snaked under the superhighway. Thus, about a mile from the first contact, Jim pulled the car off the road to search for the UFO. Here they were facing Rt. 128 across the northernmost leg of the Cambridge Reservoir.

[redacted] turned off the engine and headlights, lowered the volume on a tape player which was on in the car, and looked out. There he and [redacted] saw what they took to be the same object coming over the front of the car. It seemed low, just above treetop level, and traveled 15-20 mph. Freely admitting that they couldn't be sure of its dimensions, the witnesses estimated the object's largest diameter as being 4 times the full moon or twice that of a quarter held at arm's length. The UFO continued moving in SW direction over the Reservoir, and eventually faded from sight beyond Rt. 128. As it moved away the 4 white lights became 3 as the mass blocked one from view. The single red light became 2 as a top one became visible. Before the UFO disappeared, 2 bright flashes of white light emanated from the side nearest the observers ([redacted] noted this in a second phone call and it has not been confirmed with [redacted]). A slight side to side swaying of the UFO seemed to [redacted] as it moved away. [redacted] thought she detected a vertical movement also. [redacted] felt that this motion could have been caused by eye fatigue, but Cathy was more positive of its reality.

During the second encounter, both witnesses rolled down their windows and stuck their heads out. They did not get out of the car. [redacted] noted no sound coming directly from the object, but

[redacted] heard what [redacted] thought was a car motor from the sky between 2 and 120 could have driven a light round. [redacted] thought she heard a slight whining noise before she opened the window, but not after. The sky was clear with stars visible. Neither noticed any wind nor saw the moon (it set at 10:33 pm). Both witnesses were unsure of the shape outlined by the lights, since no silhouette was obvious. [redacted] thought it was diamond-shaped or oval with rounded edges where the white lights were attached. [redacted] felt it was rounder or disc-shaped with no edges (see drawings).

At no time during the sighting did the object appear to change speed, altitude, or direction. However, if we assume the two contacts involve the same object, a direction change of 90° is necessary between sightings. An airplane was seen near the end of the sighting traveling in the opposite direction of the UFO. After loosing sight of the object, the couple continued onto Route 2 and headed west while looking in vain for the object.

THE INVESTIGATION

Immediately upon returning home that evening, [redacted] called [redacted] at radio station WKEI and reported her sighting over the air. Westover gave her Ray Fowler's phone number. She then called Fowler and sketched out the report. Fowler called me the next day after some preliminary checks, and I arranged for an interview with the witnesses on Saturday, January 25.

I interviewed both witnesses at [redacted]'s home in Lexington for 2½ hours. Both were courteous, willing to talk about the sighting, and still baffled by what they had seen. Neither was very certain about dimensional details of the report, but they at no time appeared to purposefully exaggerate anything. Their uncertainties led them to contradict each other on certain details such as size, shape, movements, time, and the flashing white light. Neither mentioned this latter feature at the interview; it was confirmed in a phone call later.

I feel that [redacted] is not a particularly good observer. For instance, she could not remember whether they turned W or E on Rt. 2 after the sighting. She seemed uncertain about details and left [redacted] do most of the talking. However she was sure she had never seen anything like this UFO.

[redacted] was quite certain about most details, and his story changed little while I was with them. He convinced me that they had seen a solid object in the sky that night. Neither witness was particularly aware of UFO literature, although [redacted] had read one book on the subject. Neither had seen UFOs before.

The time of a report is always important, and I went into some detail about it with the witnesses. [redacted] did not think to look at his watch until nearly 10 pm. He estimated this time to be 4 minutes after their last view of the object (why he didn't assume 5 minutes I don't know.) They estimated the total sighting duration, from the first quick glimpse at the intersection to the end, to be 2-3 minutes. I consider this a bit underestimated due to travel time on the road,

do I put initial contact about 9:50 pm.

Early attempts to explain the object failed. A helicopter provides an obvious scenerio for the case. Both witnesses had seen helicopters flying in their area many times, but agreed that the combination of the object's shape, the absence of sound, and the low altitude argued against this answer. Neither had seen any balloon or aircraft with lighting configurations like this object.

After driving along the sighting route with the witnesses, I drove around the area and checked Bedford Aviation and the Air Force base, both at Hanscom Field. This well-used base lies only two miles north of the sighting area. However, neither source reported any helicopters in the air at that time. (Air General, a large commercial helicopter firm operating out of Bedford, had their last flight in at 9:12 pm.) Fowler checked the following agencies known to fly helicopters in the area with negative results: Virgins Airways (Norwood), Windmill (Arlington), North Atlantic Aviation (Beverly), Mass. Aeronautics (Logan Airport Boston), LFD (Rt. 128), MIT (Hanscom), WBZ (boston), Coast Guard (Salem; not after 7:45 pm that night). The Boston ad plane was not flying that night. The FAA knew of no conventional aircraft sporting the reported lighting configuration. Calls to the Lexington and Lincoln police departments turned up no reports that night.

A woman at the Lincoln PD told me that an experimental plane operating out of Hanscom had been a source of reports before. The plane has a very bright, but steady white light and flies in odd patterns. Although, the reported UFO had a flashing white light, I called the flight dispatcher at Hanscom to check anyway. He said that the plane now operates out of Pease AFB in New Hampshire, but could still be seen in the Boston area. However he knew of no flights that night.

In conclusion, it is tempting to attribute the UFO to a low-flying conventional aircraft, possibly a helicopter because of the reported low altitude, slow speed, and swaying capabilities. Absence of sounds is an opposing factor. The test plane still must be considered but the reported altitude and speed argue against airplanes. The lighting rules out a balloon explanation. It is this investigator's opinion that, until a positive identification with a known aircraft can be made, this report is a very low-weight unknown. The most probable explanation seems to be a helicopter.

David F. Webb
Mass. Subcom; NICAP
30 January 1969

U.S. WEATHER BUREAU RECORD
Boston: 22 January 1969

Time: 10 pm

Temperature: 34

Wind direction: N

Wind speed: 8 mph

Visibility: 12 miles

Ceiling: High, thin broken clouds

ADDRESSES:

[redacted]

Bedford Aviation Inc. (Hanscom)
274-6000

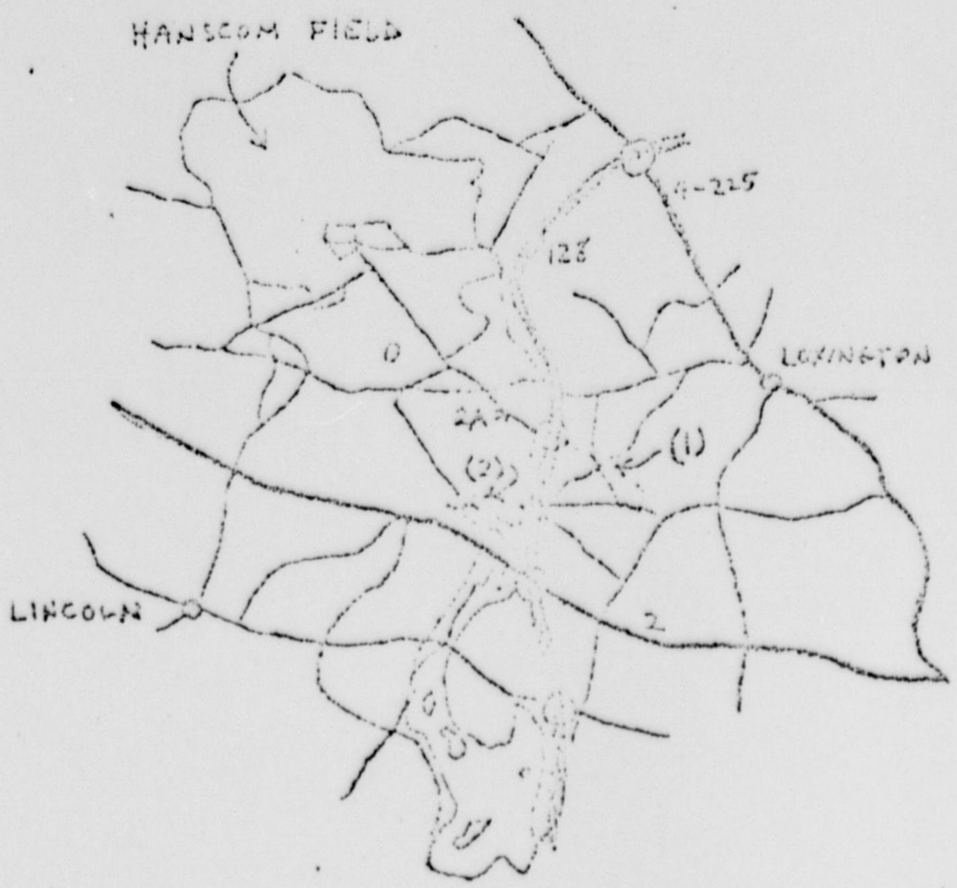
Hanscom AFB
274-5100 Flight dispatcher: X3340
UFO officer: 3360

Lexington PD
862-1212

Lincoln PD
259-8113

Air General (Logan)
109-0213

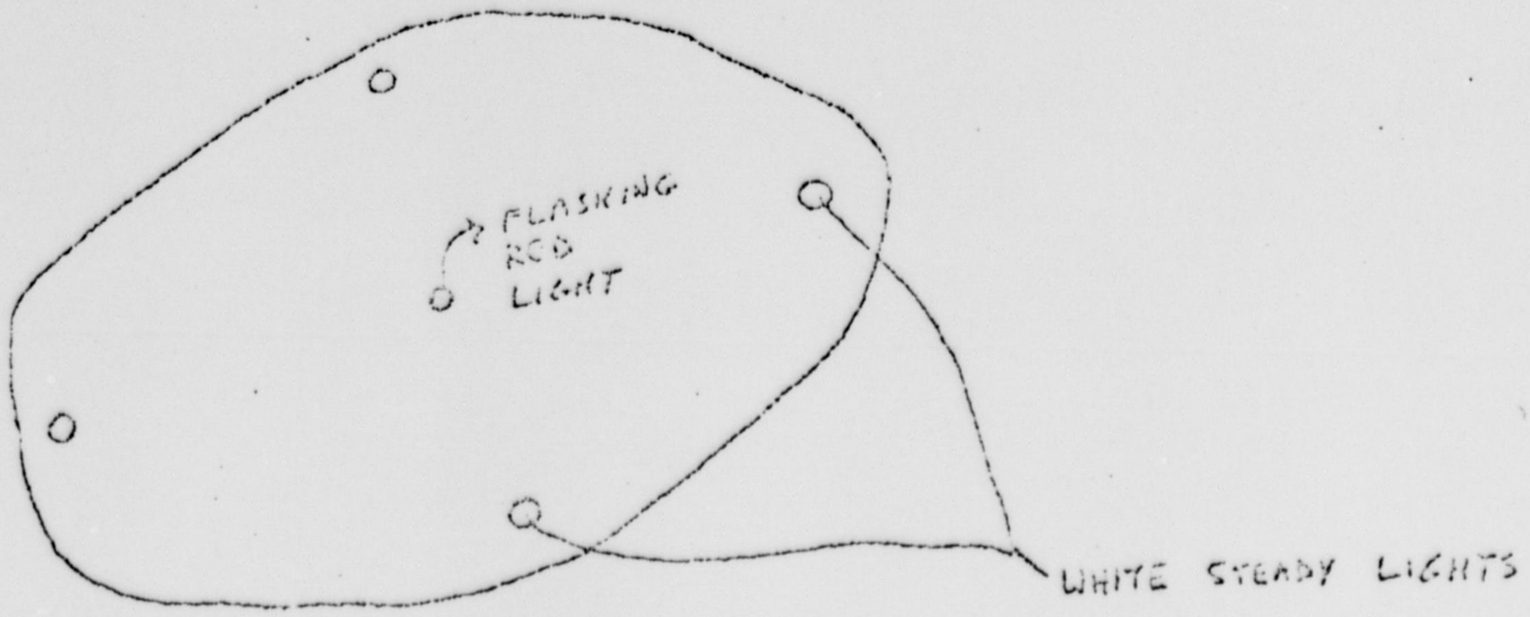
MAP OF SIGHTING AREA



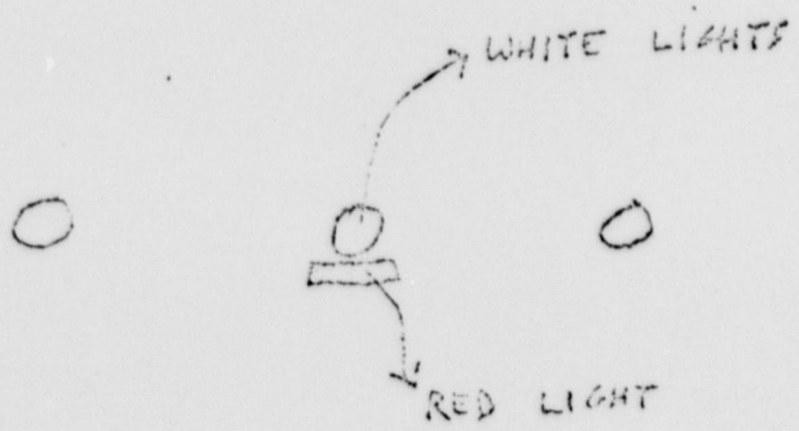
(1) FIRST SIGHTING
(2) SECOND SIGHTING

SKETCHES OF SIGHTINGS BY THE WITNESS:

[redacted] drawing of UFO overhead.



[redacted] drawing of UFO edge-on.



8 Feb 69

NCIO

Vol. IX No. 4 March, 1969

STARS FELL ON ALLENDE

Early the morning of February 8, a blinding blue-white fireball turned night into day over a 1000-mile path from southern Mexico to El Paso, Texas.

Hundreds of observers throughout Mexico reported seeing the brilliant flash of light and hearing a tremendous explosion. More important, a veritable shower of meteorite fragments fell on the little town of Pueblo it de Allende in the plains of Central Mexico.

Within 12 hours after this spectacular event, The Smithsonian Astrophysical Center for Short-Lived Phenomena was coordinating the recovery of more than 100 kilograms of rare meteoritical material for almost immediate analysis in several government laboratories.

The Center's first step was to get cooperation from the United States Air Force in collecting possible abalation samples from the fireball still present in the atmosphere. Air Force meteorologists calculated the wind direction and velocities at the time of fall and a B-57 was flown through the probable dust train, which by then had drifted over the Gulf of Mexico.

Samples of atmospheric dust collected by special filter traps aboard the B-57 were sent to the U.S. Geological Survey laboratory in Menlo Park, California, for analysis by Dr. Michael Carr.

At the same time, the Smithsonian Center, from its Cambridge, Massachusetts headquarters, contacted Mexican officials and learned that possible fragments had been found on the ground.

Independently, Dr. Albert King, a scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Manned Space Flight Center in Houston, Texas, traveled to Mexico and personally inspected the area of reported fall.

(Continued on Page 4)

Meteorite Shower

(from Page 1)

He reported back to the Center the recovery of 20 meteorite samples with a total weight of more than 100 kilograms. To everyone's excitement, the meteorites were identified as Type 3 carbonaceous chondrites, a rare kind of meteorite thought to contain traces of extra-terrestrial organic matter.

Dr. King immediately returned to the United States with samples of the material for analysis in laboratories at NASA and at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

At the Observatory, the samples went to Dr. Edward Fireman for radioisotopic measurements. According to Fireman, this analysis began less than 100 hours after the fragments fell from space, perhaps "the fastest it has ever been done."

Even before the first samples arrived in the labs, however, Drs. Brian Mason and Roy Clarke of the Smithsonian Institution's Division of Mineral Sciences, flew to Pueblito de Allende to search for additional fragments and to map the distribution of the fall over a 50-square-kilometer area.

Mason and Clarke reported back that they picked up 26 kilograms of fragments within the first three hours of their search!

Chuck Tougas and Skip Schwartz from the SAO's Mt. Hopkins and Prairie Network respectively -- both experienced meteorite hunters -- also went into Central Mexico to gather eye-witness reports of the fireball sighting as an aid to scientists plotting its trajectory and possible origin in the solar system.

Both the Mason-Clarke and Tougas-Schwartz teams remained in the area about a week gathering information and additional samples.

The Pueblito de Allende Meteorite Shower may prove to be one of the most valuable in history. For example, it is only the second time that abalation samples from the atmosphere have been collected simultaneously with samples on the ground.

The success of the speedy meteorite recovery is due to many factors: the fast action (indeed, the very existence) of the Smithsonian Center for Short-Lived Phenomena; the cooperation of the Air Force, NASA, and USGS; the help of the Mexican people; and a good bit of luck!

W.C.F.O 8 Feb 69

'Blinding' Sky Fireball Roars Across Southwest

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico — (UPI)— A blinding blue-white fireball, believed to be a meteor, turned night into day across Mexico and the southwestern United States early Saturday then pounded to earth like a bomb.

"The light was so brilliant we could see an ant walking on the floor," said Guillermo Asunsolo, a Chihuahua newspaper editor.

"It was so bright we had to hide our eyes."

THE LIGHT from the fireball was sighted for at least 1,000 miles along a line stretching from central Arizona deep into the superstition-ridden outlands of northern Mexico.

"The people, especially the people in the small villages, are very alarmed," Asunsolo said. "They say this is an announcement that the world will soon end."

Asunsolo and other witnesses in the two countries indicated the suspected meteor thundered to earth in the almost impassable terrain of the Sierra Madre mountains south of Chihuahua and north of Durango, Mexico.

REPORTS FROM such mountain towns as Parral, Santa Barbara de Oro and Valle Allende said the Mexican residents saw the fireball and felt it pound to earth. Asunsolo said the impact created "a tremendous tremor" that shook the ground for hundreds of miles so hard that "some windows broke."

But Dr. Ronald Schors, an astronomer with the Jet Propulsion lab at Pasadena, Calif., who was visiting the McDonald observatory at Fort Davis, Tex., said the fireball might have broken up and never landed. He said the tremors felt by residents might have been caused by a sonic boom created by the fireball streaking through the night sky.

"It was extremely bright," Schors said. "We had high clouds in the area but it burned right through. It was much brighter than Haley's comet."

Reports from Parral, in the northern state of Chihuahua, said residents tumbled from their beds, thinking it was an earthquake.

impact 0705 GMT
7 Feb-69

Smithsonian observed at least 7 pieces
2 of which were over 12 Kgm.
Mr. Citron stated that they appeared to
be carbonaceous.

EVALUATION: UNKNOWN (possibly Venus)

REPORT # 69-9
Year Number

NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE
(P.O. Box 19 - Wenham, Mass. 01984)
AC 617/468-4815

U F O R E P O R T

DATE: 10 FEB 1969

PLACE: DARTMOUTH, MASS.

TIME: 8:30 PM E.S.T.

WITNESSES: 1

OBJECTS: 1

TEMPERATURE: 25°

WIND DIRECTION: NNW

WIND SPEED: 16 MPH

VISIBILITY: 15 MILES

*CEILING: 5/10 cover/3000'

JACQUES VALLEE CLASSIFICATION (Ref. 4 below)

TYPE: I

CLASS: A

WEIGHT: ?

*-Witness stated it was remarkably clear/bright stars.

STANDARD-TIMES (e)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
CIRC. 63,950

FEB 11 1969

New England Newsclip

Truck Driver Sights UFO

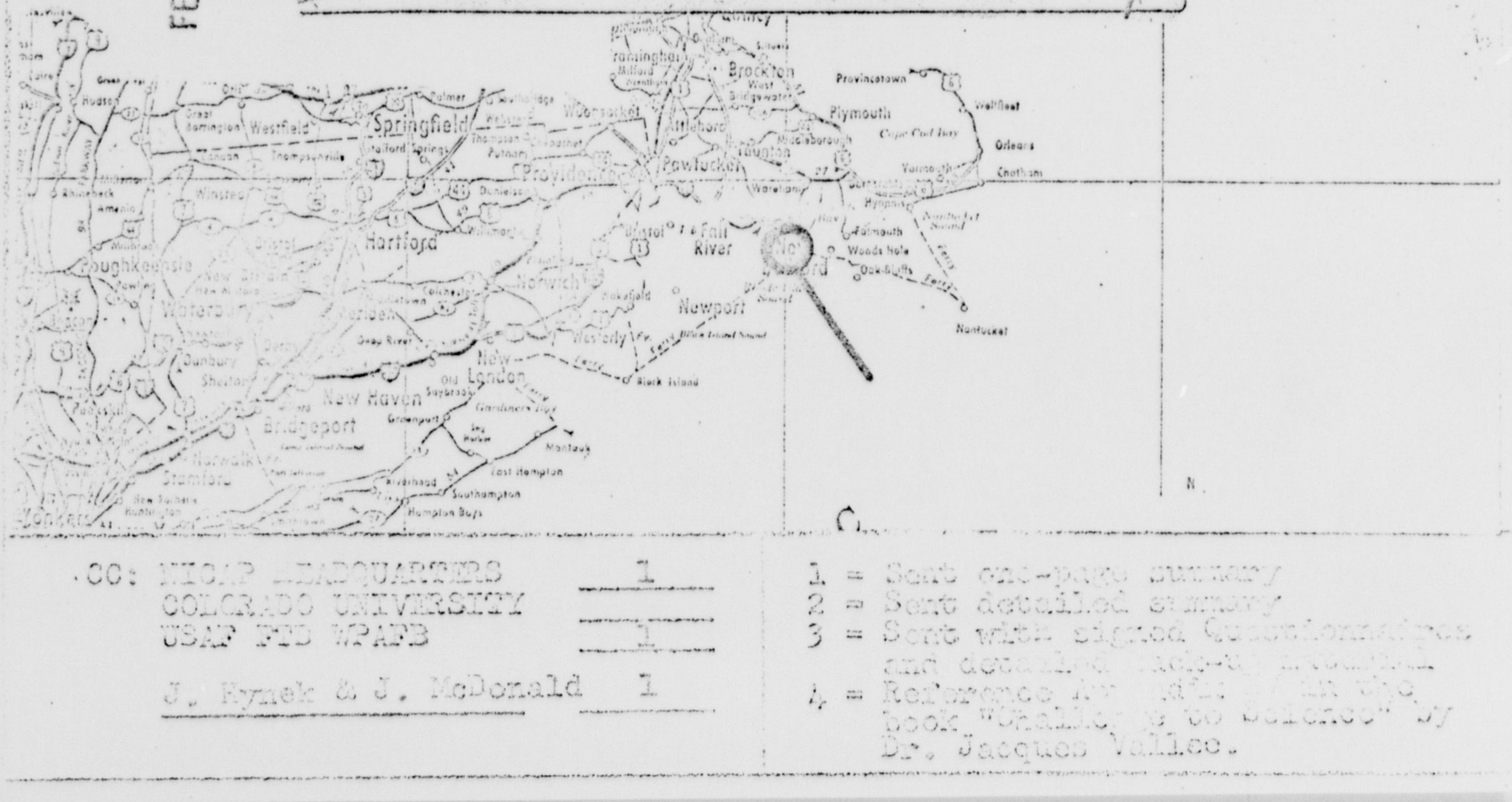
An unidentified flying object was reported sighted last night by a driver of an oil truck who requested his name be withheld.

The driver told Dartmouth police a "brilliant, flashing" ball-shaped object" hovered above tree tops in a wooded area off Slades Corner Road, a half-mile north of Division Road.

The informant, police said, sighted the object shortly after 8. He got out of his truck to get a better view of the object, using a flashlight.

At this point, police reported, the bright object whirred off. The truck driver told police the exhaust of air from the object "shook the trees and blew up a cloud of snow, making it impossible to tell which direction it headed."

No one else reported sighting the object, police said.



N.C.E.A.R.

cc: NICAP HEADQUARTERS 1
COLORADO UNIVERSITY 1
USAF FTD WPAFB 1
J. Rynek & J. McDonald 1

1 = Sent one-page summary
2 = Sent detailed summary
3 = Sent with sighting questionnaire and detailed letter requesting investigation
4 = Reference by Vallee in his book "Challenge to Science" by Dr. Jacques Vallee.

UFO SUMMARY REPORT FORM

Sighting Date: 10 FEB 1969 — Date of Report: 18 FEB 69

Location: DARTMOUTH, MASS. — Investigator: Ray Fowler

Time: From 8:30 to 8:32 PM E.S.T. — Category: UNKNOWN

Weather: Visibility 15 Miles/ceiling 5/10 cover at 3000' * — (possibly Venus)

*-Witness stated sky clear with bright stars. Remarked it was exceptionally clear.

Witnesses:

Name(s)	Age	Education	Occupation	Address	Phone
[redacted]	27	HS (2 yrs)	[redacted] Repairman	[redacted] Mass.	[redacted]6804

Apparent Size: cf. star _____ cf. full moon not quite Est real size: ?

Elevation: 20° Est. Altitude: 500 ft. Direction: seen S moved N to S

Color: White Sound: None Shape: Glowing Ball

UFO passed in front of No at ____ ft/mi - passed behind No at ____ ft/mi

SIGHTING ACCOUNT

I received the attached newsclip on 2/18 and called the Dartmouth police who gave me the name of the witness' company noticed on his truck. The police logged the report in at 9:11 PM and stated that the witness was very apologetic for even reporting the UFO to them but felt he should. He was sincere. I phoned Vargas Oil Company, Rockdale Avenue, New Bedford (993-6592) and talked to the manager who refused to identify the witness because apparently he had mentioned the event and was being ridiculed. However, I assured him that we desired only information and asked him to have the witness phone me collect. The witness phoned me on 2/19 and very hesitantly gave me his story as long as I promised to keep his name confidential. He stated that he was on the way to a service call when he noticed a ball of fire hanging over the trees about a 1/2 mile from Division Road on Slates Corner Road, Dartmouth. As he approached to a point diagonal to it he stopped the car about an estimated 200 feet from the fiery ball. It was as bright as a full moon and almost as large, silent and did not cast a glow on the trees underneath it. The area was desolate and heavily-wooded. He got out of the truck with a flashlight and began walking toward it when sudienly it lifted up and away from him at a 45° angle leaving a swirl of snow from the seemingly affected tree-tops directly under the object. He stated that in just a few seconds it was lost among the stars. He stressed how close he was to it. There were no physical/electrical/mechanical effects other than the disturbance of the tree tops. No smell. No vapor. No heat.

REMARKS

Although the witness disclaims Venus, it is still very possible that he saw Venus disappear quickly behind distant cloud cover giving the impression of moving away. Wind could have caused tree-movement and swirling snow. It is significant that he did not notice Venus. The direction was estimated so he could have been looking westwards. Venus would have been low on the horizon. He claims that it did not go away straight but lifted right up at a 45° angle and that there were no clouds. This is a low-weight borderline case.

NCID 13-14 Feb 69

NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WALLOPS STATION, WALLOPS ISLAND, VIRGINIA 23337
TELEPHONE: VALLEY 4-3411 - EXTS. 584 and 579

FOR RELEASE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1969

Release No. 69-5

WALLOPS LAUNCHES 13 EXPERIMENTS IN A 12-HOUR PERIOD

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration conducted seven chemical cloud experiments between sunset last night and dawn today from its Wallops Island, Virginia, Station.

Liftoff times were 6:11 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 10:19 p.m., 12:00 p.m. (midnight), 2:00 a.m., 4:00 a.m., and 6:13 a.m.

Two-stage sounding rockets were used to carry these chemical payloads -- a Nike-Tomahawk for the first launch and Nike-Apaches for the other six launches.

Two different chemicals--soidum and trimethylaluminum (TMA)--were used in this series, to continue the study of wind structure in the upper atmosphere through a region from around 50 statute miles up to 186 miles. Data on wind conditions were obtained by photographing the motion of the trails from five camera sites within a 100-mile radius of

-more-

Wallops Island. Similar tests were conducted here last February.

The dusk and dawn firings were sodium vapor experiments which generated reddish-orange clouds visible for hundreds of miles along the East Coast. Reports of sightings were received from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Tennessee, and Indiana. The other five payloads consisted of trimethylaluminum (TMA) which formed pale white clouds, less visible than the sodium.

In conjunction with the vapor series, the U. S. Army Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, fired six cesium experiments from Wallops in a comparative study of winds. The cesium was carried in projectiles fired from a 7-inch gun barrel to an altitude of 330,000 feet. Liftoff times were 8:07 p.m., 10:24 p.m., 12:05 a.m., 2:05 a.m., 4:10 a.m., and 6:23 a.m. Three of these experiments were unsuccessful because the chemical was not ejected. Dispersion of the cesium, not visible to the unaided eye, is recorded by ground-based radar and Ionospheric Sounding Stations.

The launchings were conducted in cooperation with the GCA Corporation, Bedford, Massachusetts, under contract to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland.

E. Benjamin Jackson was the Wallops Station Project Engineer, responsible for coordinating pre-launch, launch, and tracking operations.

###

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/ Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

DAILY WEATHER MAPS

WEEKLY SERIES FEB. 3-9, 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF C...
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES...
LIBRARY

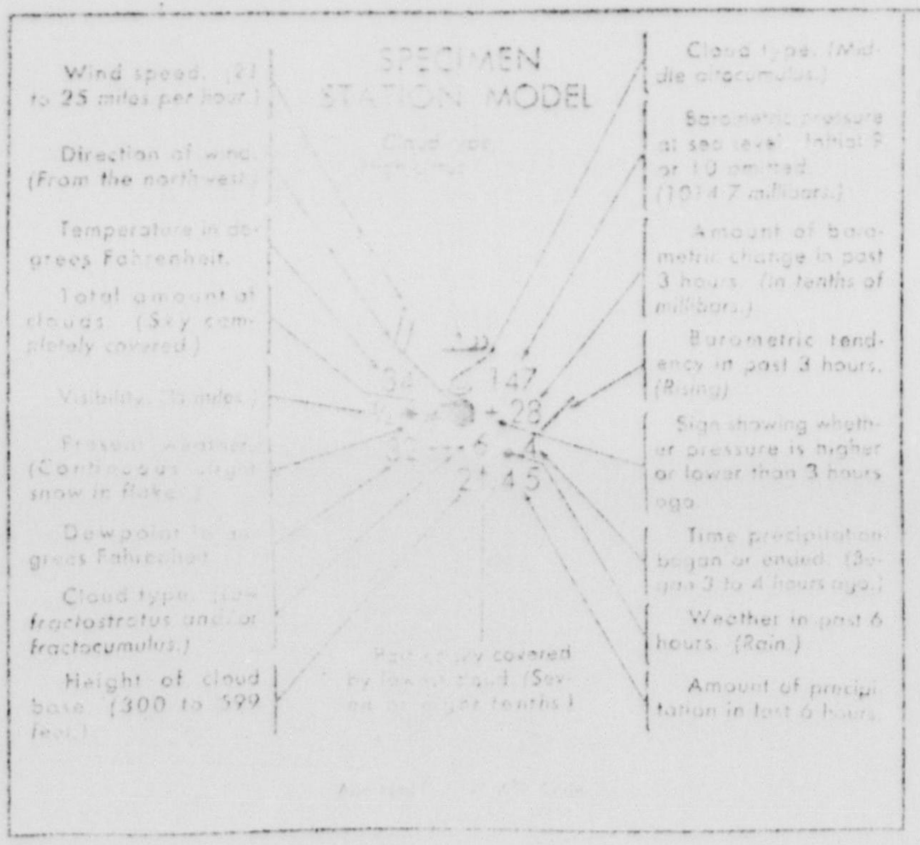
The charts in this publication are a continuation of the principal charts of the Weather Bureau publication, Daily Weather Map. They include the Surface Weather Map, the 500-Millibar Chart, the Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart, and the Daily Precipitation Chart. All of the charts for one day are arranged on a single page of this publication. They are copied from operational weather maps prepared by the National Meteorological Center, Weather Bureau. The symbols used on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Chart are the same as those used previously in Daily Weather Map. An explanatory sheet is available, and single copies may be obtained without charge by writing to: Environmental Science Services Administration, Publications Section, AD 143, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Bulk copies may also be ordered, at a cost of $2.30 per 50 copies. Checks should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Surface Weather Map presents station data and the analysis for 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by chains of arrows; the locations of these centers at times 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small black squares enclosing white crosses. Areas of precipitation are indicated by shading. The weather reports that are printed here are only a fraction of those that are included in the operational weather maps, and on which the analyses are based. Occational apparent discrepancies between the printed station data and the analyses result from those station reports that cannot be included in the published maps because of lack of space.

The 500-Millibar Chart presents the height contours and isotherms of the 500-millibar surface at 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The height contours are shown as continuous lines, and are labeled in feet above sea level. The isotherms are shown as dashed lines, and are lab... in degrees Celsius. The arrows s... the wind direction and speed at... 500-millibar level.

TheHighest and Lowest Tem... atures Chart presents the maxi... and minimum values for the 24... period ending at 1:00 a.m./e.s.t... names of the reporting points ca... obtained from the Surface Wea... Map. The maximum temperatu... plotted above the station location... the minimum temperature is plo... below this point.

The Precipitation Areas and Amo... Chart indicates by means of sha... the areas that had precipitation du... the 24 hours ending at 1:00 ... Amounts in inches to the nea... hundredth of an inch are for the s... period. Incomplete totals are un... lined. "T" indicates a trace of pre... tation. Dashed lines show the de... of snow on the ground in inches ... 7:00 a.m. of the previous day.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Environmental Data Service
SILVER SPRING, MD. 20910

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NT OF COMMERCE/Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

WEATHER MAPS

IES FEB. 3-9, 1969

this publication are a
of the principal charts
Bureau publication,
Map. They include the
Map, the 500-Millibar
est and Lowest Temper-
the Daily Precipitation
charts for one day are
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are copied from oper-
maps prepared by the
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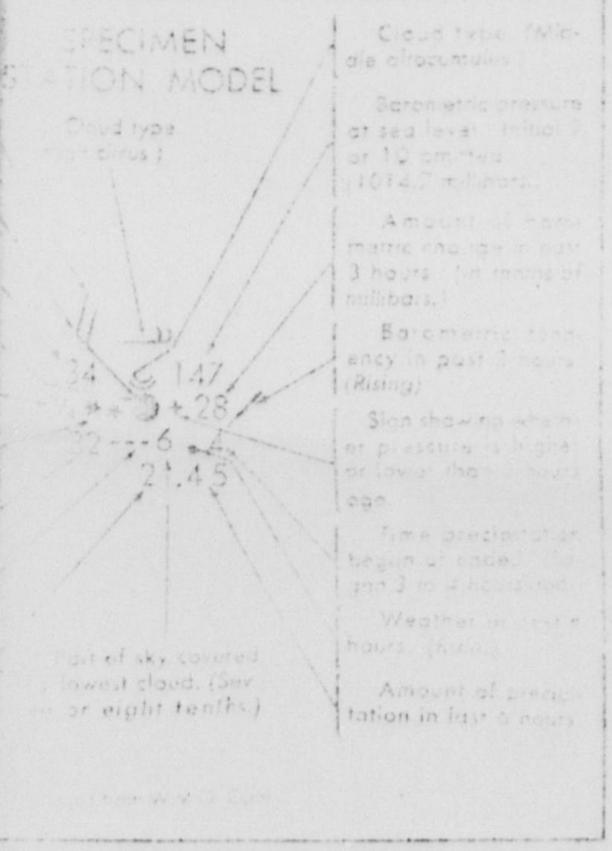

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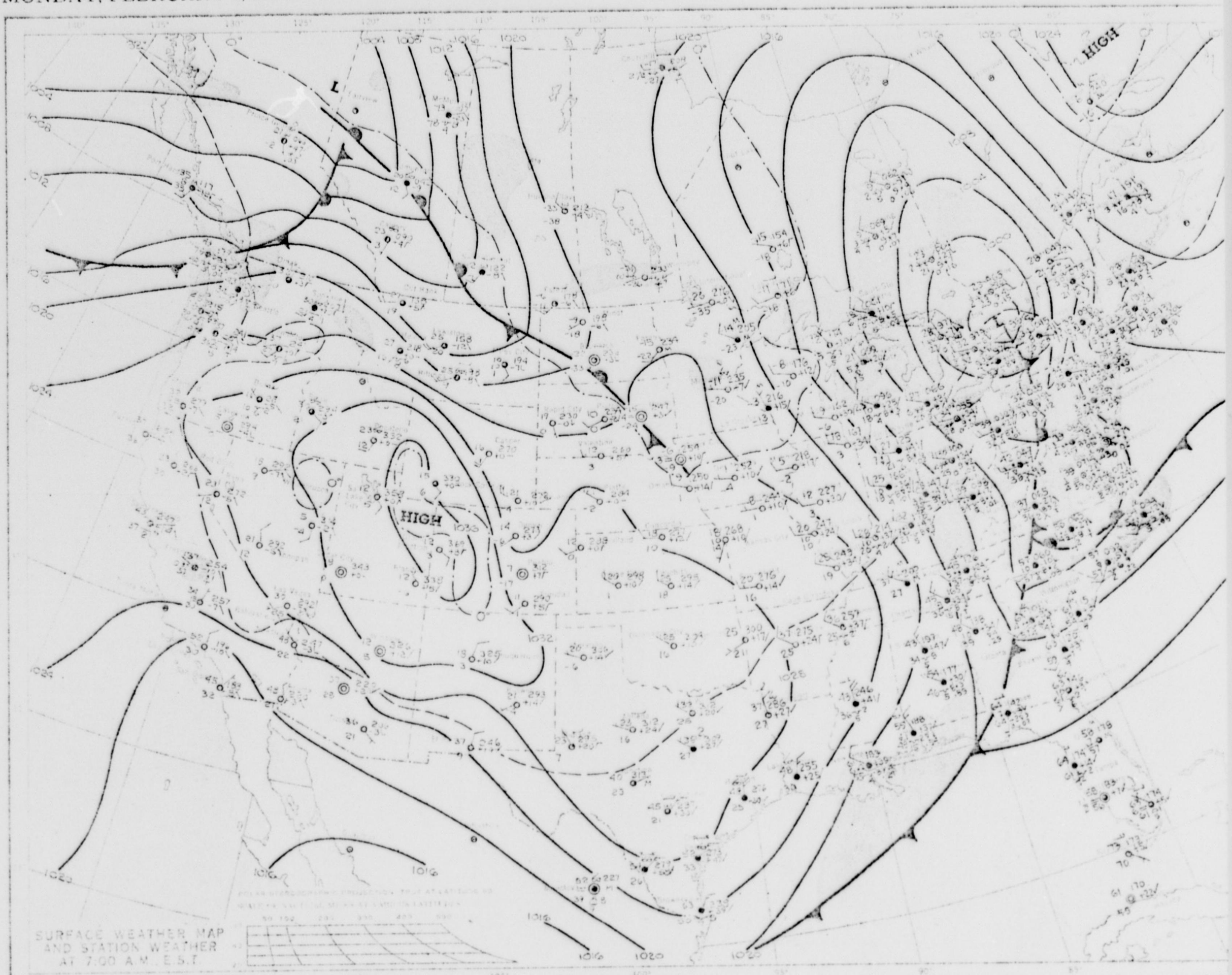
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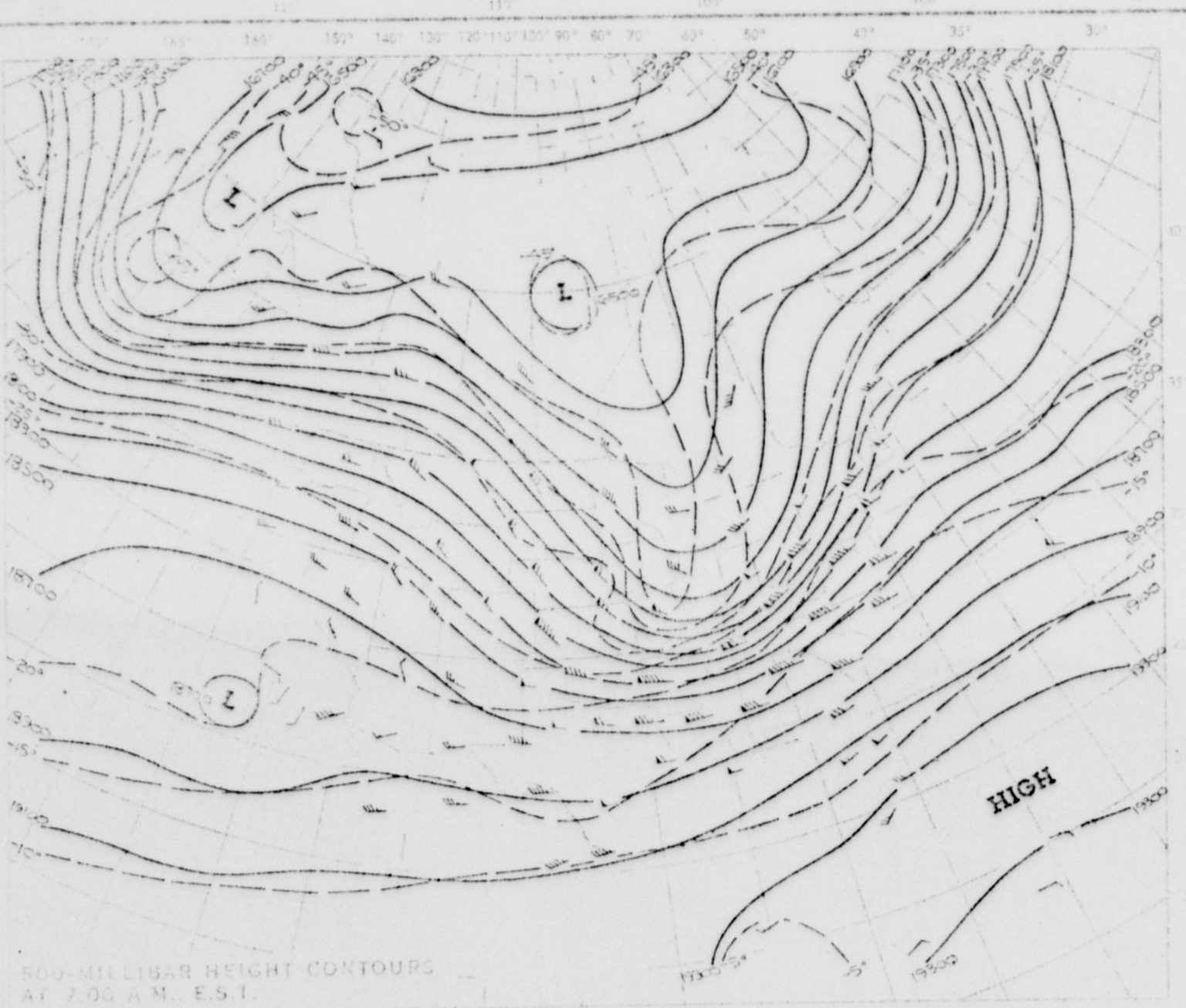
SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.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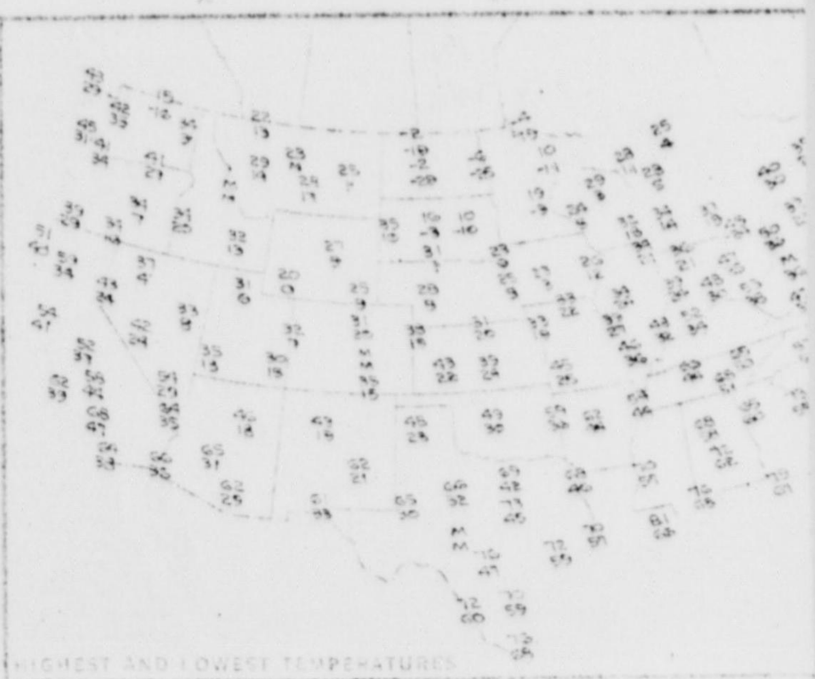
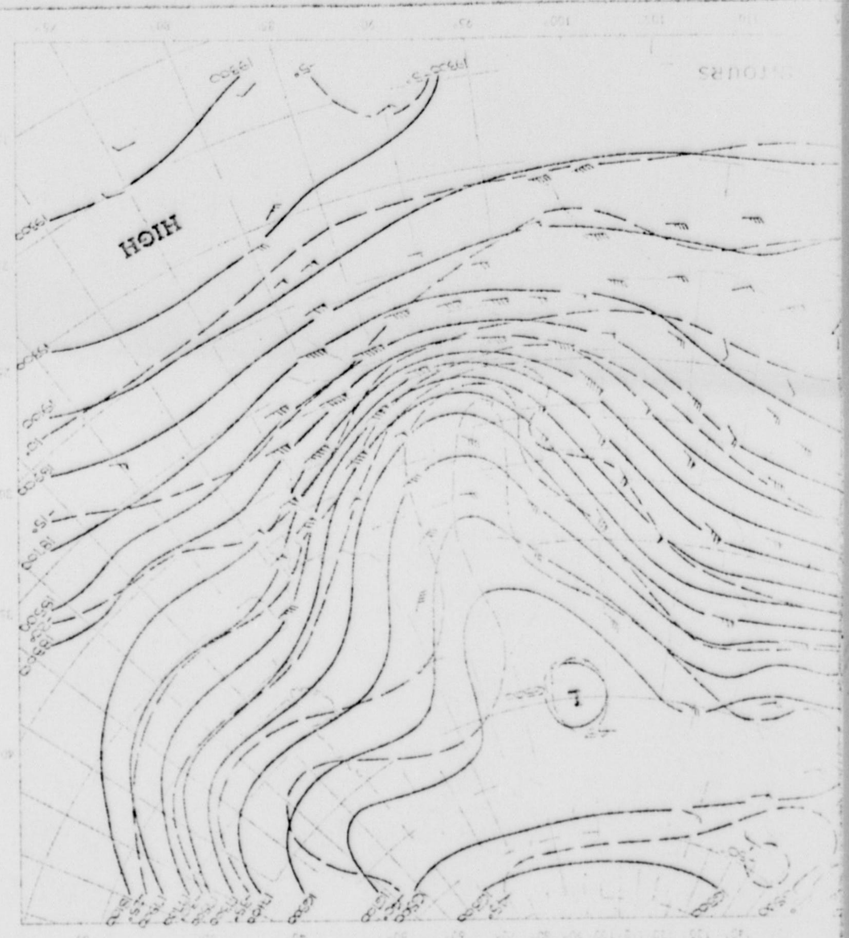
500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS



3, 1969

SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.

500 MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

HIGH

HIGH

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HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

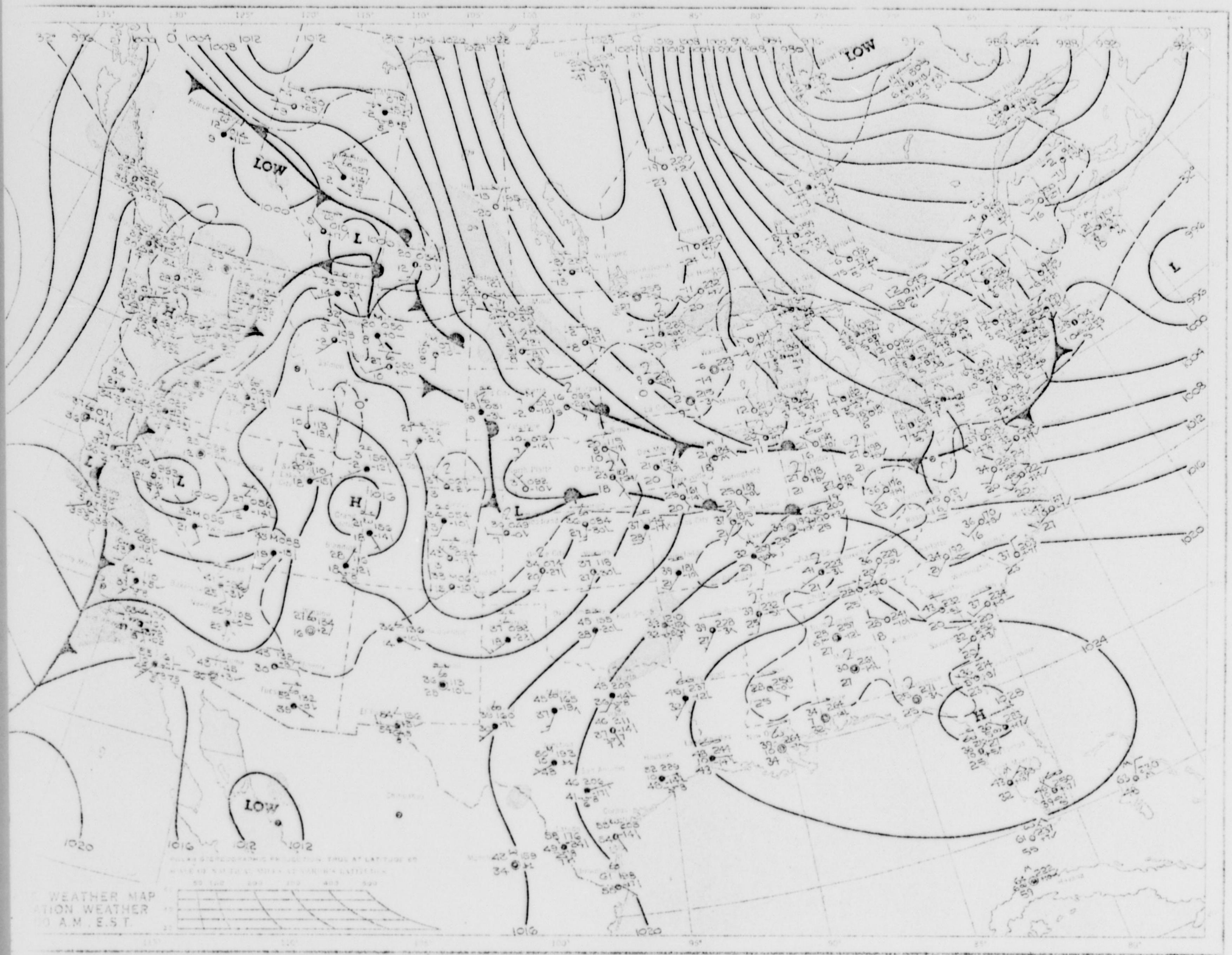
POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, TRUE AT LATITUDE 60

SCALE OF NAUTICAL MILES AT CARTOGRAPHIC LIMITS

500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS



WEATHER MAP
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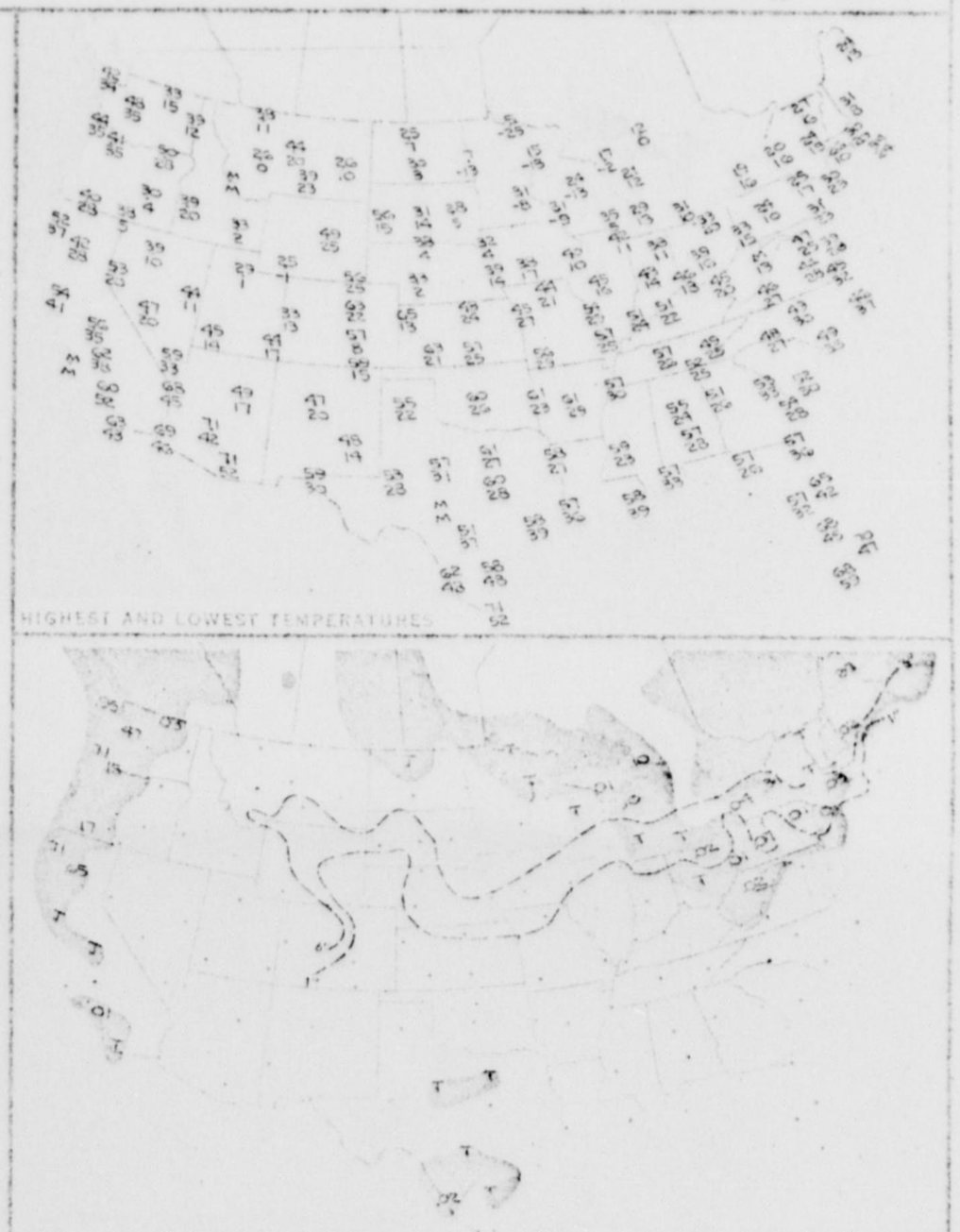


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

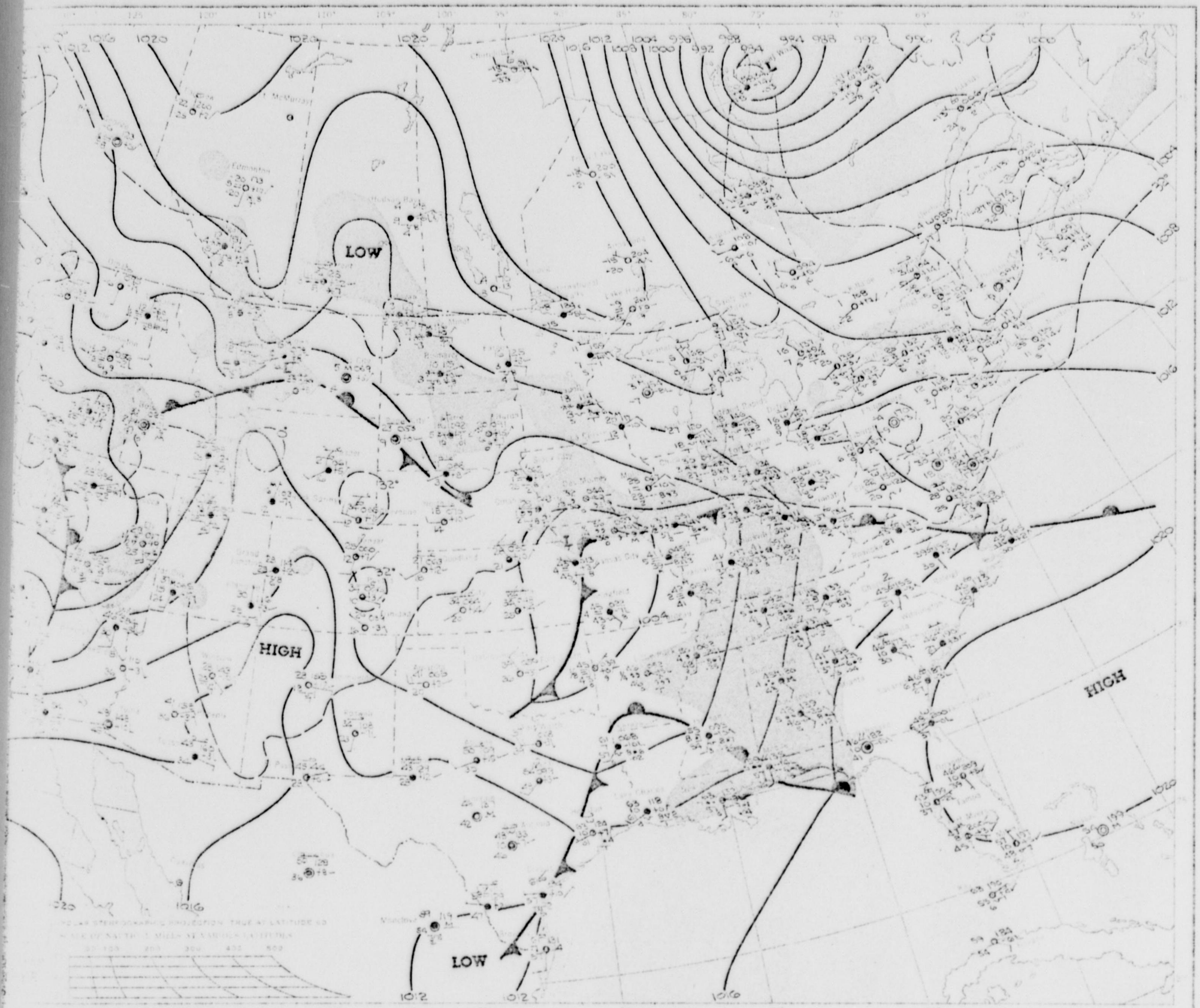
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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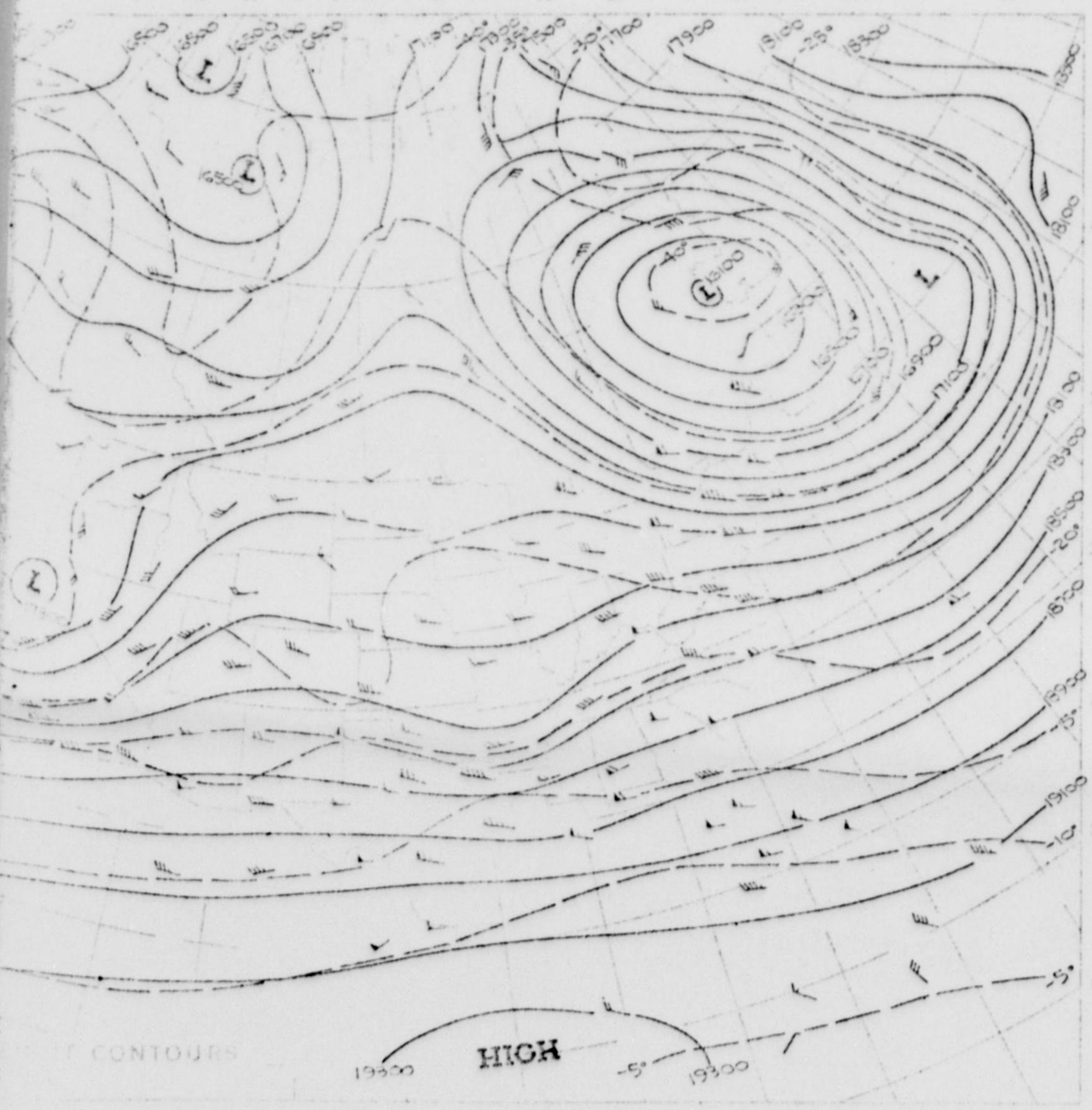
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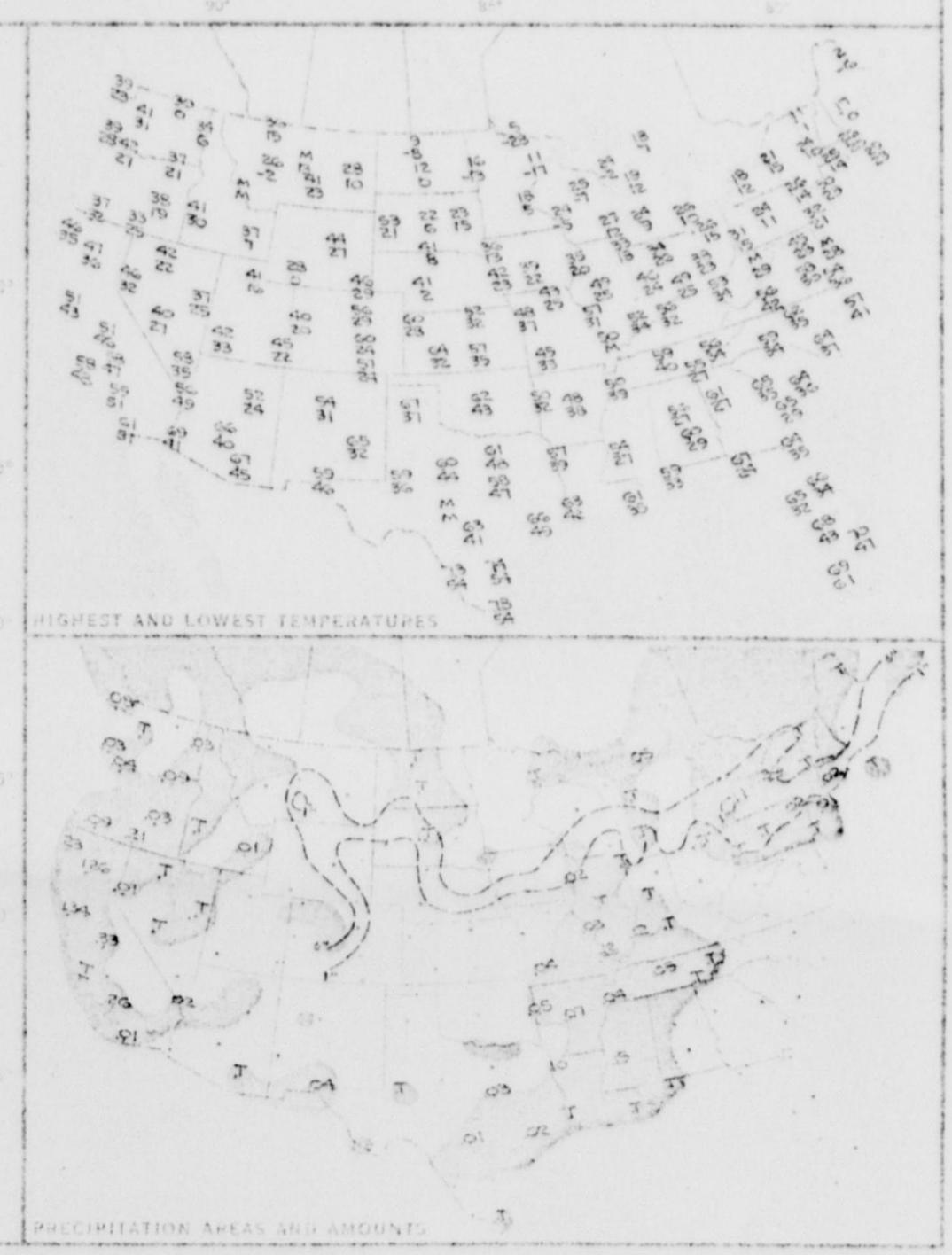
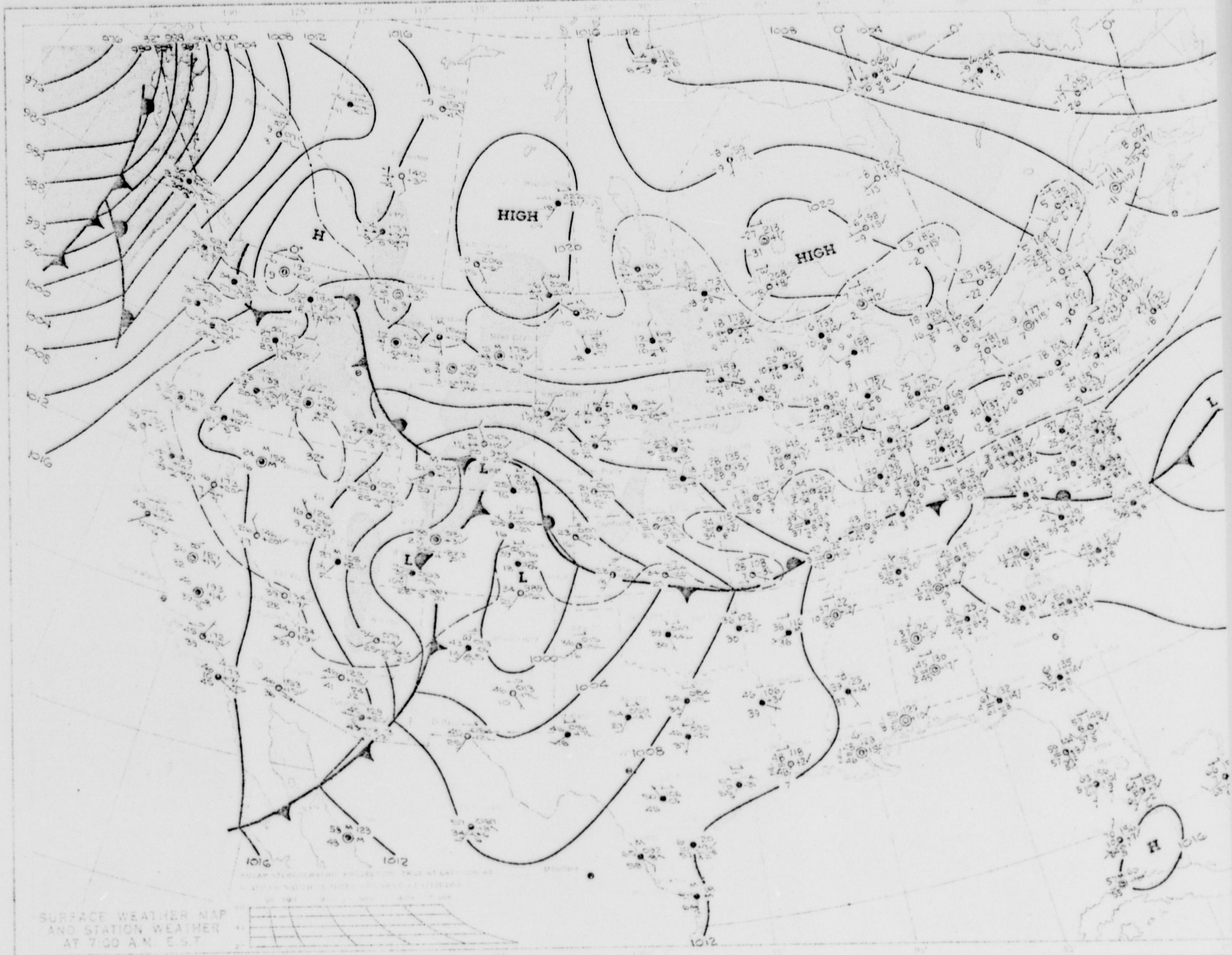
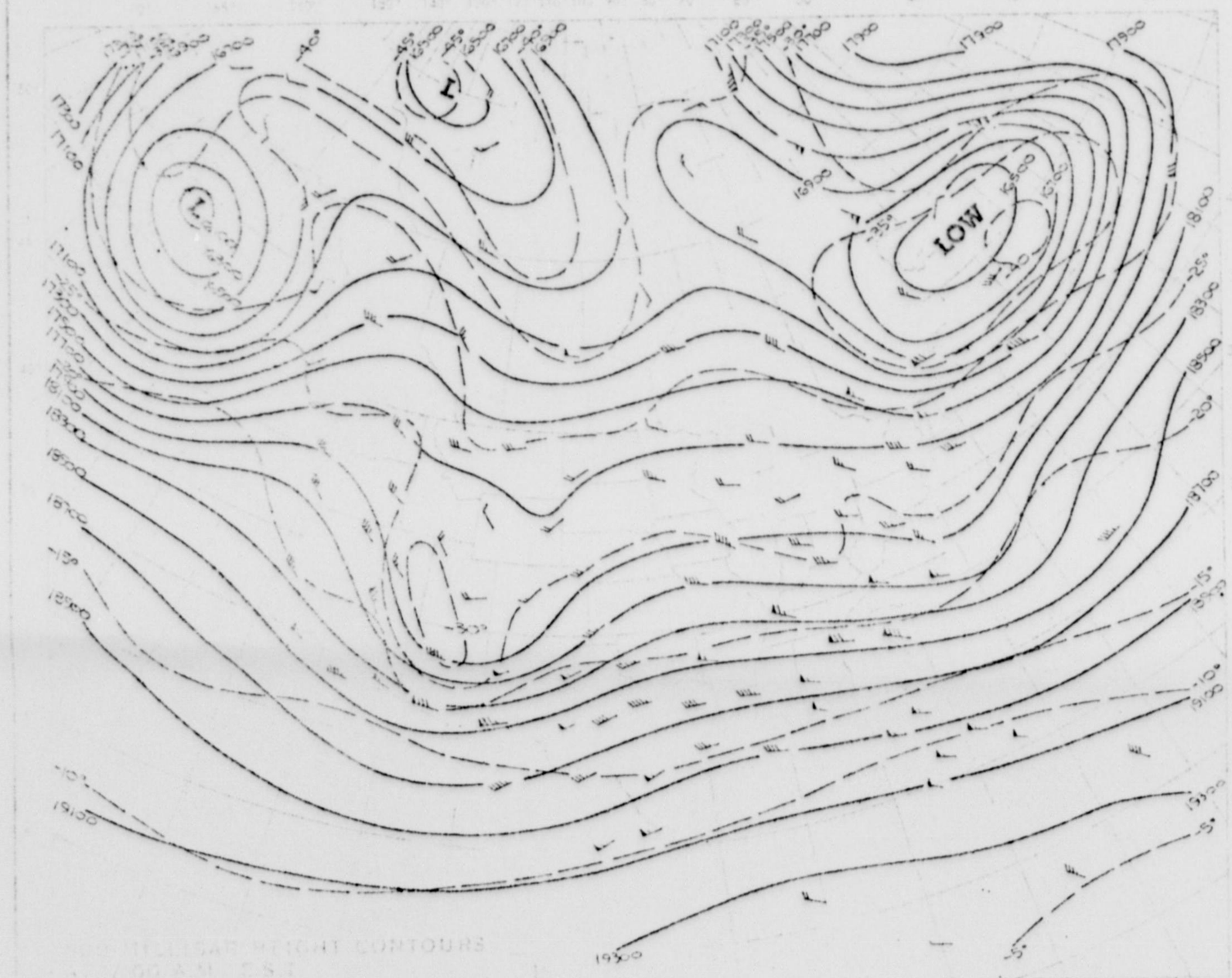
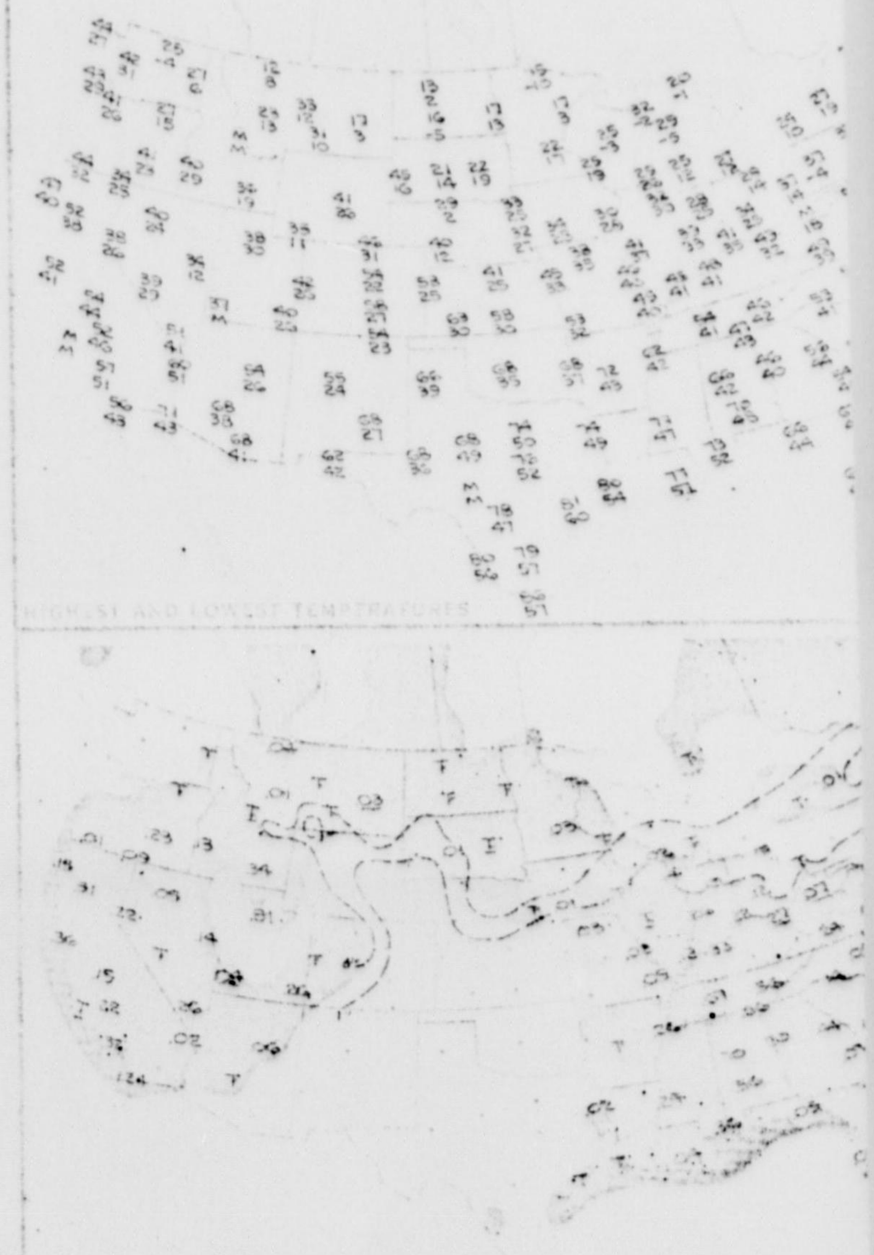

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS



SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

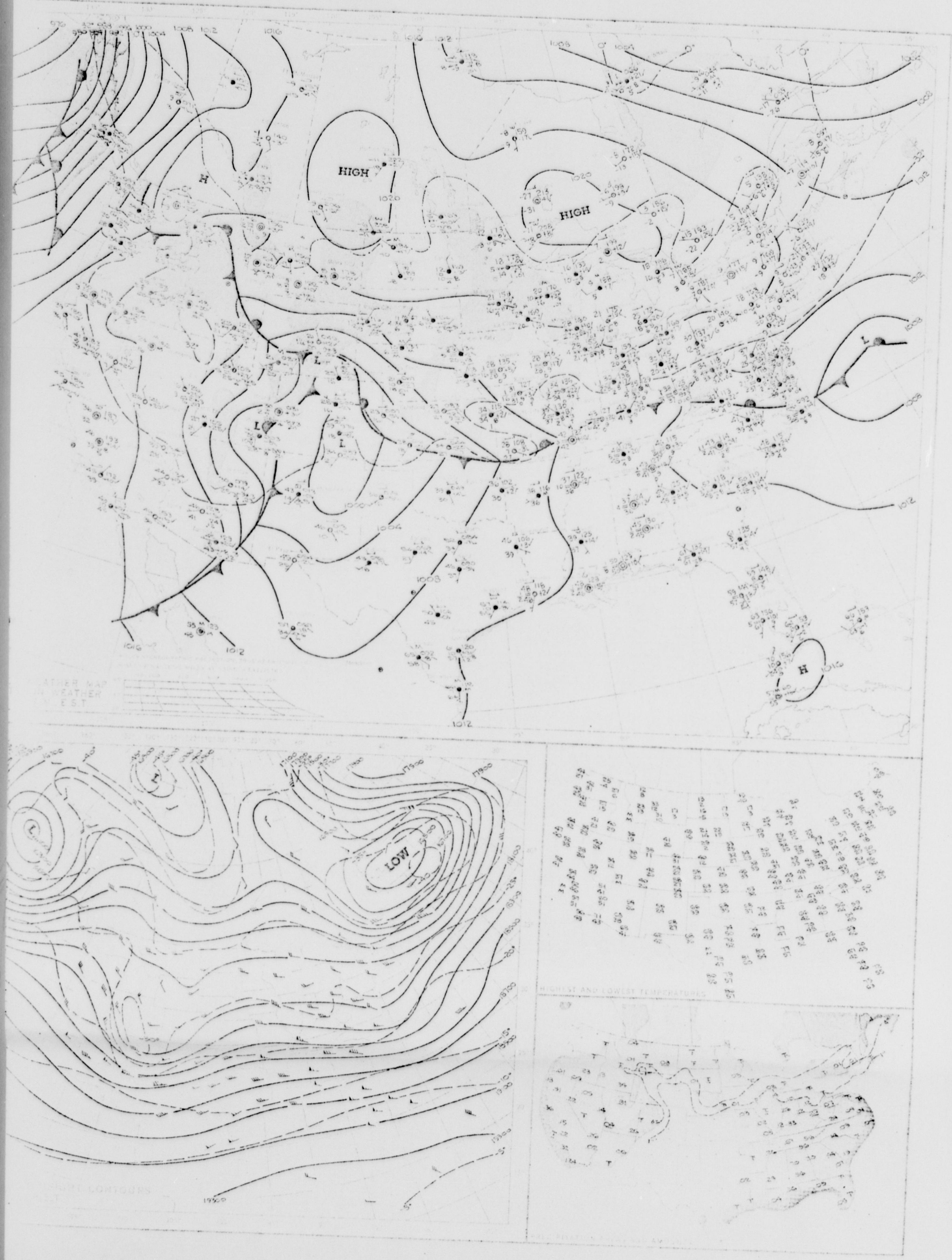


500 MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

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SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

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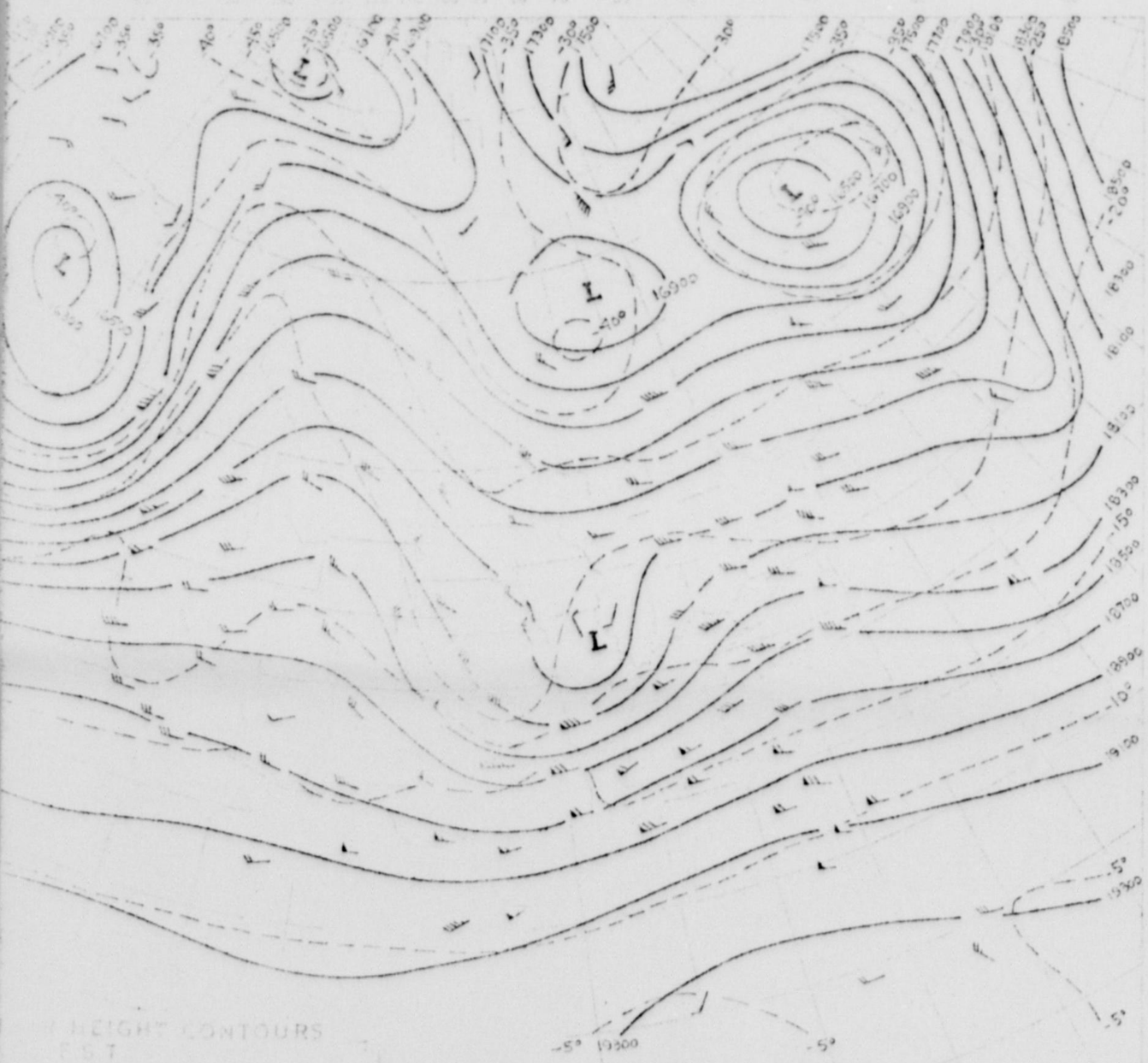

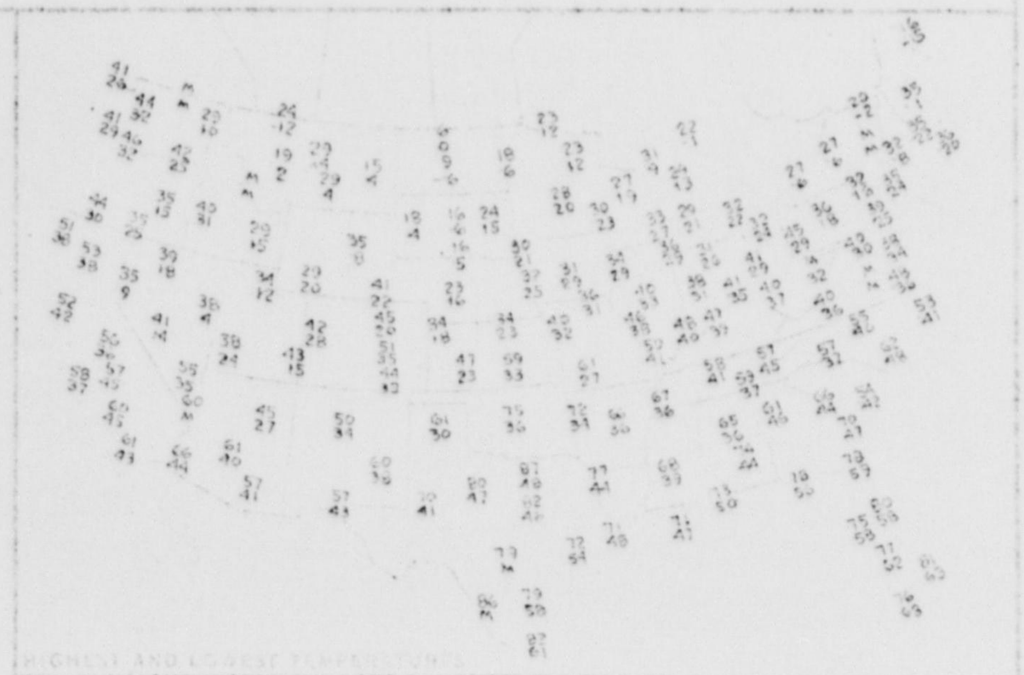

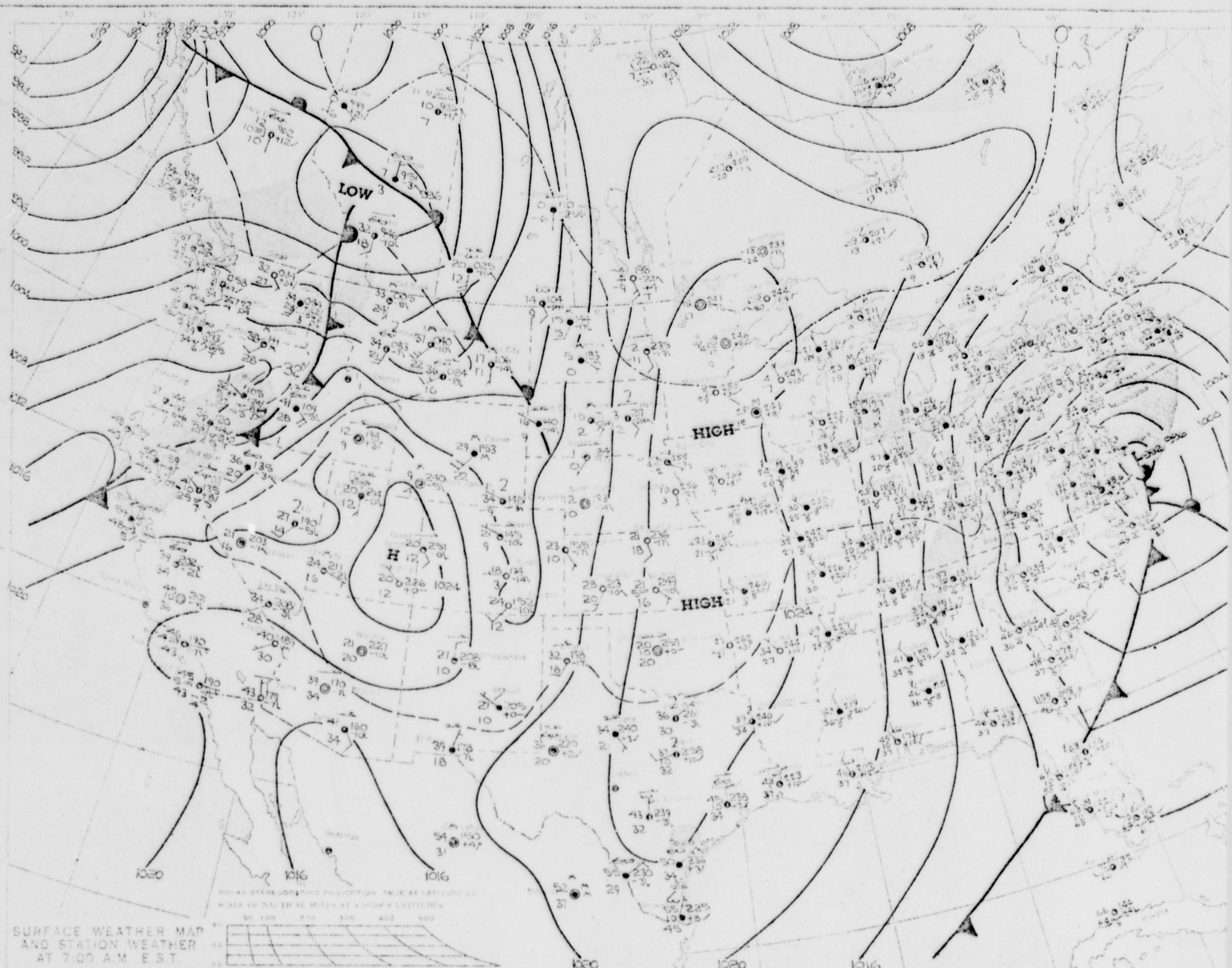
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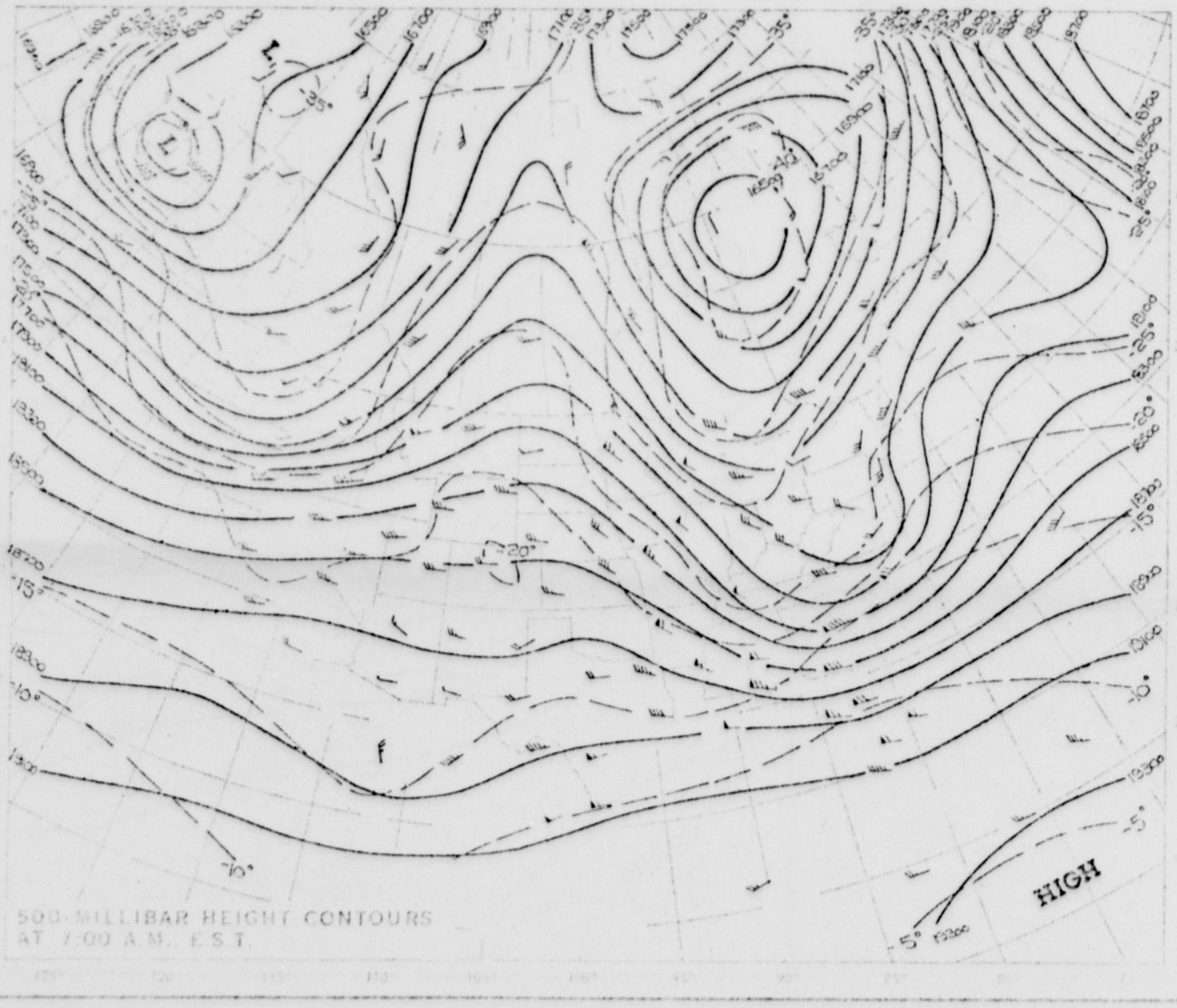
SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.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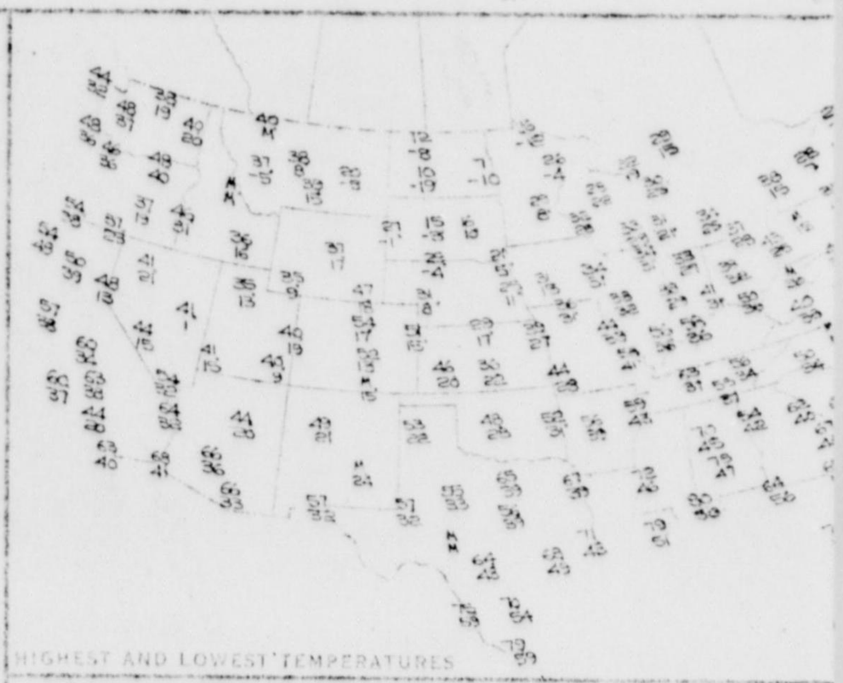
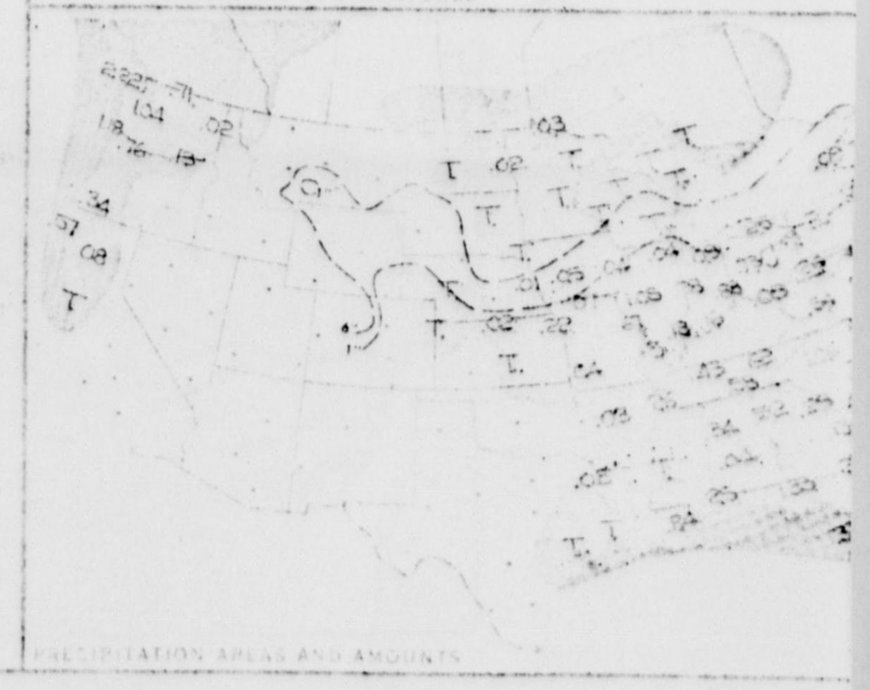
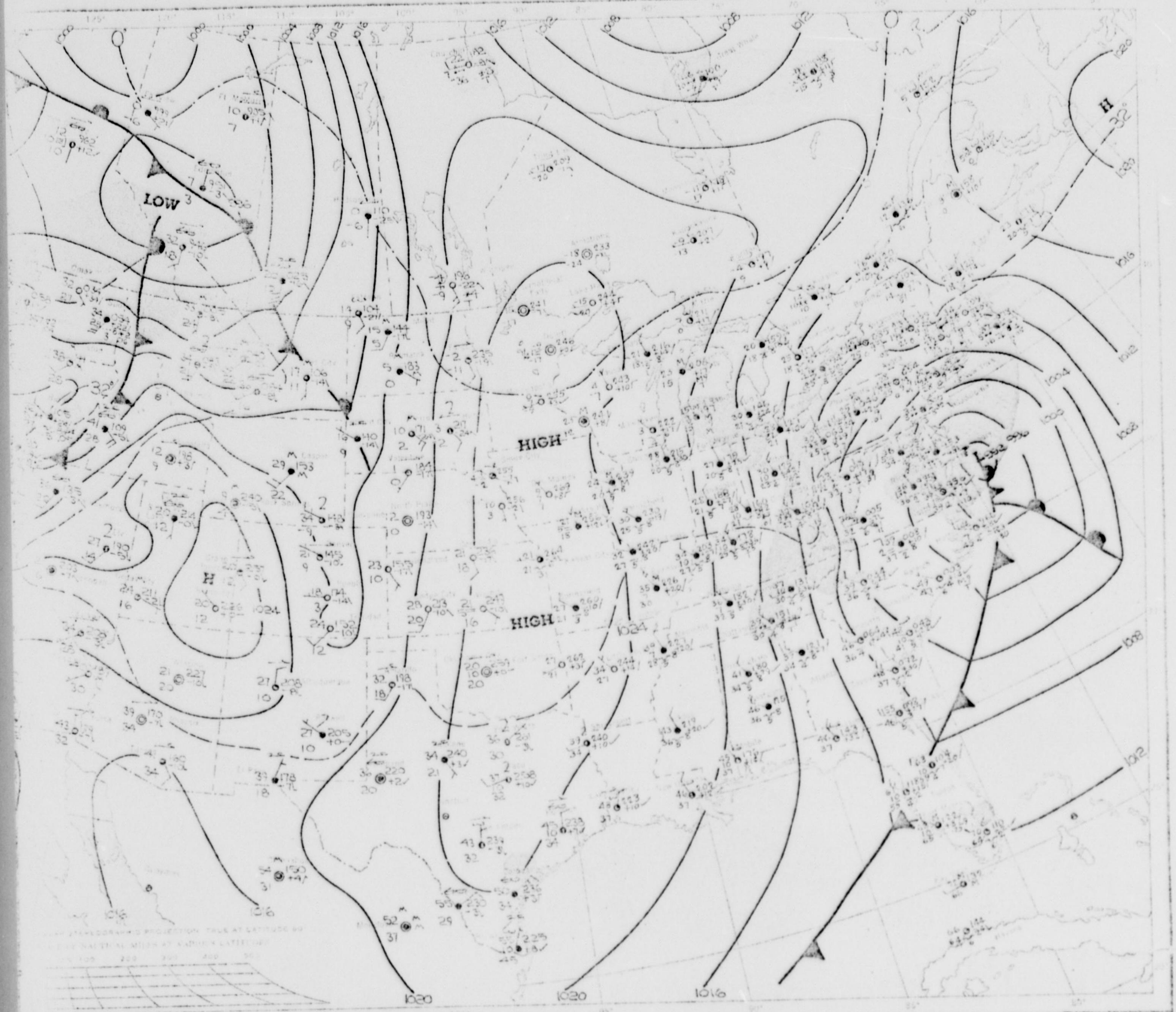
500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES


PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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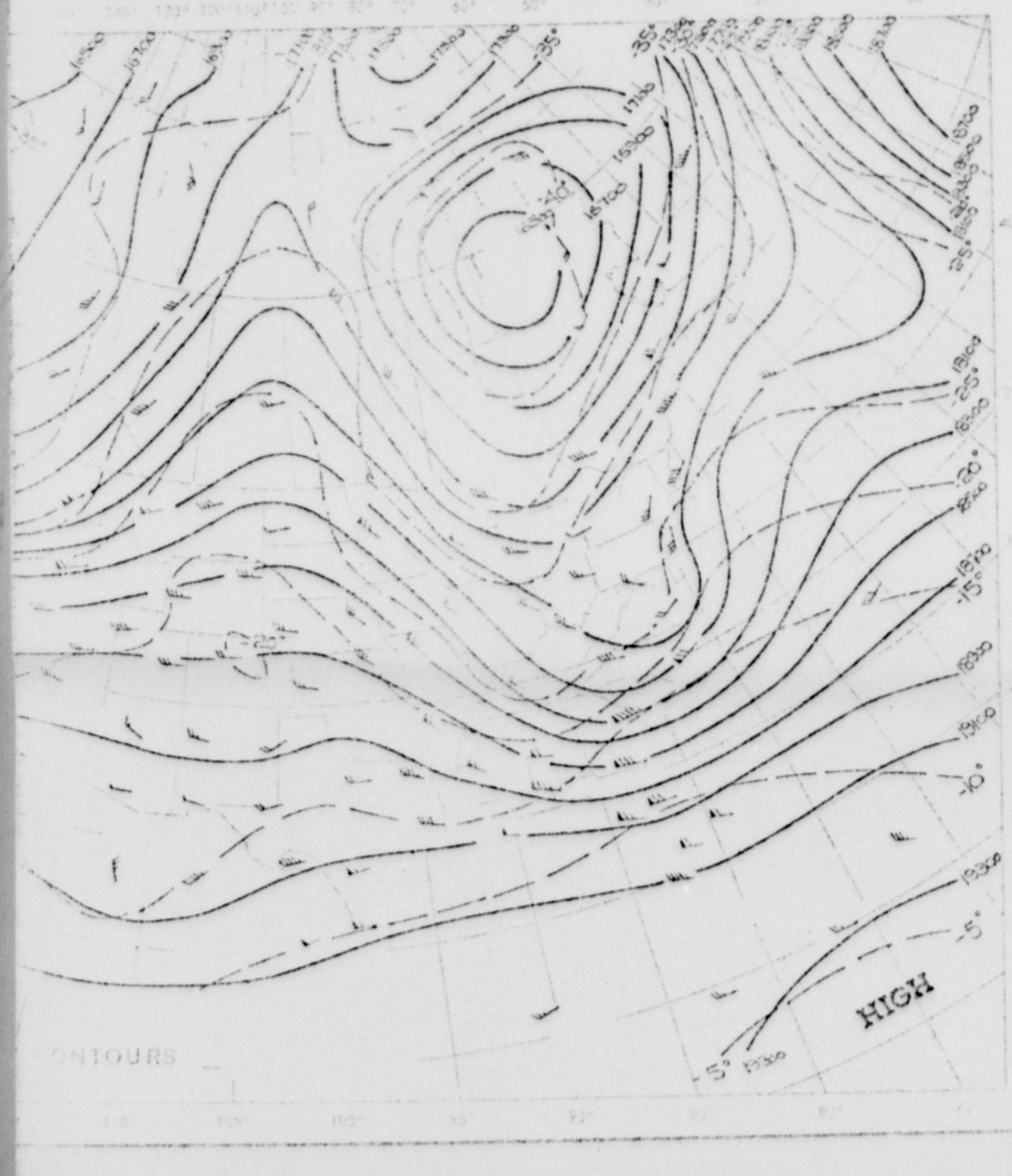
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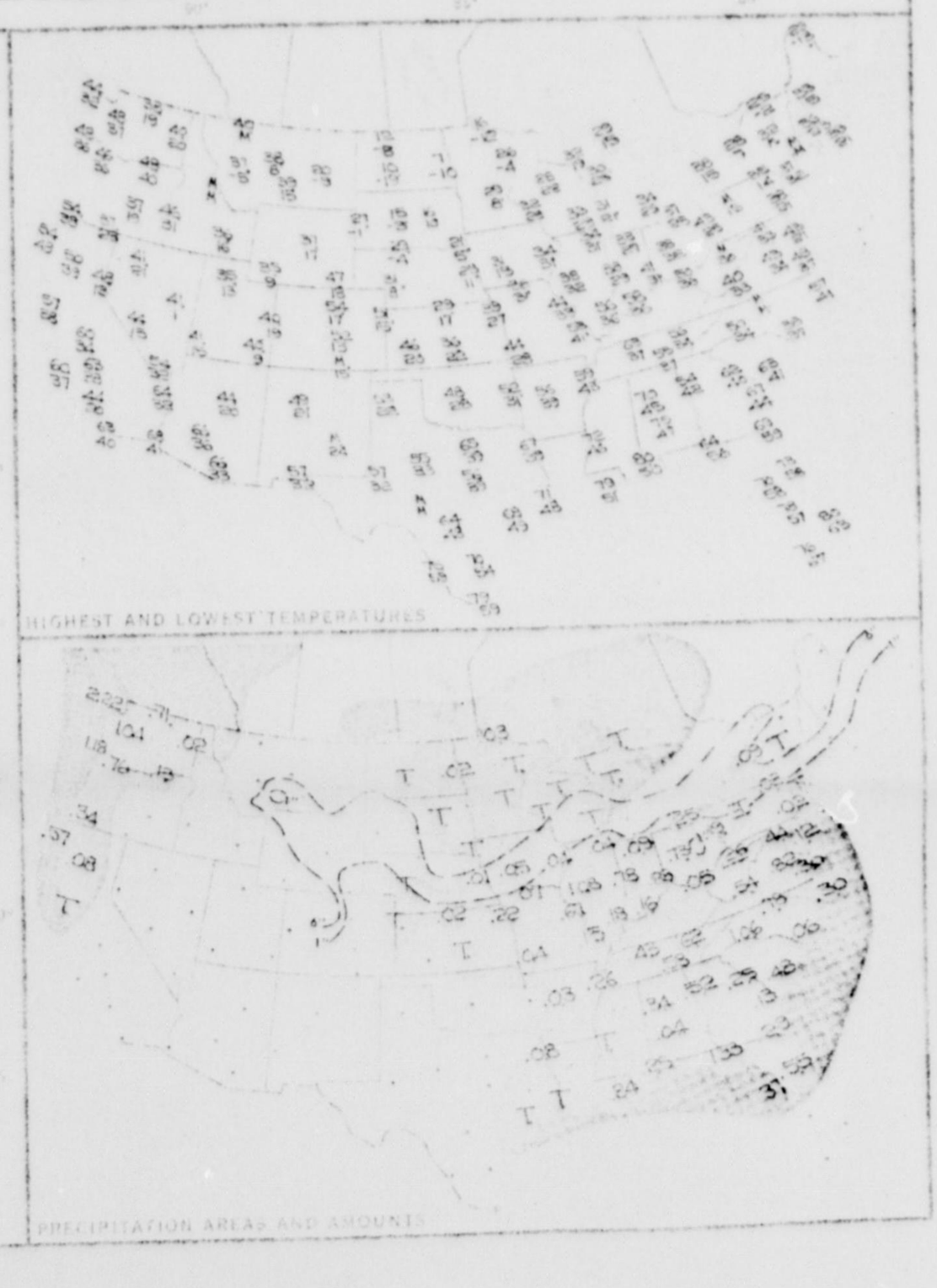
HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

DAILY WEATHER MAPS

WEEKLY SERIES FEB. 10-16, 1969

The charts in this publication are a continuation of the principal charts of the Weather Bureau publication, Daily Weather Map. They include the Surface Weather Map, the 500-Millibar Chart, the Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart, and the Daily Precipitation Chart. All of the charts for one day are arranged on a single page of this publication. They are copied from operational weather maps prepared by the National Meteorological Center, Weather Bureau. The symbols used on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Chart are the same as those used previously in Daily Weather Map. An explanatory sheet is available, and single copies may be obtained without charge by writing to: Environmental Science Services Administration, Publications Section, AD 143, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Bulk copies may also be ordered, at a cost of $2.30 per 50 copies. Checks should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Surface Weather Map presents station data and the analysis for 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by chains of arrows; the locations of these centers at times 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small black squares enclosing white crosses. Areas of precipitation are indicated by shading. The weather reports that are printed here are only a fraction of those that are included in the operational weather maps, and on which the analyses are based. Occational apparent discrepancies between the printed station data and the analyses result from those station reports that cannot be included in the published maps because of lack of space.

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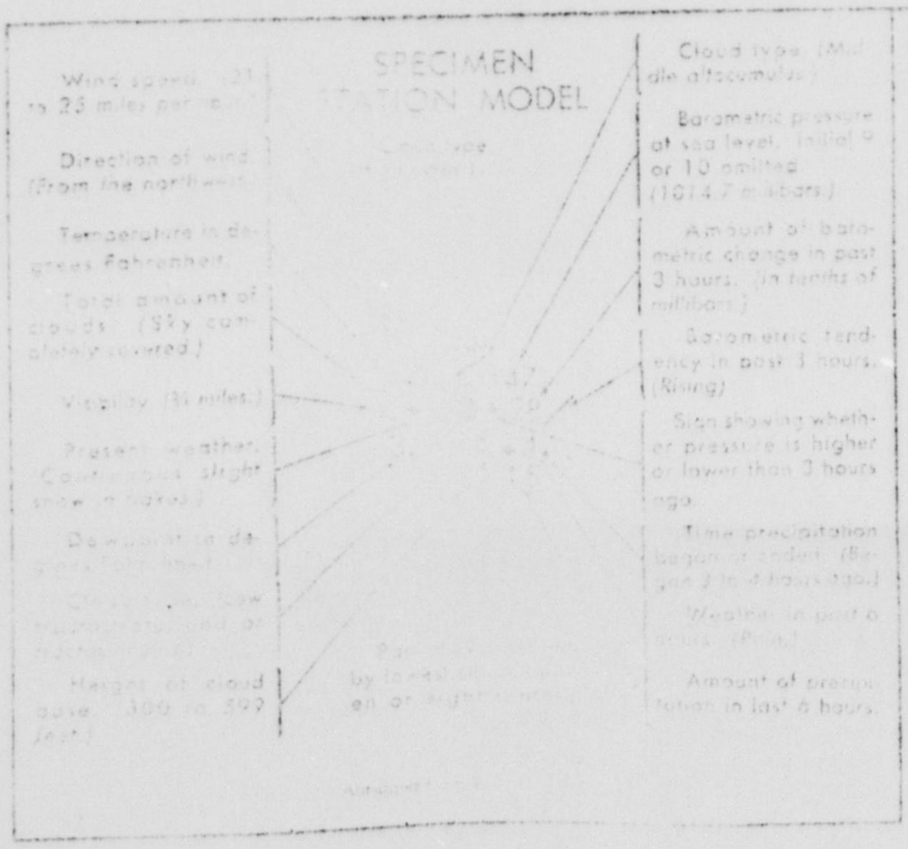

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OF COMMERCE/Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

ATHER MAPS

FEB. 10-16, 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

publication are a
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They include the
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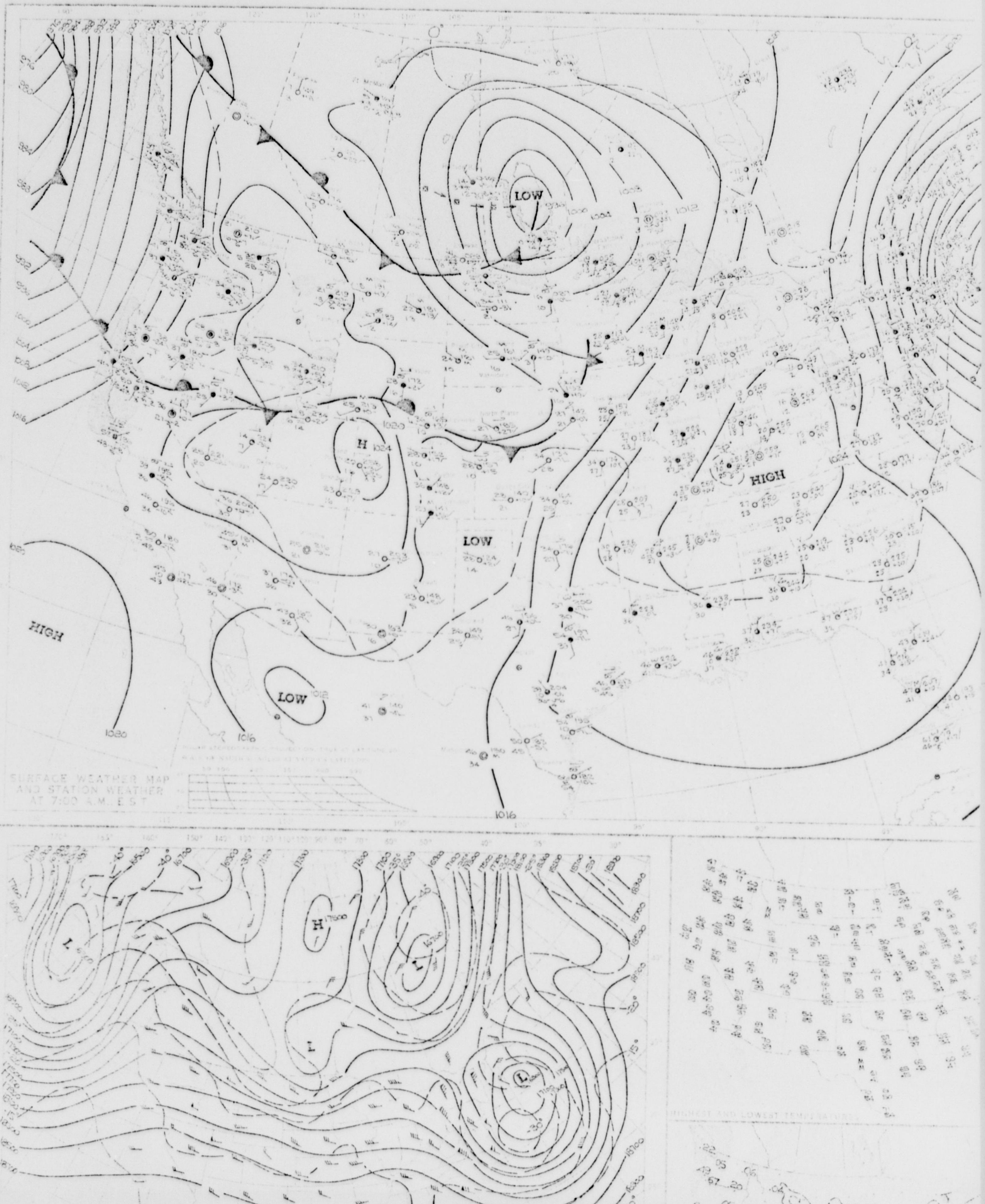
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SURFACE WEATHER MAP
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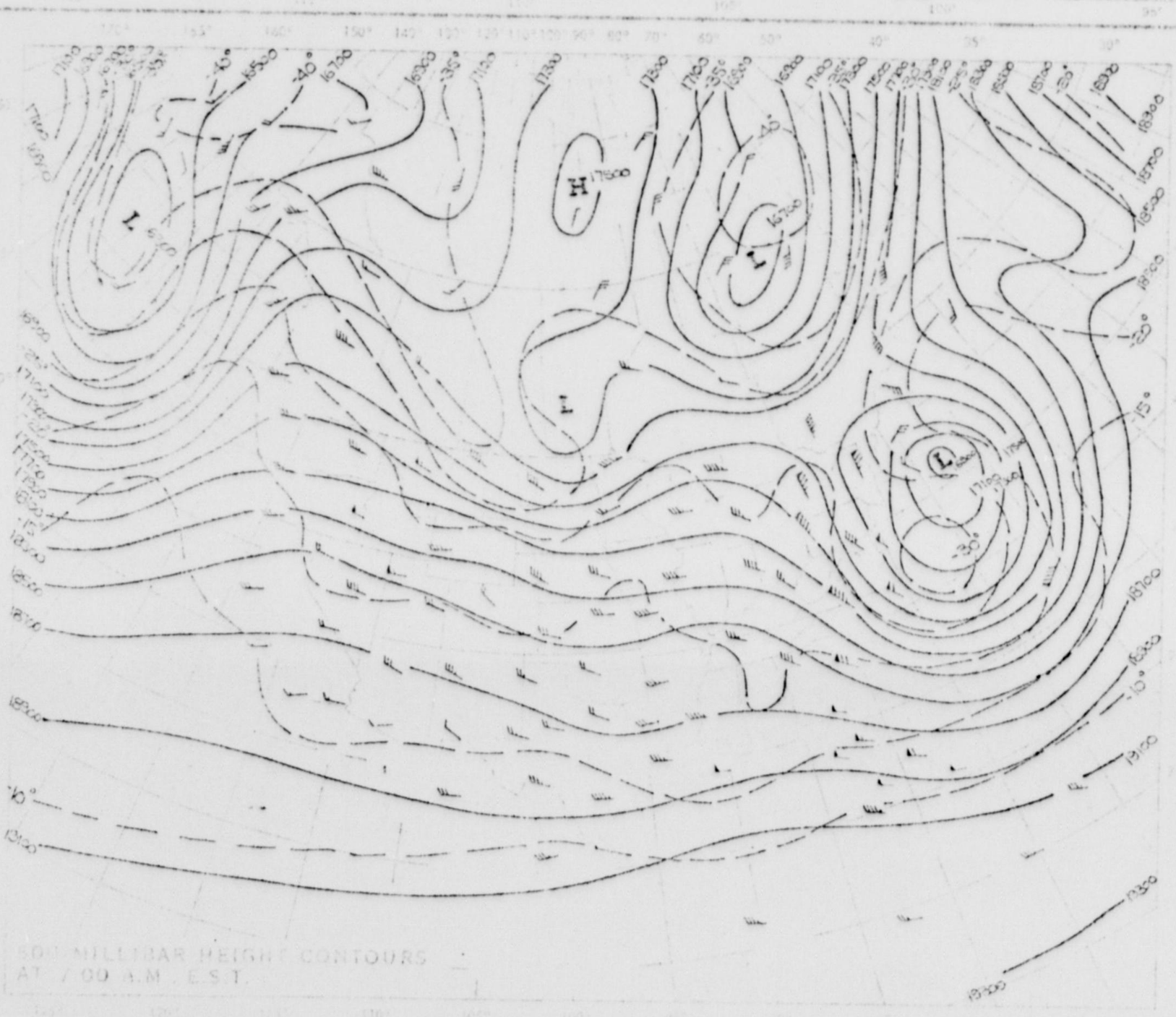
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.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500 MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
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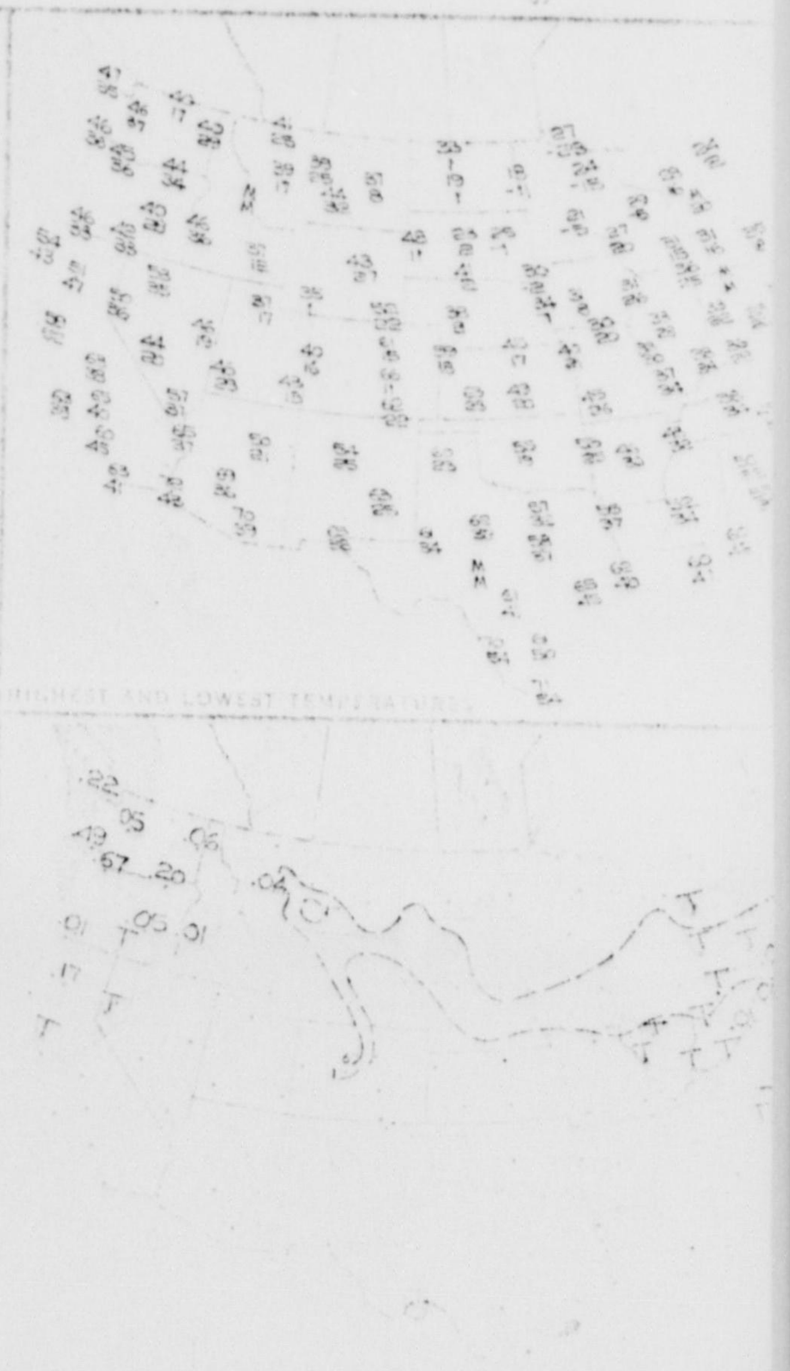
HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

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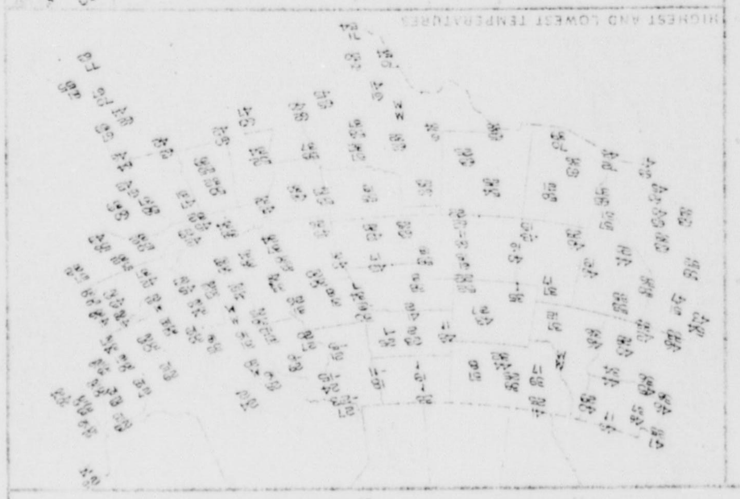

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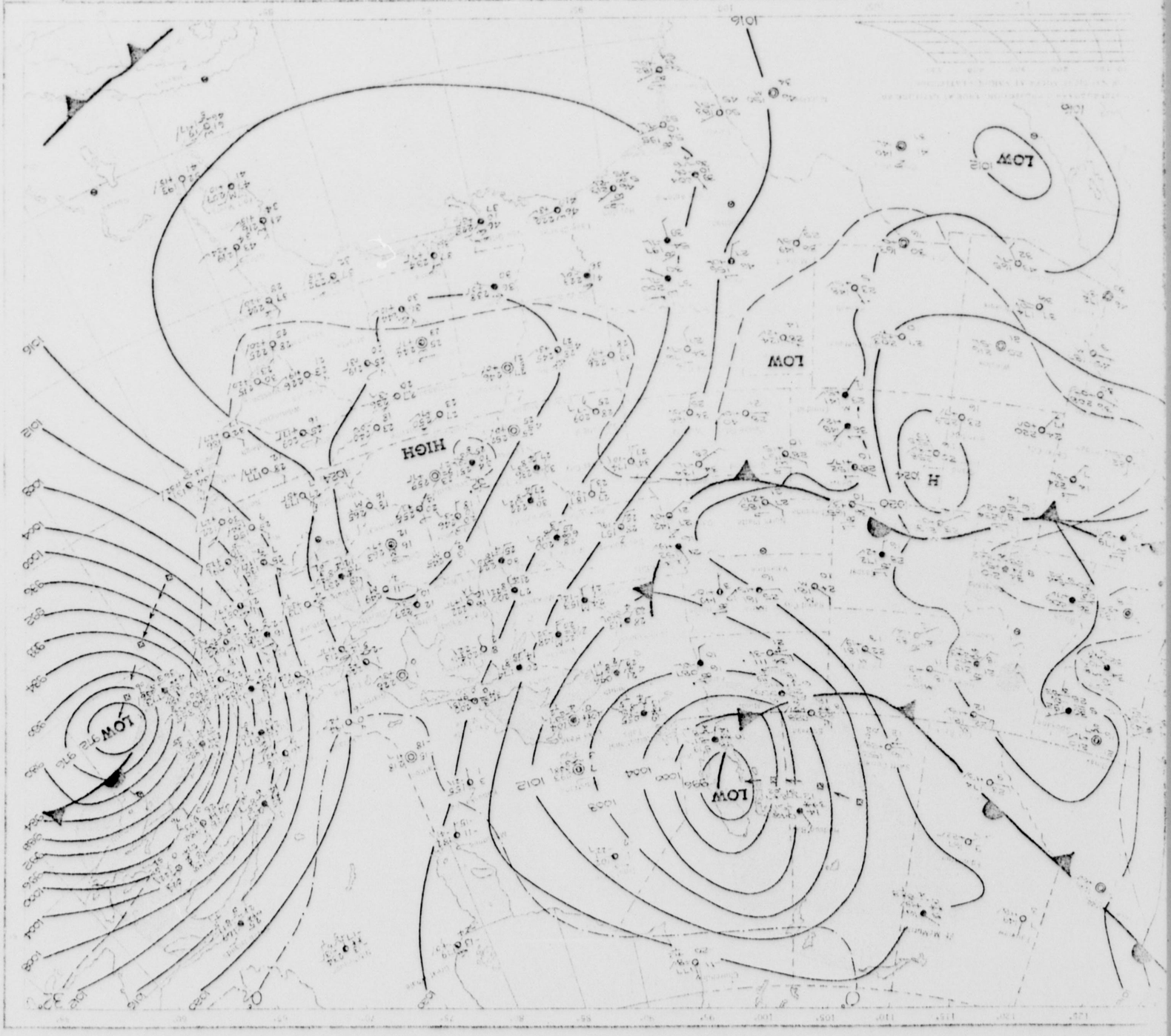
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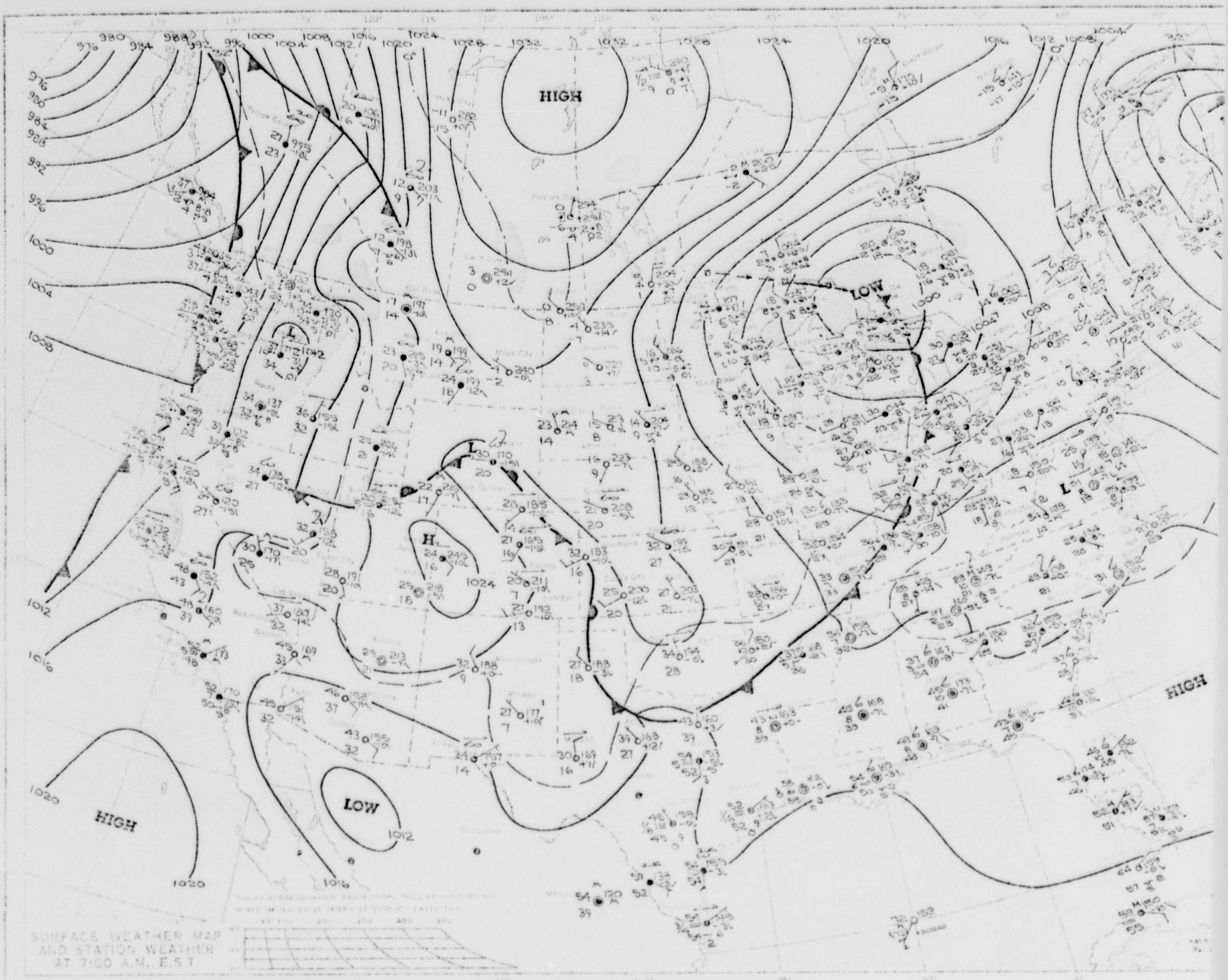
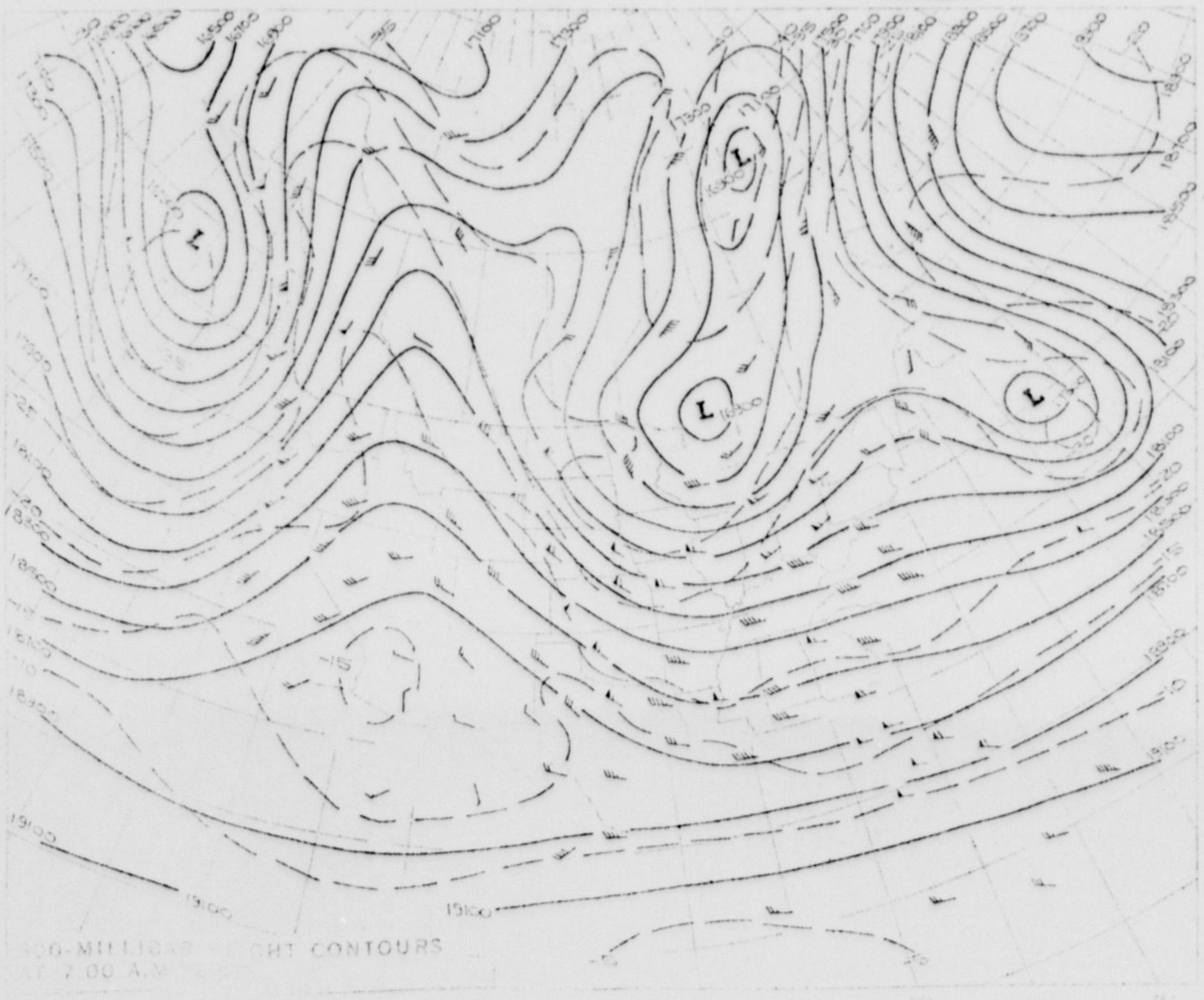


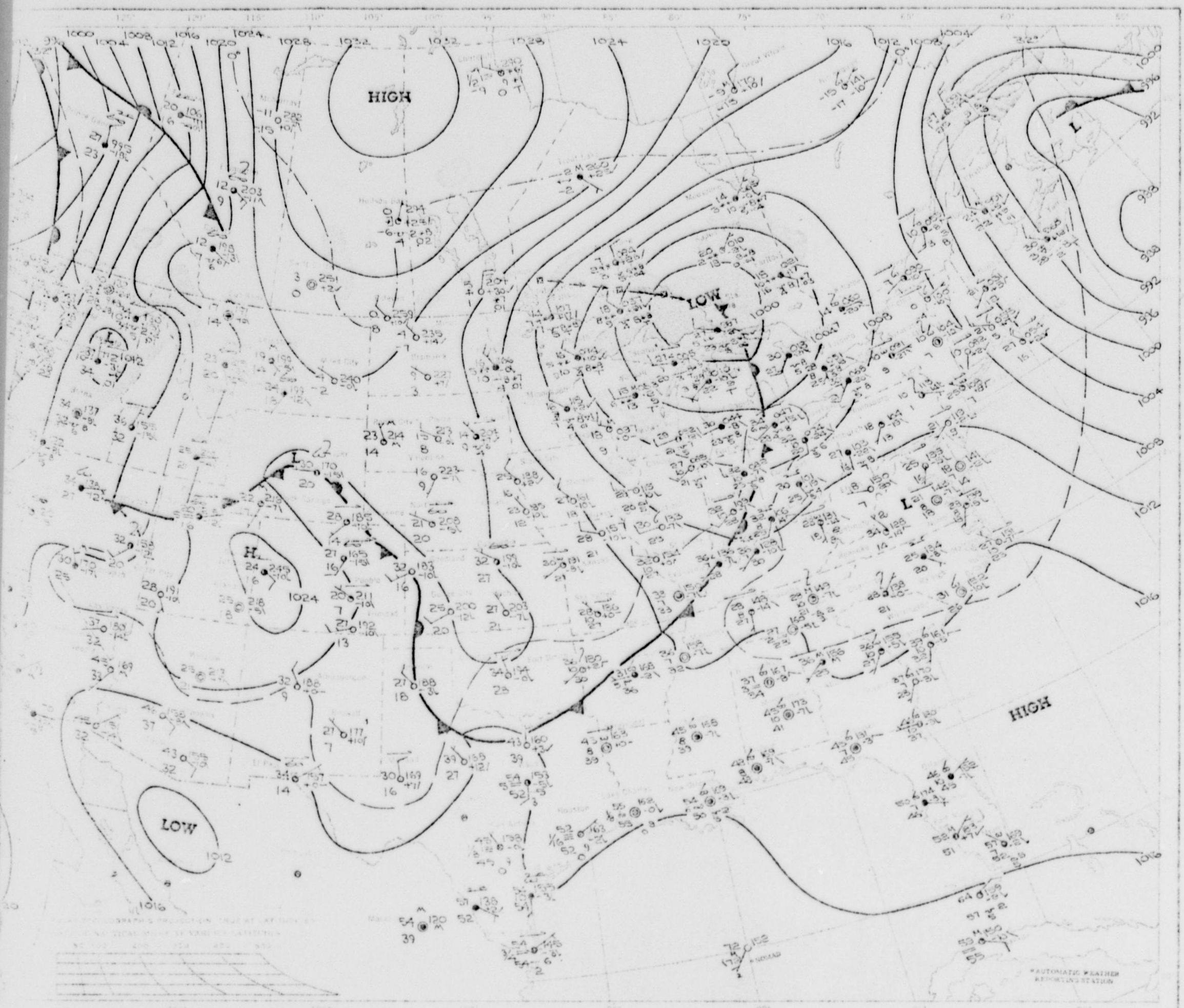
SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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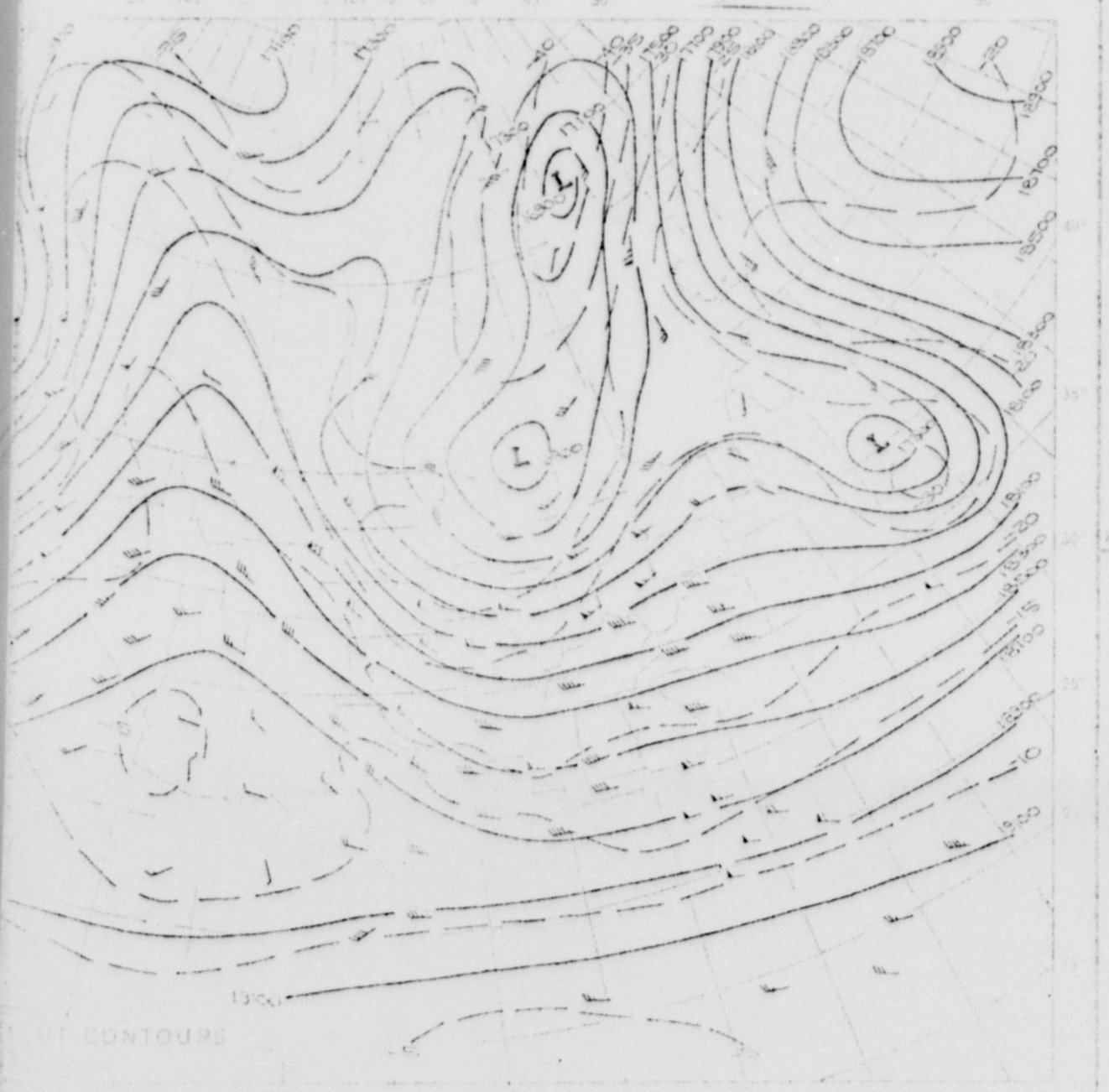
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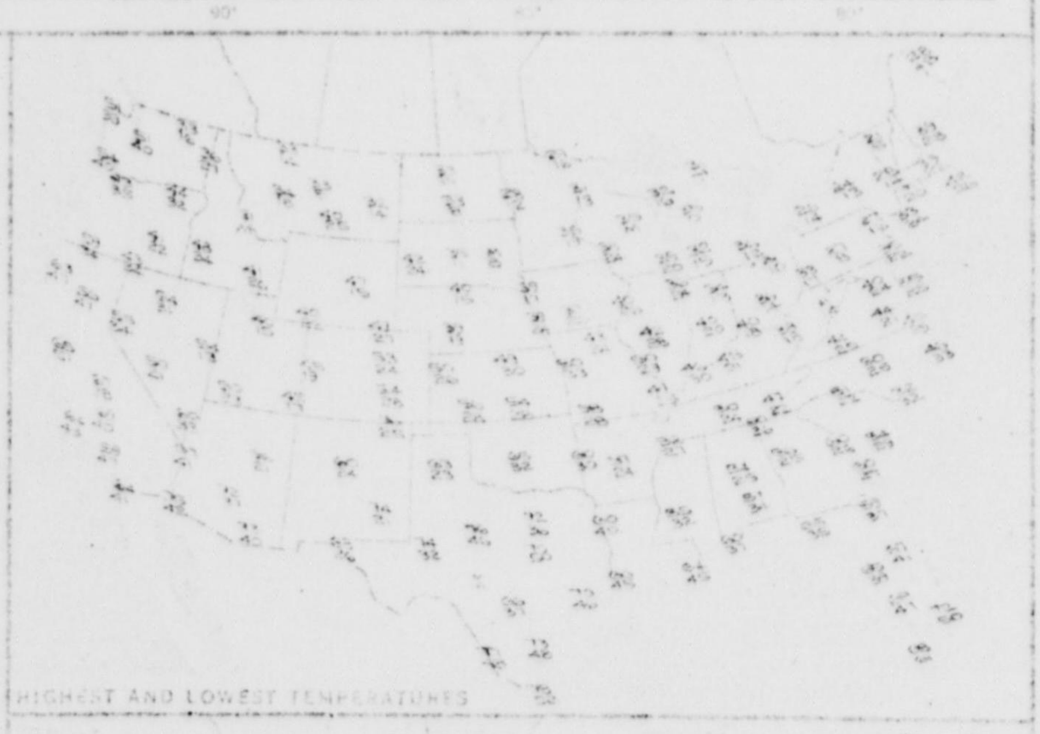
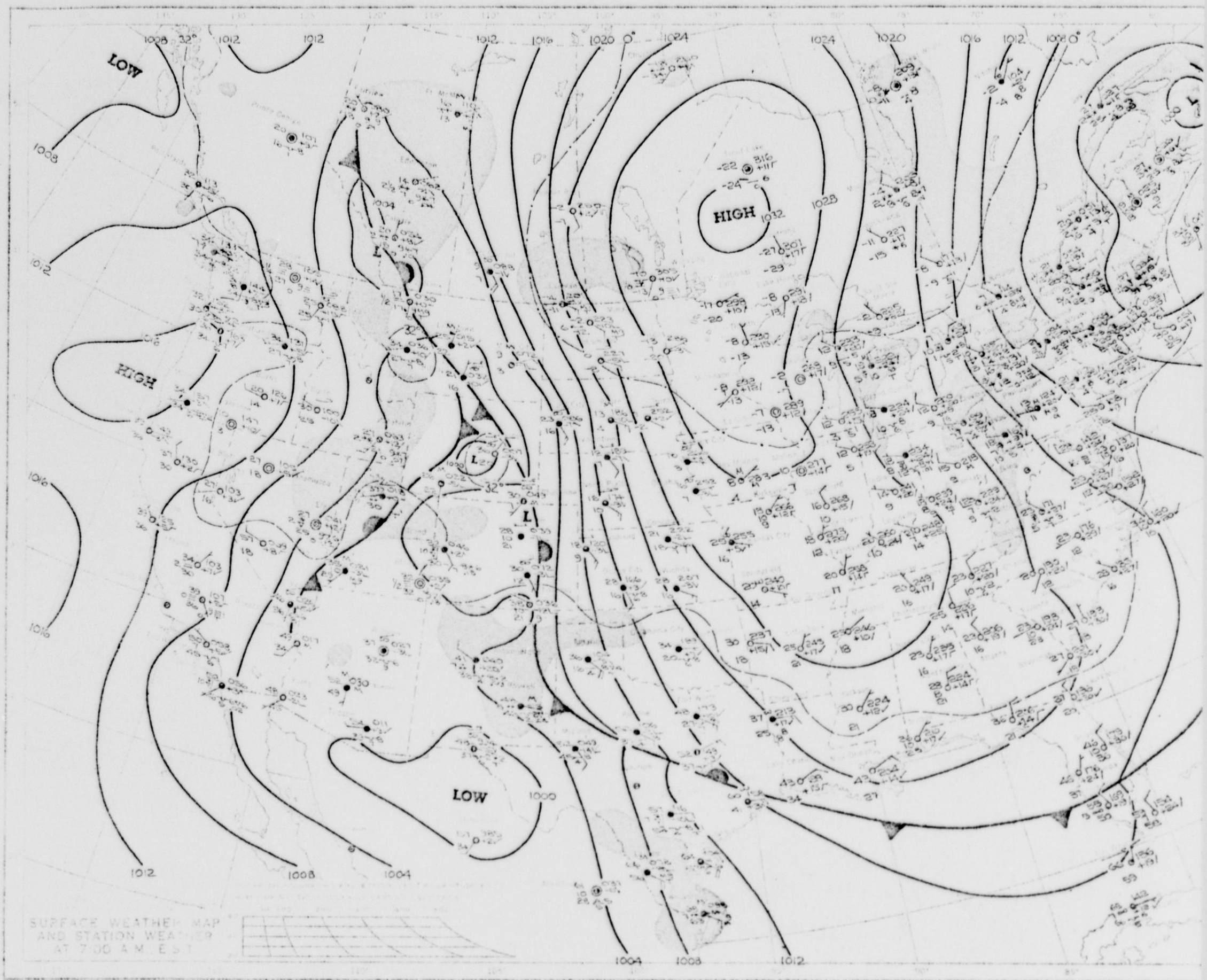
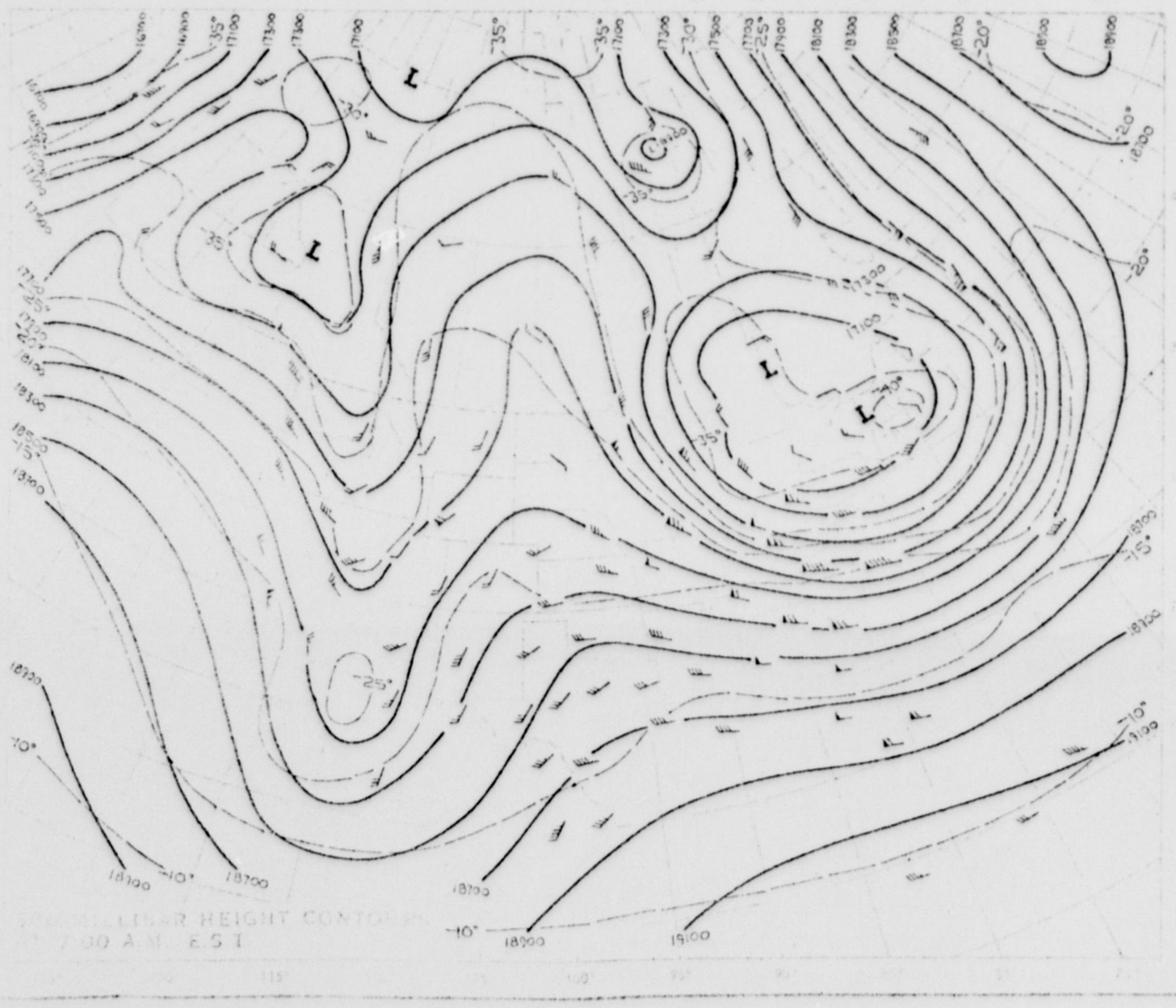

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS



SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



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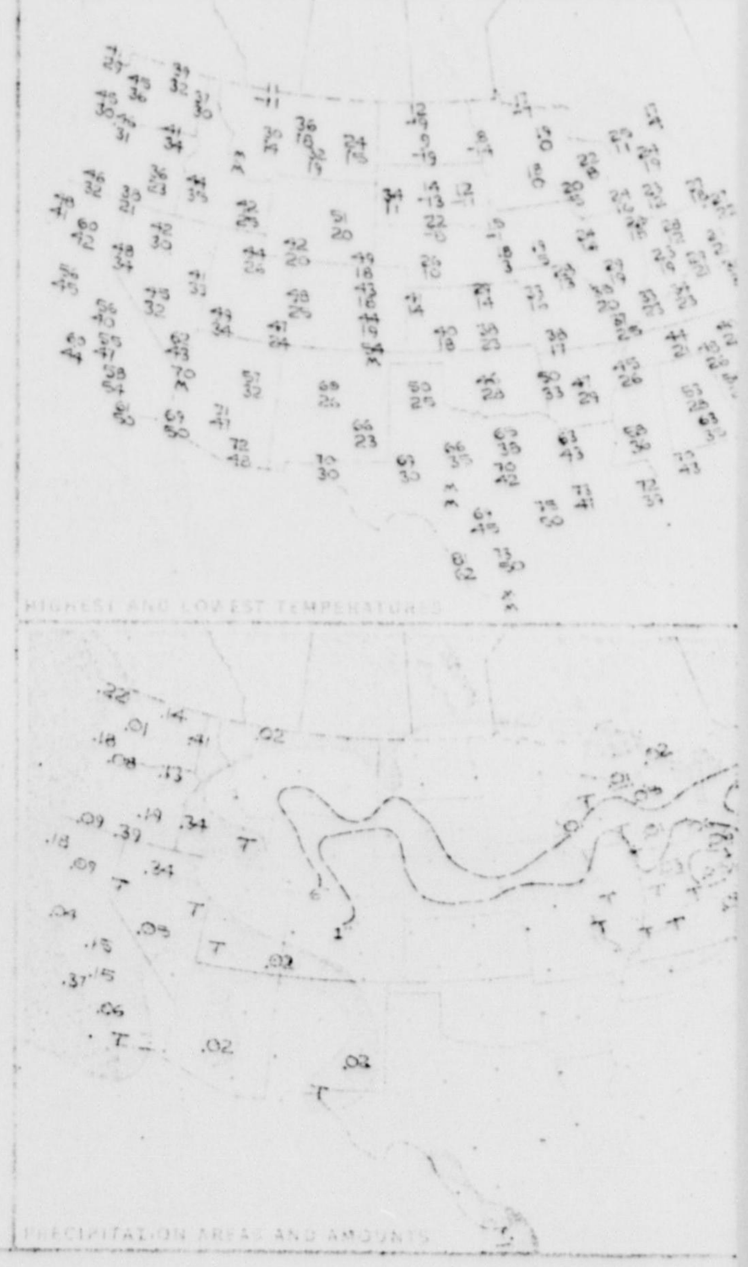
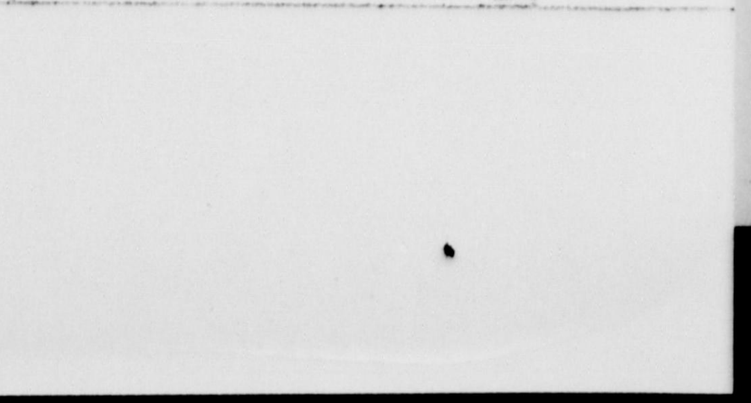
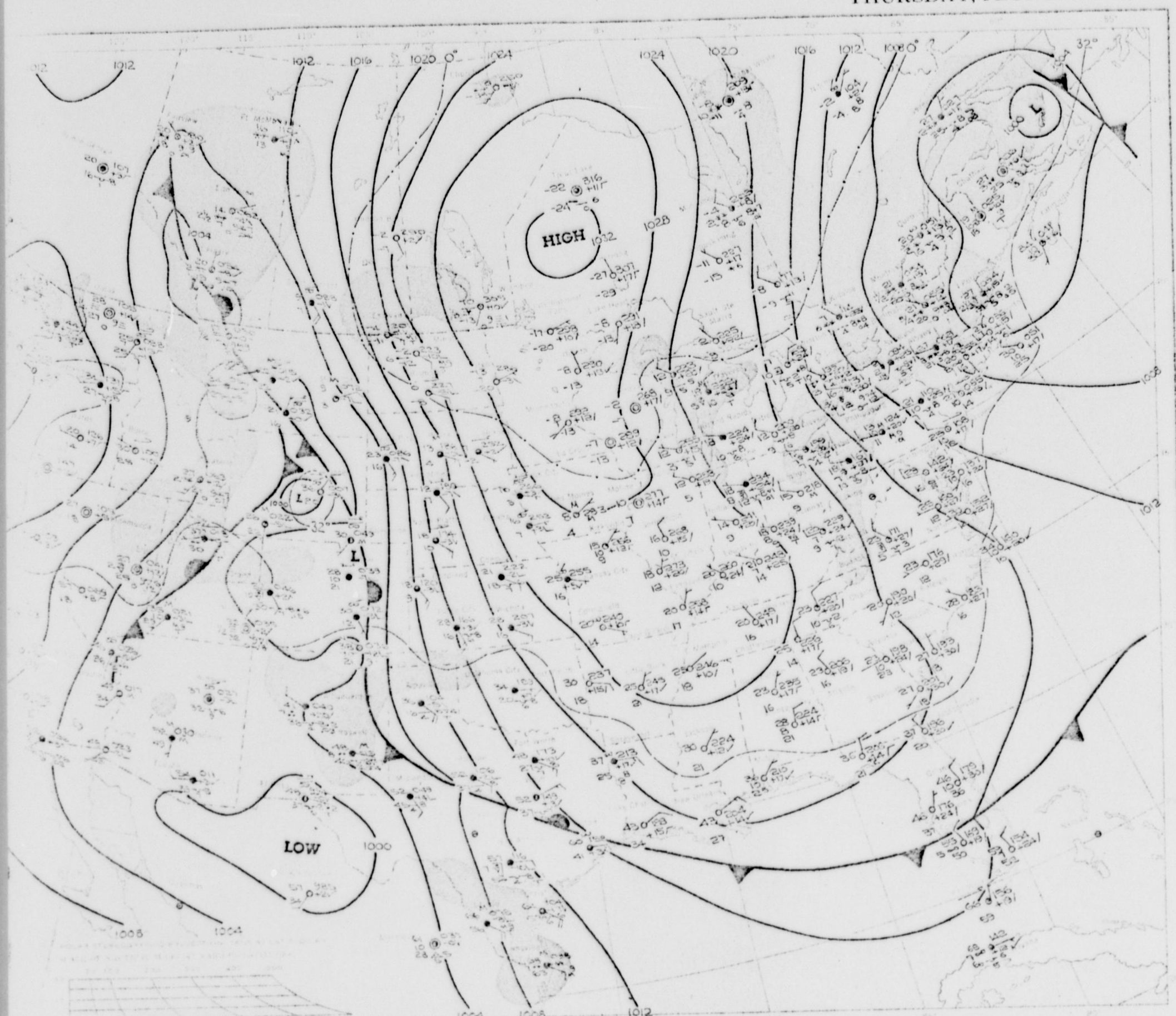


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES



PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS



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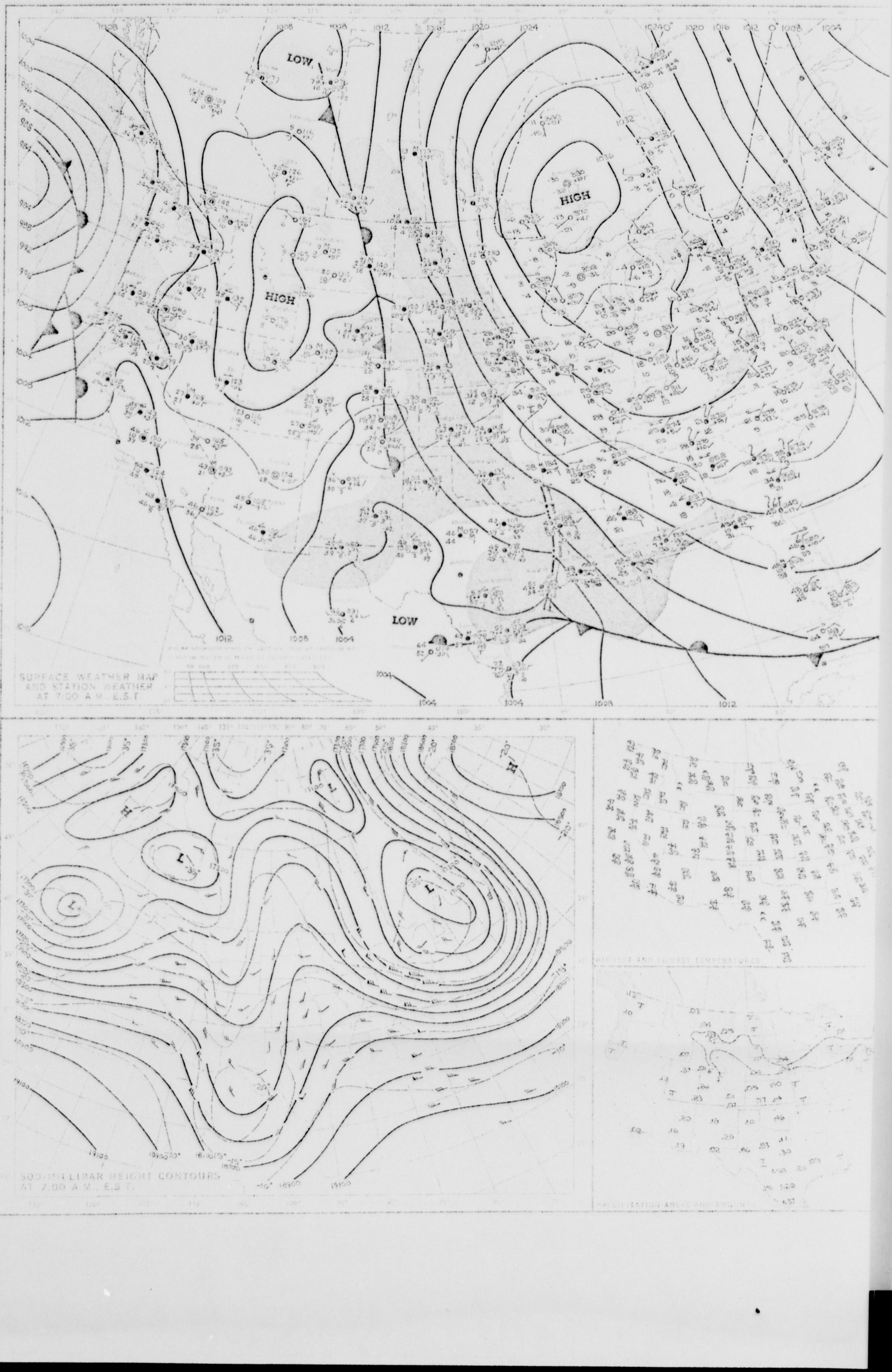
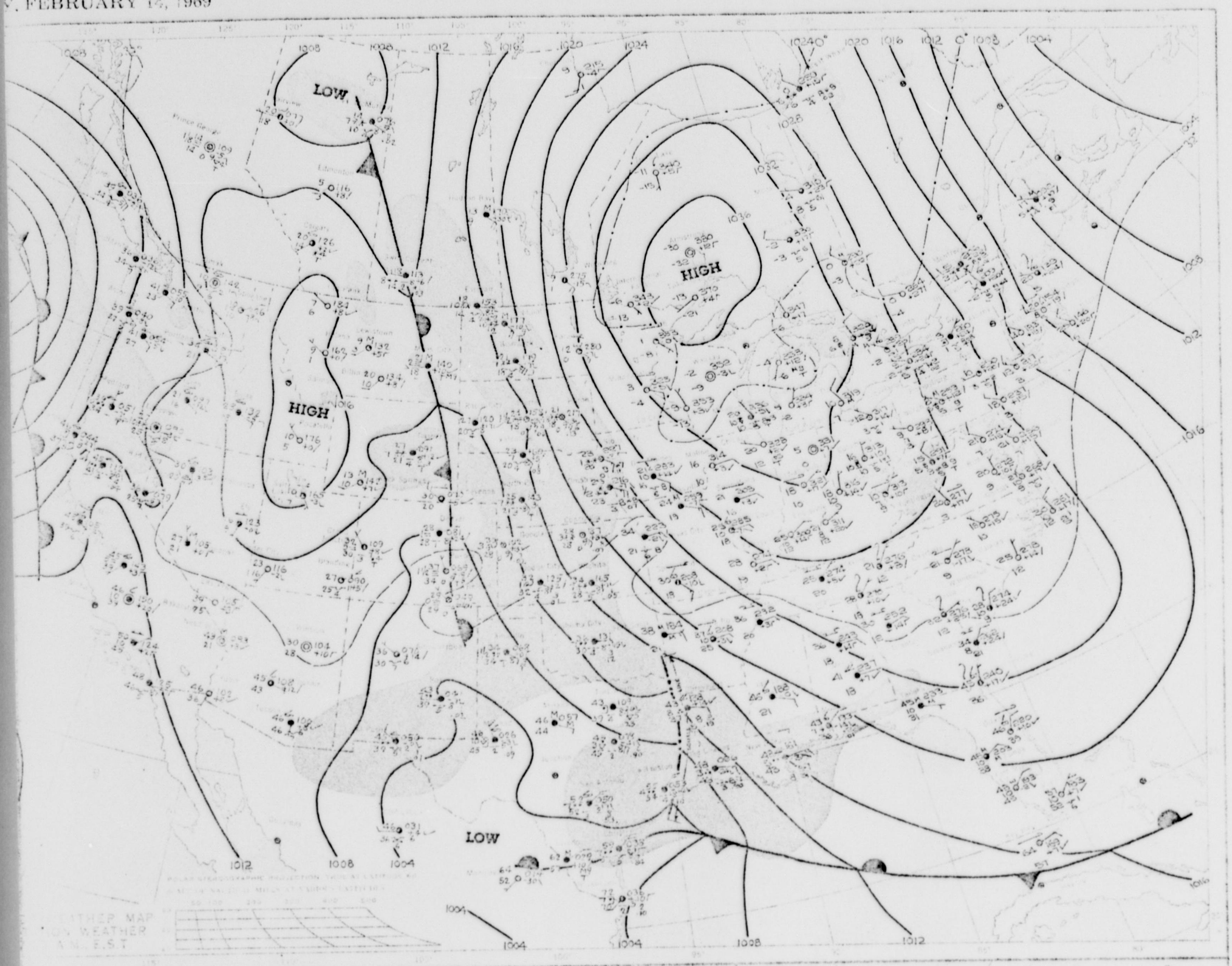
HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1969

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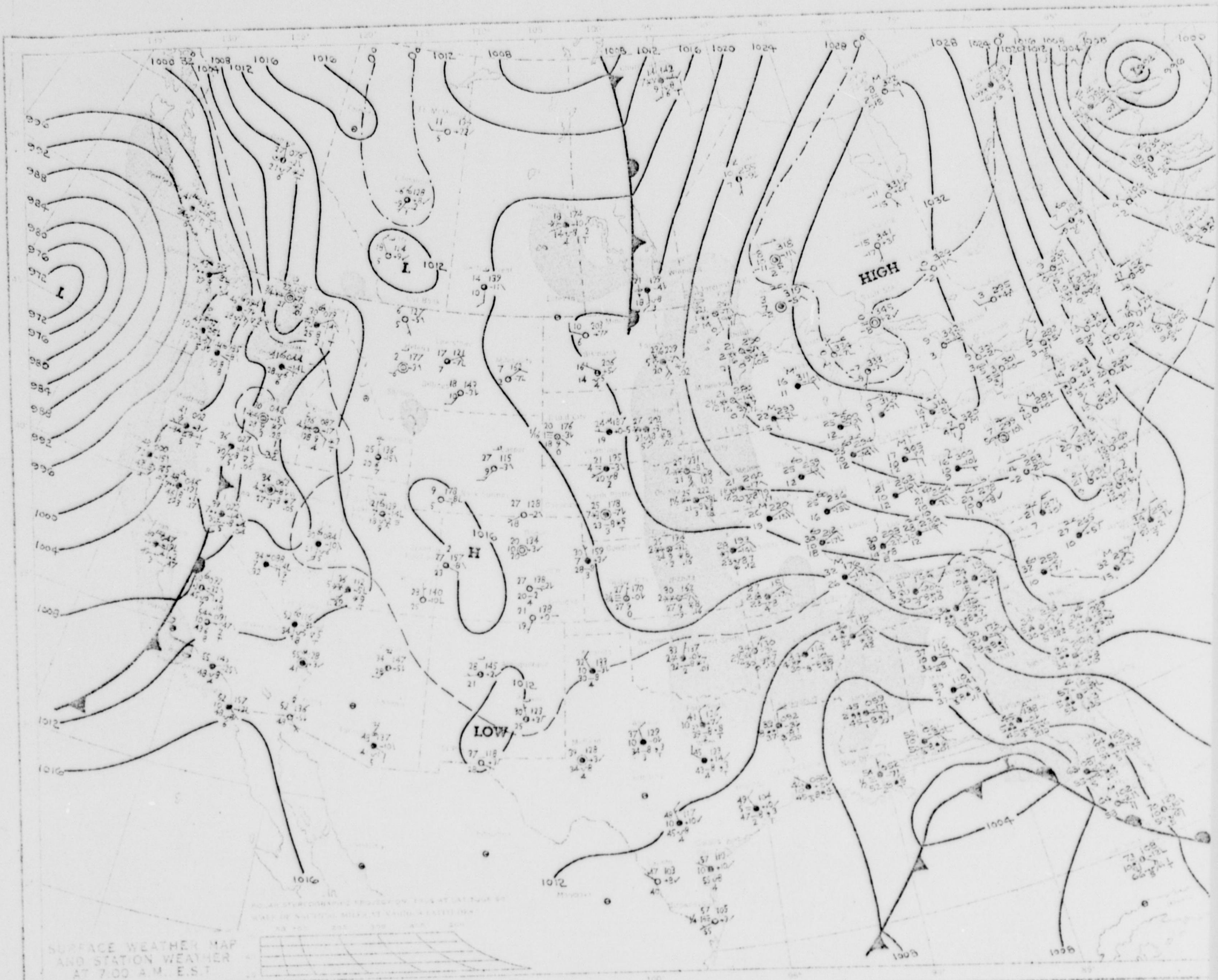
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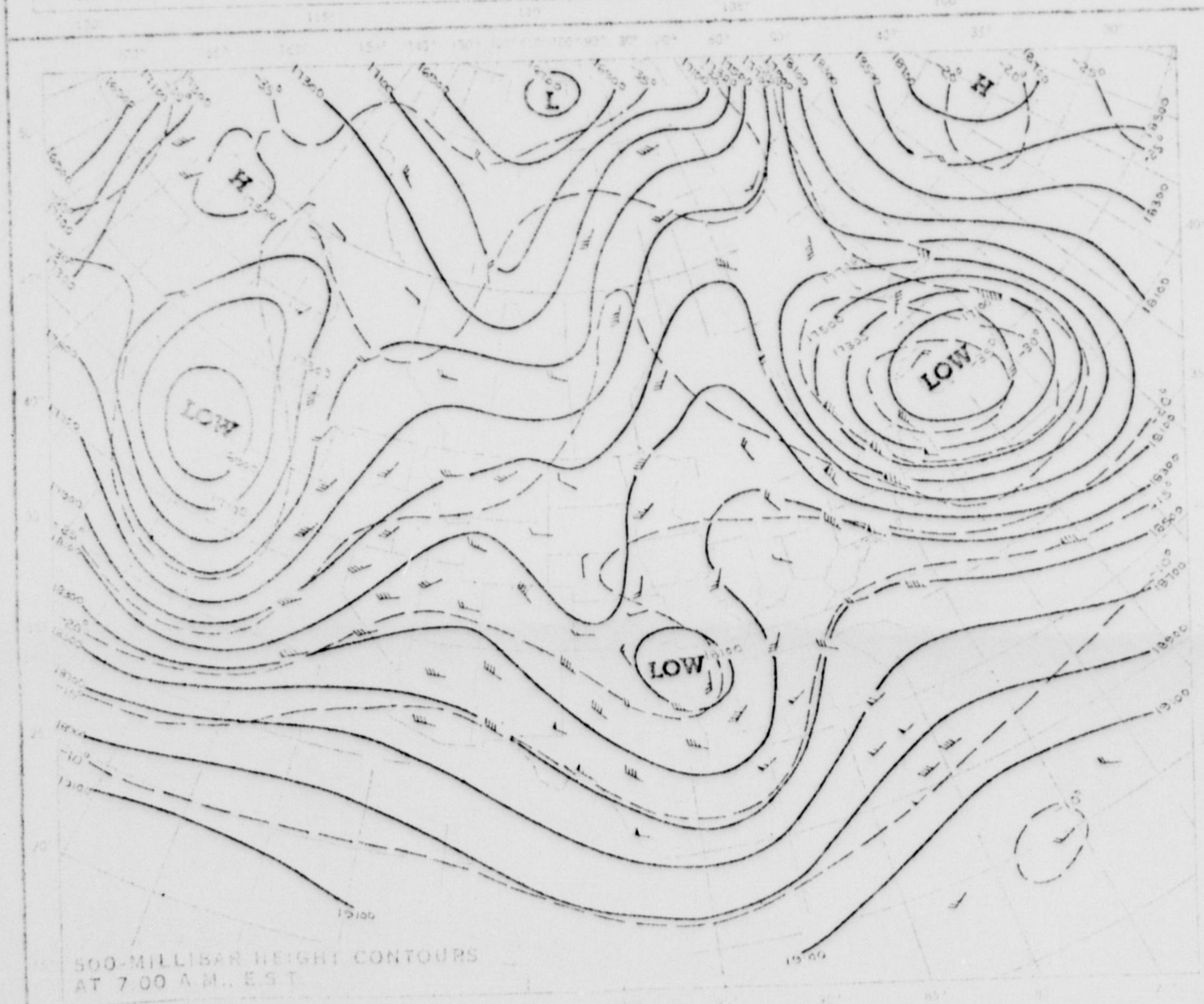
SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.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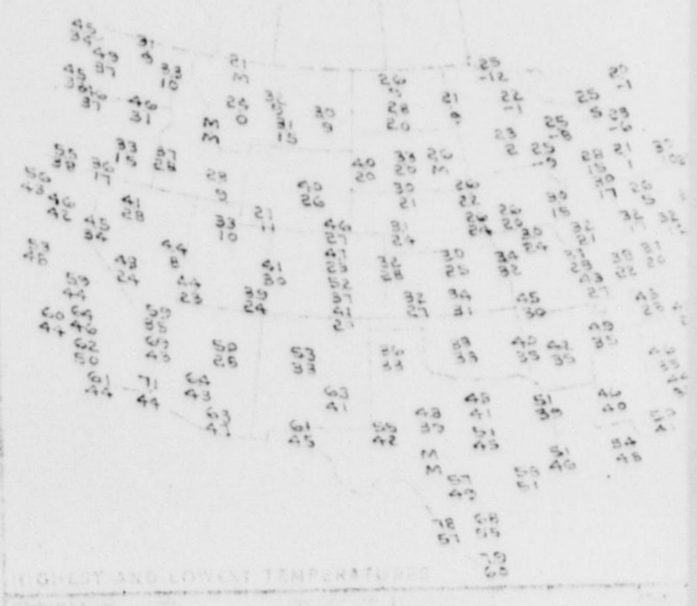
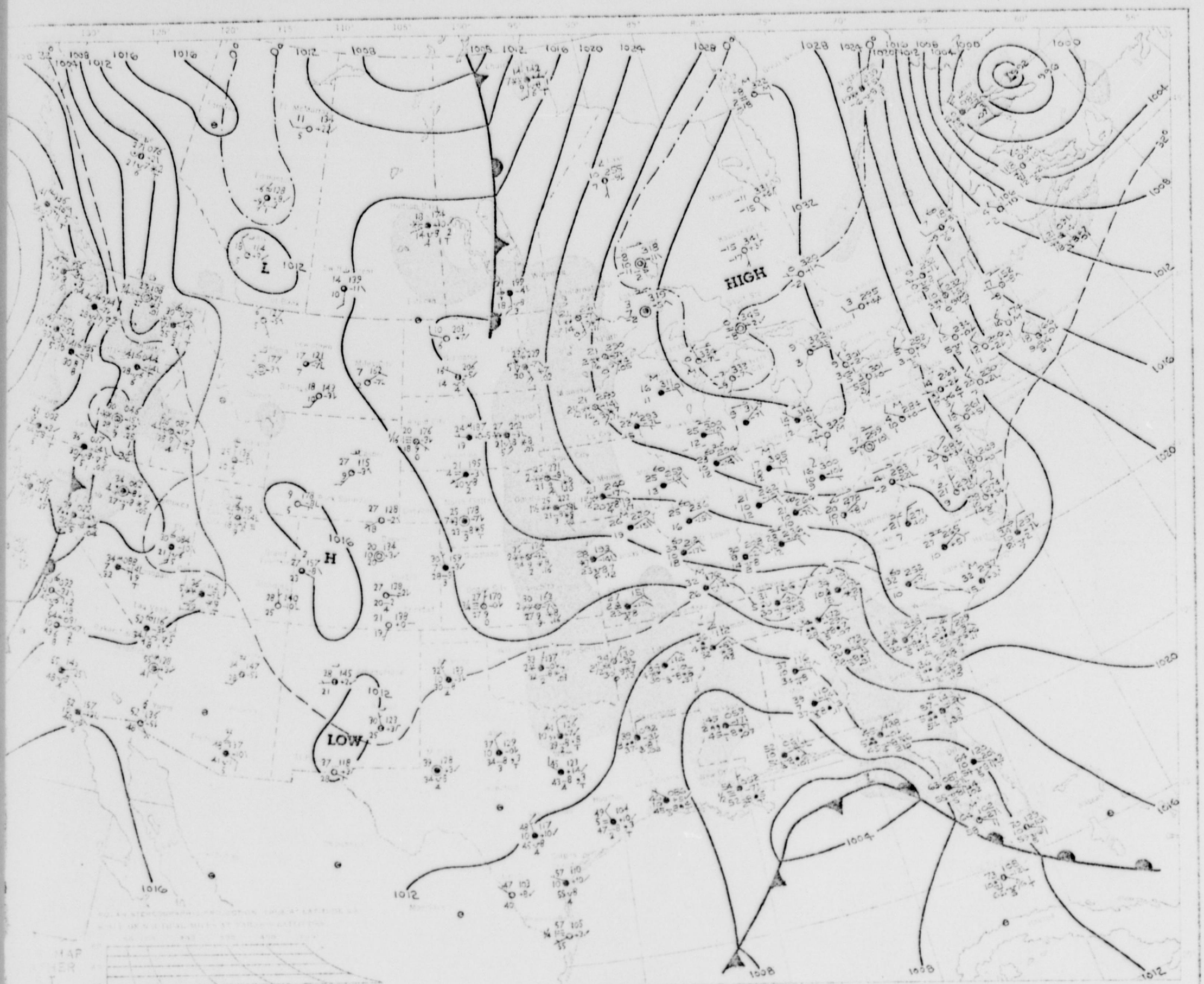
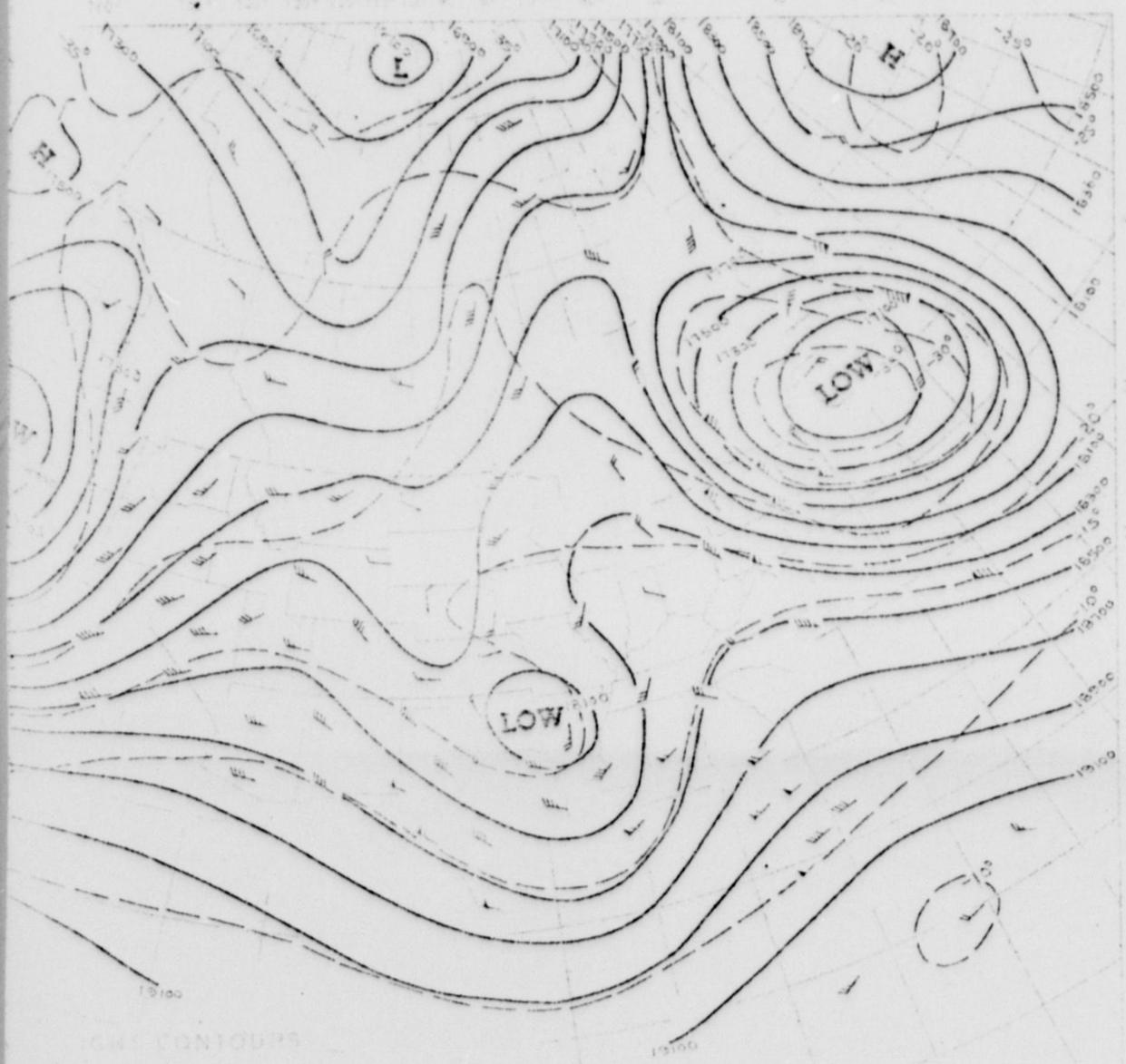
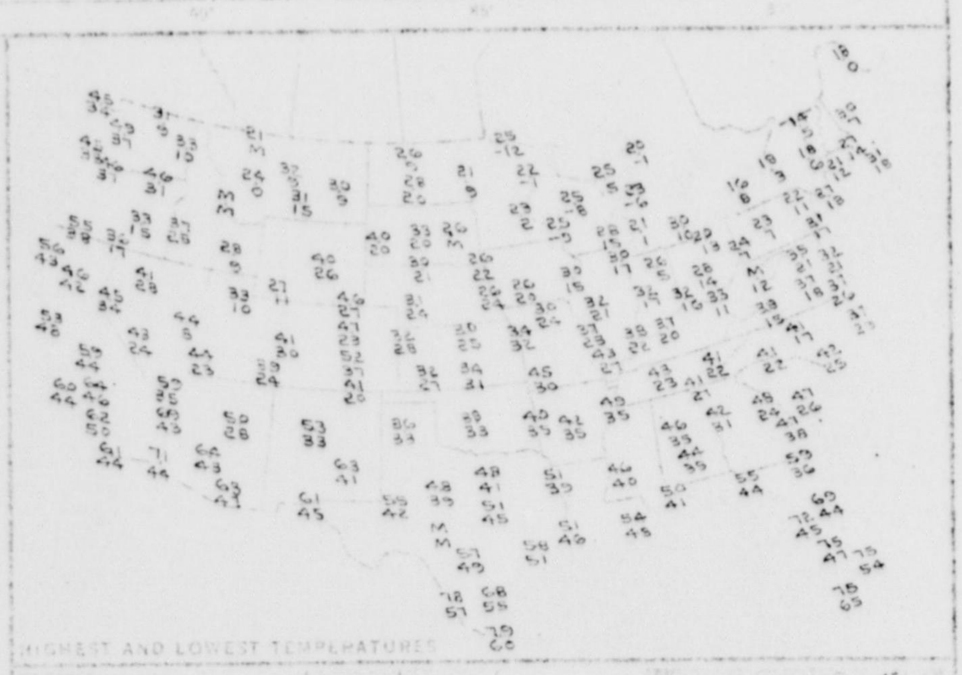
500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.





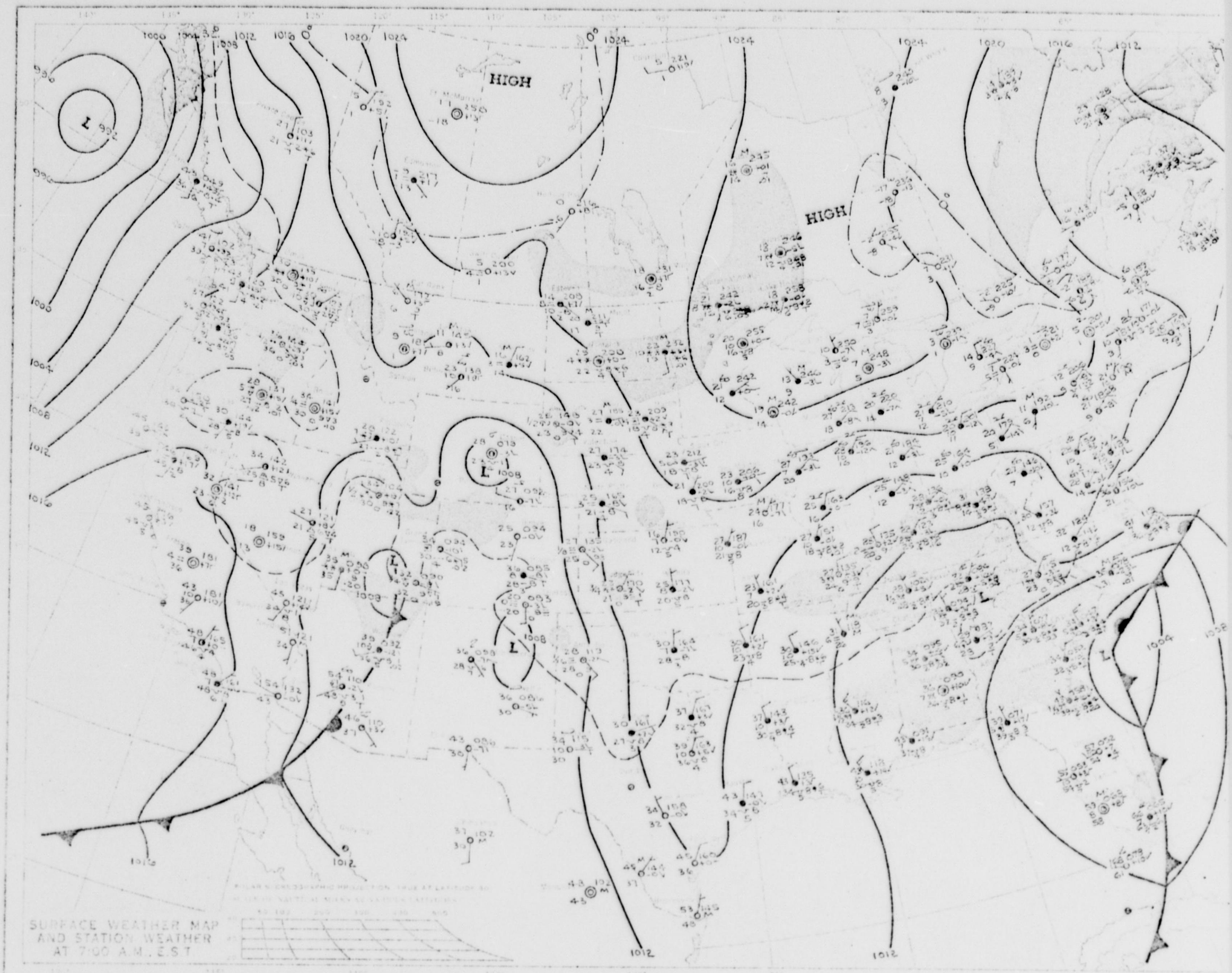


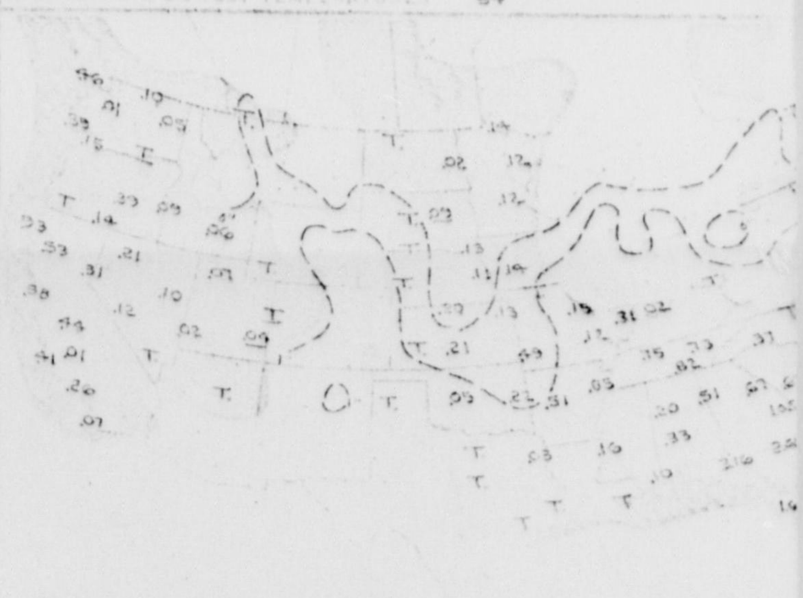


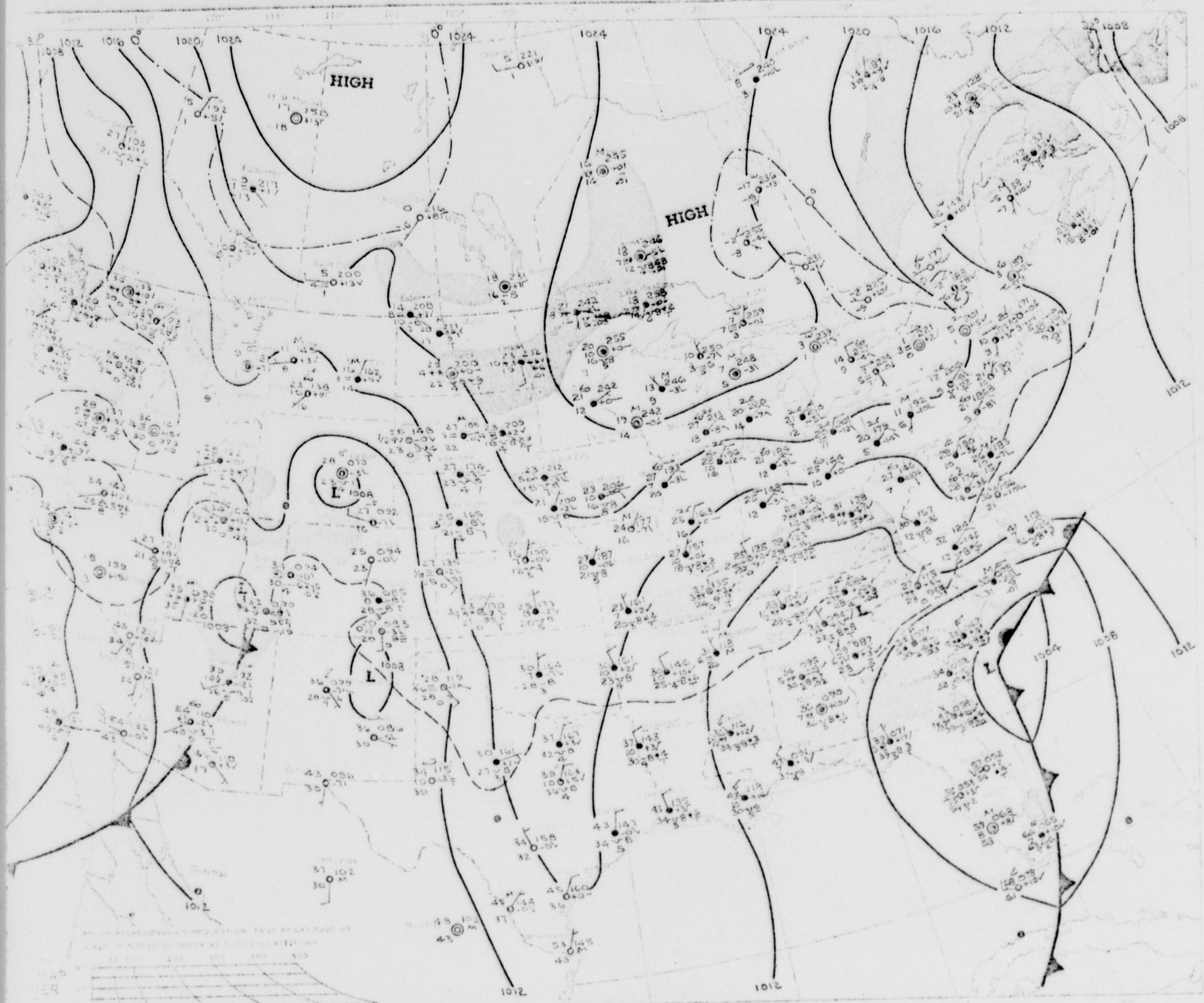
HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

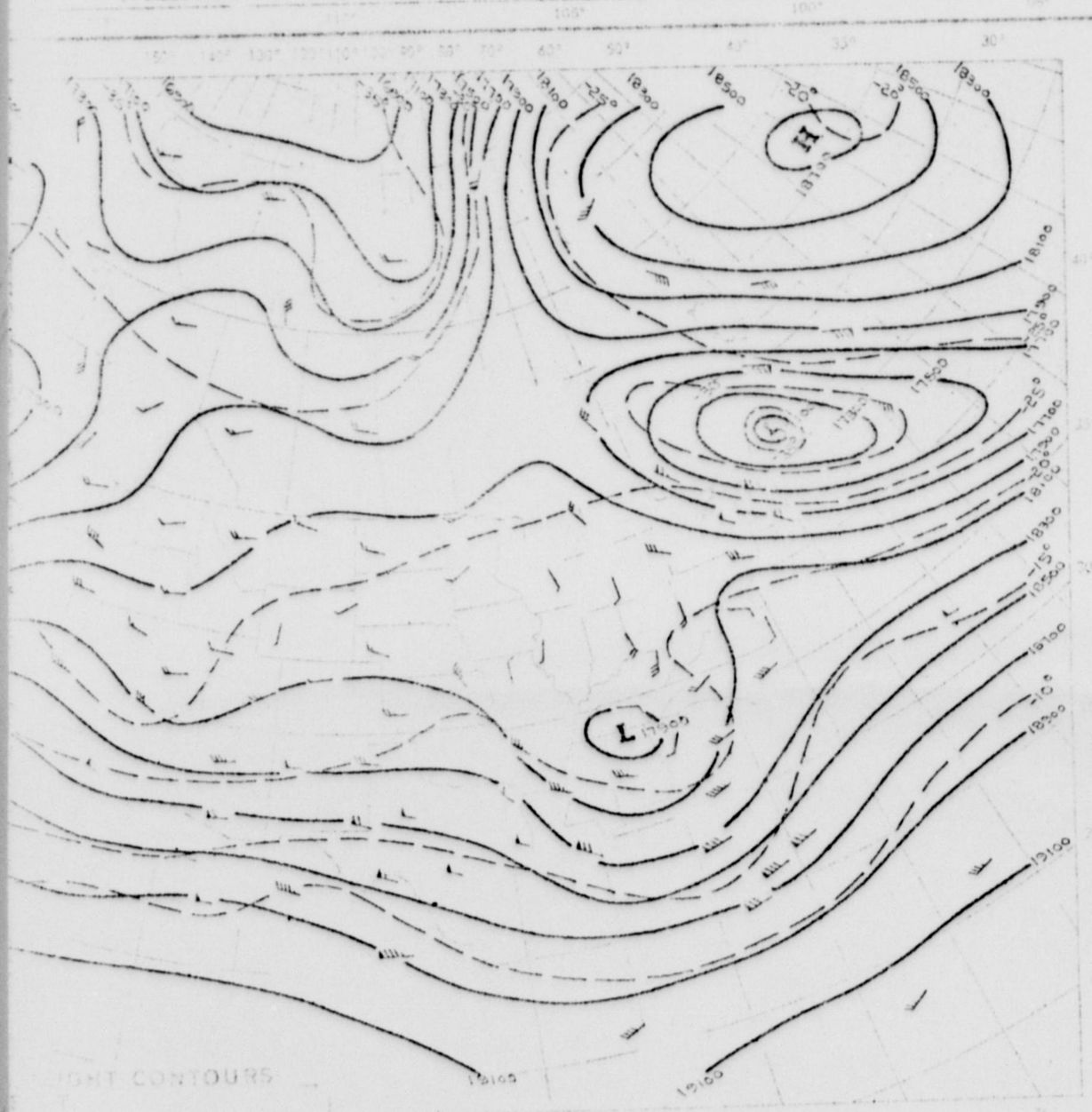
PRECIPITATION AREA AND AMOUNTS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1969

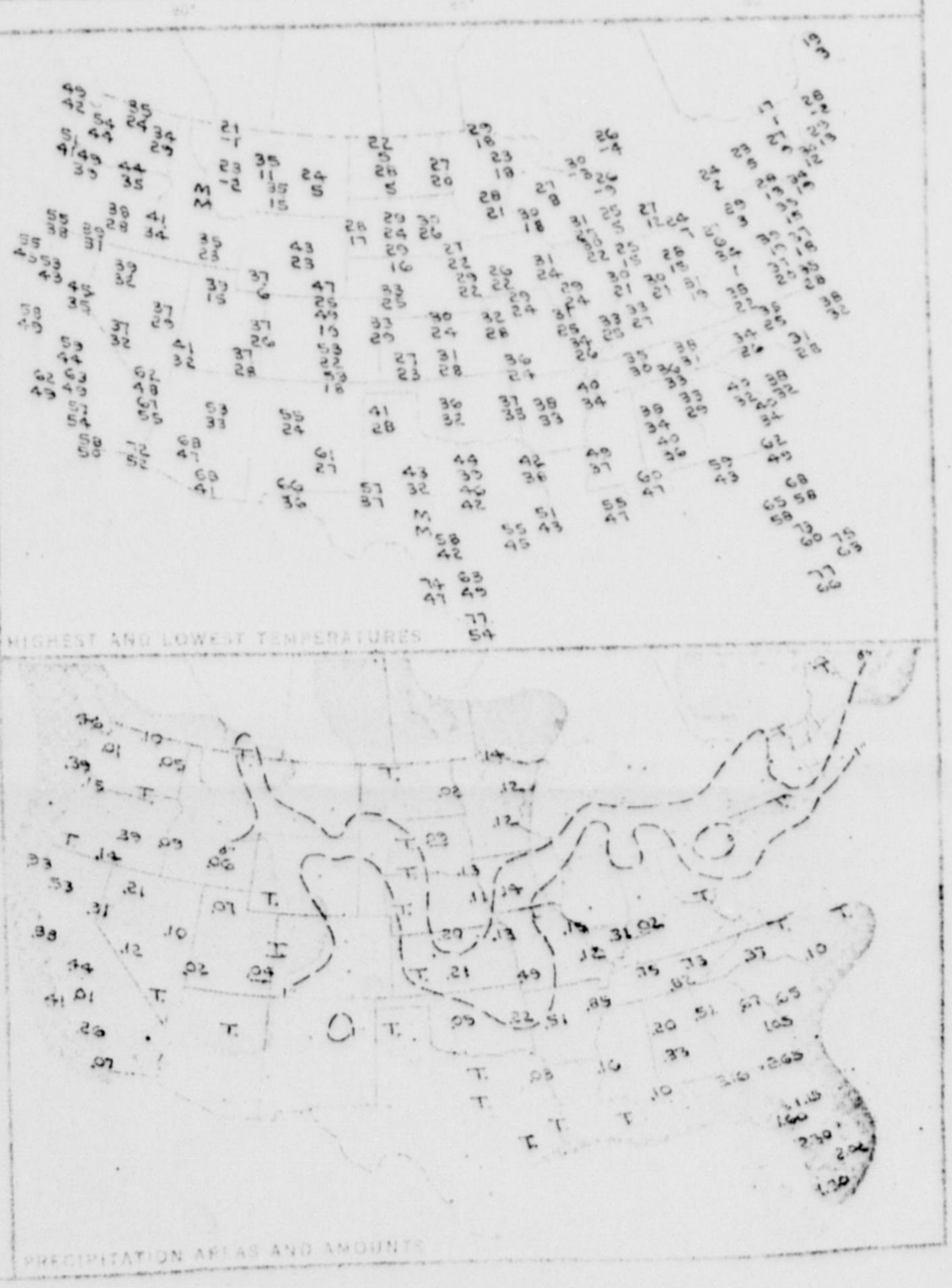








HEIGHT CONTOURS



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

DAILY WEATHER MAPS

WEEKLY SERIES **FEB. 17-23, 1969**

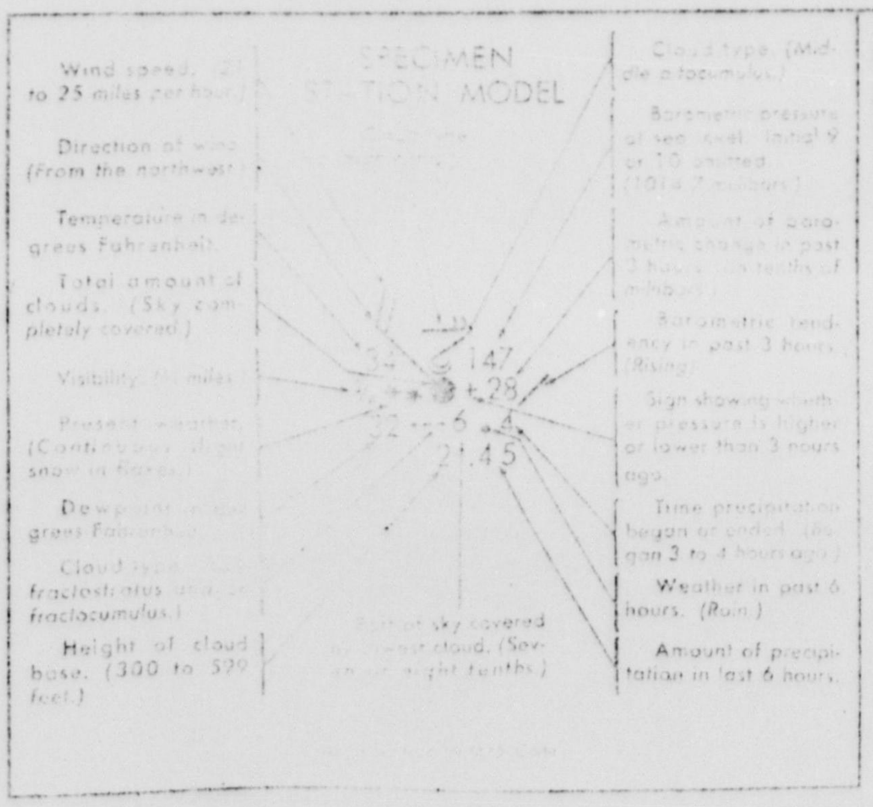
The charts in this publication are a continuation of the principal charts of the Weather Bureau publication, Daily Weather Map. They include the Surface Weather Map, the 500-Millibar Chart, the Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart, and the Daily Precipitation Chart. All of the charts for one day are arranged on a single page of this publication. They are copied from operational weather maps prepared by the National Meteorological Center, Weather Bureau. The symbols used on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Chart are the same as those used previously in Daily Weather Map. An explanatory sheet is available, and single copies may be obtained without charge by writing to: Environmental Science Services Administration, Publications Section, AD 143, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Bulk copies may also be ordered, at a cost of $2.30 per 50 copies. Checks should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Surface Weather Map presents station data and the analysis for 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by chains of arrows; the locations of these centers at times 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small black squares enclosing white crosses. Areas of precipitation are indicated by shading. The weather reports that are printed here are only a fraction of those that are included in the operational weather maps, and on which the analyses are based. Occational apparent discrepancies between the printed station data and the analyses result from those station reports that cannot be included in the published maps because of lack of space.

The 500-Millibar Chart presents the height contours and isotherms of the 500-millibar surface at 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The height contours are shown as continuous lines, and are labeled in feet above sea level. The isotherms are shown as dashed lines, and are la in degrees Celsius. The arrows the wind direction and speed a 500-millibar level.

TheHighest and Lowest Tem atures Chart presents the maxi and minimum values for the 24 period ending at 1:00 a.m./e.s. names of the reporting points obtained from the Surface We Map. The maximum temperatu plotted above the station location the minimum temperature is pl below this point.

The Precipitation Areas and Am Chart indicates by means of sh the areas that had precipitation d the 24 hours ending at 1:00 Amounts in inches to the ne hundredth of an inch are for the period. Incomplete totals are u lined. "T" indicates a trace of pr tation. Dashed lines show the d of snow on the ground in inches 7:00 a.m. of the previous day.



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T OF COMMERCE/ Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

EATHER MAPS

S FEB. 17-23, 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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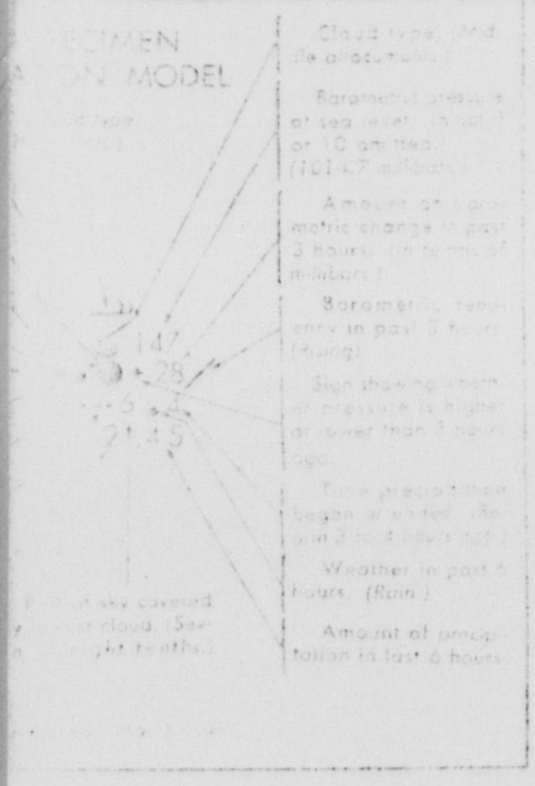

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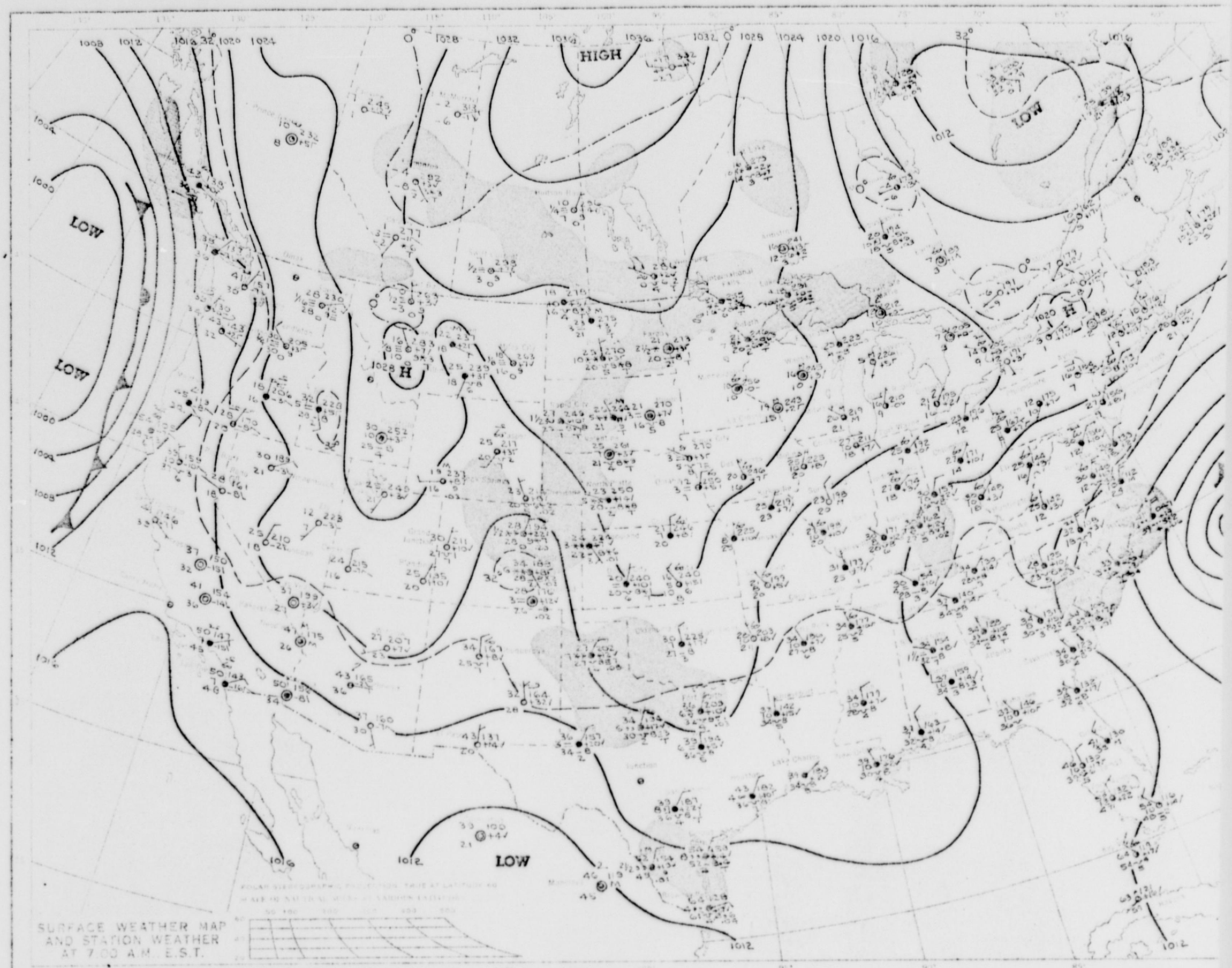
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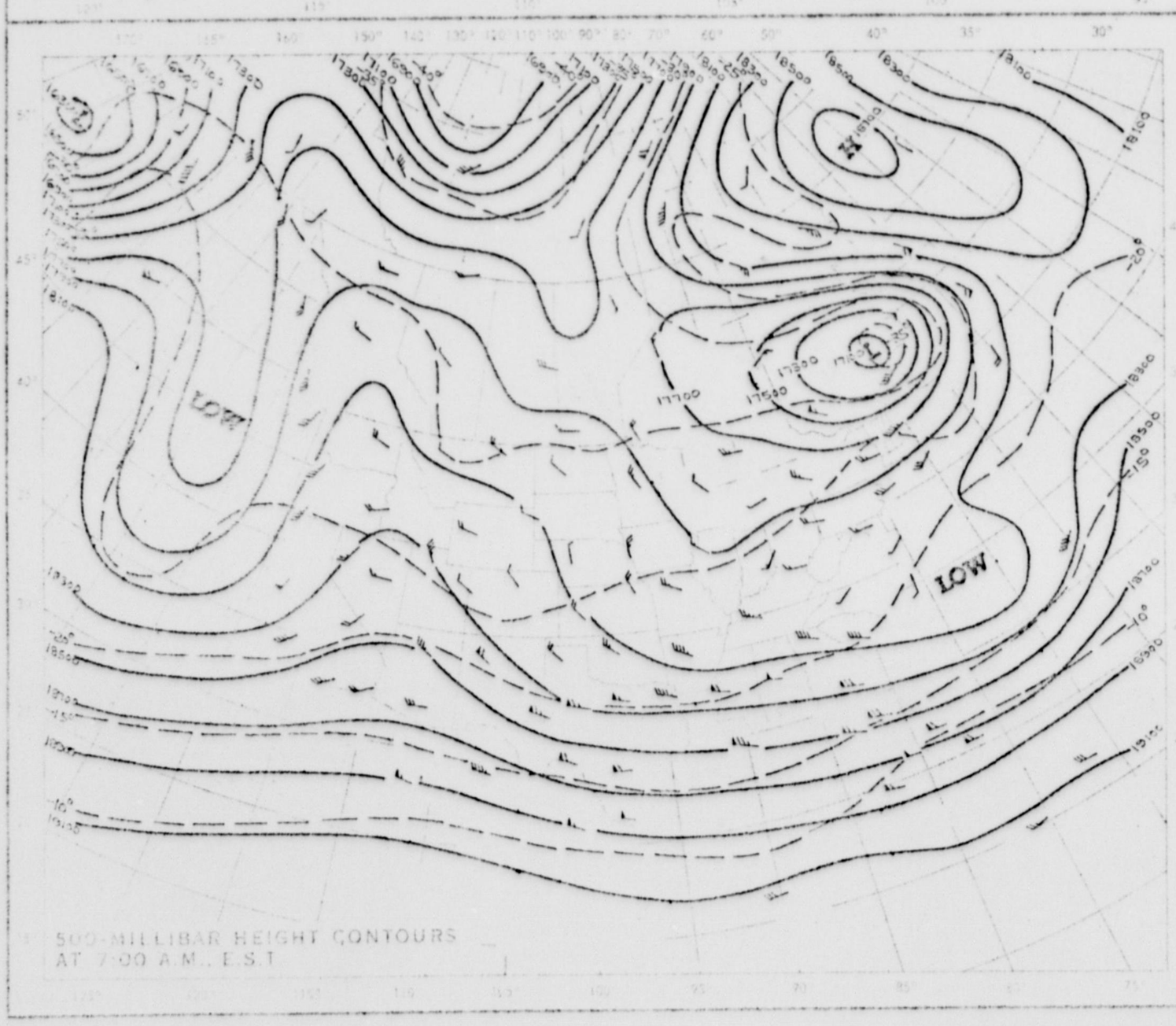
SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.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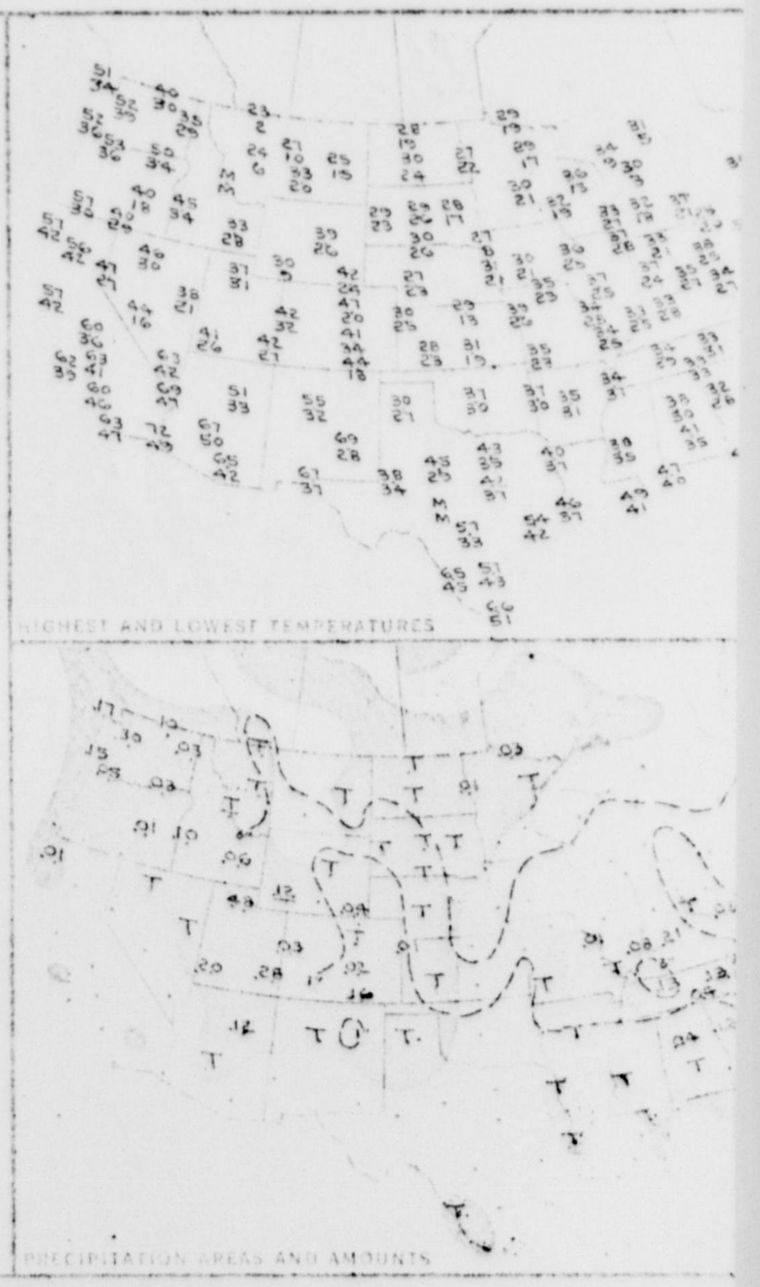
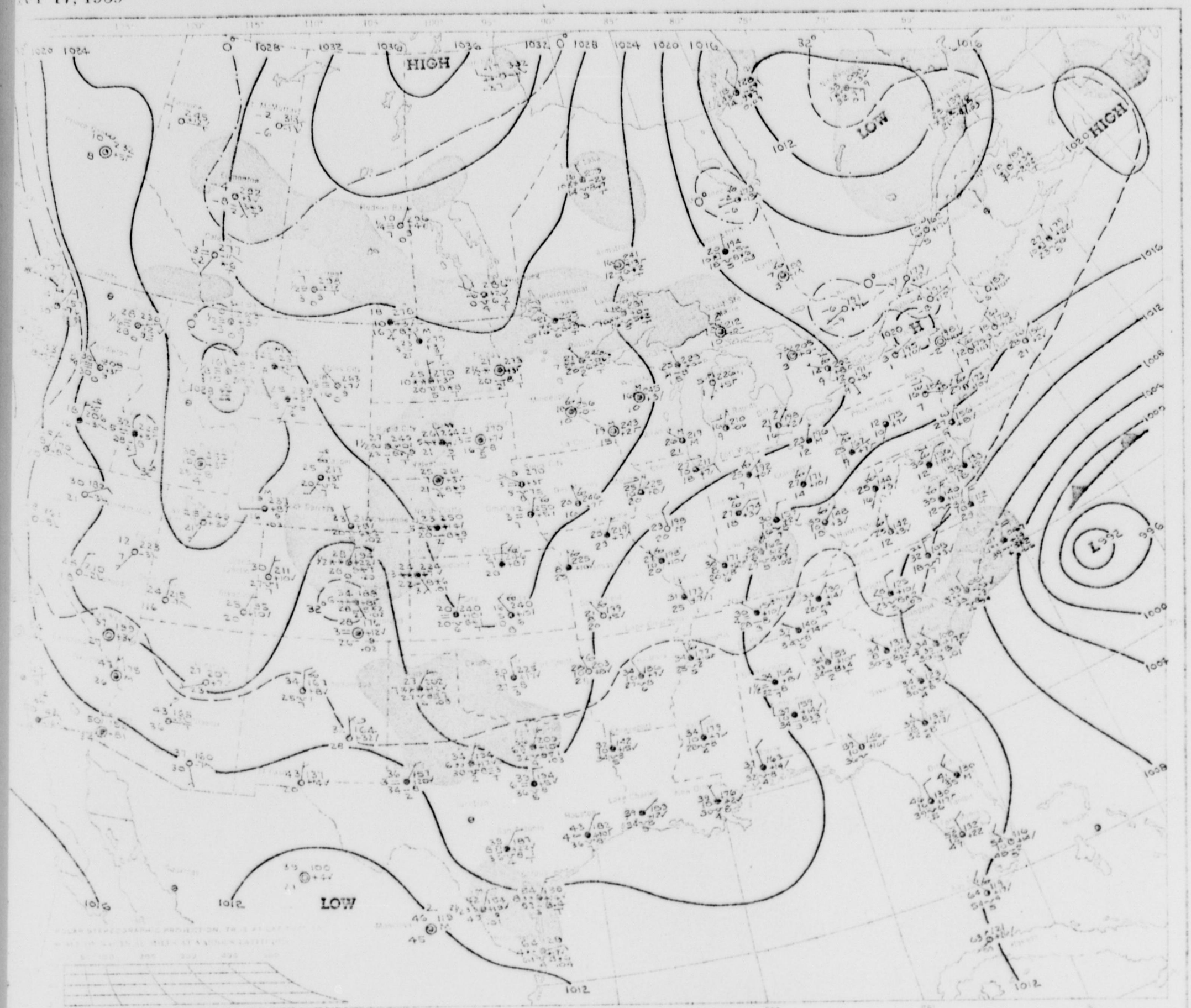
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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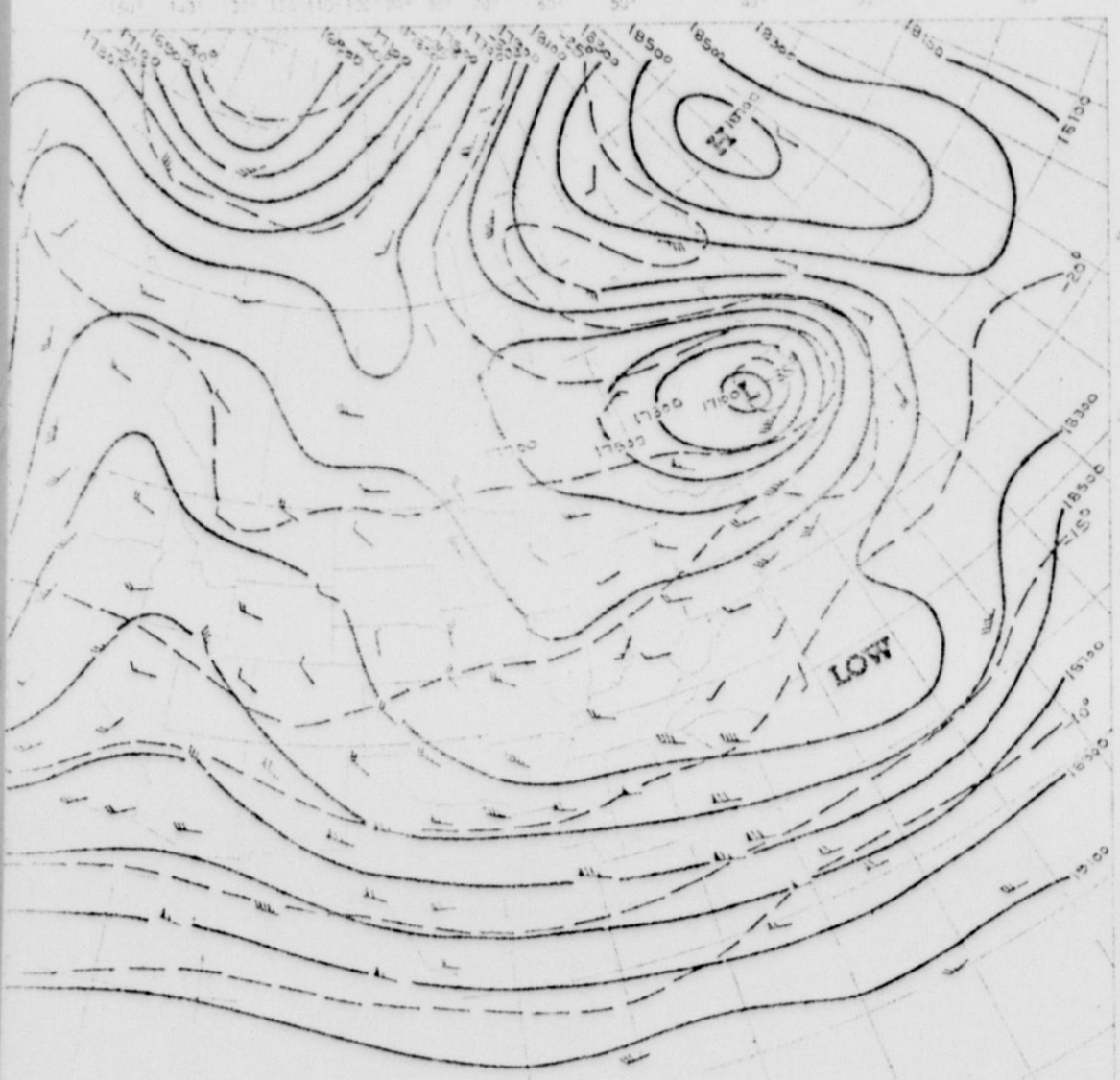
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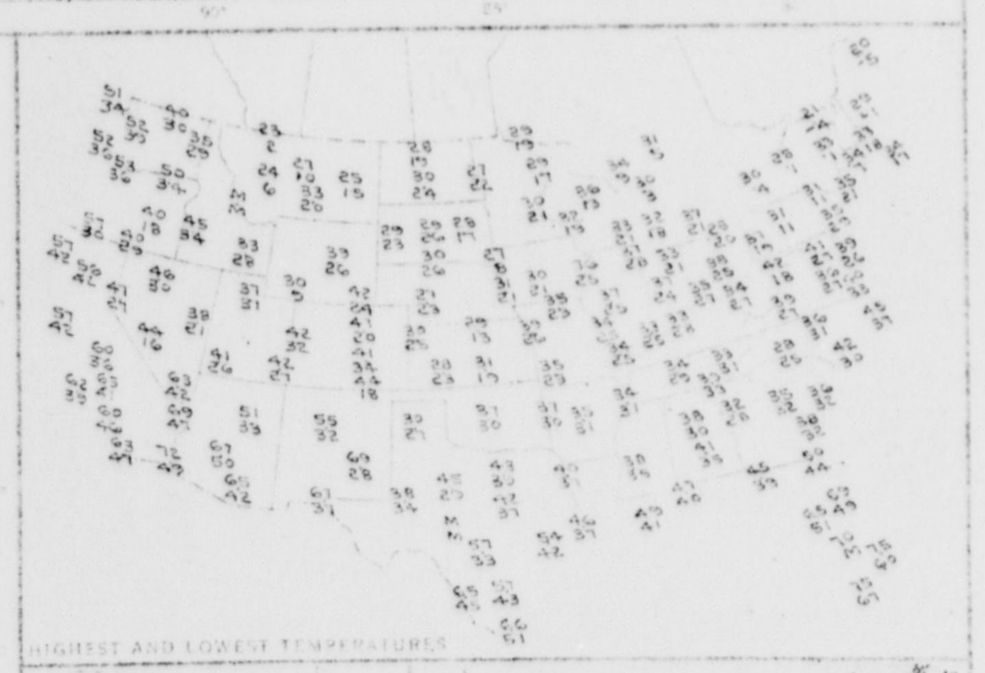
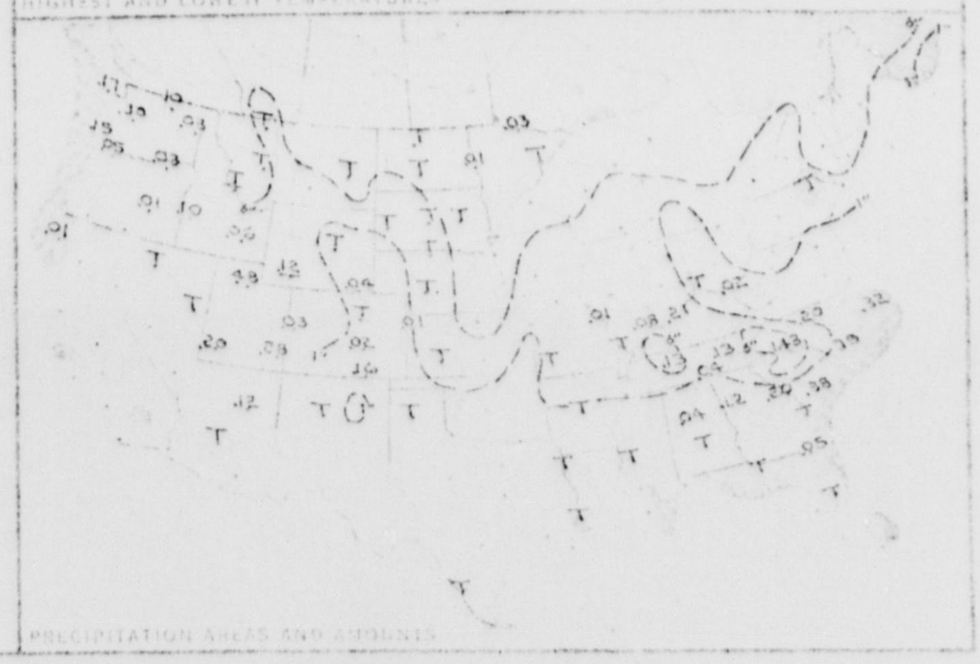

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

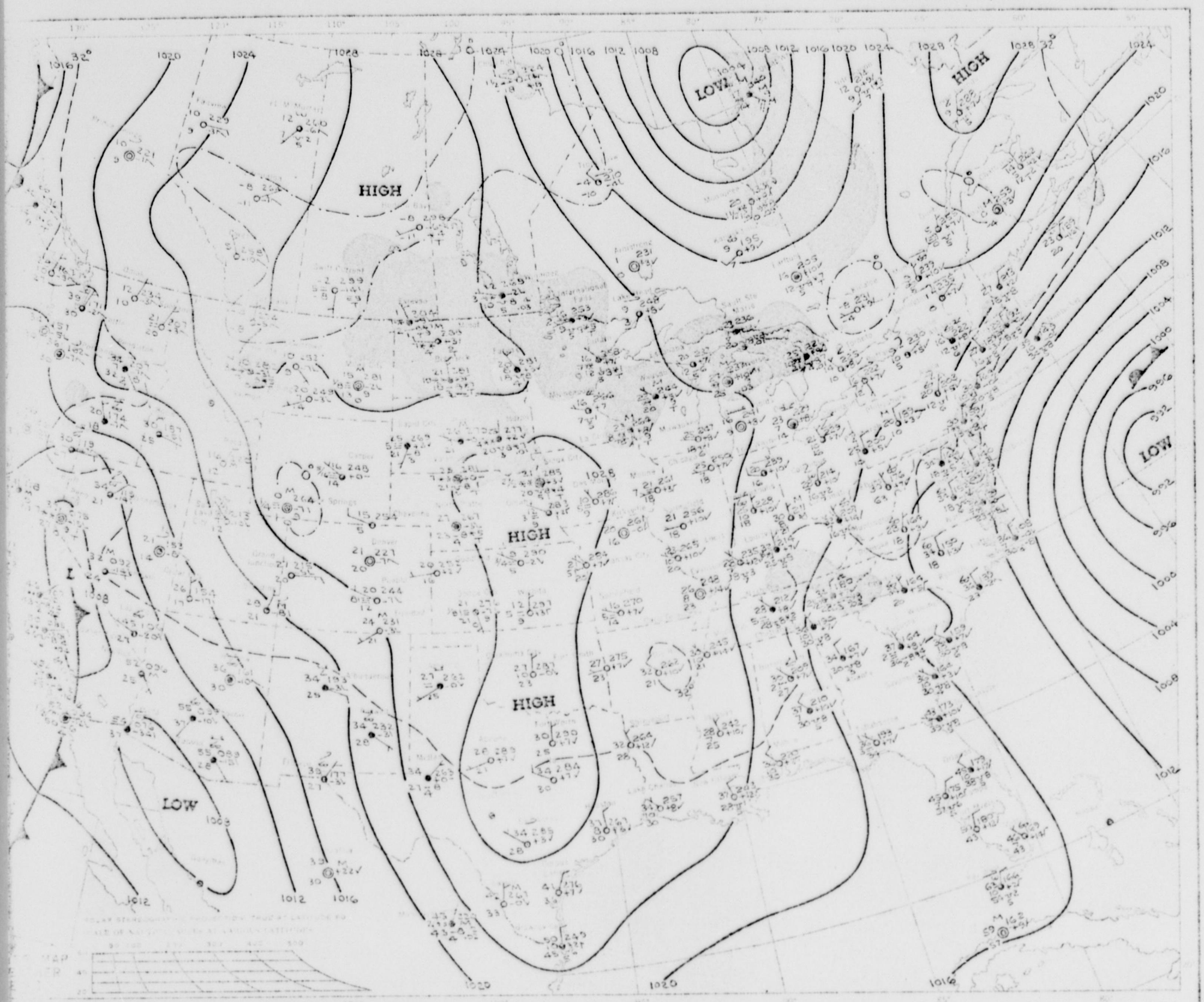

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

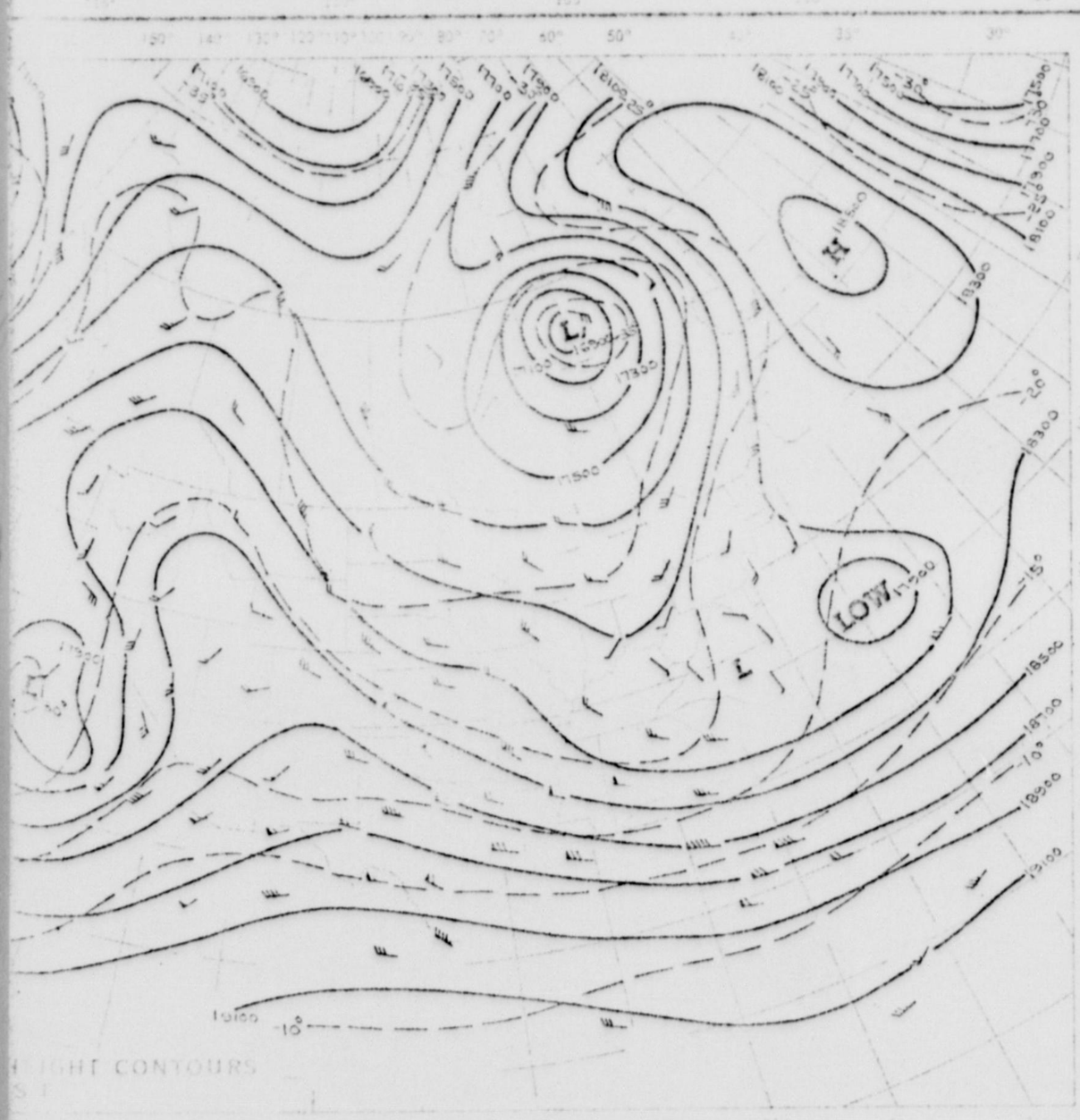
SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.

500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS





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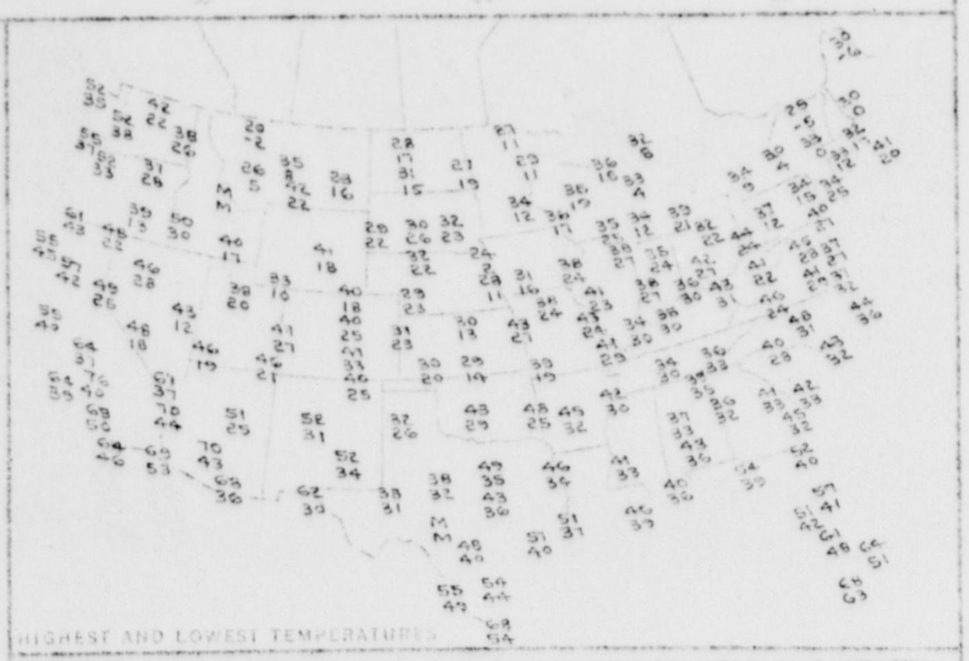
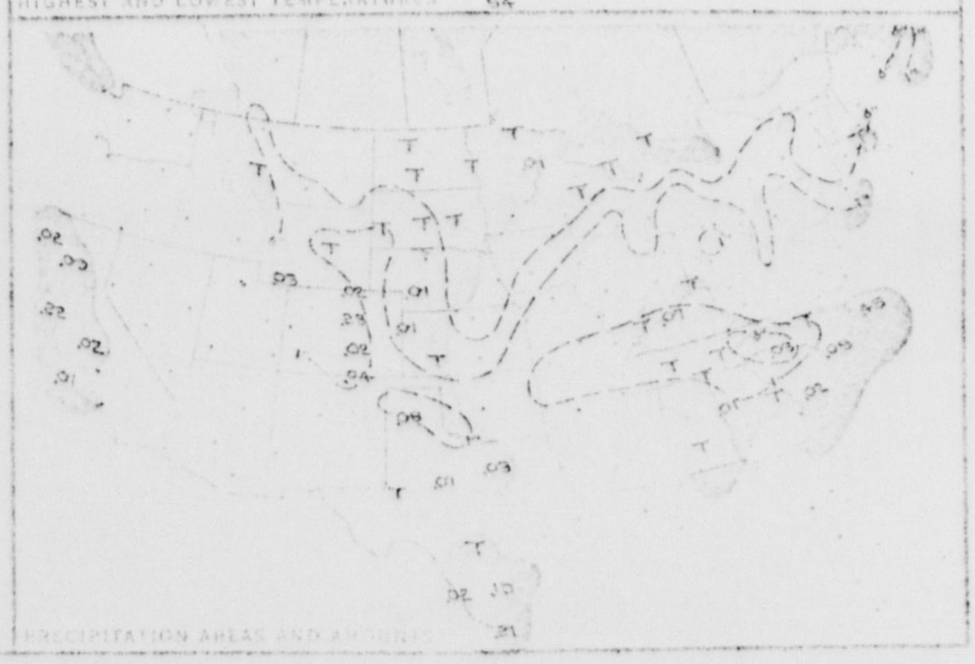
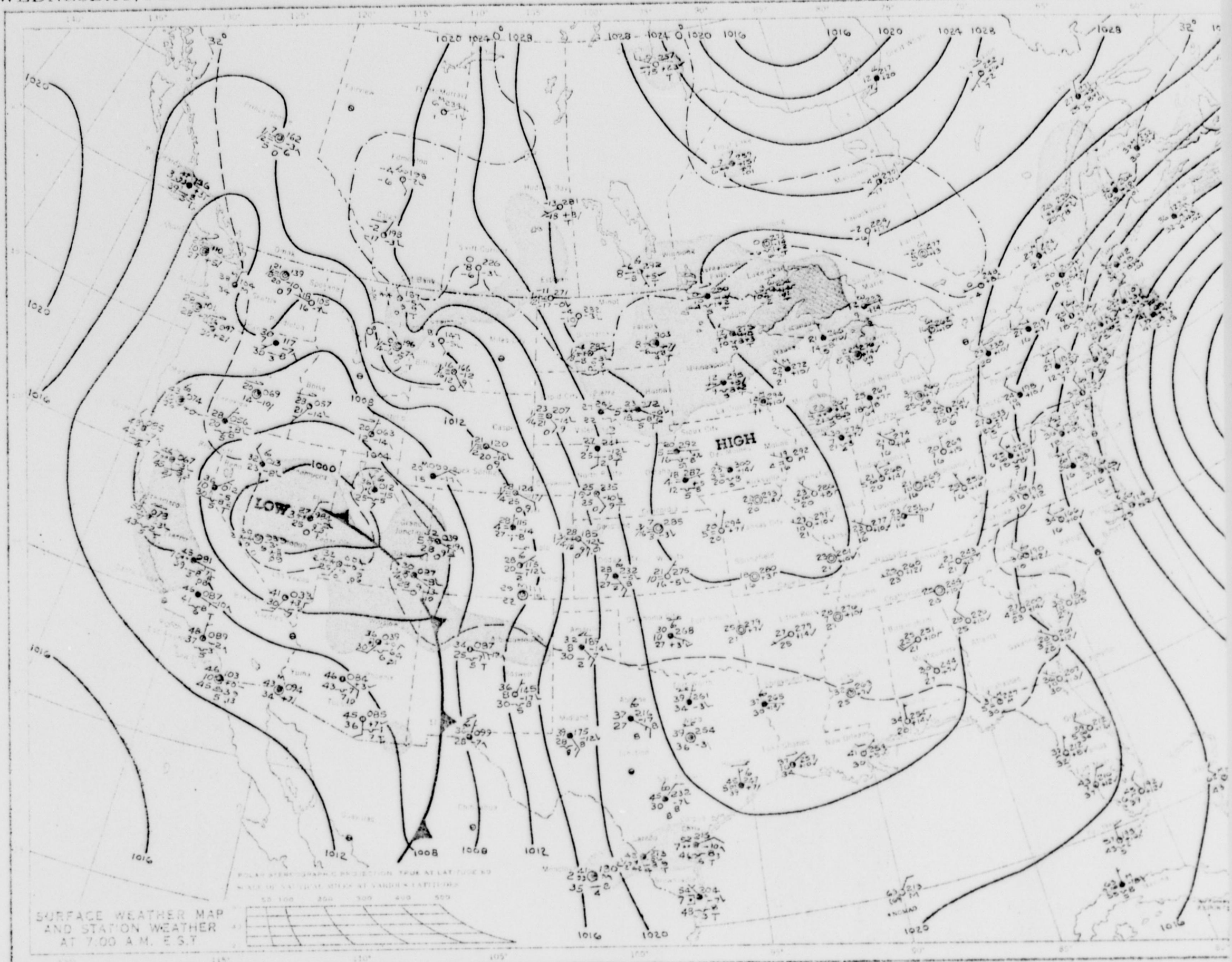


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

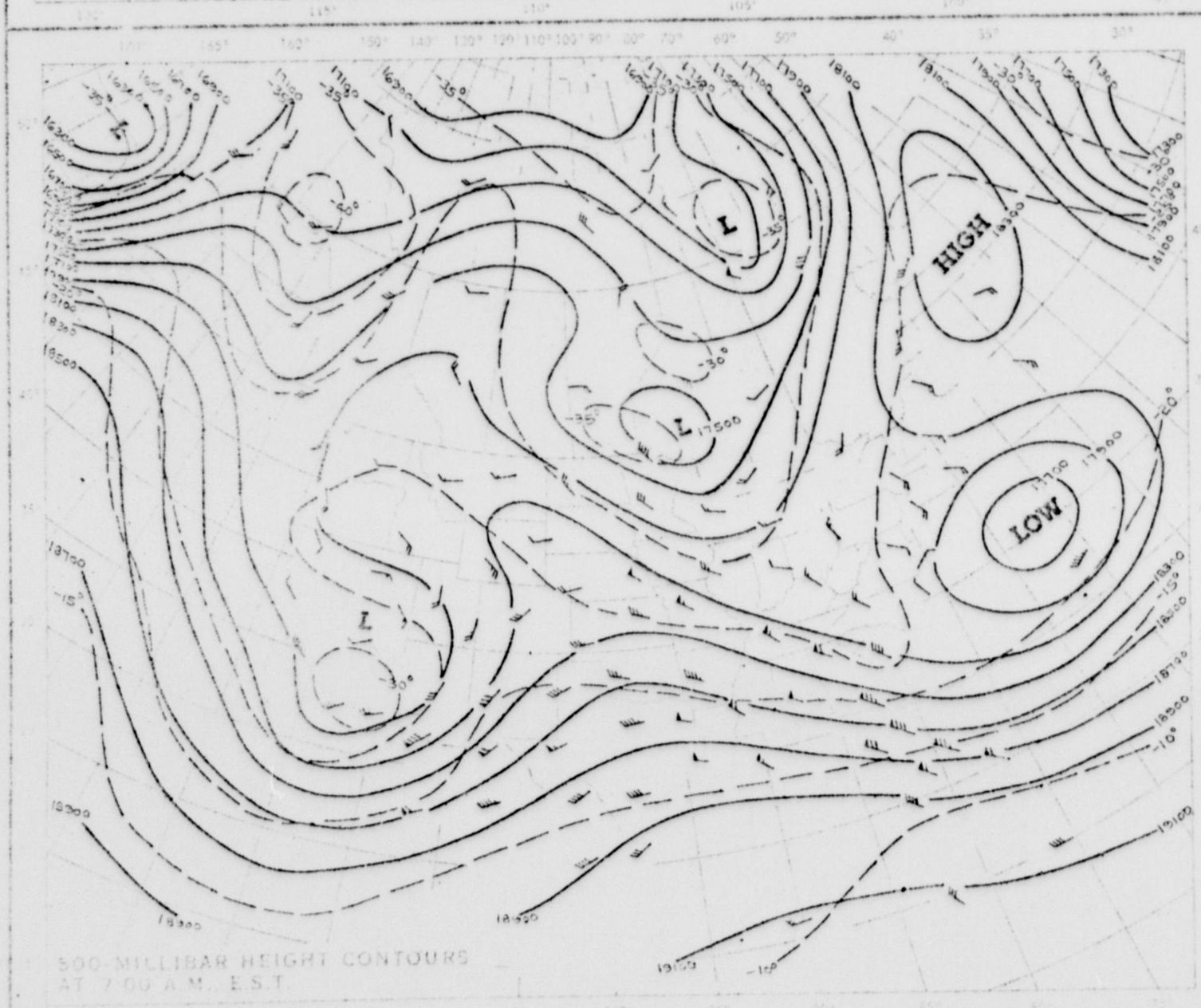


PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

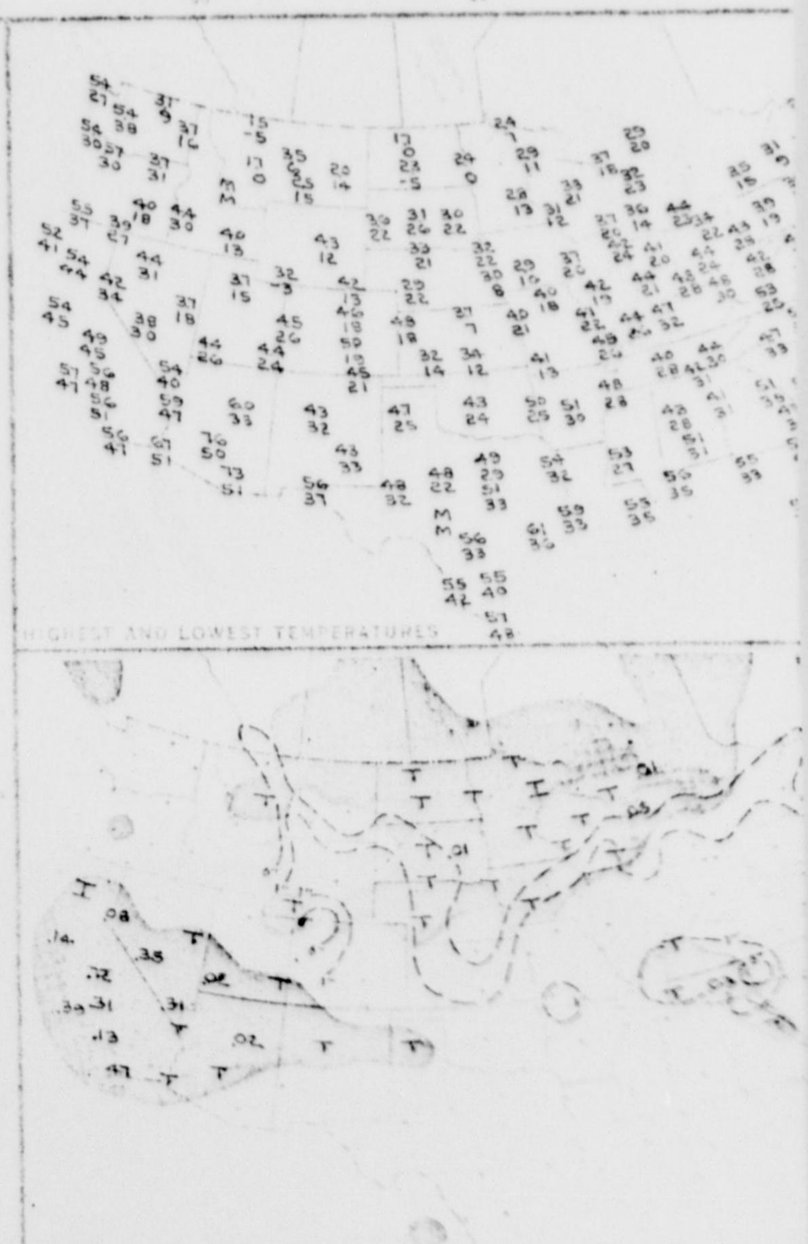
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1969



SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

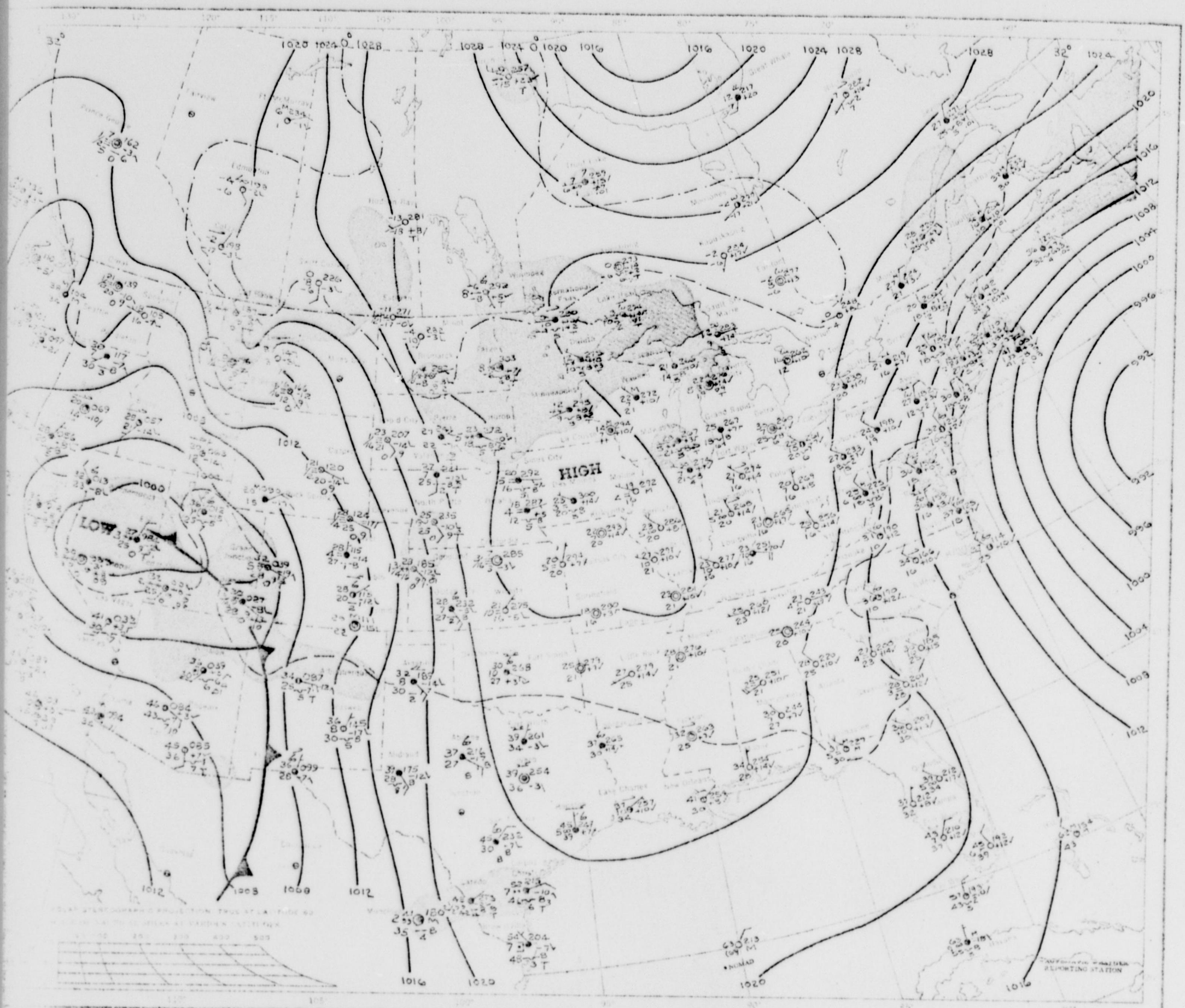


500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS



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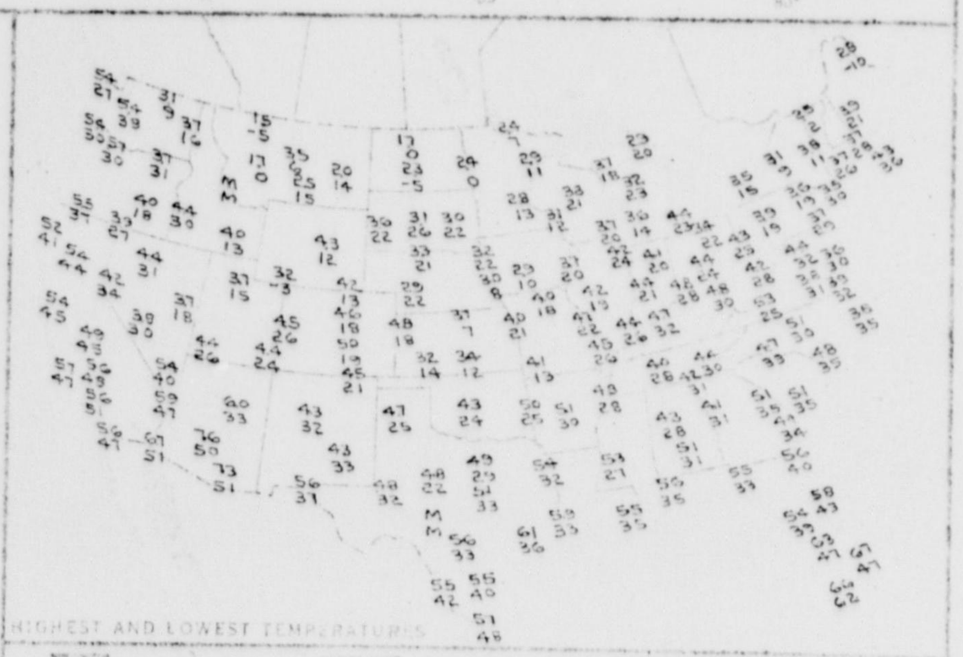
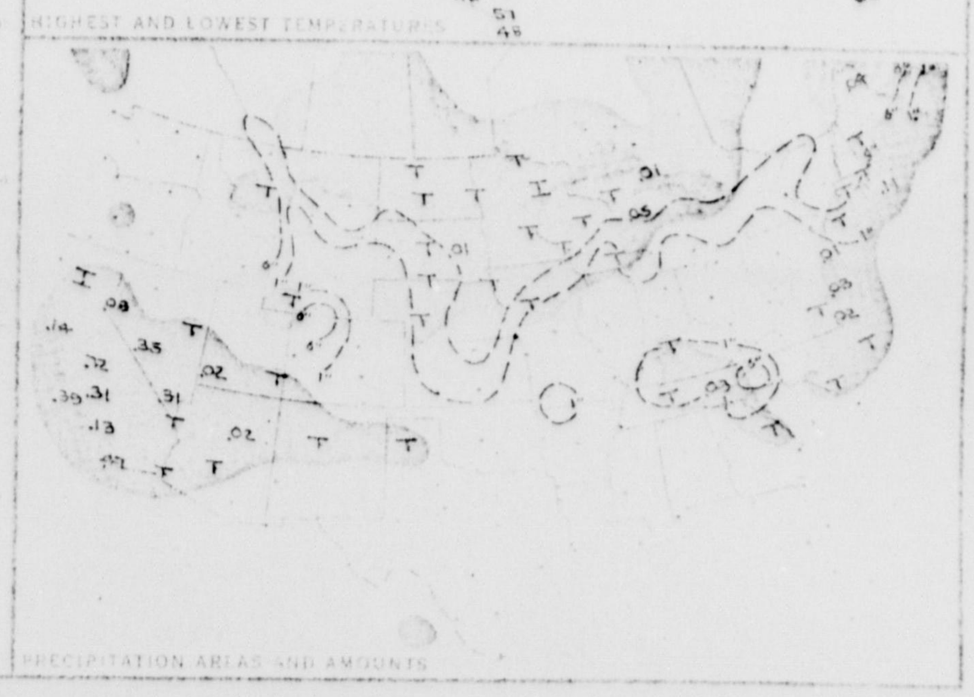
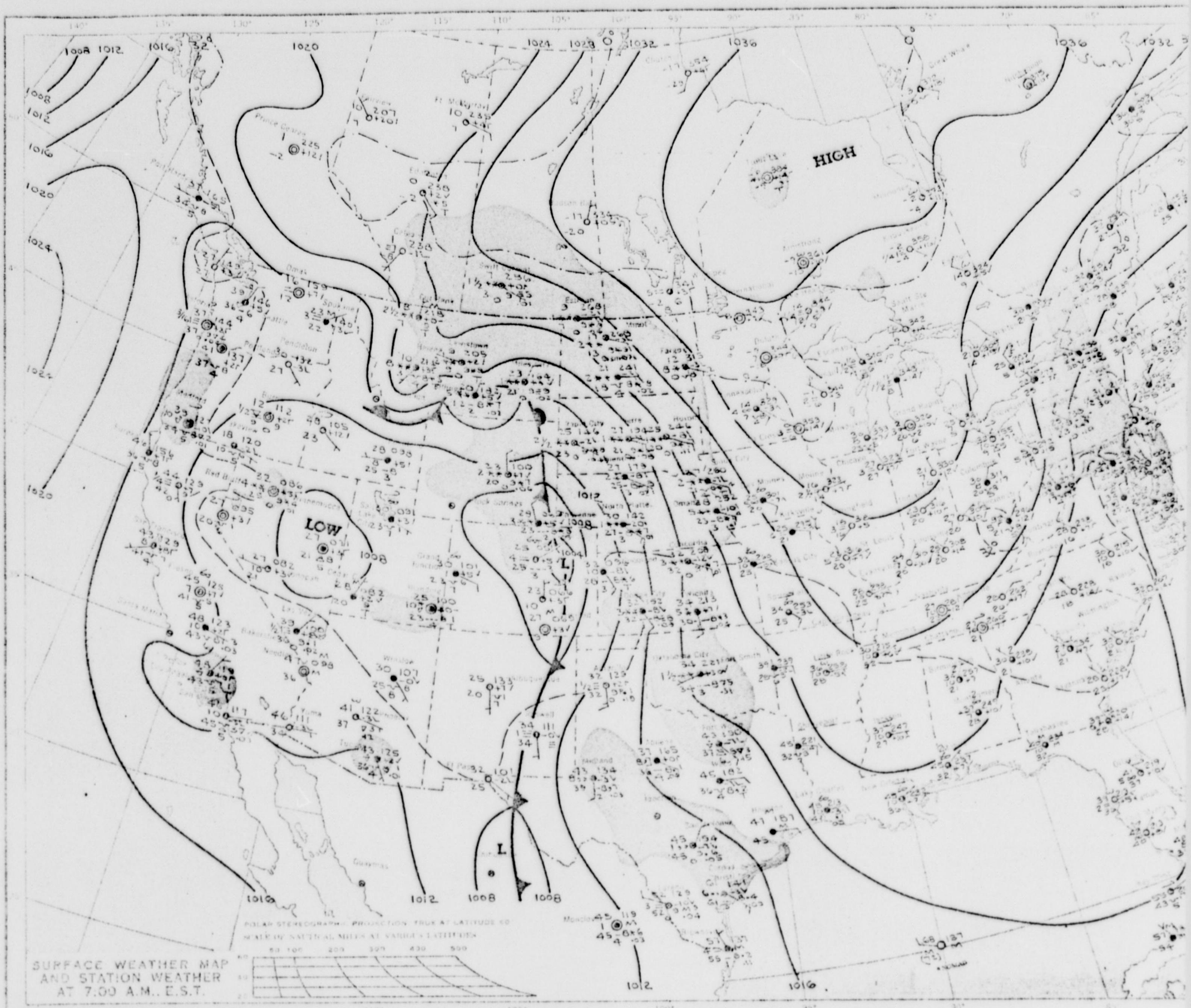


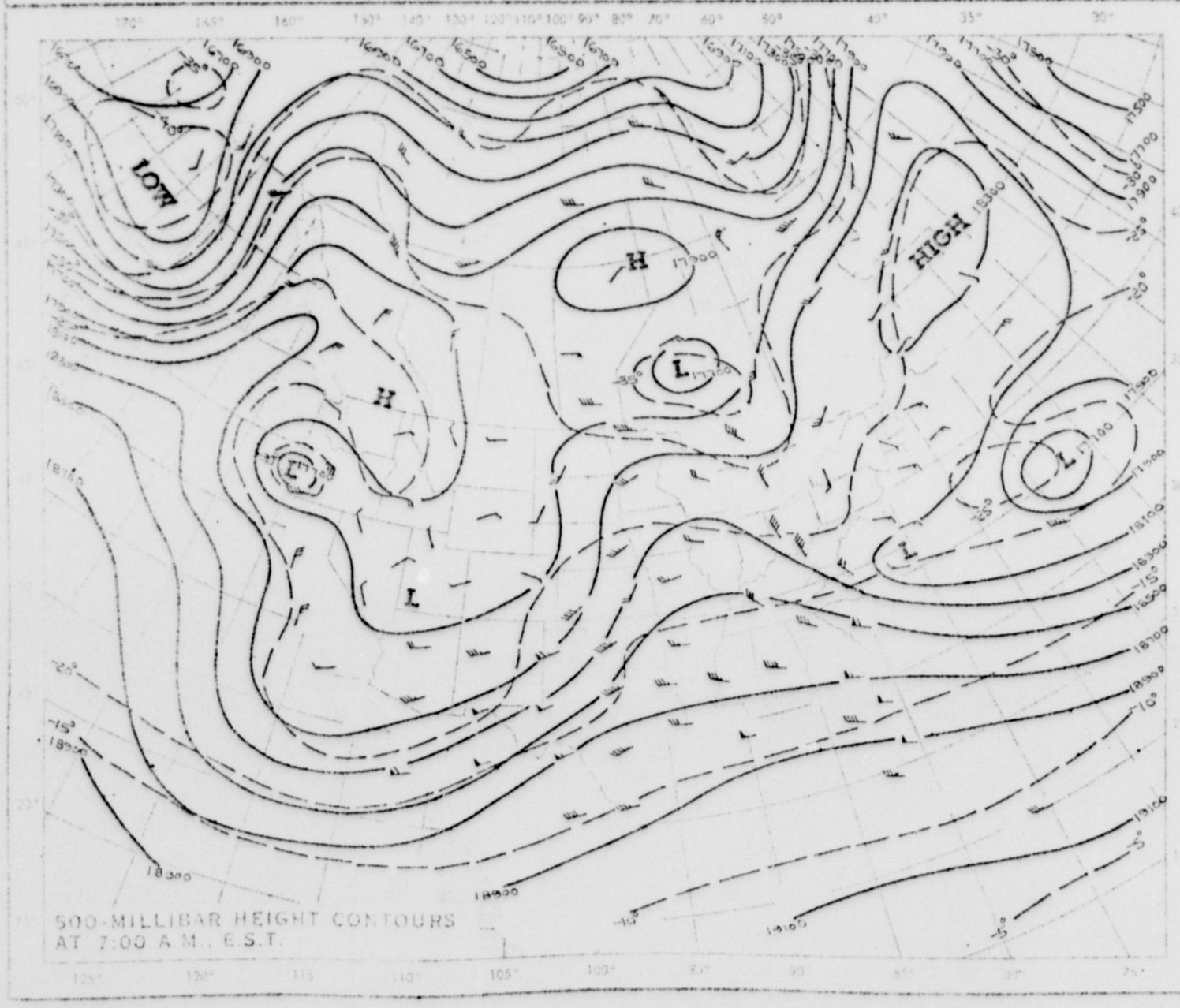
HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES



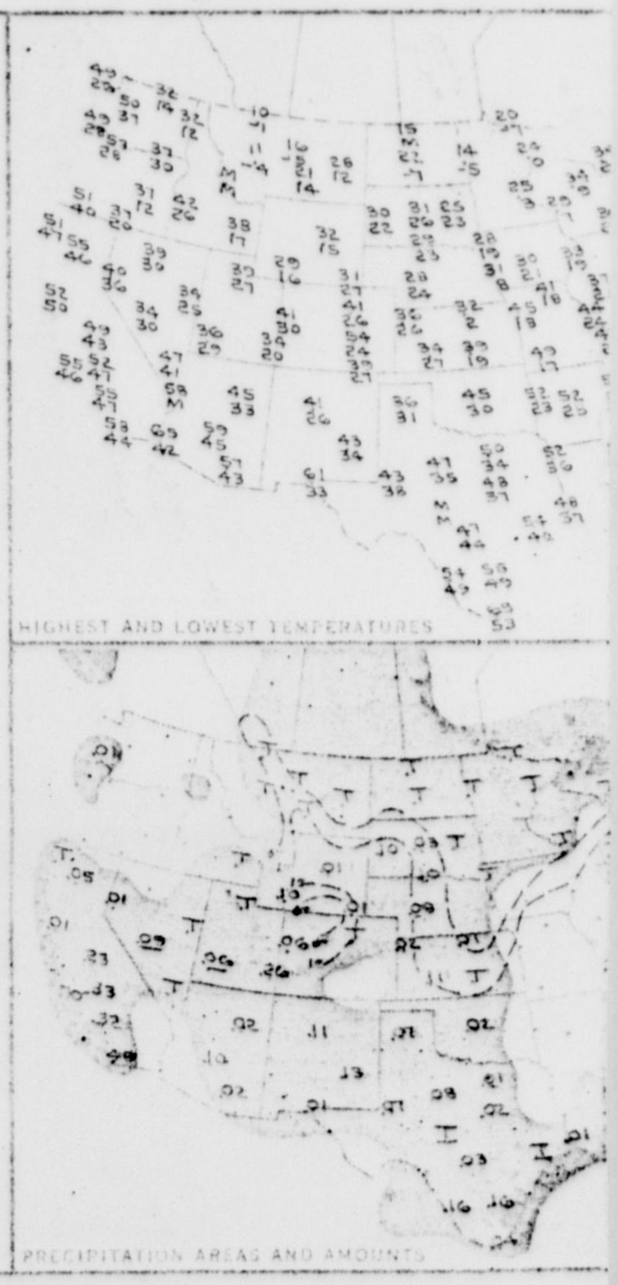
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS



SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.

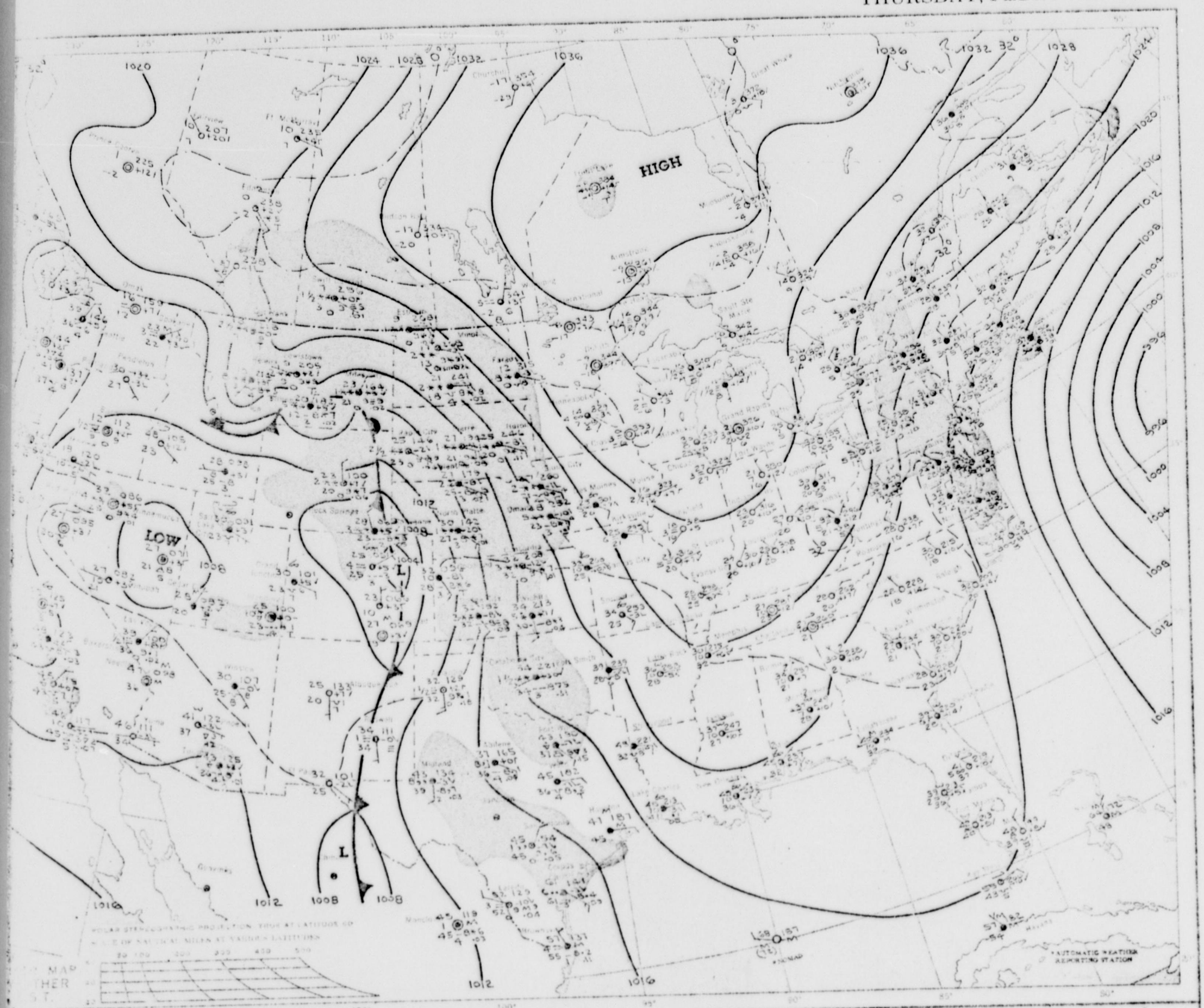


500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M., E.S.T.



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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* AUTOMATIC WEATHER REPORTING STATION

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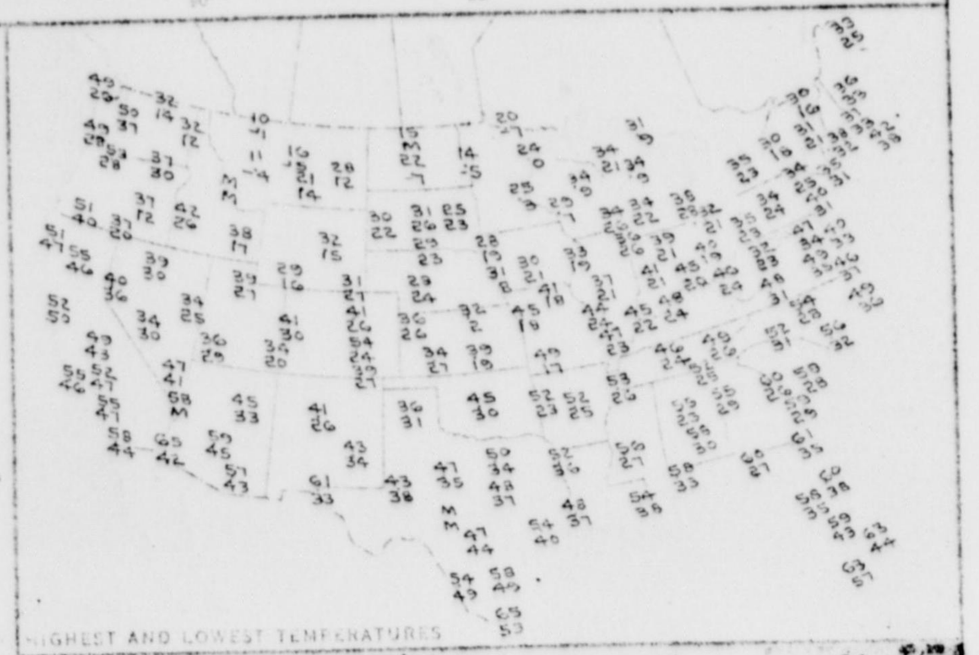
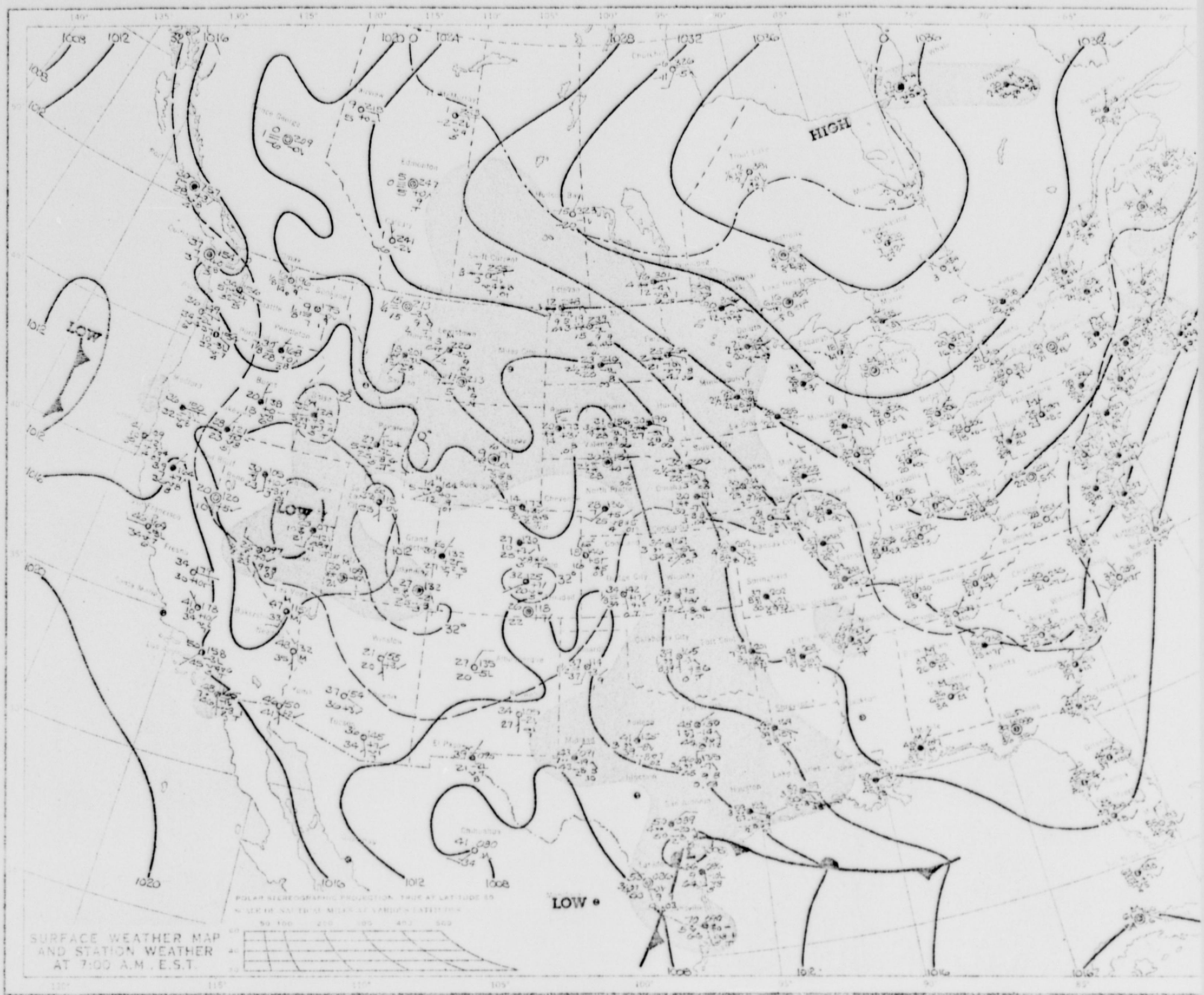
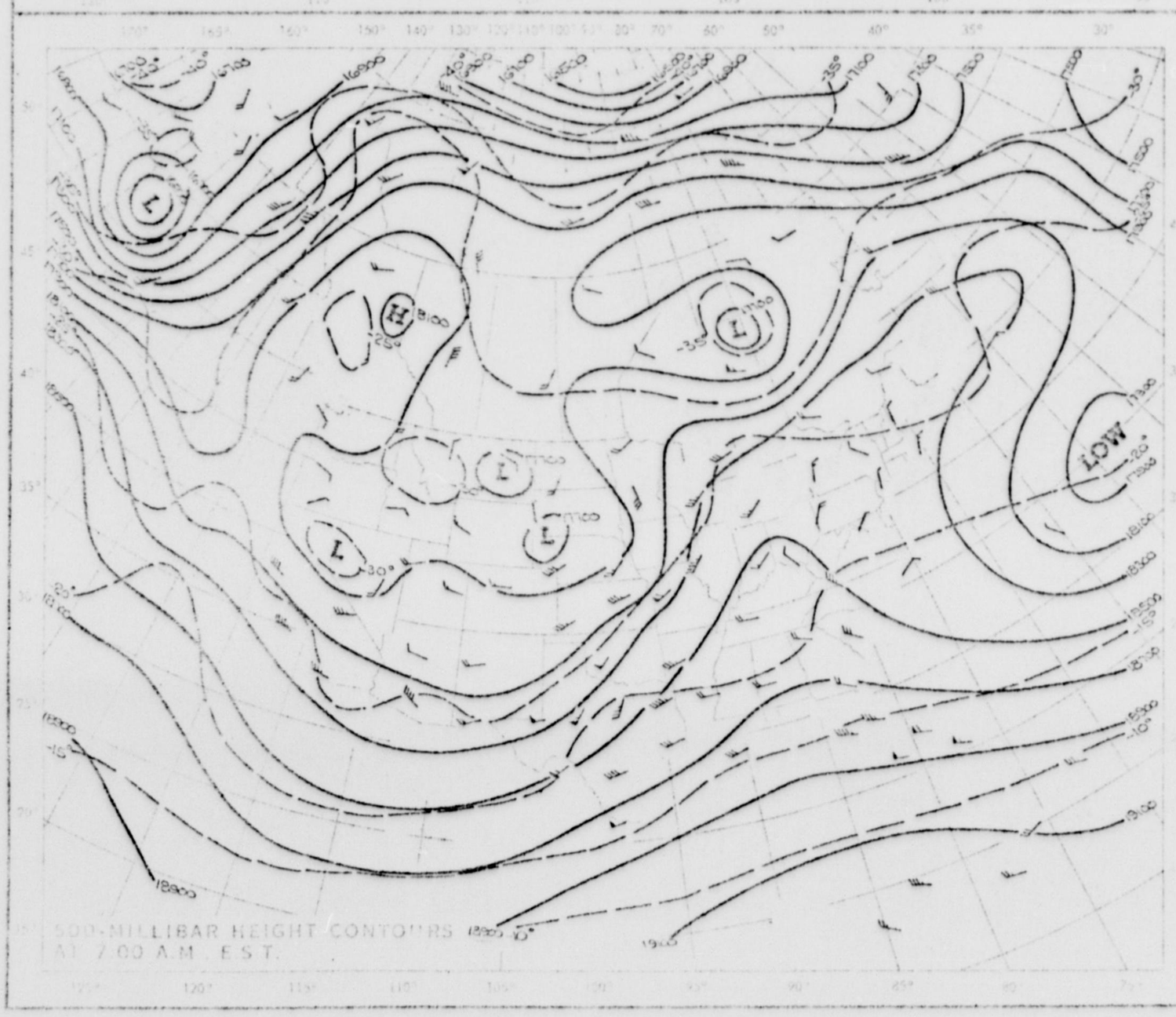
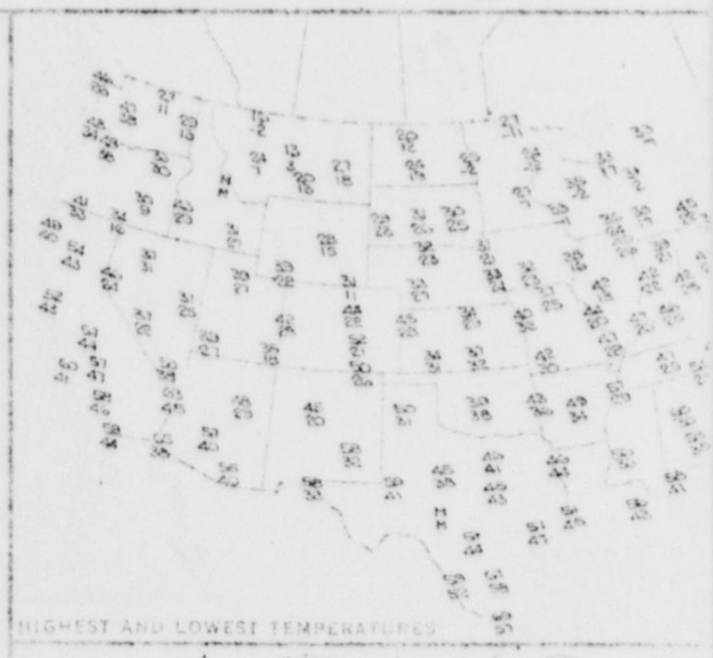

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

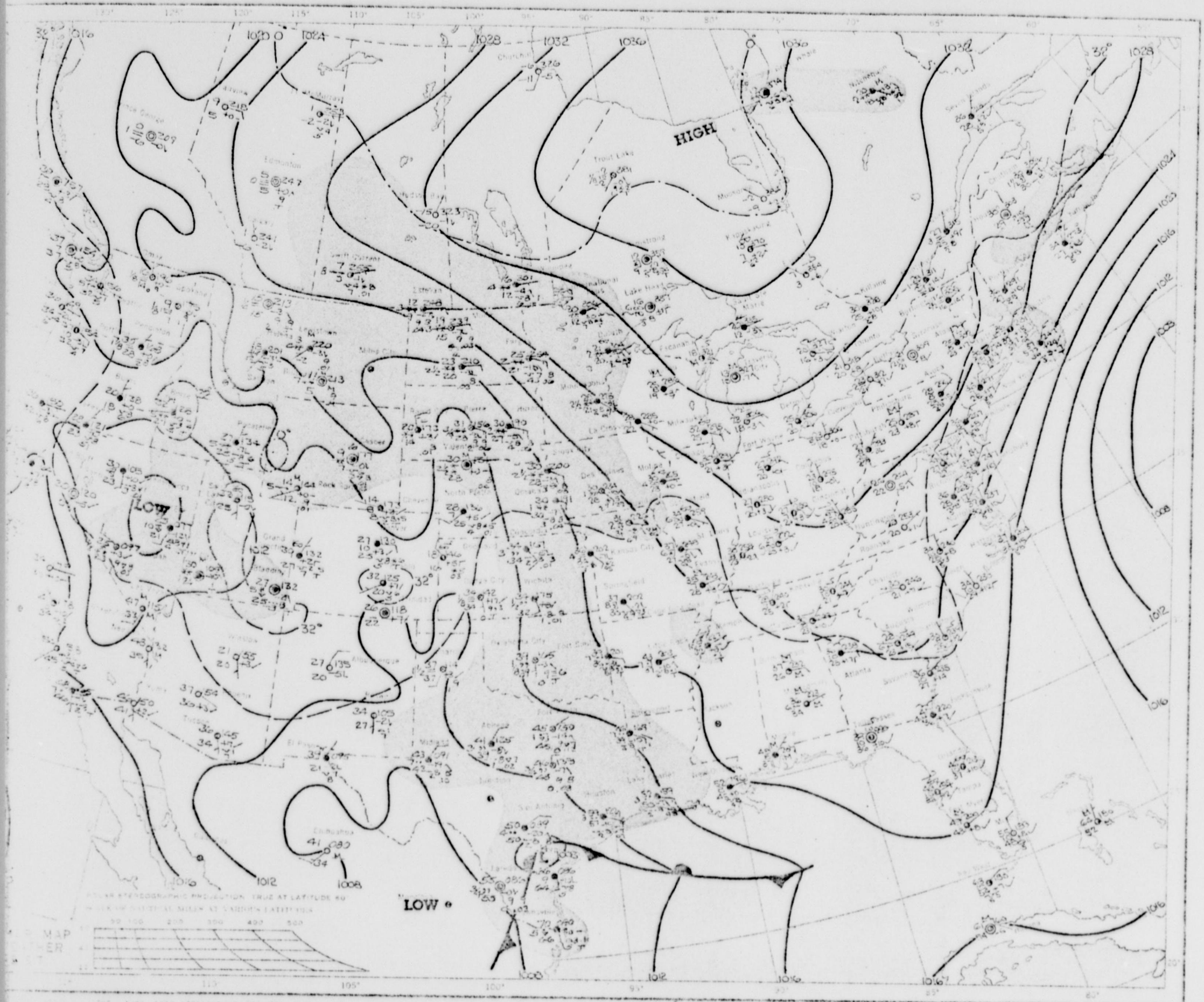
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1969



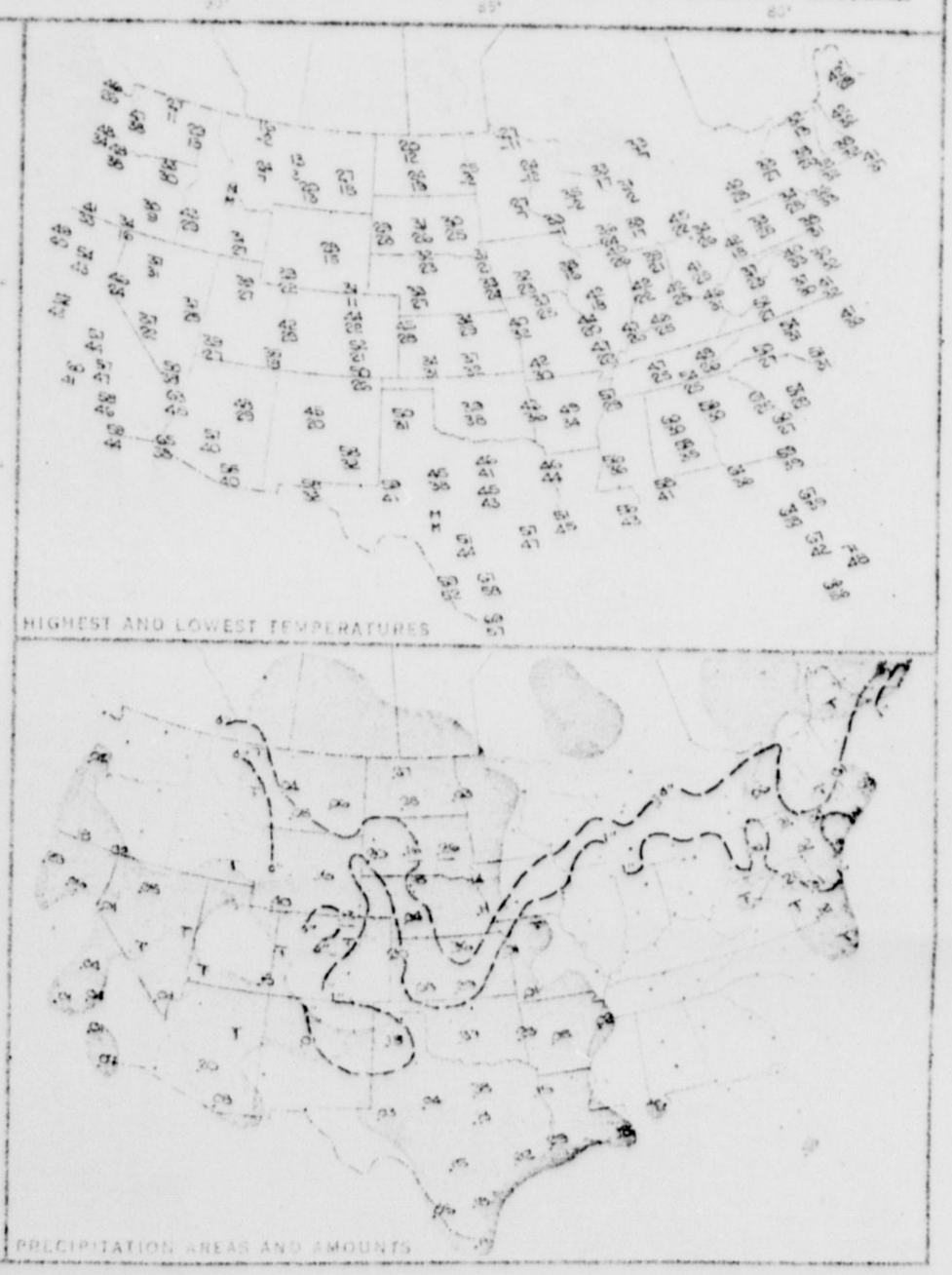




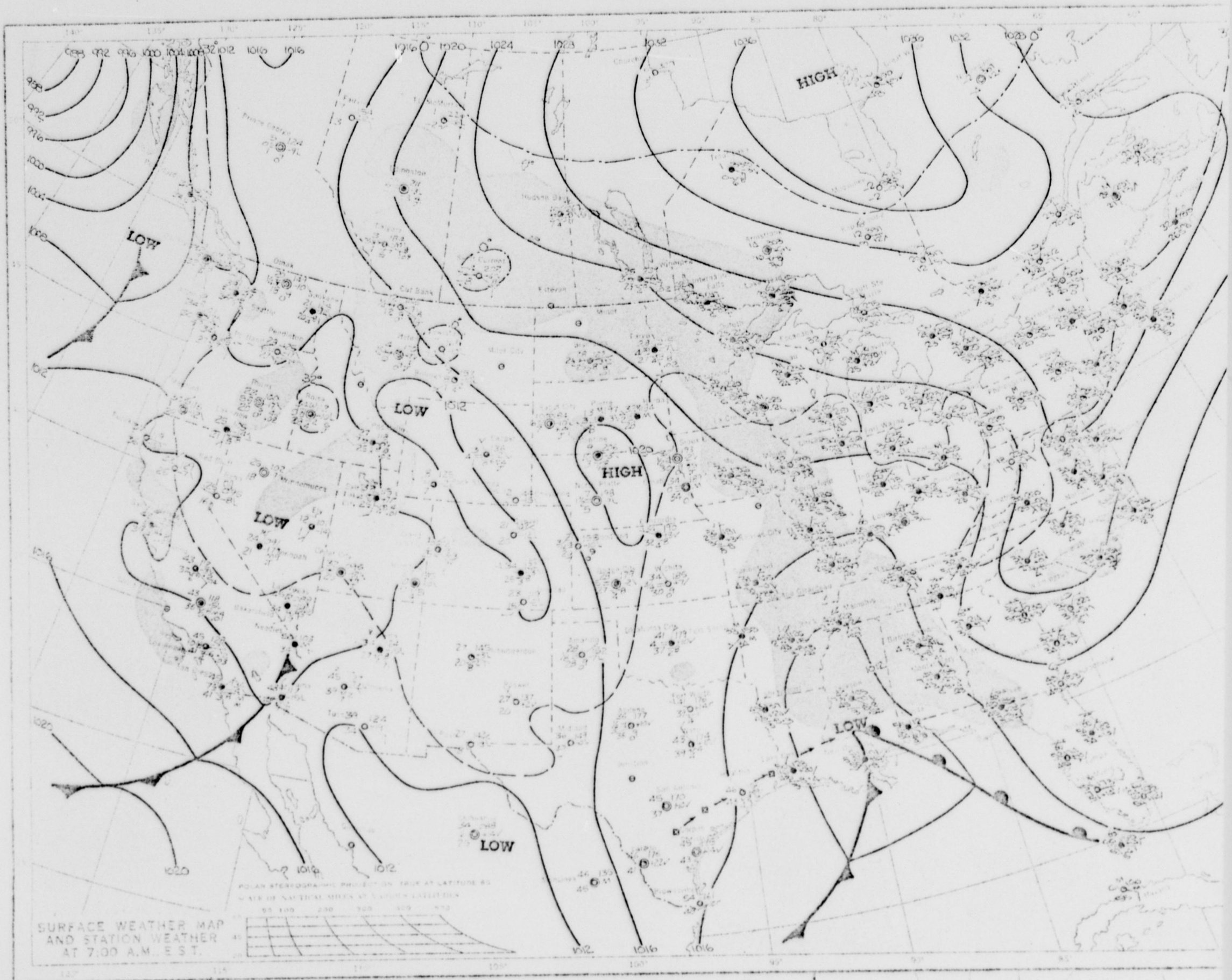
RUARY 21, 1969



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES



PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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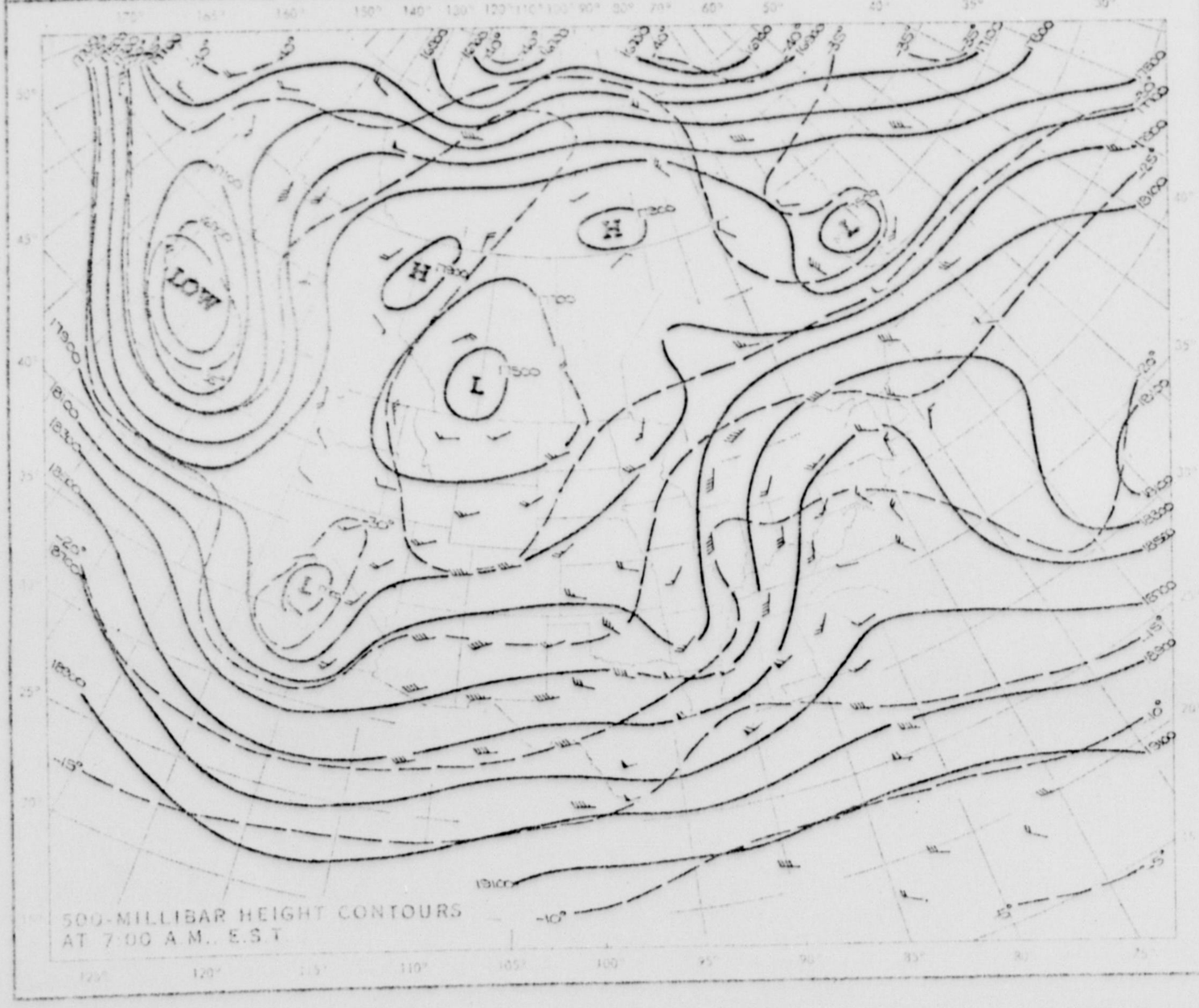
SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.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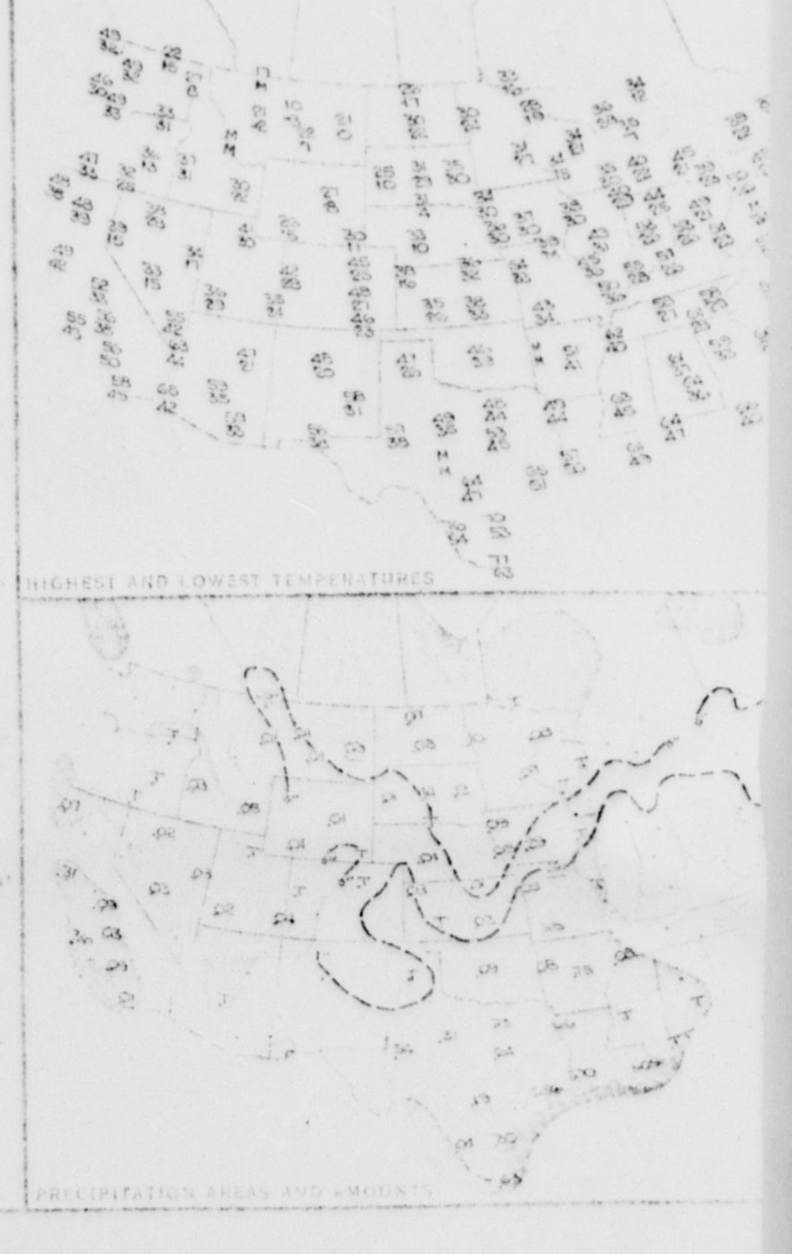
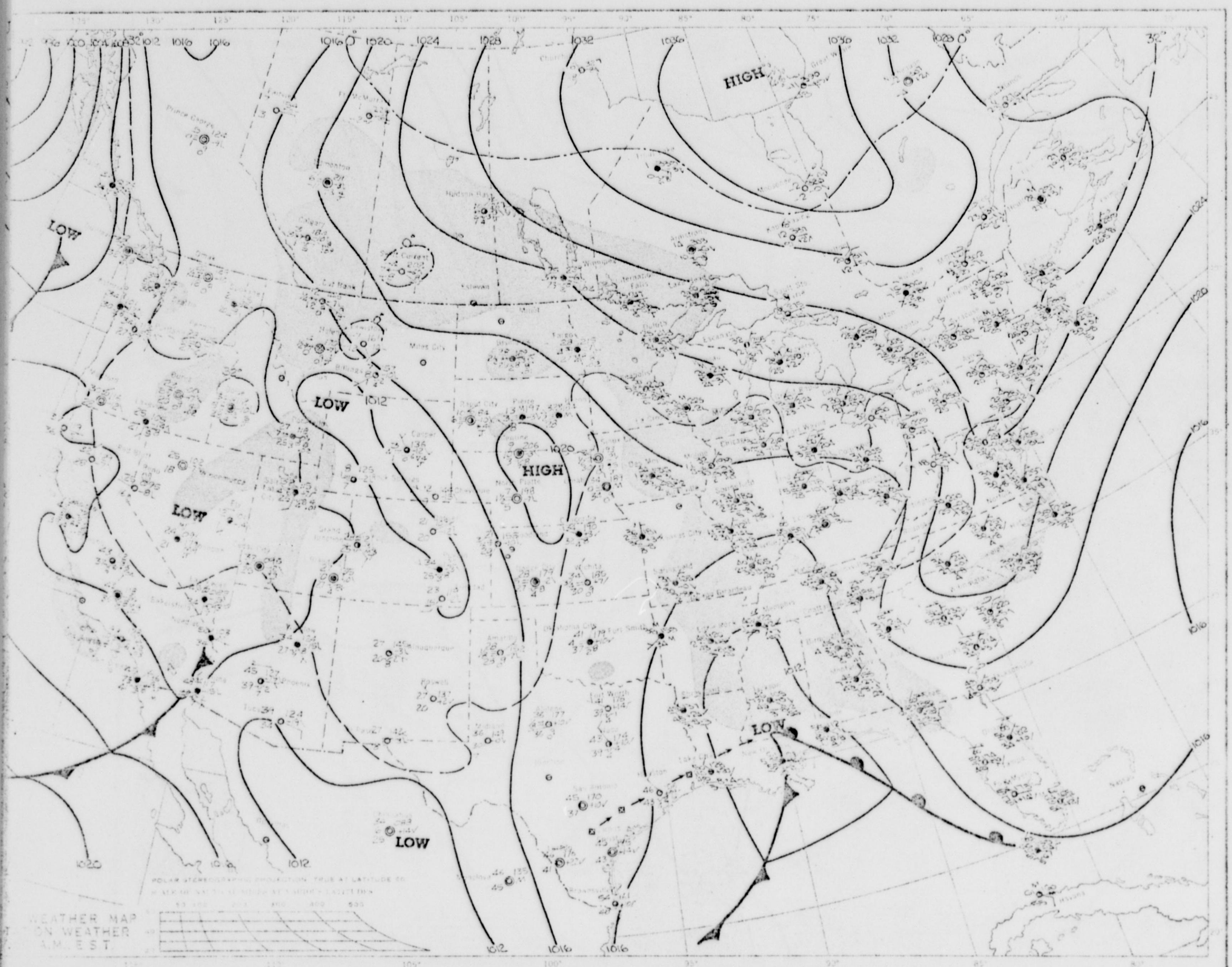
500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS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WEATHER MAP
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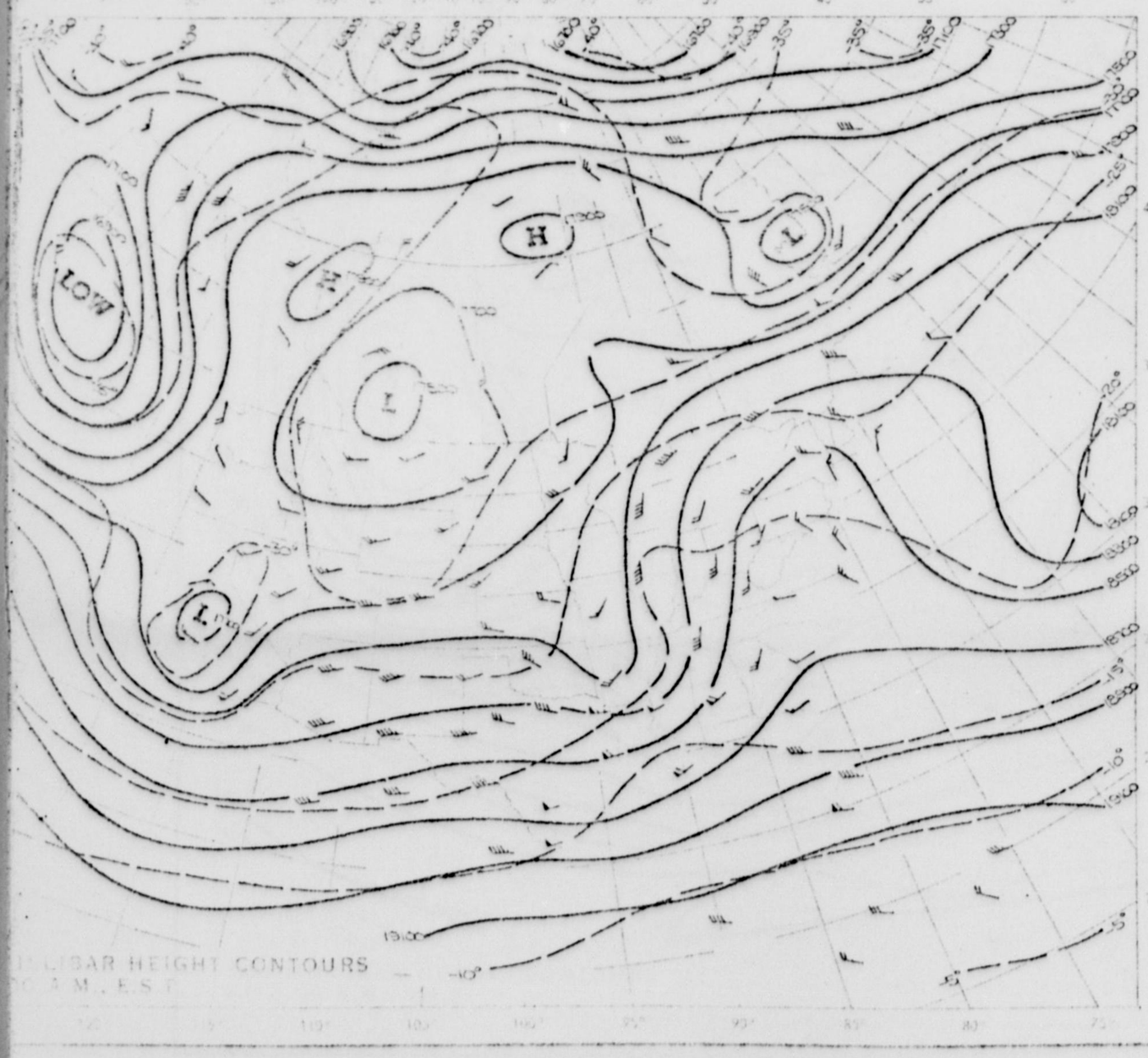
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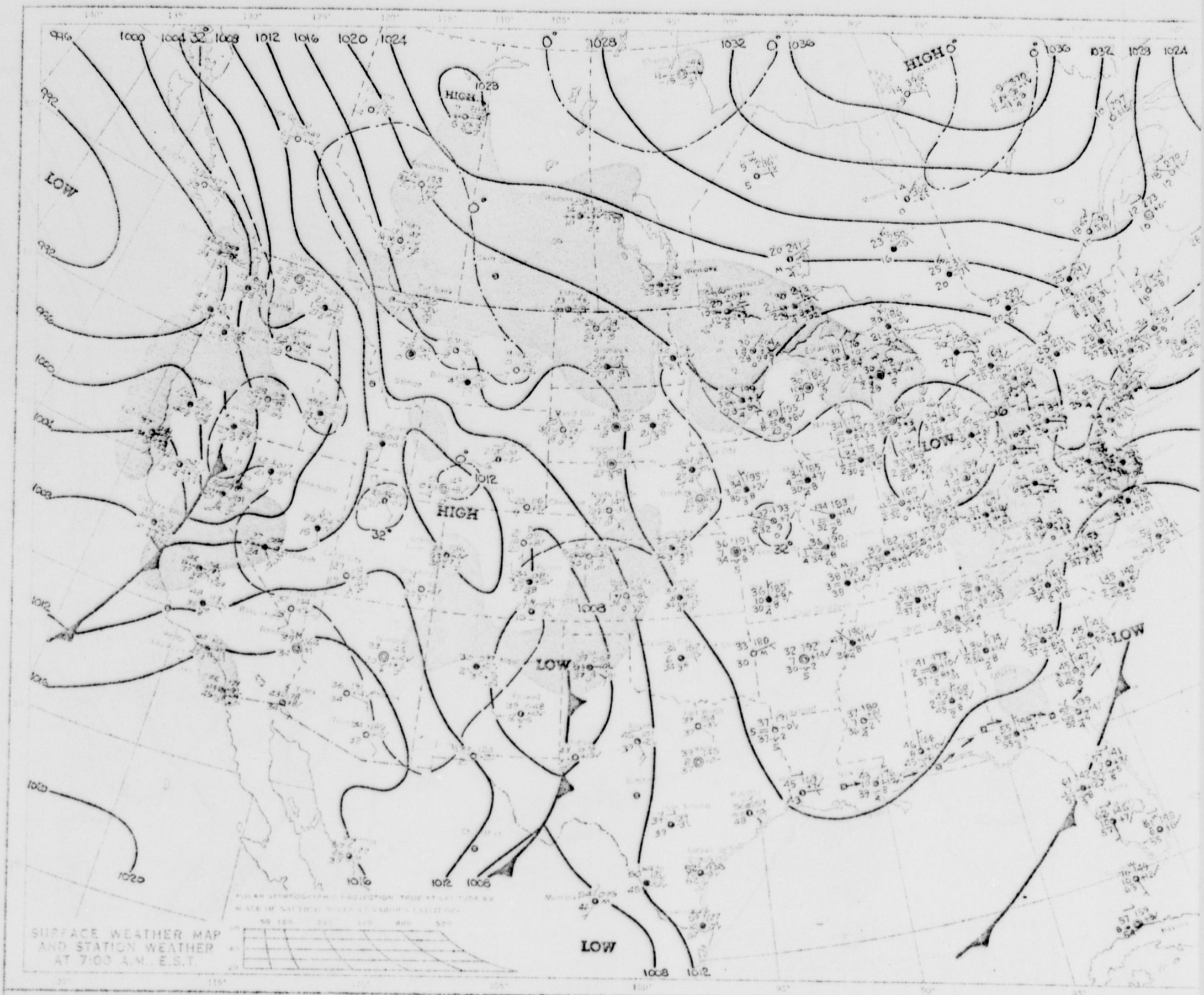
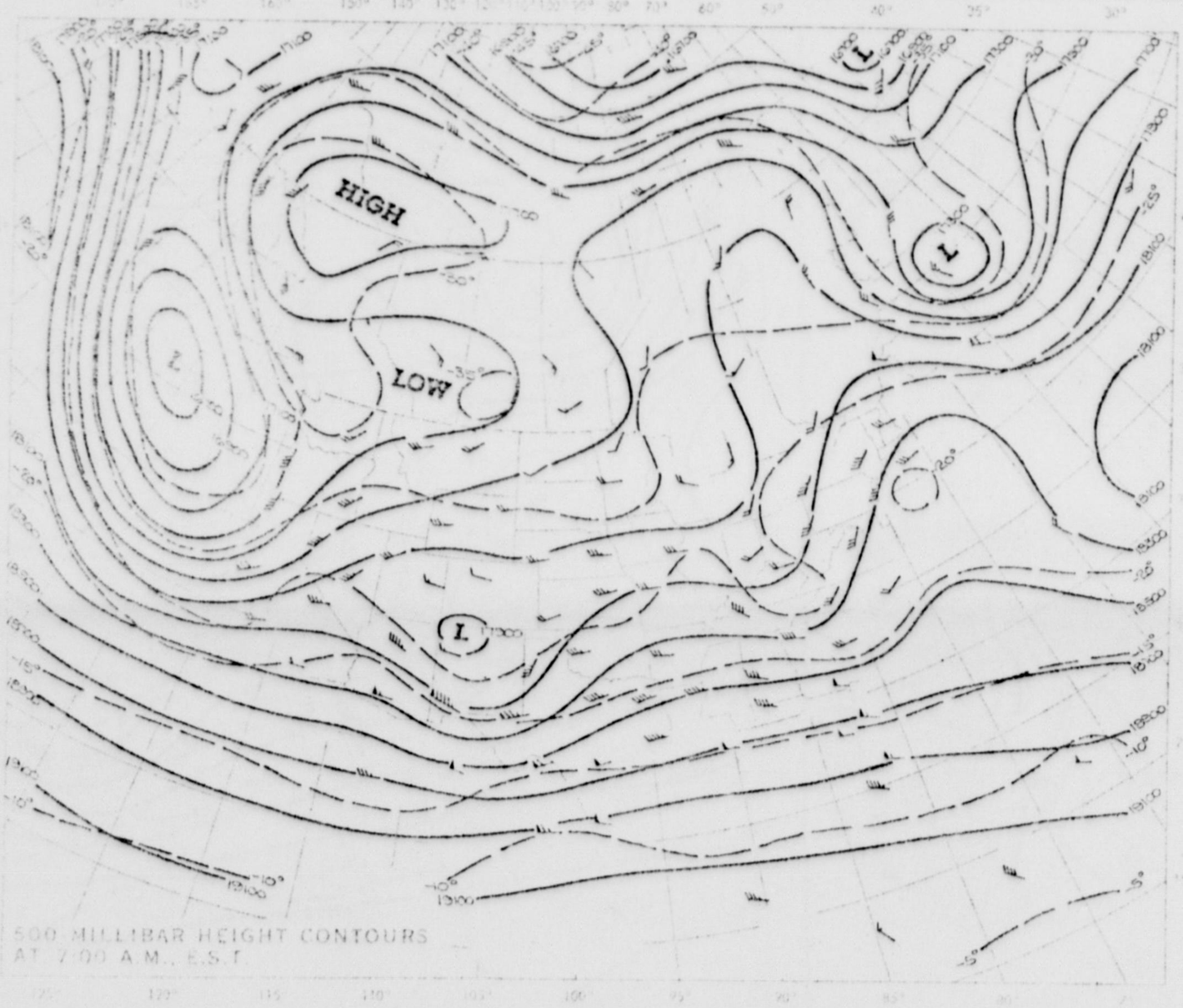
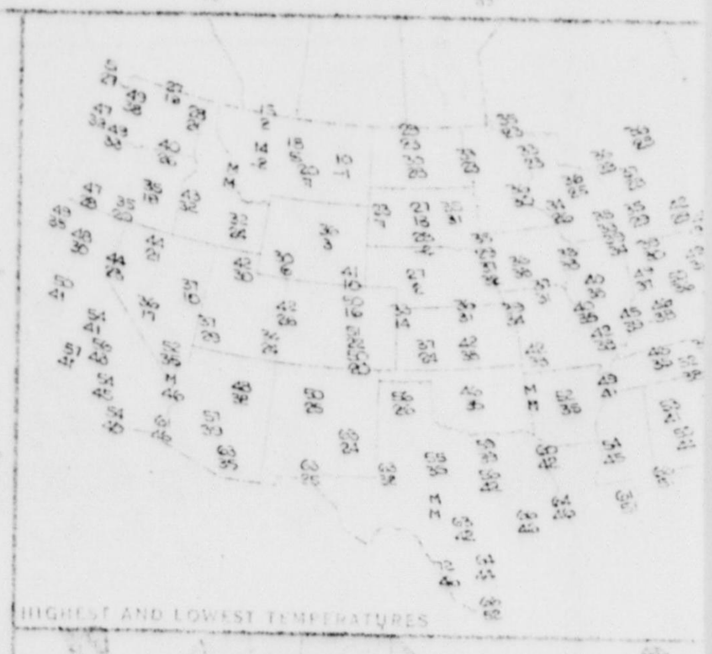
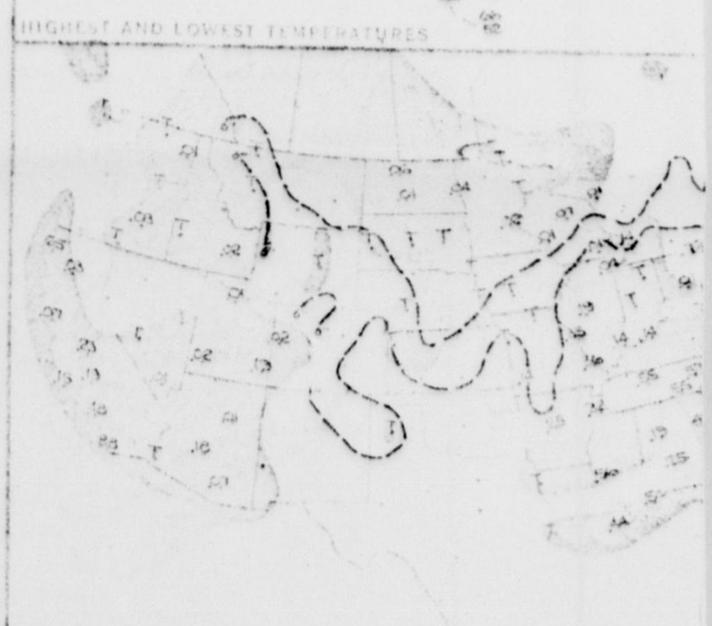
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1969

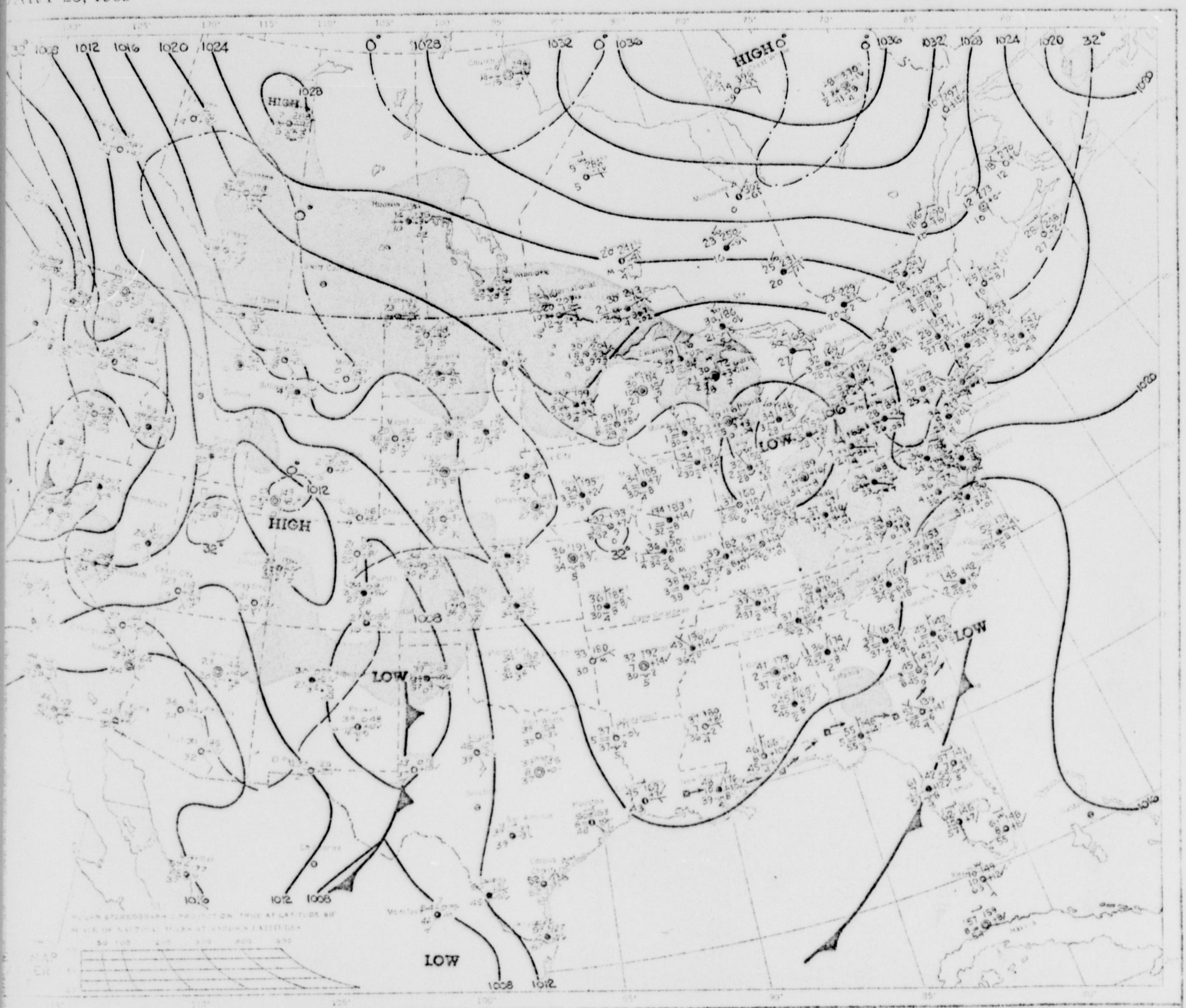


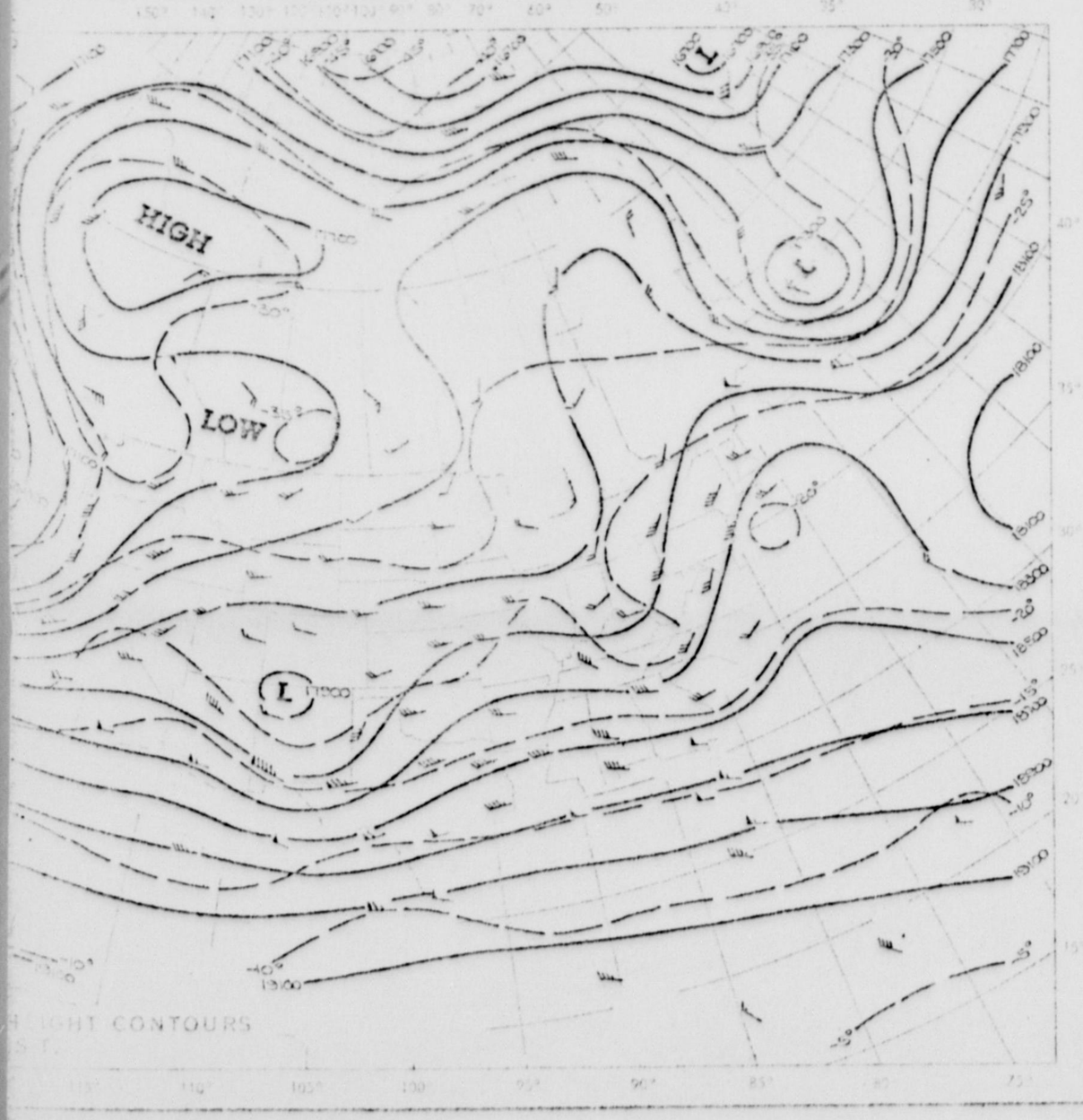




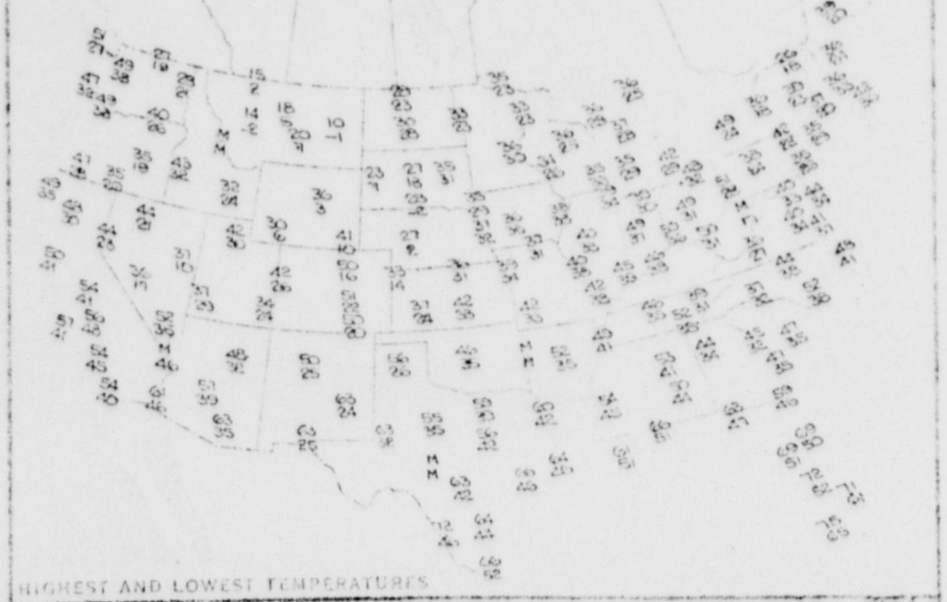


ARY 23, 1969

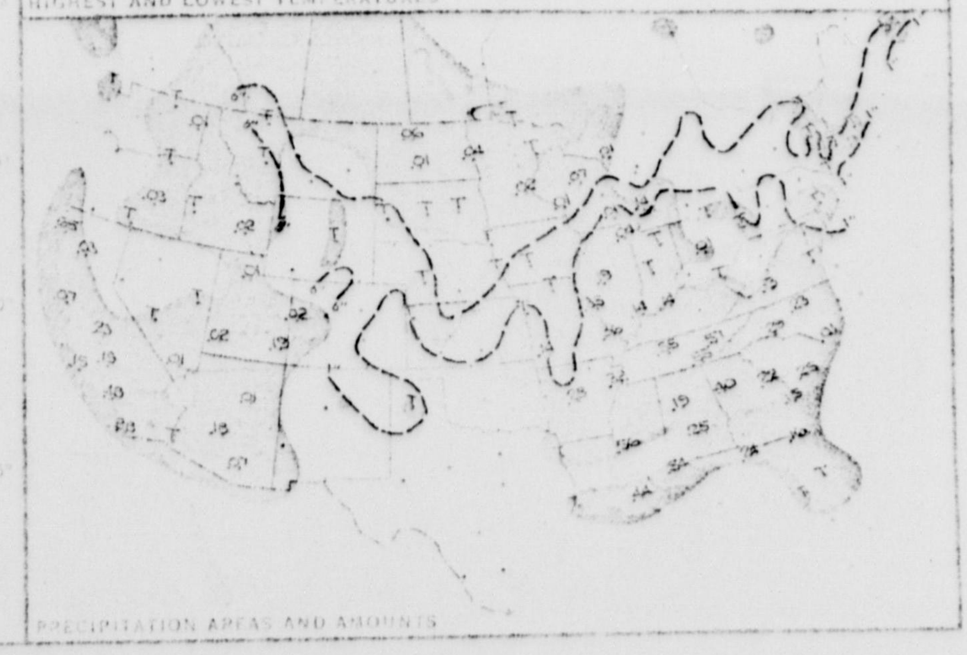




HEIGHT CONTOURS



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES



PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

DAILY WEATHER MAPS

WEEKLY SERIES **FEB. 24-MAR. 2, 1969**

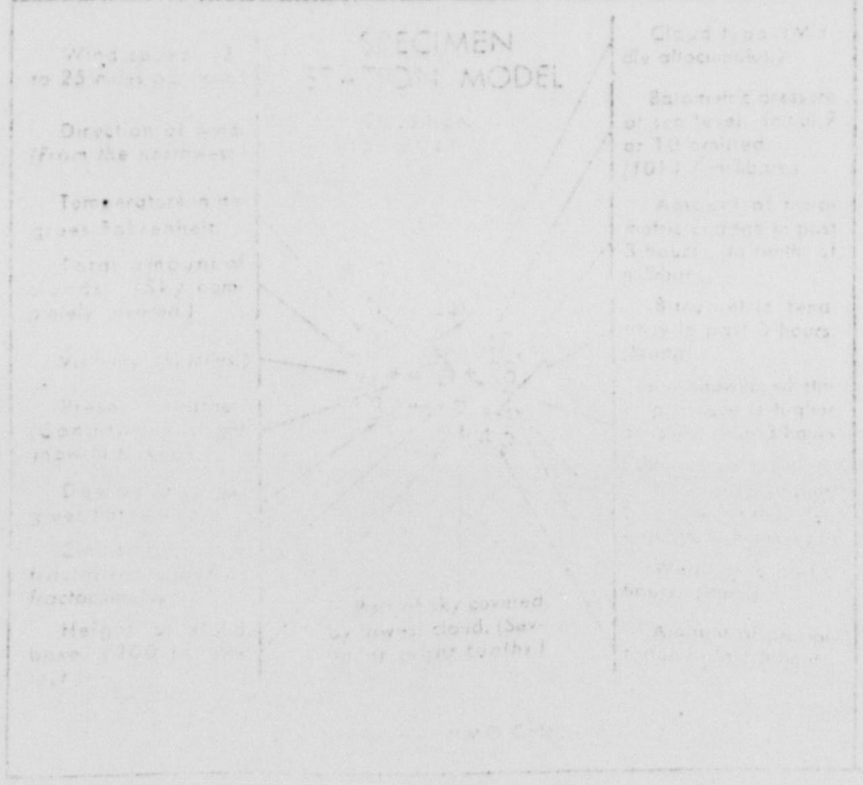
The charts in this publication are a continuation of the principal charts of the Weather Bureau publication, Daily Weather Map. They include the Surface Weather Map, the 500-Millibar Chart, the Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart, and the Daily Precipitation Chart. All of the charts for one day are arranged on a single page of this publication. They are copied from operational weather maps prepared by the National Meteorological Center, Weather Bureau. The symbols used on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Chart are the same as those used previously in Daily Weather Map. An explanatory sheet is available, and single copies may be obtained without charge by writing to: Environmental Science Services Administration, Publications Section, AD 143, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Bulk copies may also be ordered, at a cost of $2.30 per 50 copies. Checks should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Surface Weather Map presents station data and the analysis for 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by chains of arrows; the locations of these centers at times 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small black squares enclosing white crosses. Areas of precipitation are indicated by shading. The weather reports that are printed here are only a fraction of those that are included in the operational weather maps, and on which the analyses are based. Occasional apparent discrepancies between the printed station data and the analyses result from those station reports that cannot be included in the published maps because of lack of space.

The 500-Millibar Chart presents the height contours and isotherms of the 500-millibar surface at 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The height contours are shown as continuous lines, and are labeled in feet above sea level. The isotherms are shown as dashed lines, and are labeled in degrees Celsius. The arrows show the wind direction and speed at the 500-millibar level.

The Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart presents the maximum and minimum values for the 24-hour period ending at 1:00 a.m./e.s.t. The names of the reporting points are obtained from the Surface Weather Map. The maximum temperature is plotted above the station location, the minimum temperature is plotted below this point.

The Precipitation Areas and Amounts Chart indicates by means of shading the areas that had precipitation during the 24 hours ending at 1:00 a.m./e.s.t. Amounts to 1 inches to the nearest hundredth of an inch are for the 24-hour period. Incomplete totals are underlined. "T" indicates a trace of precipitation. Dashed lines show the depth of snow on the ground in inches at 7:00 a.m. of the previous day.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Environmental Data Service
SILVER SPRING, MD. 20910

IMMEDIATE – U.S. Weather Report

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HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DI
AFSC-TDPTR
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO 45433

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OF COMMERCE/Environmental Science Services Administration/Environmental Data Service

EATHER MAPS

S FEB. 24-MAR. 2, 1969

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Environmental Data Service
SILVER SPRING, MD. 20910

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IMMEDIATE – U.S. Weather Report

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WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO 45433

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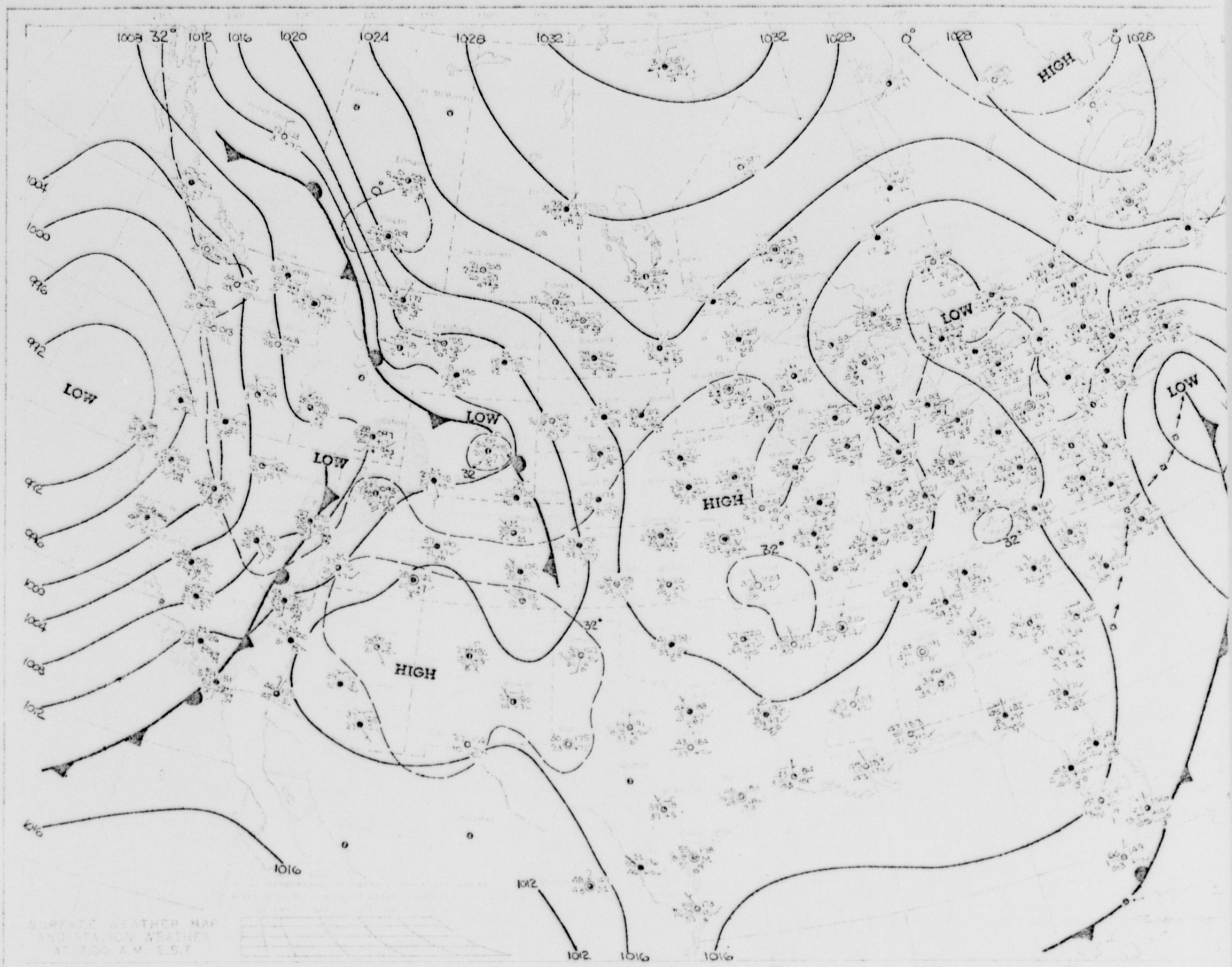
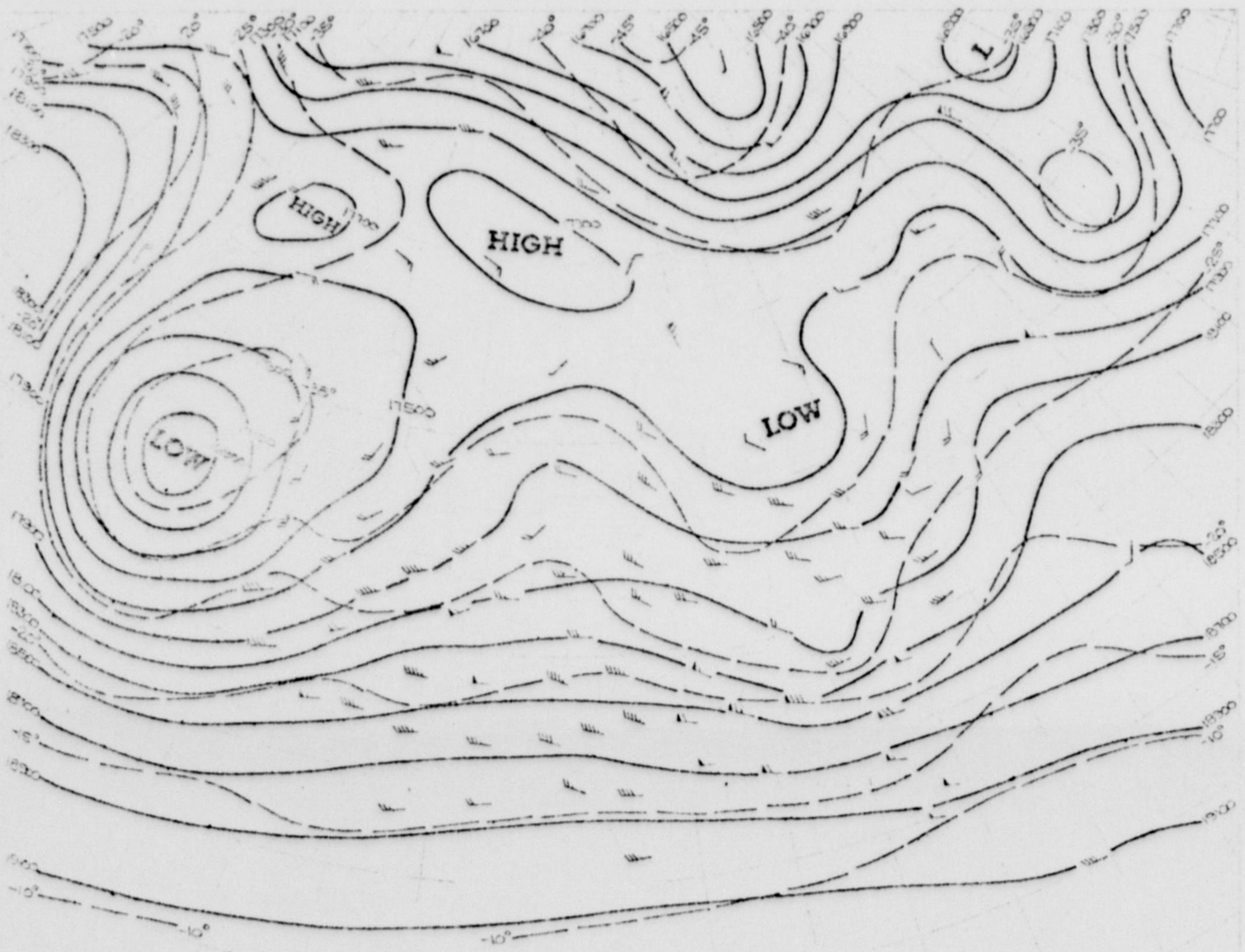
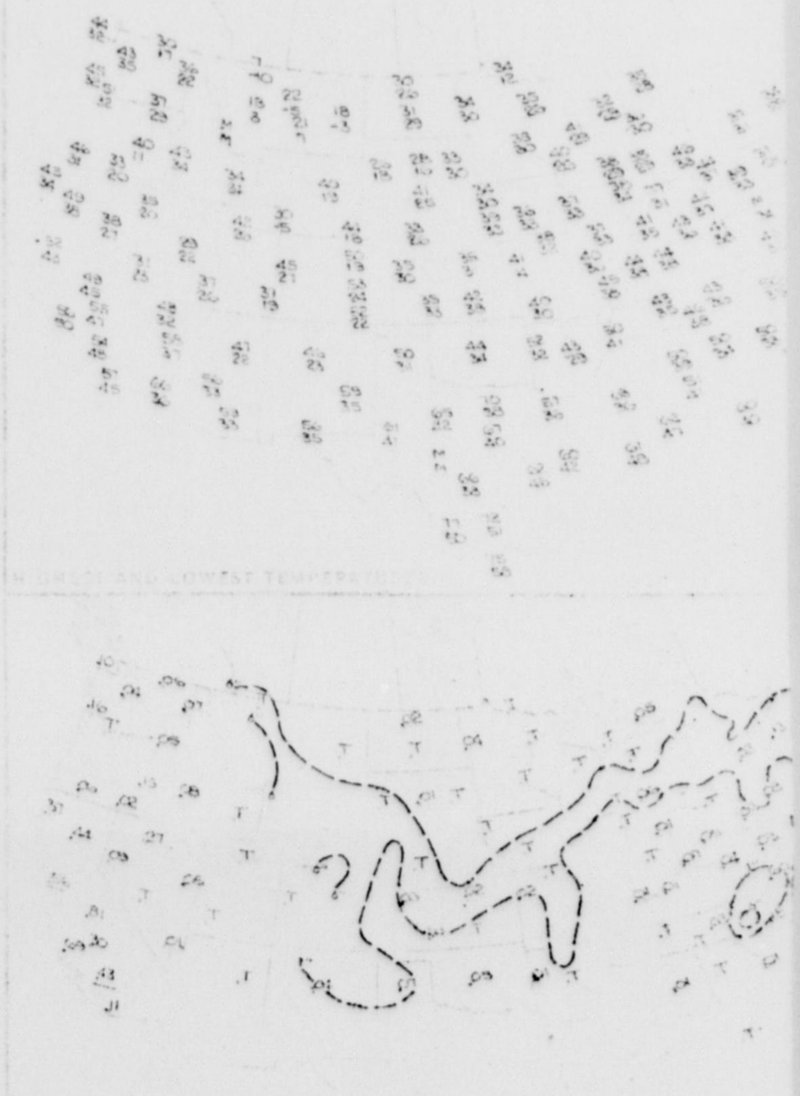


SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.





HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

RY 24, 1969

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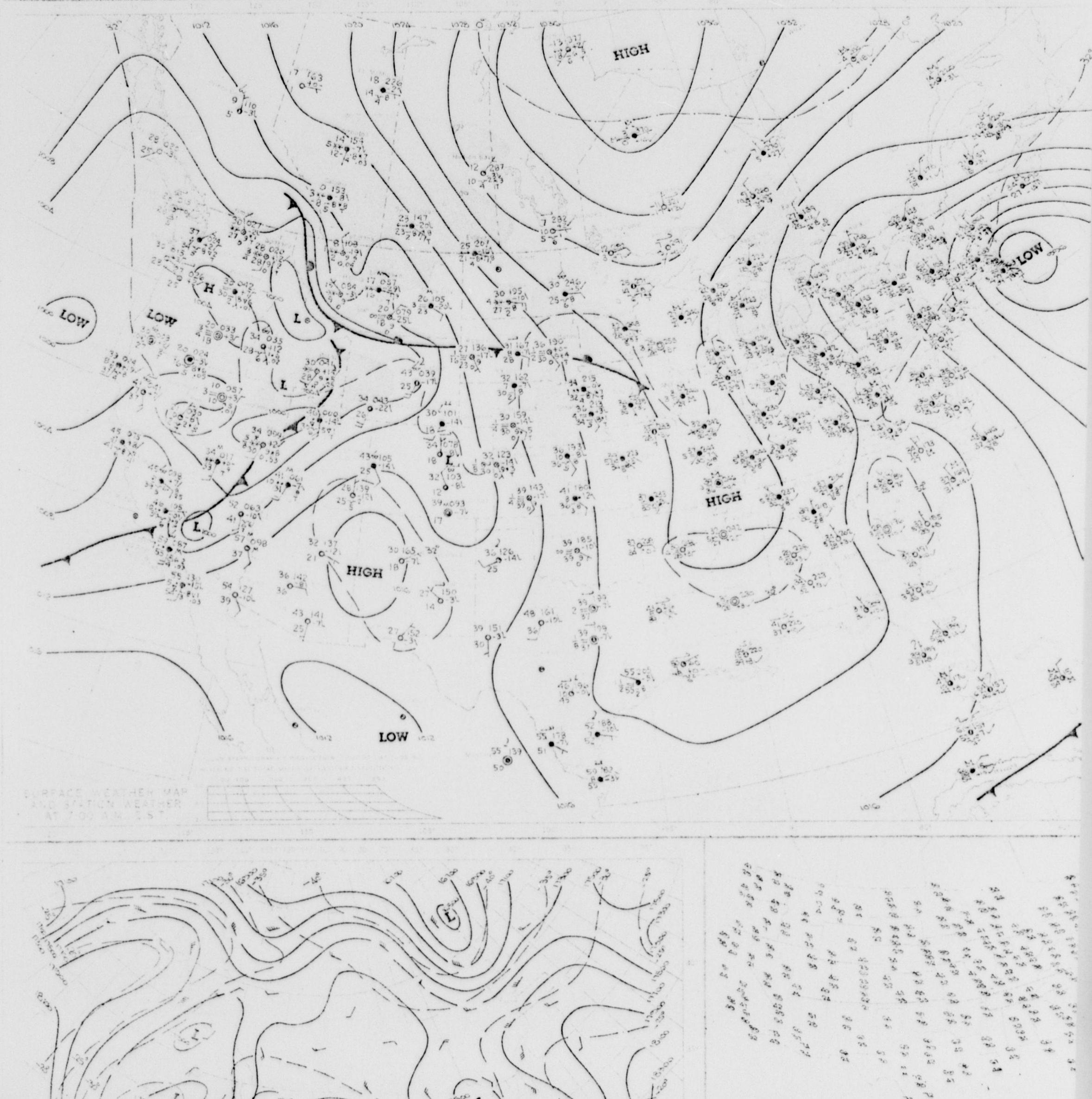
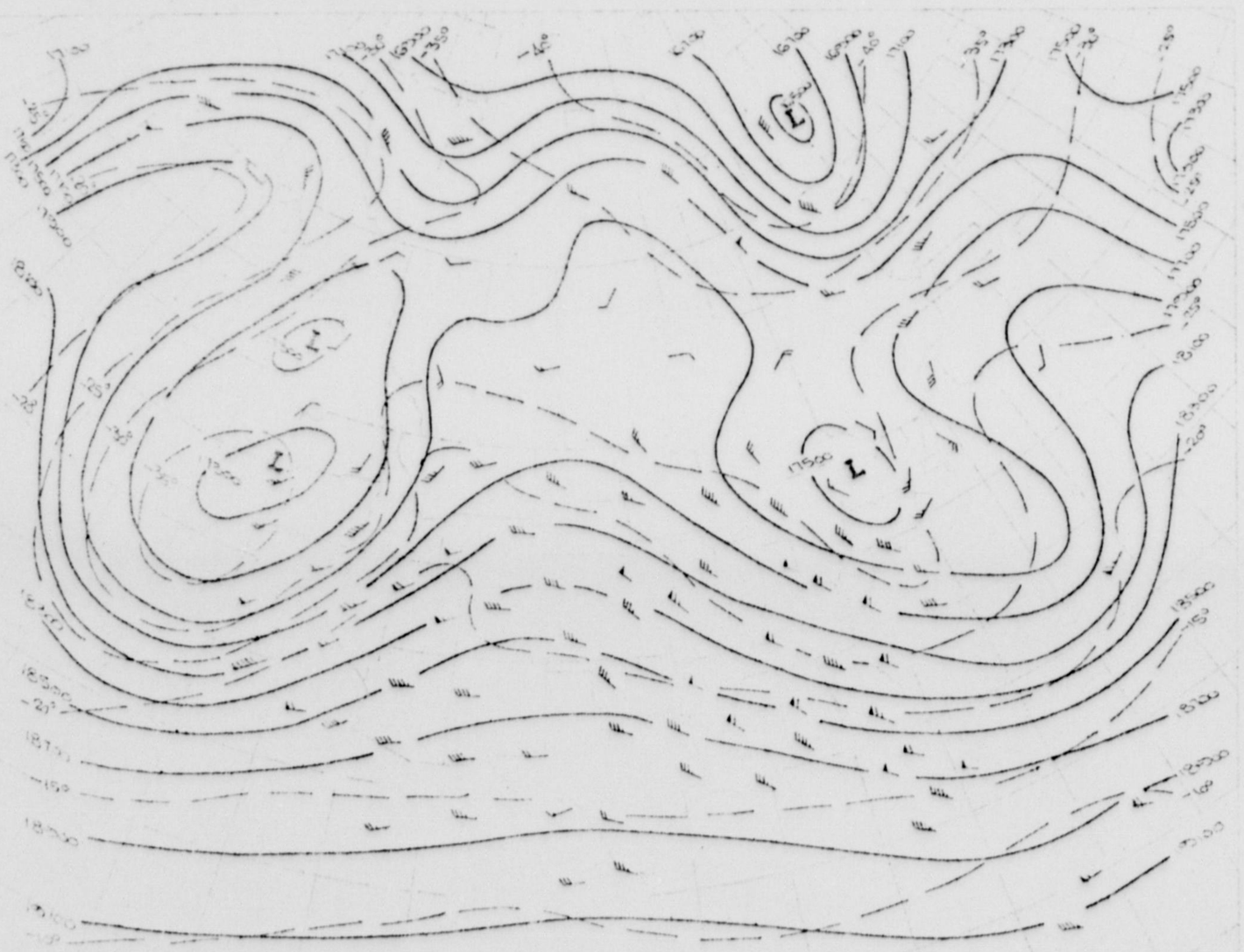


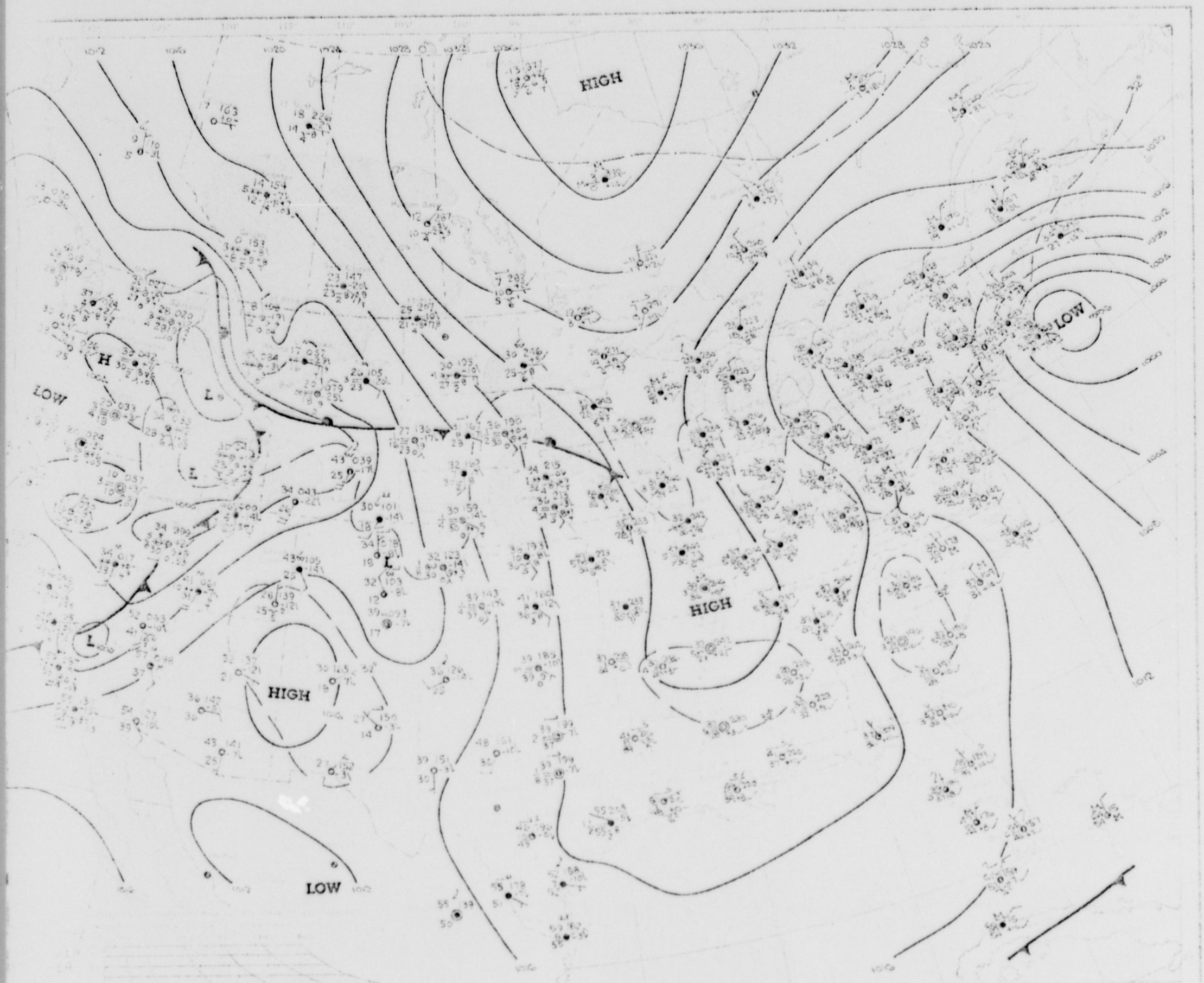
SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREA AND AMOUNTS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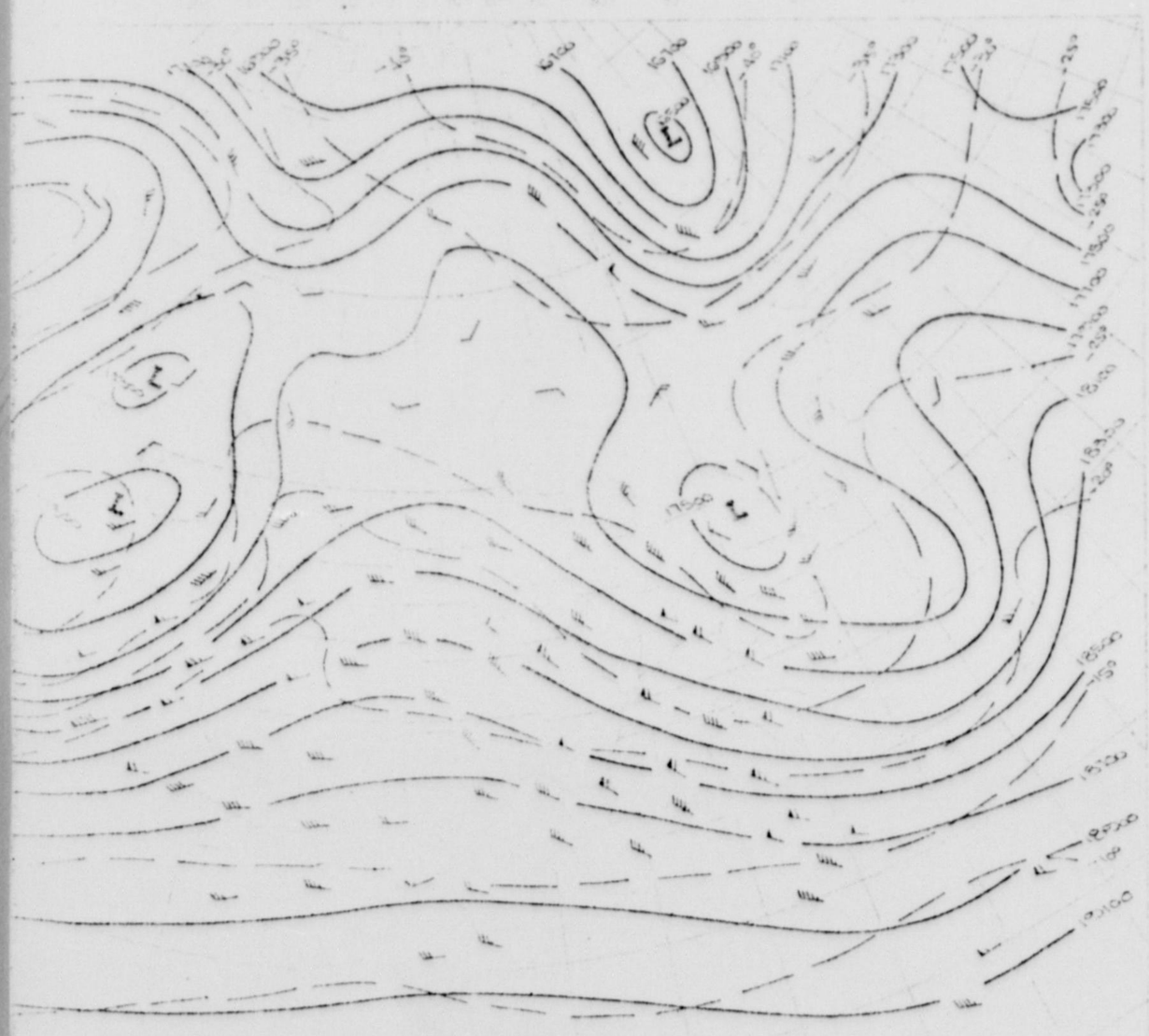
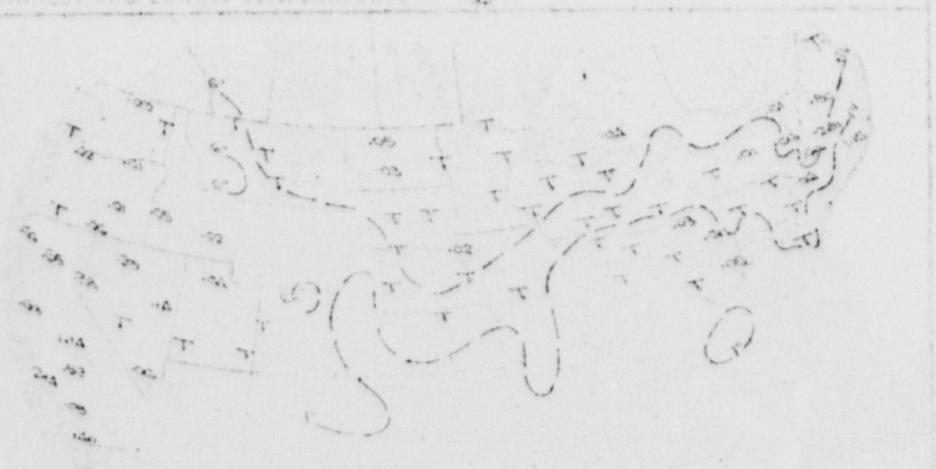
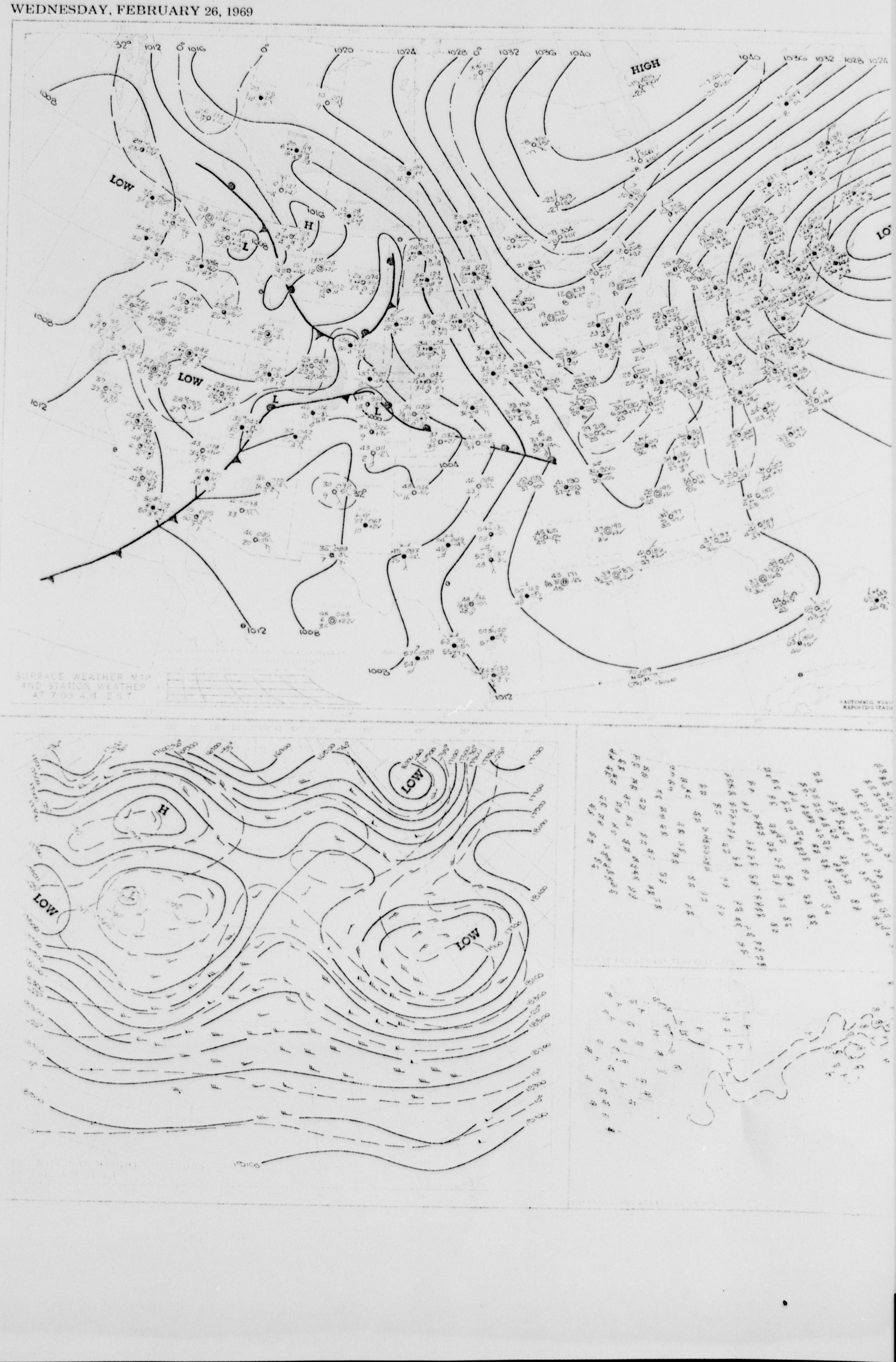




WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1969



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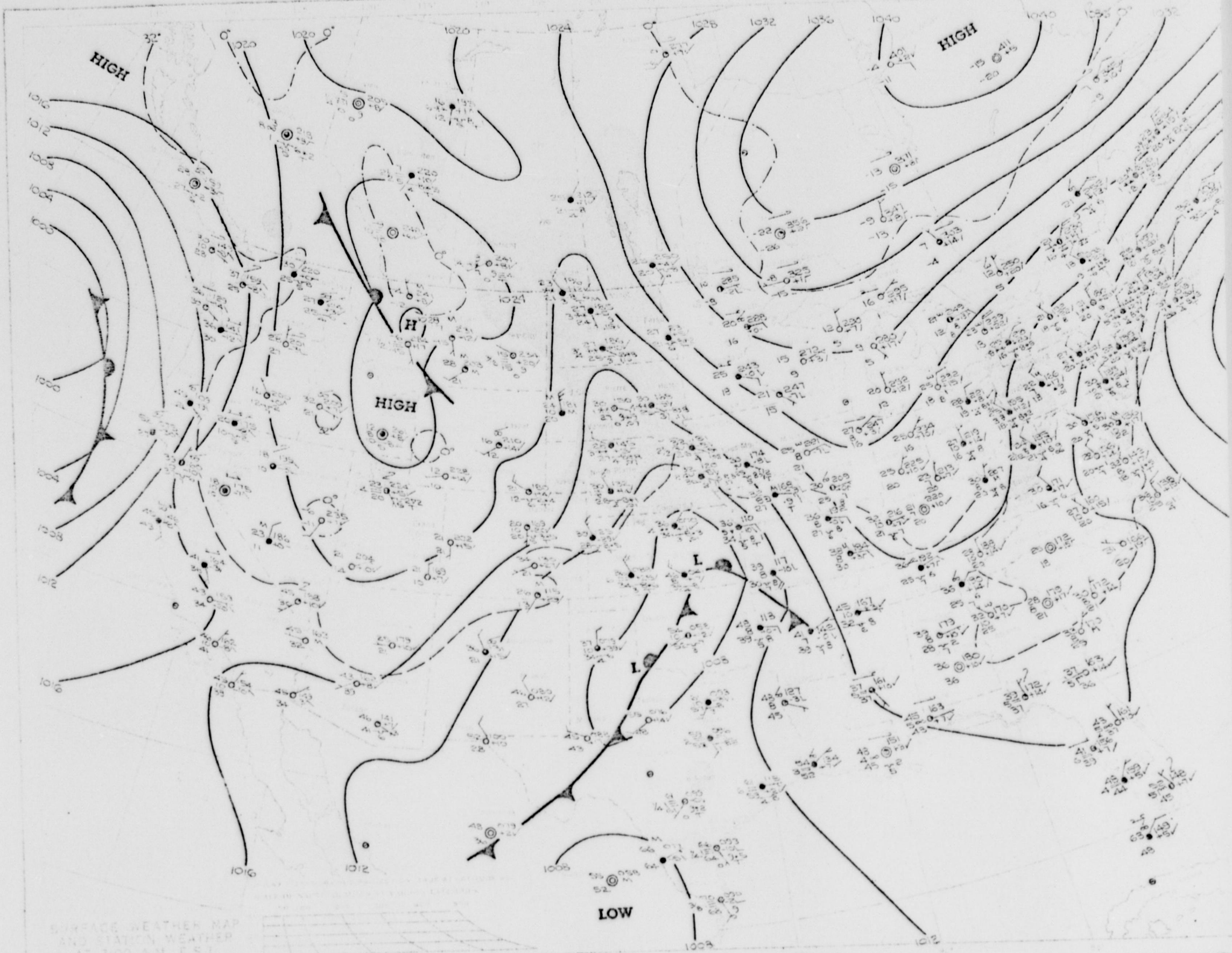
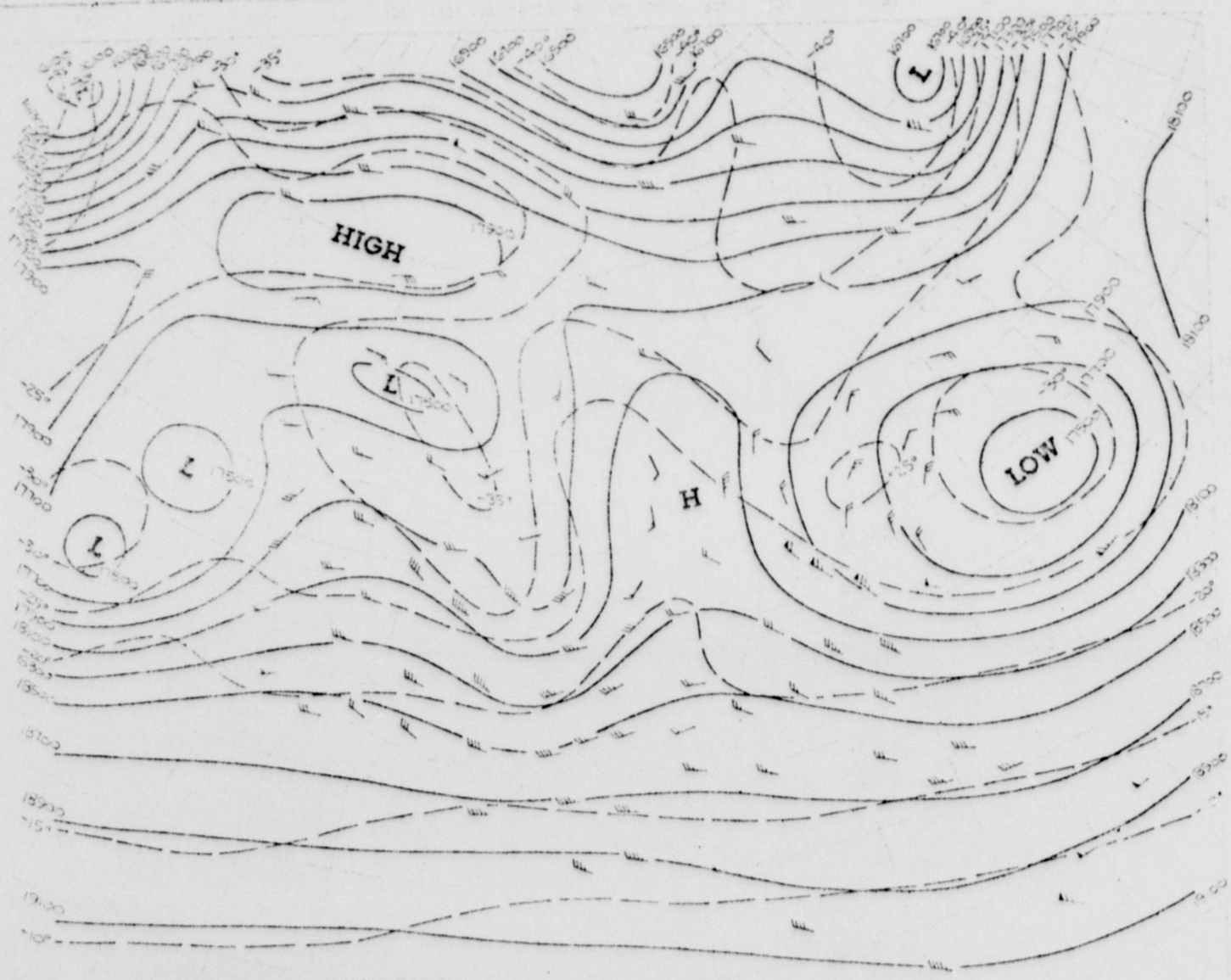
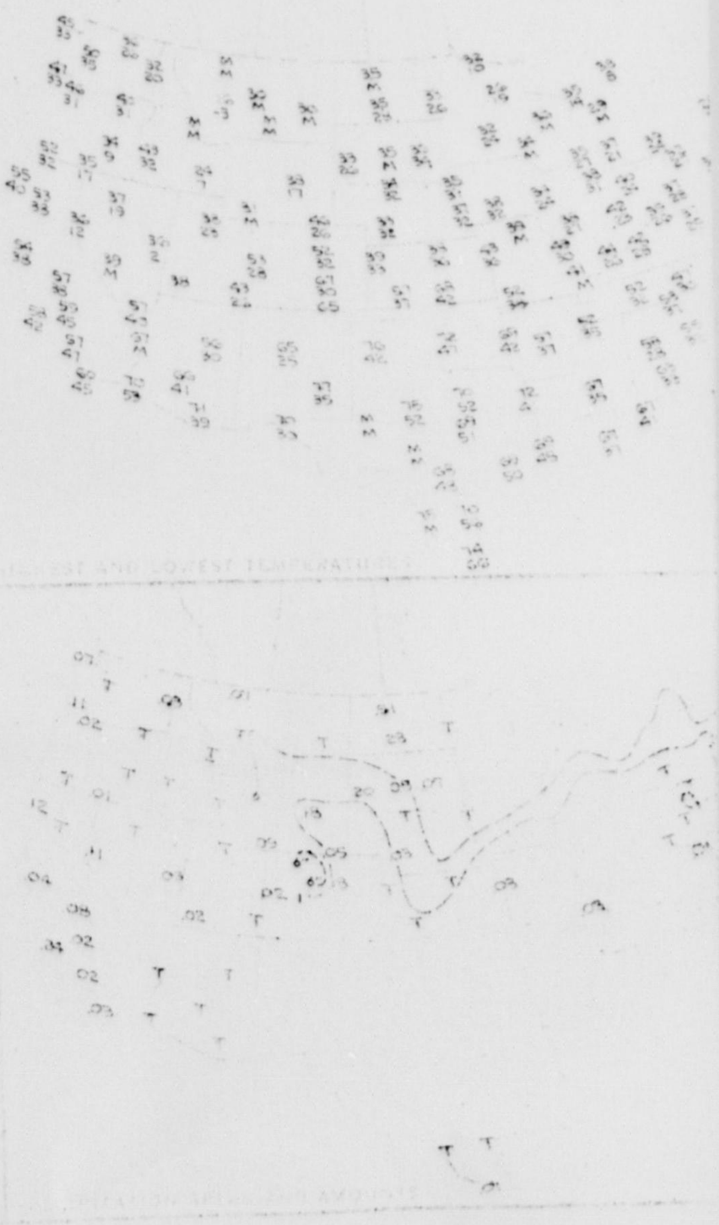


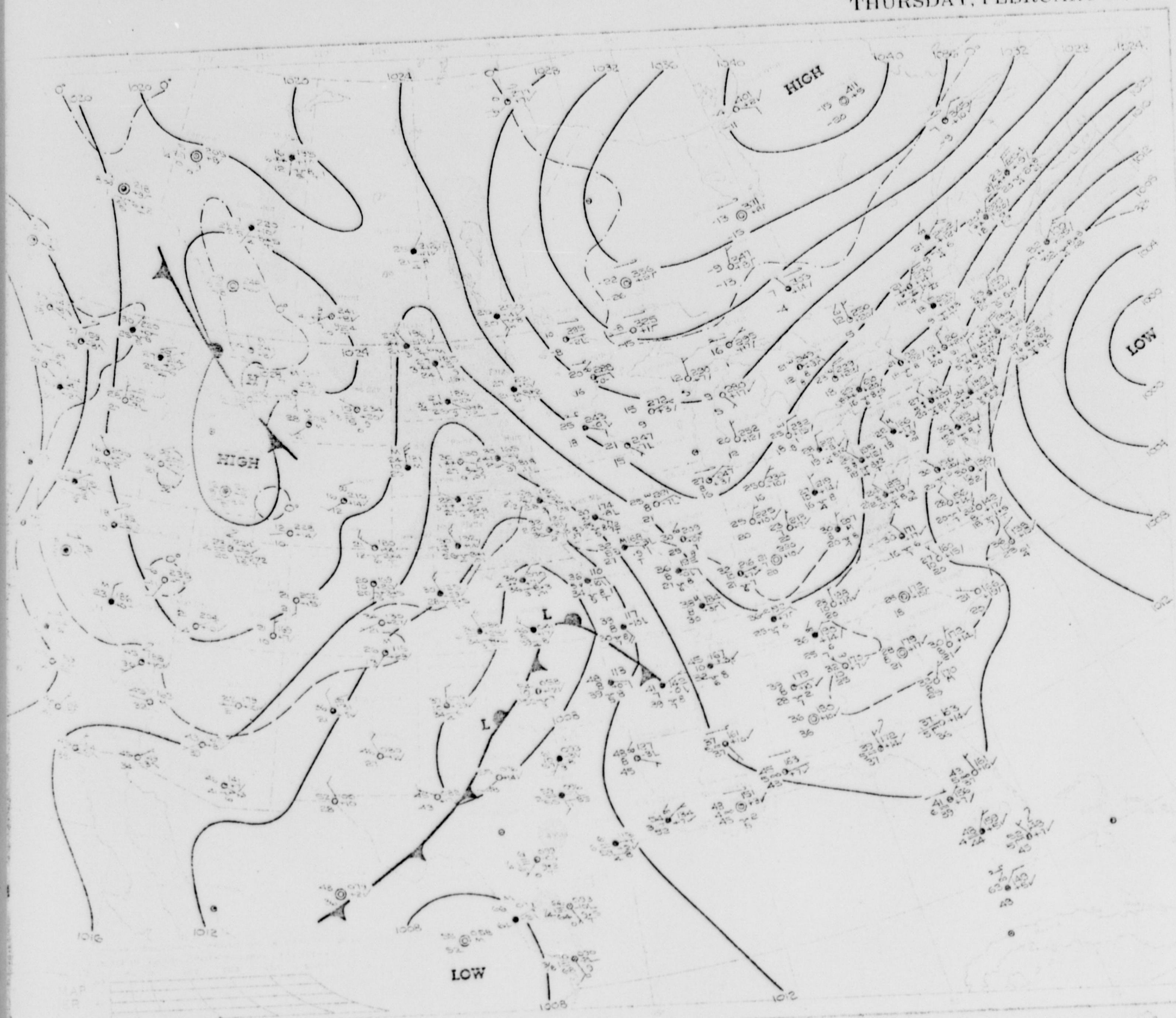
SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



HIGH AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES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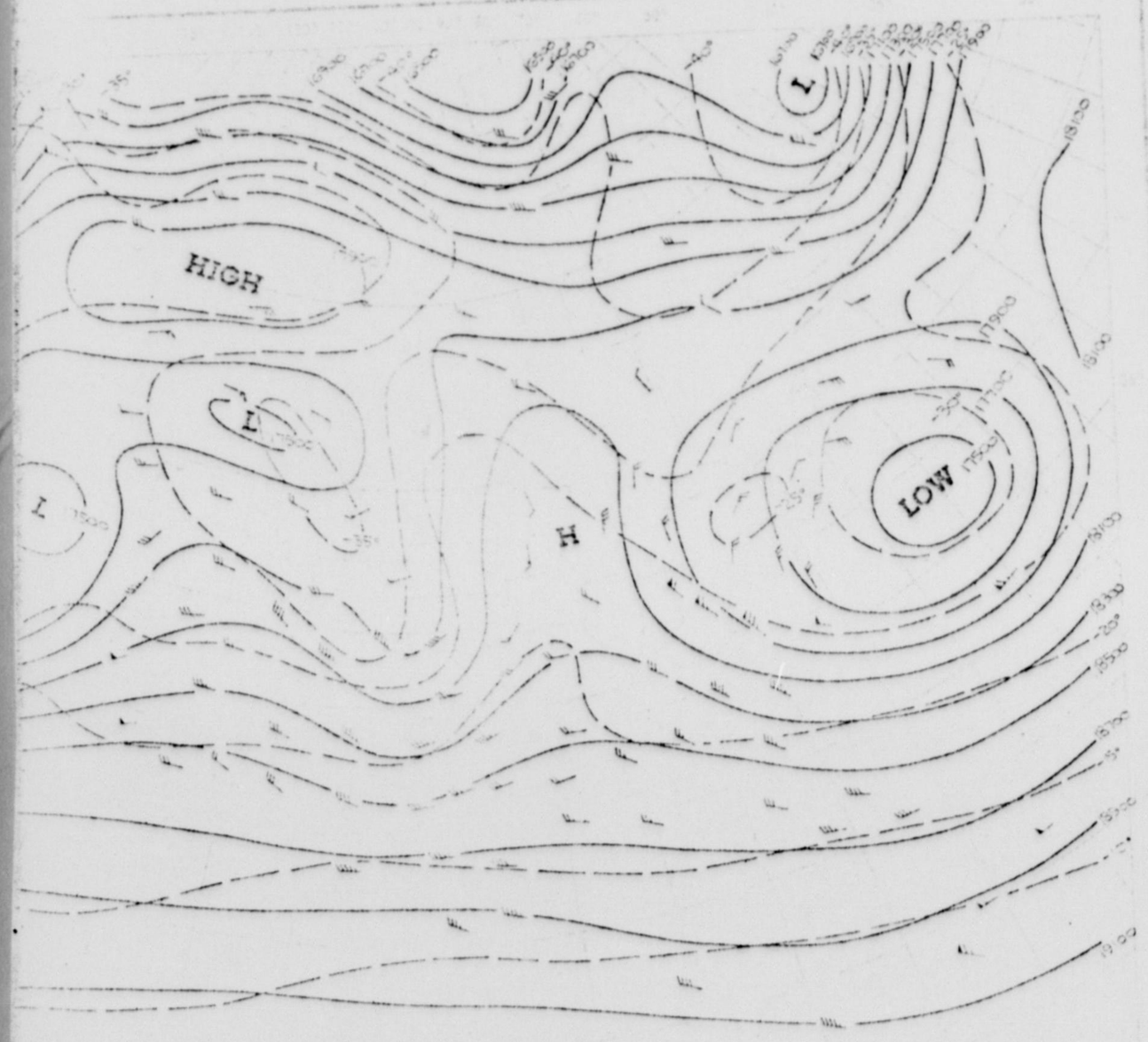
HIGH
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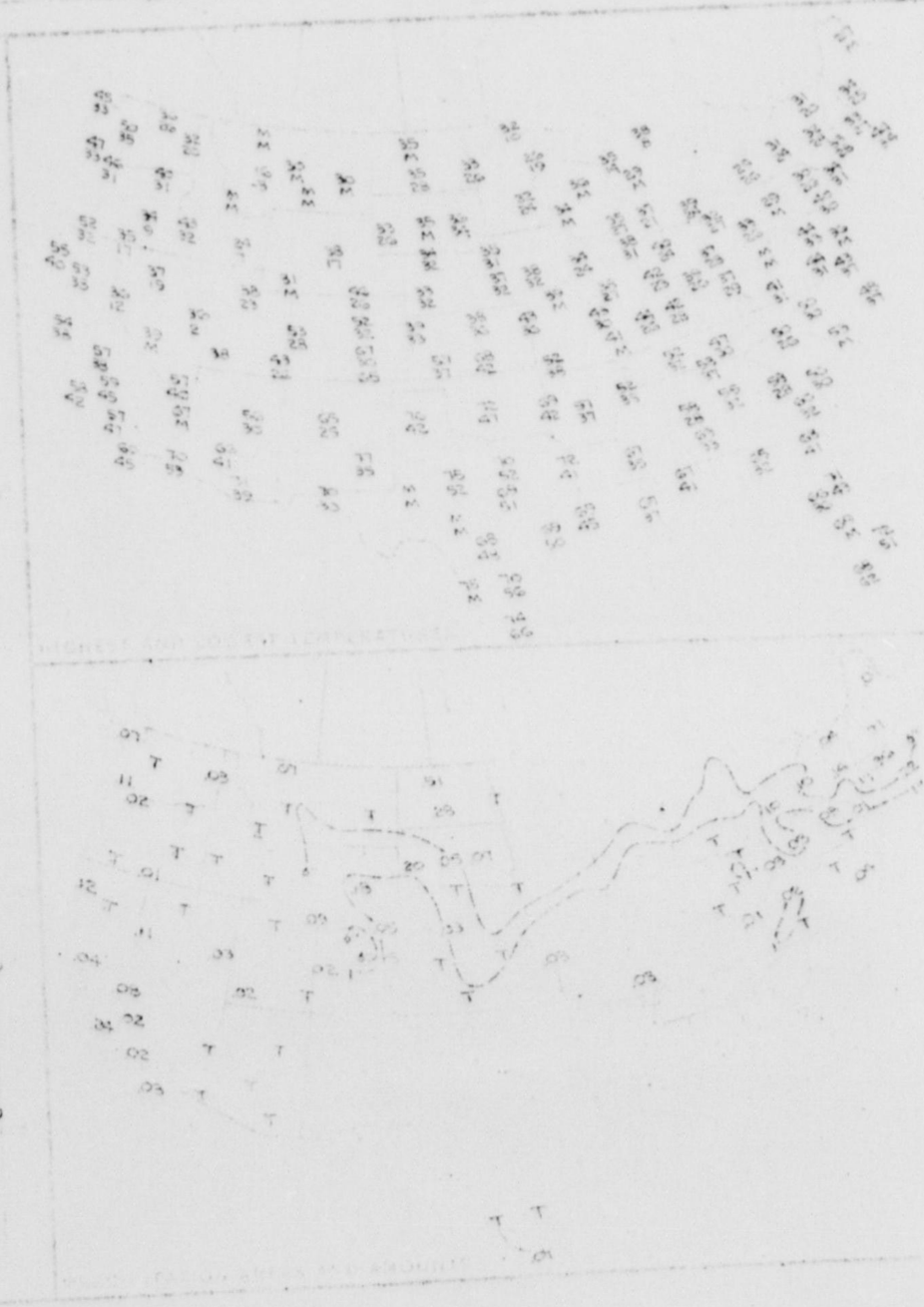
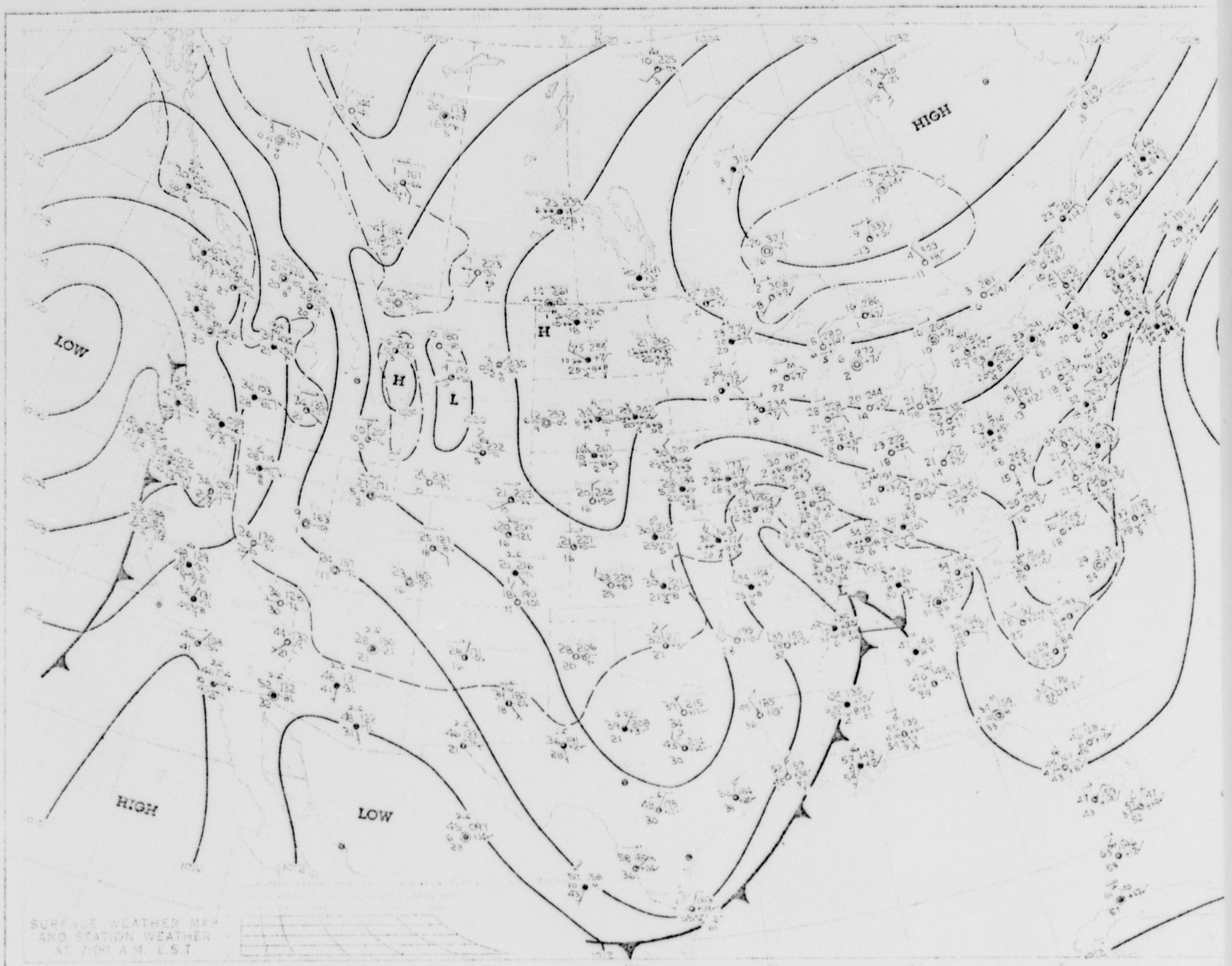
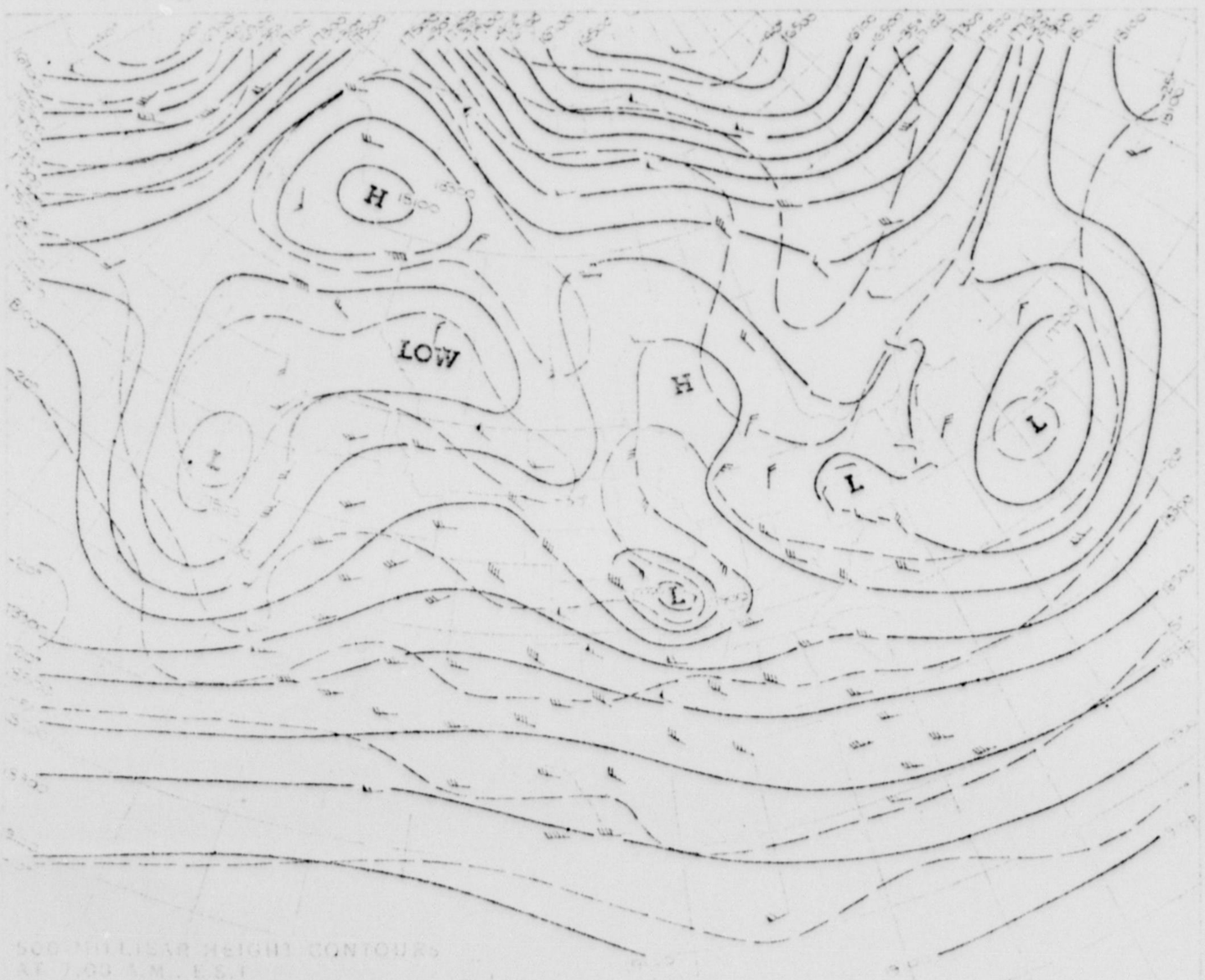
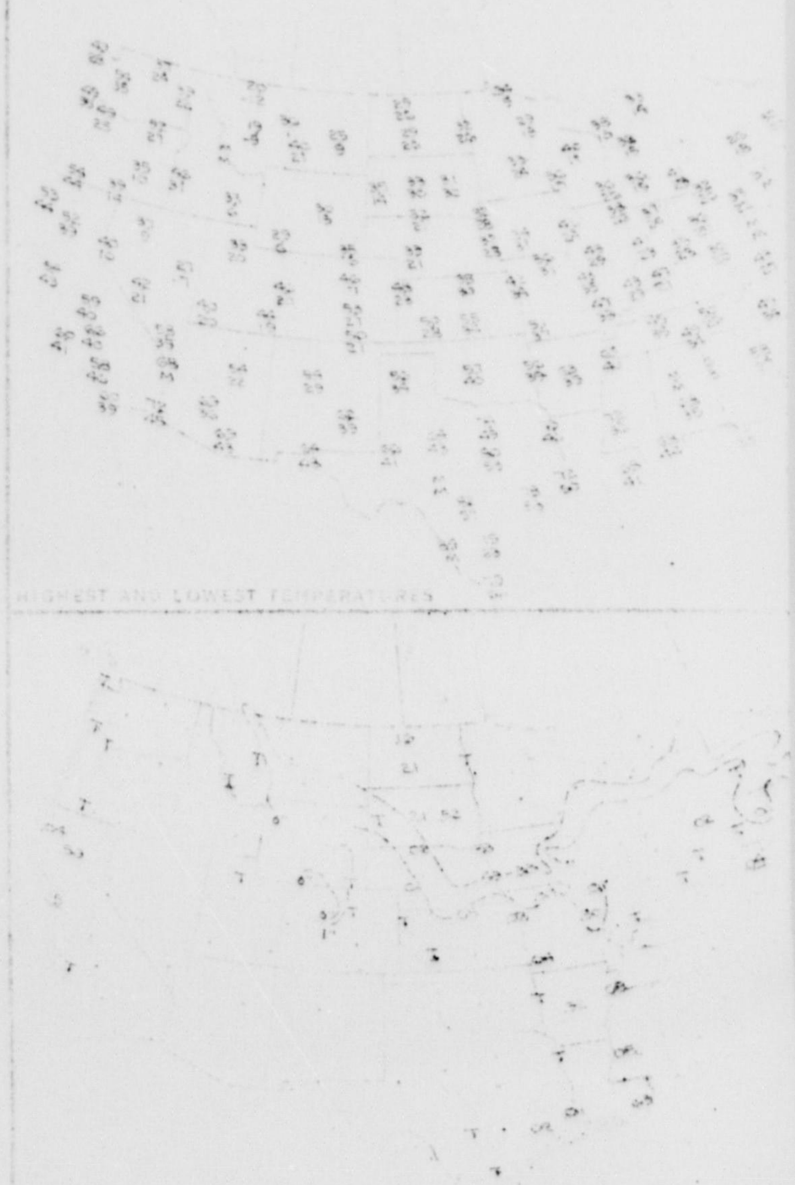


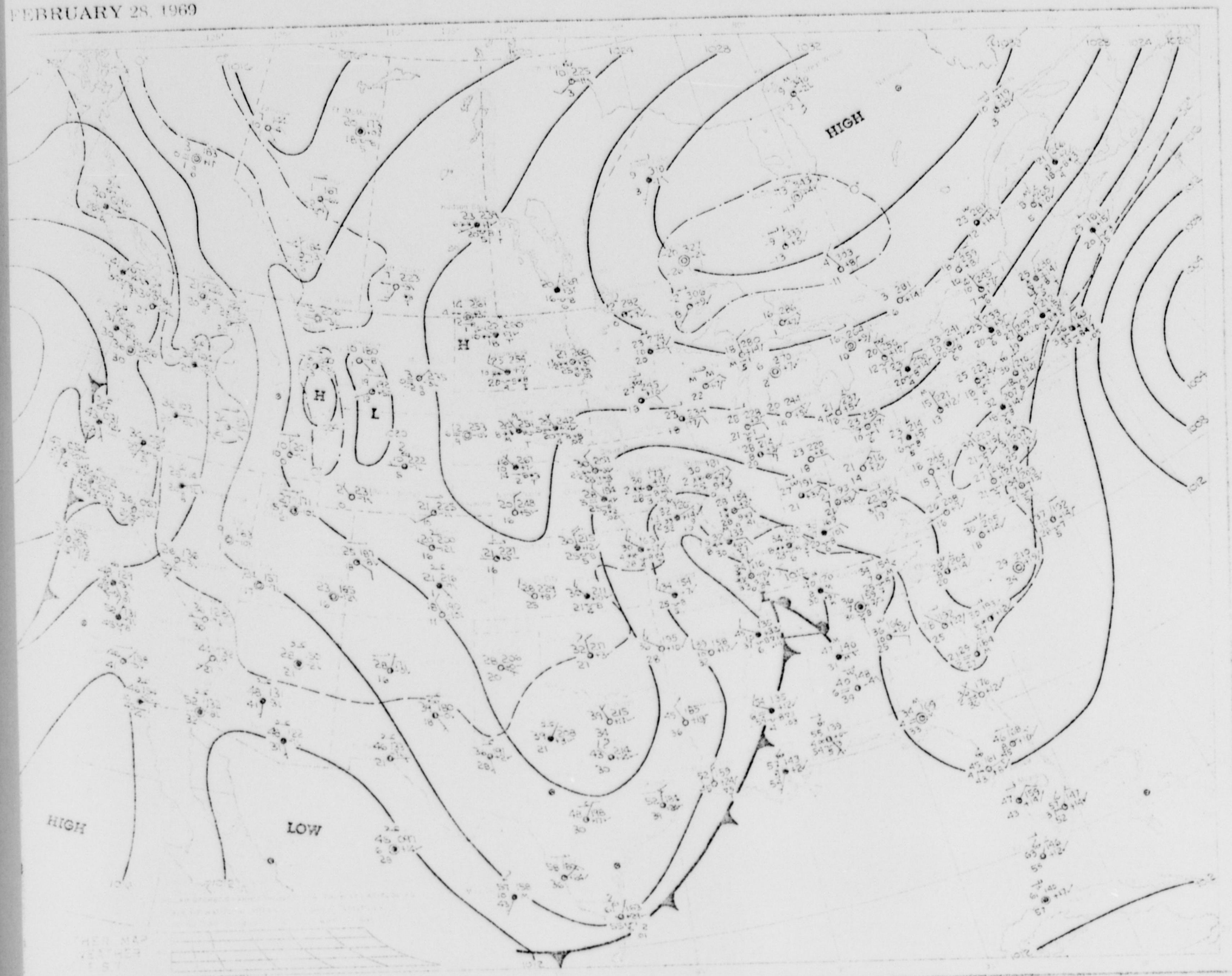
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1969



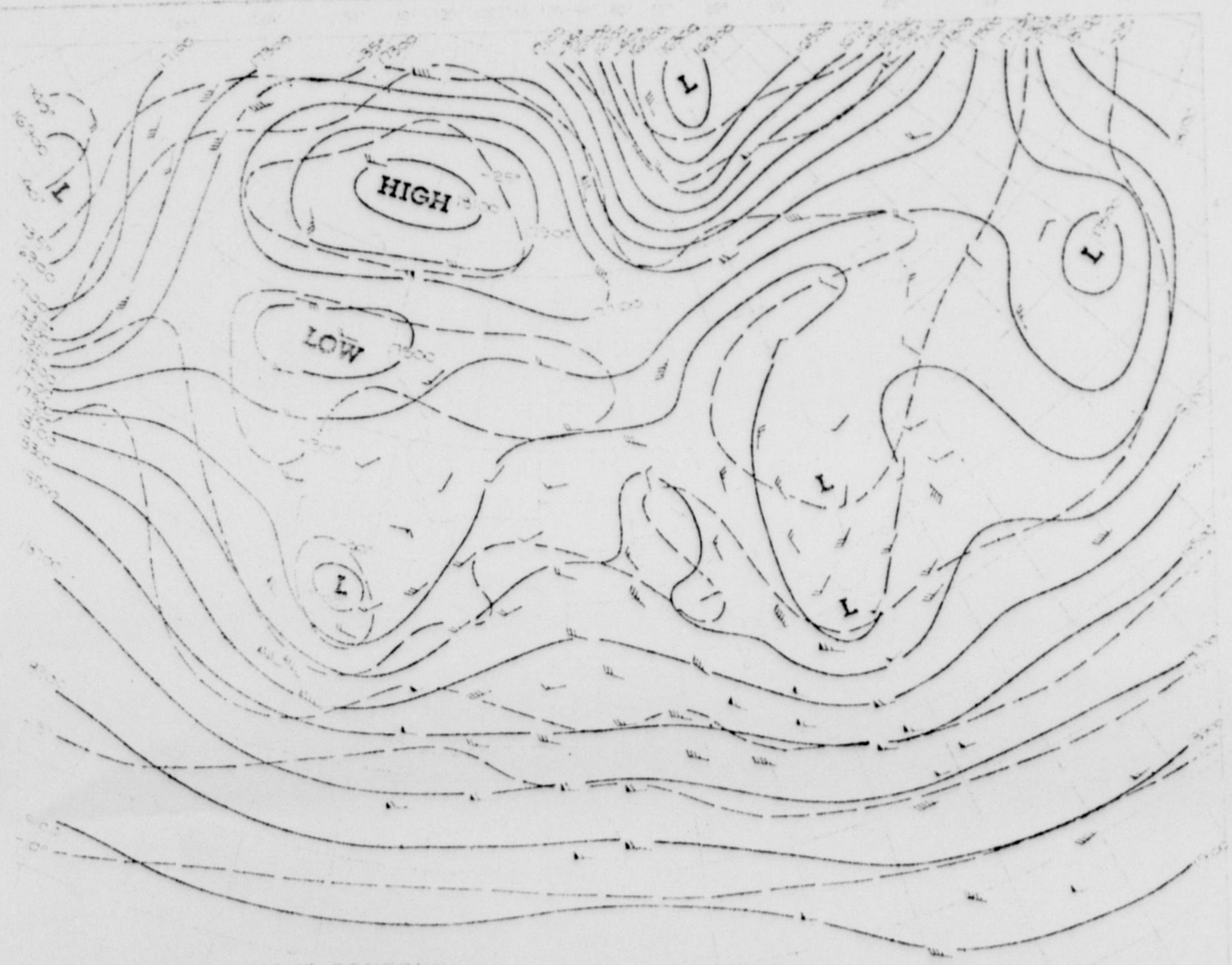




FEBRUARY 28, 1969



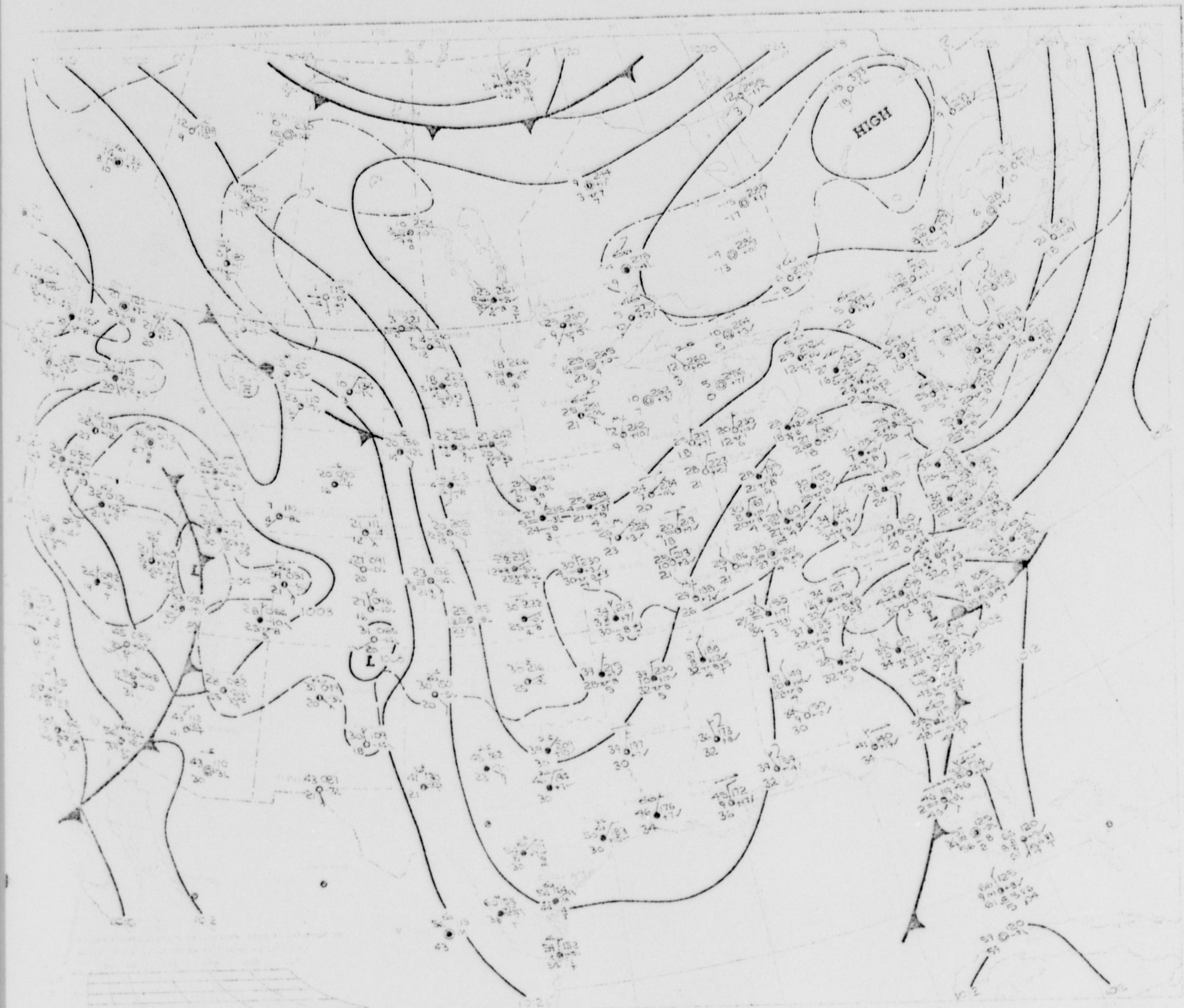
SURFACE WEATHER MA
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

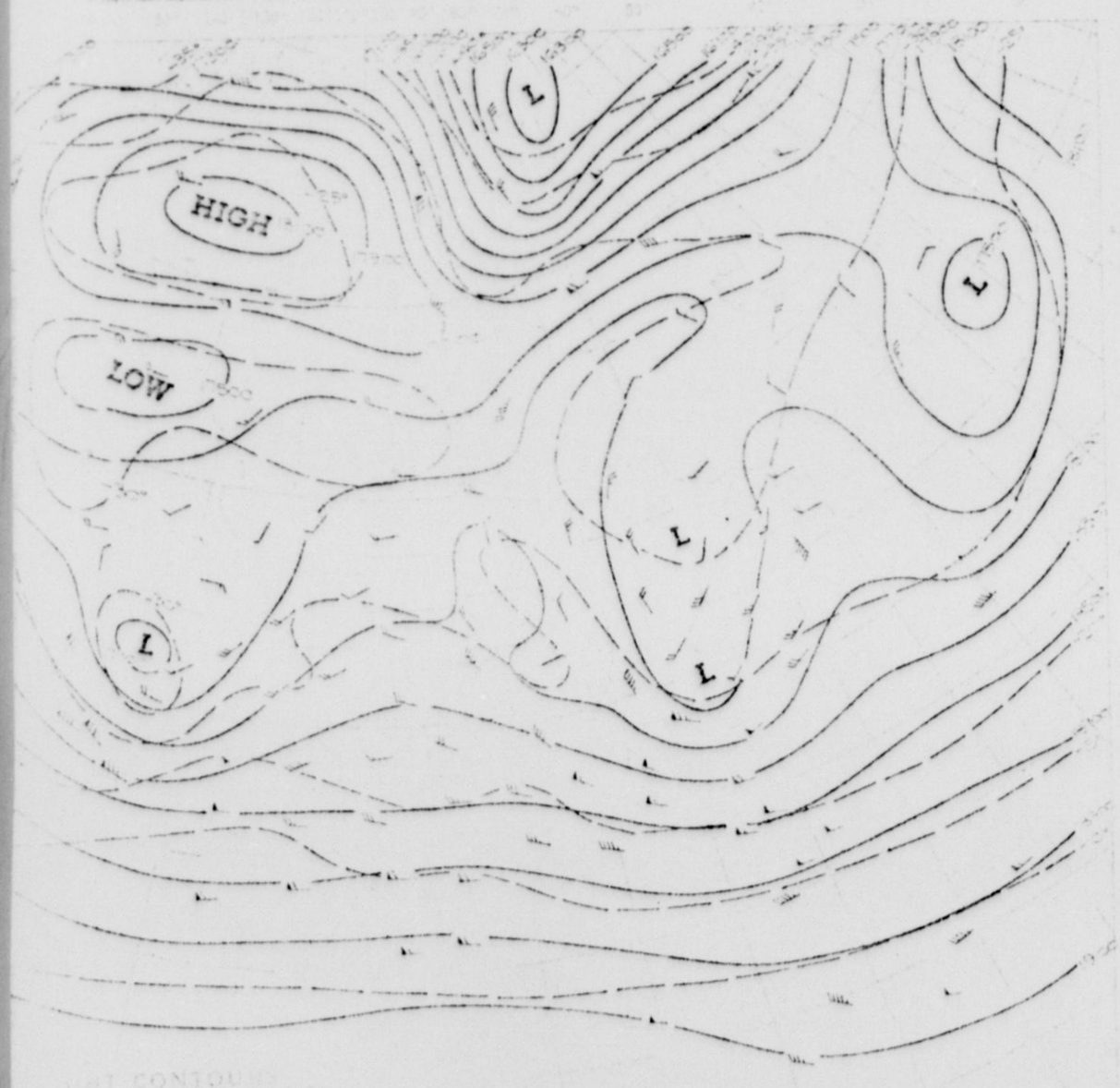


500 MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS
AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

HIGH AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS


HIGH


HIGH
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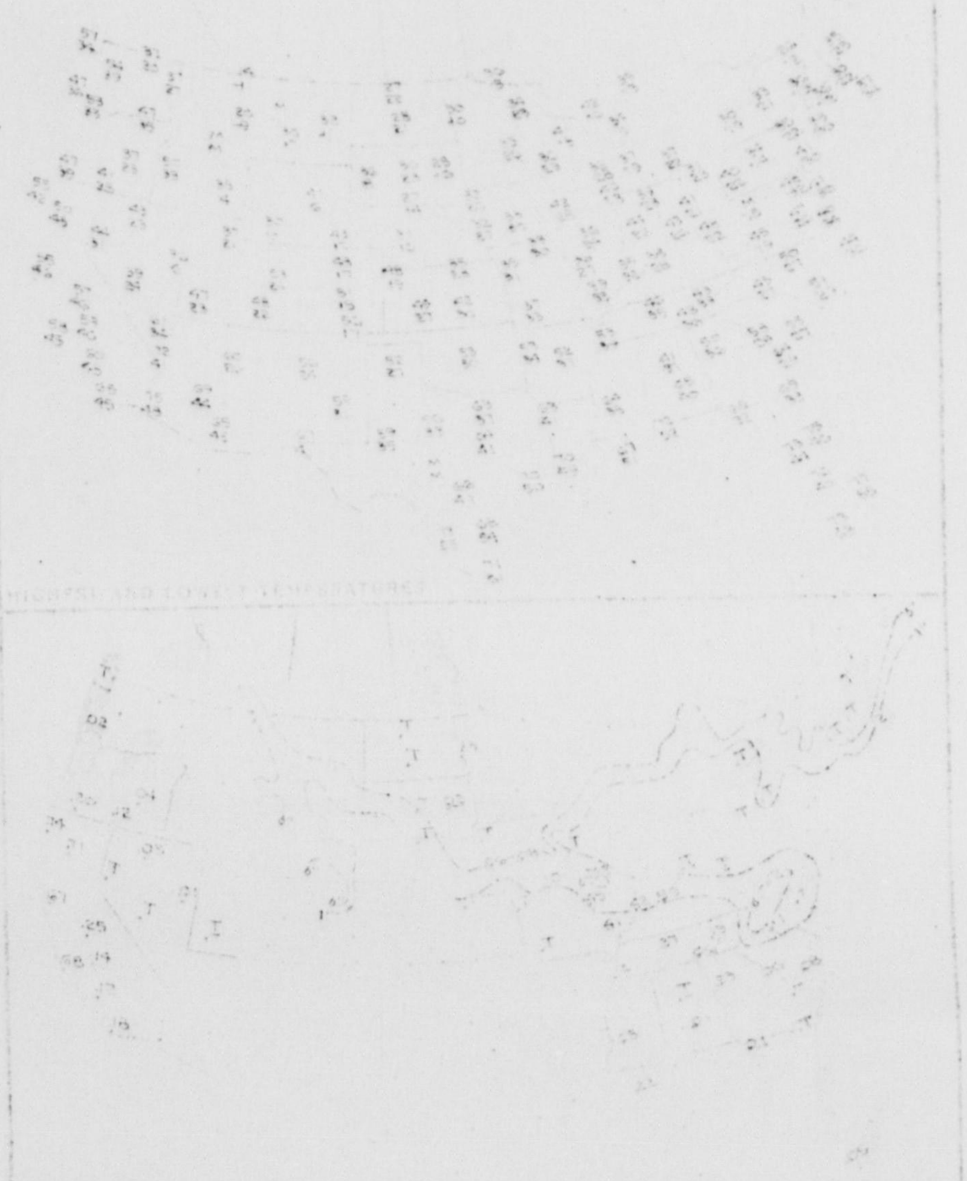
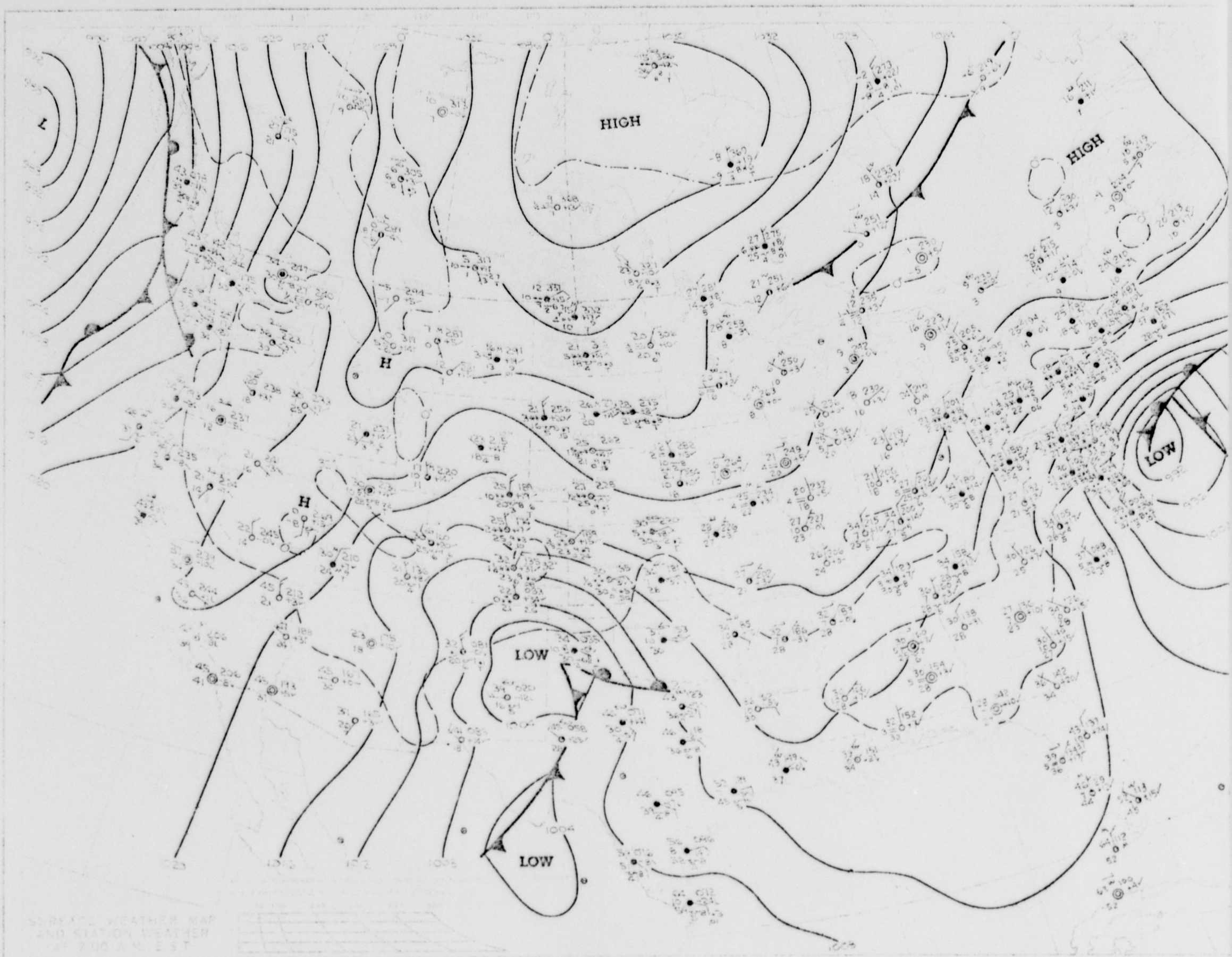
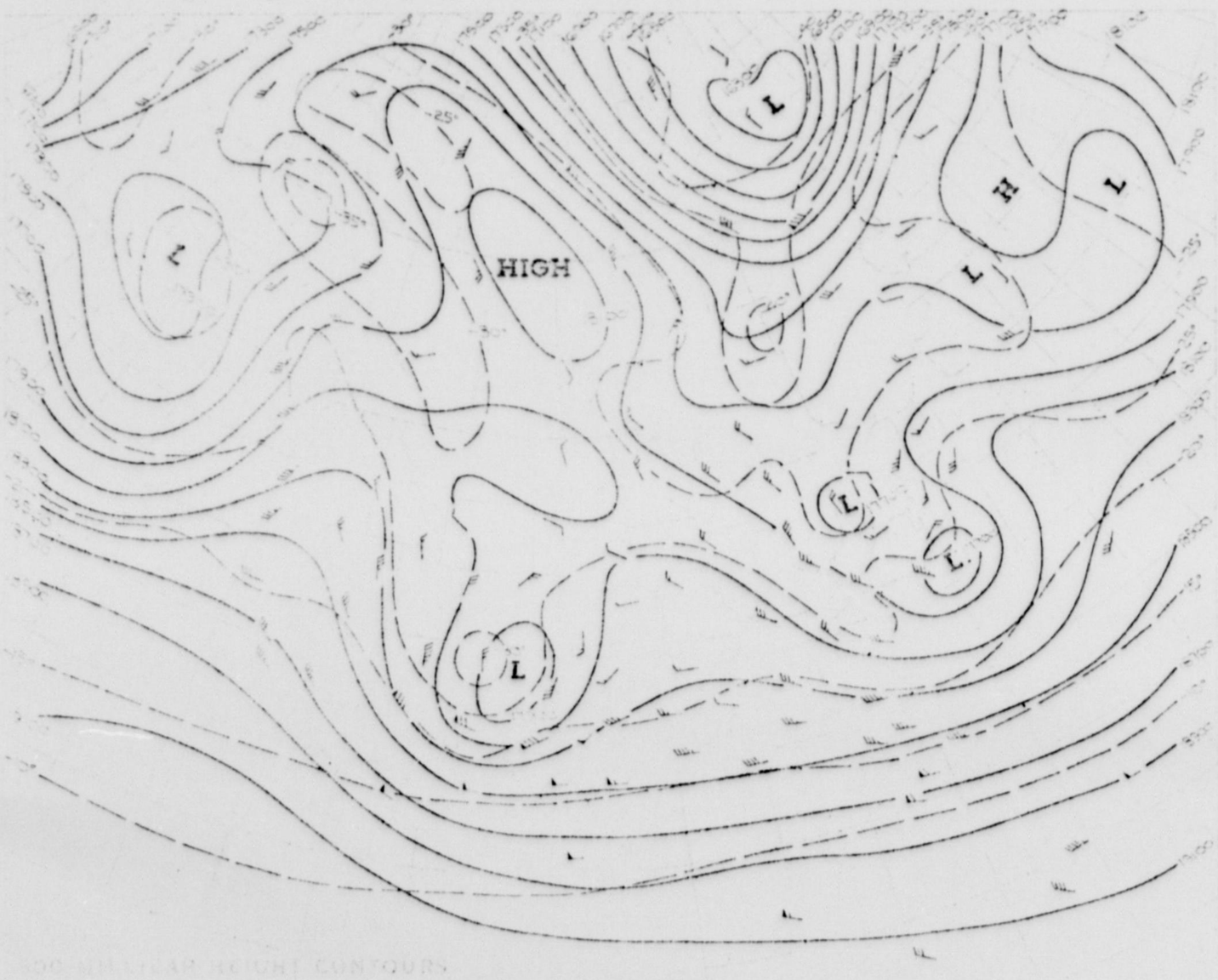
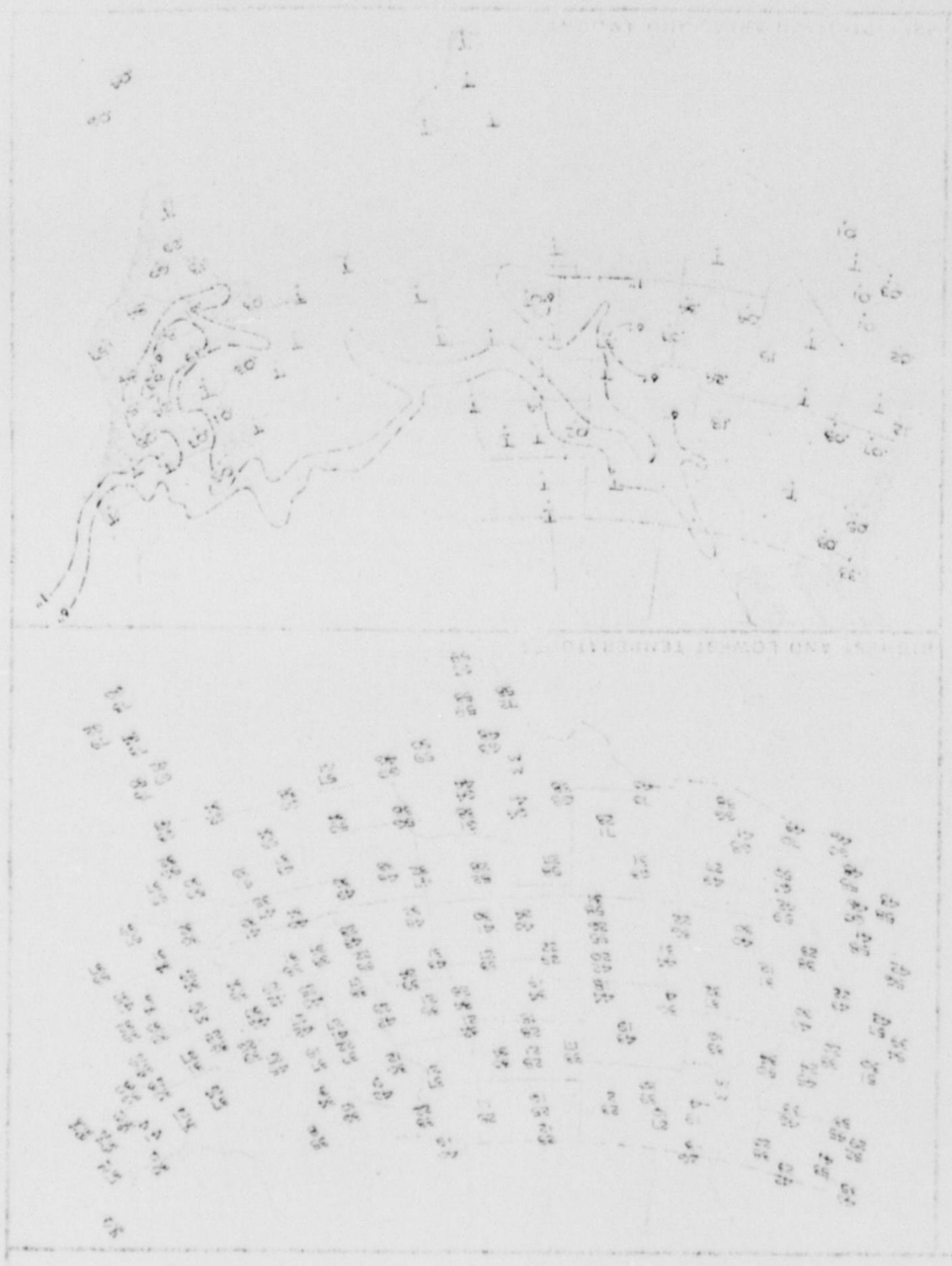


SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



500 MB MEAN HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.





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1 - 31 MARCH 1969 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
4	Silver Springs, Maryland	[redacted]	Aircraft
4	Billings, Oklahoma	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS)
12	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
13	Benton, Illinois	[redacted]	Aircraft
14	Illinois/Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
15	New Carlisle, Ohio	[redacted]	Other (GROUND LIGHTS)
16	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Aircraft
17	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS)
17	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Balloon
18	New Carlisle, Ohio	[redacted]	Aircraft
27	Fall River, Massachusetts	[redacted]	1. Astro (METEOR) 2. Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
28	Davenport, Iowa	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Vis: Other (HOAX) Photo: Other (SMALL MAN-MADE OBJECT)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Mar	United States	[redacted]	
5-6	Kirksville, Missouri	[redacted]	
10	Ironwood, Michigan	[redacted]	

Strapp Daily Weather Map