

PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 28 Feb 69 01/0032Z 28/1932	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 8:00PM. 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.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground-Visual	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.
7. COURSE E	
8. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	



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

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

A. LIST THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES

24. GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE (Area code and number)

AGE

MALE

FEMALE

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

*Tom a student at Keifer Jr. High school.  
~~Tom~~ and Dan a salesman selling clothes, shoes and  
 Personal care and Business Printing cards.*

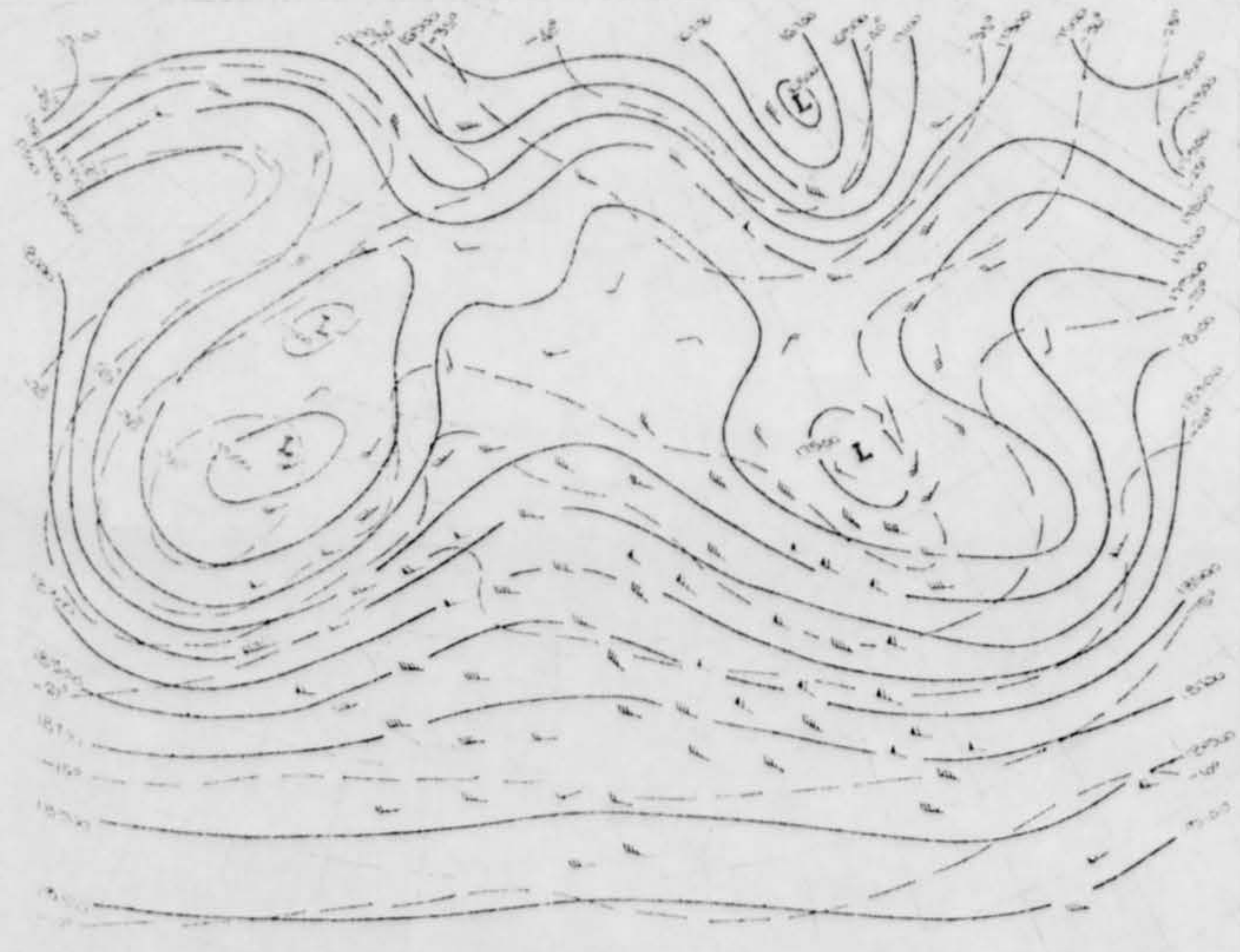
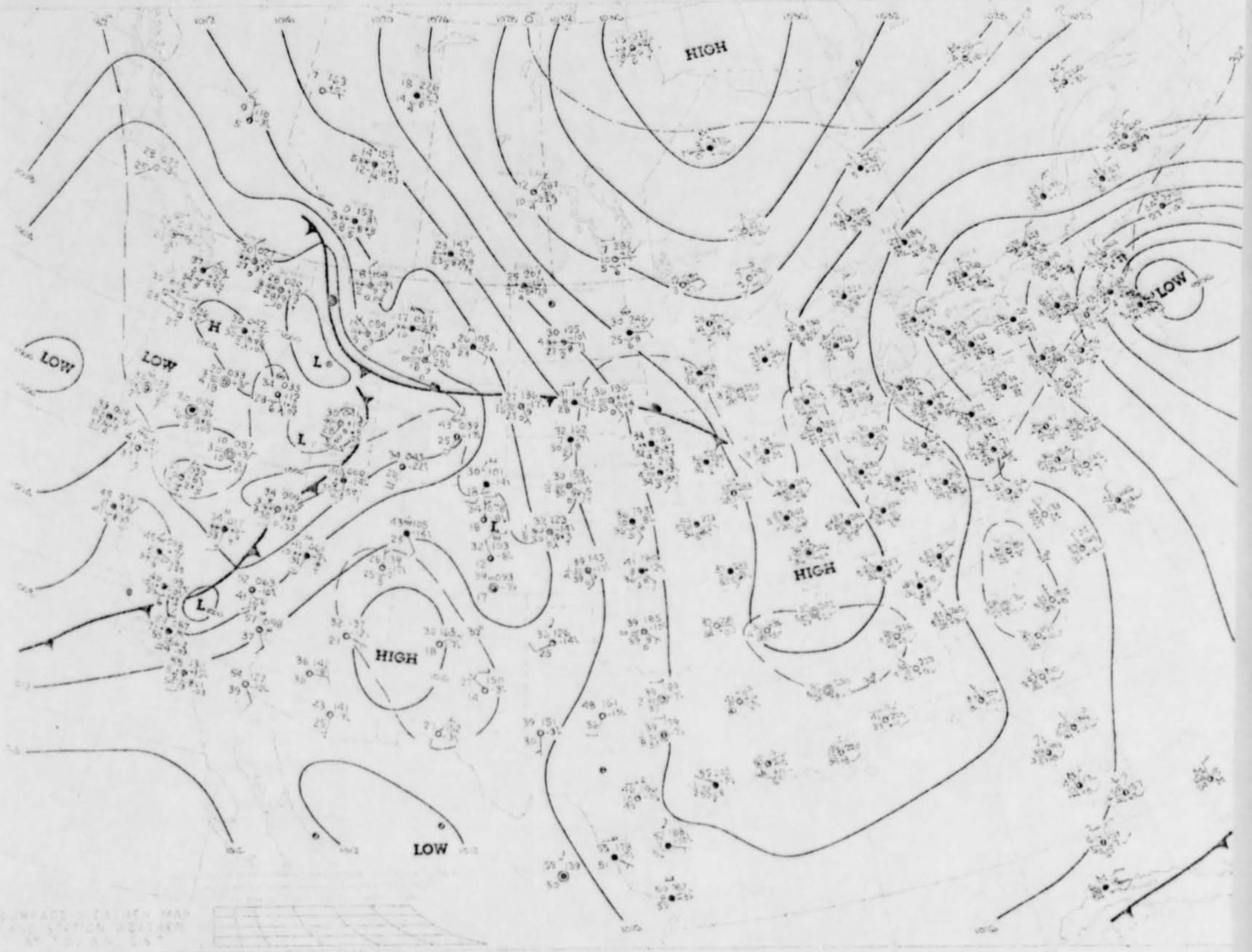
25. WHEN AND TO WHOM DID YOU REPORT THAT YOU HAD SIGHTED THIS PHENOMENON?

NAME *[Redacted]* DAY 1st MONTH March YEAR 1969

26. DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

DAY 14 MONTH March YEAR 1969

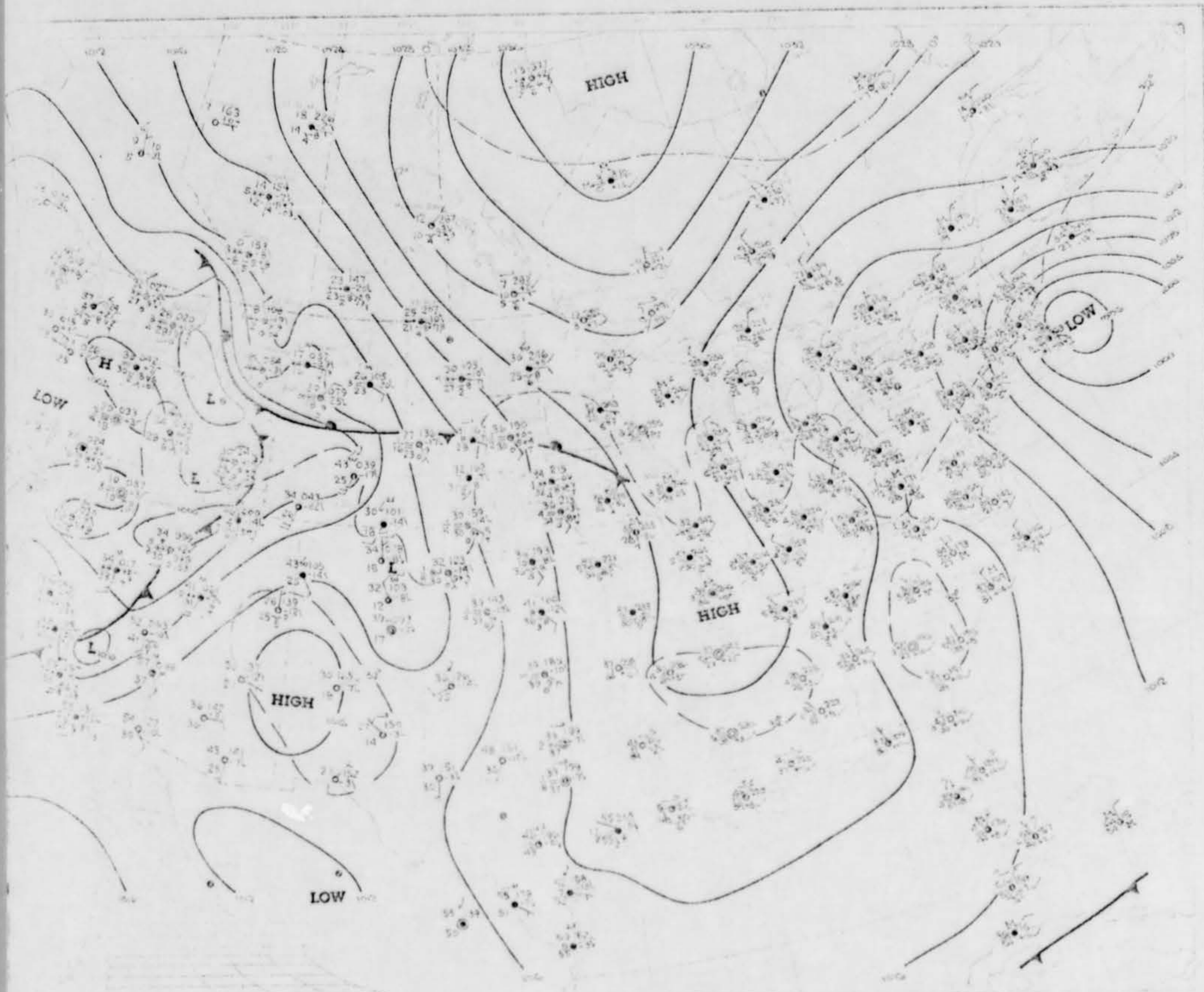




WIND VECTORS AND PRESSURE CONTOURS  
12:00 AM EST

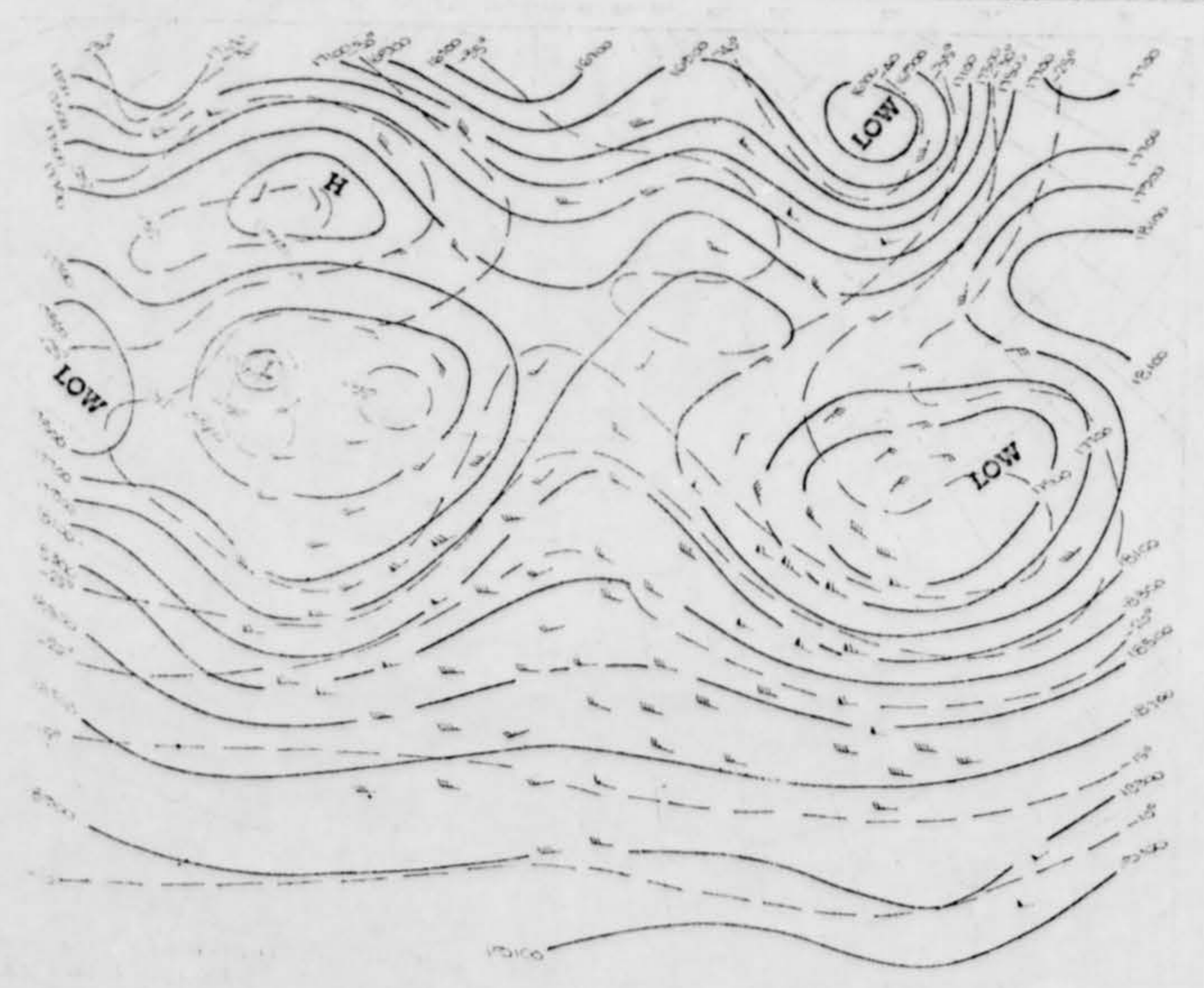
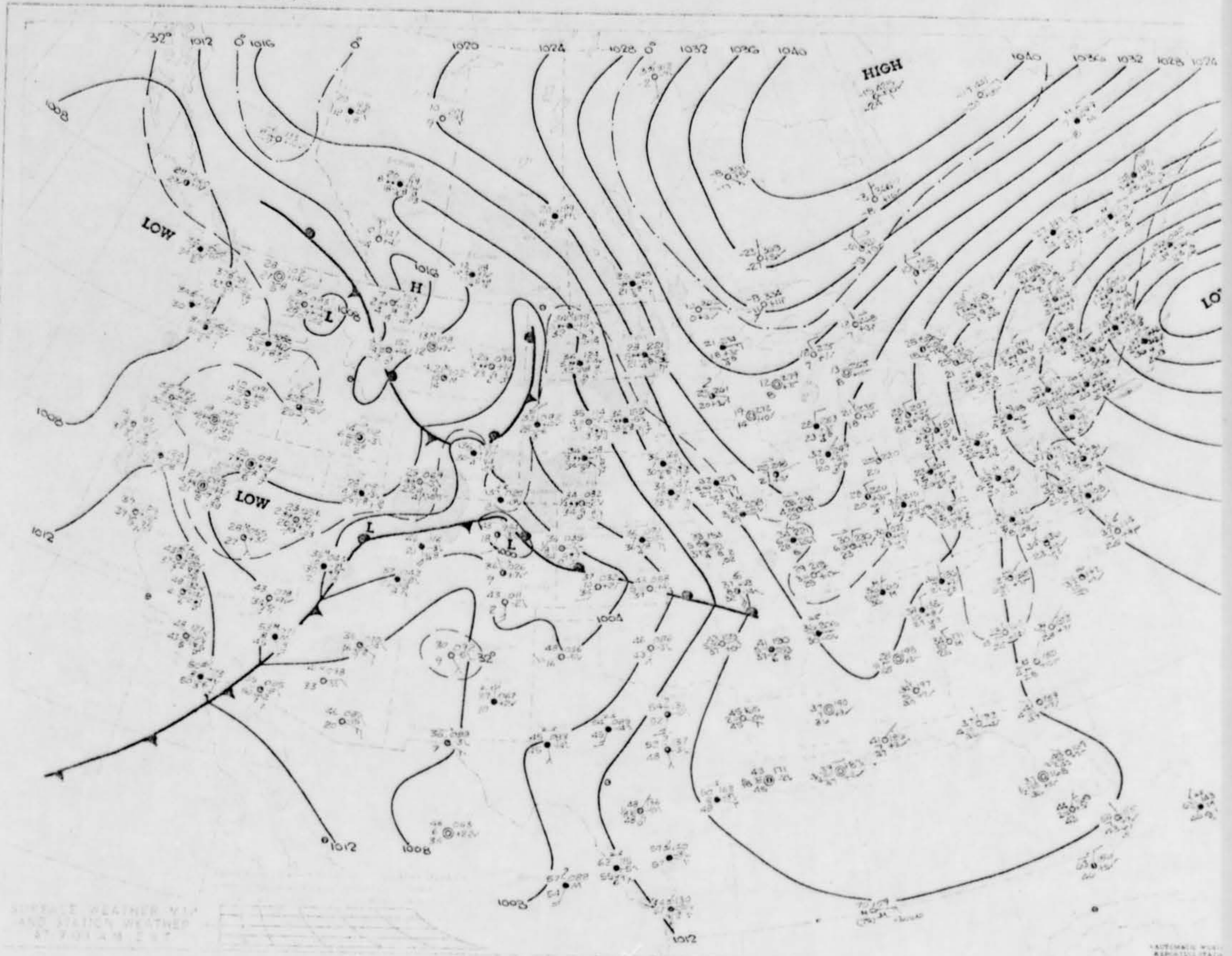


TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1969

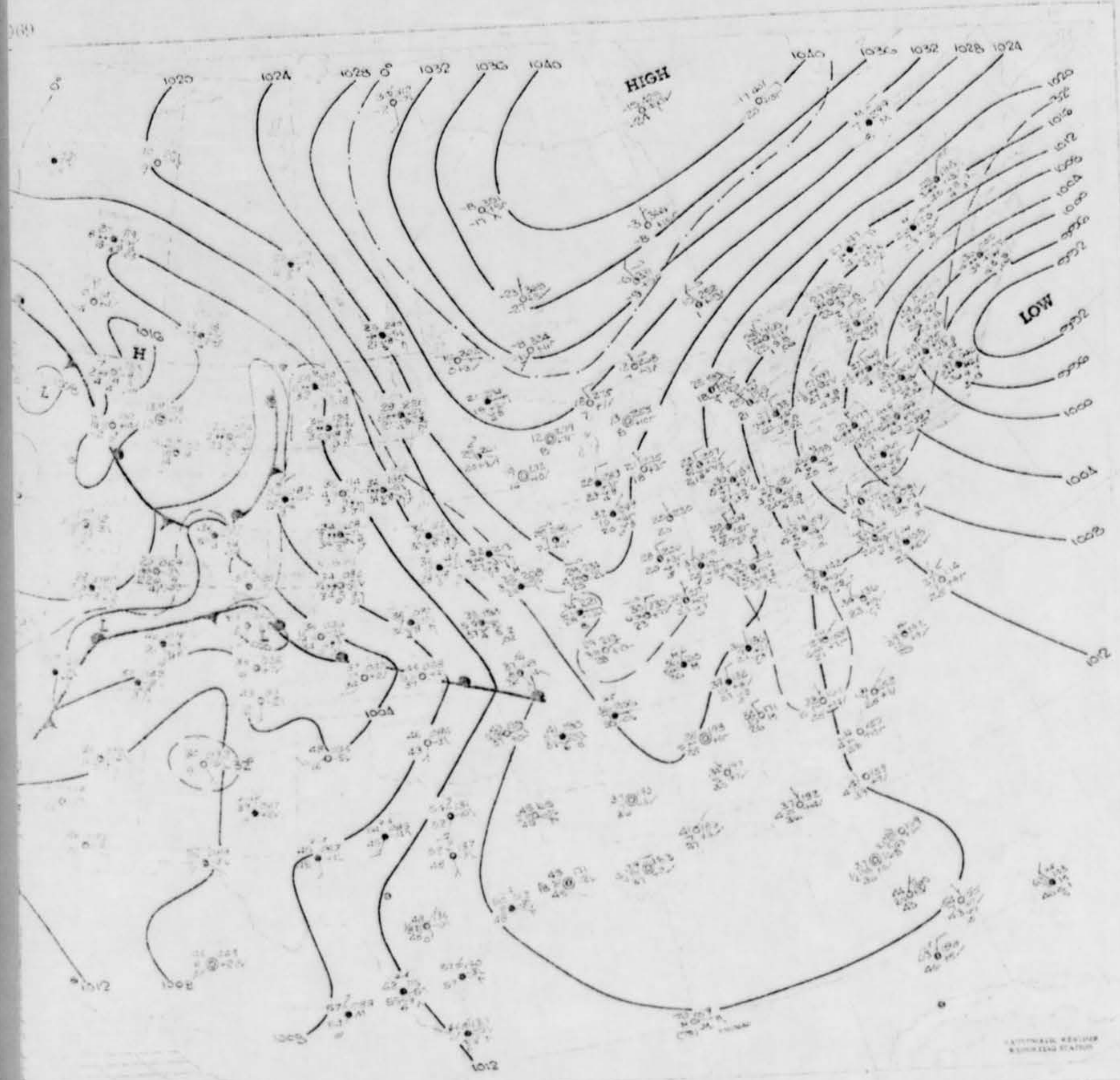




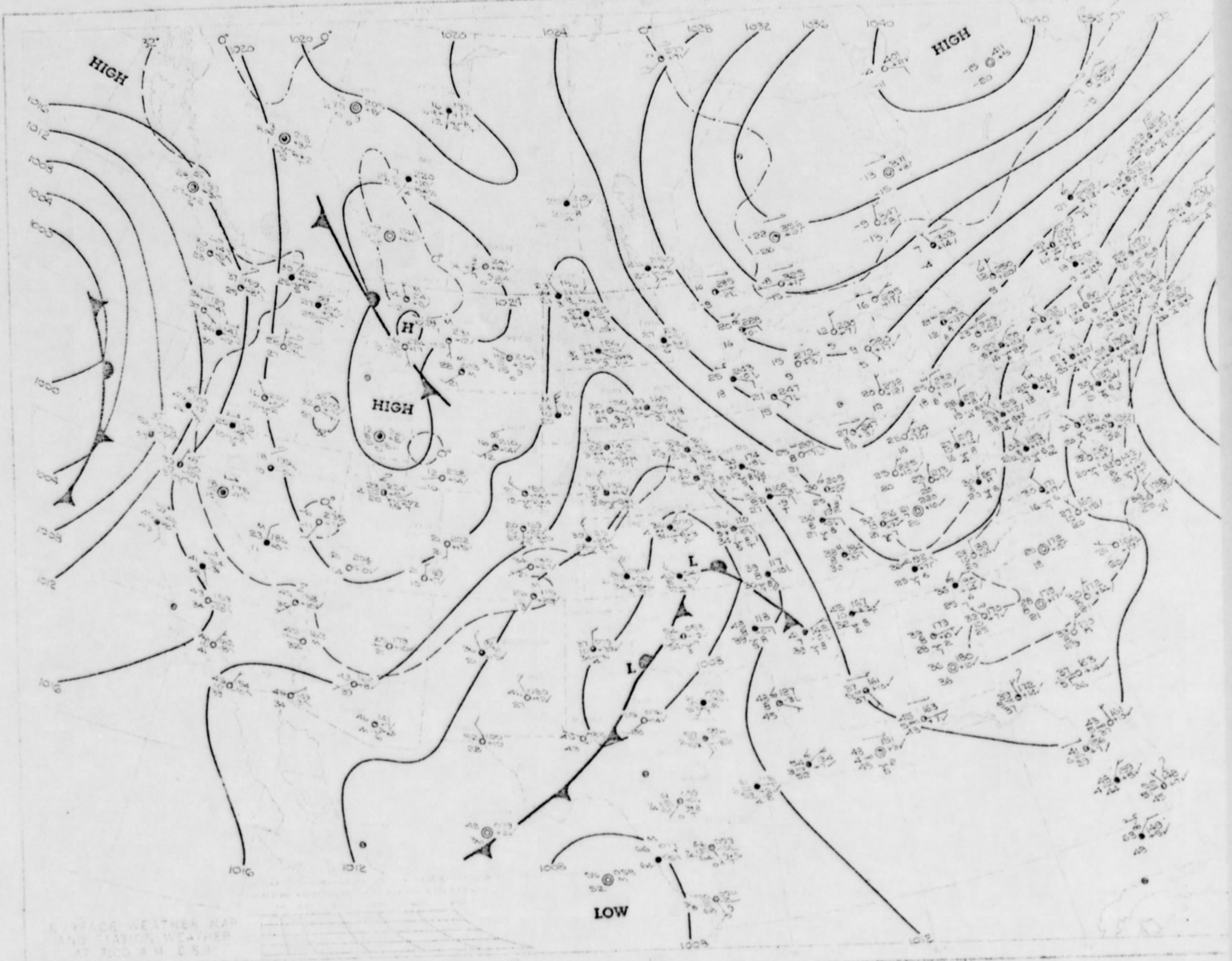
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1969



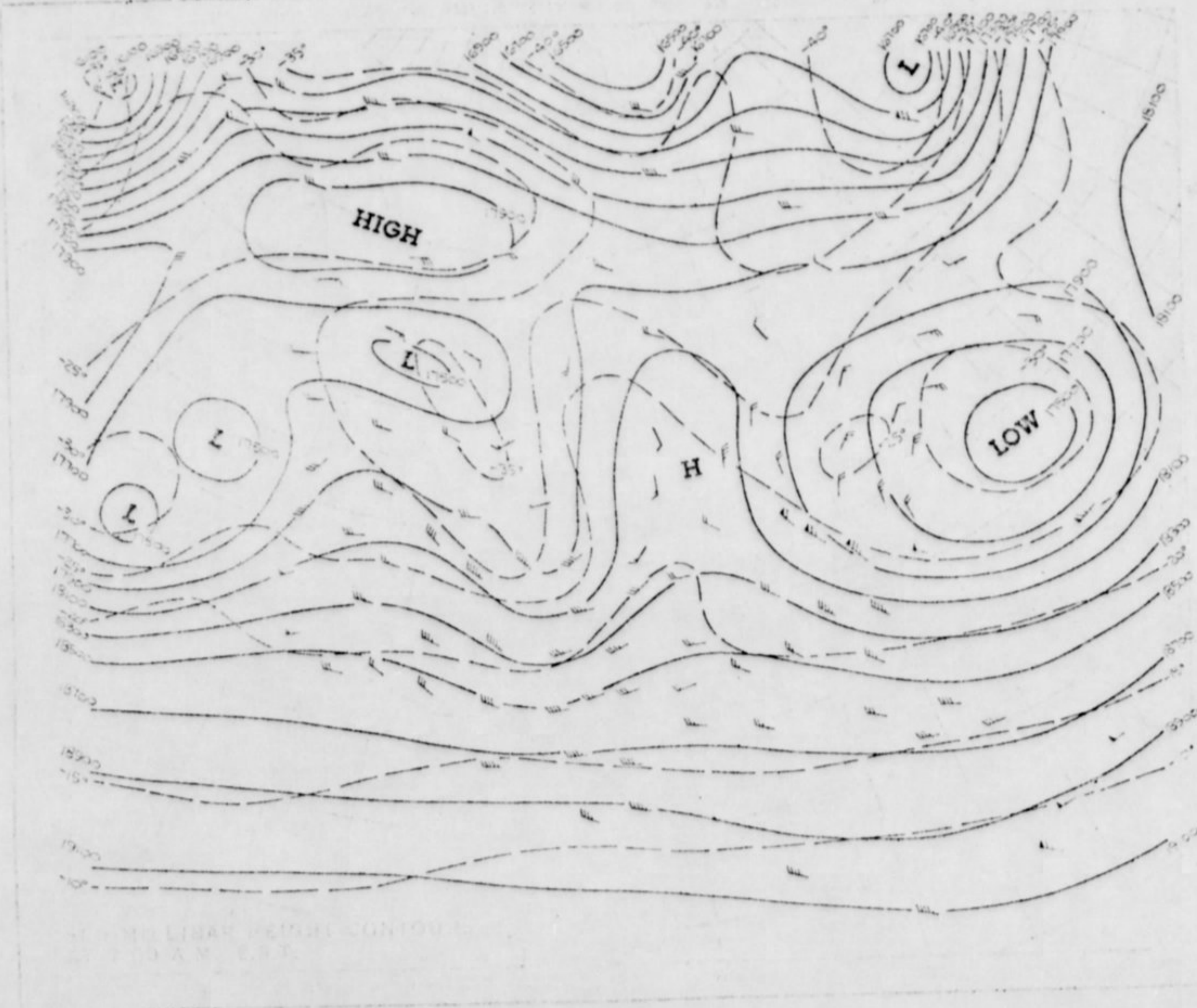




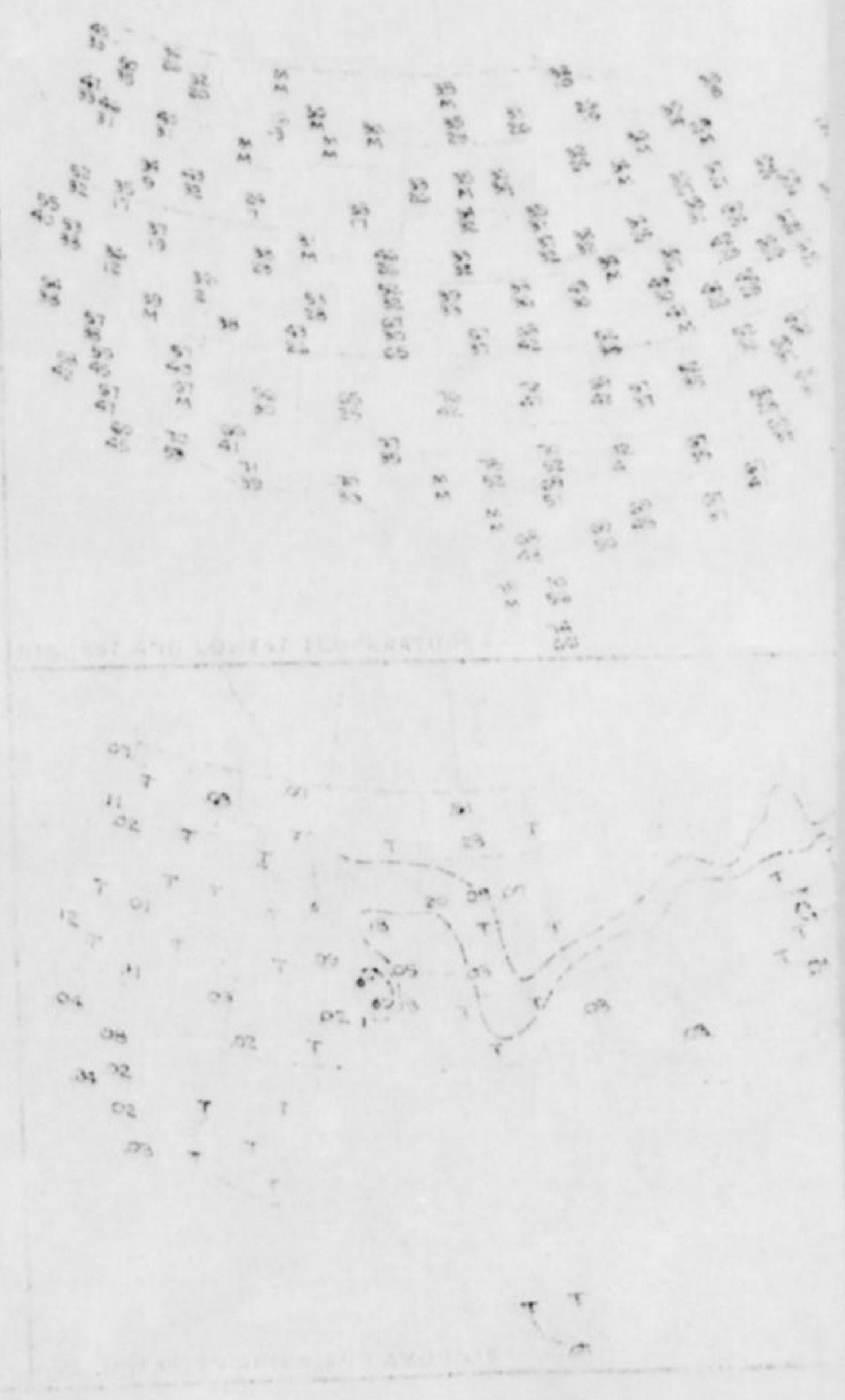




SURFACE WEATHER MAP  
AND TYPICAL WEATHER  
AT 7:00 AM EST

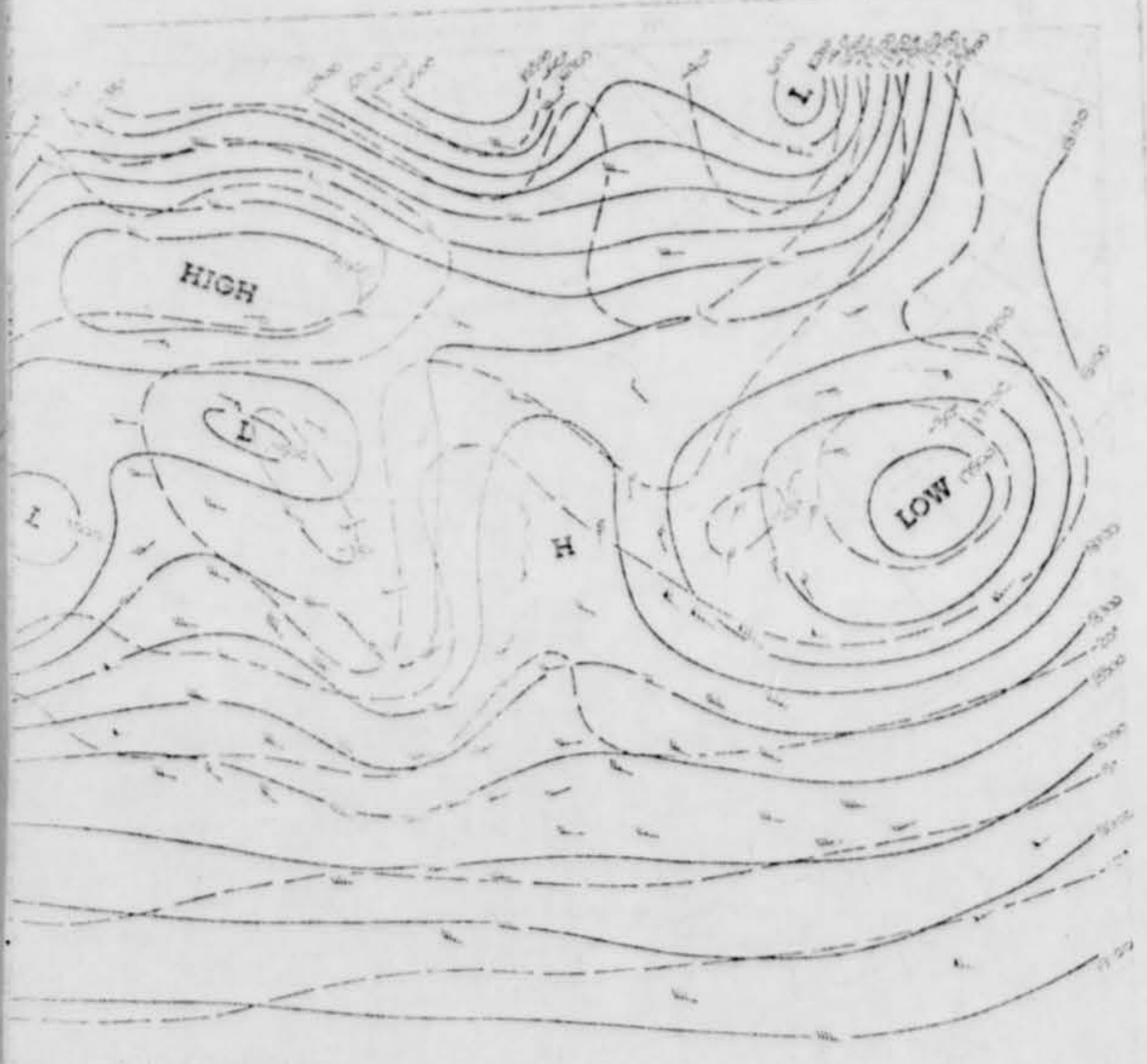


POLAR WEATHER MAP  
7:00 AM EST





THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1969

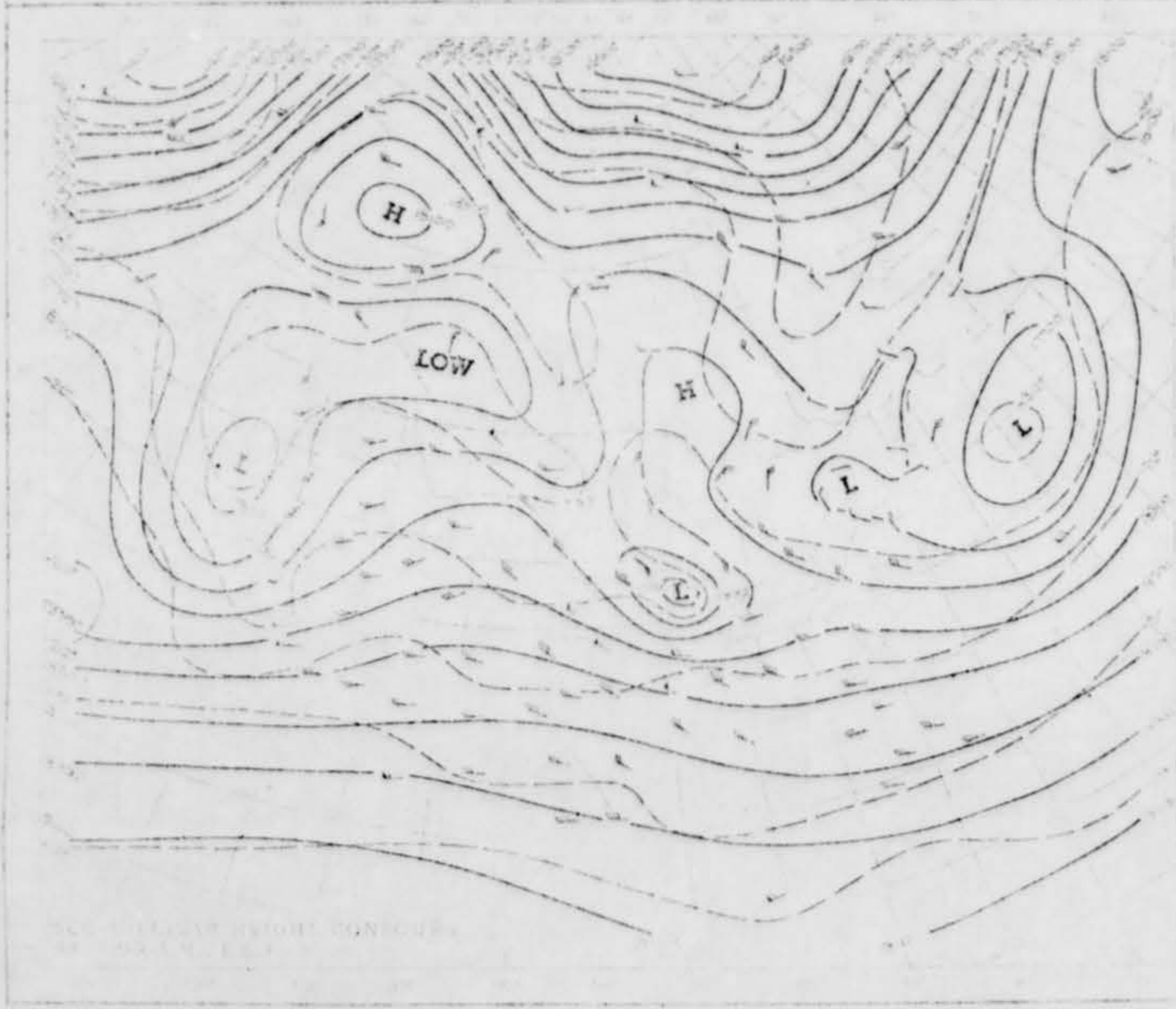
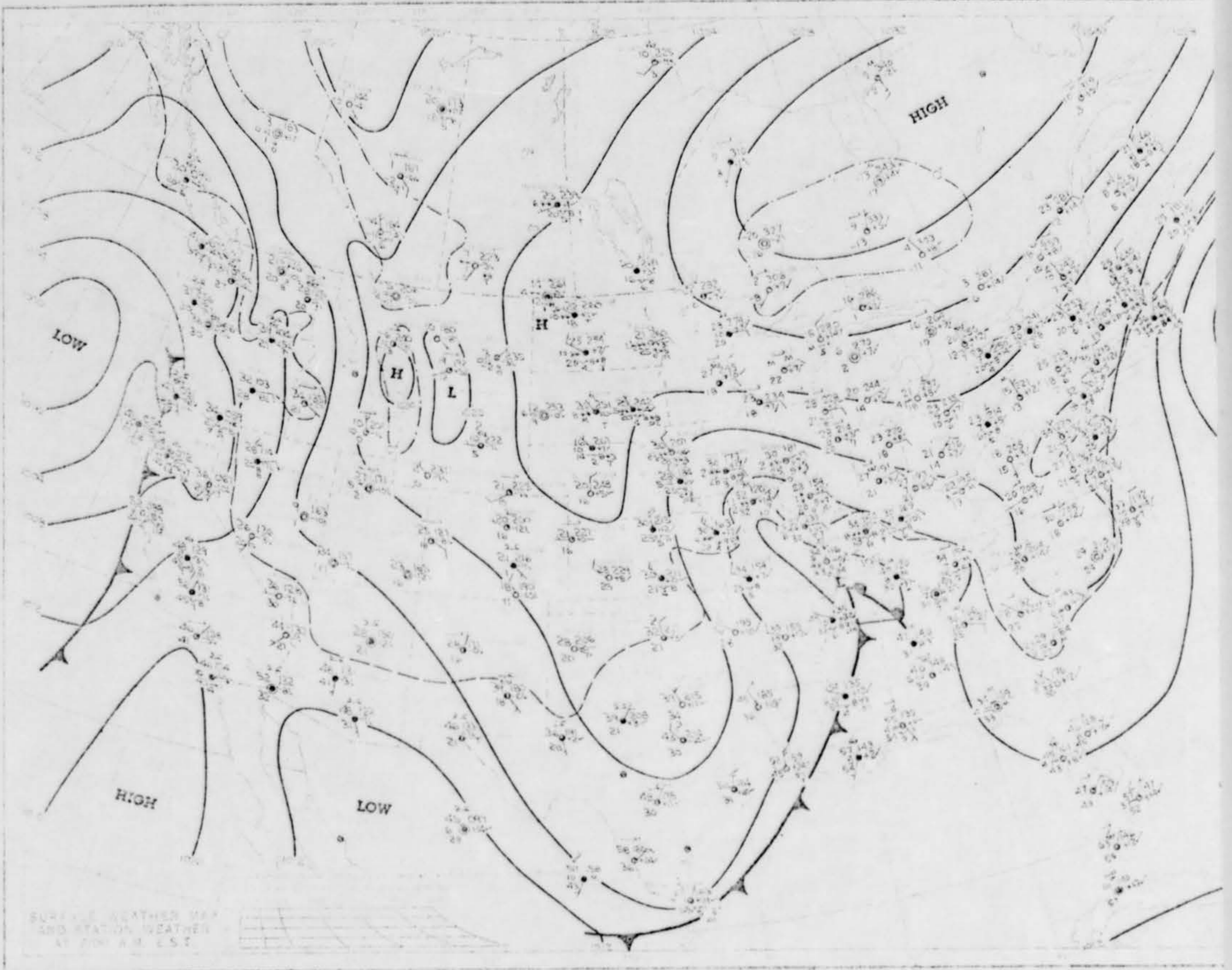


10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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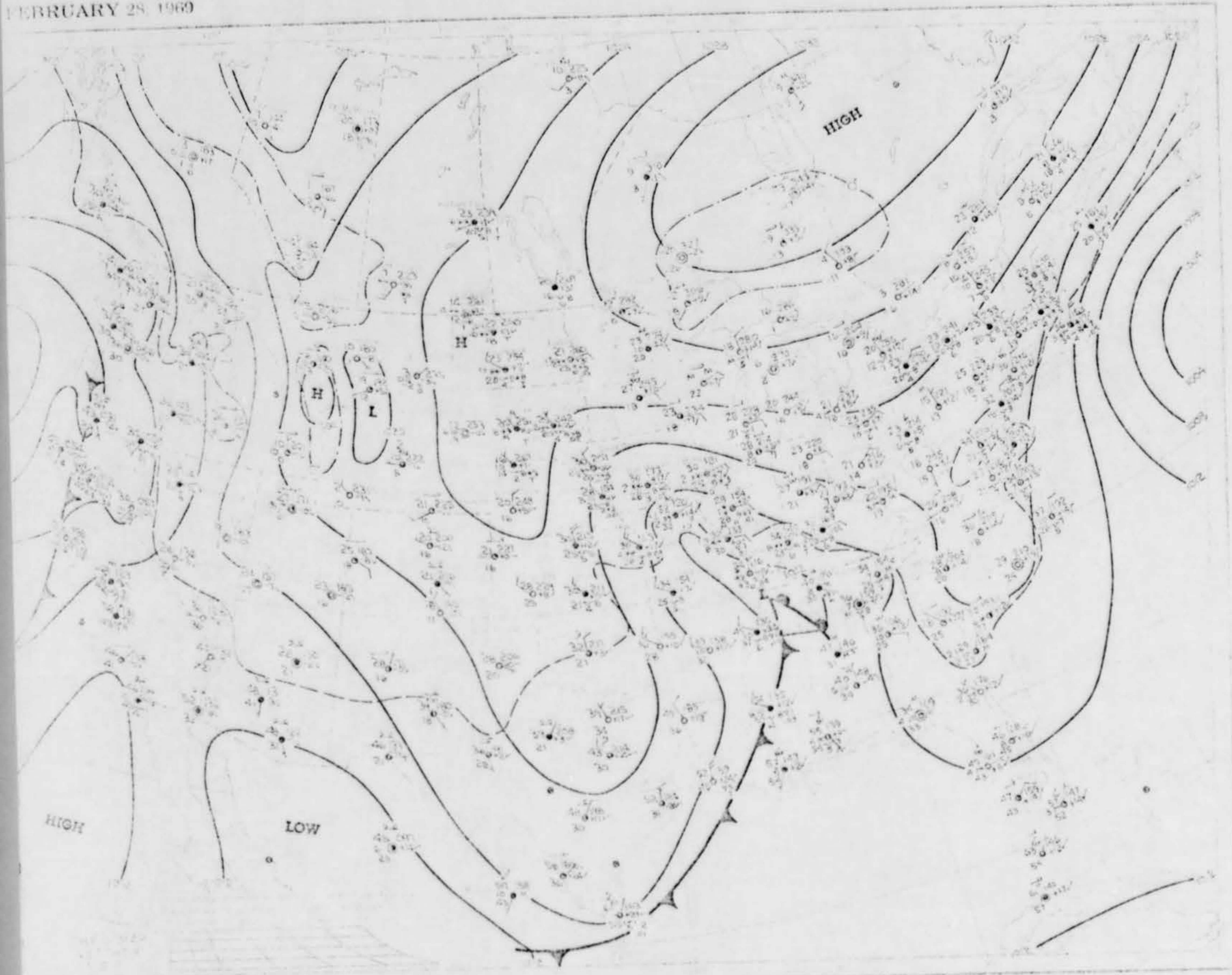


FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1969



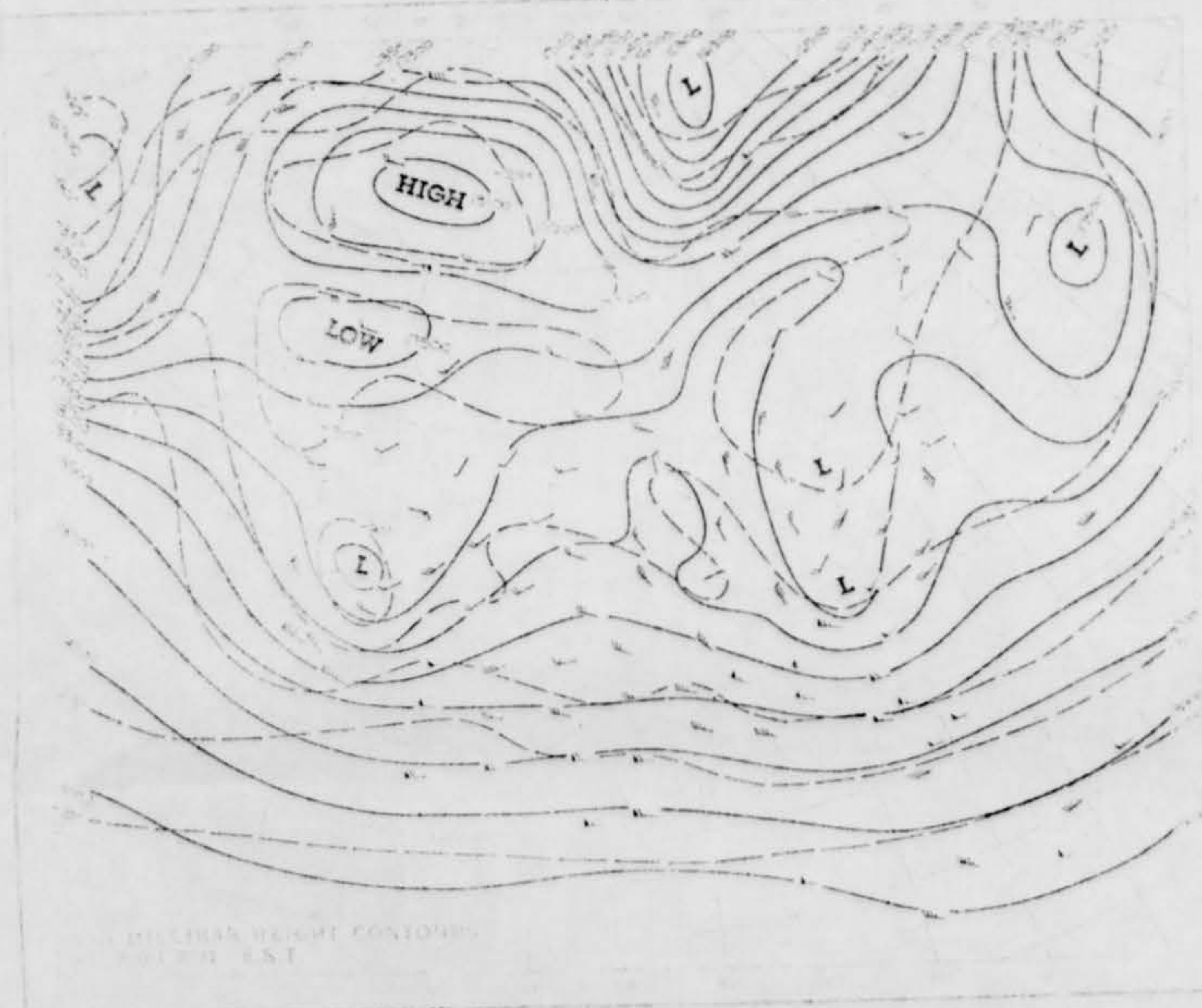
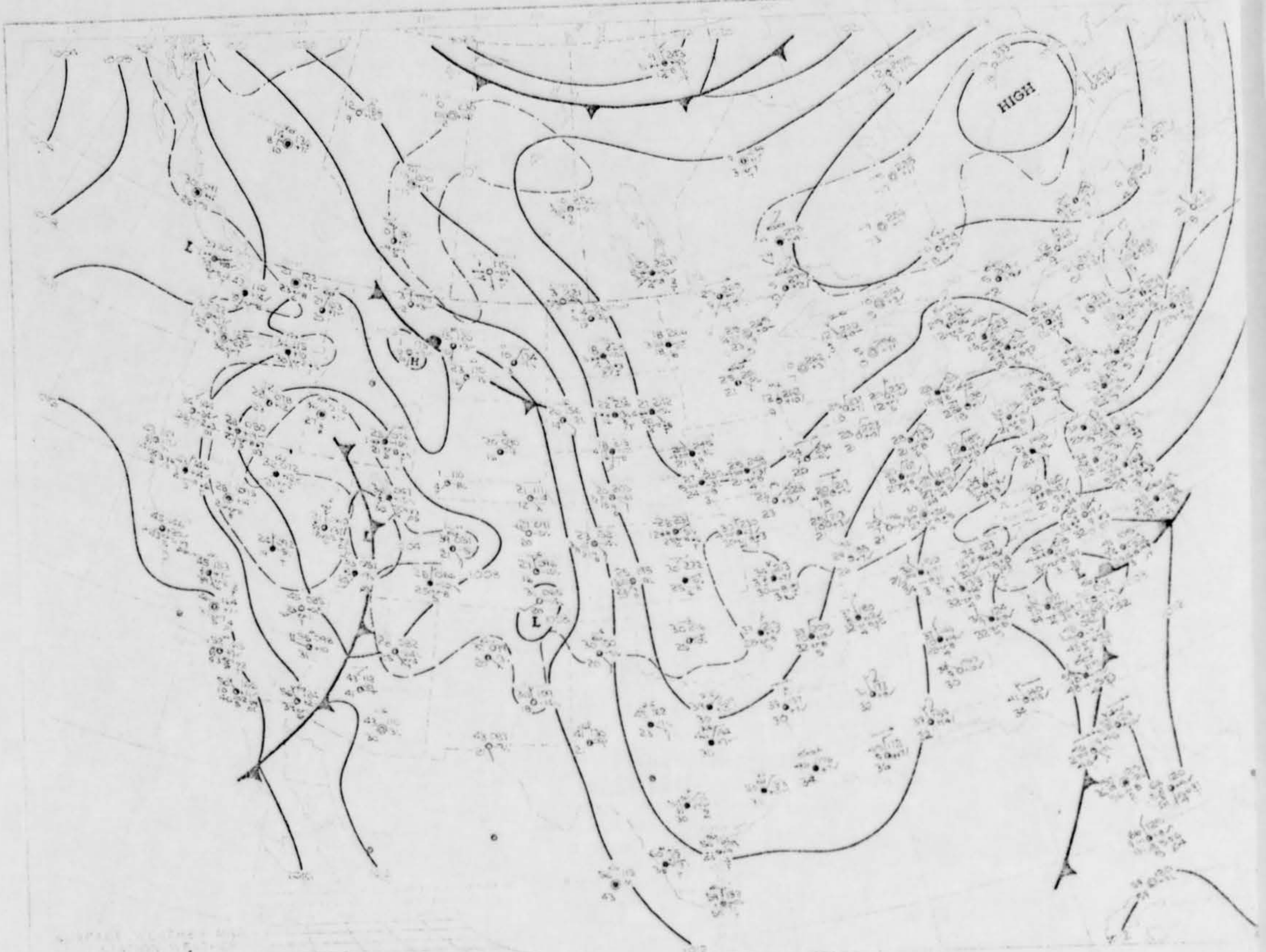


FEBRUARY 28, 1969



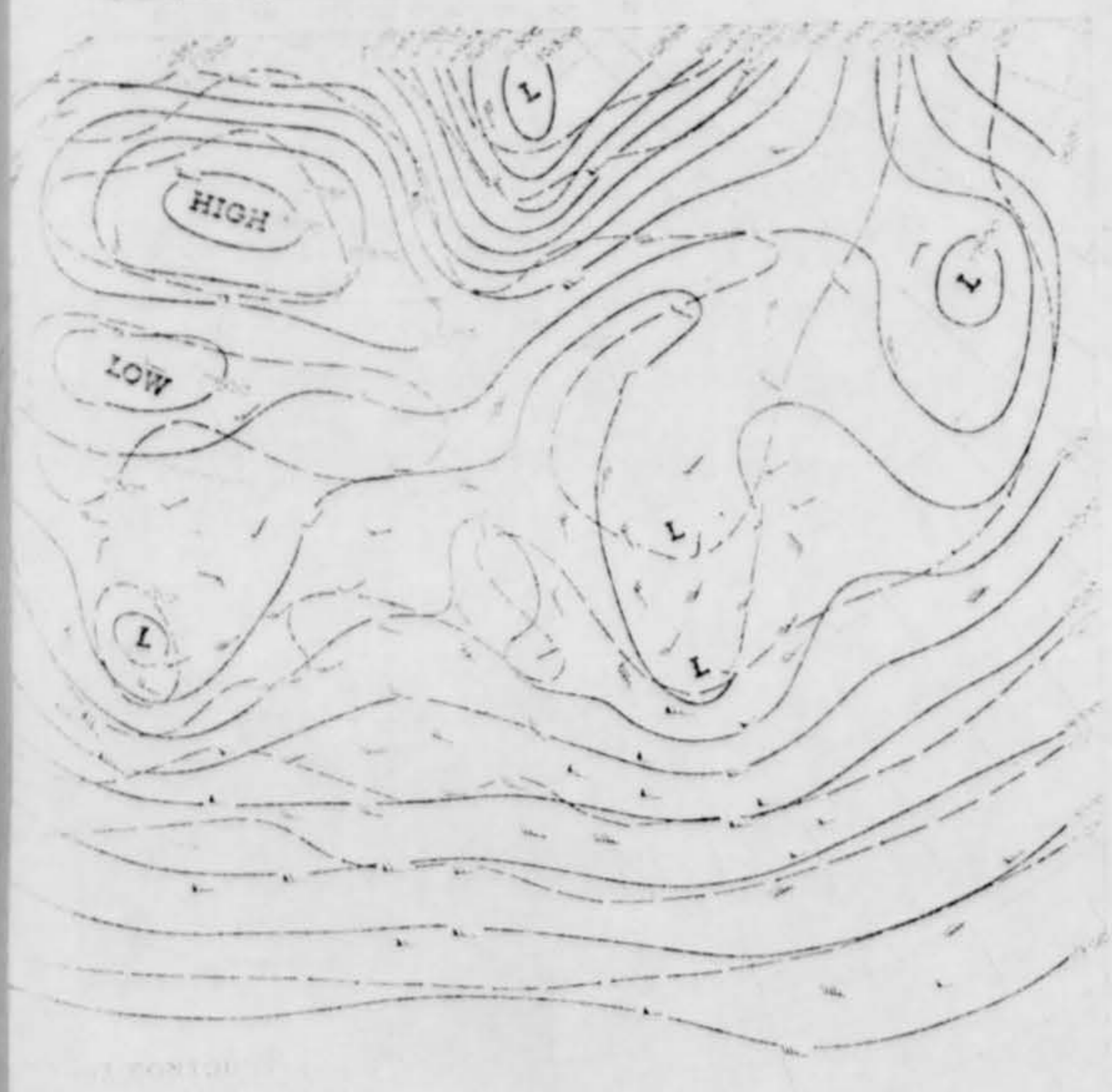
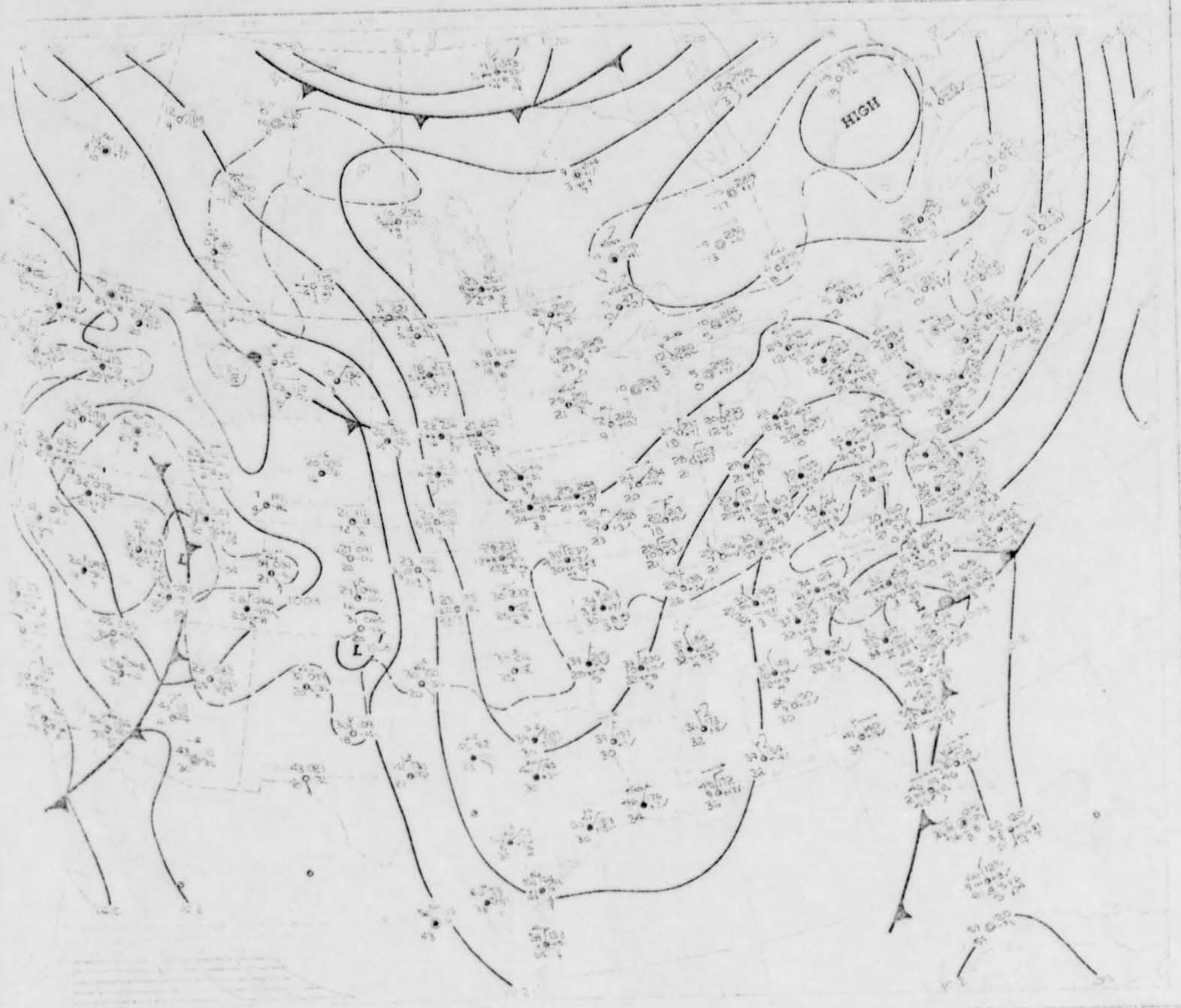


SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911





SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1969

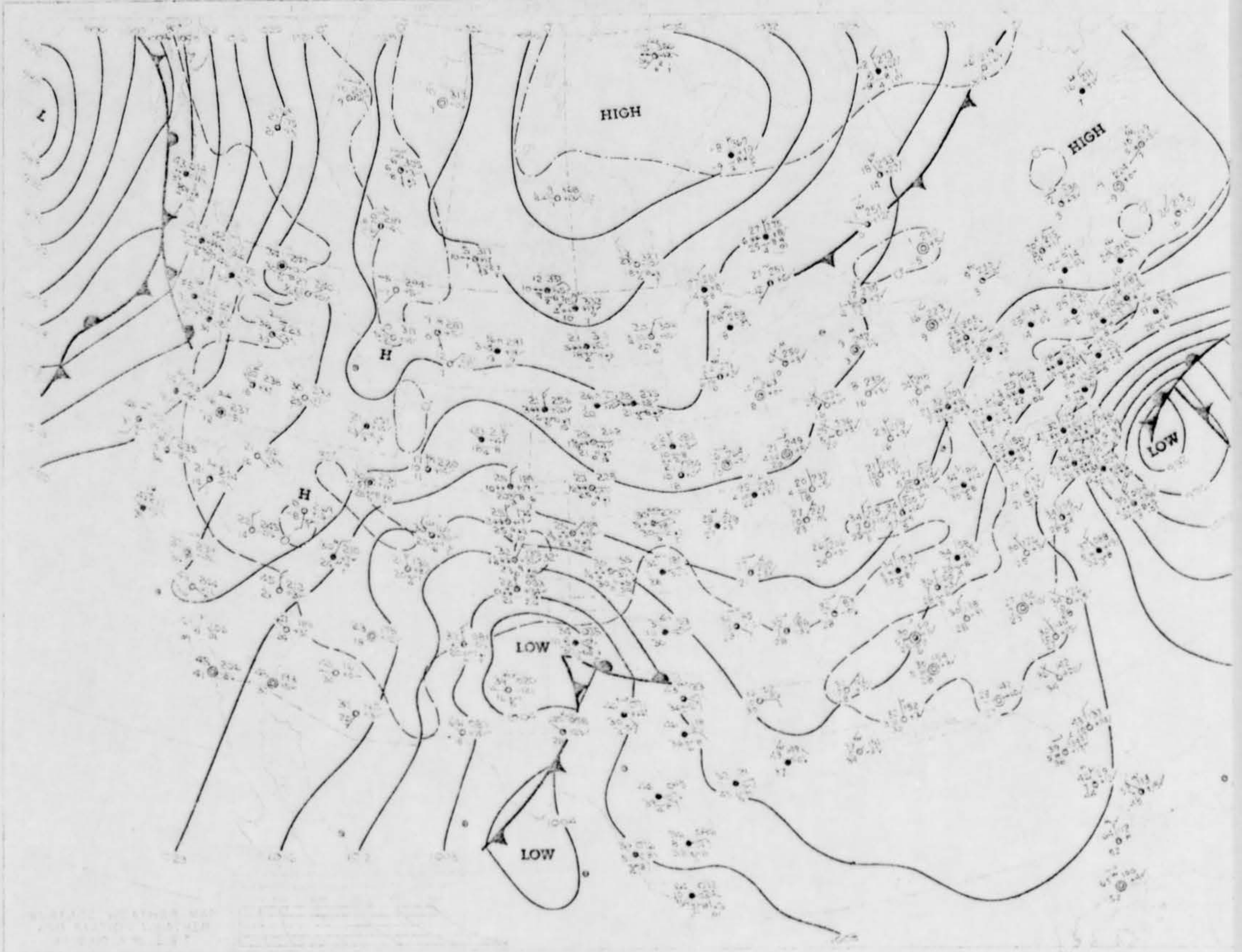








SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1969









1 - 31 MARCH 1969 SIGHTINGS

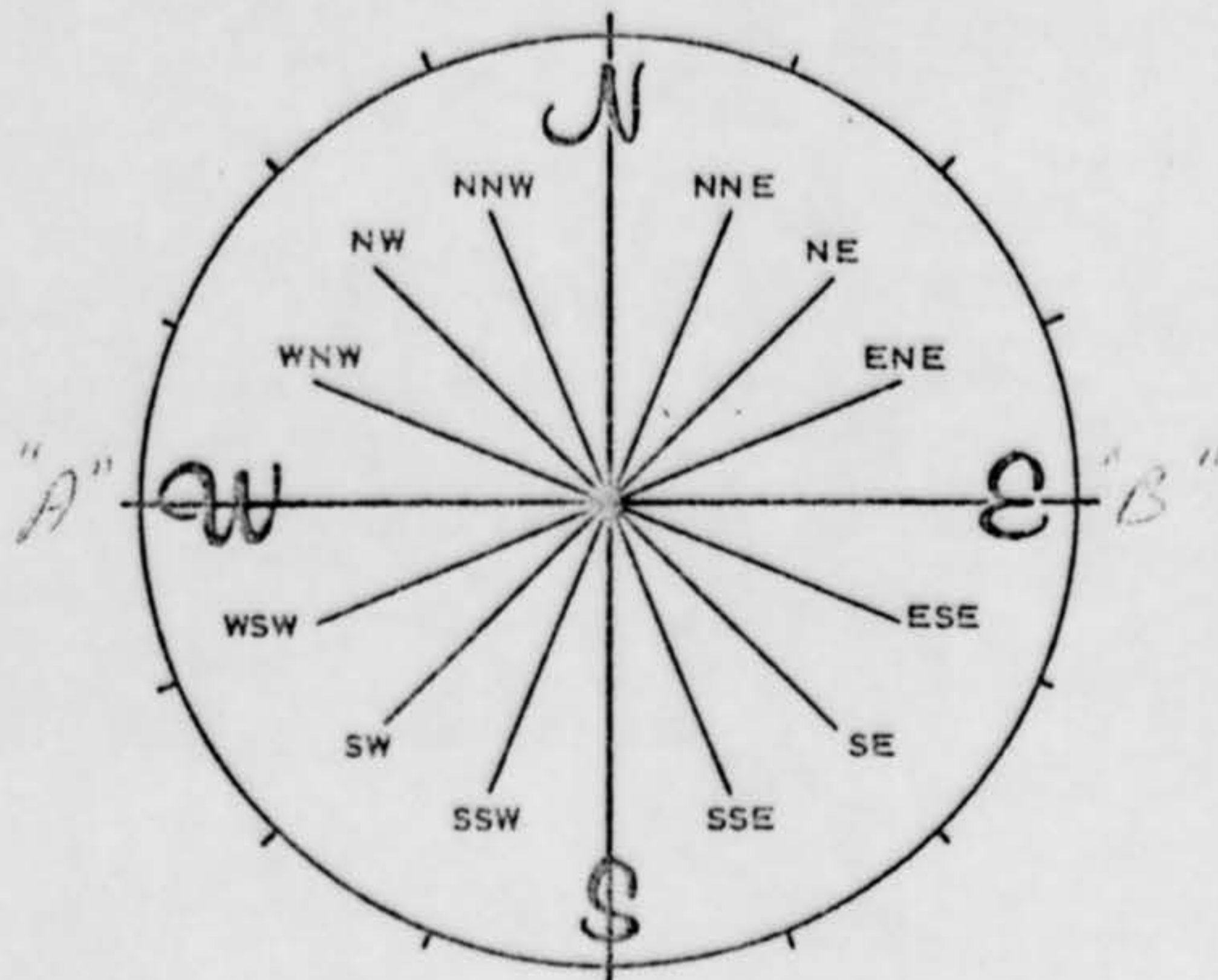
<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
4	Silver Springs, Maryland	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
4	Billings, Oklahoma	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
12	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
13	Benton, Illinois	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
14	Illinois/Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
15	New Carlisle, 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)

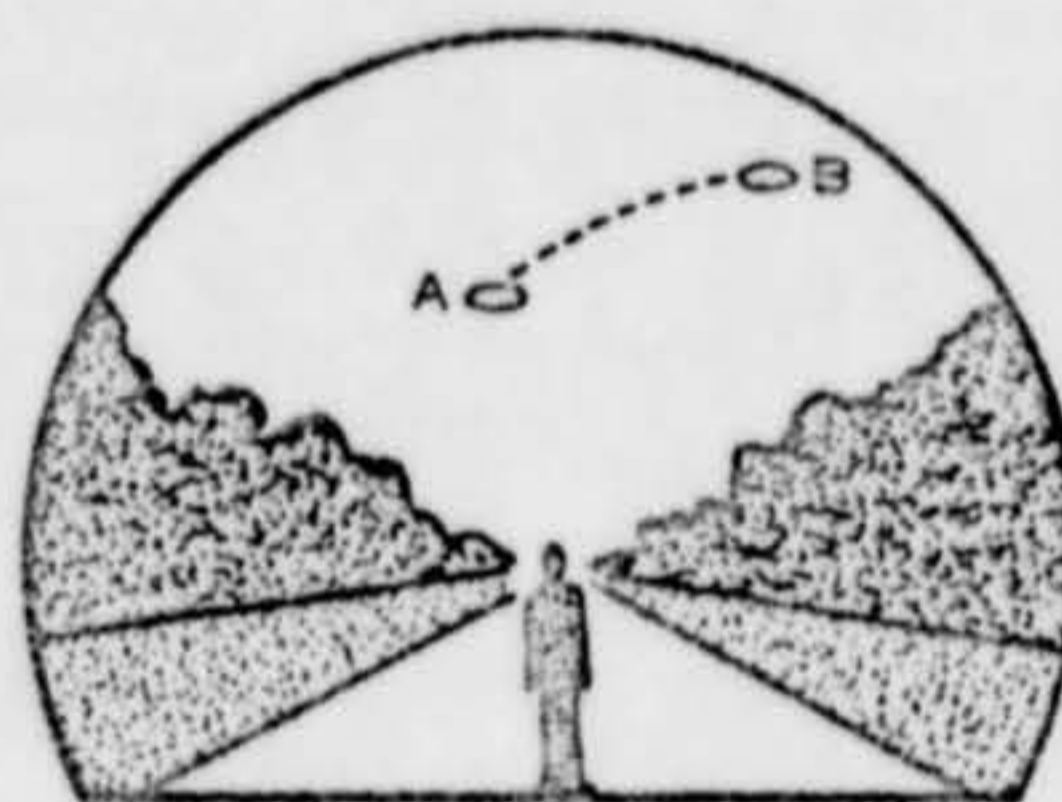
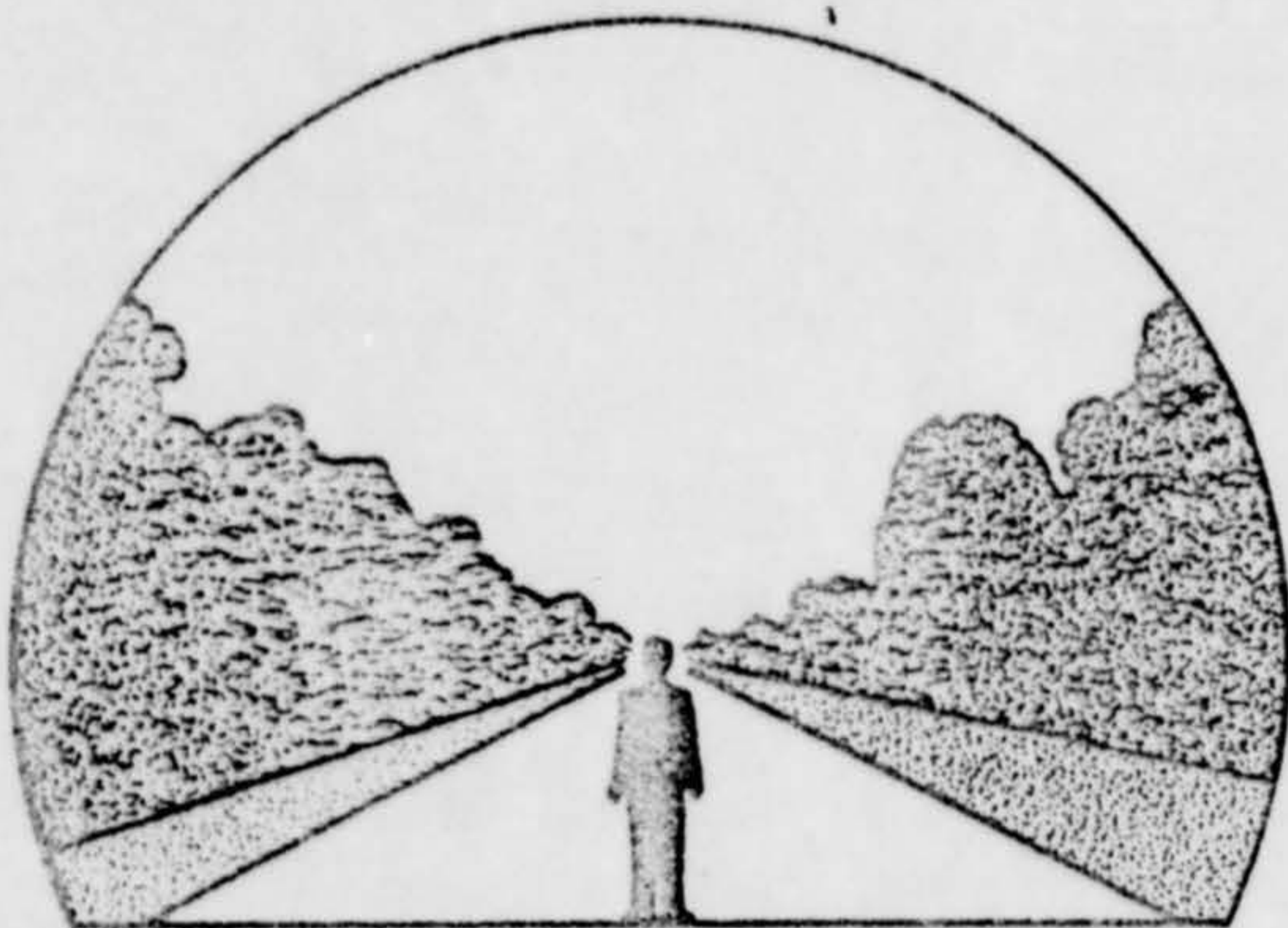
<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Mar	United States	[REDACTED]	
5-6	Kirkville, Missouri	[REDACTED] pping	
10	Ironwood, Michigan	[REDACTED] 64	
5-22-69	Daily Weather Dept		



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.)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OUTDOORS			IN BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY
IN BUILDING		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF CITY
IN CAR <input type="checkbox"/> AS DRIVER <input type="checkbox"/> AS PASSENGER			IN OPEN COUNTRYSIDE
IN BOAT			NEAR AIRFIELD
IN AIRPLANE <input type="checkbox"/> AS PILOT <input type="checkbox"/> 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?		HOW FAST WERE YOU MOVING?
NORTH	EAST	DID YOU STOP ANYTIME WHILE OBSERVING THE PHENOMENON? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
SOUTH	WEST	
NORTHEAST	SOUTHEAST	
NORTHWEST	SOUTHWEST	

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	CERTAIN OF TIME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT VERY SURE
<i>A VERY SHORT TIME</i>	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 OCCASIONS.

11. CONDITIONS (Check appropriate blocks.)

A. SKY		B. WEATHER			
<input type="checkbox"/>	DAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	CUMULUS CLOUDS (Low fluffy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	FOG OR MIST
<input type="checkbox"/>	TWILIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	CIRRUS CLOUDS (High fleecy or Herring-bone)	<input type="checkbox"/>	HEAVY RAIN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	NIMBUS CLOUDS (Rain)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIGHT RAIN OR DRIZZLE
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLEAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	CUMULONIMBUS CLOUDS (Thunderstorms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	HAIL
<input type="checkbox"/>	PARTLY CLOUDY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HAZE OR SMOG	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW OR SLEET
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETELY OVERCAST			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNKNOWN
				<input type="checkbox"/>	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			
<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRIGHT MOONLIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO MOONLIGHT
<input type="checkbox"/>	A FEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOON WITH HALO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNKNOWN
<input type="checkbox"/>	MANY	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOON HIDDEN BY CLOUDS		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNKNOWN	<input type="checkbox"/>	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?

<input type="checkbox"/>	IN FRONT OF YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	TO YOUR RIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	OVERHEAD (Near noon)
<input type="checkbox"/>	IN BACK OF YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	TO YOUR LEFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 HISSED, 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.

EYEGASSES	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

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 } [REDACTED]  
2 MAR, 1969 } 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

ADDRESS (City and Zip Code)

[REDACTED] SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

TELEPHONE (Area code and number)

AGE

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. LEON C. DAVE DAY 4 MONTH MAR YEAR 1967

26. 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.



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]  
[REDACTED]  
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.*  
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 adlopped 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 \$1.00 a week now I will only ge. 50 this week!*



MONTHLY REPORT for JANUARY 1969

Total Reports

( 2 )

( 1 )

Unknown Category

50 %

( 1 )

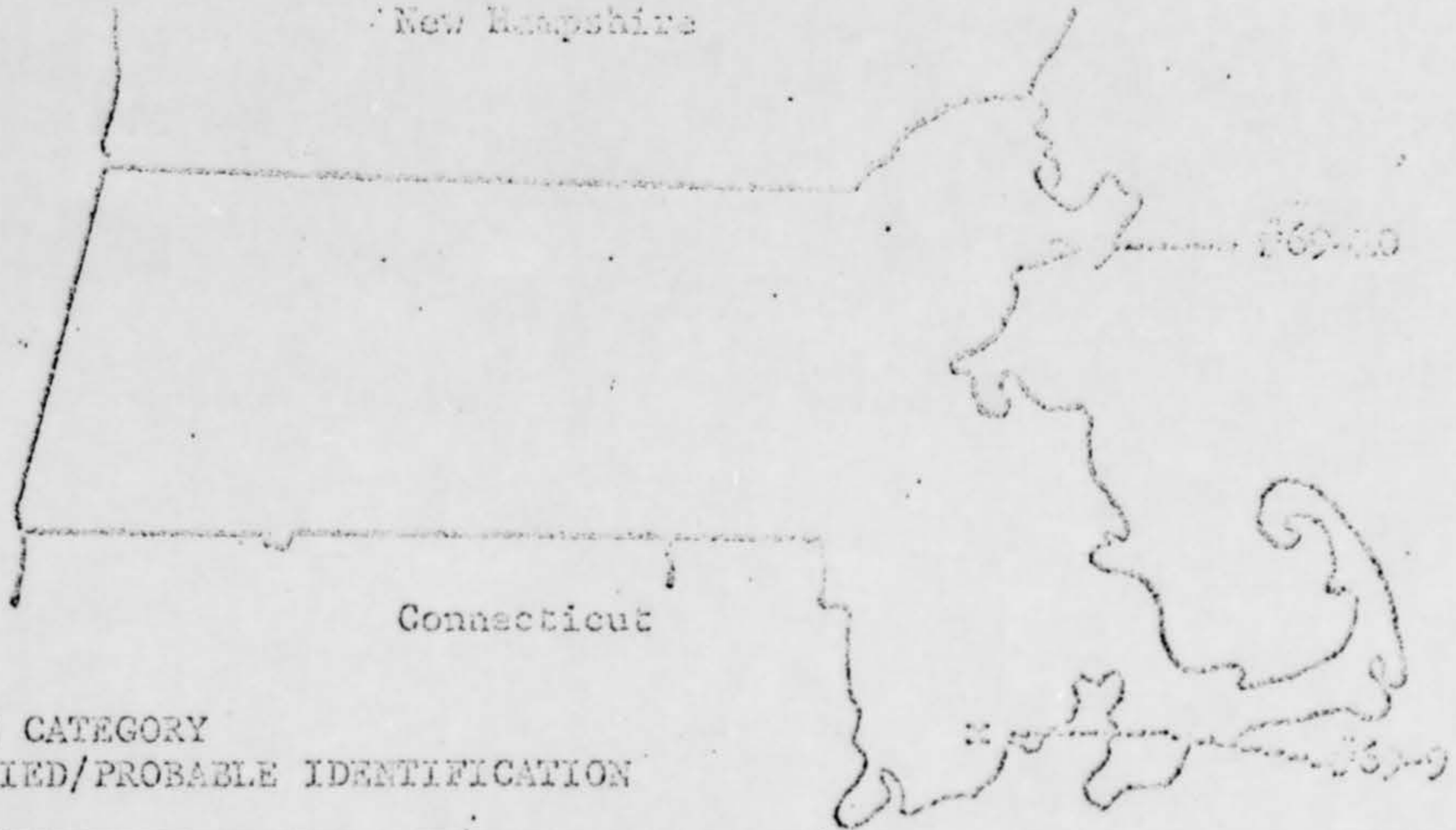
Identified

Probable Identification (I & P)

50 %

UFO SIGHTINGS PLOTTED BY LOCATION

New Hampshire



- X - UNKNOWN CATEGORY
- O - IDENTIFIED/PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION

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		
GLOBE/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%	
FEW CLOUDS		1 50%
OVERCAST		
RAIN/SNOW		
DATA NOT ACQUIRED		1







NUMBER

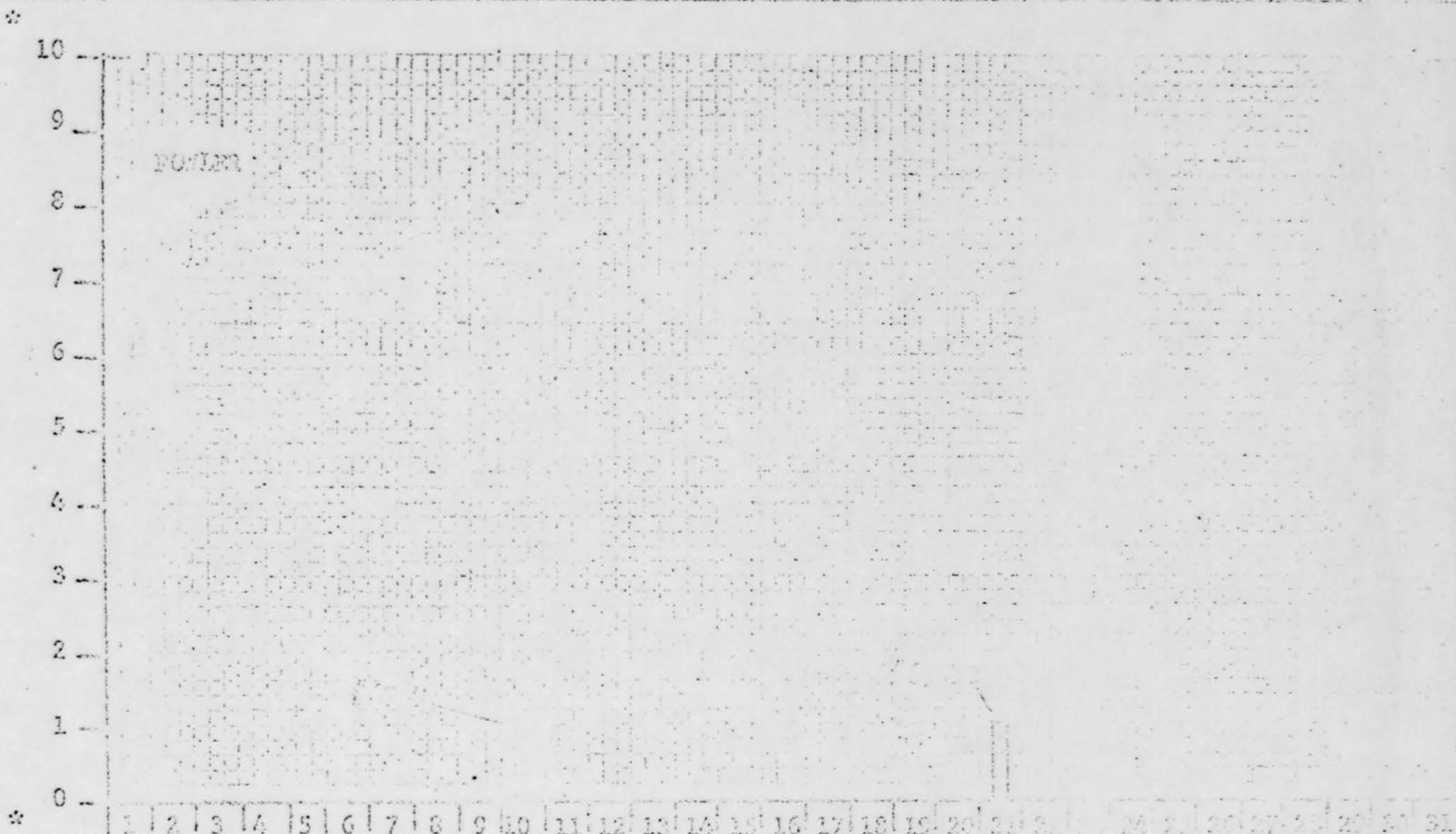
(FOR THE YEAR OF 1959)

2 of 2

REF	DATE	TYPE				CLASS/NO	STATUS	WICAP PASS		REMARKS
		D	X	A	P			YR1	YR2	
69-9	10 FEB		X	X	PARALLEL	GOOD	1959	1959	POSITIVE VALUE	
69-10	21 FEB		X	X	PERPENDICULAR	GOOD	1959	1959	POSITIVE VALUE PARENT/DUPLICATION	
TOTAL	2									

- BLCD - GLOBE CLEAR
- CONC - CONE
- CRCS - CRESCENT
- CYLR - CYLINDER
- DISC - DISC
- GLOBE - GLOBE
- JVAL - JVAL/NOT GLOBE
- REF - REFLECTOR
- SPHR - SPHERICAL
- TRIA - TRIANGULAR
- PLANE - PLANE/FLAT
- APER - APPARENT
- ACMT - ARC/MET
- ASTR - ASTRONOMICAL
- BALD - BALLOON
- BERS - BIRDS
- GLOR - GLOWING OBJECT
- HOMY - HOME
- IDENT - IDENTIFIED
- LOW - LOW
- LYCL - LIGHT CLUSTER
- LIGD - LIGHTED OBJECT
- \*\* - Massachusetts, unless otherwise noted
- LTSP - LIGHT SOURCE
- OBJ - OBJECT
- PROP - PROBLEMS
- SATL - SATELLITE
- SRET - SEARCHLIGHT
- UNCO - UNCOMMON
- UNID - UNKNOWN





\* 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

1/50% - UNIDENTIFIED/PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION

1/50% - UNIDENTIFIED CATEGORY

TOTAL

- From the Daily Graphs  
displayed side to side  
overall trend. Pg 17



(I) - Identified

(P) - Probable Identification

NICAP MASS MONTHLY UFO REPORT STATISTICS

JANUARY

1972

MONTH 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																						1									
ACFT-P																															
ASTR-I																															
ASTR-P																															
BALO-I																															
BALO-P																															
BIRS-I																															
BIRS-P																															
F/W-I																															
F/W-P																															
HOAX-I																															
HOAX-P																															
SATL-I																															
SATL-P																															
SRLT-I																															
SRLT-P																															
OTHER																															
UFOIN										1																					

FOILER

FO 2

CODE	LEGEND	#	%	CODE	LEGEND	#	%	CODE	LEGEND	#	%
ACFT	AIRCRAFT	1	50	BIRS	BIRD(S)			ACFT	AIRCRAFT	1	50
ASTR	ASTRONOMICAL			F/W	FOLLOWS/FIRMS			BIRS	BIRD(S)		
BALO	BALLOON(S)			HOAX	HOAX			F/W	FOLLOWS/FIRMS		













# NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

BOX 19, WENHAM MASS. 01984  
AC 617/418 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  
Chairman



POWLER

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 )

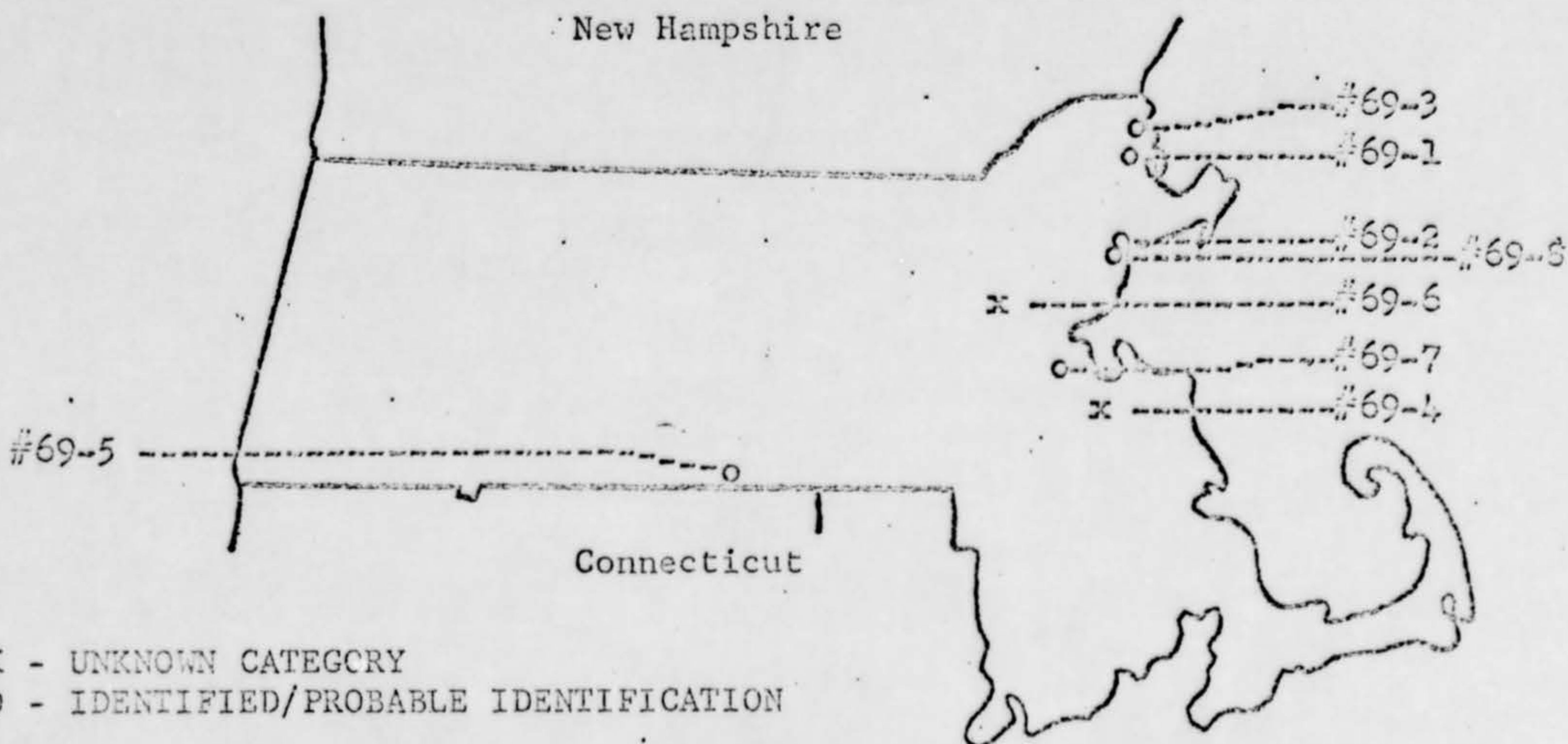
Identified

Probable Identification (I & P)

75 %

UFO SIGHTINGS PLOTTED BY LOCATION

New Hampshire



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 75%	
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		



FOUNDER

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

MONTHLY REPORT for JANUARY 1969

Total Reports

( 8 )

( 6 )

( 2 )

Unknown Category

25 %

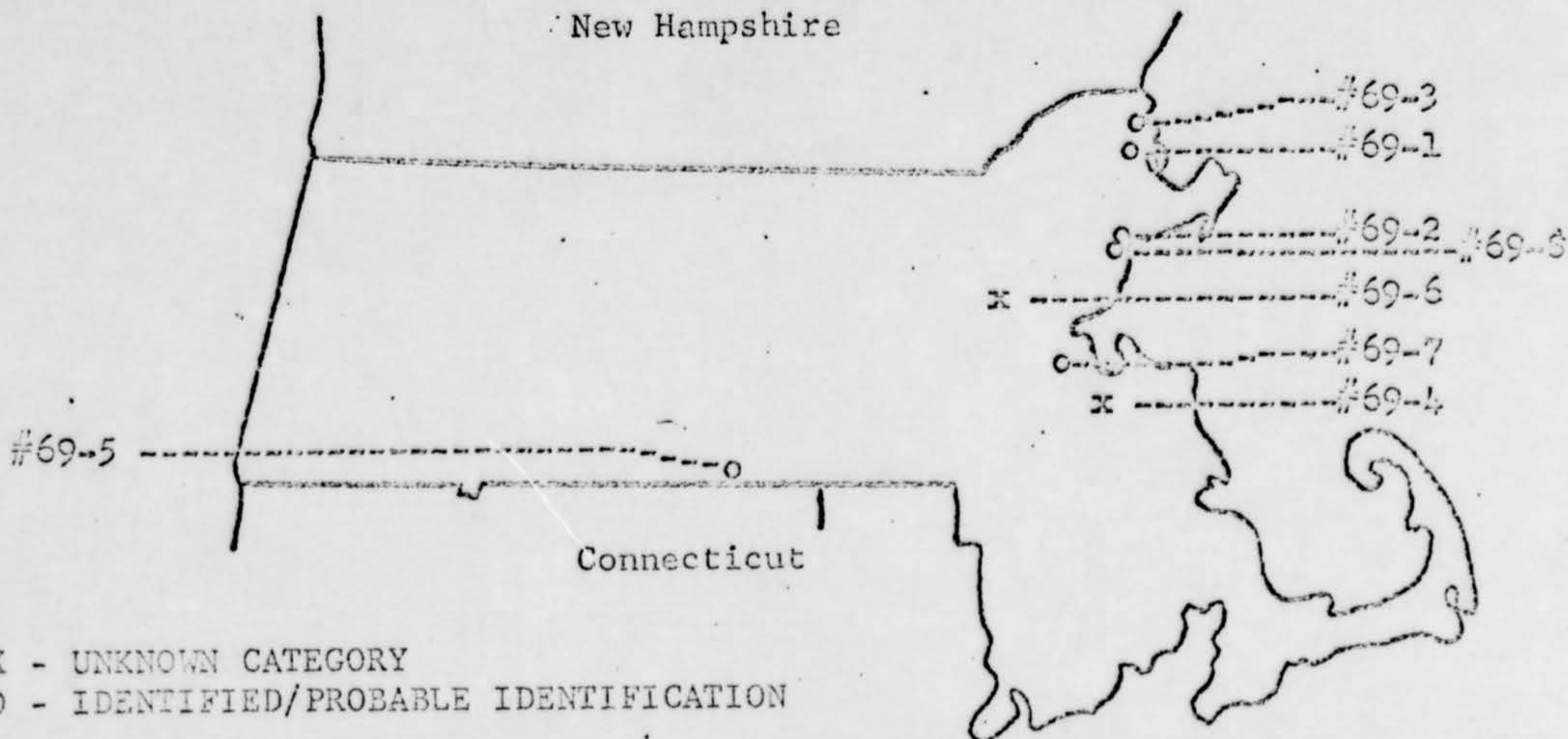
Identified

Probable Identification (I & P)

75 %

UFO SIGHTINGS PLOTTED BY LOCATION

New Hampshire



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 - 75%	
OVAL/NOT GLOBE		1 - 13%
RECTANGULAR		
RING/OPEN CENTER		
SATURN-SHAPED		
SAUCER-INVERTED-ON-SAUCER		

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 - 66%	
FEW CLOUD	1 - 13%	2 - 26%
OVERCAST	1 - 13%	
RAIN/SNOW		



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, 1AW AFR 80-17. (IF ADDITIONAL SHEETS ARE NEEDED FOR NARRATIVE OR SKETCHES ATTACH SECURELY TO THIS FORM OR ANNOTATE WITH YOUR NAME FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

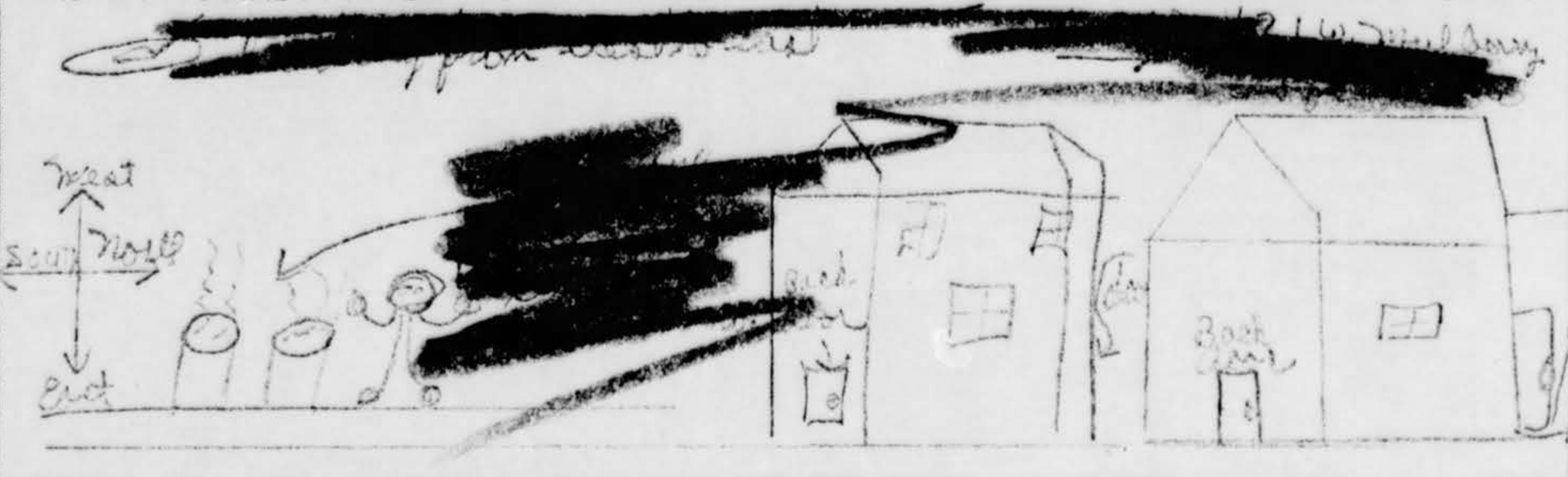
1. WHEN DID YOU SEE THE PHENOMENON?  
DAY 28 MONTH Feb. YEAR 1969

2. WHAT TIME DID YOU FIRST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?  
HOUR 7 MINUTES 32  A.M.  P.M.

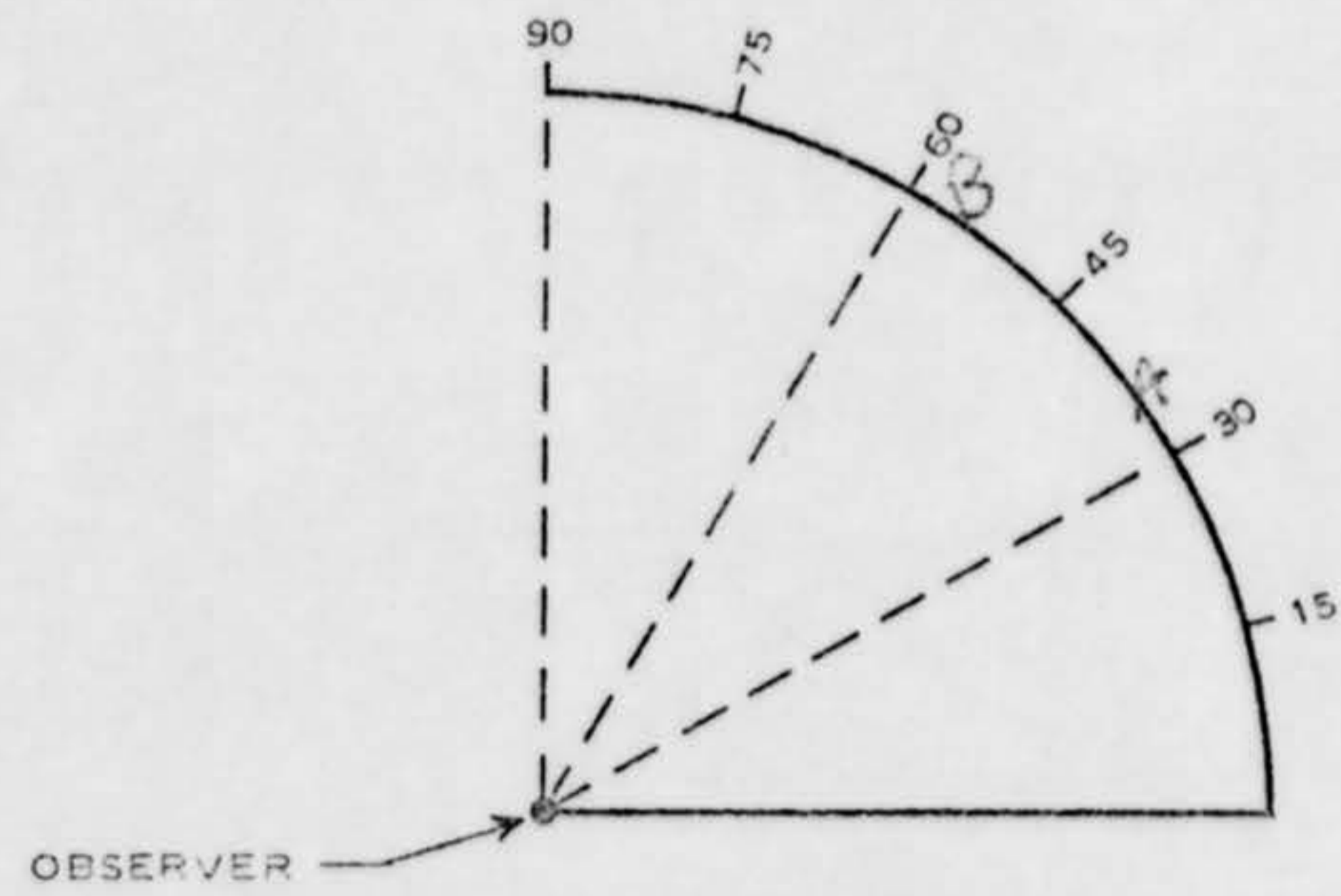
3. WHAT TIME DID YOU LAST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?  
HOUR 8 MINUTES 02  A.M.  P.M.

4. TIME ZONE  DAYLIGHT SAVINGS  STANDARD  
 EASTERN  CENTRAL  MOUNTAIN  PACIFIC  OTHER

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



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





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

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

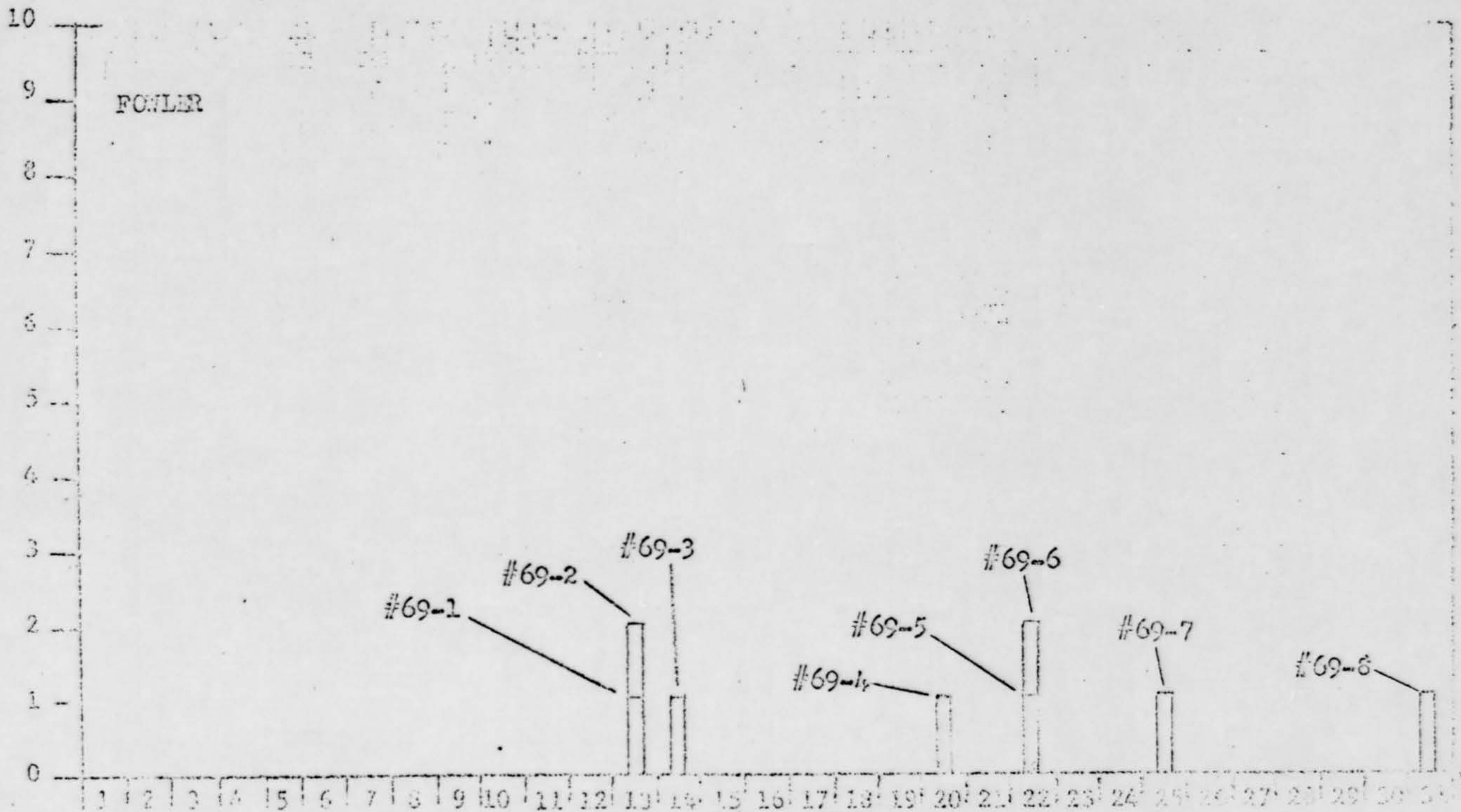
(I=26%; II=0%; III=0%; IV=37%; V=37%) FOWLER



RPT#	DATE	TIME				PLACE/**	SHAPE	WICAP 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	KVA	HOAX	PROB HOT AIR BALO
69-8	31 JAN		X		X	SALEM	LTSO	VB	ASTR	JUPITER
TOTAL	- 8									

- |                                  |   |                   |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| CLOG - CLOUD CIGAR               | APPR - APPARENT                           | LTST-LIGHT STRING |
| CONE - CONE                      | ACFT - AIRCRAFT                           | LTSO-LIGHT SOURCE |
| CRCS - CRESCENT                  | ASTR - ASTRONOMICAL                       | OBJT-OBJECT       |
| CYLR - CYLINDER                  | BALO - BALLOON                            | PROB-PROBABLE     |
| DISC - DISC                      | BIRD - BIRDS                              | SATL-SATELLITE    |
| GLOB - GLOBE                     | GLOB - GLOWING OBJECT                     | SRLI-SEARCHLIGHT  |
| OVAL - OVAL/NOT GLOBE            | HOAX - HOAX                               | UNCN-UNCONVENT'NL |
| RECT - RECTANGULAR               | IDEN - IDENTIFIED                         | UNKN-UNKNOWN      |
| RING - RING/OPEN CENTER          | INSD - INSUFFICIENT DATA                  |                   |
| SATM - SATURN-RESEMBLING         | LOLV - LOW-LEVEL                          |                   |
| STON - SAUCER-OR-VERTED-OR-SACCK | LTCL - LIGHT CLUSTER                      |                   |
| TRIA - TRIANGULAR                | LTOB - LIGHTED OBJECT                     |                   |
| P/W - PLANE/PROPANE              | ** - Massachusetts unless otherwise noted |                   |





6 / 71%

IDENTIFIED/PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION

2 / 26%

IDENTIFIED CATEGORY

Y  
O  
P  
A  
L

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



(I) - Identified

NICAP MASS MONTHLY UFO REPORT STATISTICS

JANUARY

1969

(P) - Probable Identification

MONTH OF

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						
BLOS-I																																
BIRS-P																																
F/FW-I																																
F/FW-P																																
HOAX-I																																
HOAX-P																										1					1	
SATL-I																																
SATL-P																																
SR/LC																																
OTHER																																
UNKN																																2

POWLER

PG 11

TYPE	PERCENT	CODE	LEGEND	#	%	CODE	LEGEND	#	%
ACFT		SATL	SATELLITE(S)			SR/LC	SEARCHLIGHT(S)		
ASTR	5 61%	OTHER	OTHER			UNKN	UNKNOWN	2	26%
BALO	(1)			(1)	13%				











IDENTIFICATION: UNKNOWN

REPORT # 69 6

(Possible misinterpretation of an aircraft - low weight sighting)

NICAP MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE  
(P.O. Box 19 - Hingham, Mass. 01984)  
AC 617/468-4615

U F O R E P O R T

DATE: 22 JAN 1969

TEMPERATURE: 34°

JACOBS NUMBER  
CLASSIFICATION  
(REF. 4 BELOW)

PLACE: LEXINGTON/LINCOLN, MASS.

WIND DIRECTION: N

TYPE: IV

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

WIND SPEED: 8 MPH

CLASS: D

WITNESSES: 2

VISIBILITY: 12 MILES

WEIGHT: =

OBJECTS: 1\*

CEILING: HI-THIN BROKEN

(possibly 2)



- 33: NICAP INVESTIGATORS 2
- 33: COLLEGE UNIVERSITY 2
- 33: USAF FID WPAFB 2
- 33: DRS RYNEK & MCDONALD 2

1 = ...  
 2 = ...  
 3 = ...  
 4 = ...  
 Dr. Jacques Vallée.

3 Not obtained by investigator.



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], 18. His girlfriend [REDACTED], 17, was with him. [REDACTED] is a student at the Berkley 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., losing 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 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 [REDACTED]. A slight side to side swaying of the UFO seemed to [REDACTED] as it moved away. [REDACTED] thought she detected a vertical [REDACTED] motion [REDACTED] felt that this motion could have been caused by eye fixations, 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



...that auto voices from the sky sources 2 and 100 could have  
 drawn a faint sound. [redacted] she heard a slight whirring  
 noise before she opened the window, but not after. The sky was clear  
 and stars were visible. Neither noticed any wind nor saw the moon  
 (it set at 10:33 pm). Both witnesses were unsure of the shape out-  
 lined 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 con-  
 tacts involve the same object, a direction change of 90° is neces-  
 sary between sightings. An airplane was seen near the end of the  
 sighting traveling in the opposite direction of the UFO. After loos-  
 ing 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 WEEI 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  
 2 1/2 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 appear-  
 ed 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  
 let [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 particu-  
 larly 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 <sup>into</sup> some de-  
 tail 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,



as I put initial contact about 9:30 pm.

Early attempts to explain the object failed. A helicopter provides an obvious scenario 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: Martins Airways (Norwood), Windmill (Arlington), North Atlantic Aviation (Beverly), Mass. Aeronautics (Logan Airport Boston), LFB (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.

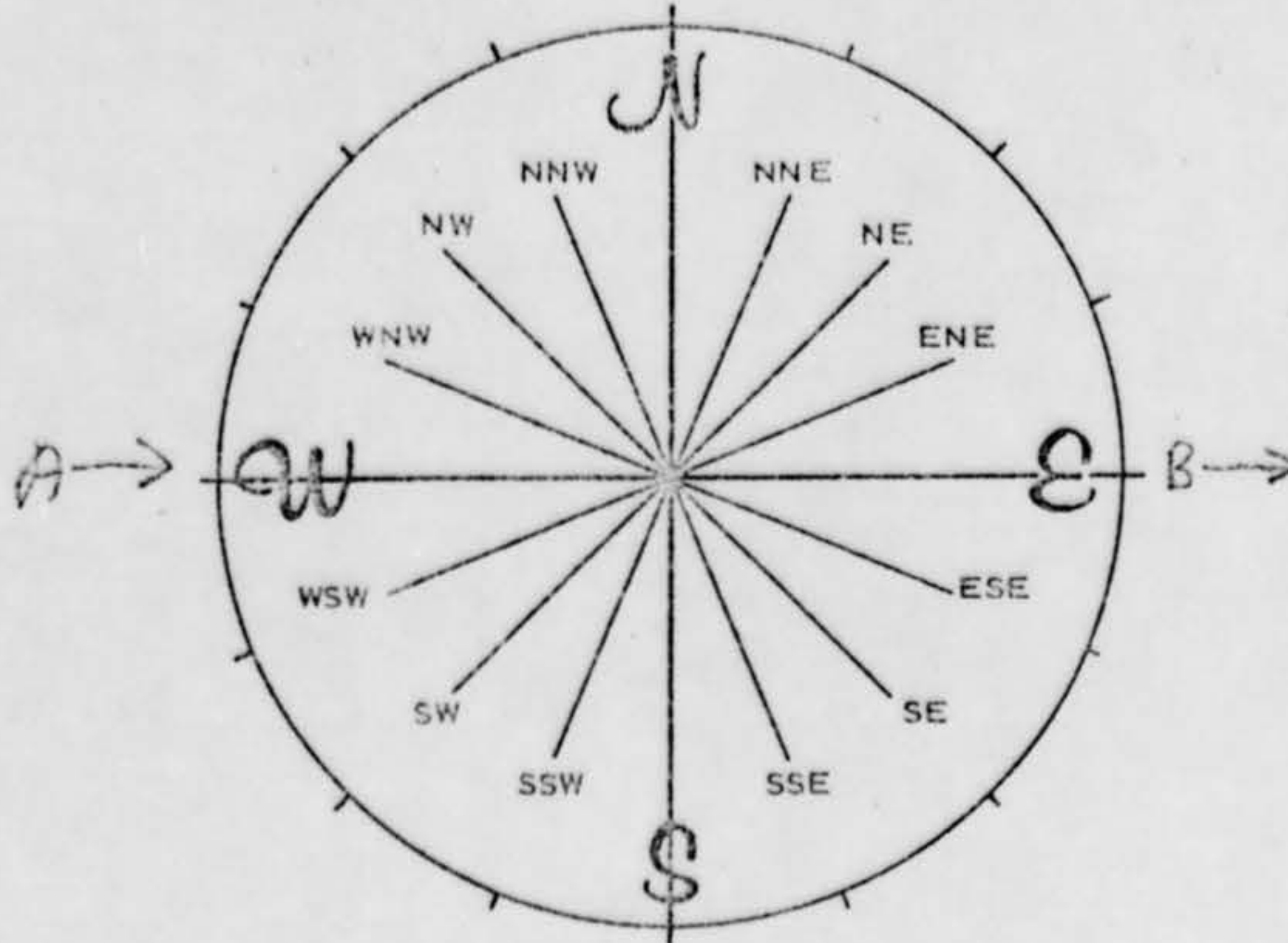
A woman at the Lincoln PD told me that an experimental plane operating out of Hanscom had been a source of reports before. The plane has a very bright, but ~~intermittent~~ white light and flies in odd patterns. Although, the reported UFO had a flashing white light, I called the flight dispatcher at 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.

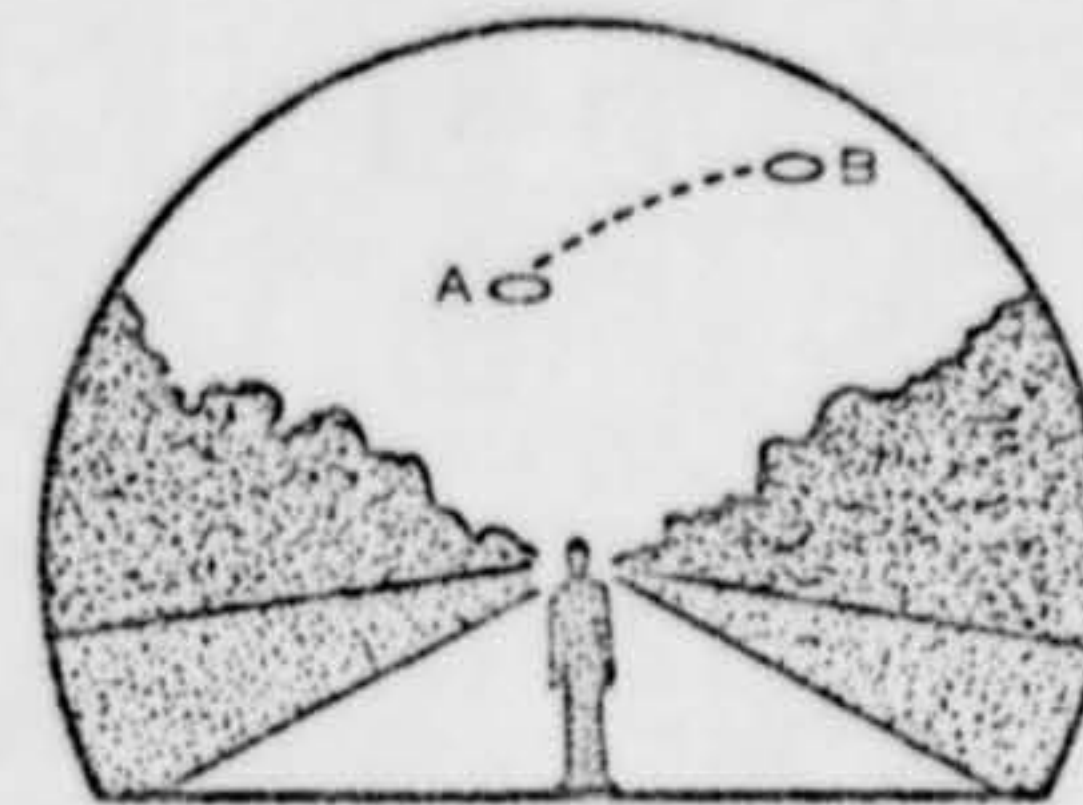
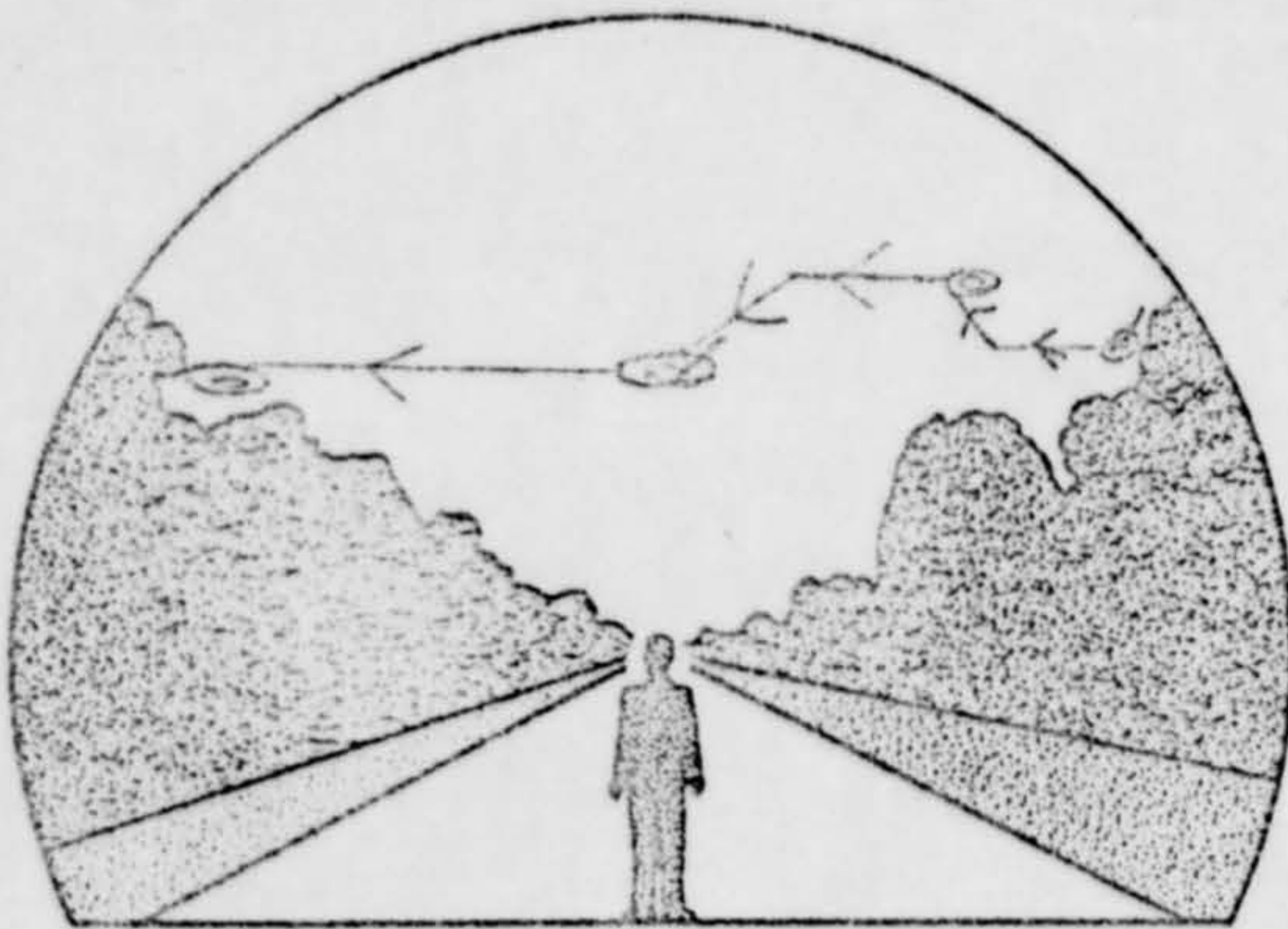
David F. Webb  
Mass. Subcom; NICAP  
30 January 1969



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.





U.S. WEATHER BUREAU RECORD  
ROSLINDEN, 22 January 1959

Time: 10 PM

Temperature: 34

Wind direction: N

Wind speed: 8 mph

Visibility: 12 miles

Clouding: High, thin broken clouds

ADDRESSES:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] St.  
[REDACTED] Mass.

[REDACTED] St.  
[REDACTED] Mass.

Bedford Aviation Inc. (Hanson)  
274-6000

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

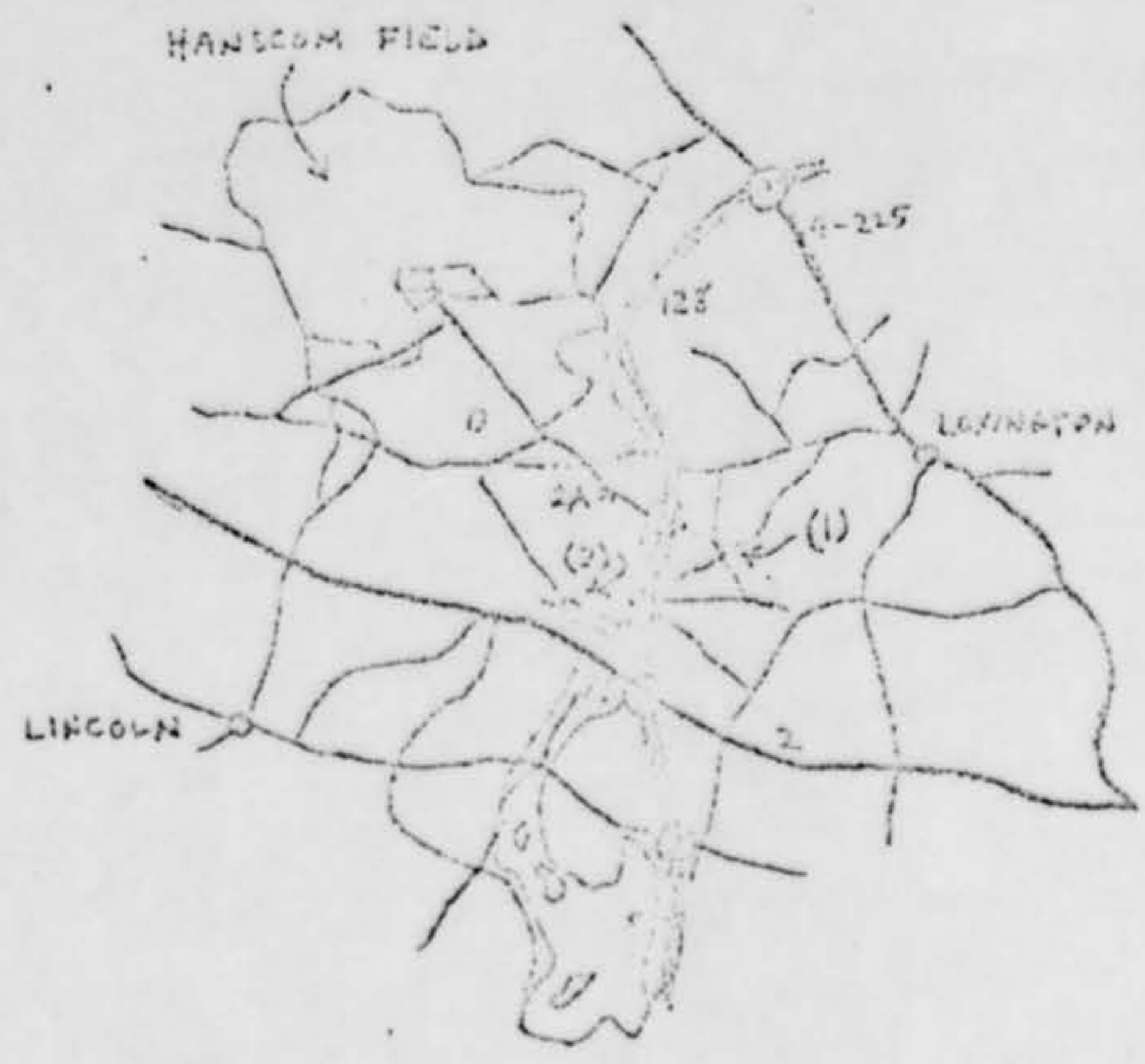
Lexington PD  
852-1212

Lincoln PD  
259-5113

Air General (Logan)  
109-0213



MAP OF SIGHTING AREA



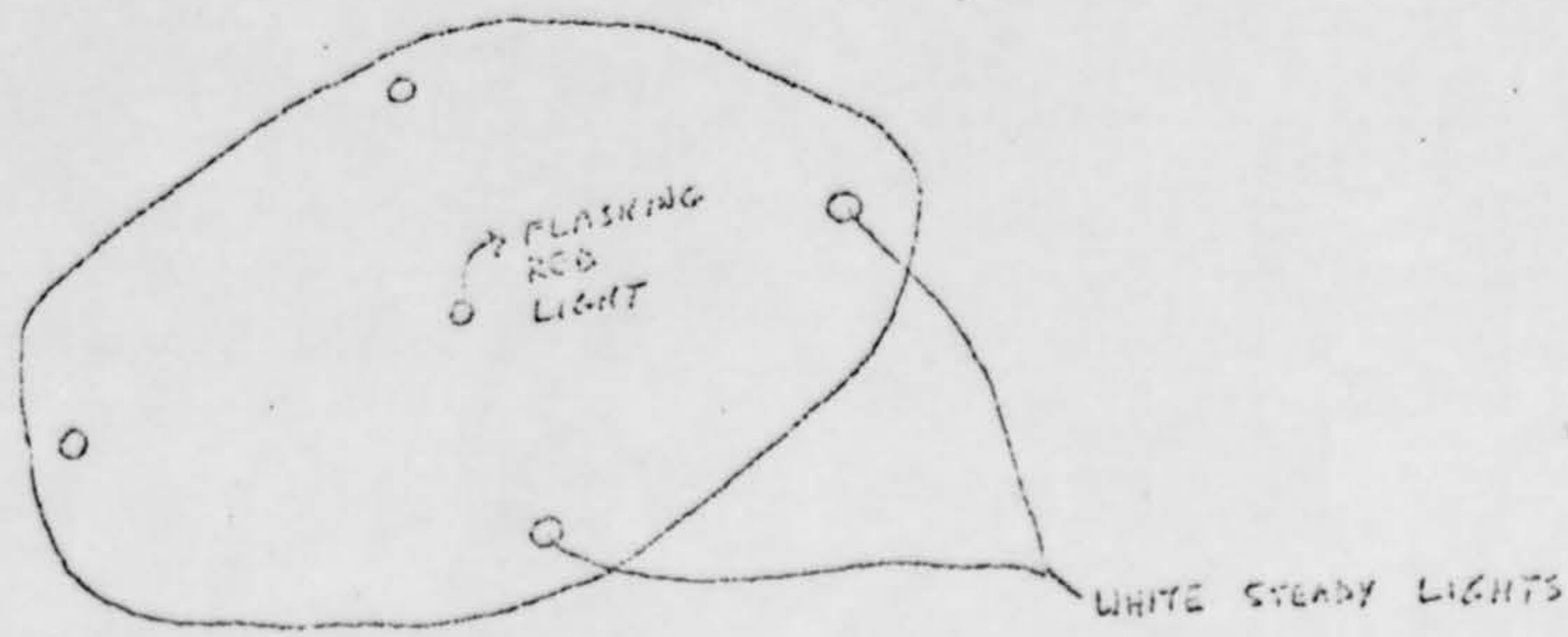
- (1) FIRST SIGHTING
- (2) SECOND SIGHTING



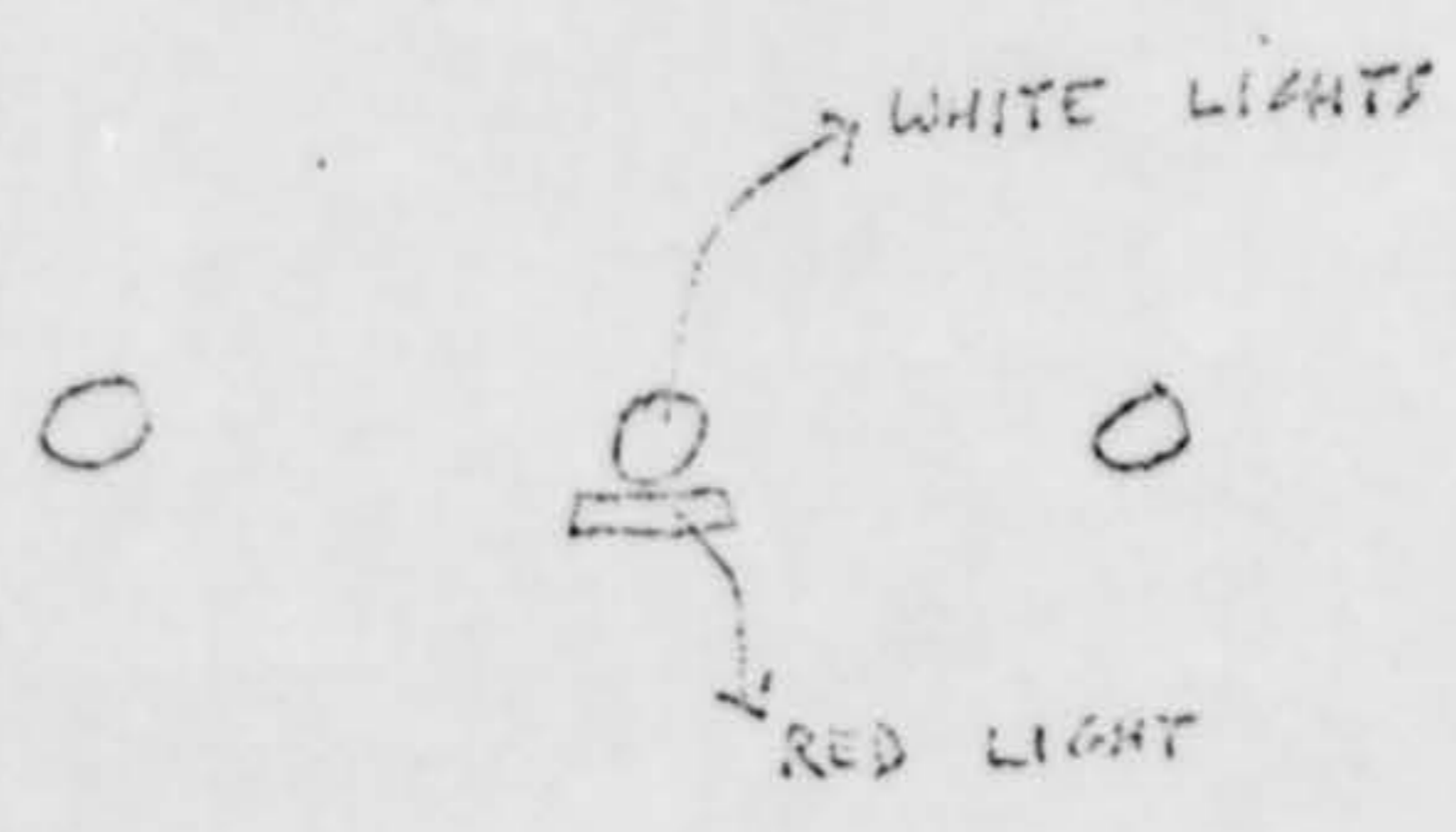


THINGS OF INTEREST BY THE WITNESSES:

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ drawing of UFO overhead.



~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ drawing of UFO edge-on.





## 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 radio-isotopic 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.

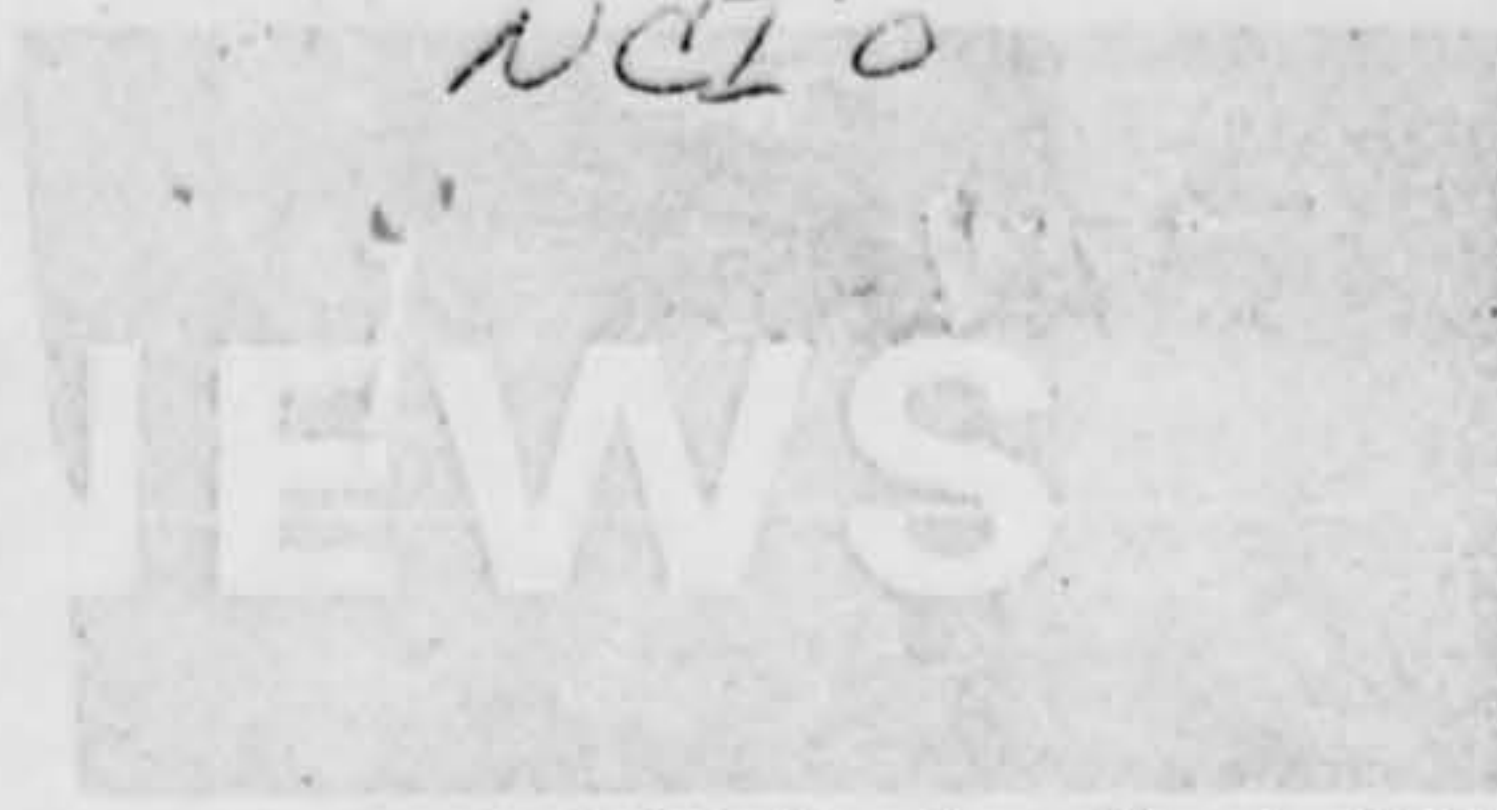
Both the Mason-Clarke and Tougas-Schwartz teams remained in the area about a week gathering information and additional samples.

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 ablation 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!

8 Feb 69

NCTO



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 Pueblito 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 ablation 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)



W.C.I.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  
8 Feb 69

*Smithsonian recovered at least 7 pieces  
2 of which were over 12 Kg m.  
Mr. Titon stated that they appeared to  
be carbonaceous.*



EVALUATION: UNKNOWN (possibly Venus)

REPORT # 39- 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: <u>10 FEB 1969</u>	TEMPERATURE: <u>25°</u>	JACQUES VALLEE CLASSIFICATION (Ref. 4 below)
PLACE: <u>DARTMOUTH, MASS.</u>	WIND DIRECTION: <u>NNW</u>	TYPE: <u>I</u>
TIME: <u>8:30 PM E.S.T.</u>	WIND SPEED: <u>16 MPH</u>	CLASS: <u>A</u>
WITNESSES: <u>1</u>	VISIBILITY: <u>15 MILES</u>	WEIGHT: <u>??</u>
OBJECTS: <u>1</u>	* CEILING: <u>5/10 cover/3000'</u>	

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

STANDARD-JIMES (c)  
NEW BENFORD, MASS.  
CHRG. 63,950

New England  
Newspaper  
FEB 11 1969

**A 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 Shades Corner Road, a half-mile north of Division Road.

The informant, police said, sighted the object shortly after 9. 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.

C E A N



CC: NICAP HEADQUARTERS 1  
 COLORADO UNIVERSITY 1  
 USAF FFB WPAFB 1  
 J. Rynek & J. McDonald 1

1 = Sent one-page summary  
 2 = Sent detailed summary  
 3 = Sent with signed Certifications and detailed report  
 4 = Reference in Vol. 1 of the book "Challenges 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

Witnesses: with bright stars. Remarked it was exceptionally clear.

<u>Name(s)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>
<del>██████████</del>	<u>27</u>	<u>HS (2 yrs)</u>	<u>Repairman</u>	<del>██████████</del>	<u>██████████-6804</u>

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 ~~was heavily wooded~~ heavily-wooded. He got out of the truck with a flashlight and began walking toward it when suddenly 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.

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--sodium 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.

###



**B. WHERE WERE YOU WHEN YOU SAW THE PHENOMENON? (Check appropriate blocks.)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OUTDOORS <i>Burney Tract</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> IN BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY
<input type="checkbox"/> IN BUILDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF CITY
<input type="checkbox"/> IN CAR <input type="checkbox"/> AS DRIVER <input type="checkbox"/> AS PASSENGER	<input type="checkbox"/> IN OPEN COUNTRYSIDE
<input type="checkbox"/> IN BOAT	<input type="checkbox"/> NEAR AIRFIELD
<input type="checkbox"/> IN AIRPLANE <input type="checkbox"/> AS PILOT <input type="checkbox"/> AS PASSENGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FLYING OVER CITY
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> FLYING OVER OPEN COUNTRY
	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

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

WHAT DIRECTION WERE YOU MOVING?		HOW FAST WERE YOU MOVING?
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	DID YOU STOP ANYTIME WHILE OBSERVING THE PHENOMENON? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WEST	
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTHEAST	<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTHEAST	
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTHWEST	<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTHWEST	

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	CERTAIN OF TIME	NOT VERY SURE
<i>from 7:32 to 7:38 then appeared again</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIRLY CERTAIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 burney tract. 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 layed on my belly.*





# DAILY WEATHER MAPS

WEEKLY SERIES FEB. 3-9, 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.

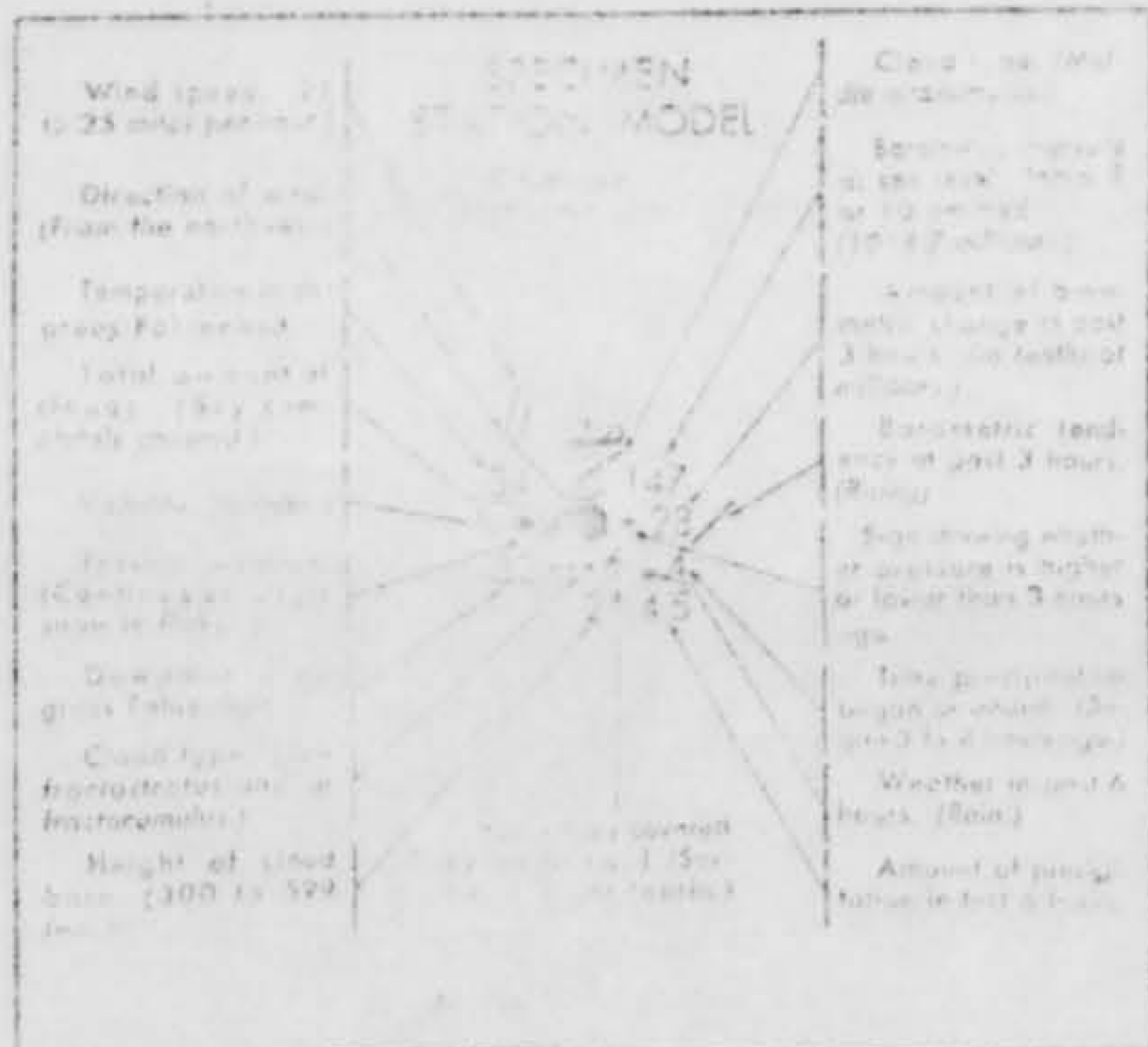
The Surface Weather Map presents station data and the analysis for 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by chains of arrows; the locations of these centers at times 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small black squares enclosing white crosses. 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 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. 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. Amounts in 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.



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M





# WEATHER MAPS

DATES FEB. 3-9, 1969

In this publication are a number of the principal charts of the Bureau publication, Surface Weather Map. They include the Surface Weather Map, the 500-Millibar Chart, and the Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart. The Daily Precipitation Amounts Chart for one day are included. Single page of this publication are copied from operational maps prepared by the Environmental Center. Weather symbols used on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Chart are the same as those used on Daily Weather Map. This sheet is available, and may be obtained without charge to: Environmental Science Services Administration, Publication AD 143, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Bulk copies may also be obtained at a cost of \$2.30 per 50 copies. Payment should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

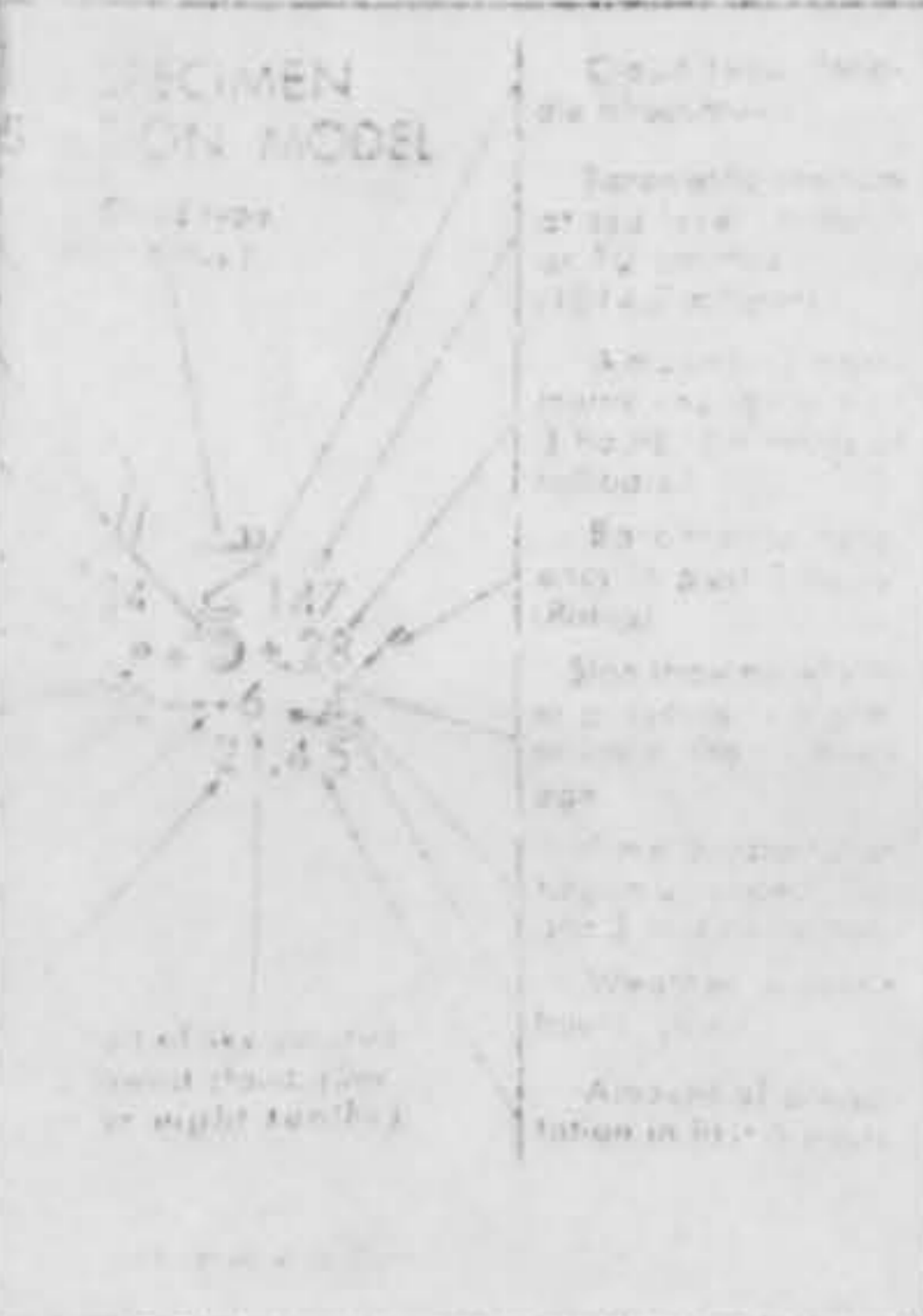
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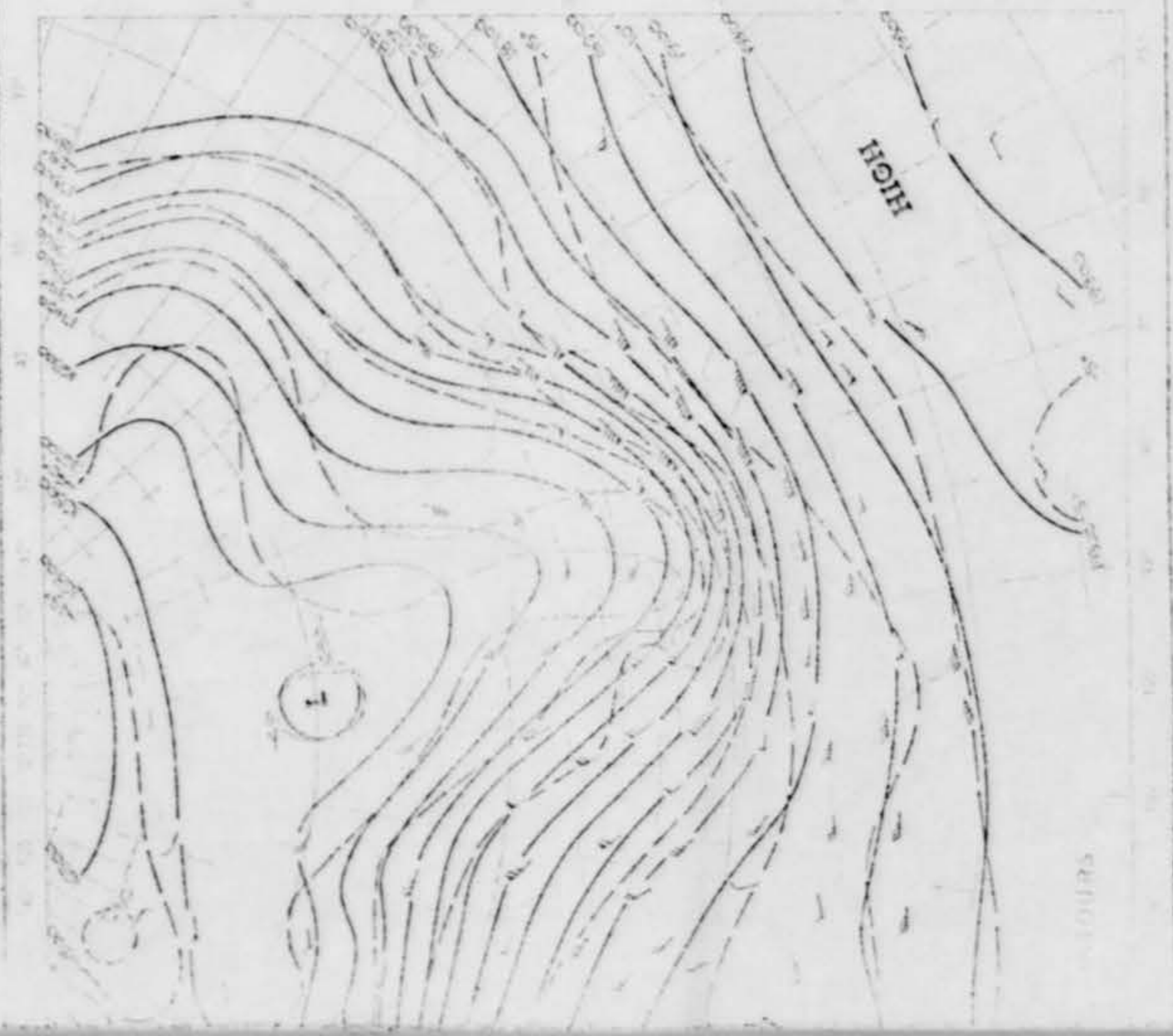
**UFO**  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
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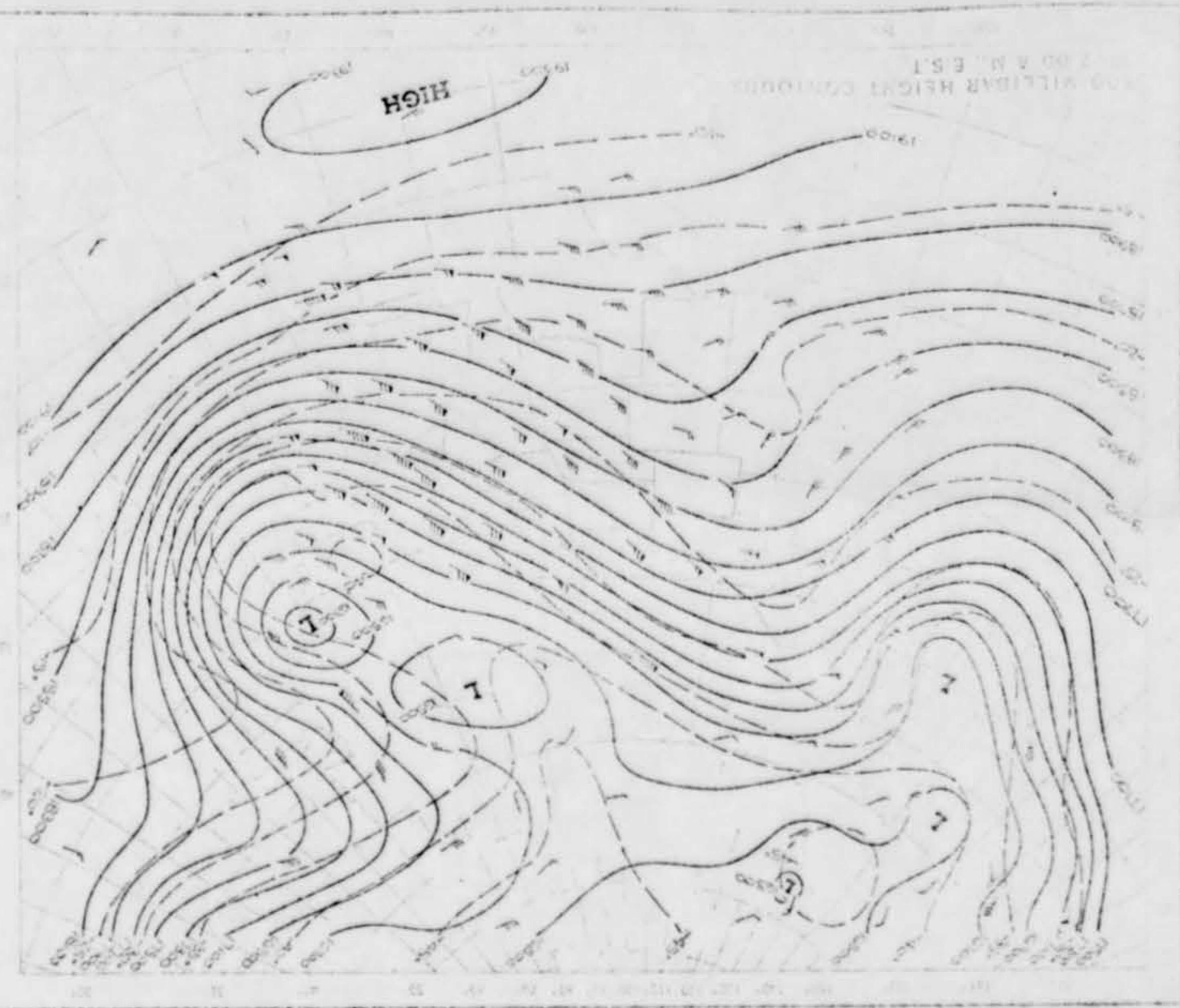
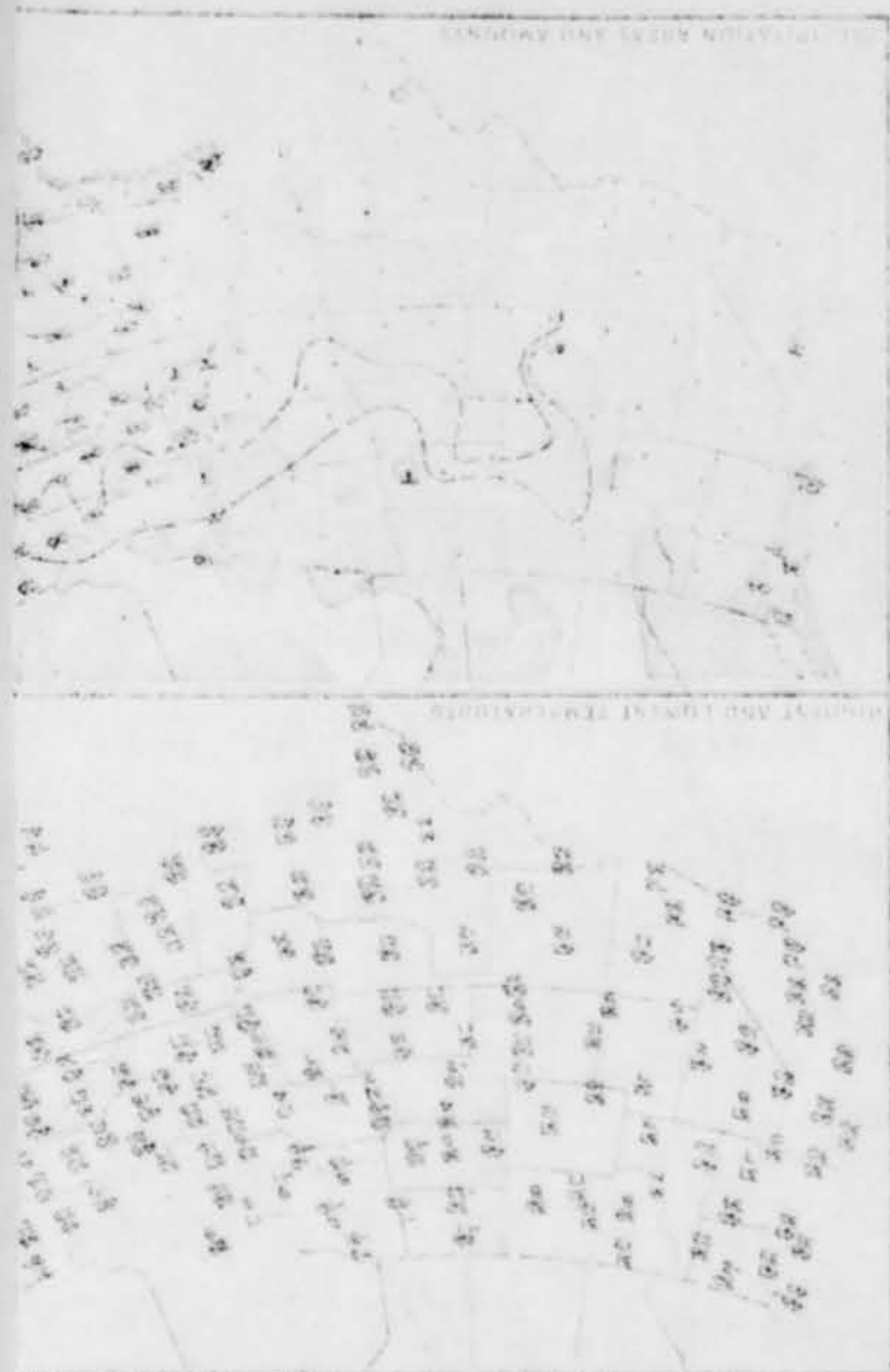
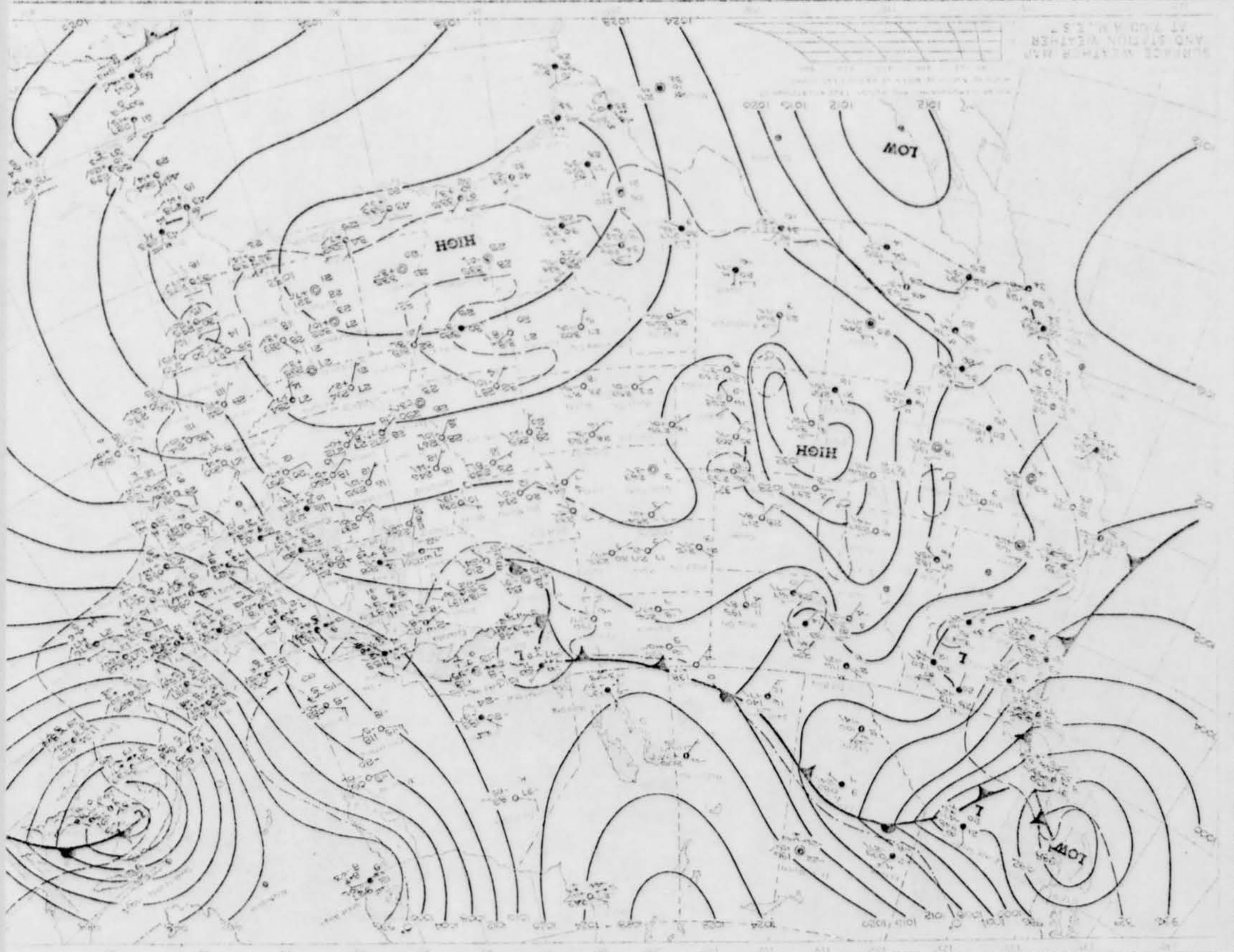




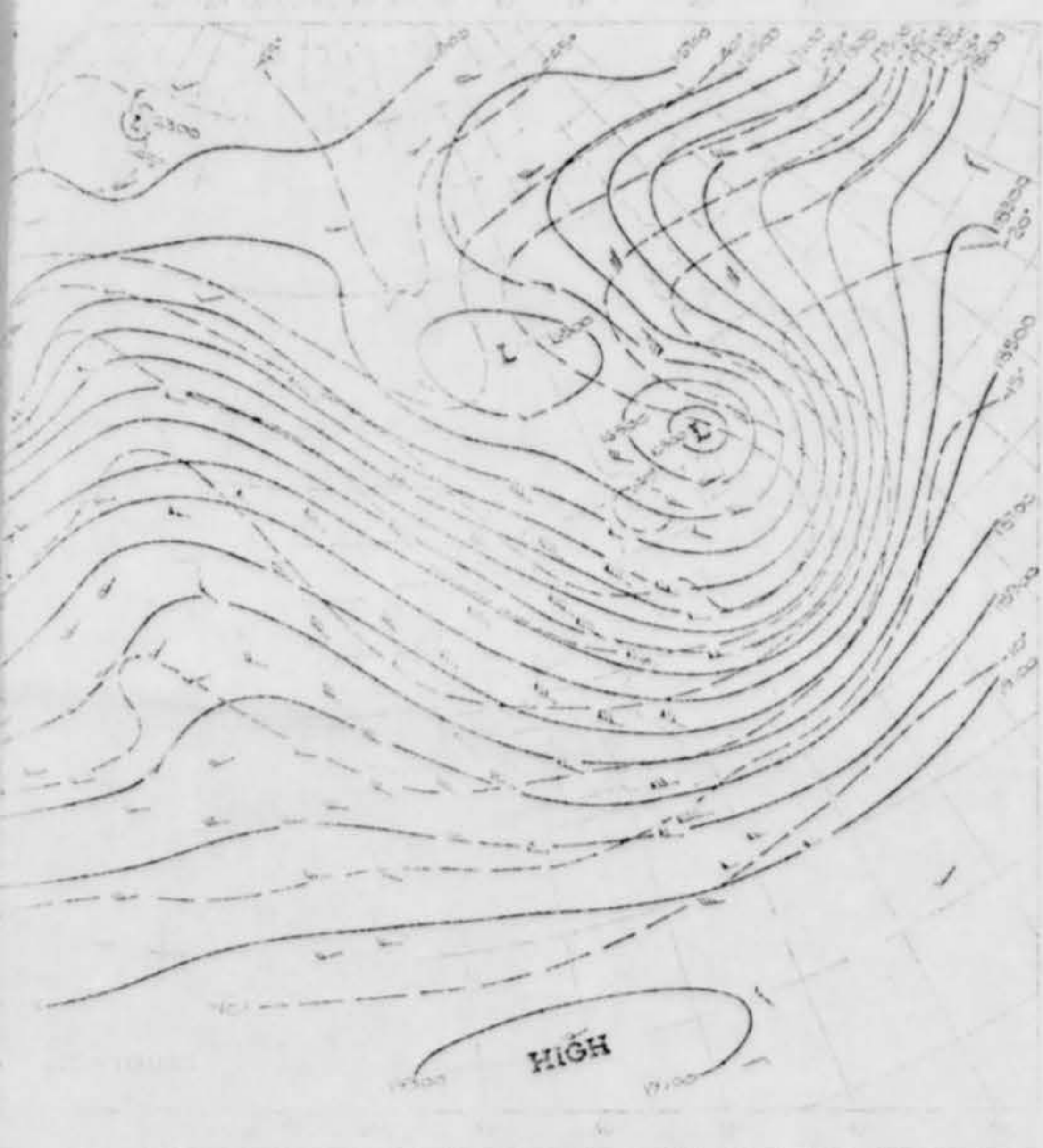
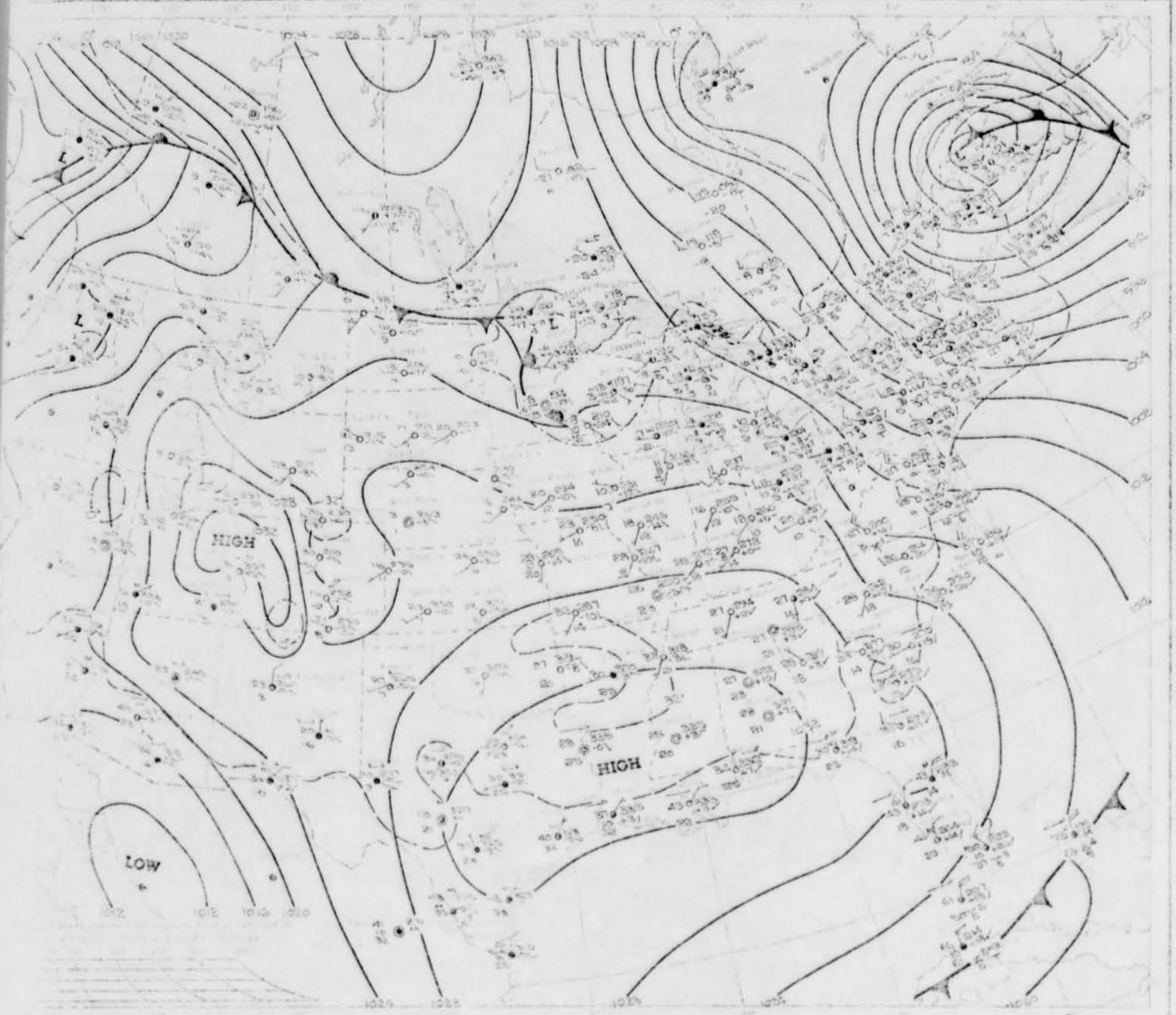




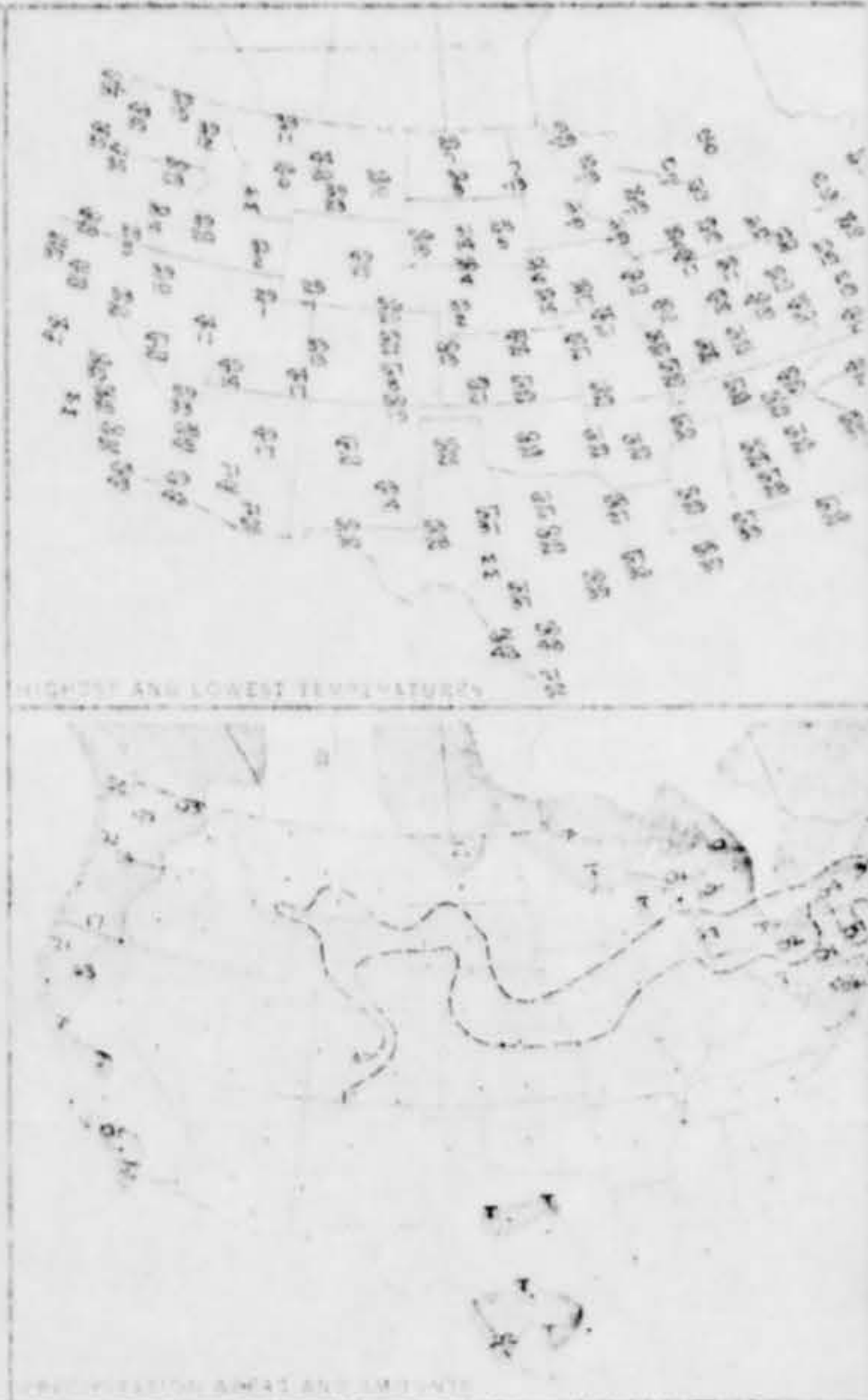
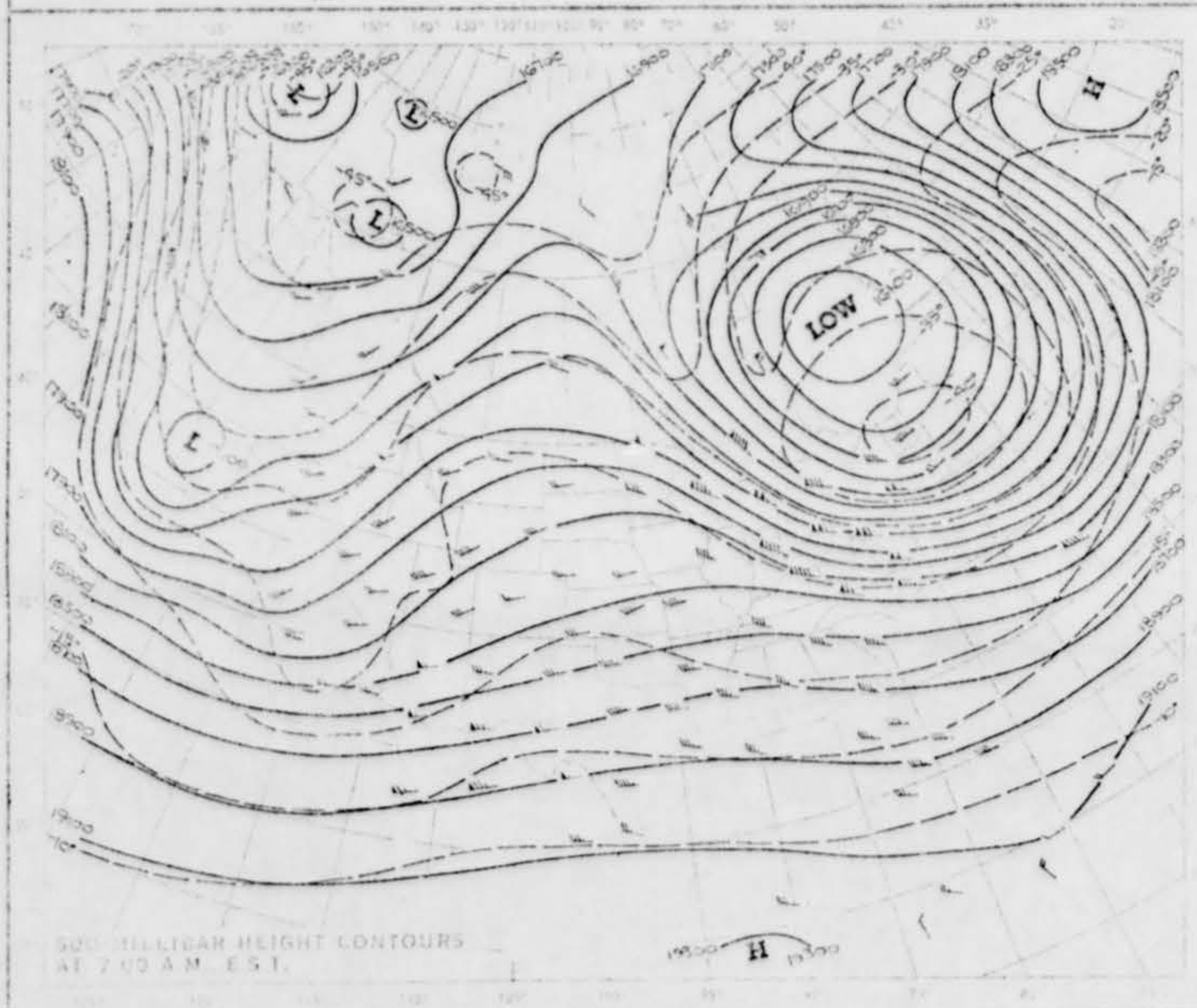
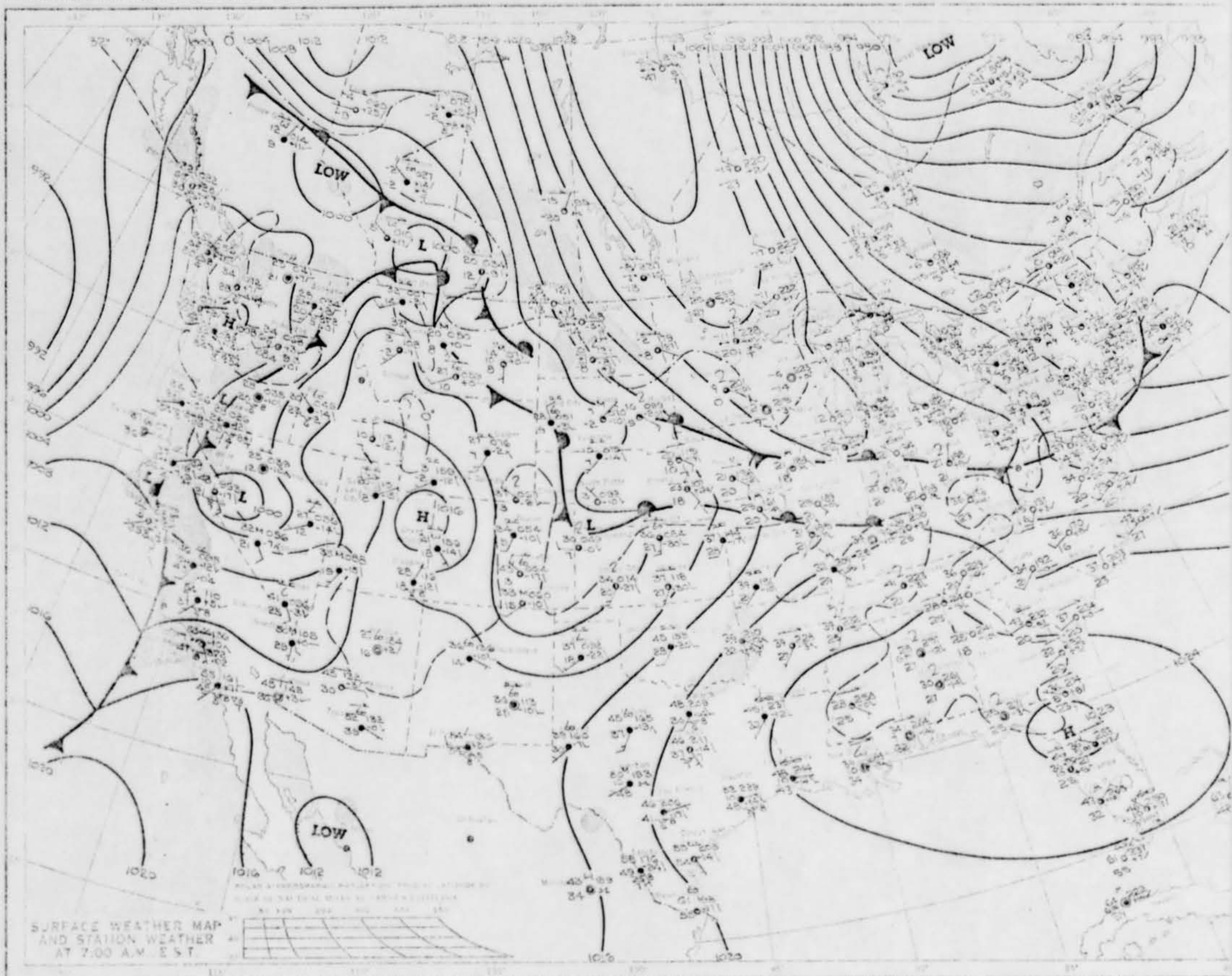




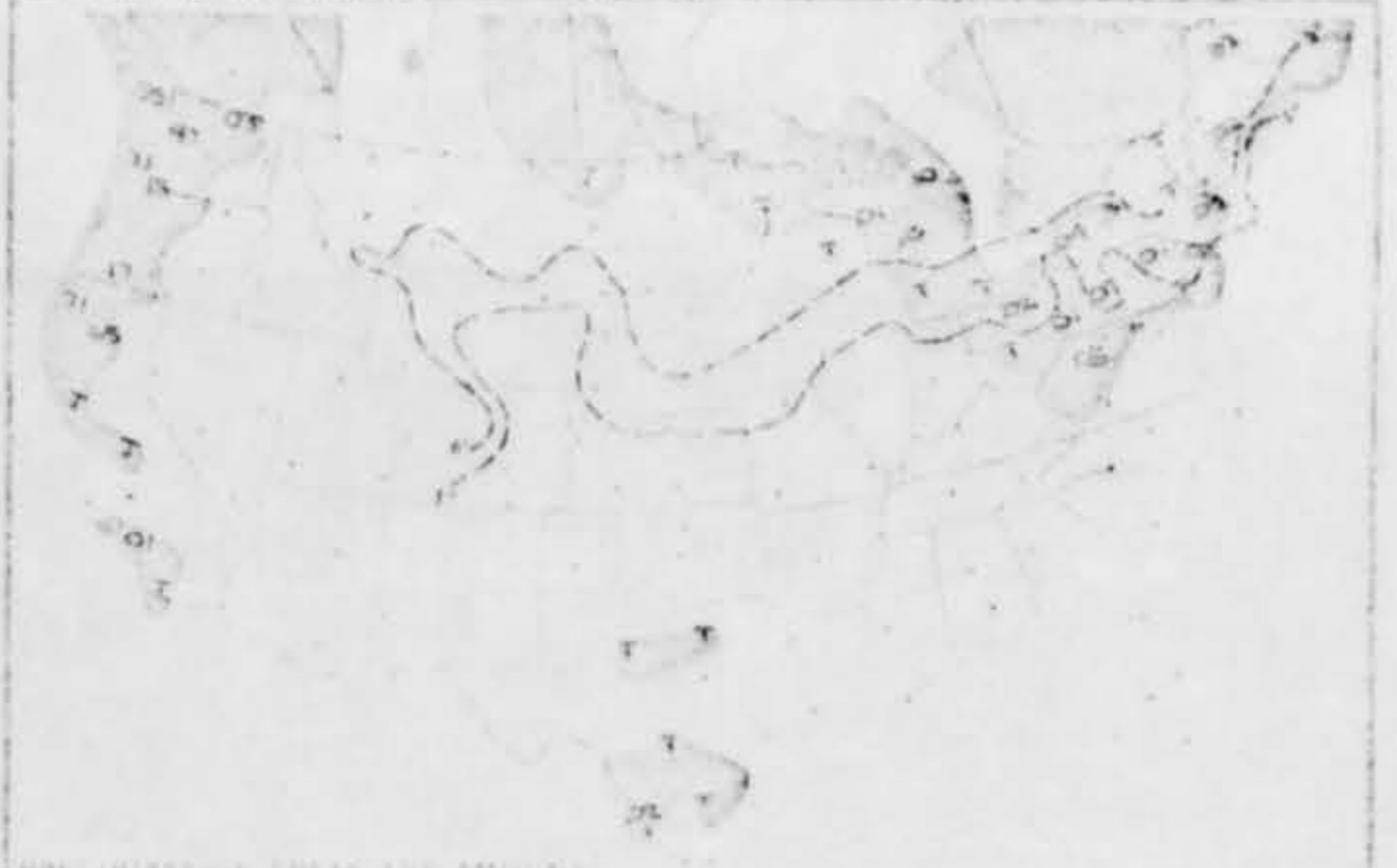








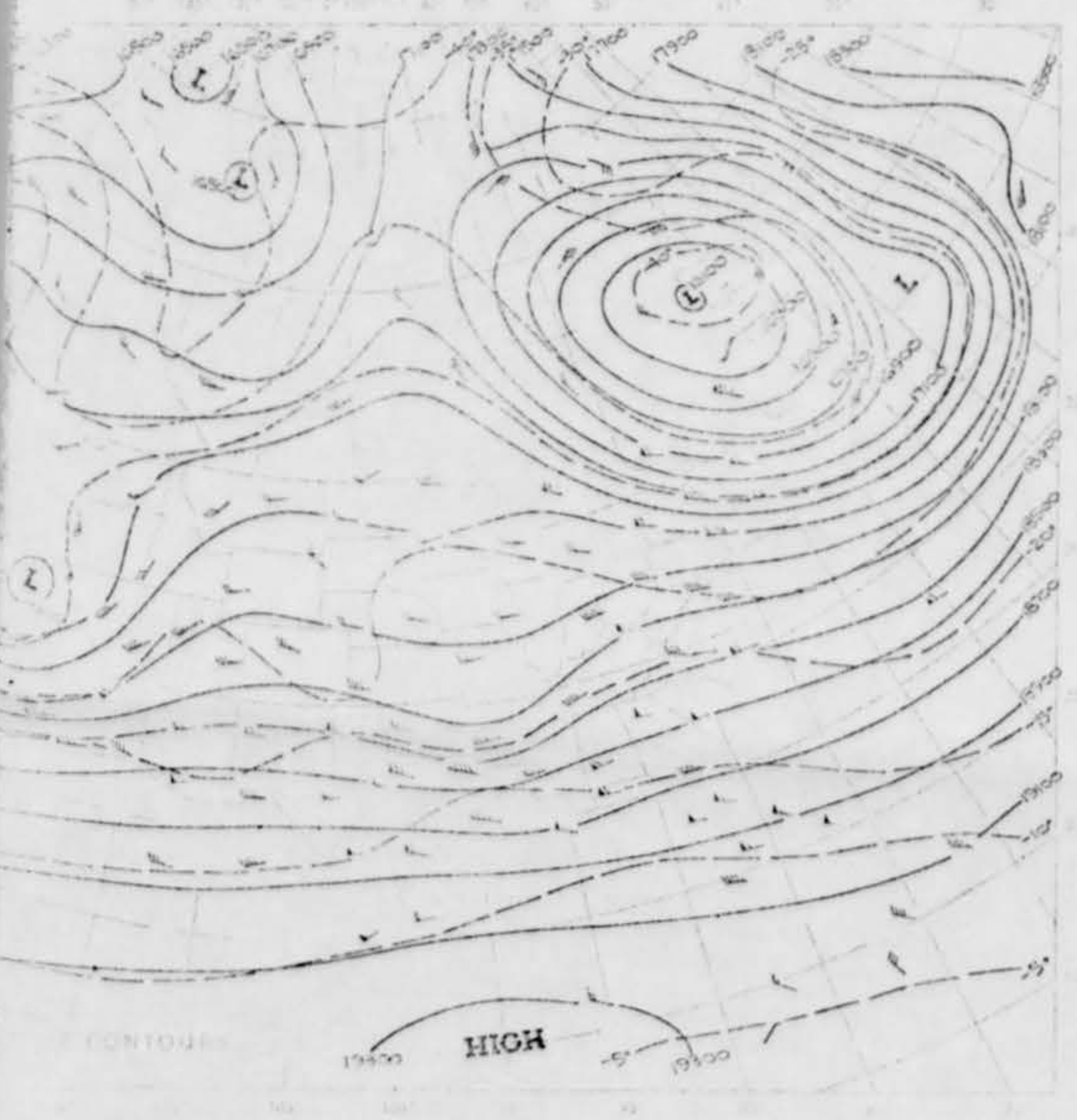
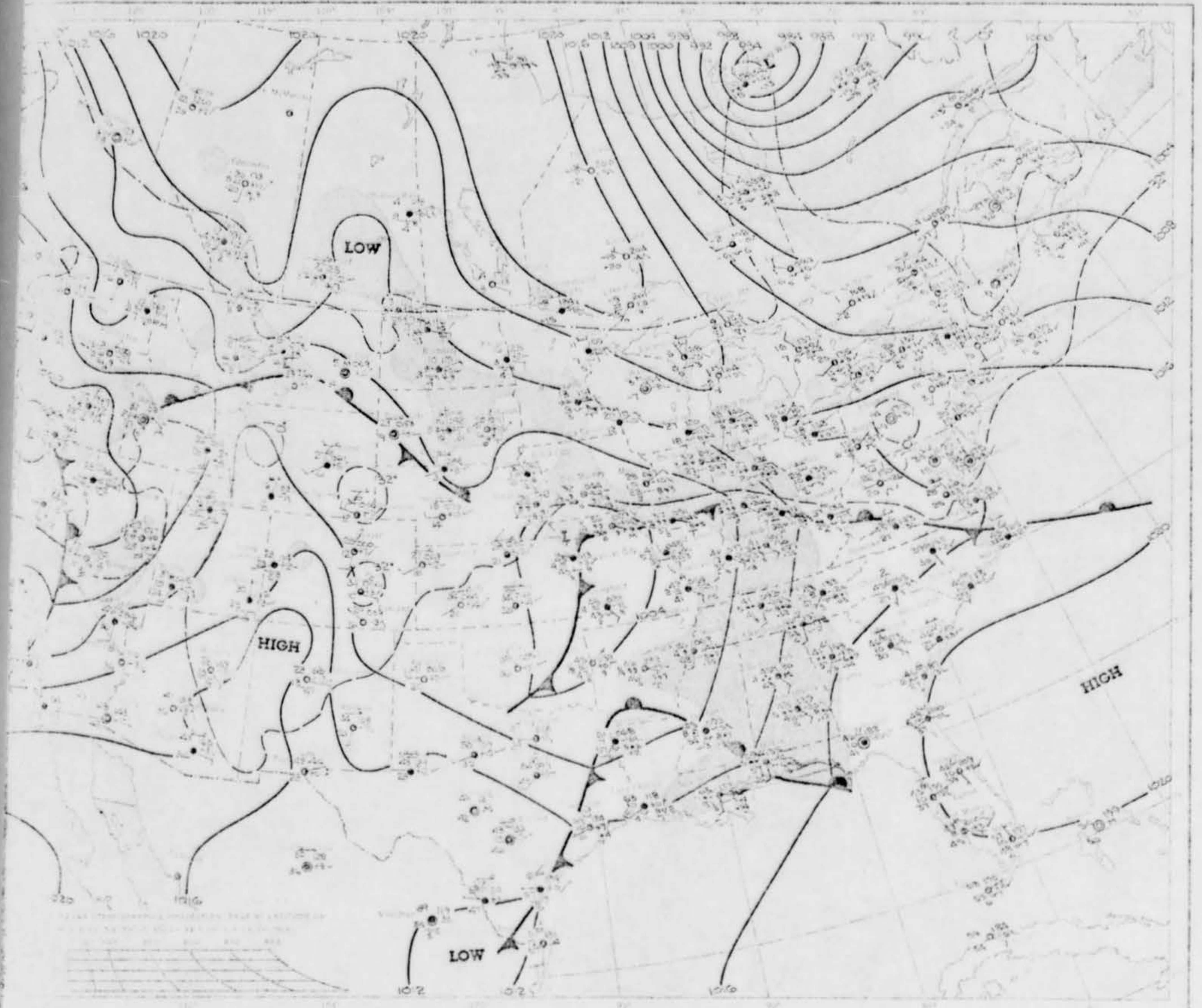








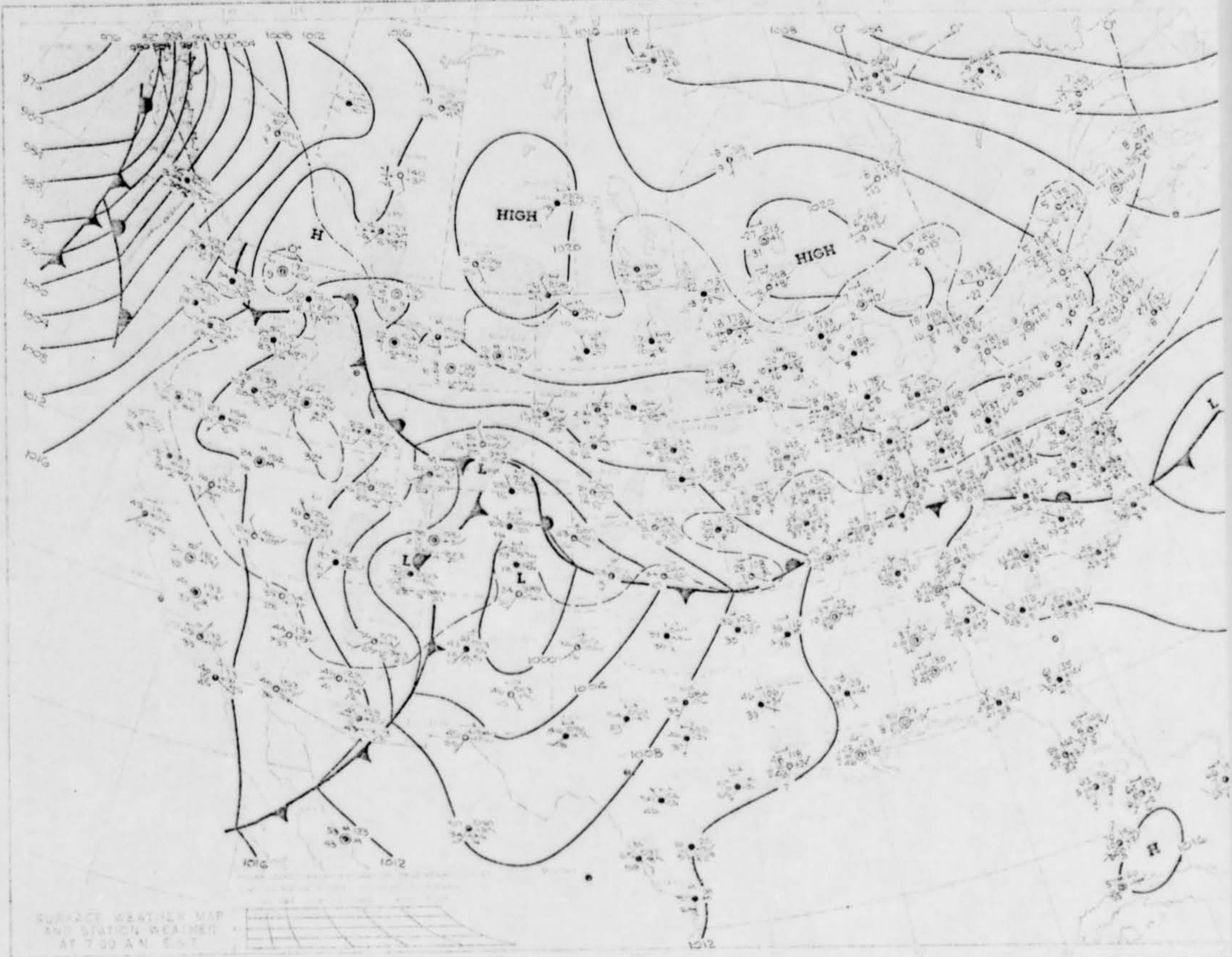




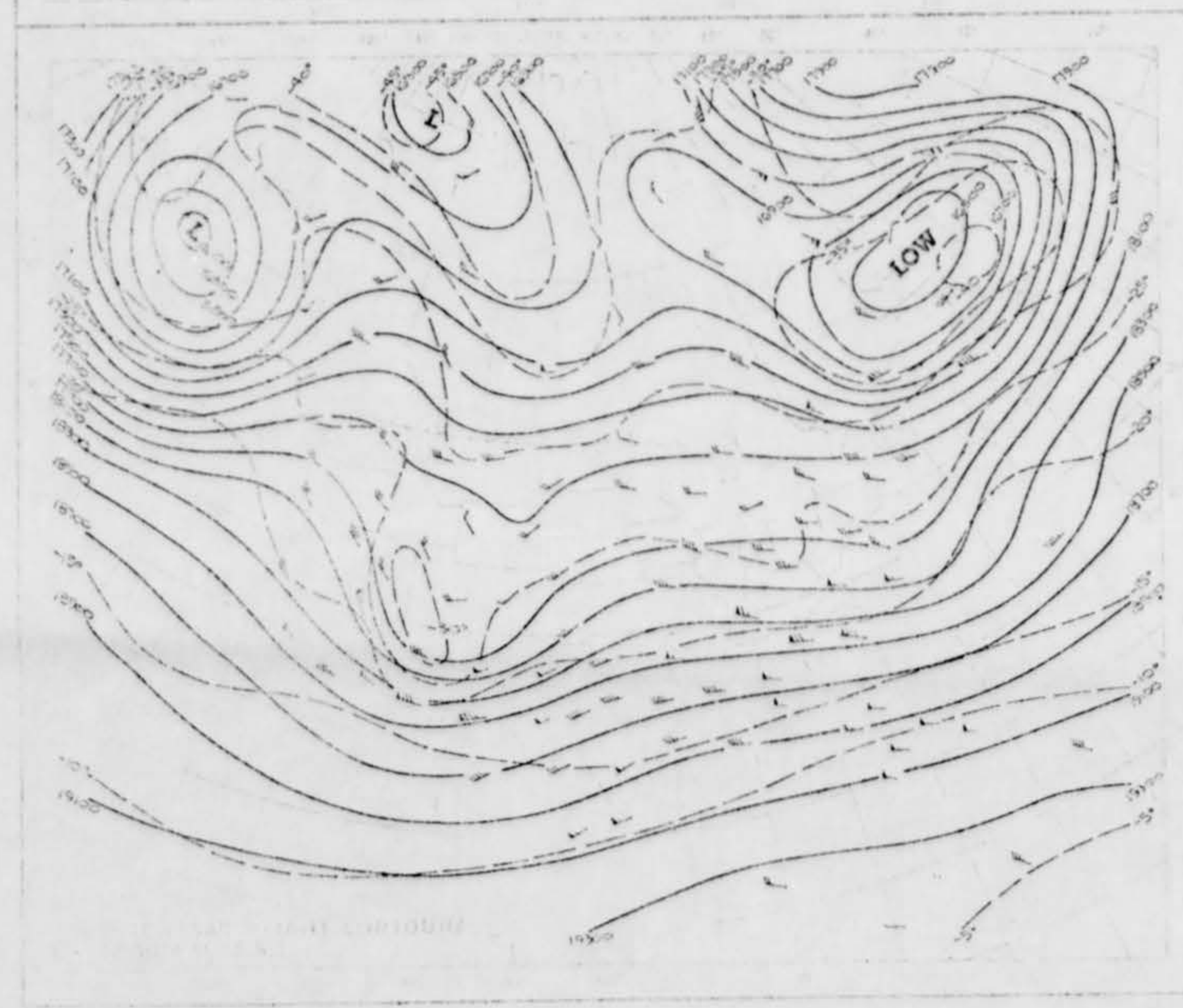








SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 AM EST





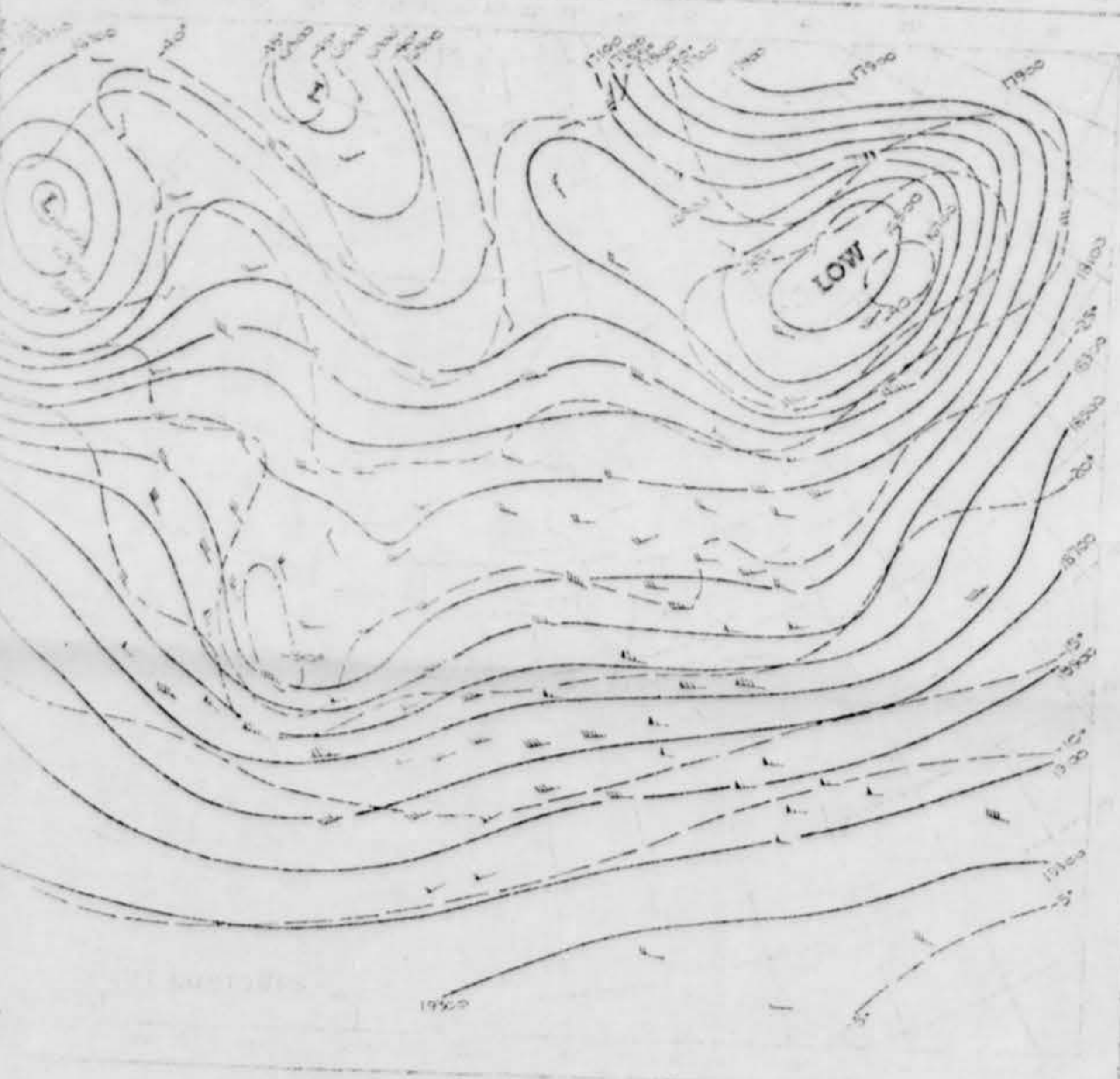
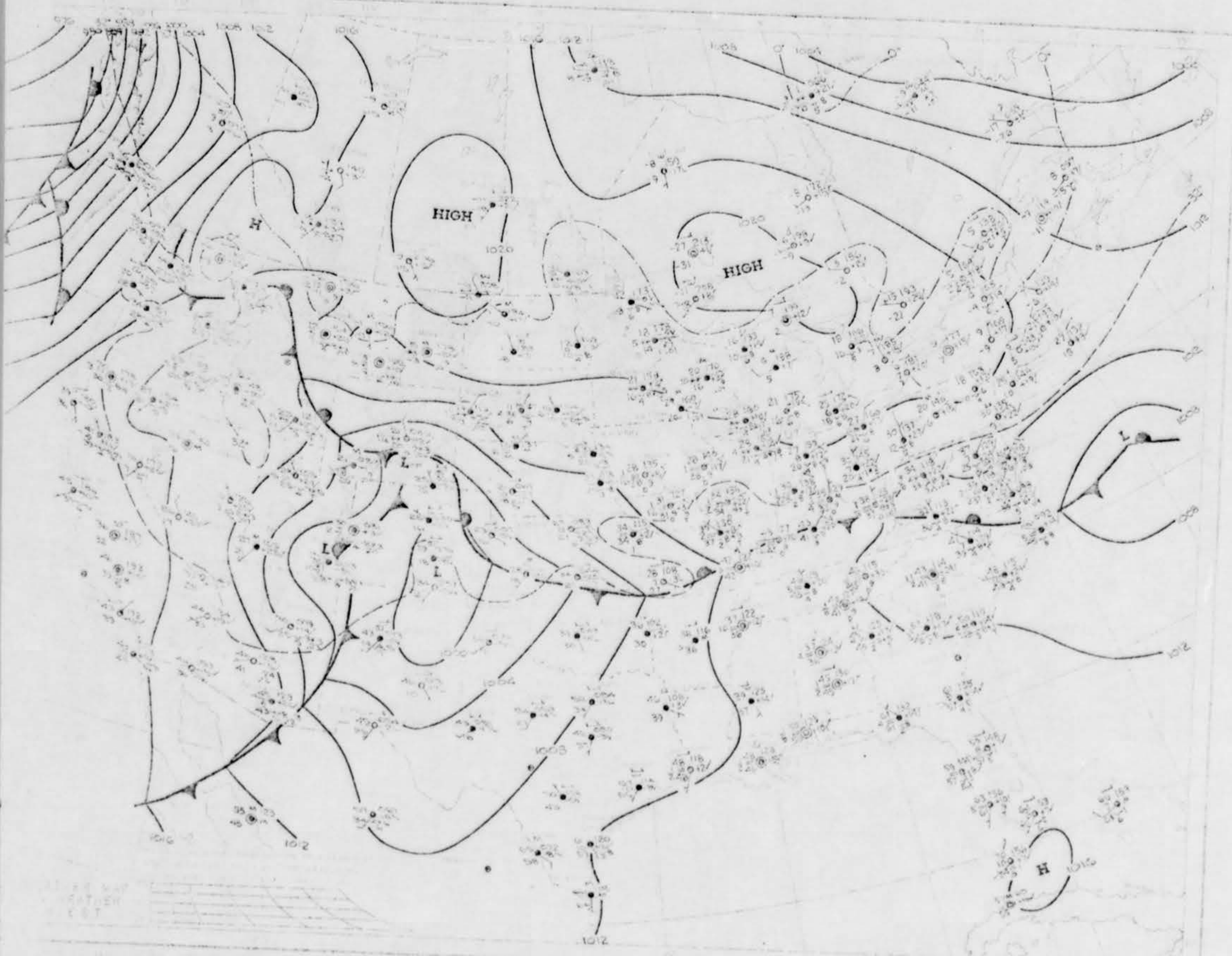
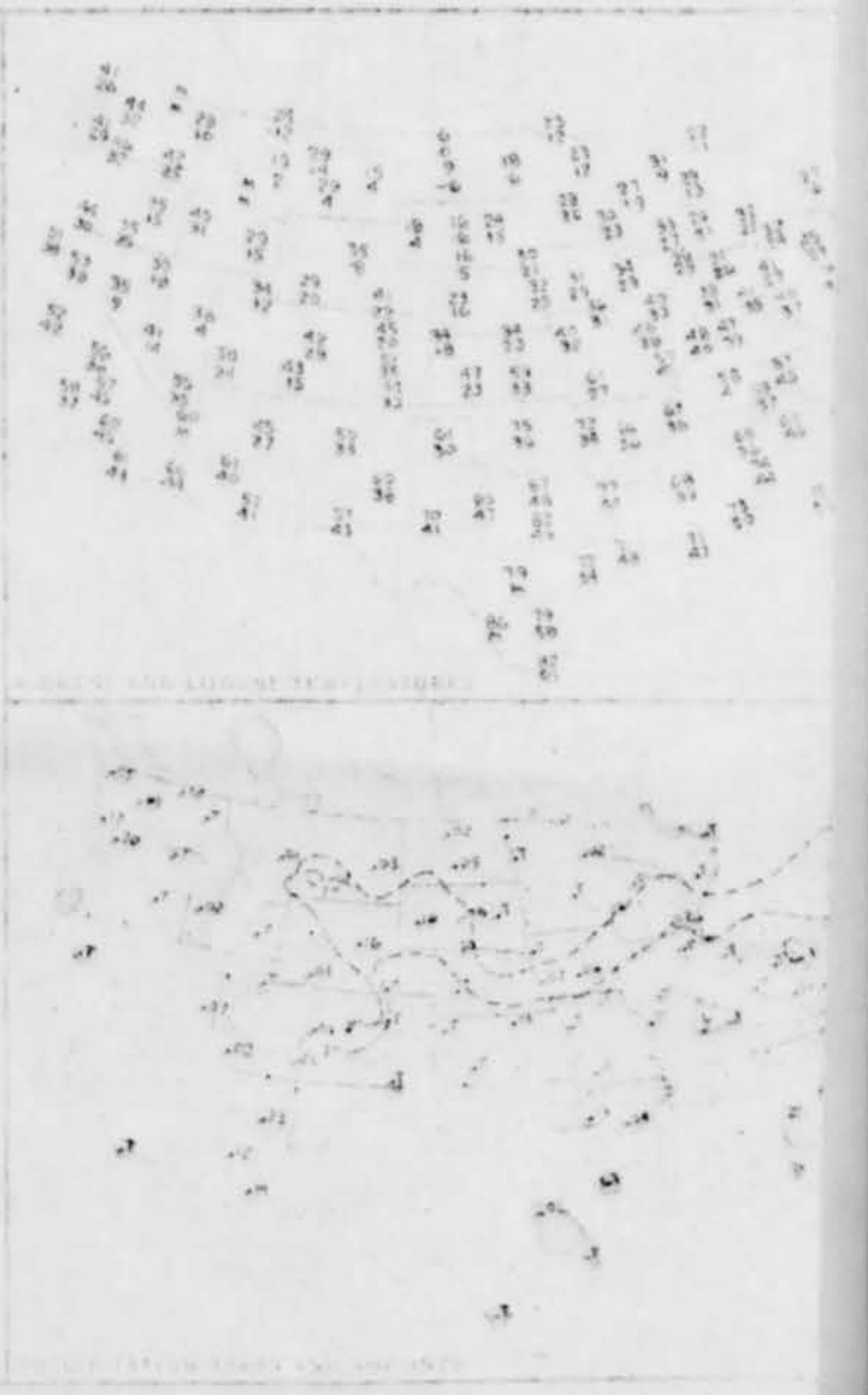
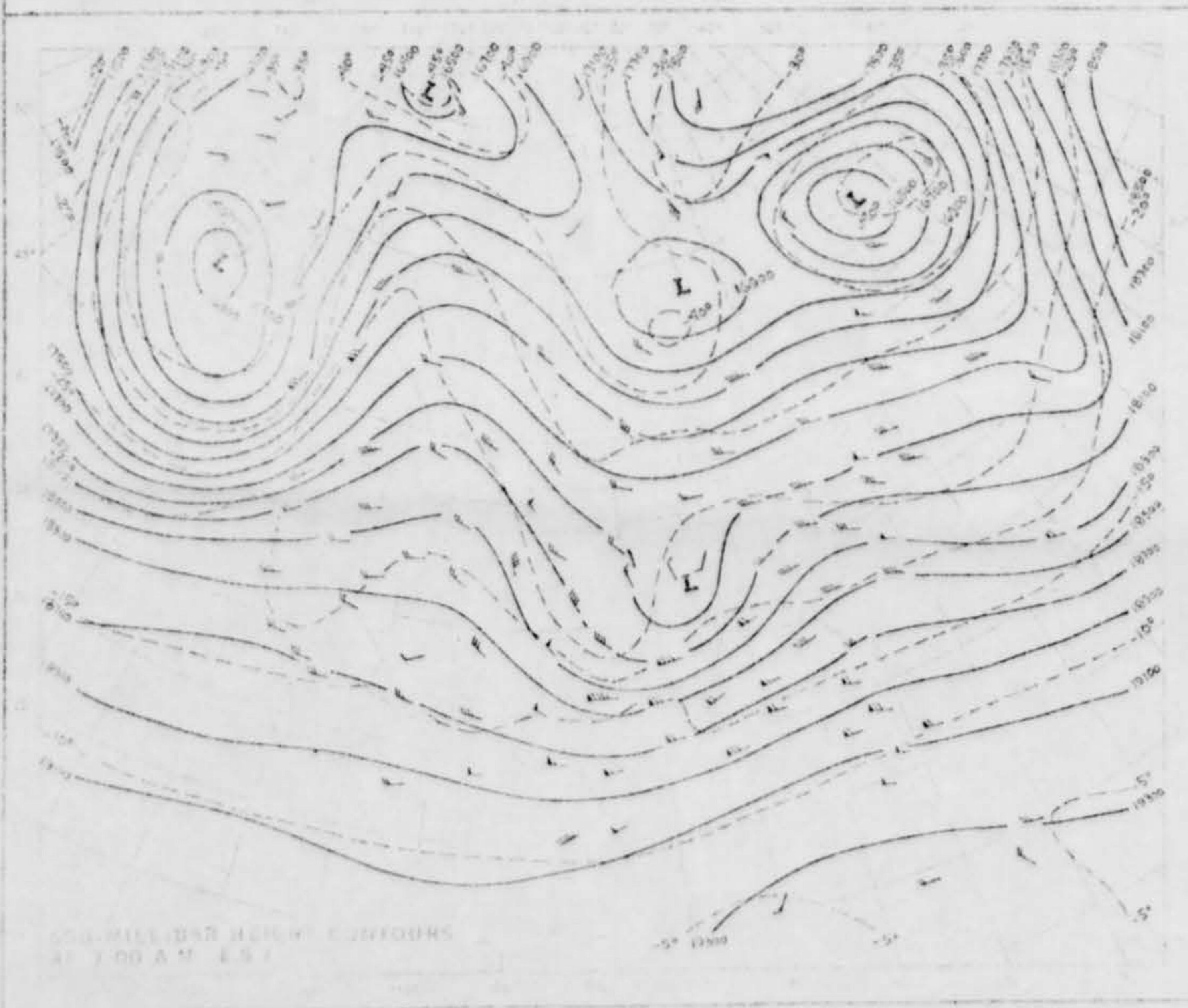
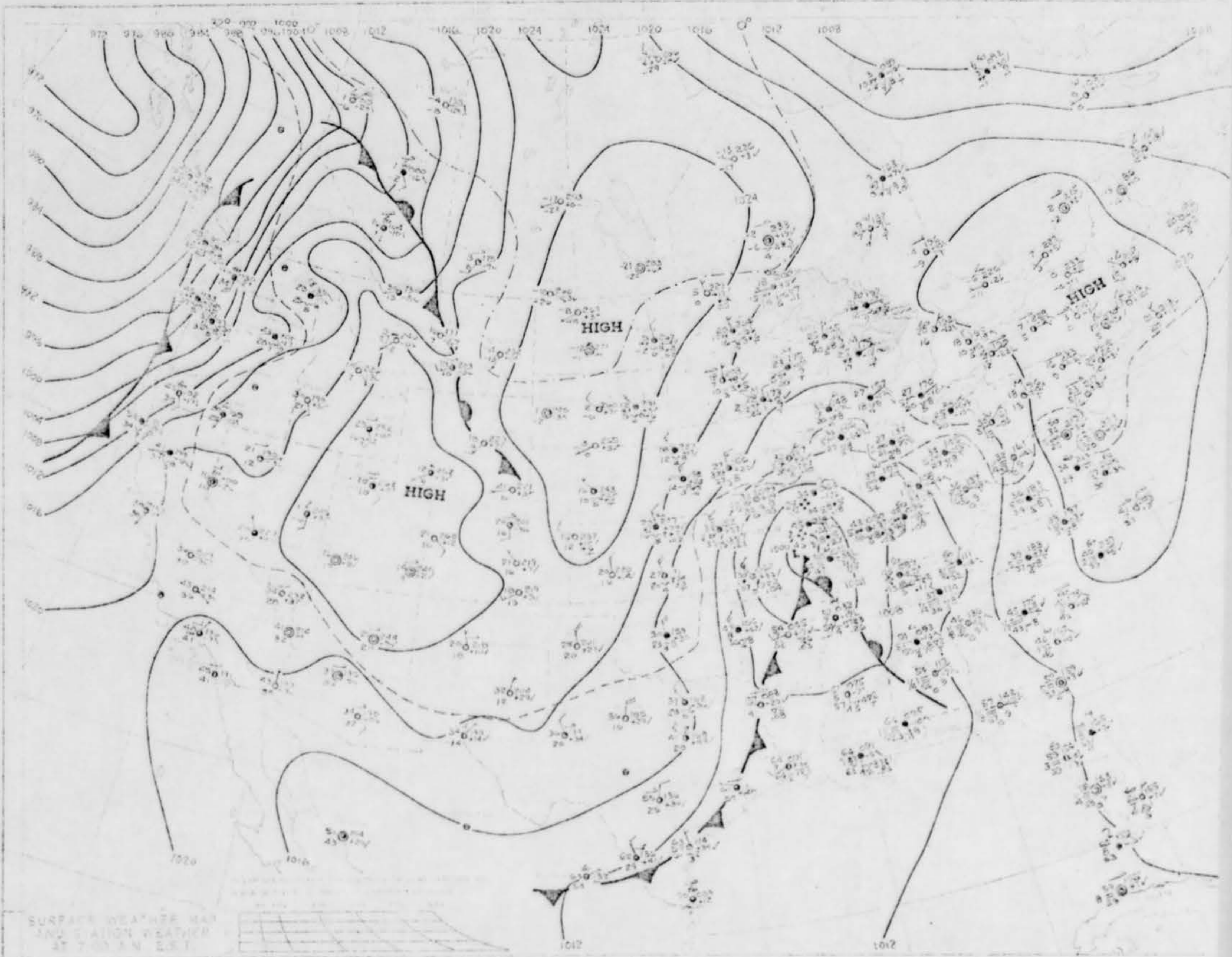


Table with multiple columns of numerical data, likely representing weather observations or model outputs. The data is organized in a grid-like format.

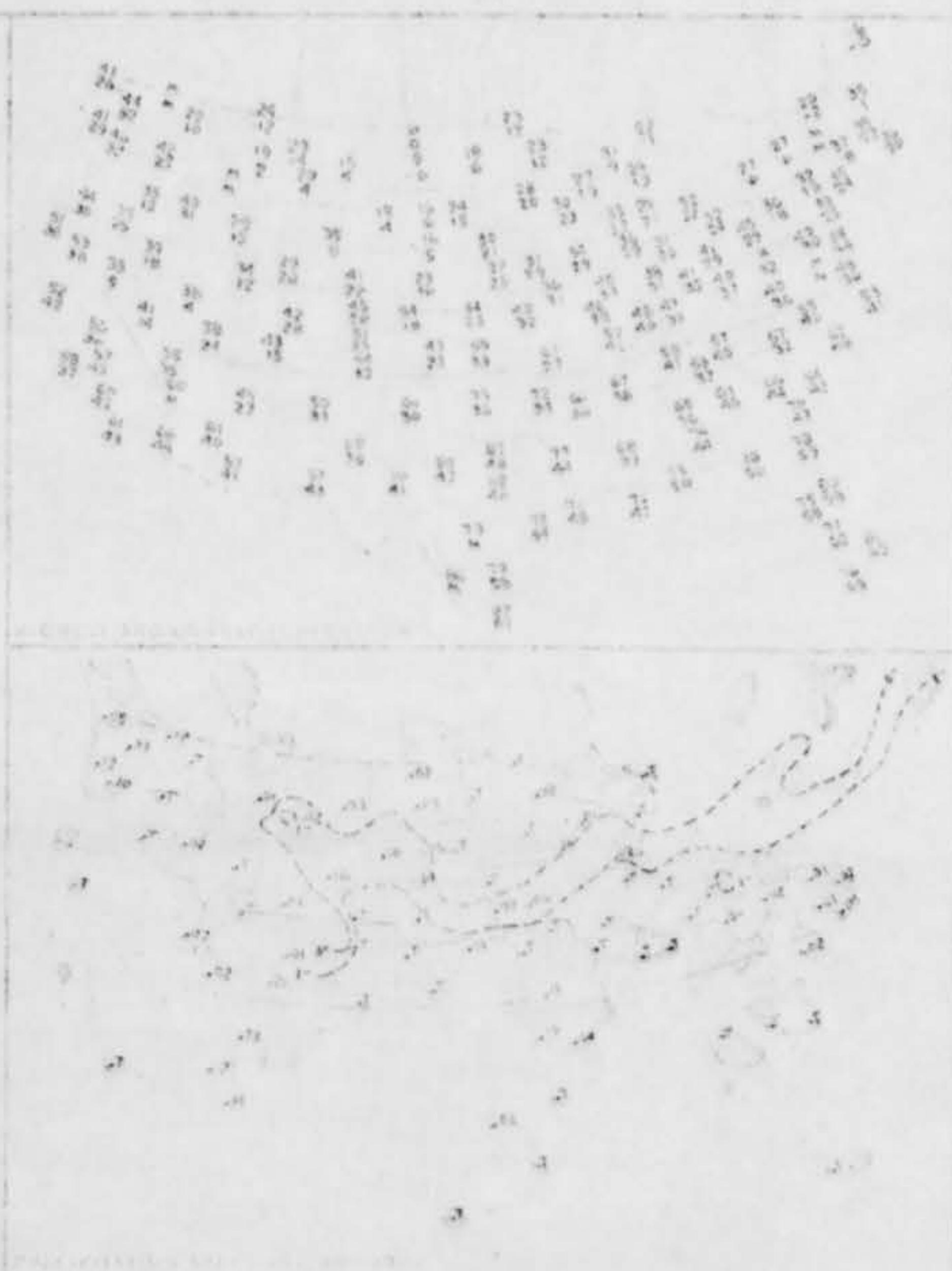
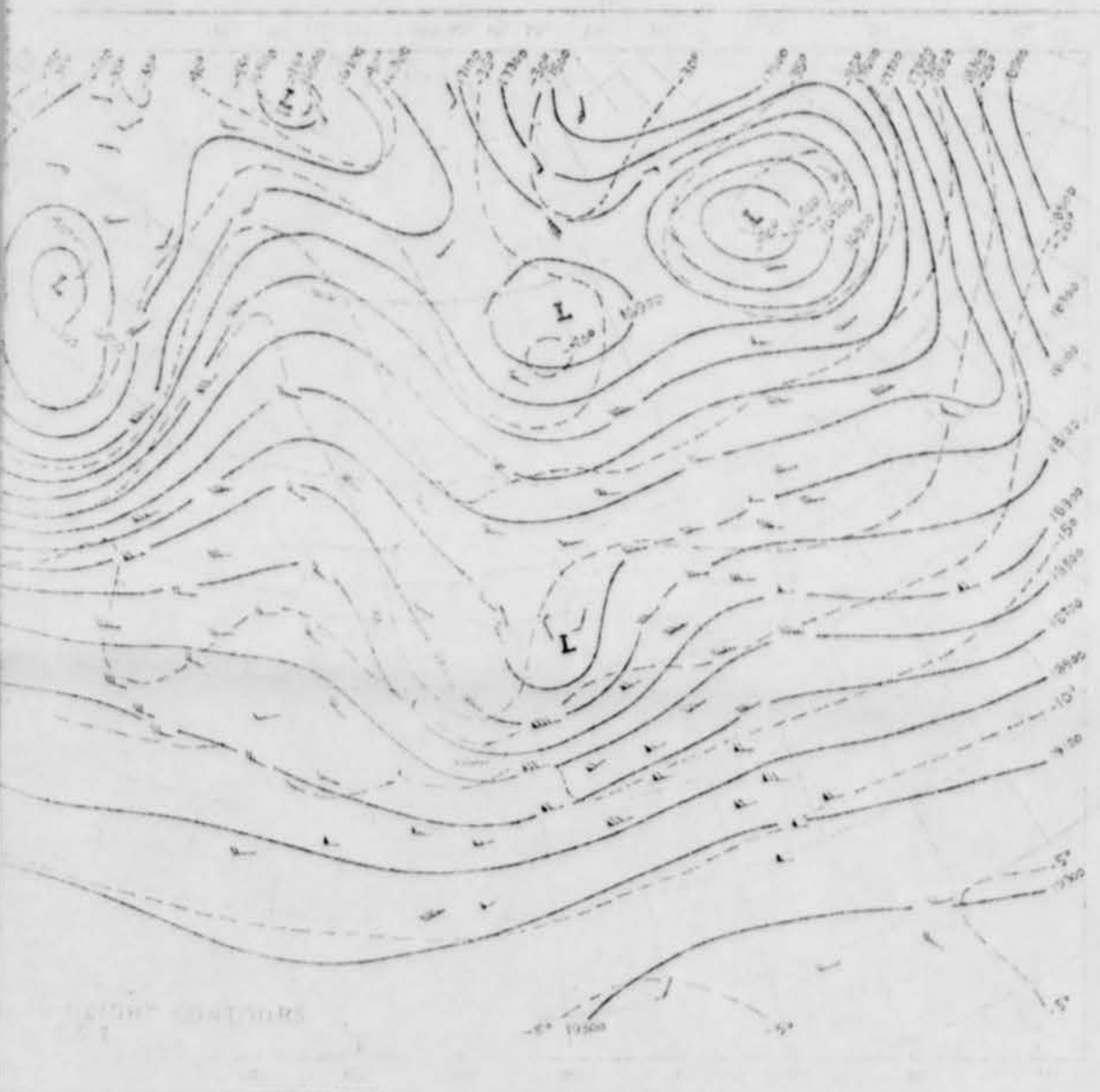
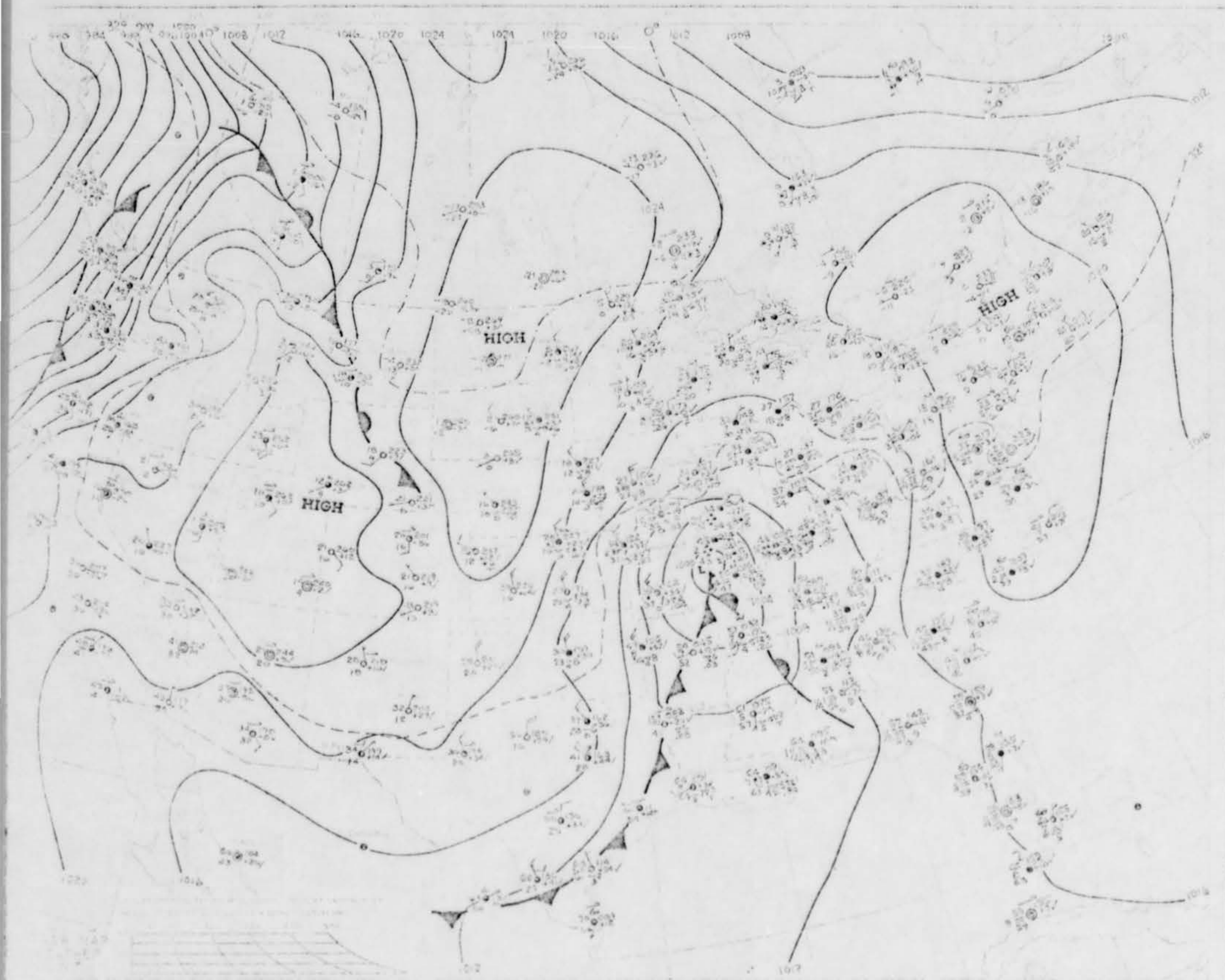
STATION	TEMP	WIND	WV	PR	REL	CLD	WTR	WIND	WV	PR	REL	CLD	WTR
1	50	10	100	1010	60	0	0.00	10	100	1010	60	0	0.00
2	45	15	105	1005	70	1	0.01	15	105	1005	70	1	0.01
3	40	20	110	1000	80	2	0.02	20	110	1000	80	2	0.02
4	35	25	115	995	90	3	0.03	25	115	995	90	3	0.03
5	30	30	120	990	80	4	0.04	30	120	990	80	4	0.04
6	25	35	125	985	70	5	0.05	35	125	985	70	5	0.05
7	20	40	130	980	60	6	0.06	40	130	980	60	6	0.06
8	15	45	135	975	50	7	0.07	45	135	975	50	7	0.07
9	10	50	140	970	40	8	0.08	50	140	970	40	8	0.08
10	5	55	145	965	30	9	0.09	55	145	965	30	9	0.09



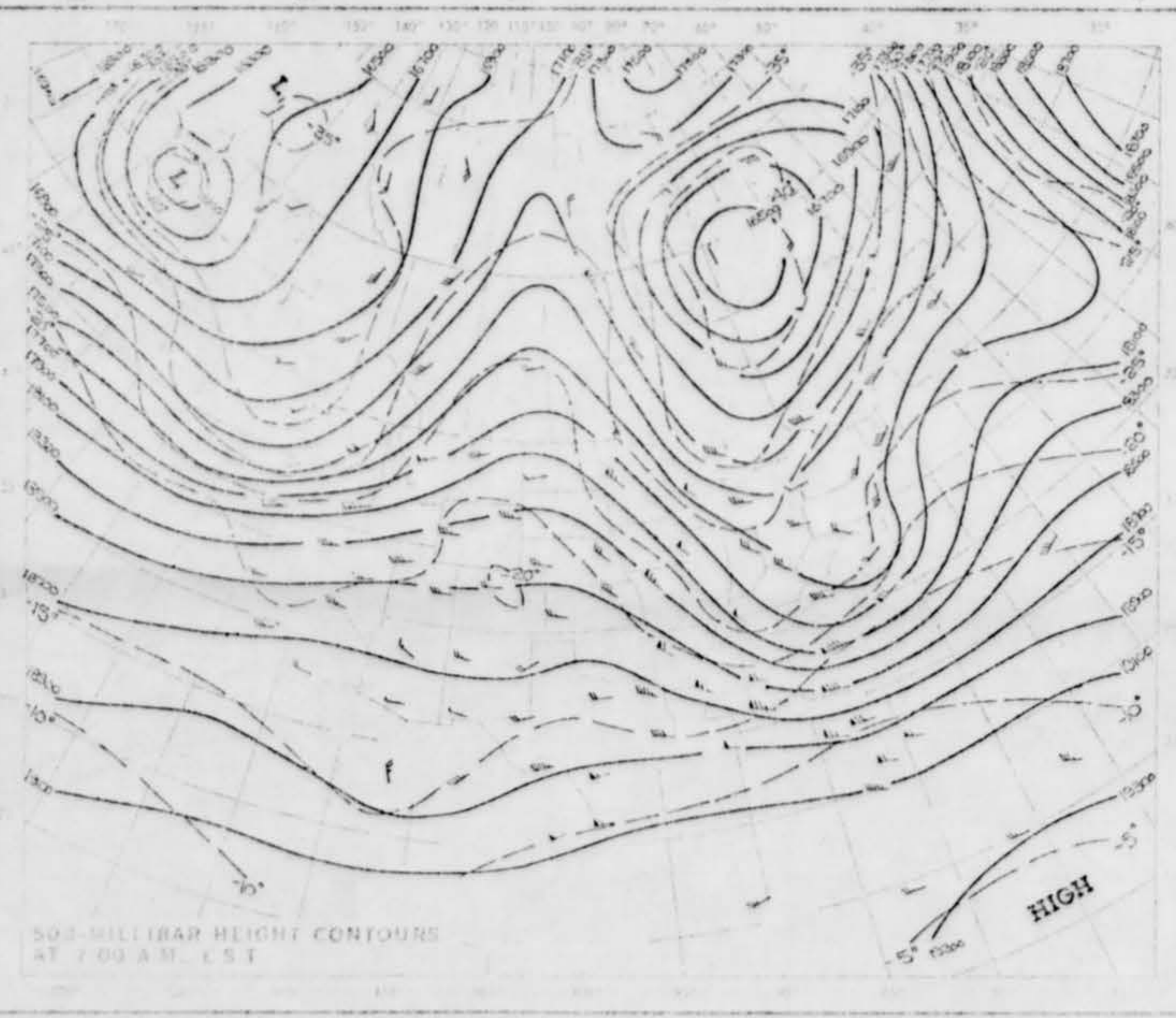
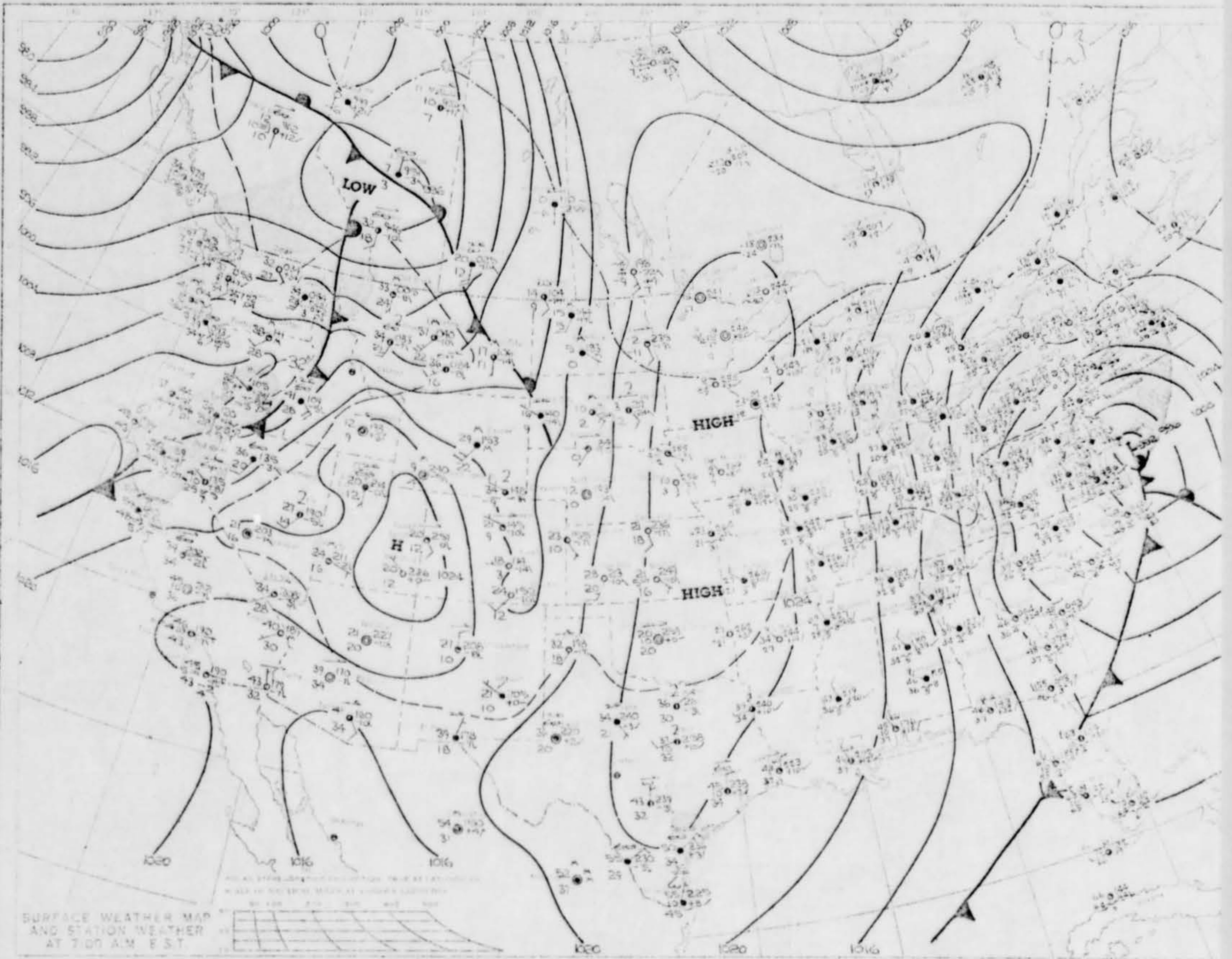




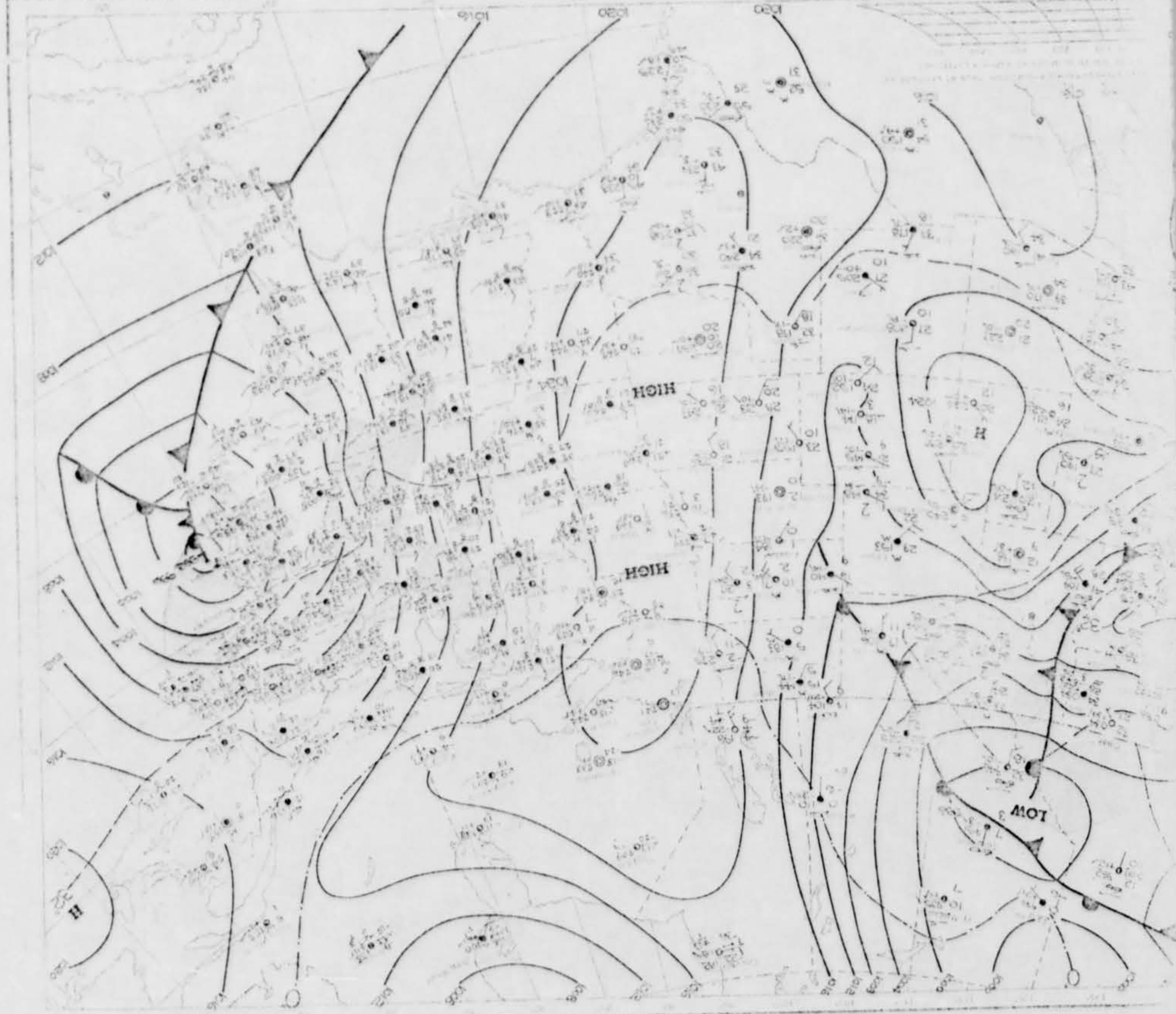
















# DAILY WEATHER MAPS

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.

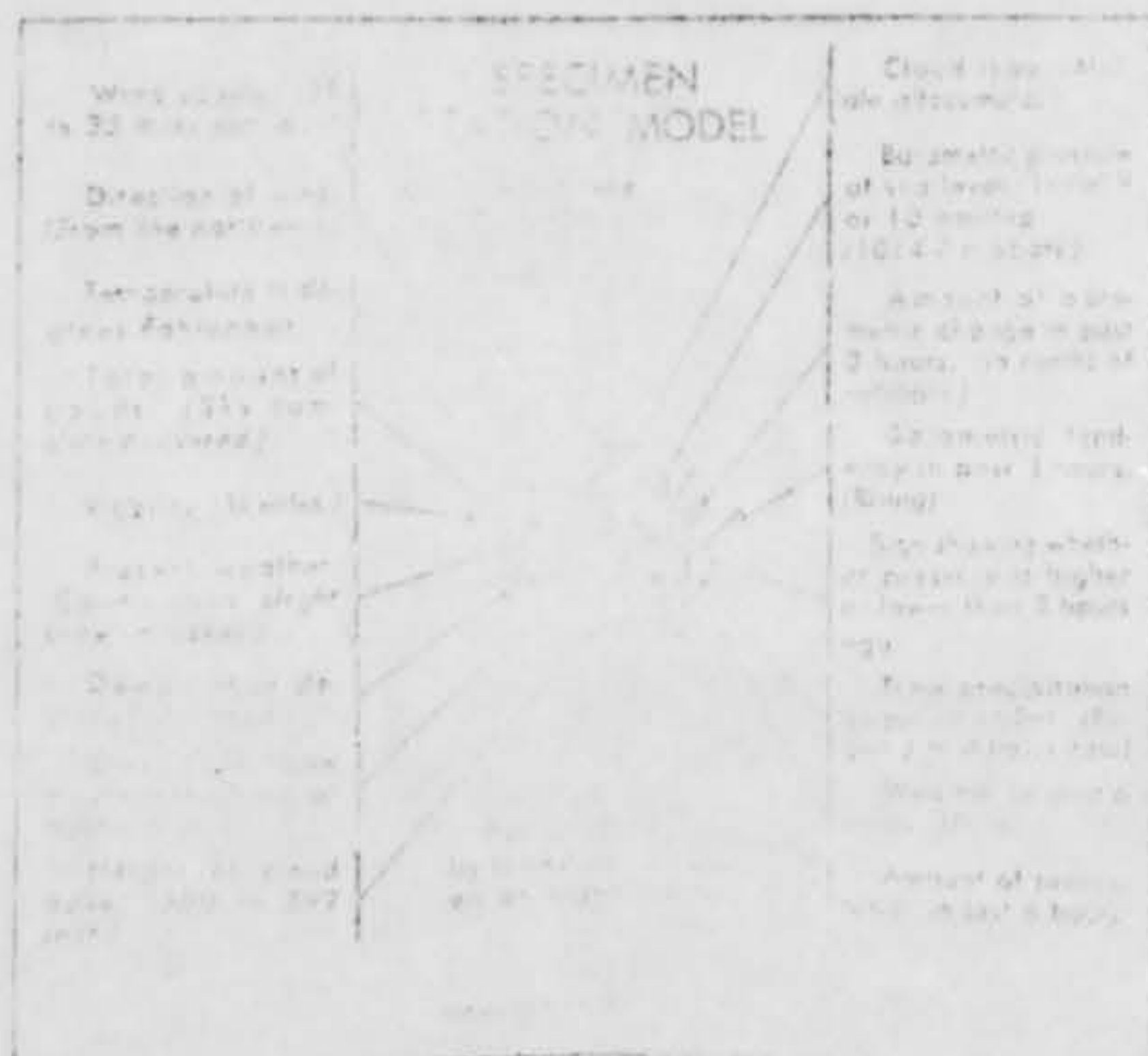
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The 500-Millibar Chart presents the height contours and isotherms of the 500-millibar surface at 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The height contours are shown as continuous lines, and are labeled in feet above sea level. The isotherms are

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# WEATHER MAPS

FEB. 10-16, 1969

Publications are available in two principal charts and a publication. They include the 500-Millibar Lowest Temperatures and Precipitation for one day are available from operational reports prepared by the Center, Weather maps used on the map and the 500-Millibar same as those on the Weather Map. They are available, and obtained without charge from Environmental Data Service, Publication 113, Rockville, Maryland. Bulk copies may also be made payable to the Department of Documents.

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NO. 1	500-Millibar Chart
NO. 2	Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart
NO. 3	Precipitation Areas and Amounts Chart
NO. 4	Surface Weather Map

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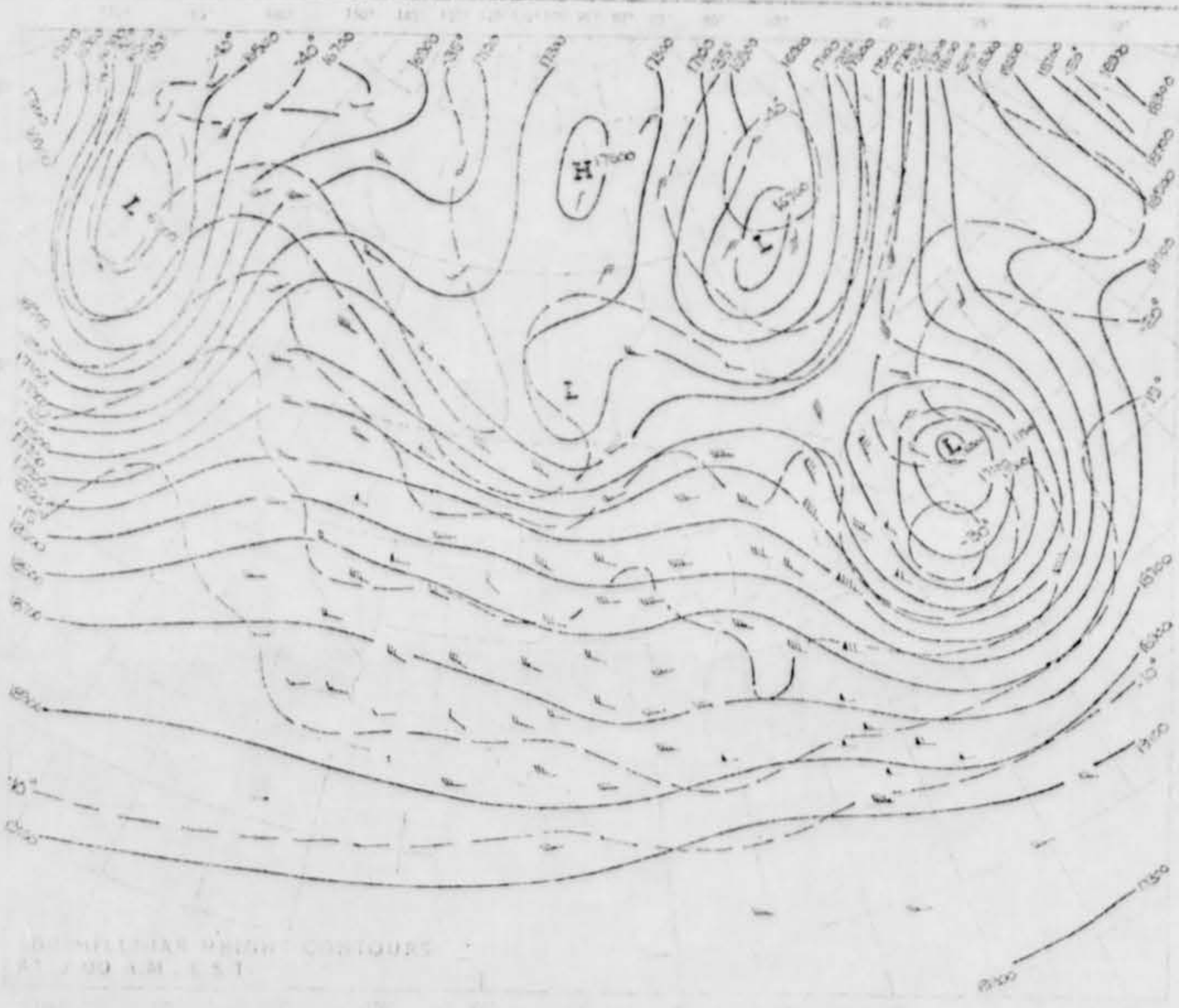
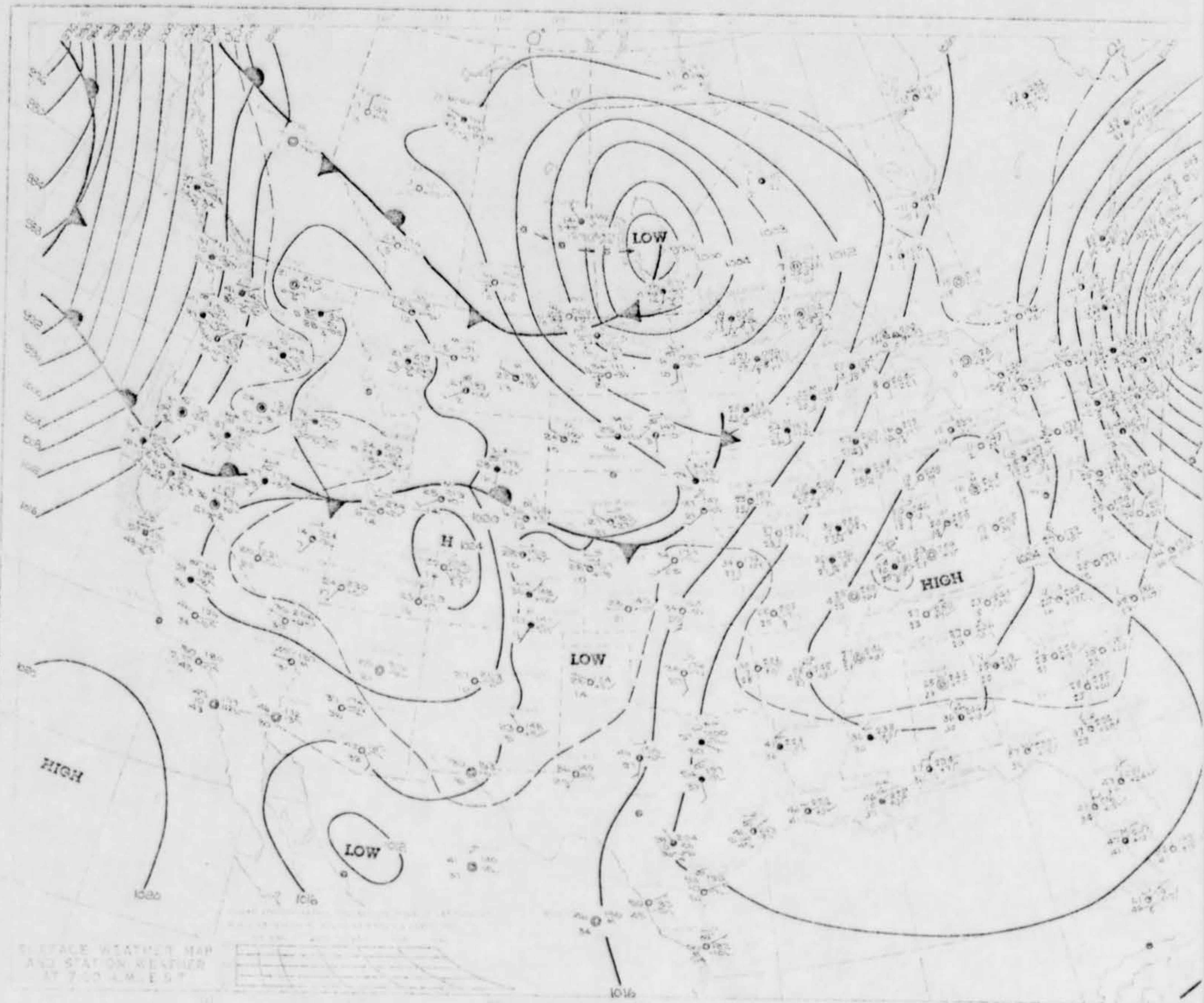
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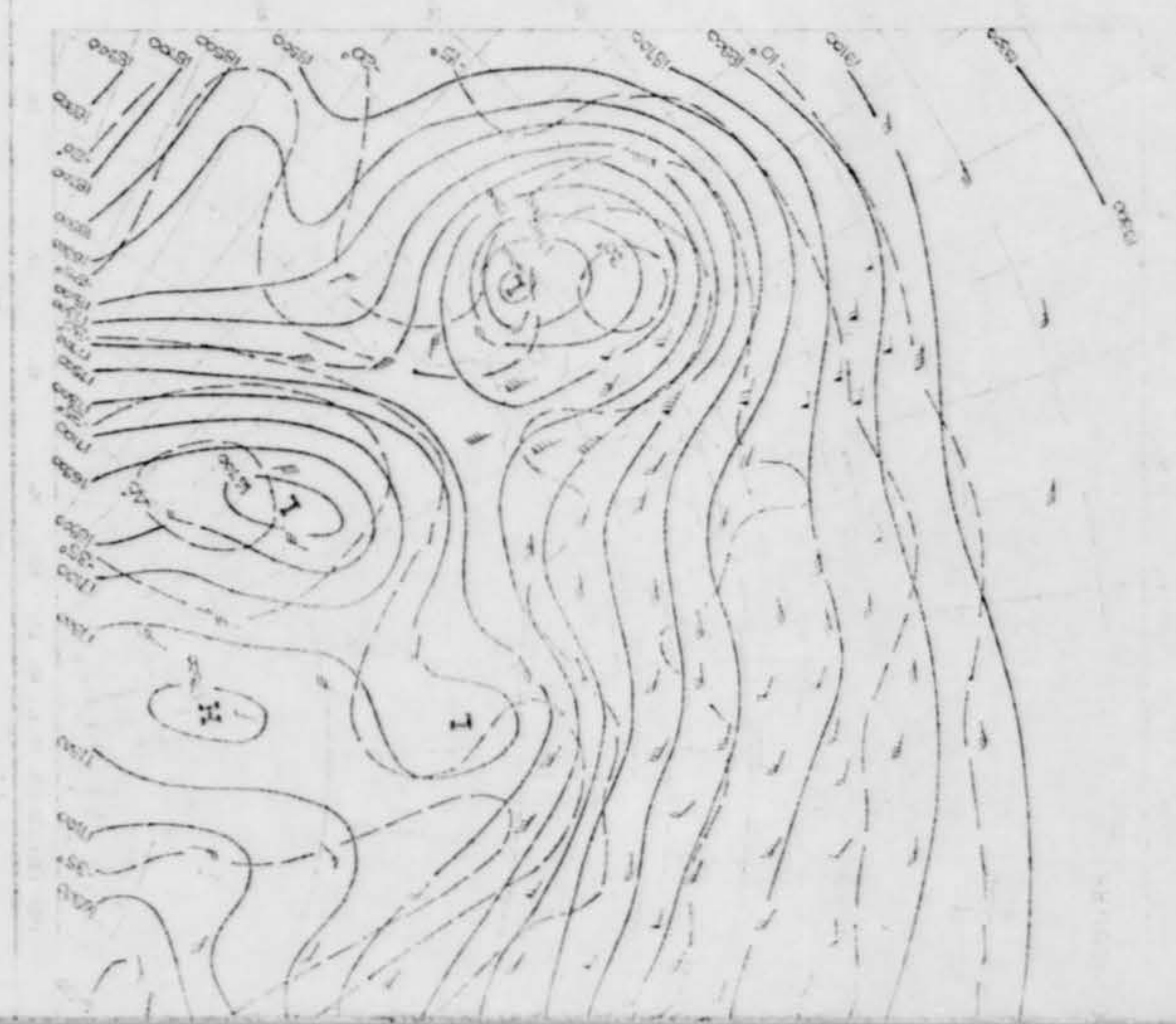
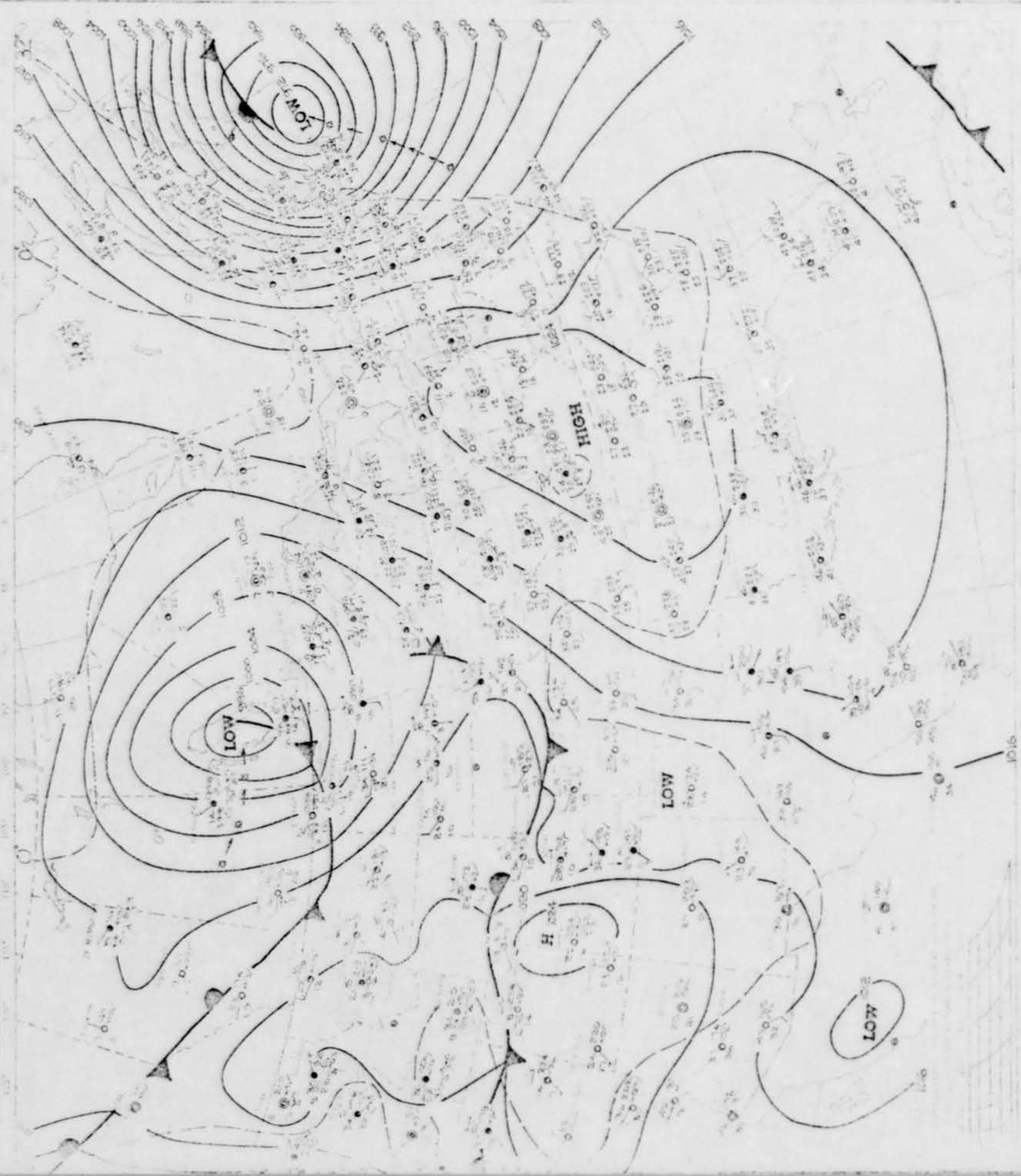
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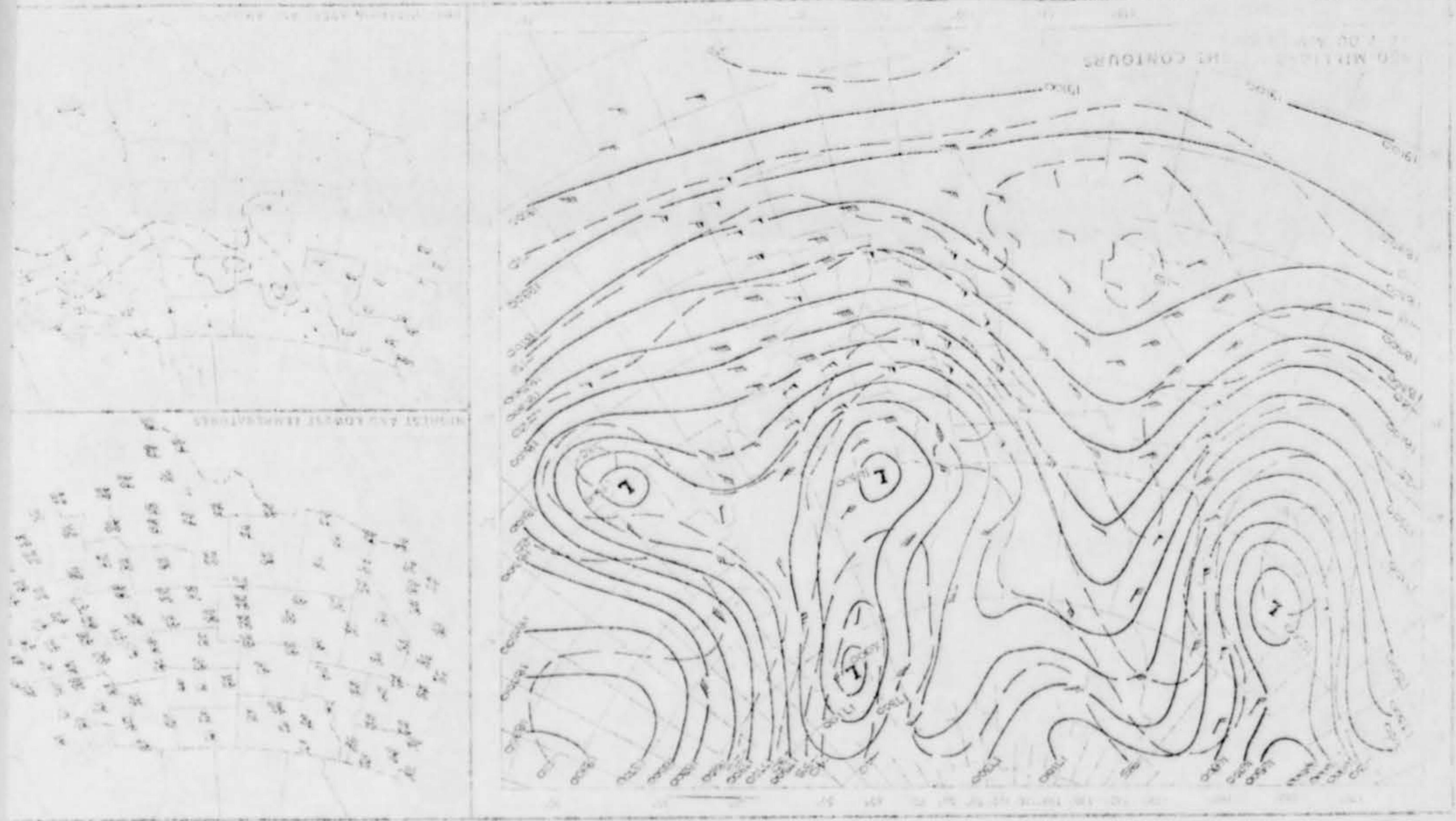
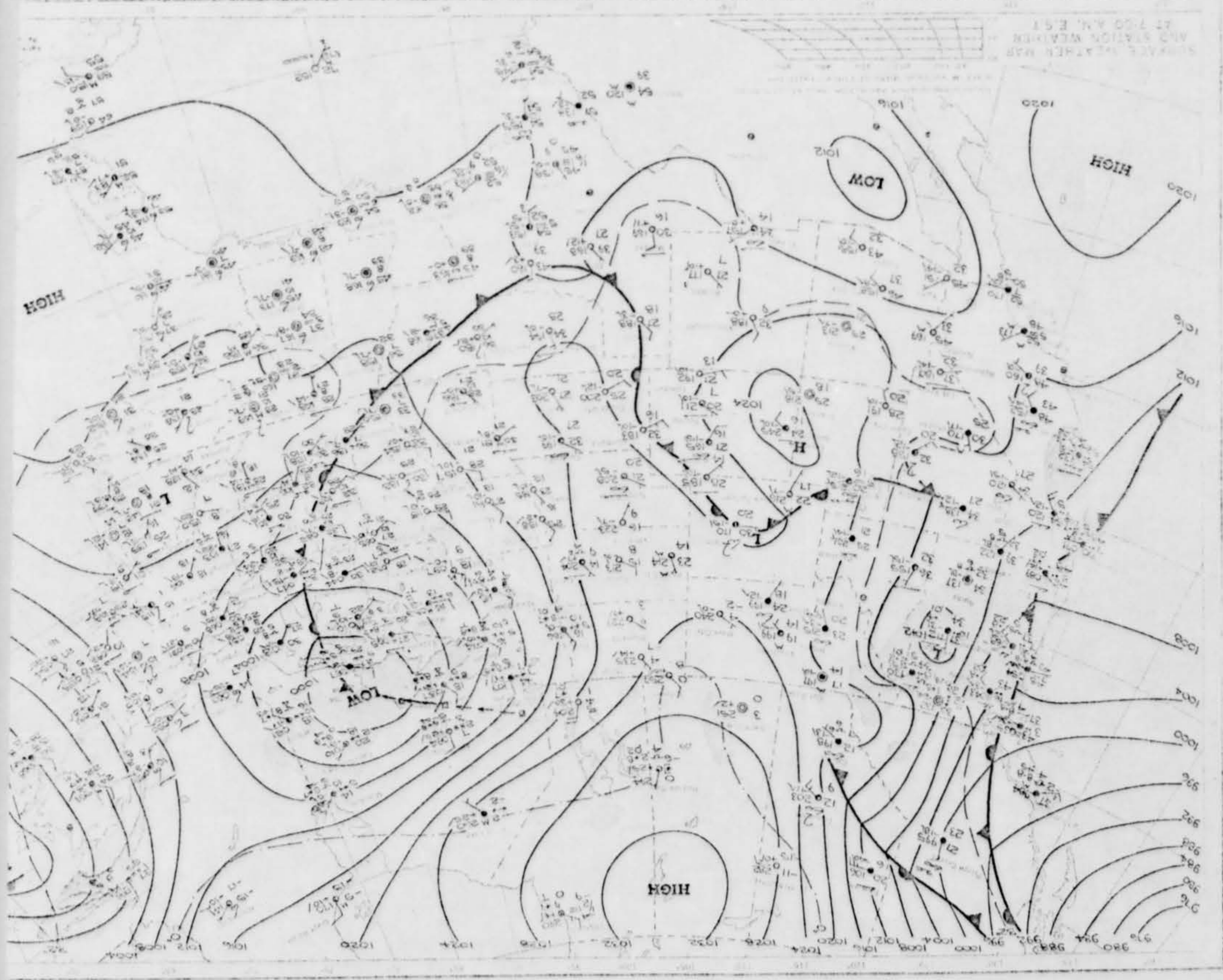




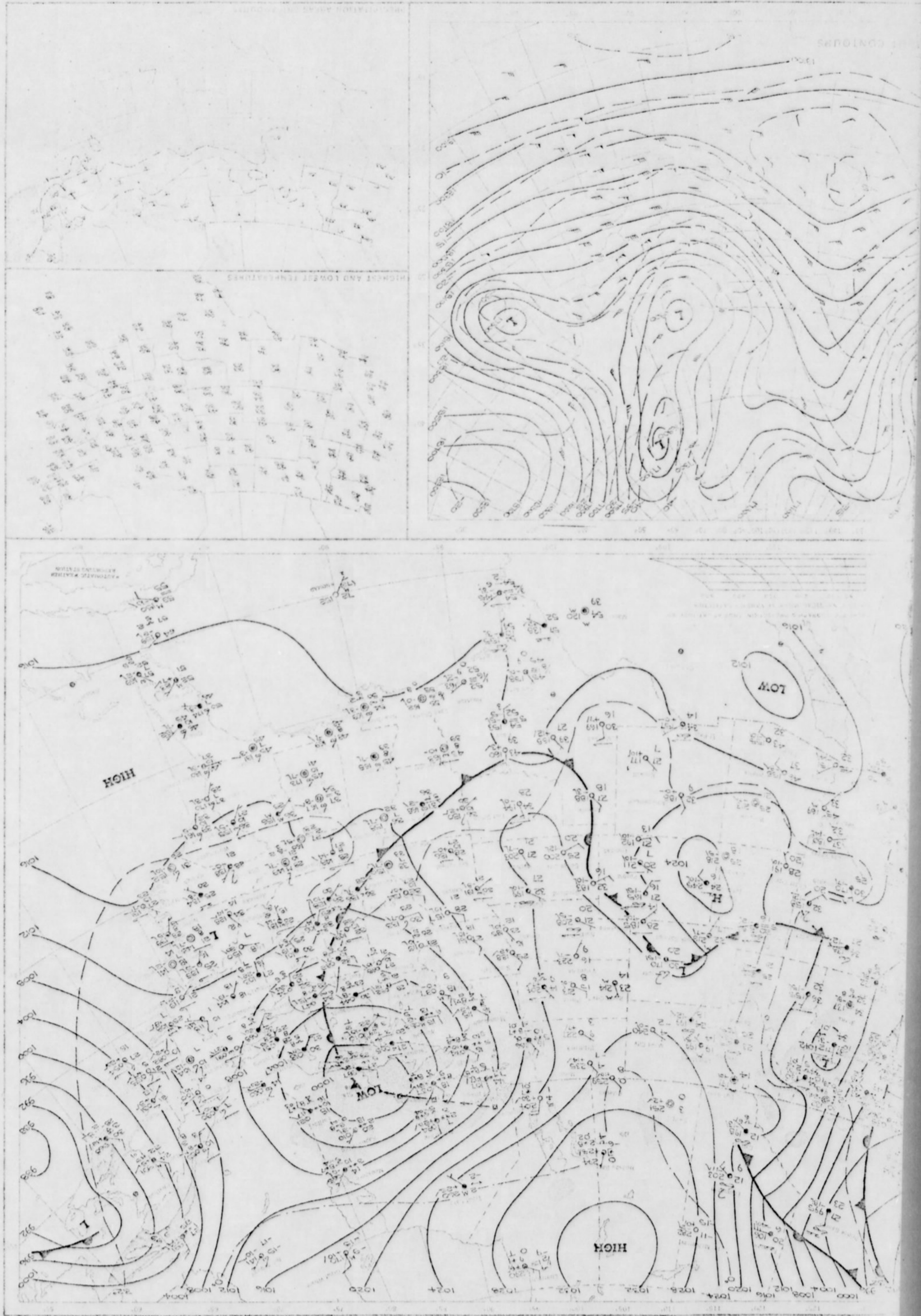
13.	DID THE PHENOMENON	YES	NO	UNKNOWN
	MOVE IN A STRAIGHT LINE?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	STAND STILL AT ANYTIME?			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	SUDDENLY SPEED UP AND RUN AWAY?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	BREAK UP IN PARTS AND EXPLODE?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	CHANGE COLOR?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	GIVE OFF SMOKE?			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	CHANGE BRIGHTNESS?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	CHANGE SHAPE?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	FLASH OR FLICKER?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	DISAPPEAR AND REAPPEAR?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	SPIN LIKE A TOP?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	MAKE A NOISE?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	FLUTTER OR WOBBLE?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
14. WHAT DREW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE PHENOMENON?				
<p><i>the brightness of the phenomenon and the hum and it was an odd sight.</i></p>				
A. HOW DID IT FINALLY DISAPPEAR?				
<p><i>going over a building house you might say</i></p>				
B. DID THE PHENOMENON MOVE BEHIND OR IN FRONT OF SOMETHING, LIKE A CLOUD, TREE, OR BUILDING AT ANY TIME?				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.				
<p><i>It went in back of a house and <del>it</del> like it was heading from west to east then it stopped and hum and buzzed in back of building and then dissipated again</i></p>				



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY

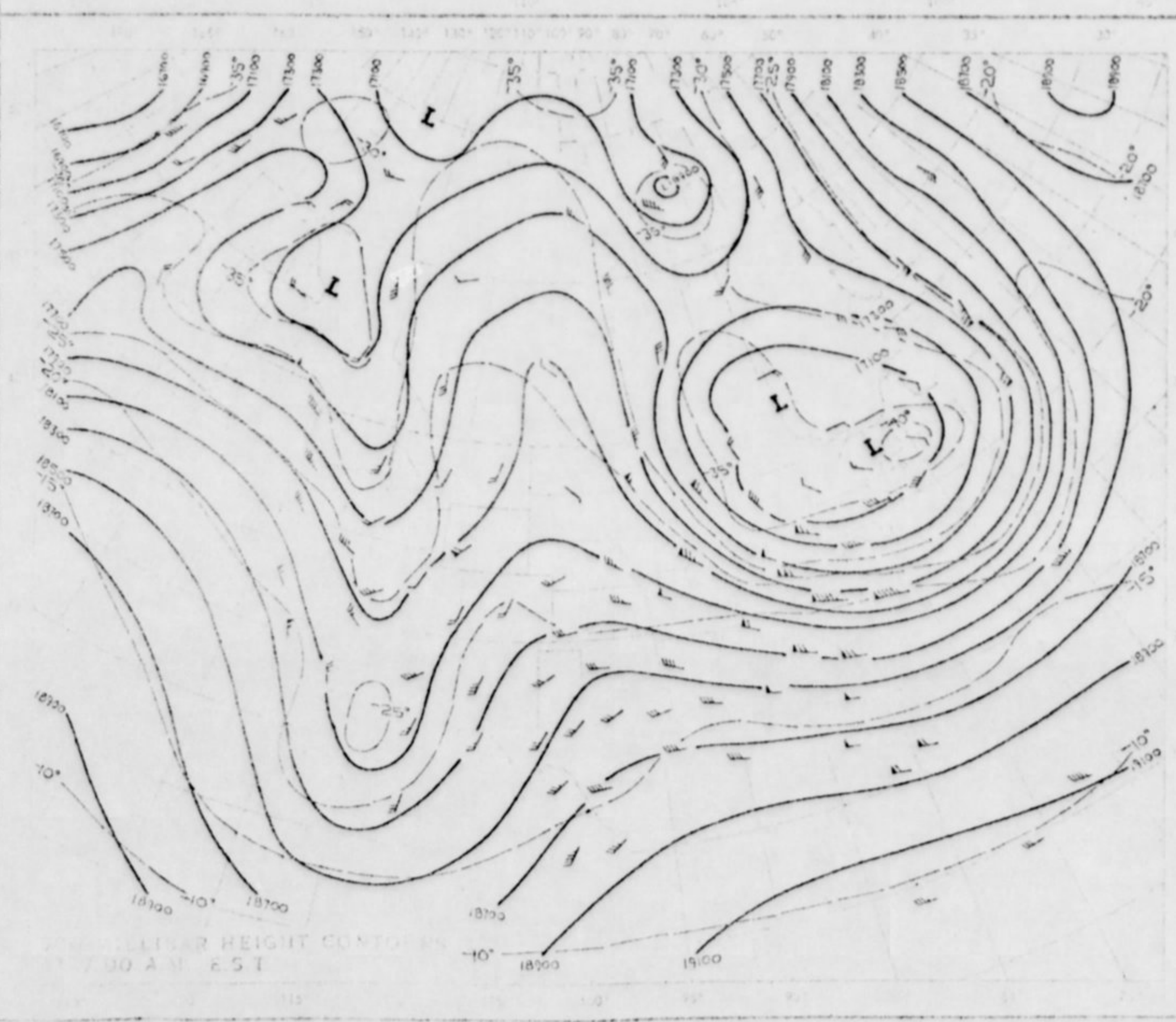
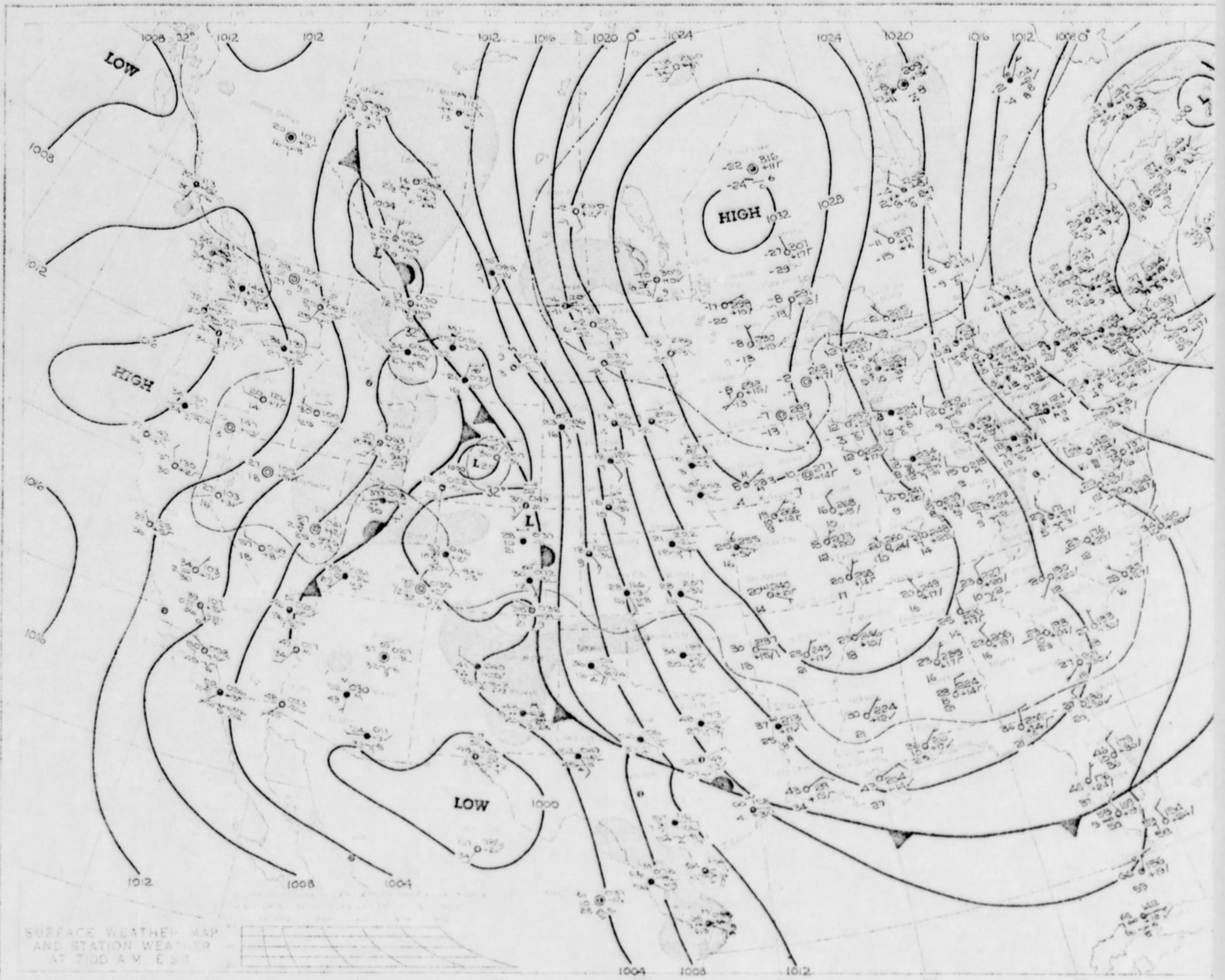






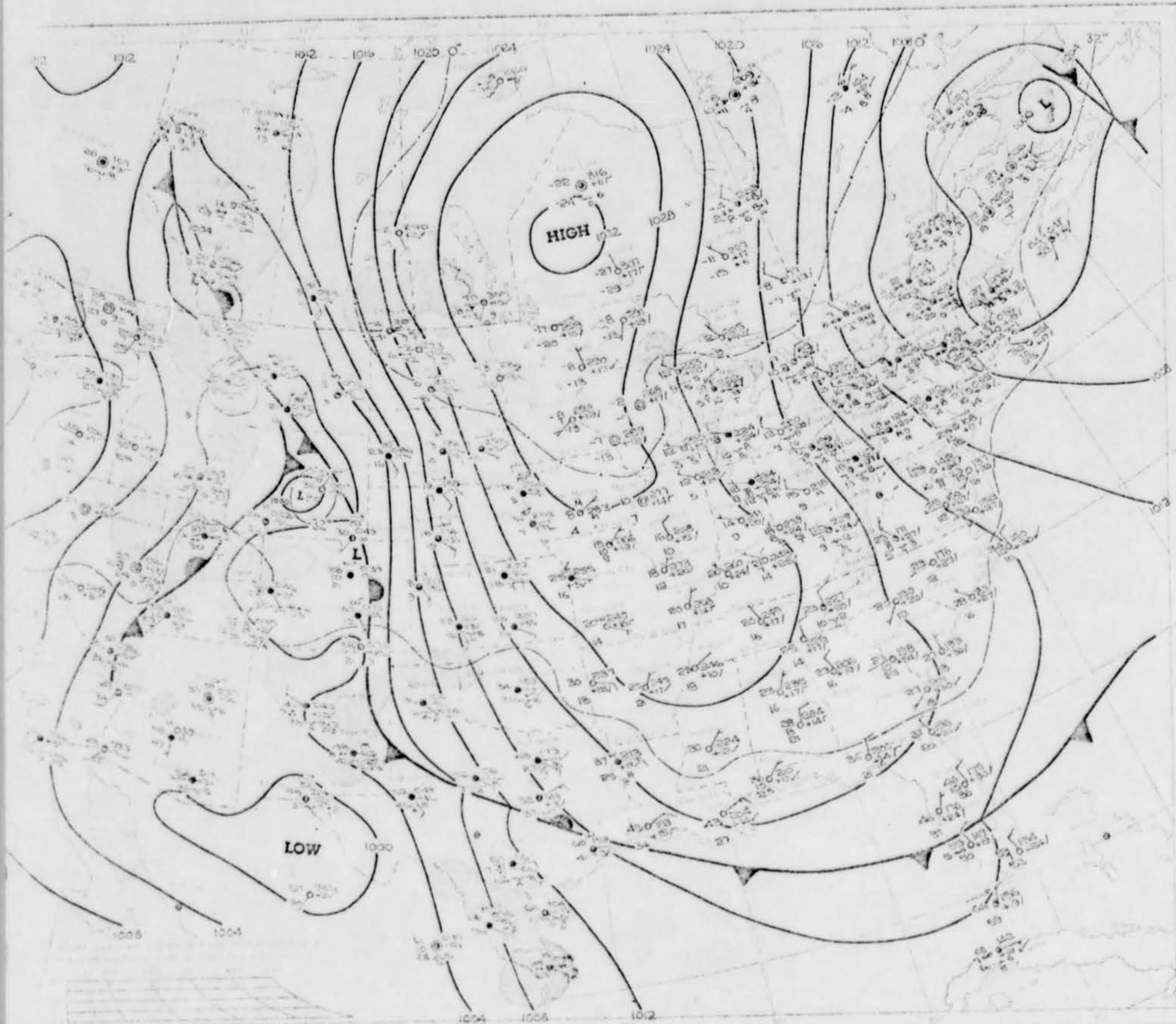
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1969





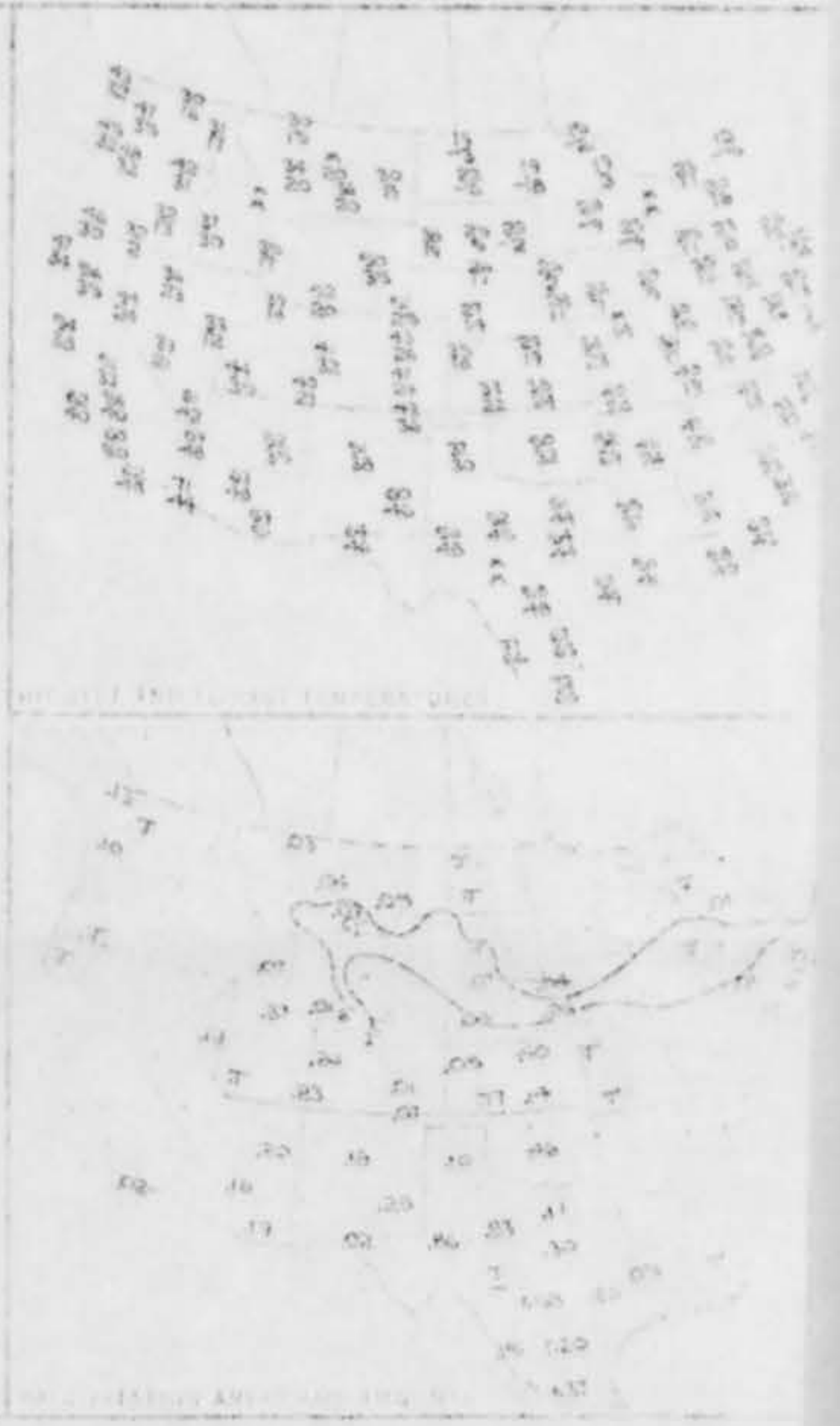
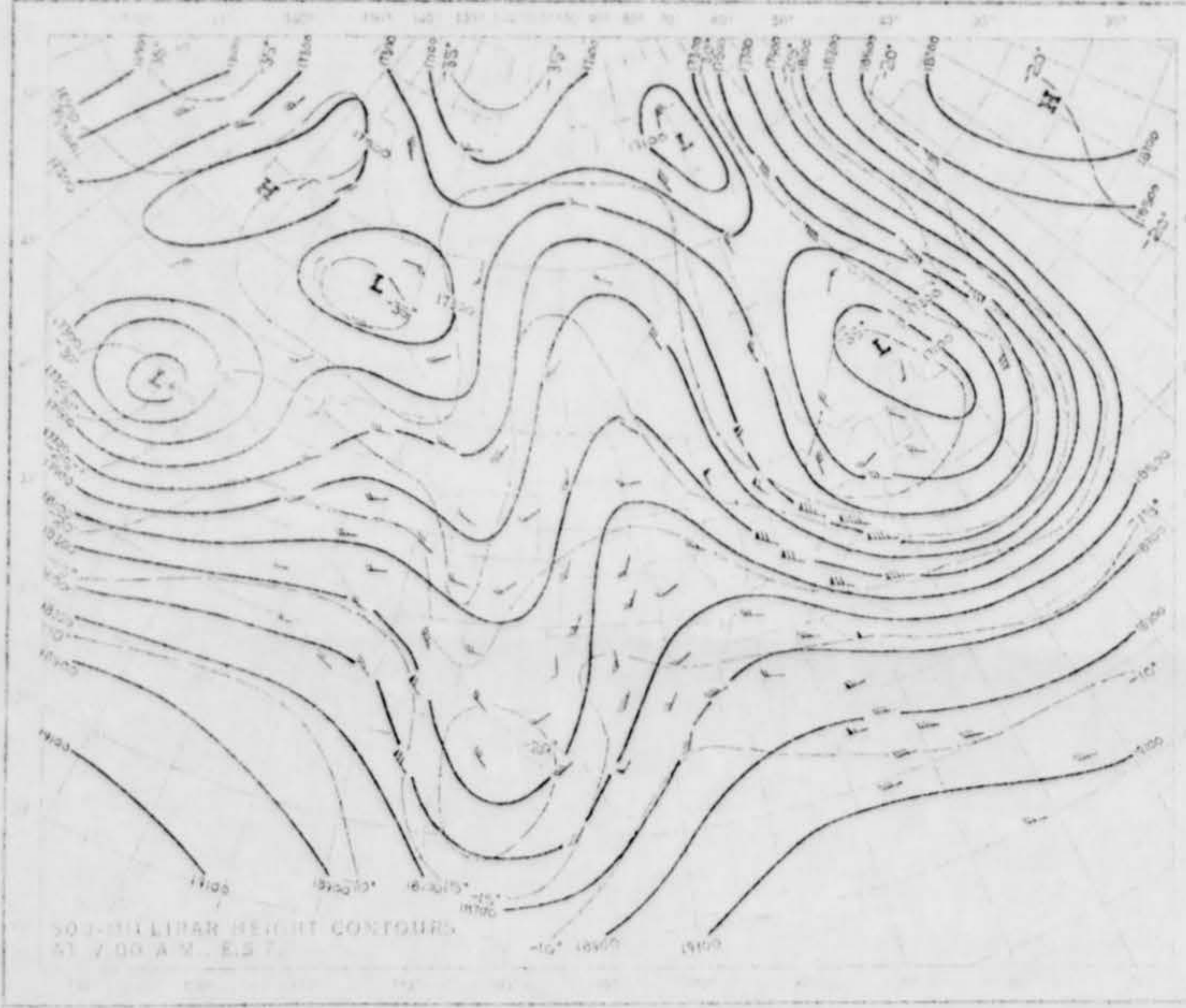
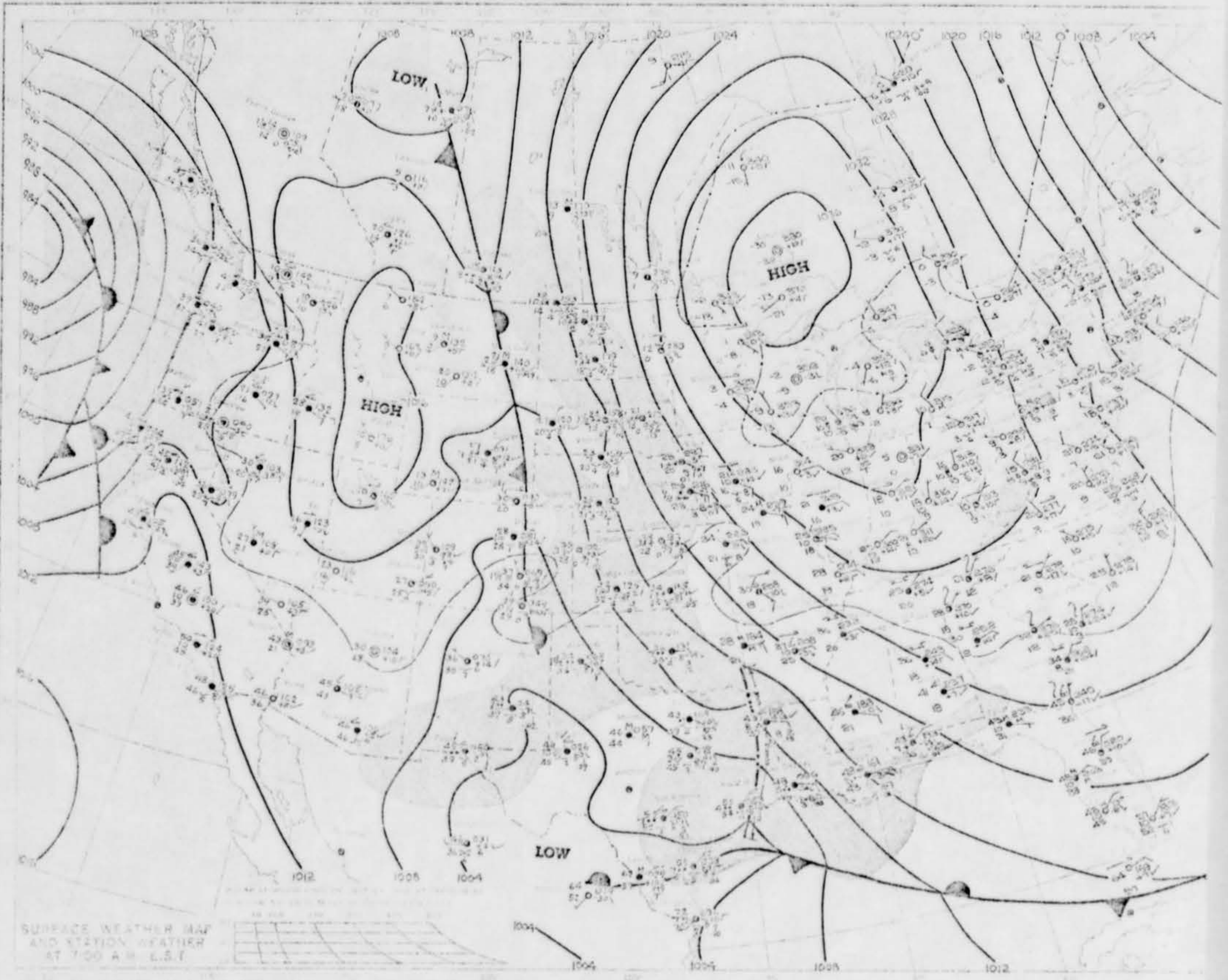


THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1969



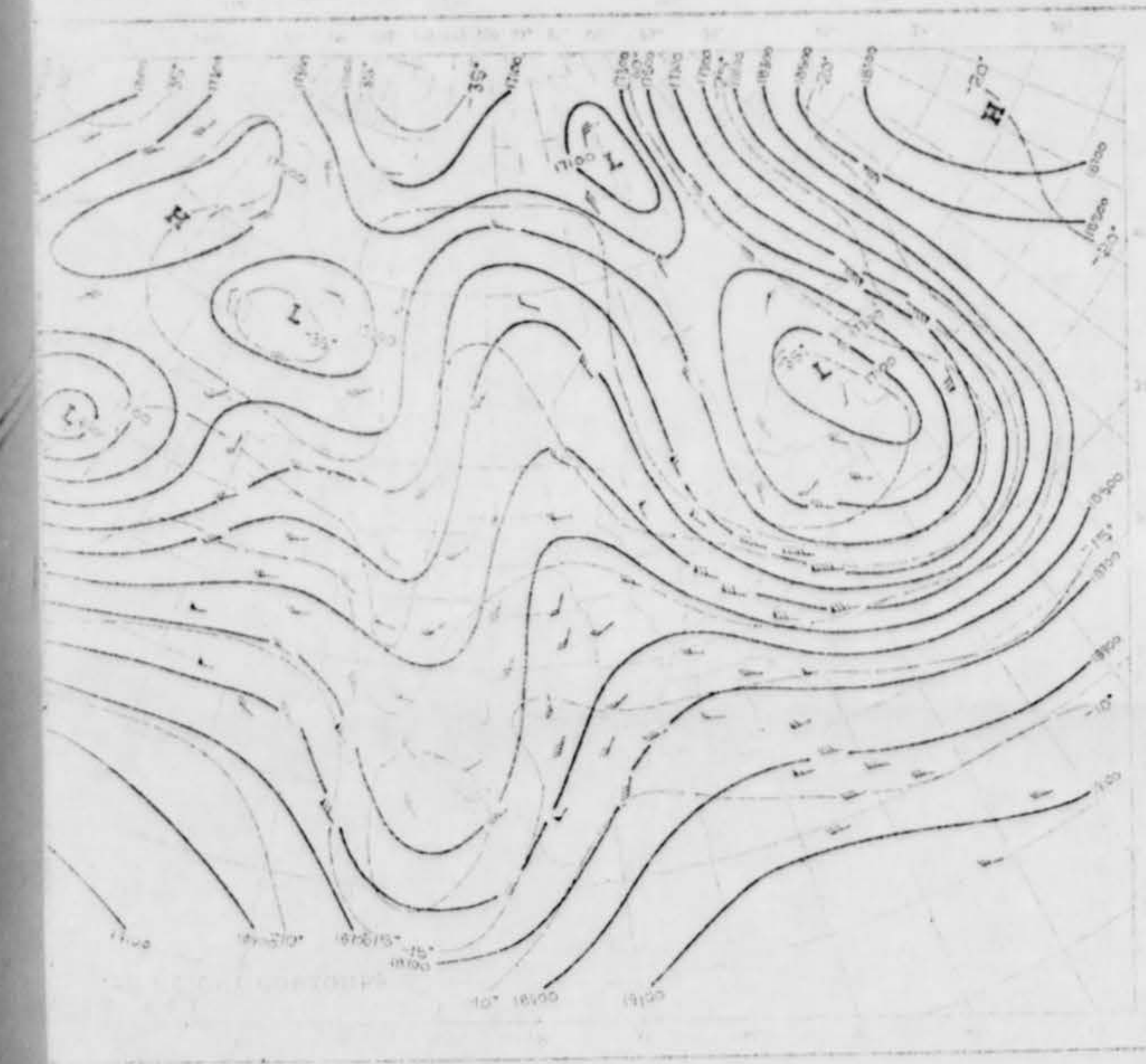
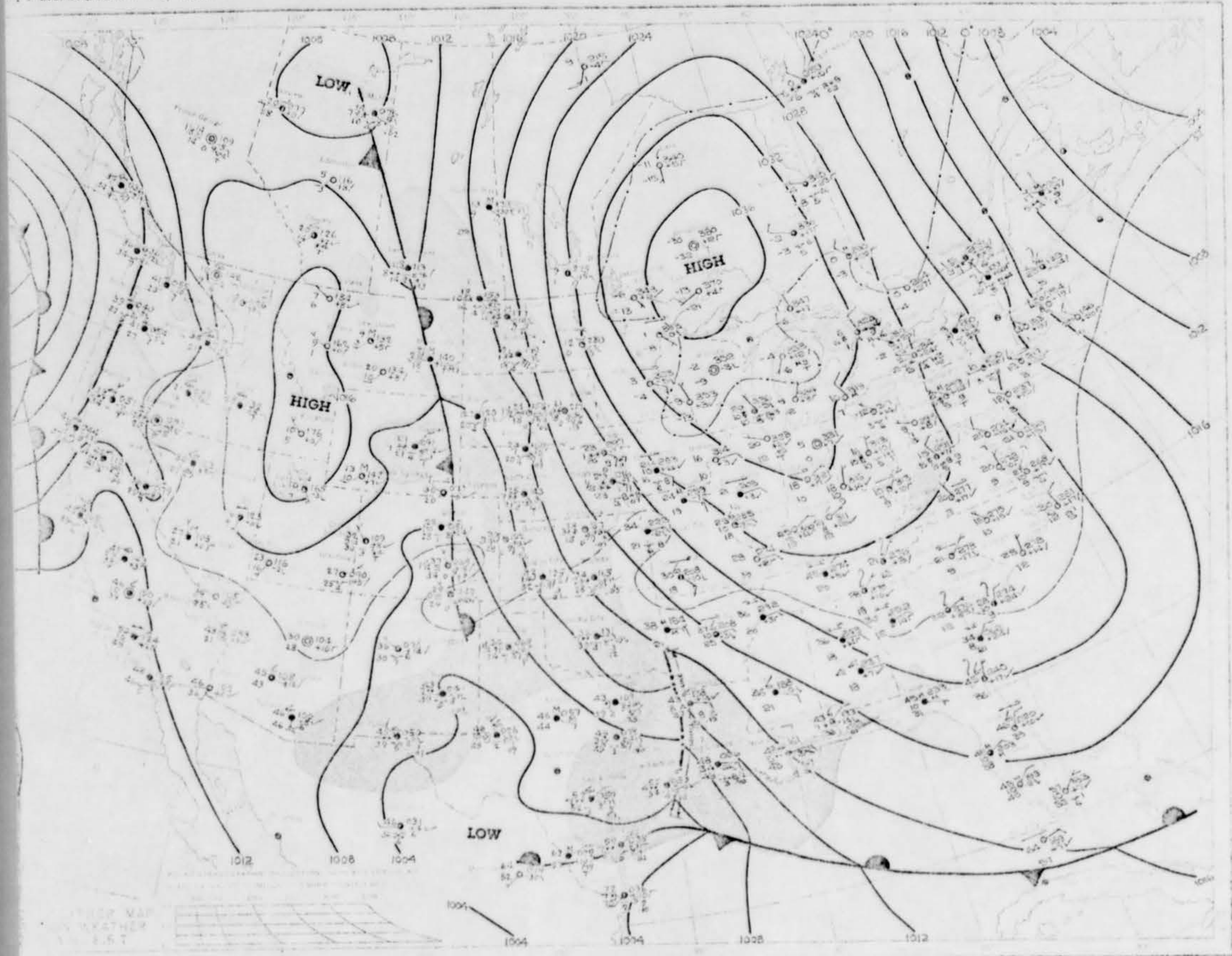


FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1969





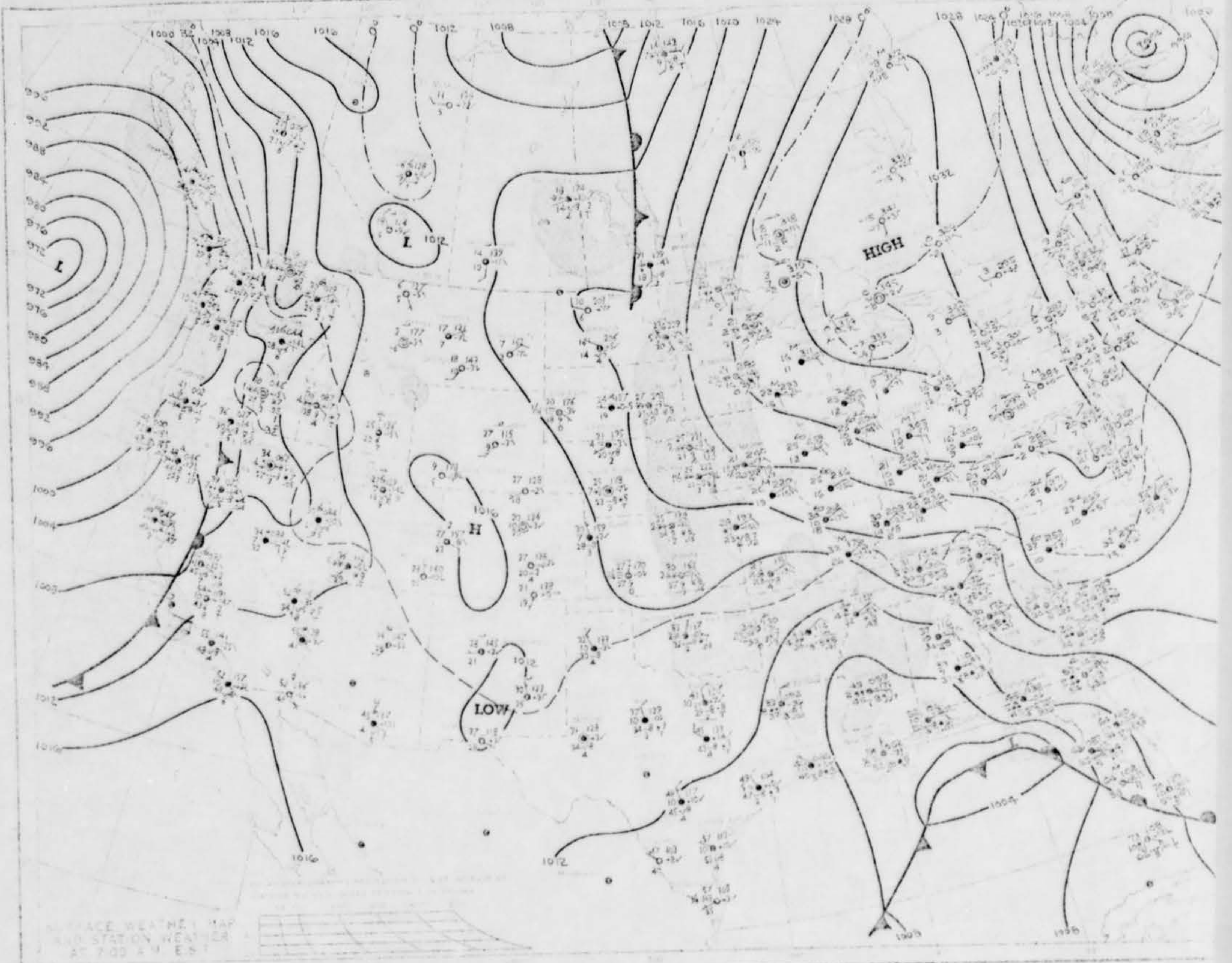
FEBRUARY 14, 1969



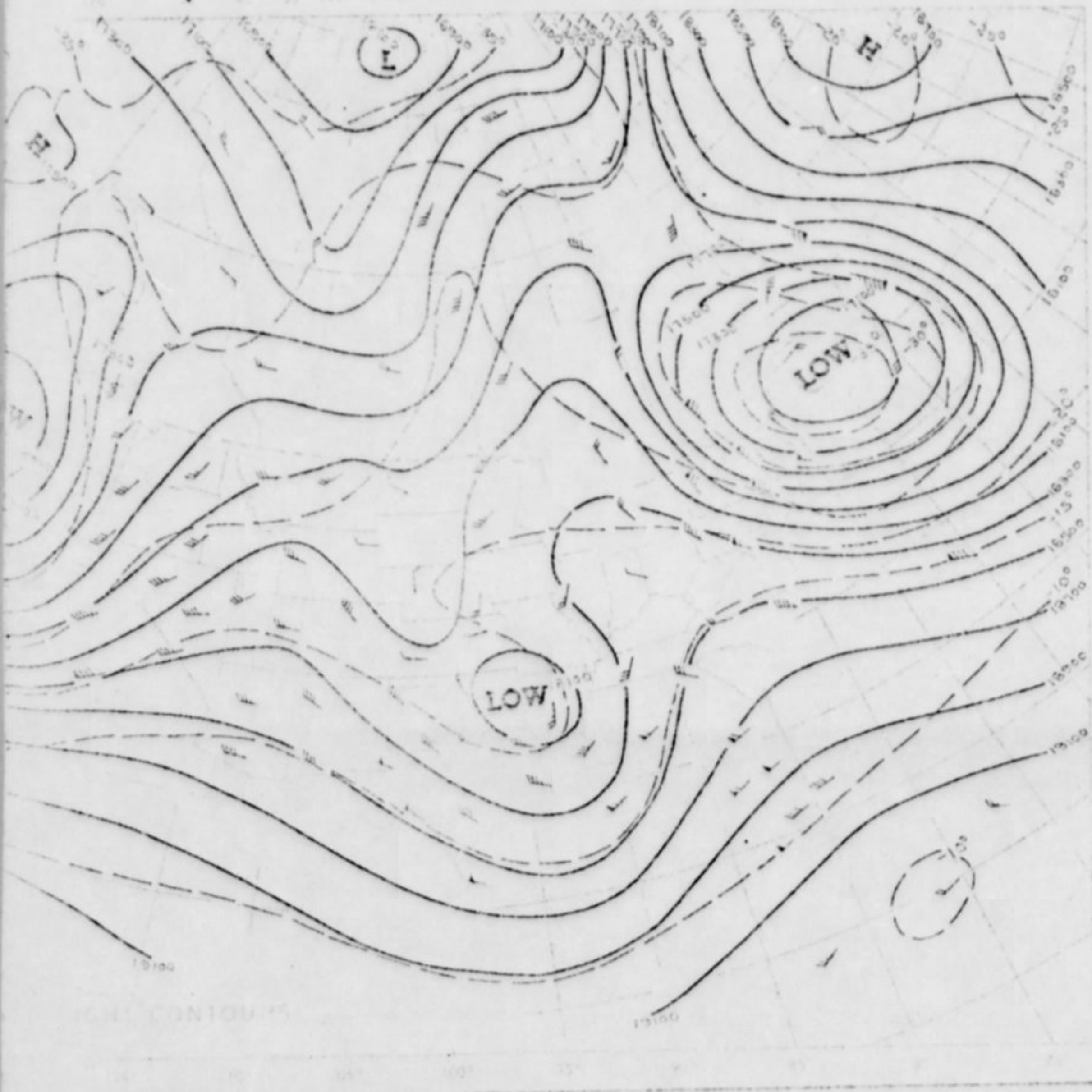
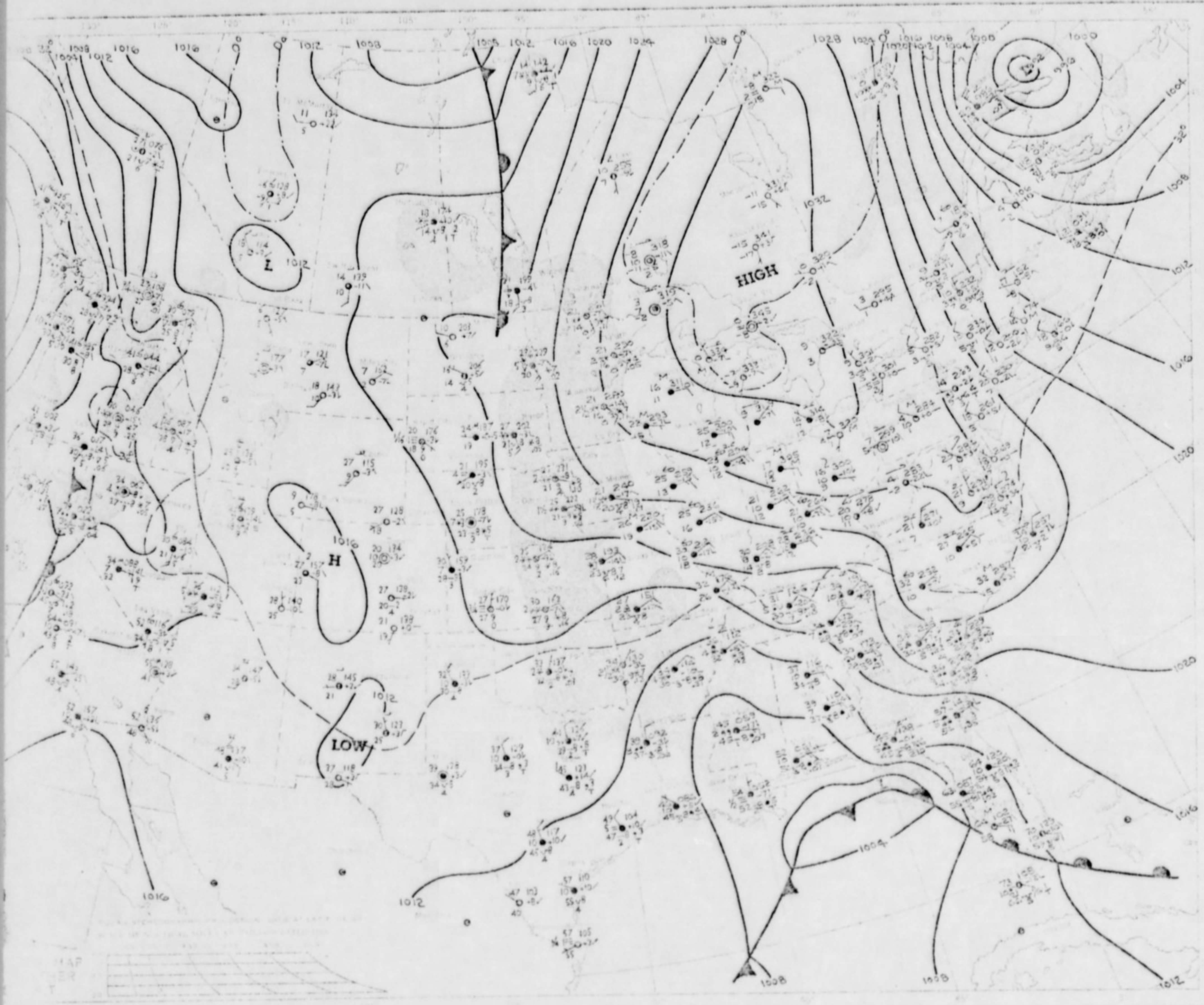
Handwritten notes and data, possibly a list of station identifiers or specific meteorological observations, arranged in a grid-like pattern.





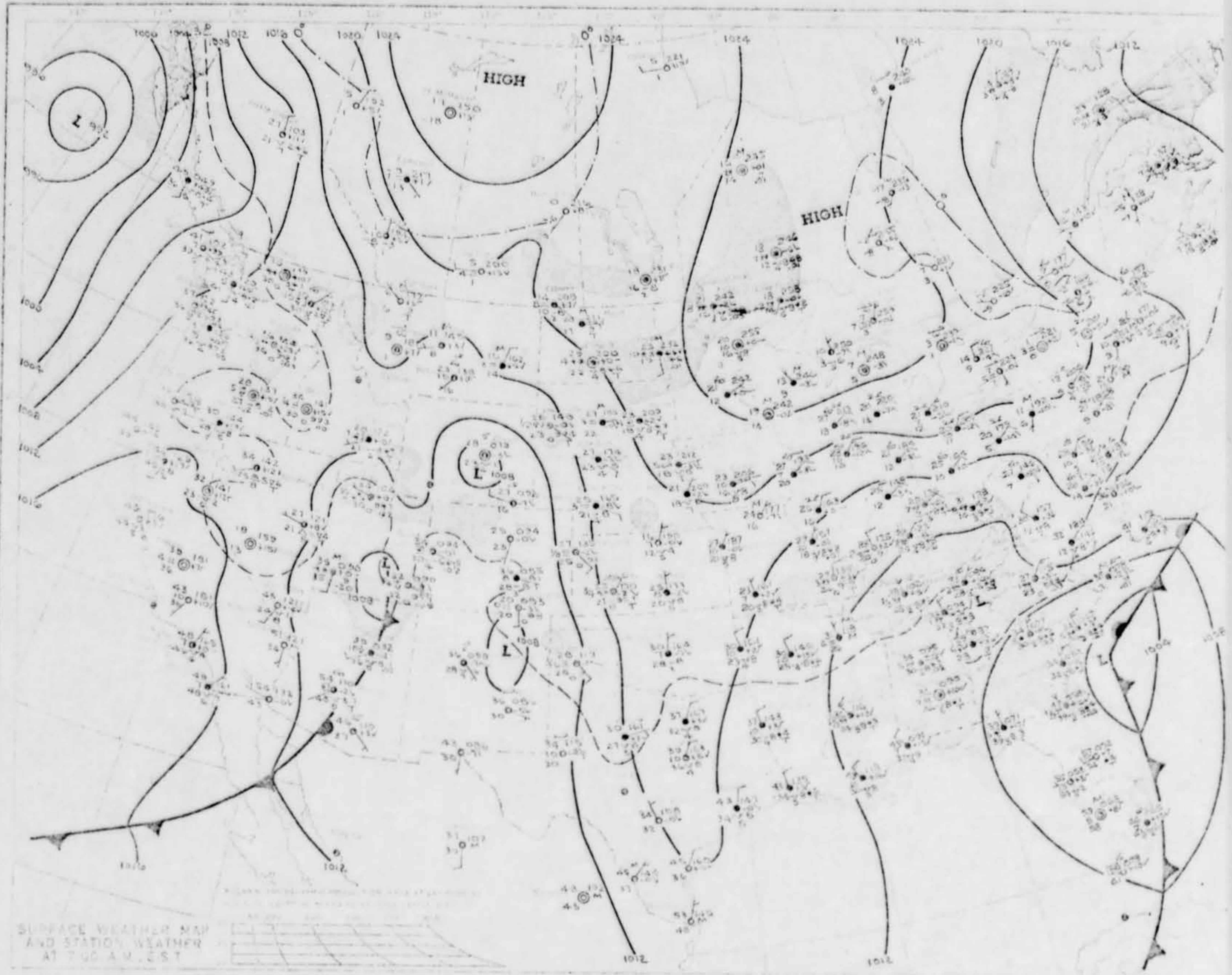








SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1969

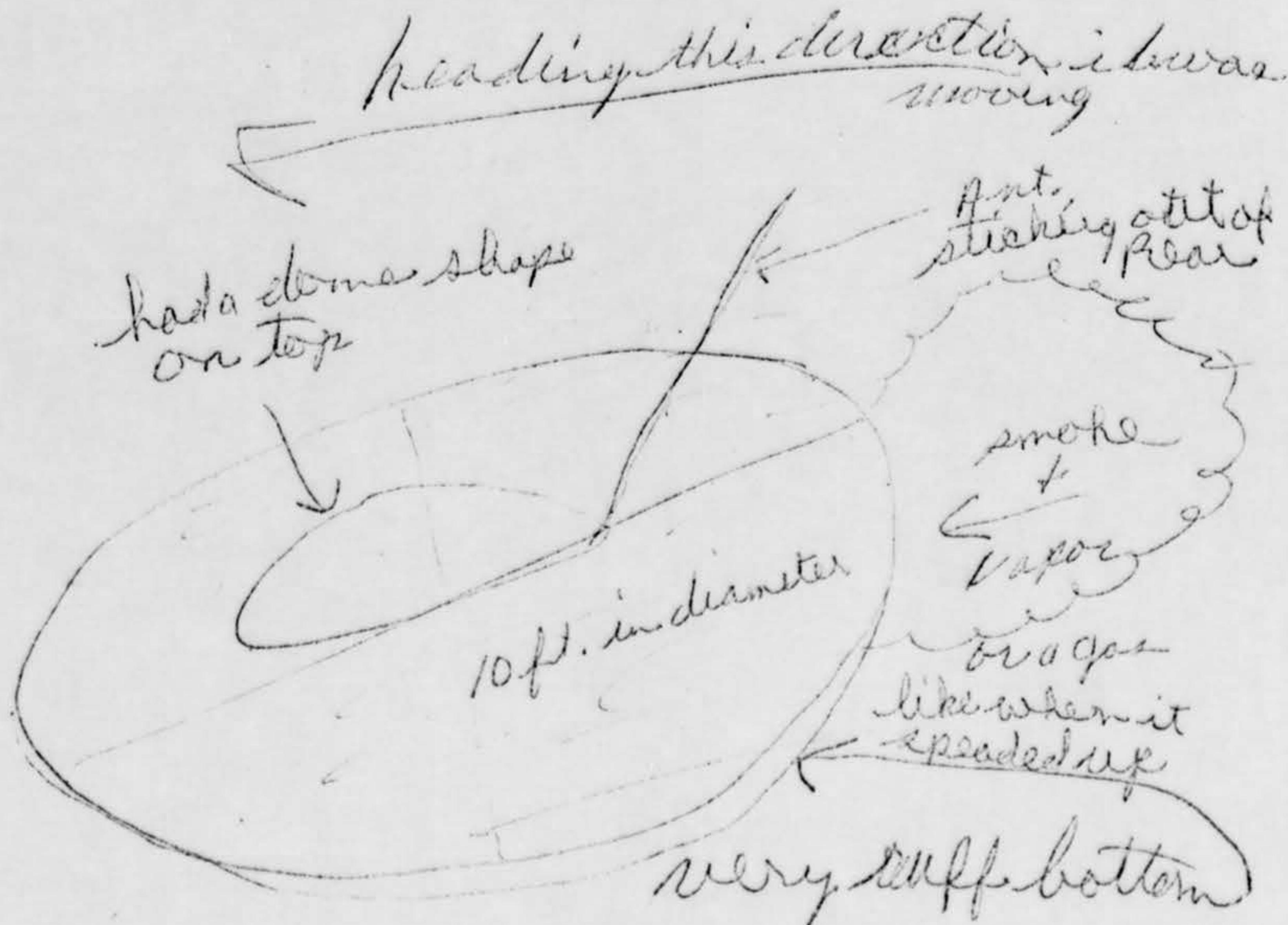








15. DRAW A PICTURE THAT WILL SHOW THE SHAPE OF THE PHENOMENON. INCLUDE AND LABEL ANY DETAILS THAT MIGHT HAVE APPEARED AS WINGS OR PROTRUSIONS, AND INDICATE EXHAUST OR VAPOR TRAILS. INDICATE BY AN ARROW THE DIRECTION THE PHENOMENON WAS MOVING.



Color Went 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~~  
about a third  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it  
I do not know for sure



# DAILY WEATHER MAPS

WEEKLY SERIES FEB. 17-23, 1969



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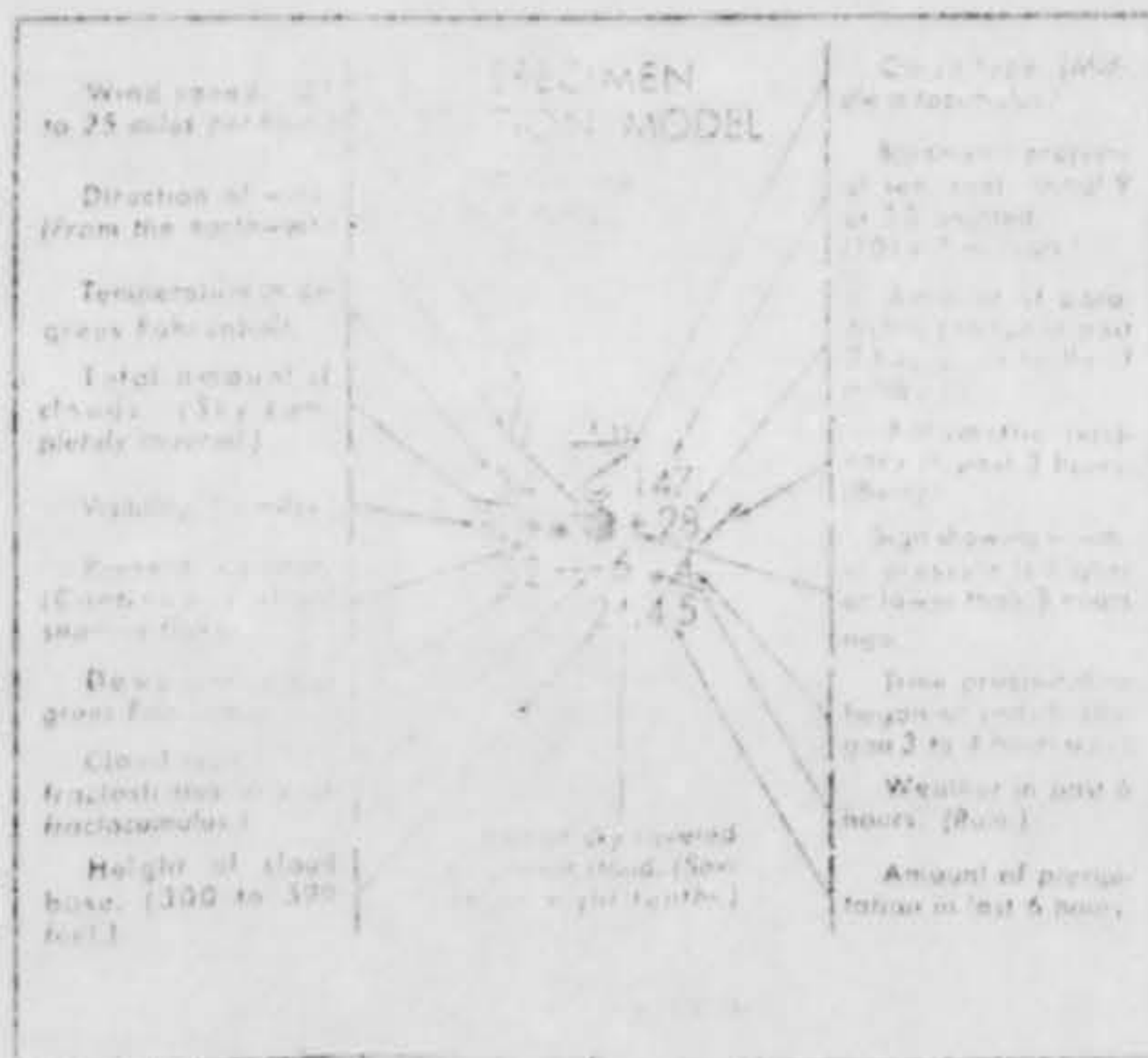
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# WEATHER MAPS



ISSUES FEB. 17-23, 1969

This publication are a part of the principal charts of the Bureau publication, No. 100. They include the Surface Weather Map, the 500-Millibar Chart, and the Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart. The Daily Precipitation Amounts for one day are shown on the page of this publication. Copies may be obtained from operations prepared by the Environmental Center, Weather Service, and the symbols used on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Chart are the same as those used on the Daily Weather Map. This chart is available, and may be obtained without charge, to: Environmental Science Services Administration, Publication AD 143, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Bulk copies may also be obtained at a cost of \$2.00 per 50 copies. Payment should be made payable to: Superintendent of Documents.

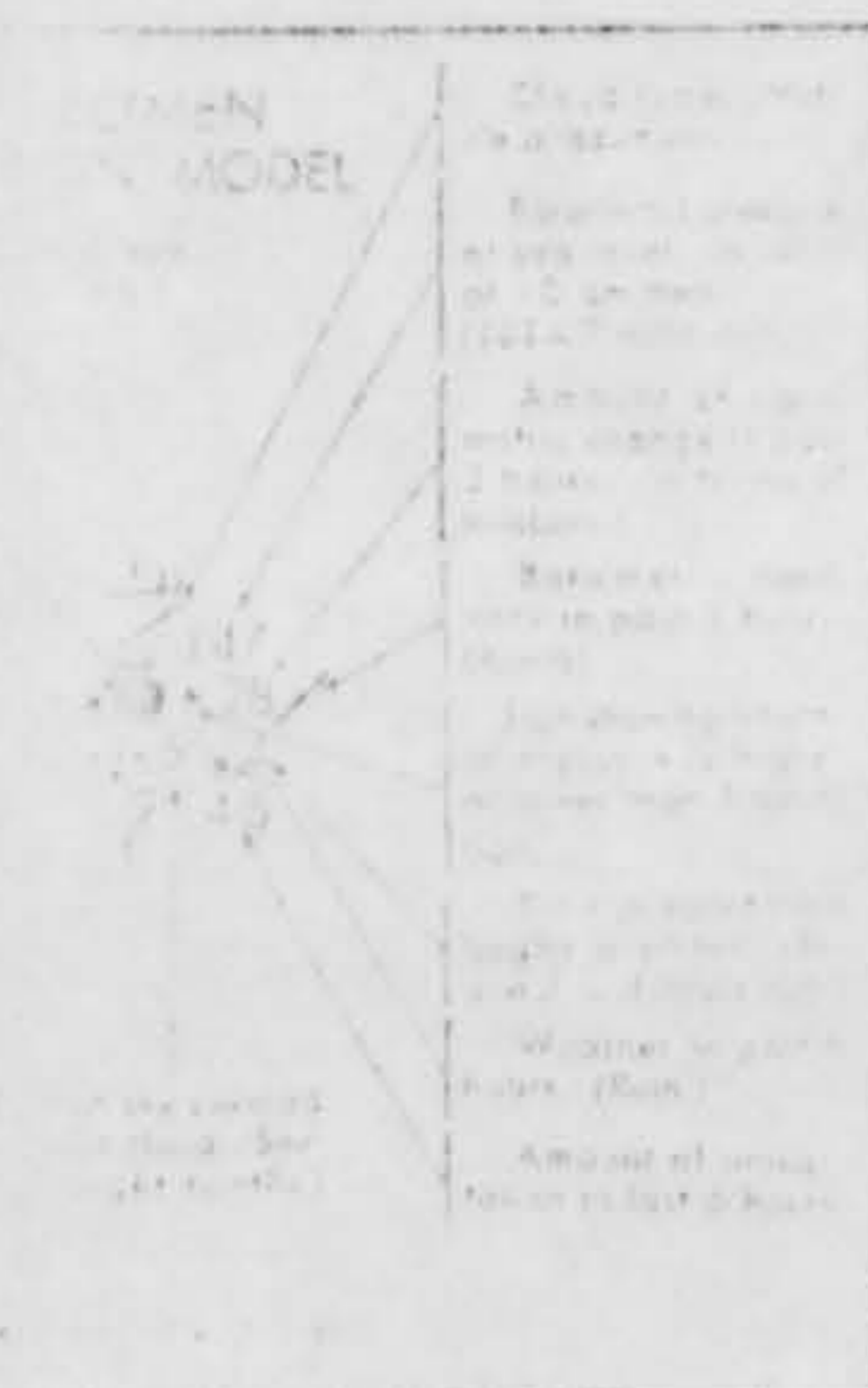
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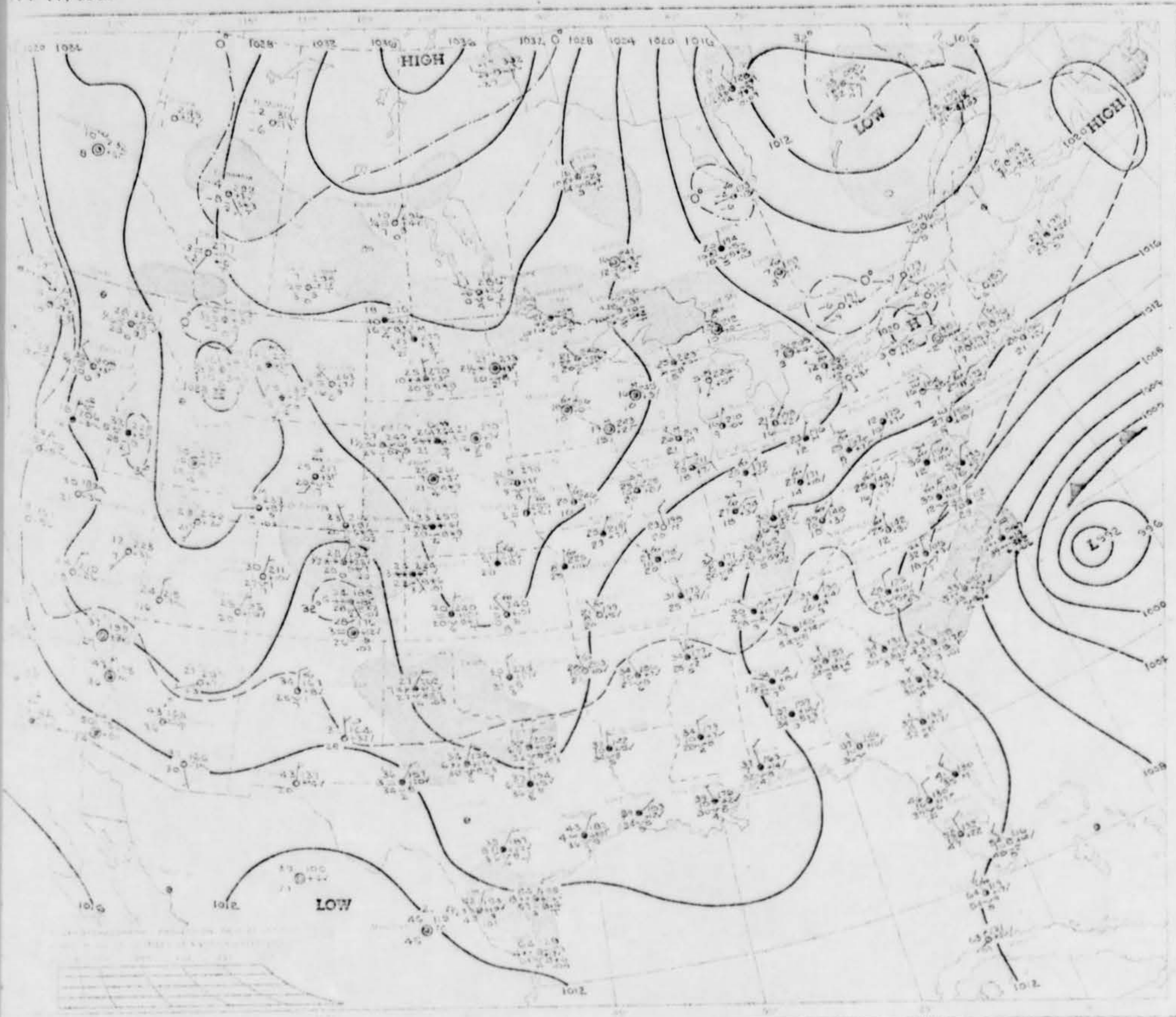
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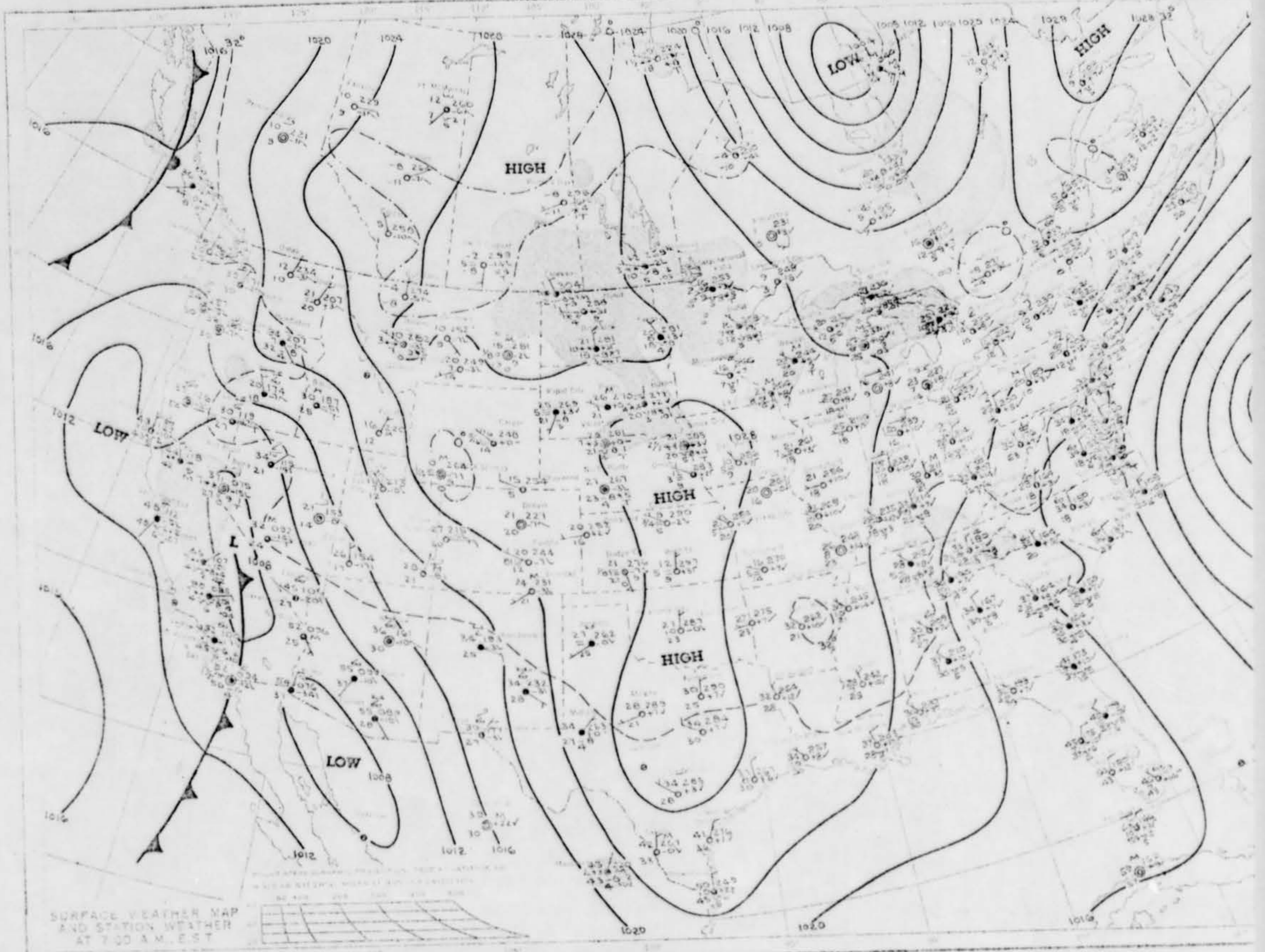


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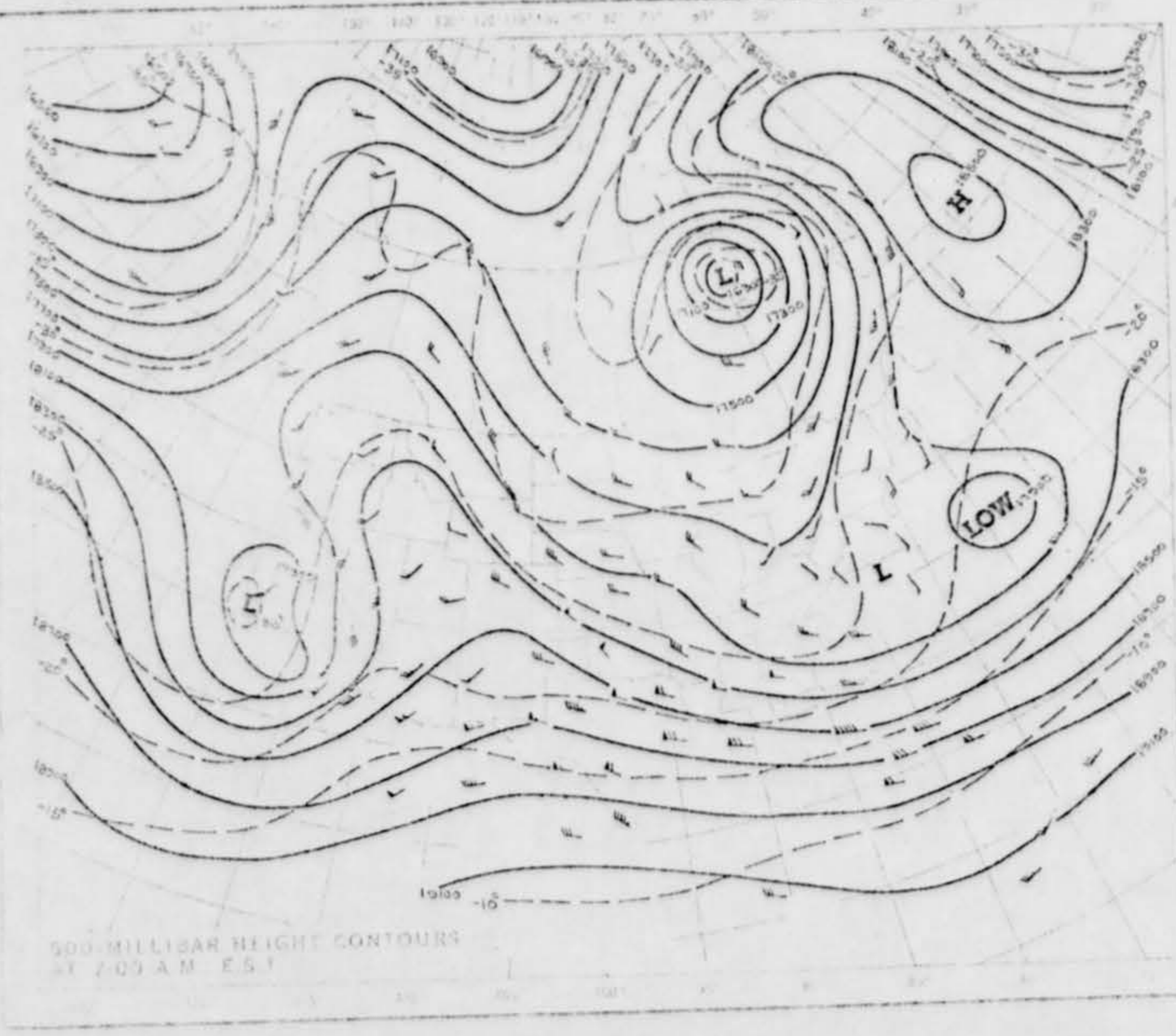




TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1



SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 7:00 A.M. EST



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



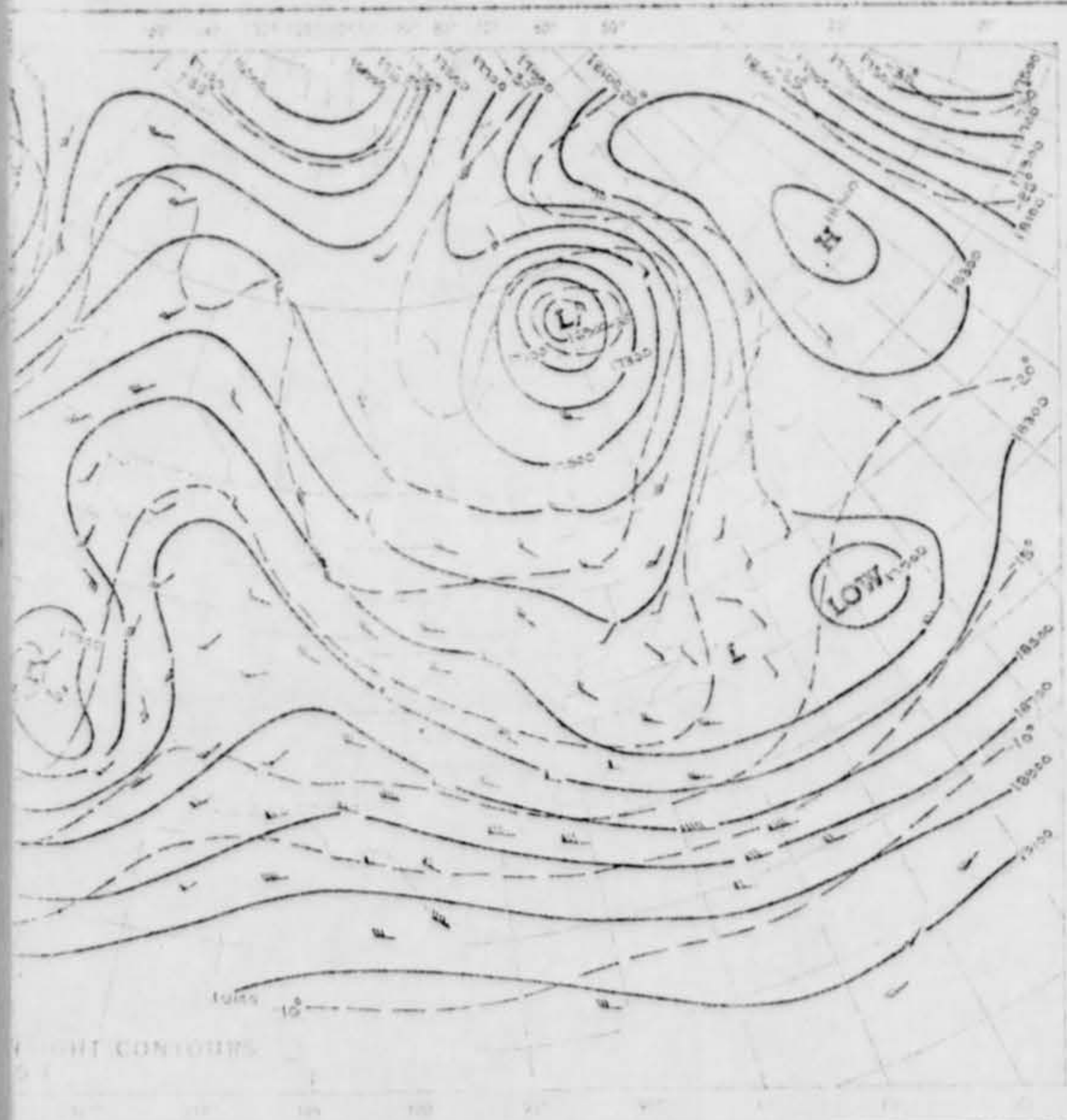
HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES



PRECIPITATION AREA AND AMOUNT

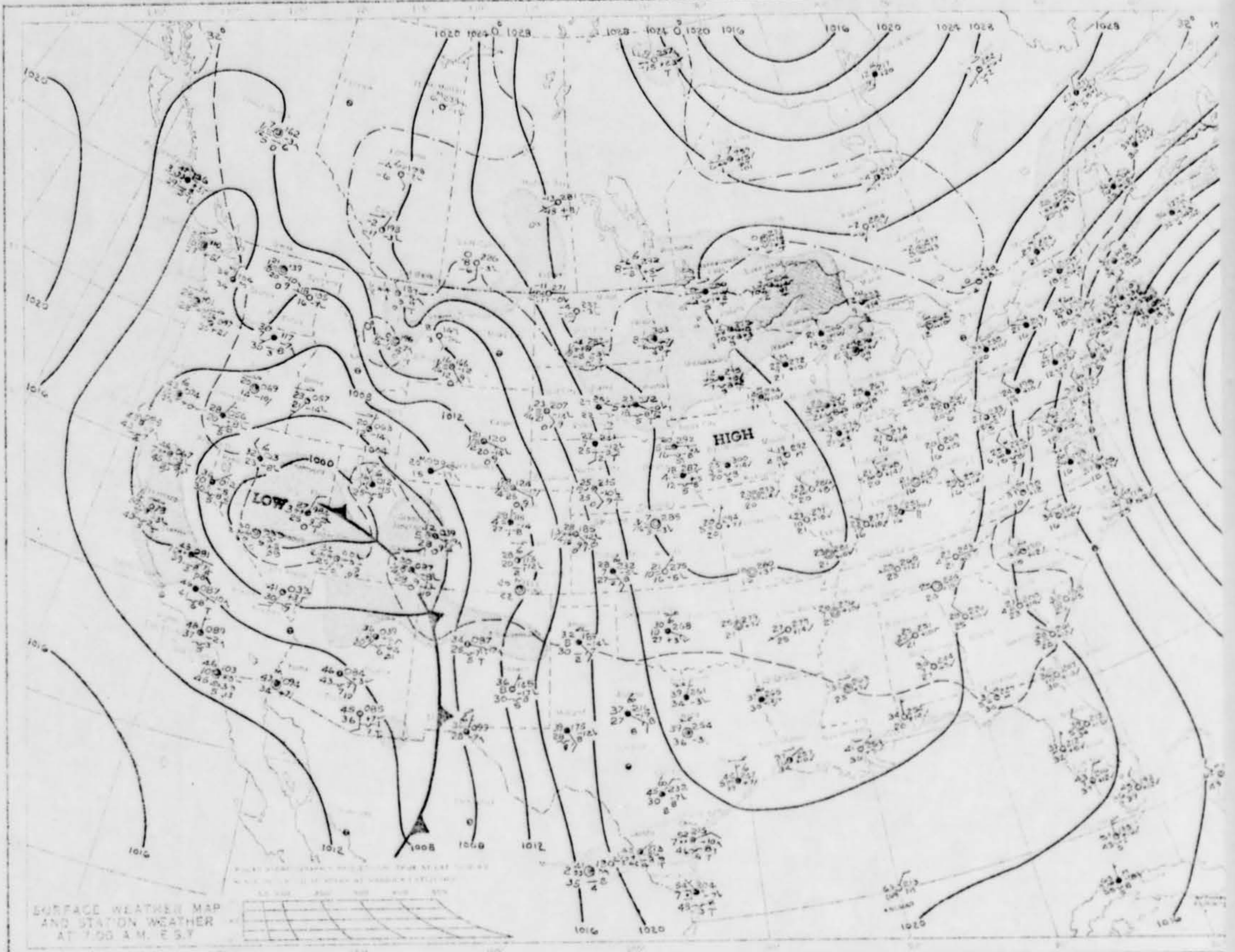


TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1969



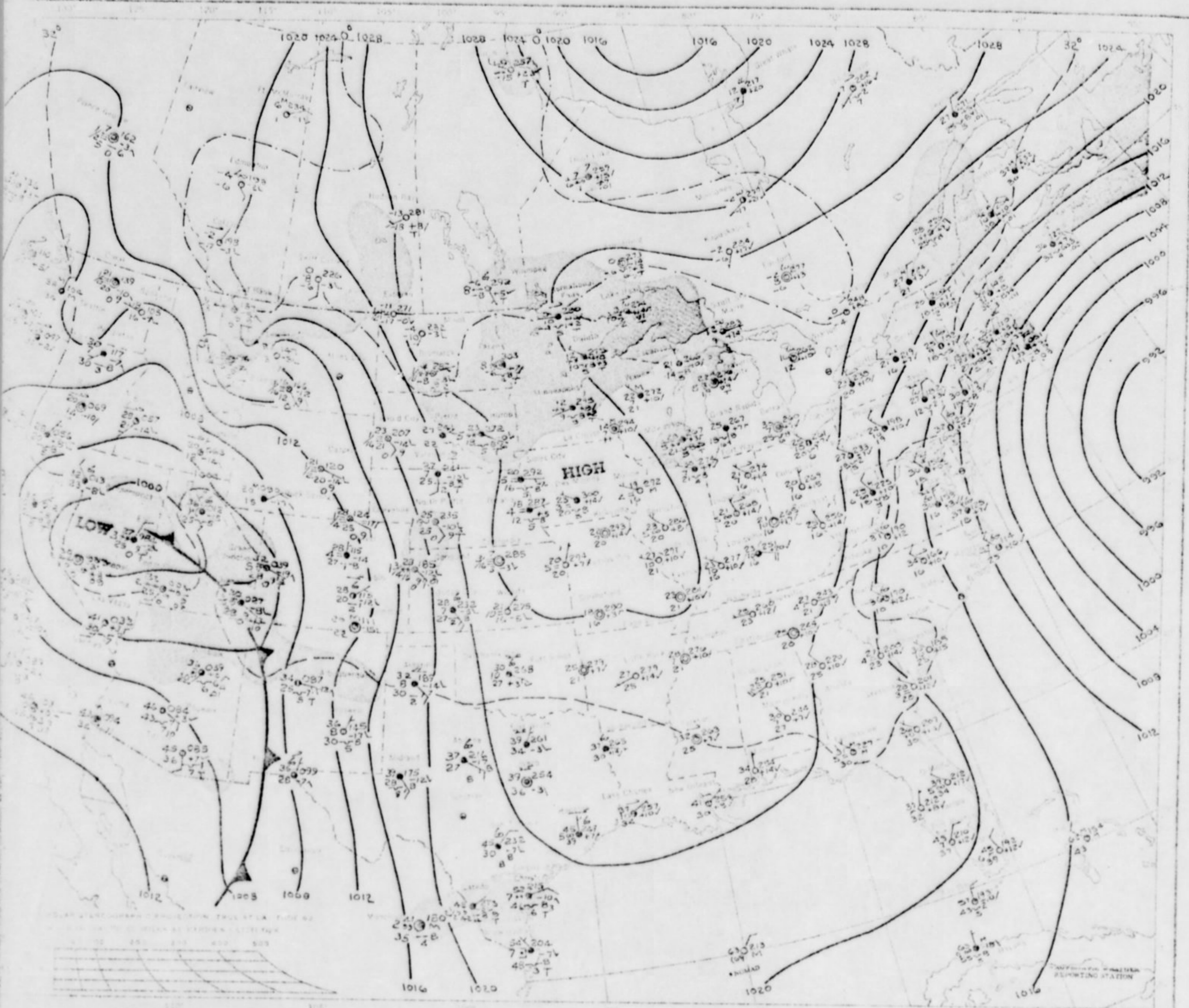


WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1969

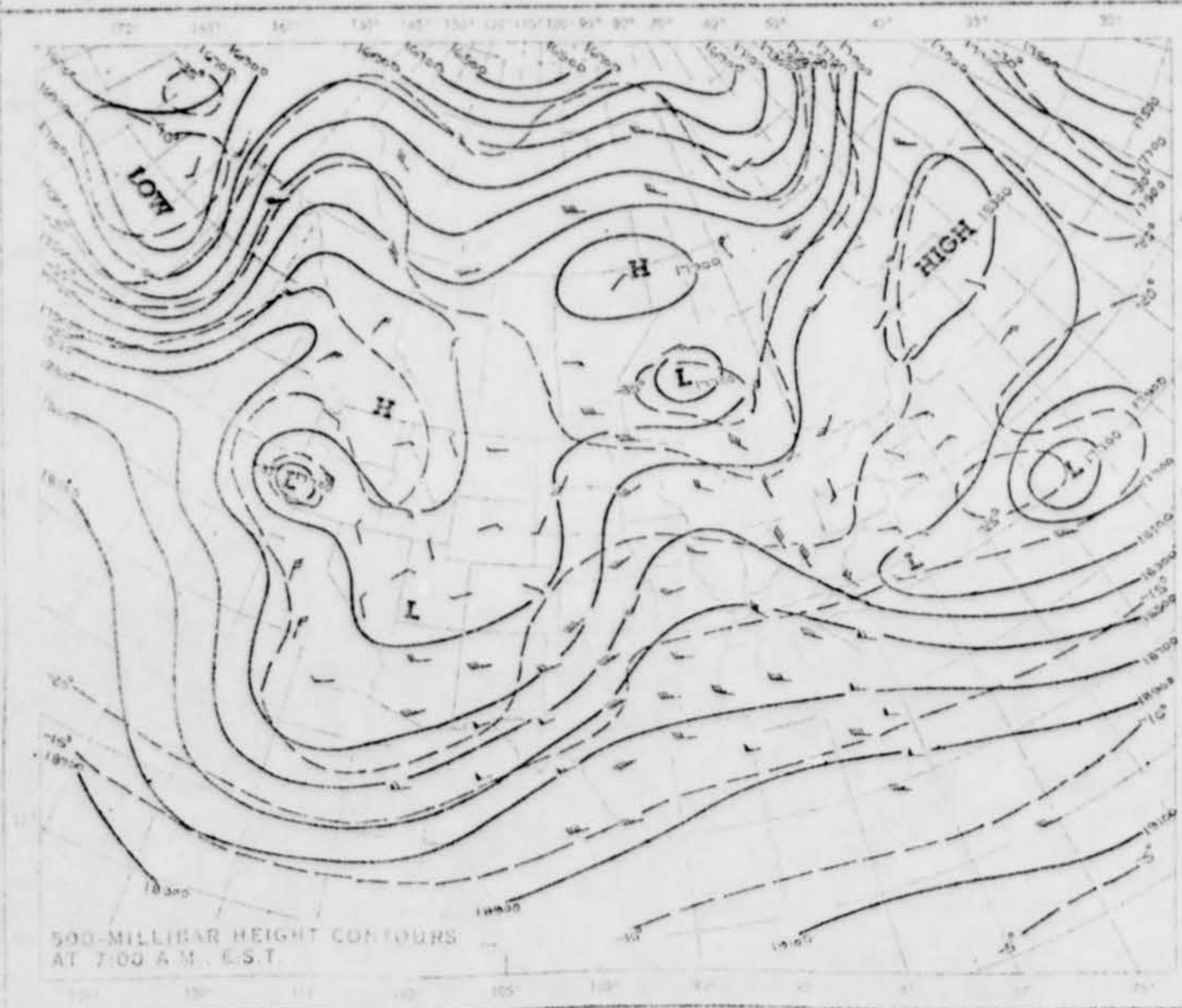
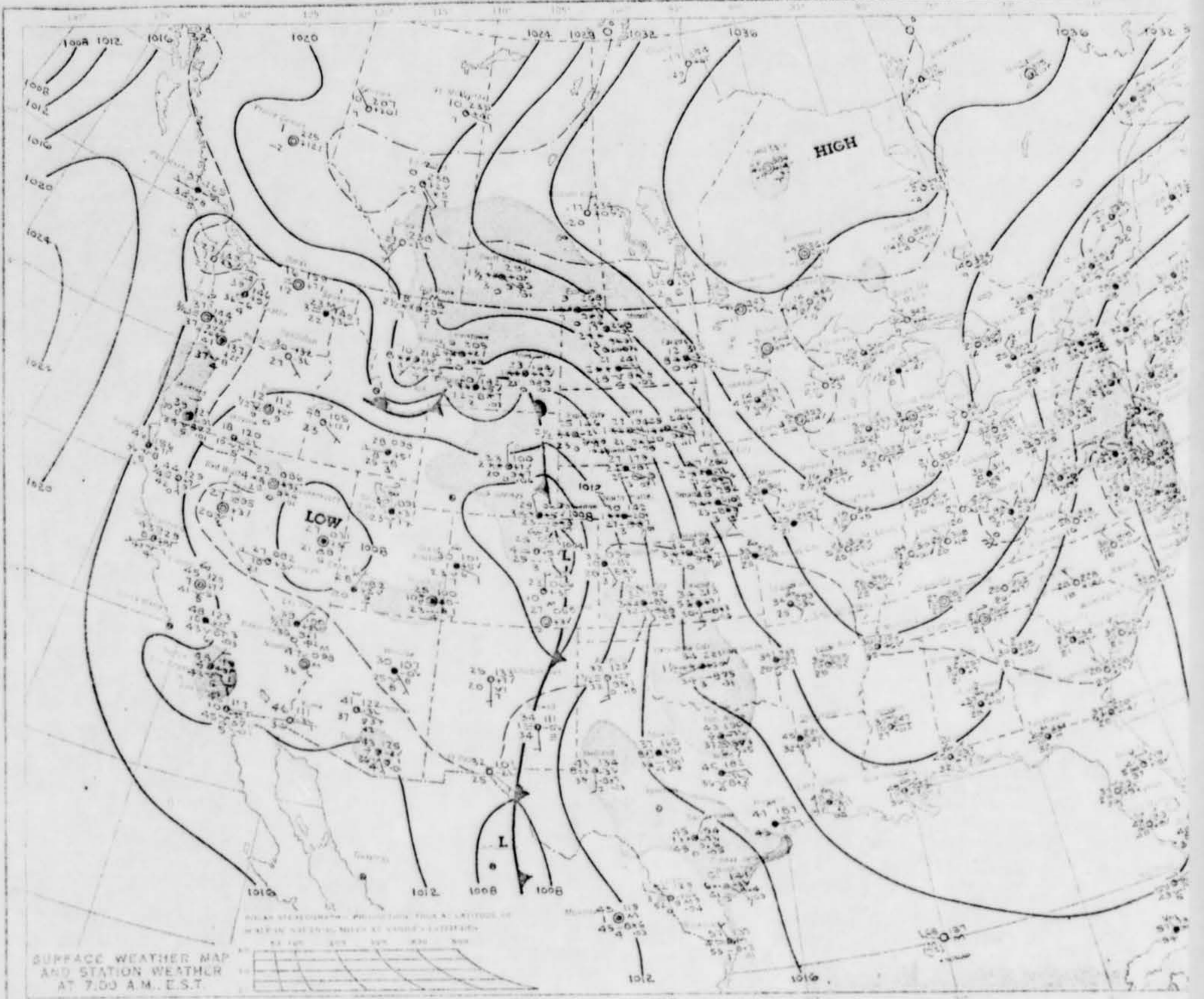




FEBRUARY 19, 1969

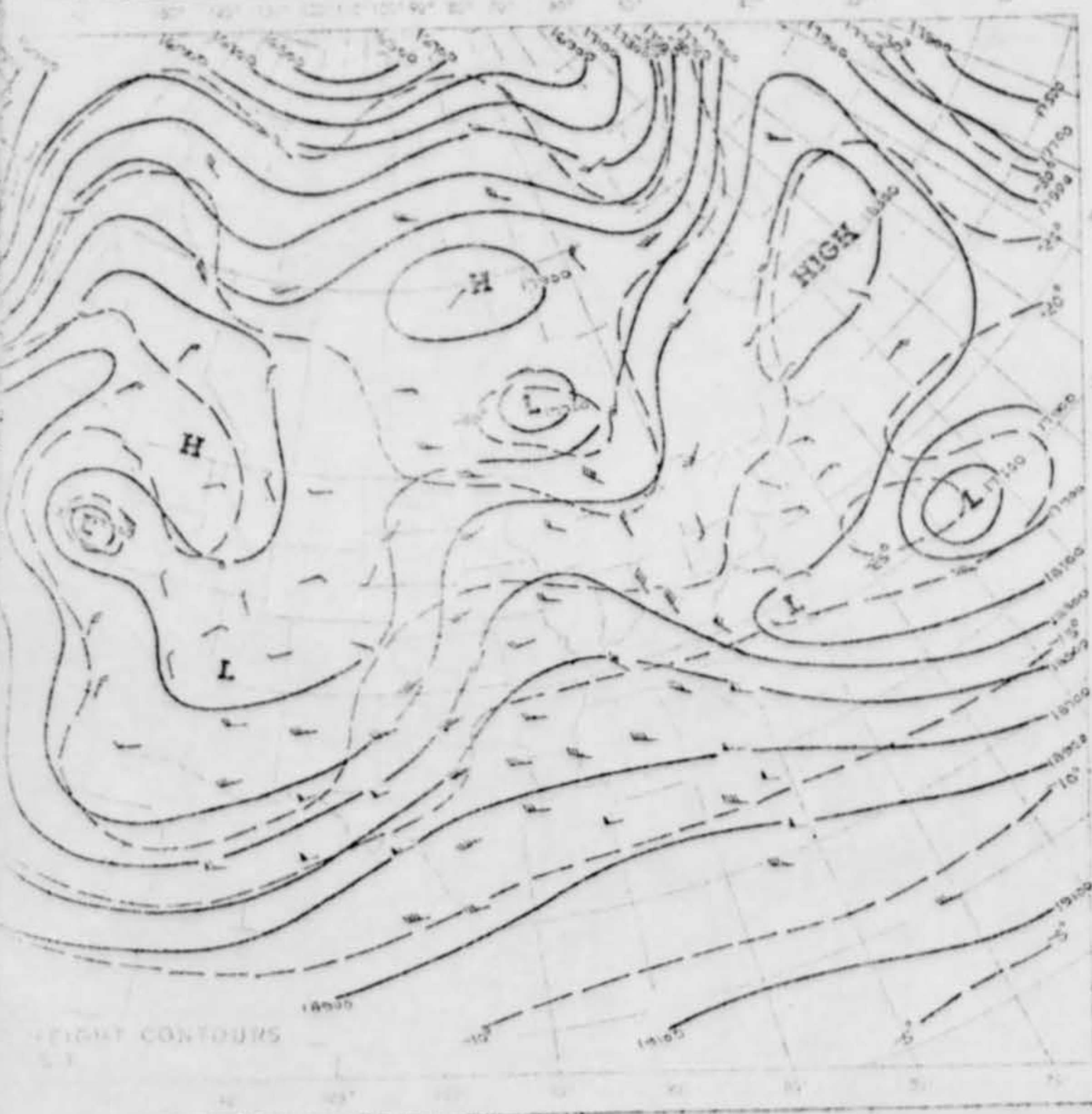
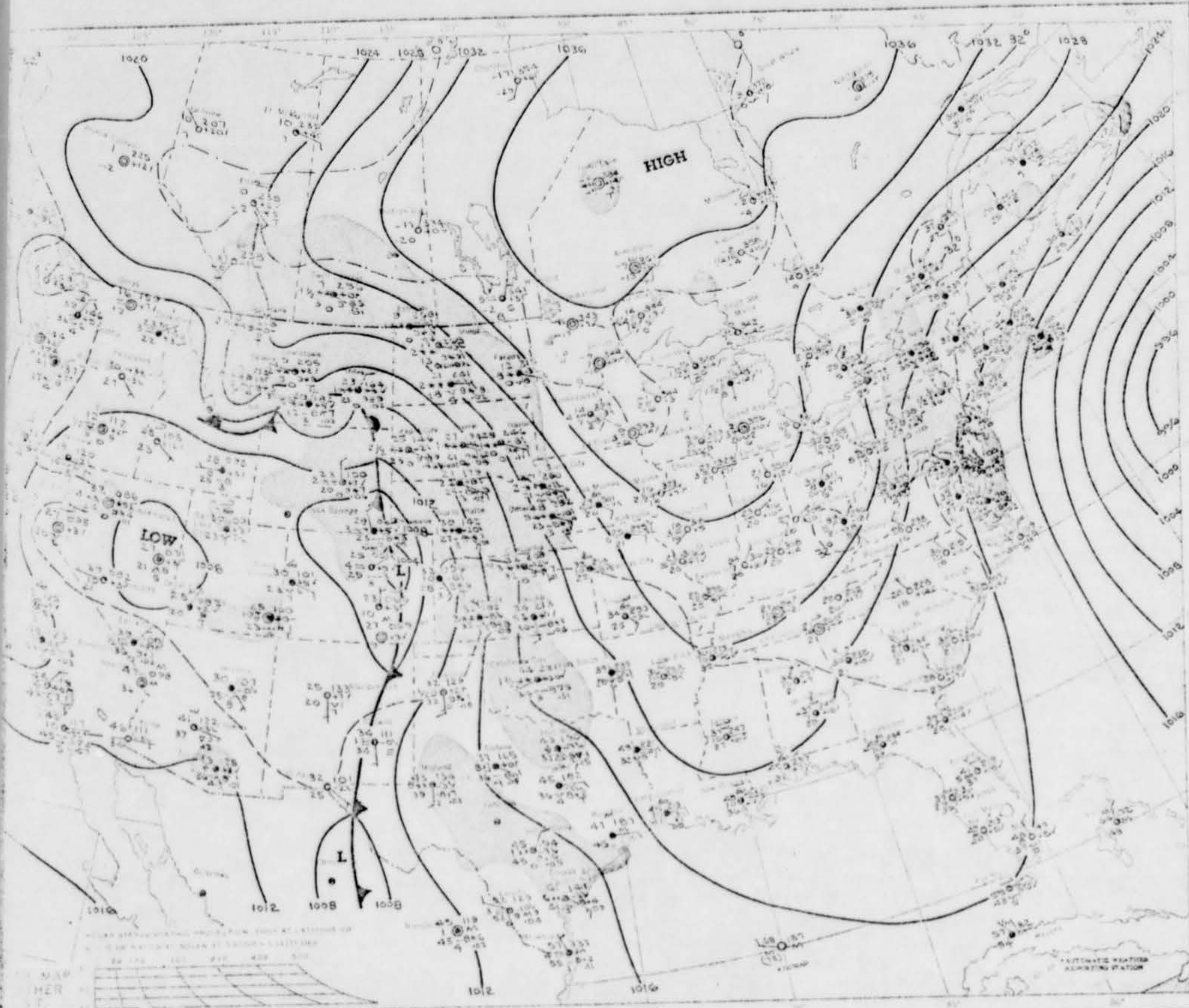








THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1969





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

EYEGASSES		CAMERA VIEWER
SUNGLASSES		BINOCULARS
WINDSHIELD		TELESCOPE
SIDE WINDOW OF VEHICLE		THEODOLITE
WINDOWPANE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER <i>I'm supposed to have eyeglasses</i>

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 *30 mph to 60*.

19. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE DISTANCE OF THE PHENOMENON? GIVE ESTIMATE OF DISTANCE *30 feet*.

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.

~~Some~~ something round like an oval shaped egg like that, like an egg cut in half vertically from top to bottom, but a humming sound a glow not very bright but a glow visible from the ground.

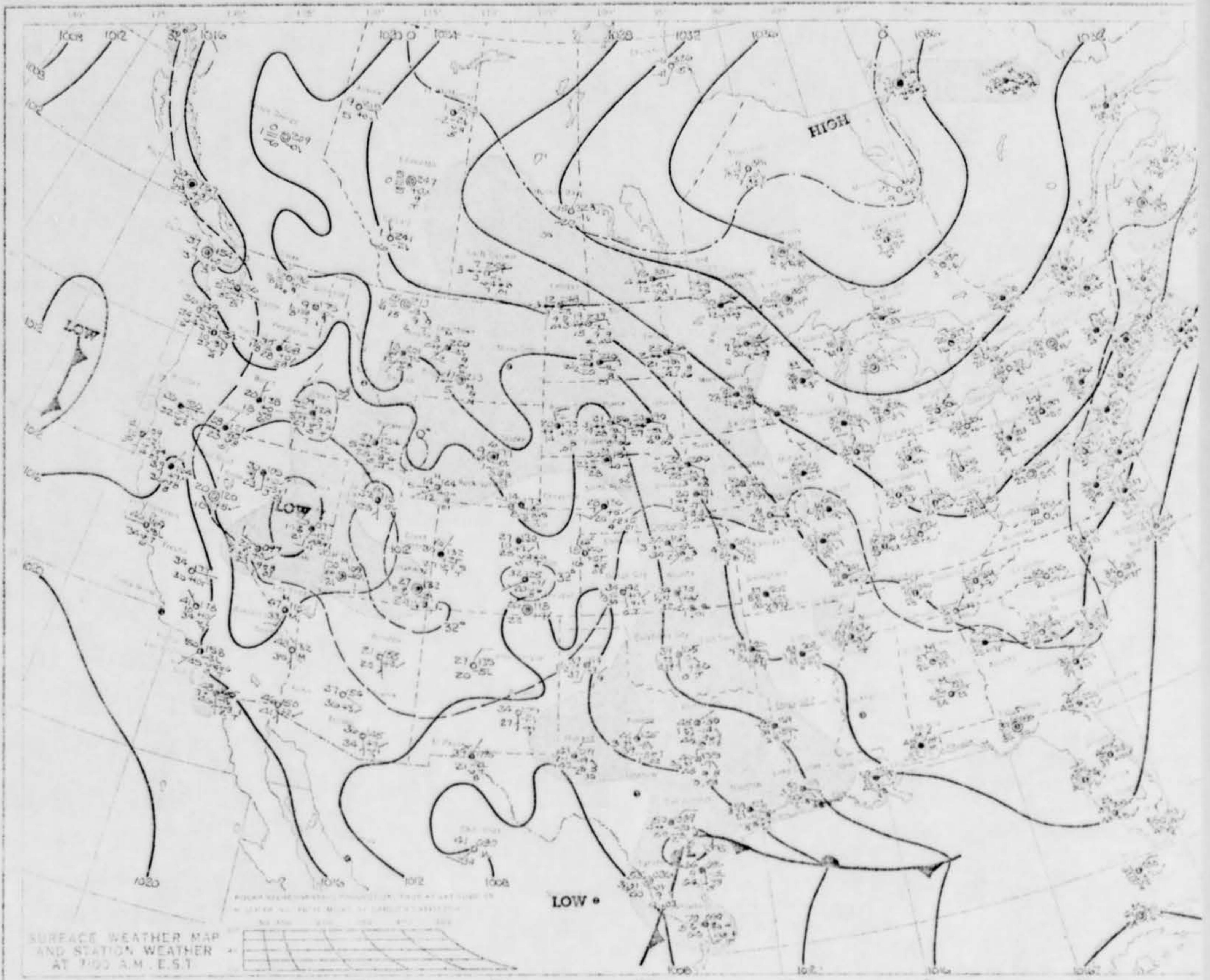
21. DID YOU NOTICE ANY ODOR, NOISE, OR HEAT EMANATING FROM THE PHENOMENON OR ANY EFFECT ON YOURSELF, ANIMALS OR MACHINERY IN THE VICINITY?  YES  NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.

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

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

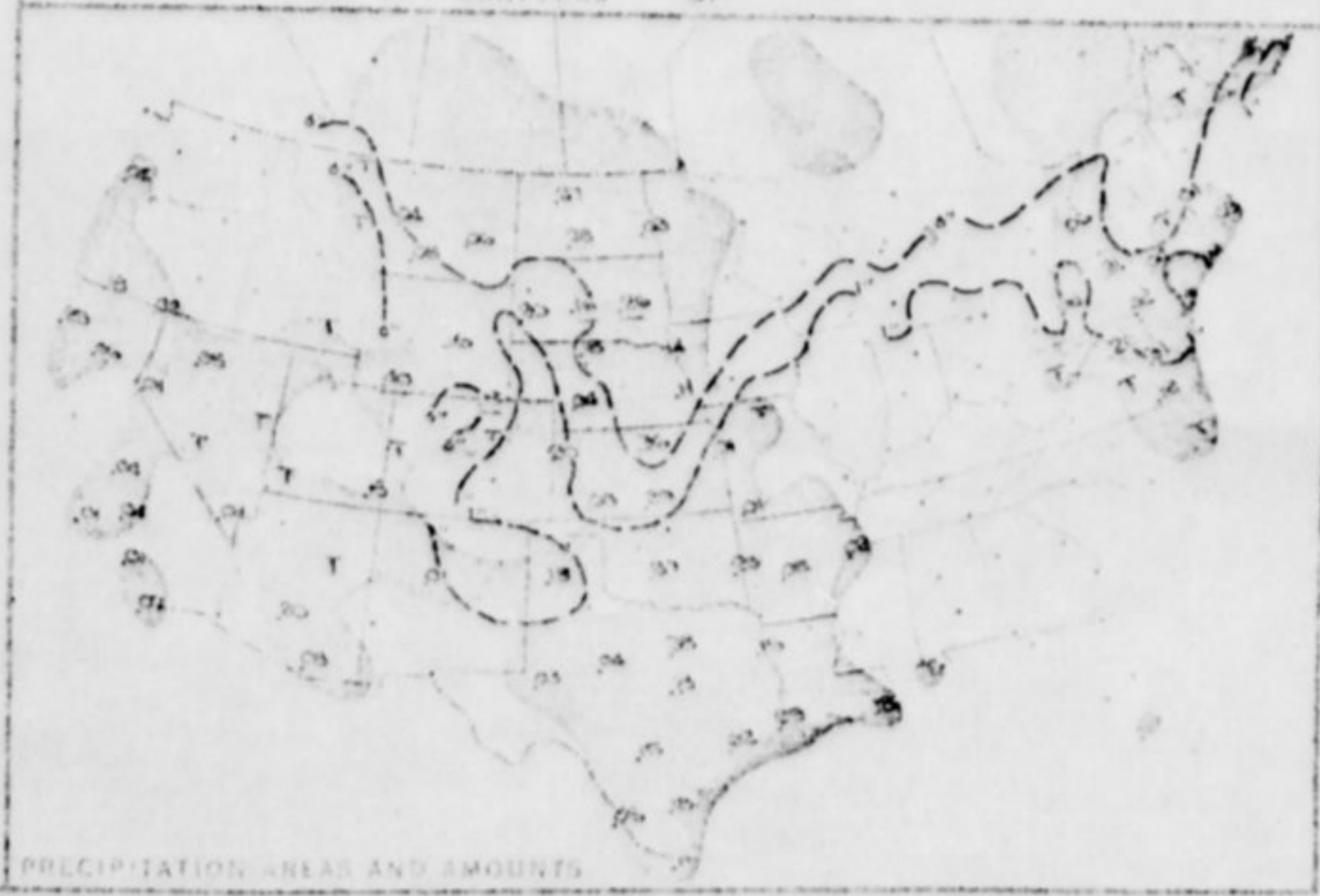
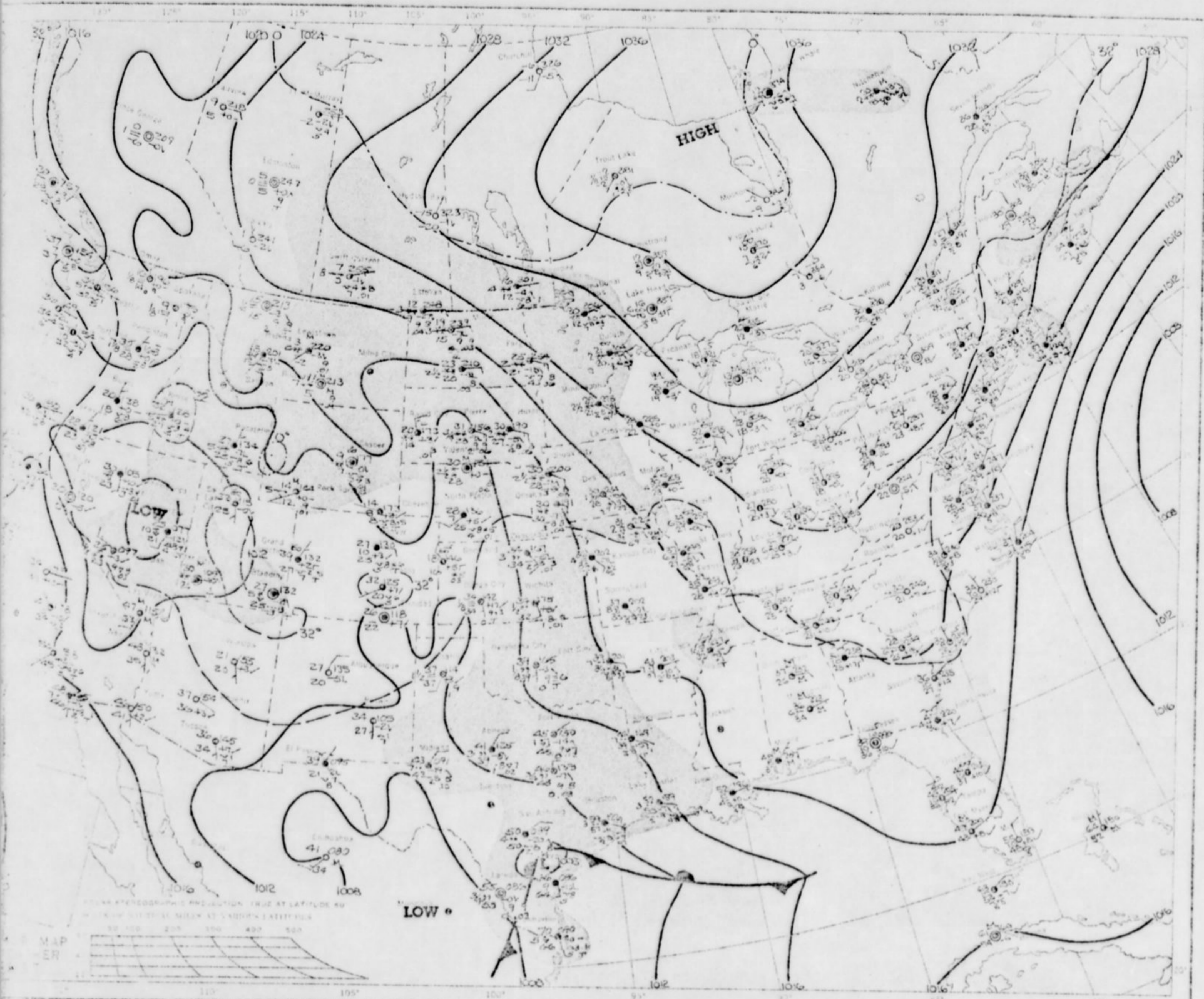


FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1969

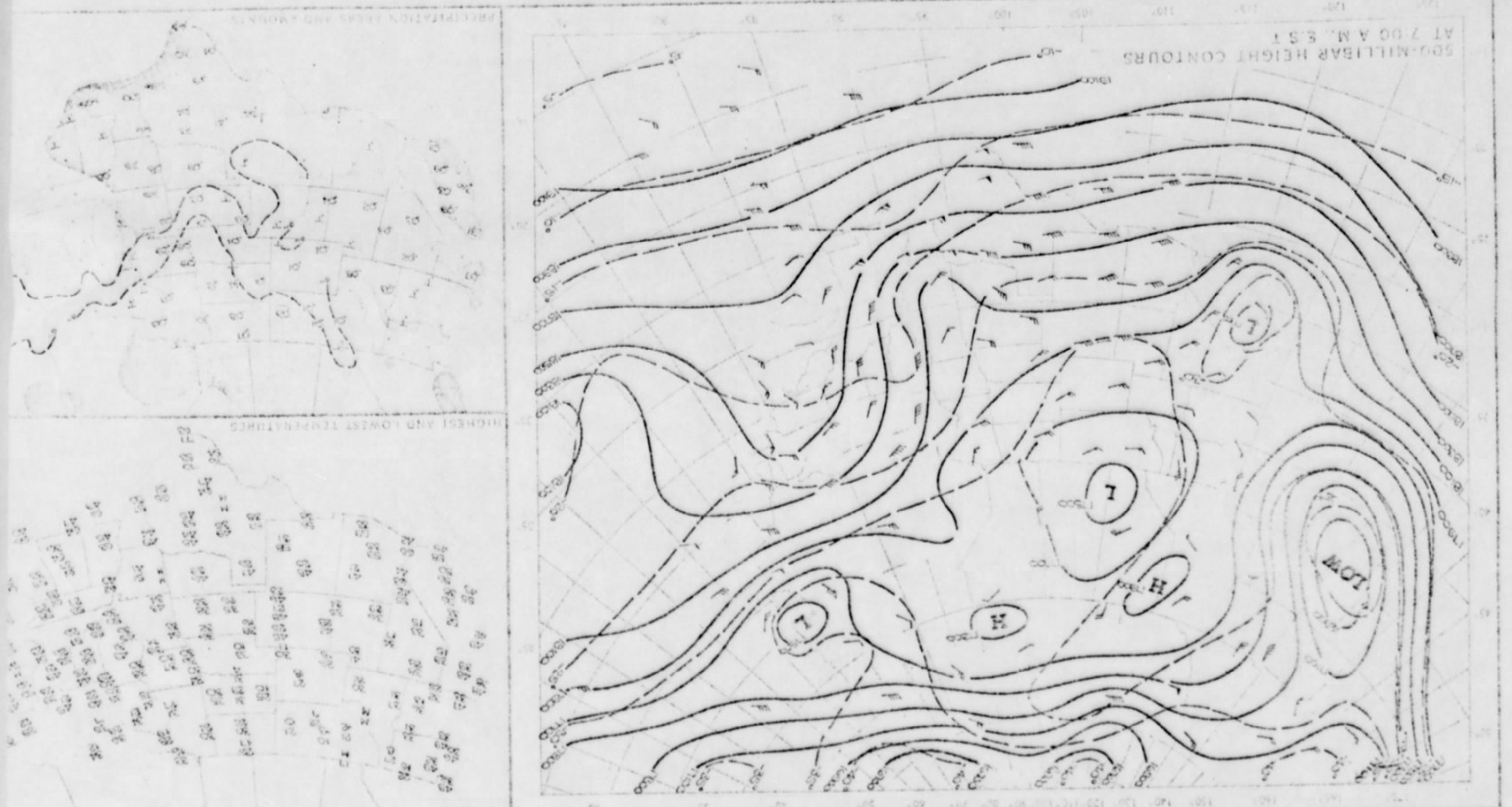
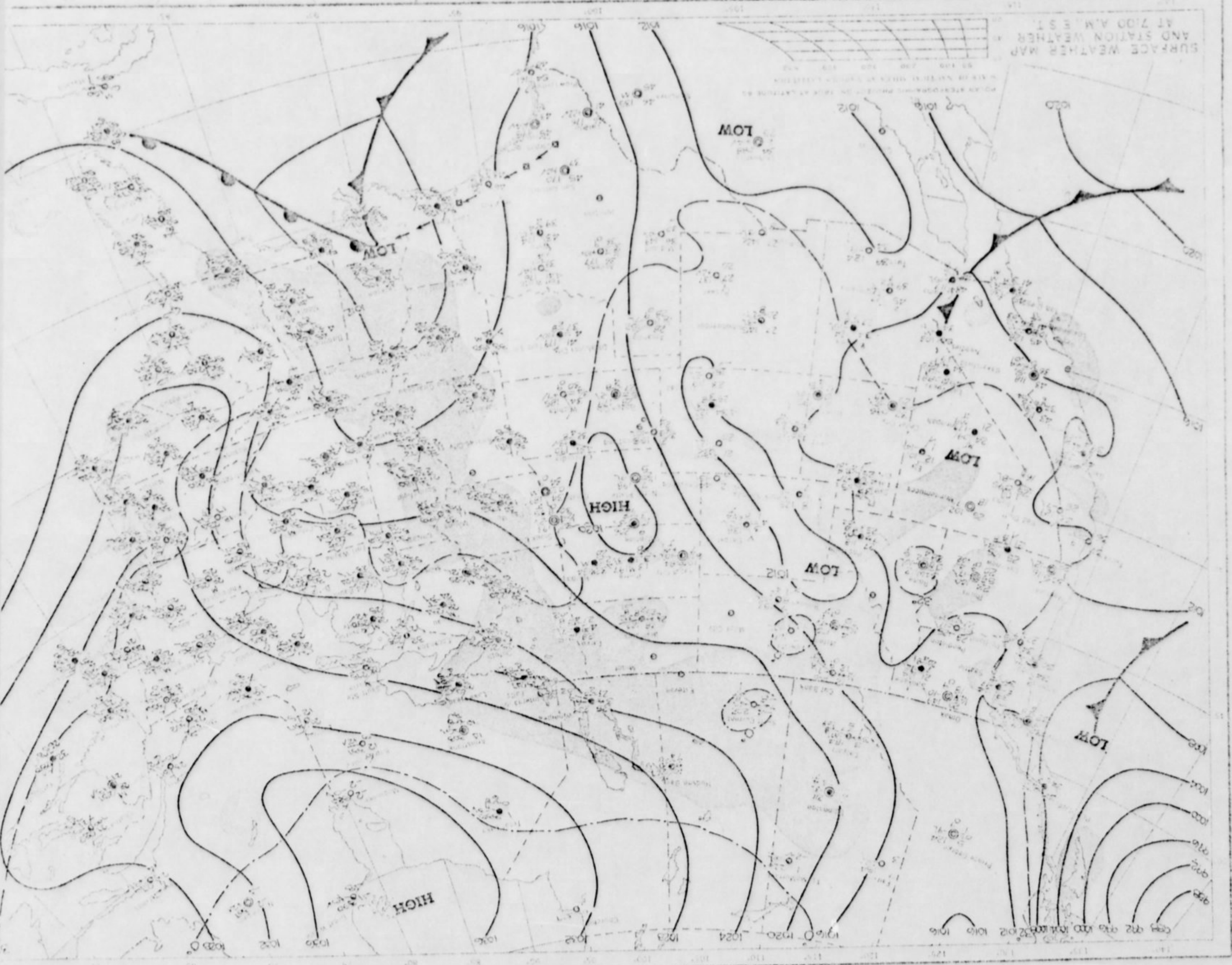




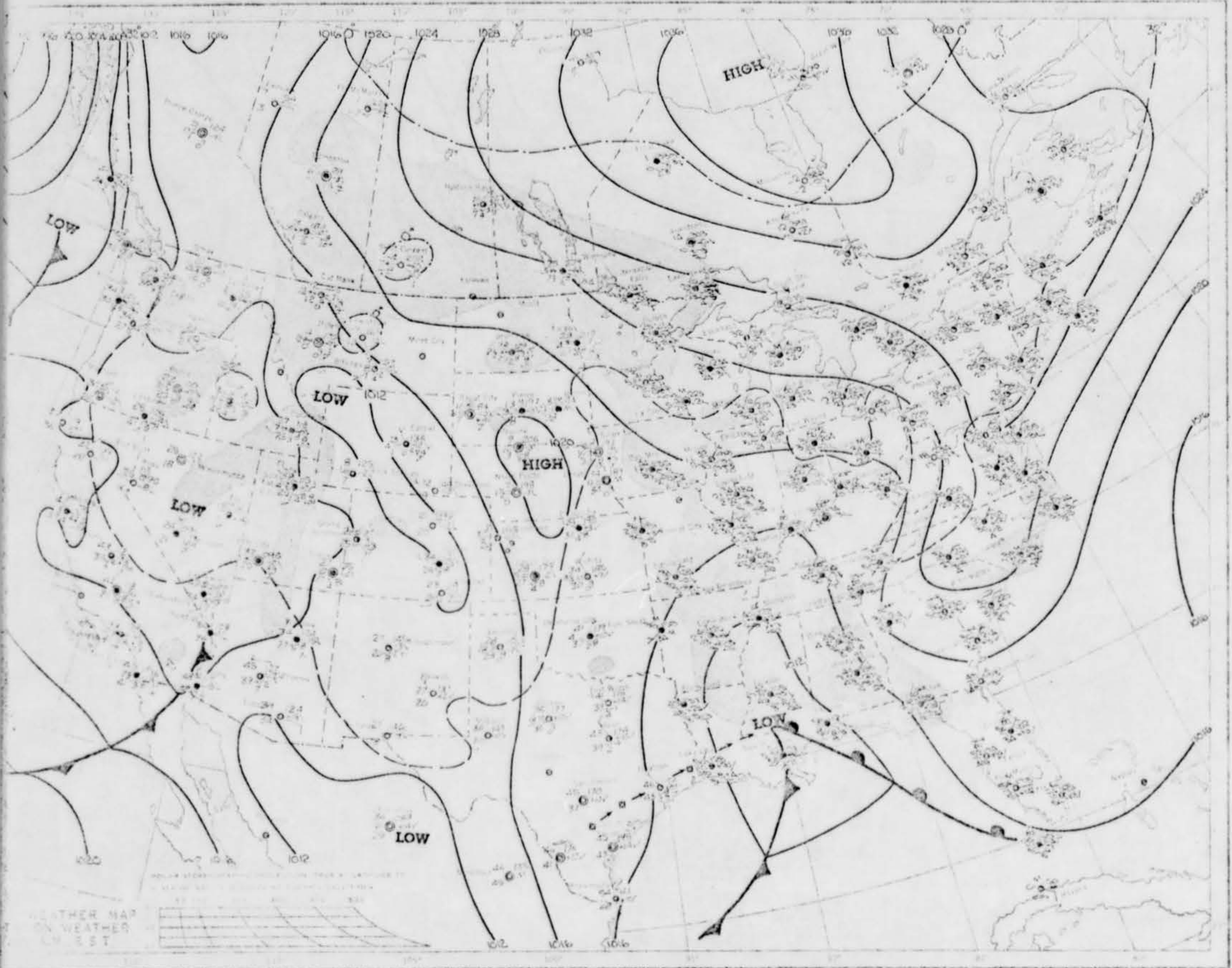
FEBRUARY 21, 1969





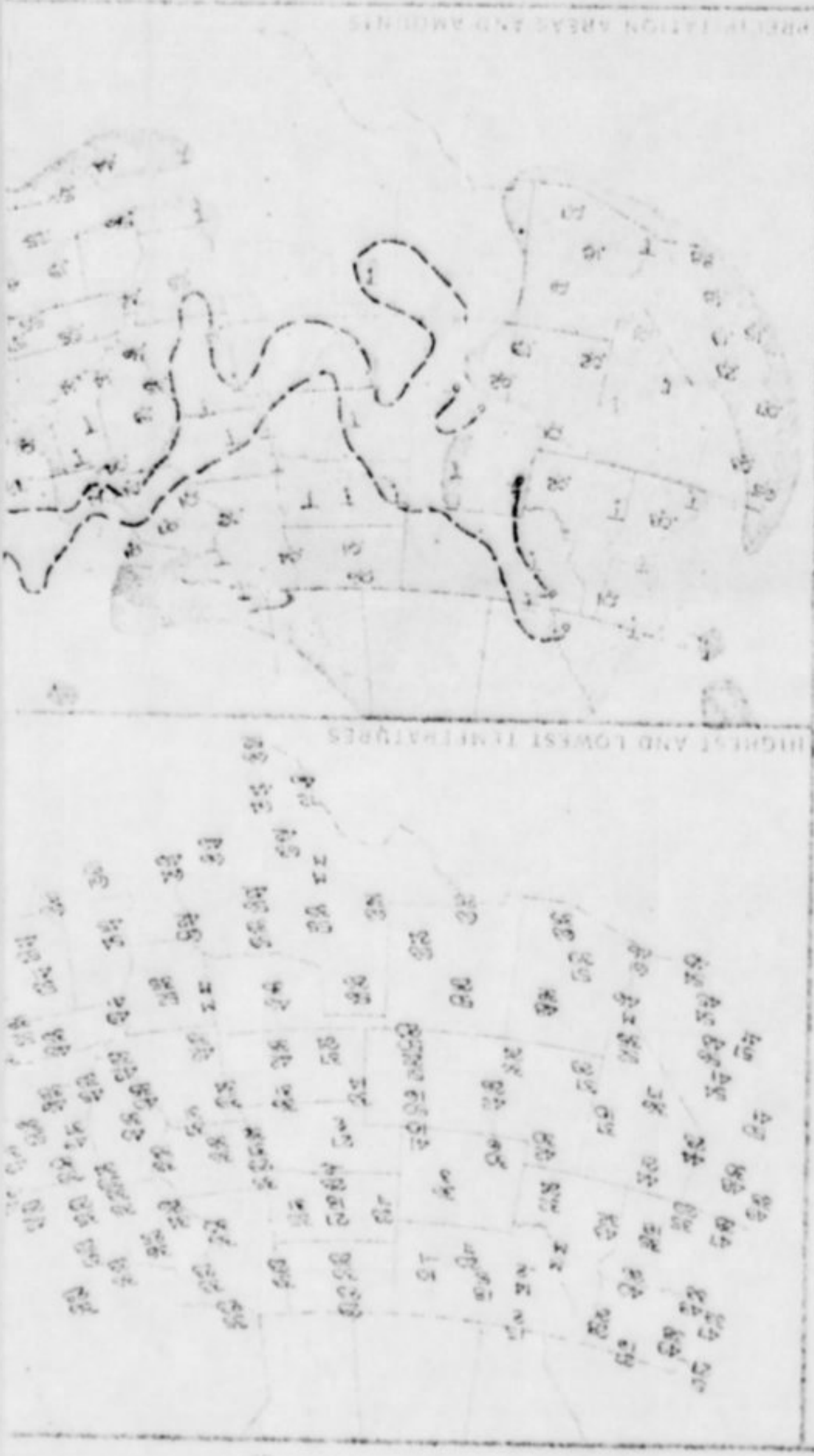
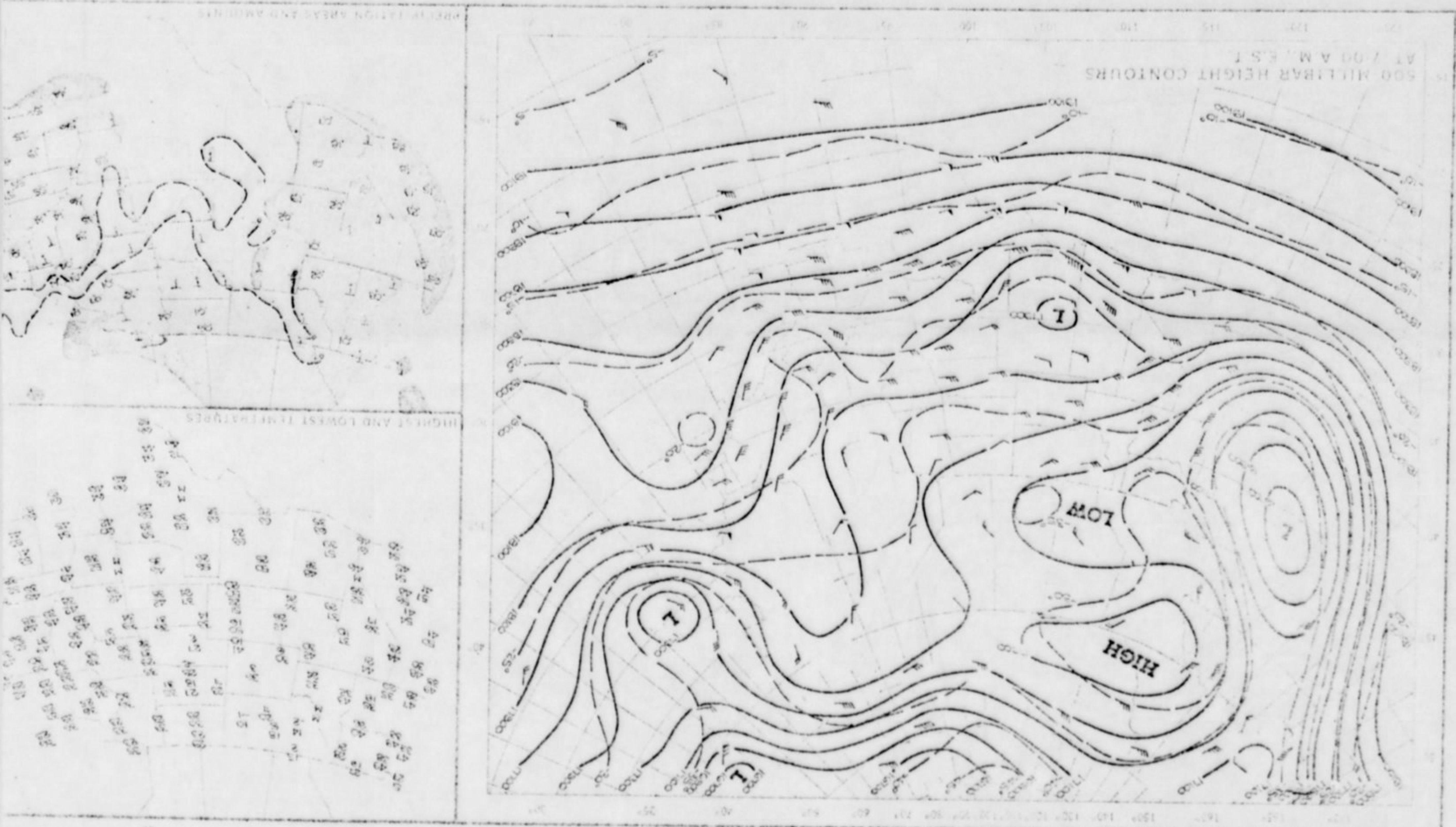
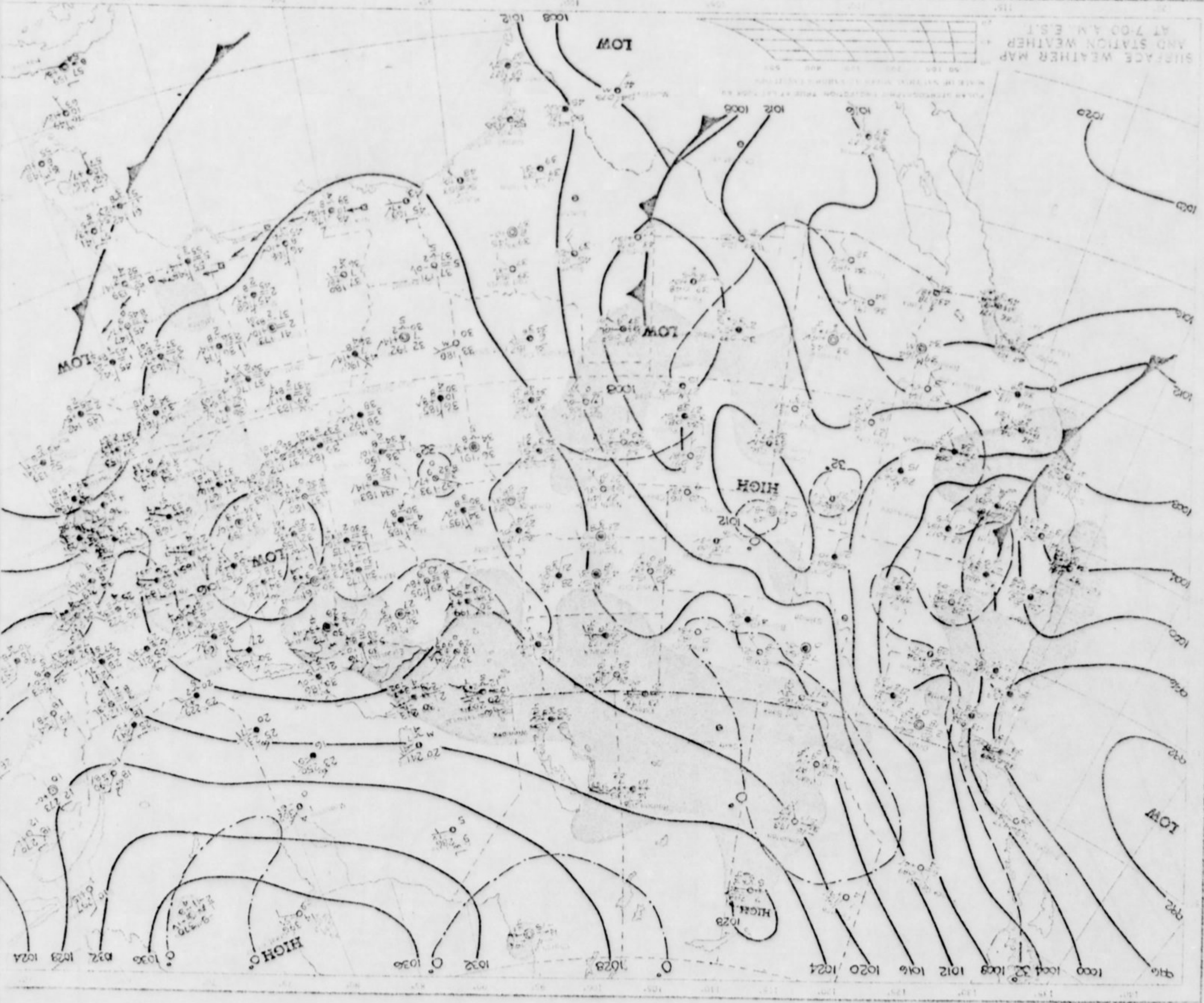






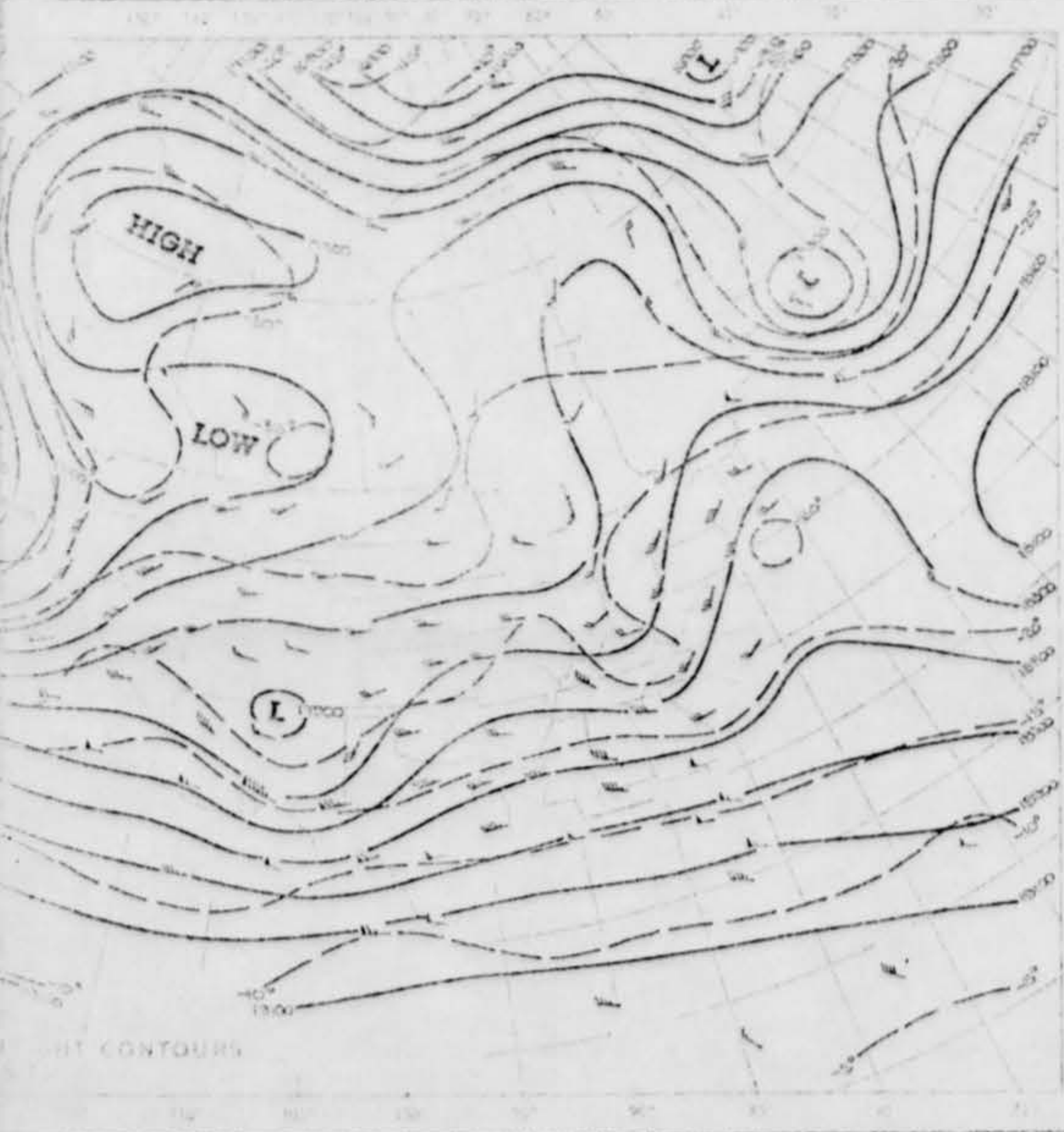
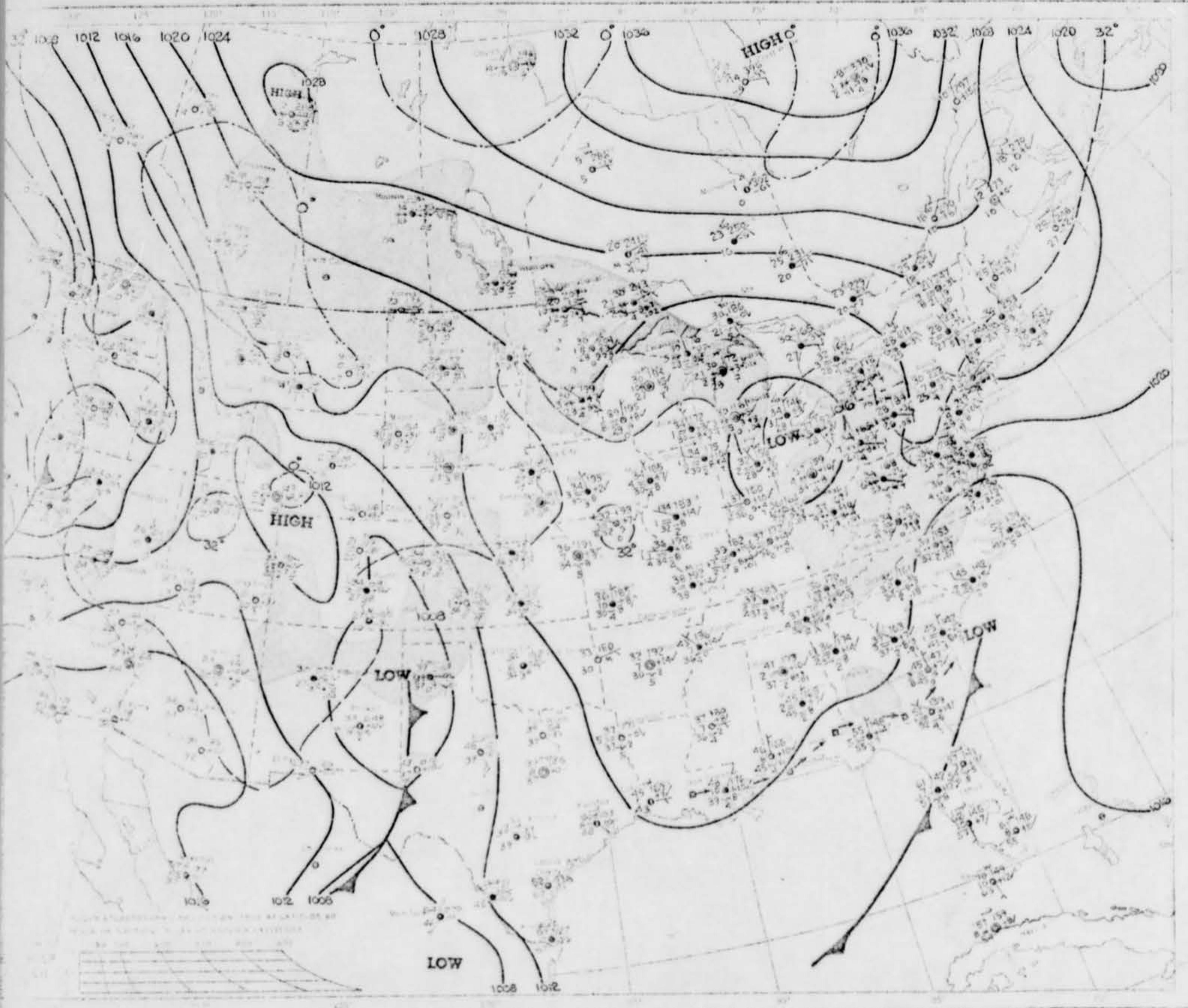


SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1969





MAY 23, 1969







# 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 circles. 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 500-millibar level.

The Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chart presents the maximum and minimum values for the 24 hours ending at 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. at each of the reporting points retained from the Surface Weather Map. The maximum temperature is plotted above the station local on the minimum temperature is plotted below this point.

The Precipitation Areas and Totals Chart indicates by means of shading the areas that had precipitation during the 24 hours ending at 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. in inches to the nearest hundredth of an inch for the period. Incomplete totals are indicated. "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

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# WEATHER MAPS

FEB. 24-MAR. 2, 1969



This publication is one of the principal charts Bureau publication. This includes the 500-millibar and lowest temperature charts. The maps are prepared by the Coast Guard Weather Service and are used on the 500-millibar and lowest temperature charts. The maps are available, and can be obtained without charge from the Environmental Science Services Administration, Publication 143, Rockville, Maryland. The cost of \$2.70 per 50 copies is available to the Department of Commerce.

The Surface Weather Map presents station data and the analysis in 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 0, 12, and 18 hours preceding and following are indicated by small black squares. 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 maps are based. Occasionally, the maps are based on reports from a 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 temperature chart presents the maximum and minimum values for the 72-hour period ending at 1:00 a.m./e.s.t. The points on the chart are the reporting points on the 500-millibar low surface. Weather reports are maximum temperature is not shown for the station location, and the minimum temperature is plotted at the reporting point.

The charts are based on reports from stations that had precipitation during the 24-hour ending at 1:00 a.m. Amounts are shown to the nearest hundredth of an inch for the same period. Incomplete data are underlined. "T" indicates a trace of precipitation. Dashed lines show the depth of snow on the ground in inches as of 7:00 a.m. of the previous day.

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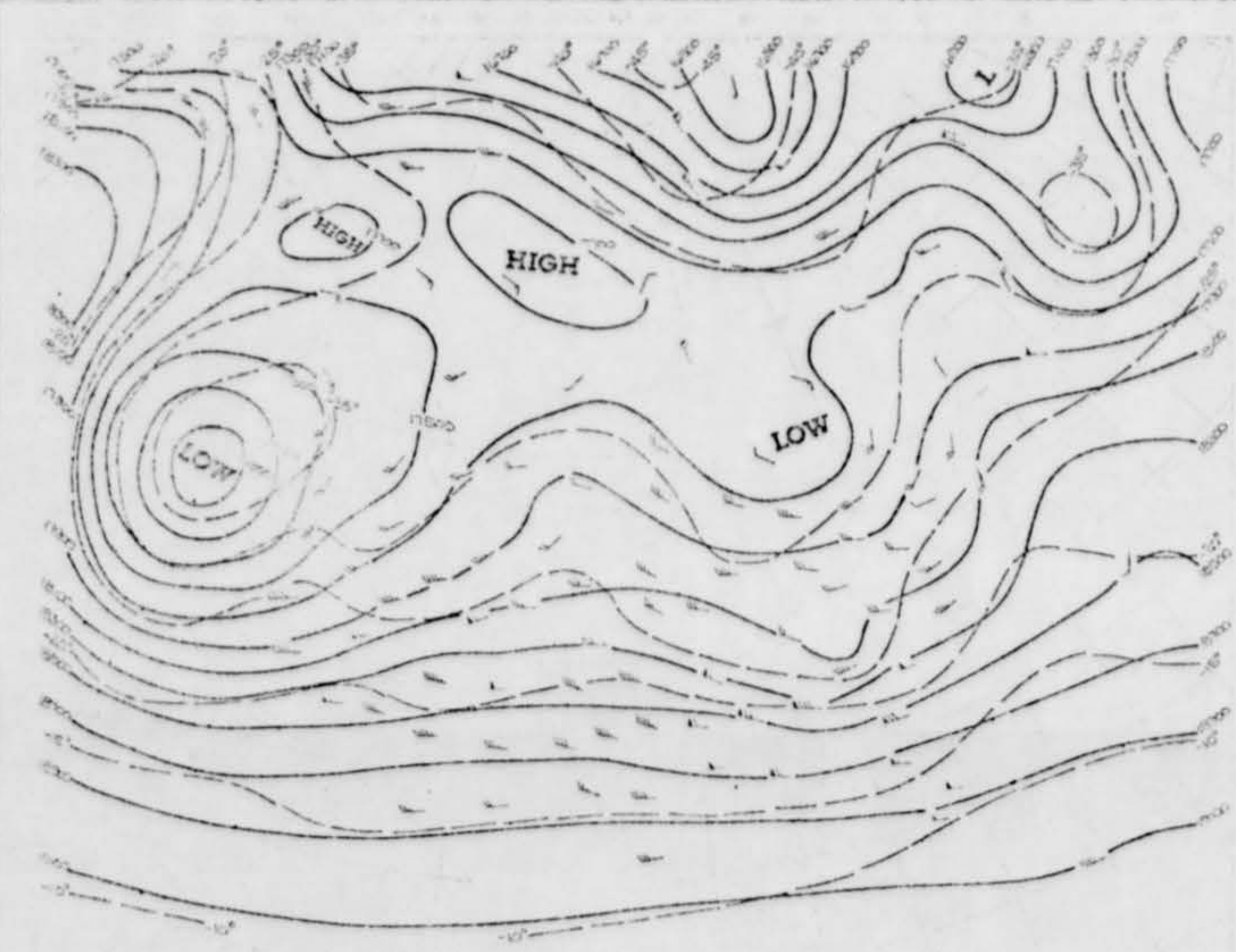
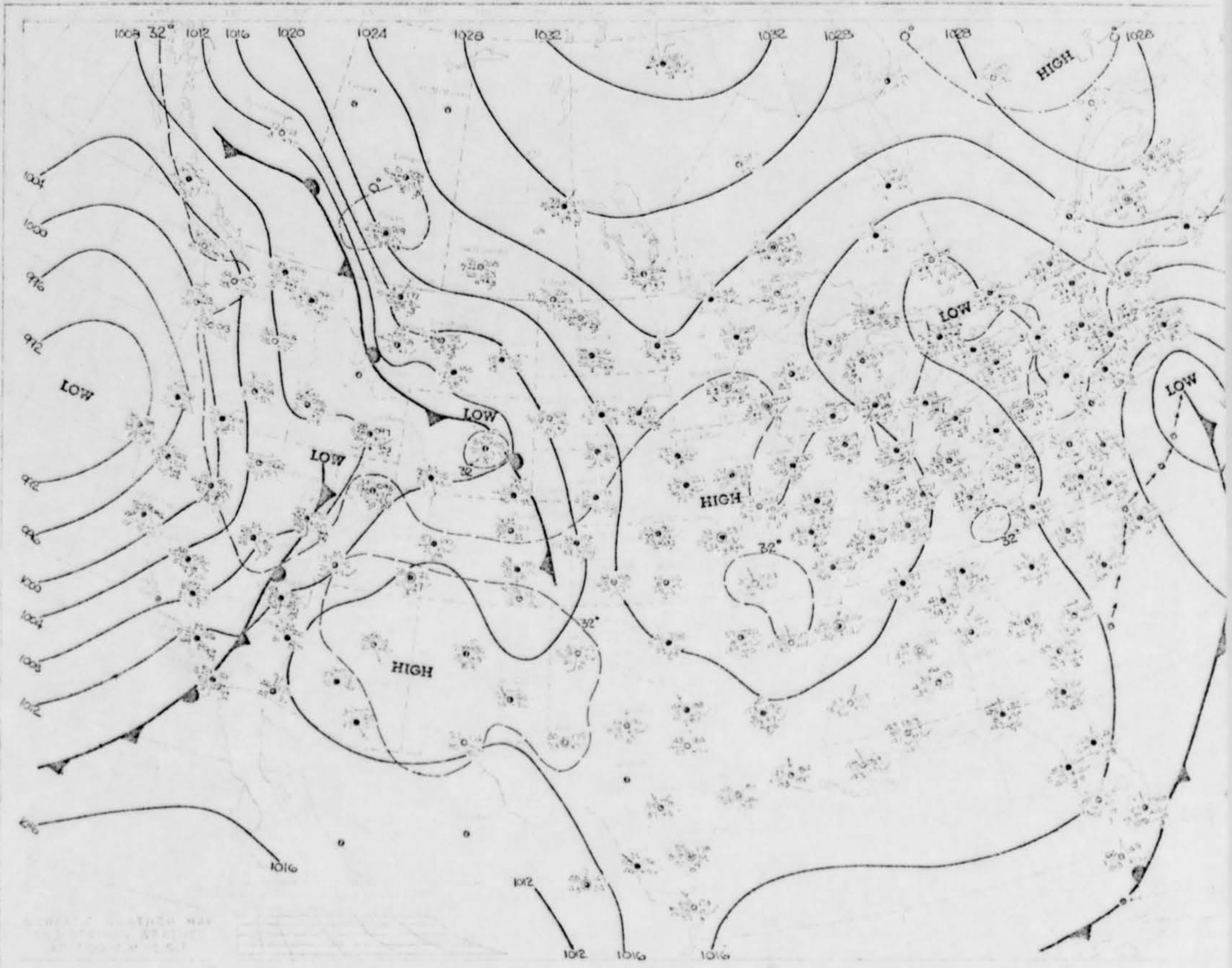
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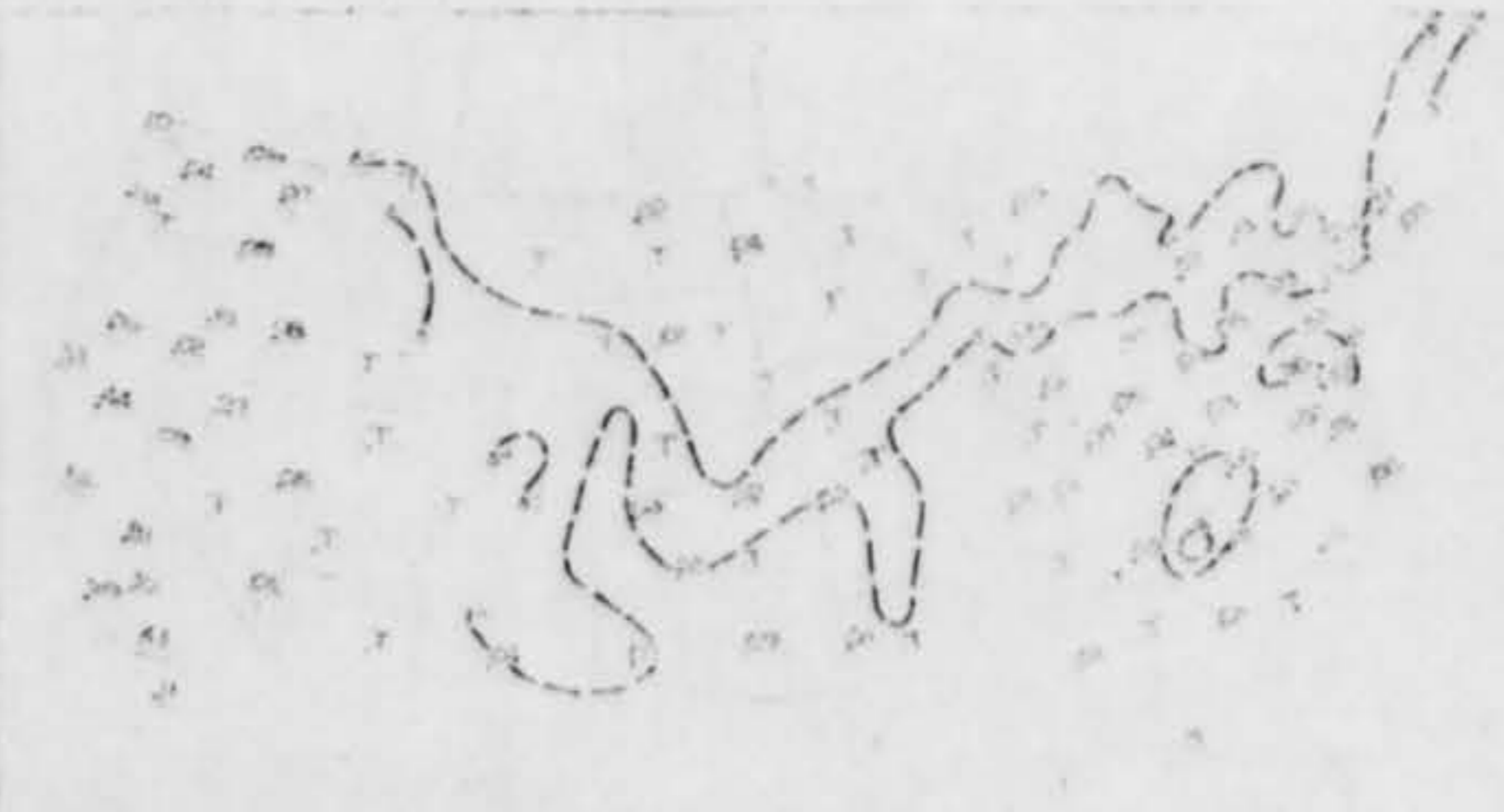
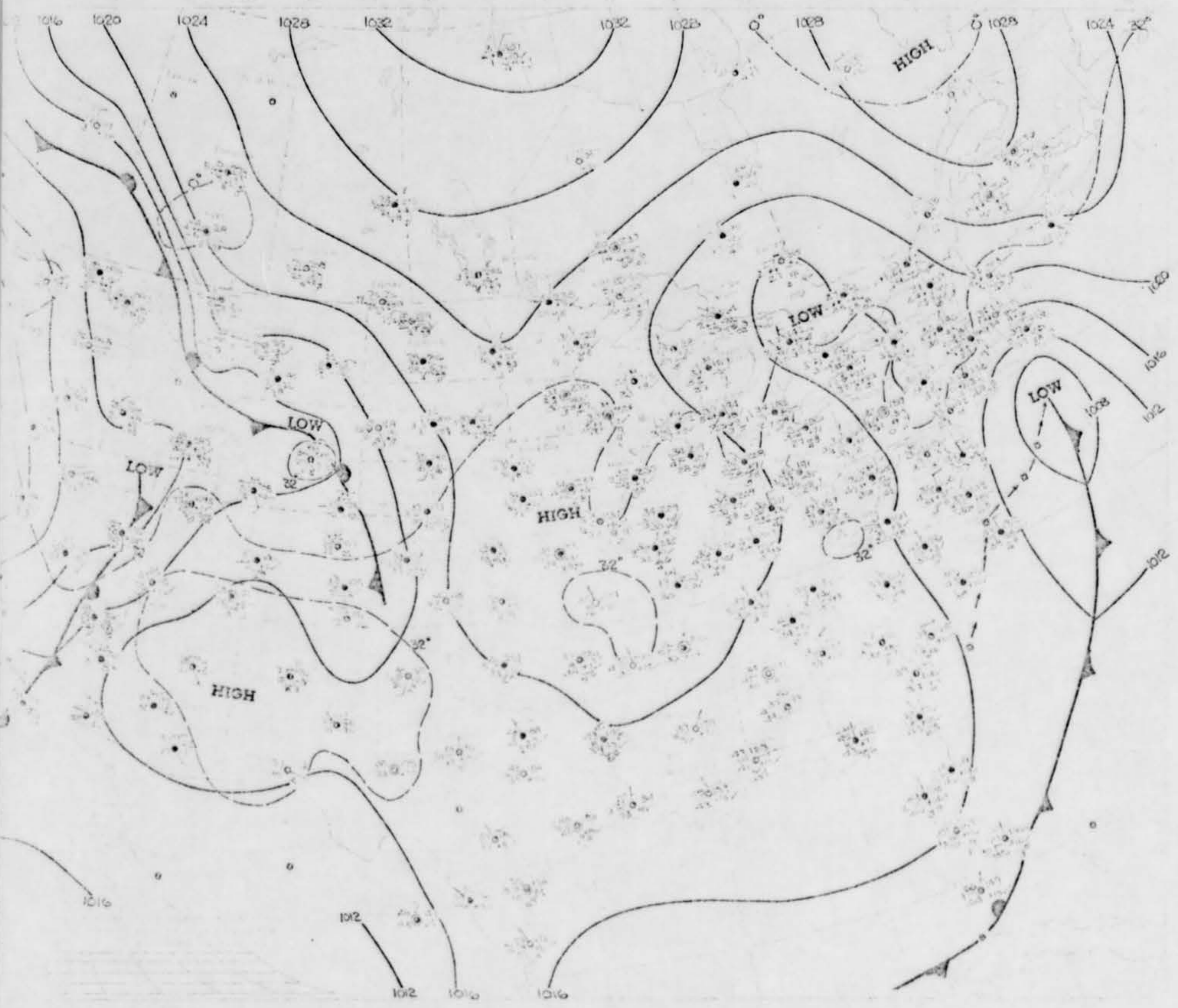


MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1969





RY 24, 1969



Handwritten notes and diagrams on the right margin, including a vertical line and some illegible text.