[redacted]

THIS CASE INCLUDES

2 PHOTOS 5X7

TDPT (UFO) Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/sjc/22 Jul 68

UFO Photograph, 15 or 22 March 1968

Mr [redacted]
Dayton, Ohio 45406

1. Reference your photograph of an unidentified object which you made on 15 or 22 March 1968.

2. Your negative was examined by photographic experts with the following results.

a. The color photograph (and corresponding negative) submitted by the source, is a night photograph of the moon, taken with a Froth Derby Amistigmat camera through an 80X telescope, using a ten second shutter speed. Imaged on the print is a crescent-shaped segment of the moon's circumference and a poorly defined, green "T-shaped" unidentified image. The print also exhibits numerous blemishes and water stains incurred prior to and/or during processing of the negative. It does not appear to be a defined object. There is no indication of image motion despite the 10 second exposure time.

b. Examination of the photography by photographic quality control personnel indicates the "T-shaped" unidentified image to be in the shape of a very common processing aberration. This aberration occurs in all types of film and can be caused by pressure or stain, prior to or during film processing.

3. Thank you for permitting the Air Force to analyze your negative; your original negative and print are attached.

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

1 Atch
1. Orig Color Neg and Print

TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

PHOTO ANALYSIS REPORT

NR 68-32

DATE OF REPORT 10 July 1968

SUBJECT UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT

LOCATION Dayton, Ohio

DATE March 1968

PHOTOGRAPHY

AF

IR

QUALITY Poor

P NRS

One color print and corresponding negative.

1. PURPOSE: This report is in reply to Work Order 68-55 submitted by Lt. Col. Quintanilla, requesting analysis of photography containing an unidentified image. The photography was taken March 1968 at Dayton, Ohio. Information required is image identification.

2. ANALYSIS: The color photograph (and corresponding negative) submitted by the source, is a night photograph of the moon, taken with a Froth Derby Amistigmat camera through an 80X telescope, using a ten second shutter speed. Imaged on the print is a crescent-shaped segment of the moon's circumference and a poorly defined, green "T-shaped" unidentified image. The print also exhibits numerous blemishes and water stains incurred prior to and/or during processing of the negative. [redacted]. It does not appear to be a defined object. There is no indication of image motion despite the 10 second exposure time.

3. Examination of the photography by photographic quality control personnel indicates the "T-shaped" unidentified image to be in the shape of a very common processing aberration. This aberration occurs in all types of film and can be caused by pressure or strain, prior to or during film processing.

PHOTO ANALYSIS BY:

JOHN W. SUMMERFIELD
Intelligence Research Specialist

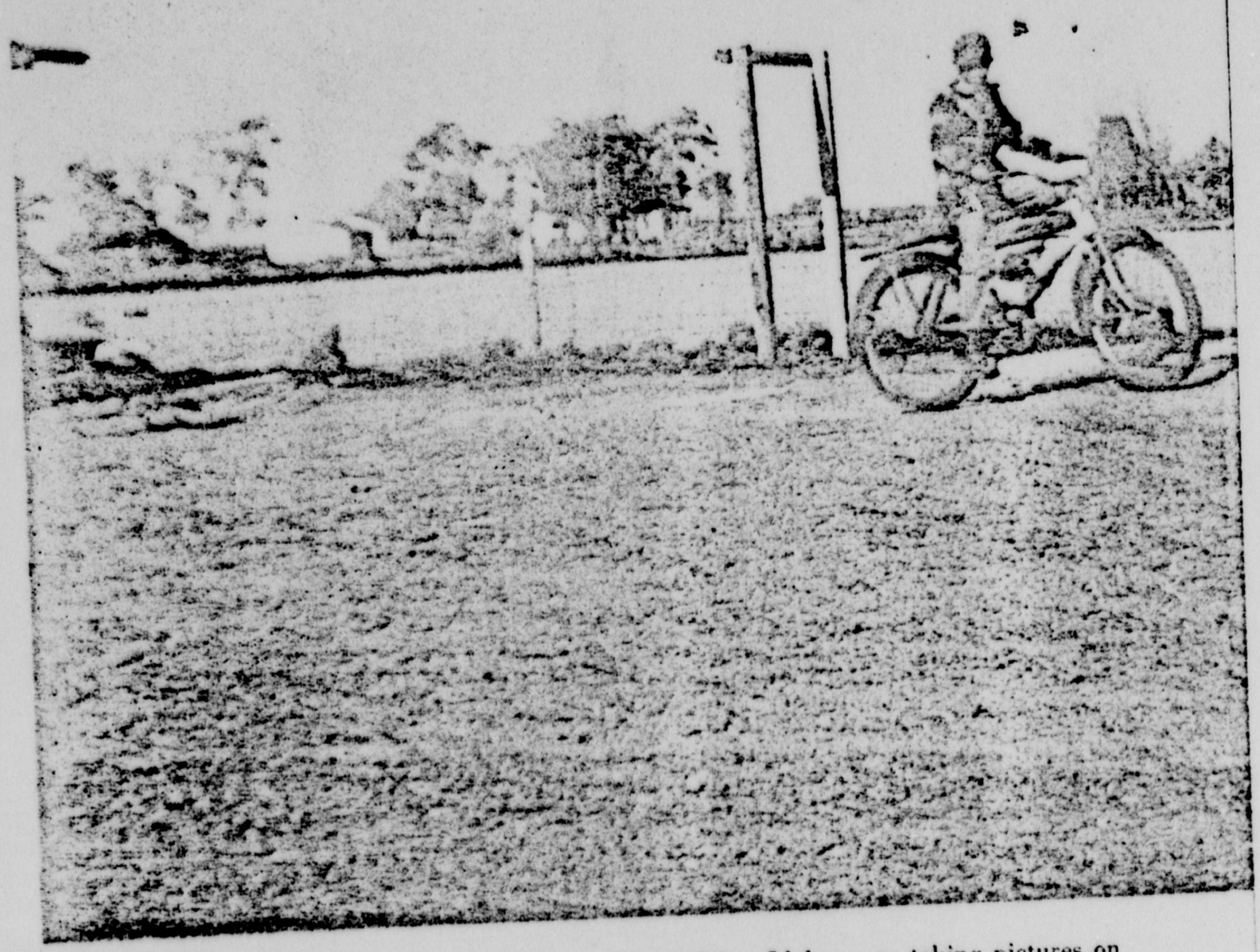
THOMAS E. DAVIS
Intelligence Research Specialist

LARRY GUENTHER
Photographer, Scientific and Technical

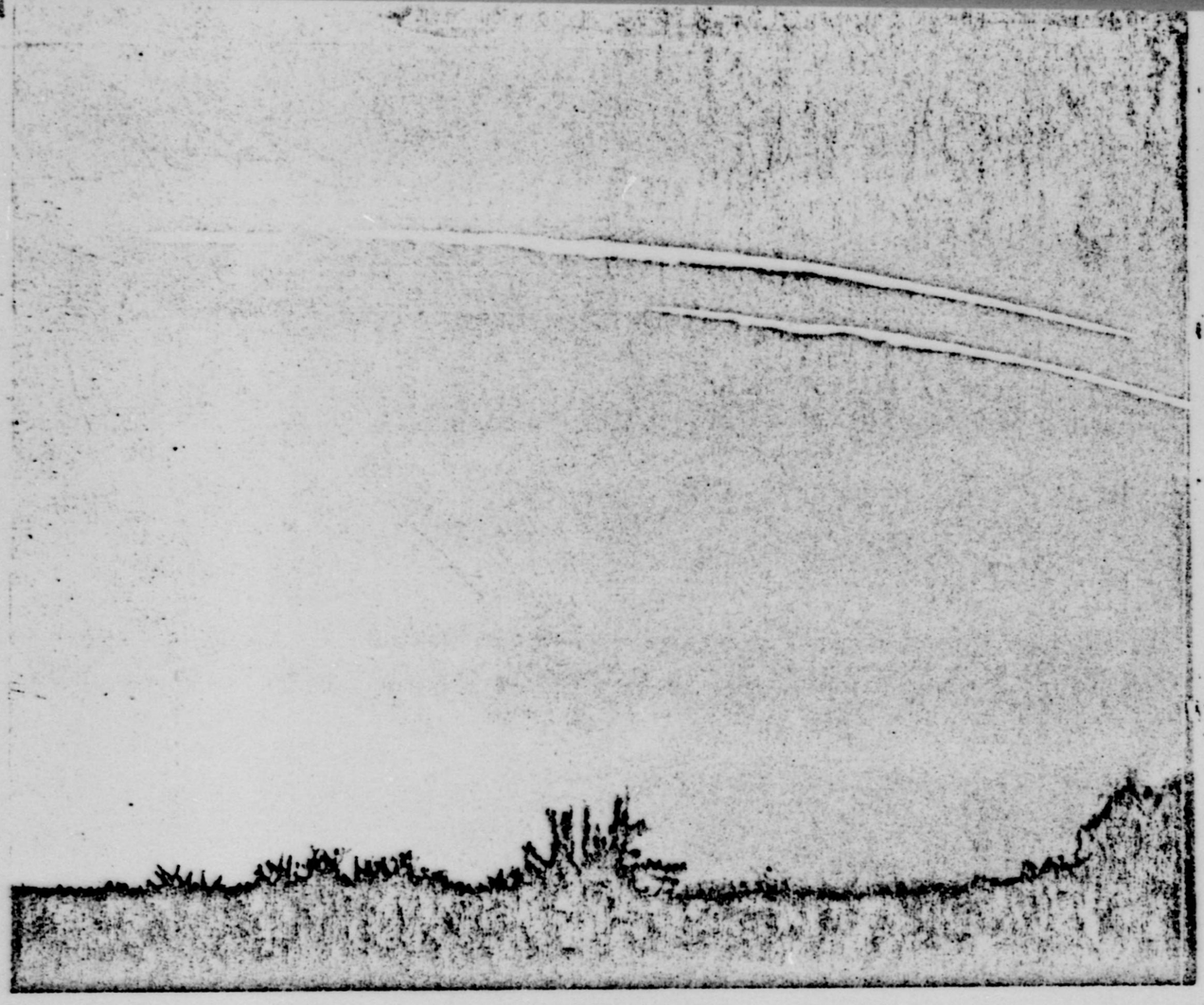
APPROVED BY:

Larry L. Benson Capt, USAF
for BURTON E. HULTZ
Chief, Photo Analysis Branch

WILBER PRICE, JR.
Chief, Photo Exploitation Division



Members of the Walter Mueller family, of Filer, Idaho, were taking pictures on May 1, 1950 on their farm two miles northeast of Filer when they apparently picked up, all unknown to them, the image of a flying saucer and the shock wave preceding it. The strange object appeared on a photo of Mervin Mueller and his bicycle. No attention was paid to the strange object until June 25th, when it was noted that a picture published in the *Times-News* of the small daughter of Mrs. Robert Peterson, Hill City showed a similar image. Later, TRUE magazine said the images on these photos were due to bending of the negative, the crease causing the peculiar image during development. (See page 175.)



Al Hixenbaugh, *Louisville Times* (Ky.) photographer took this picture at 10:15 p.m. central standard time on July 7, 1947. There were three of the objects in the sky, but he had time to photograph only two of them. He makes no effort to say what the objects might be. They made no sound.

When Ira Maxey, Fort Worth, Texas, saw strange objects flying over his home, he took this picture. It is evidence that the images shown here are not due to creasing of the negative during development, as claimed for the photo on page 182, as they were visible to the eye as well as the camera.

John H. Janssen, while driving to the Morristown, N.J. airport at 10 a.m. July 10, 1947, saw these four objects in the skies and got out of his car to photograph them. They appeared to be about 10,000 feet in the air. Three of the saucers were silvery white and the fourth was a dull, metallic color. They flew rapidly, in formation, and disappeared toward New York City. In leaving the scene, they put on a burst of speed far in excess of any jet plane Janssen had ever seen. Censorship, next day, kept the photo out of other dailies.

Robert W. Kirk, 7939 South Justine St., Chicago 20, Illinois, took the picture at the right near Chicago. It appeared low in the sky, and seemed transparent, like glass, but showed up dark on the film. The object seemed to be approximately twenty feet in diameter and was moving slowly. However, its distance could not be determined and therefore its apparent size is meaningless. Its oval shape is readily apparent, though.

1500 32 March 68
Jalato

PHOTOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Type and make of camera [redacted]
   Zoth Derby - Anistigmat - German Make - 30 yrs. old
2. Type, focal length, and make of lens
   1 — 2.5 - F - 50 mm
3. Brand and type of film [redacted]
   Kodak - Kodacolor - X — CX-127
4. Shutter speed used 10 second times
5. Lens opening used; that is, "f" stop 2.5
6. Filters used No filter used.
7. Was tripod or solid stand used Picture was taken through the lens of an 80 power telescope. The camera was held at the eyepiece.
8. Was "panning" used No
9. Exact direction camera was pointing with relation to true North, and its angle with respect to the ground.
   It was about 9 P.M. The moon was located a little West of center and a few degrees to South.
10. If supplemental information is unobtainable, the minimum camera data required are the type of camera, and the smallest and largest "f" stop and shutter speed readings of the camera.

The telescope was on a Tripod and set to about a 45° angle with respect to ground. The camera was held at the eyepiece and a ten second times was used. We could not see the image with our vision and as far as I know when I focused the telescope on the moon I did not see the image at that time.

I would like to keep this negative. Can you have a copy made for me? Thanking you, I am [redacted].

Project Blue Book
Building 275
Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio

April 21, 1964

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing a photograph I took through the lens of my 20 power telescope about a month or more ago. I am not sure of the exact date but it was taken on a Friday night around 9 P.M. Could have been either the 13th or 22nd of March. Can you give me an explanation of the greenish image → (which appears near the image of the moon on this picture. I had the telescope focused in on the moon. My dad and a friend of mine were with me at the time and we all agree that we saw nothing up there with our own vision.

We have the book, "The Coming of the Saucers," by Kenneth Arnold and Ray Palmer. In it on pages 182 and 175 there are pictures with similar images on them, however, they were taken in the daytime. I have had copies made of these pages and I have enclosed them with the photograph. True Magazine claims that these images were caused by creased negatives. My negative is not creased.

Could you please advise me of your findings, is it a flying saucer or what is it? You may keep the photograph and copies, I am having another print made. If you wish you can study the negative at my house. Thank You.

I am, truly Yours

[redacted]
Dayton, Ohio, 45406

1. NAME (Requestor fill in 1 through 9) [redacted]	2. Symbol	3. Extention	4. Project Nr.
[redacted] Request Photo: P. Number or Description			
	6. Density/Size Photo Desired		7. Nr. of Copies

8. Date Desired	9. Today's Date	Follow-up Dates 1st	2nd	3rd	Type of Retention: ☐ Permanent	☐ Temporary ☐ Mount ☐ Original Card	☐ Incoming ☐ Outgoing
/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /			

1	11	21	31
2	12	22	32
3	13	23	33
4	14	24	34
5	15	25	35
6	16	26	36
7	17	27	37
8	18	28	38
9	19	29	39
10	20	30	40
Date	Signature [redacted]		

FTD FORM JAN 62 0-170 (TDDPR)

FTD WORK ORDER

Date Issued 27 May 68

1. Description of Work: (Include title of unscheduled tasks.)

Request photo analysis be accomplished on the attached color negative to determine what the unidentified object may be.

15 or 22 March 1968 sighting, Dayton, Ohio

Request all material be returned upon completion of analysis.

-FROM-

2. FTD W.O. No.
3. Monitor
4. Phones
5. DIA Task No.
6. DIA Priority
7. Date Needed
8. Consequence Code
9. Classification of Sources
10. Classification of End Product
11. PPTD or Dep Sig.

-TO-

12. Div./Dir. Symbol
13. M-H Estimate
14. Monitor
15. Phones
16. Div. Precedence
17. Div. Chief/Dir. Sig.

18. Div. Chiefs Instructions/Modification or Expansion of Work Description

68-55

3 Jun 68

FTD FORM 12

Copy No. 2 to Block 11

150i 22 March 1968

2 MAY 1968

TDPT (UFO) Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/mhs/1 May 68

UFO Photograph, 15 or 22 March 1968

[redacted]
Dayton, Ohio 45406

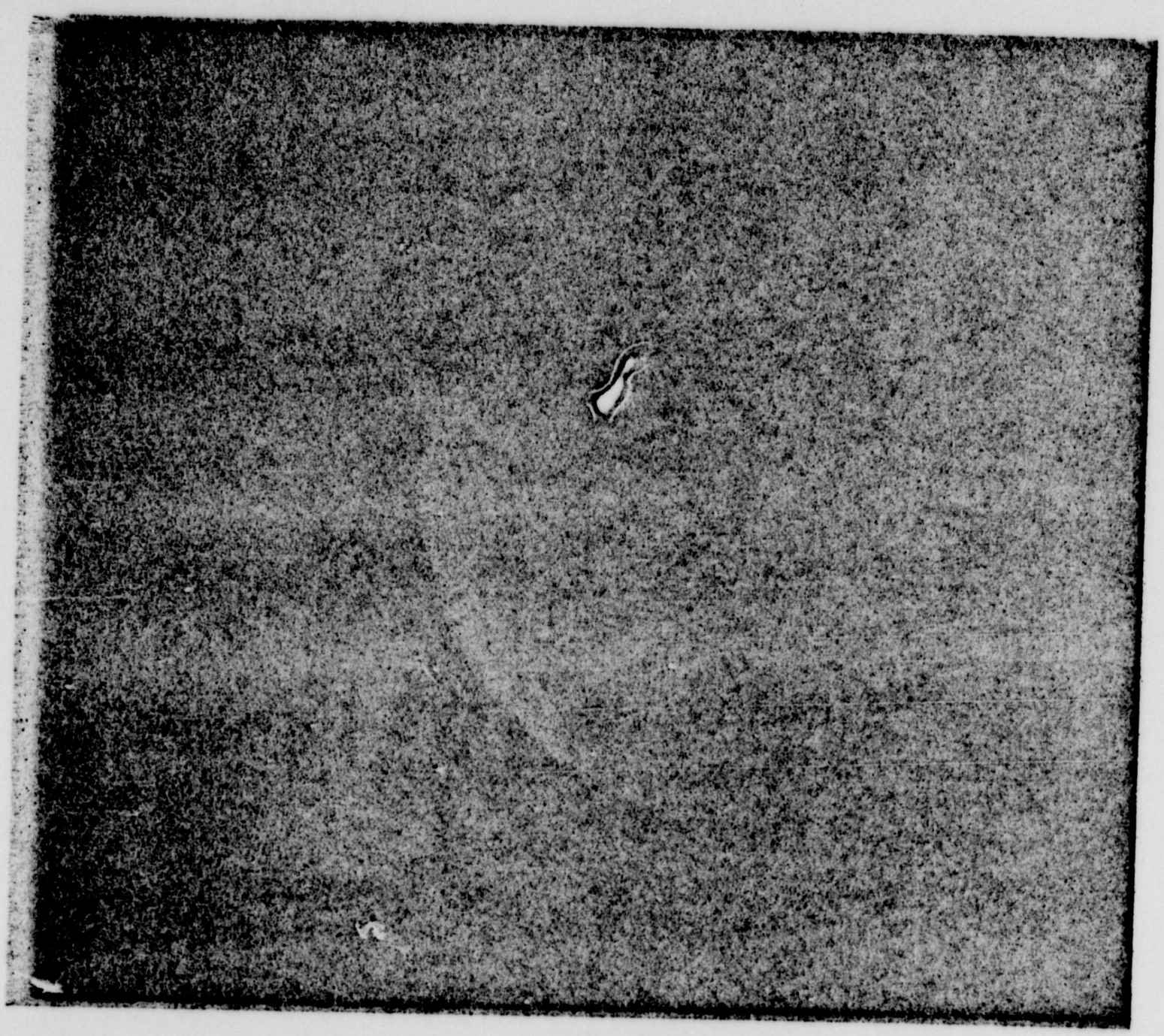
Reference your letter of April 21, 1968 with regards to a photograph of an unidentified object. If you will complete the inclosed photographic data sheet and also submit your original negative in the inclosed envelope, we will have our photo experts give their opinion as to the cause of the image on your photograph.

#1

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

1 Atch
Photo Data Sheet
w/envelope

TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY



MEMO ROUTING SLIP	Never use for Approvals, Disapprovals, Concurrences, or Similar Actions	ACTION
1 TO	INITIALS	CIRCULATE
	DATE	COORDINATION
2		FILE
		INFORMATION
3		NOTE AND RETURN
		PER CONVERSATION
4		SEE ME
		SIGNATURE

REMARKS

(1) DETERMINED THAT A GREAT DEAL OF AIR TRAFFIC WAS IN THE AREA.

(2) THERE WAS A LAYER OF DUST HANGING ON AN INVERSION AT ABOUT 2000 ABOVE MSL, THIS COULD EASILY HAVE A WHITE LITE APPEAR YELLOW.

(3) UNABLE TO INTERVIEW OBSERVERS AND DO NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT INFO HERE.

FROM	DATE
	PHONE

DD FORM 1 OCT 60 95 Replaces DD Form 94, 1 Feb 50, and DD Form 95, 1 Feb 50, which will be used until exhausted. ☆ GPO : 1968 O - 295-658

TO: SWTR 2-2

Sandia Mtns, N. M.
23 Mar 1968

SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENA QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU APPROVAL NUMBER 21-R258

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

1. WHEN DID YOU SEE THE PHENOMENON?
DAY 24 MONTH March YEAR 1968

2. WHAT TIME DID YOU FIRST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?
HOUR 2155 MINUTES _____ [ ] A.M. [X] P.M.

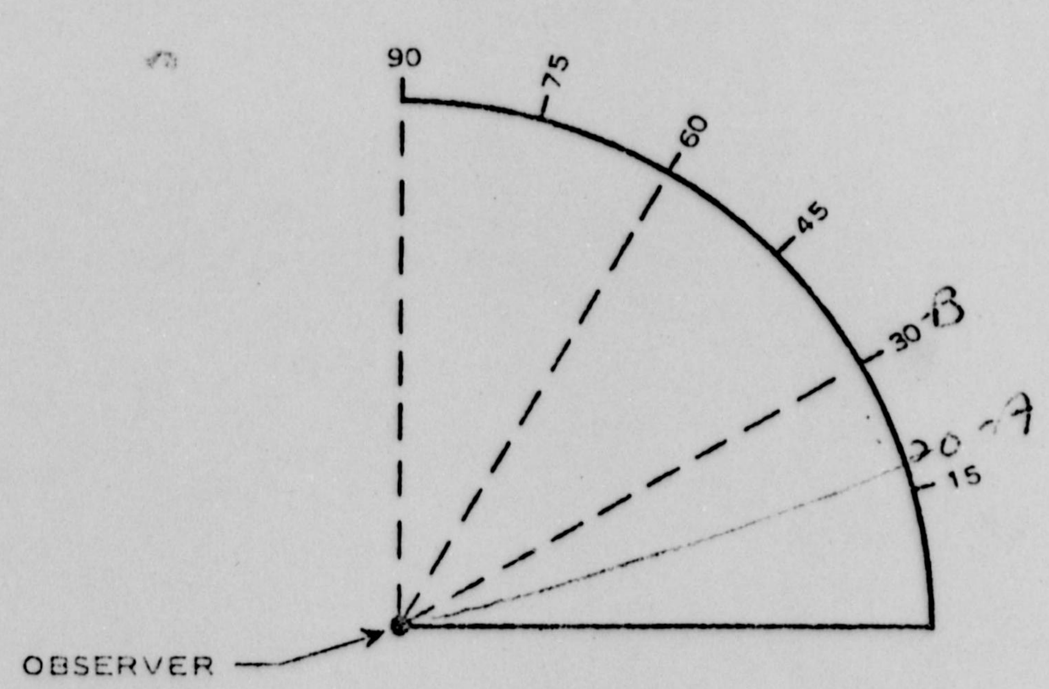
3. WHAT TIME DID YOU LAST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON?
HOUR 2158 MINUTES _____ [ ] A.M. [X] P.M.

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

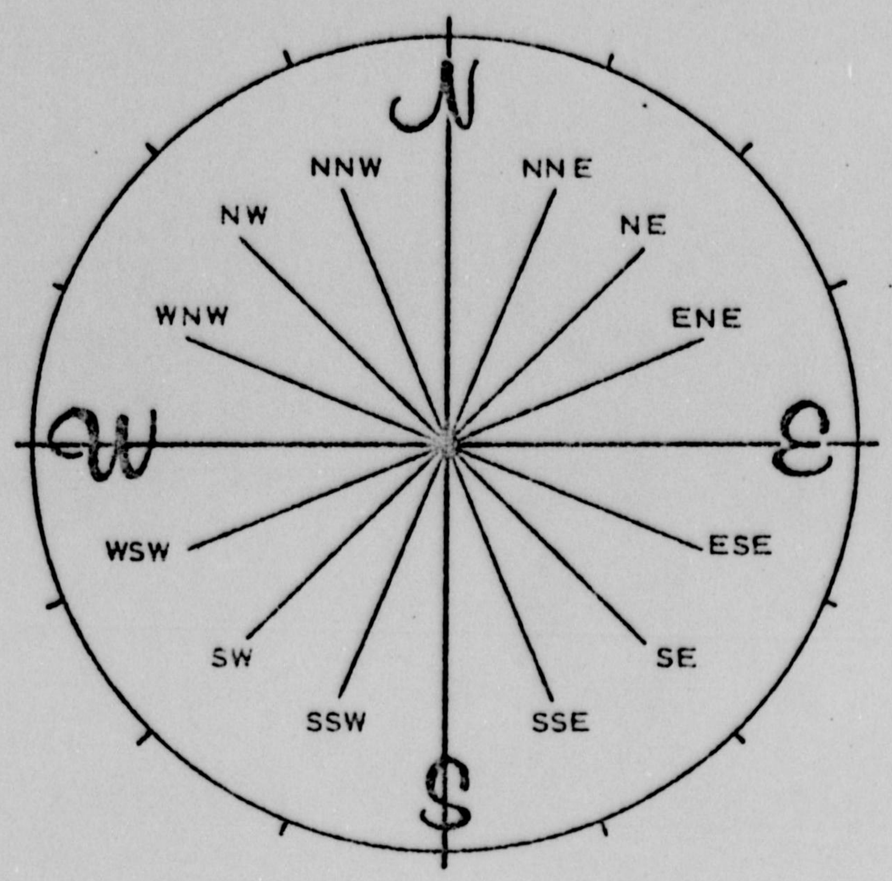
sighted East South East Sandia peak approximately 20° above horizon flashes with white and yellow lights at regular intervals, speed unknown

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

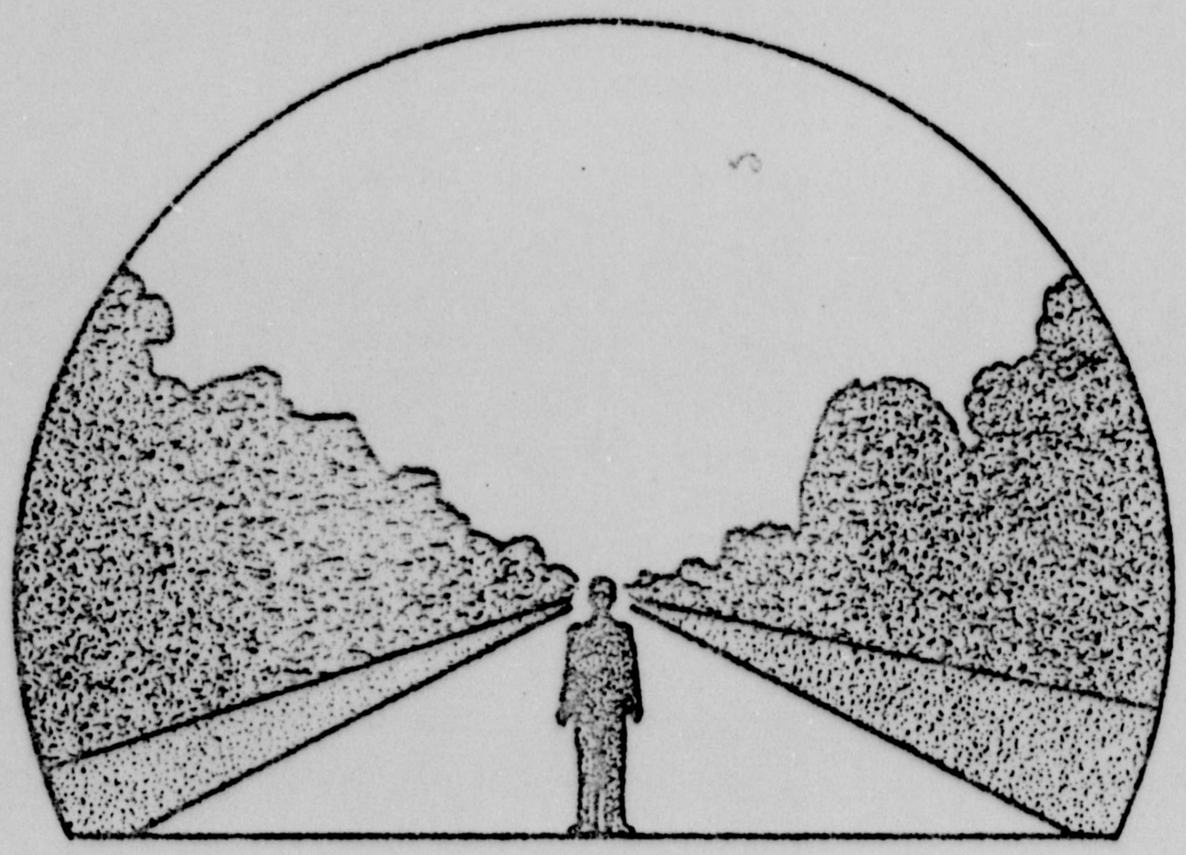


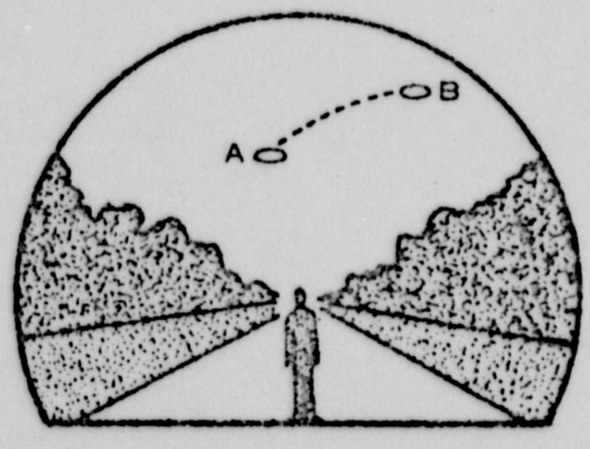
AF FORM AUG 67 117

6A. NOW IMAGINE YOU ARE AT THE CENTER OF THE COMPASS ROSE. PLACE AN "A" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN LAST SEEN.



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





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

X	OUTDOORS		IN BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY
	IN BUILDING		IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF CITY
	IN CAR ☐ AS DRIVER ☐ AS PASSENGER		IN OPEN COUNTRYSIDE
	IN BOAT		NEAR AIRFIELD
	IN AIRPLANE ☐ AS PILOT ☐ AS PASSENGER		FLYING OVER CITY
	OTHER		FLYING OVER OPEN COUNTRY
			OTHER

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

WHAT DIRECTION WERE YOU MOVING?

	NORTH		EAST
	SOUTH		WEST
	NORTHEAST		SOUTHEAST
	NORTHWEST		SOUTHWEST

HOW FAST WERE YOU MOVING?

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

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

DESCRIBE TYPE OF VEHICLE YOU WERE IN AND TYPE OF ROAD, TERRAIN OR BODY OF WATER YOU TRAVERSED DURING THE SIGHTING. STATE WHETHER WINDOWS OR CONVERTIBLE TOP WERE UP OR DOWN.

HOW MUCH OTHER TRAFFIC WAS THERE?

DID YOU NOTICE ANY AIRPLANES? ☐ YES ☐ NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE WHEN THEY WERE IN SIGHT RELATIVE TO THE TIME OF SIGHTING THE PHENOMENON AND WHERE THEY WERE IN THE SKY RELATIVE TO THE POSITION OF THE PHENOMENON.

9. HOW LONG WAS THE PHENOMENON IN SIGHT?

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

HOW WAS TIME DETERMINED?

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.

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?

only one

11. CONDITIONS *(Check appropriate blocks.)*

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

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

(1) STARS		(2) MOON		
	NONE		BRIGHT MOONLIGHT		NO MOONLIGHT
	A FEW		MOON WITH HALO		UNKNOWN
	MANY		MOON HIDDEN BY CLOUDS		
	UNKNOWN		PARTIAL *(New or quarter)*		

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

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

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

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.

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?

Watched till it faded

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.

Not

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.

Unknown

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

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

	EYEGLASSES		CAMERA VIEWER
	SUNGLASSES		BINOCULARS
	WINDSHIELD		TELESCOPE
	SIDE WINDOW OF VEHICLE		THEODOLITE
	WINDOWPANE		OTHER

A. DO YOU ORDINARILY WEAR GLASSES? ☐ YES ☐ NO

B. DO YOU USE READING GLASSES? ☐ YES ☐ NO

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

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

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.

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

Unknown

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

[redacted]

24. GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF

L[redacted] NAME

ADD[redacted]

TELEPHONE (Area code and number) | AGE | ☒ 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 Mayt Ted Fologne DAY 23 MONTH Mar YEAR 68

26. DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

NCIO

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR FORC

PAYNE

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will *not* be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

7	3	68
Day	Month	Year

2. Time of day: midnite

Hours Minutes

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

3. Time Zone:

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

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

4. Where were you when you saw the object? Andersonville Ohio 9 miles North of Chillicothe O.

Nearest Postal Address | City or Town | State or County

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) _____ Hours 15 Minutes Aprox. Seconds

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

5.1 How was time in sight determined? Time noted by clock

5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes ____ No ✓

6. What was the condition of the sky? Scattered clouds

DAY	NIGHT
a. Bright	(a) Bright
b. Cloudy	b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather conditi

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

10. The object appeared: (Circle Or

(a) Solid
b. Transparent
c. Vapor

11. If it appeared as a light, was it

(a) Brighter
b. Dimmer

11.1 Compare brightness to sor

The Bright

12. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): (a) Fuzzy or bl
b. Like a brigh
c. Sharply ou
d. Don't reme

13. Did the object:

a. Appear to stand still at any
b. Suddenly speed up and rus
c. Break up into parts or explo
d. Give off smoke?
e. Change brightness?
f. Change shape?
g. Flash or flicker?
h. Disappear and reappear?

FORM FTD OCT 62 164 This form supersedes FTD 164, jul 61, which is obsolete.

AIR FORCE UFO FORM

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON *(Circle One)*:

a. Bright moonlight
b. Dull moonlight
c. No moonlight--pitch dark
d. Don't remember

1/2 moon
Fairly Bright.

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS *(Circle One)*:

a. Clear sky
b. Hazy
(c) Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER *(Circle One)*: Cool

(a) Dry
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

10. The object appeared: *(Circle One)*:

(a) Solid
b. Transparent
c. Vapor
d. As a light
e. Don't remember

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? *(Circle One)*:

(a) Brighter
b. Dimmer
c. About the same
d. Don't know

Largest Objects in the sky other than the moon

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:

The Bright Spot as you look at a Light Bulb

12. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): (a) Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other_____

13. Did the object:

	(Circle One for each question)		
a. Appear to stand still at any time?	(Yes)	No	Don't know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
e. Change brightness?	(Yes)	No	Don't know
f. Change shape?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
g. Flash or flicker?	(Yes)	No	Don't know
h. Disappear and reappear?	(Yes)	No	Don't know

NCIO

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR FORC

PAYNE

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will *not* be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

7 (Day) 3 (Month) 68 (Year)

2. Time of day: midnite (Hours) _____ (Minutes)

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

3. Time Zone:

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

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

4. Where were you when you saw the object? Andersonville Ohio 9 miles North of Chillicothe O.

Nearest Postal Address | City or Town | State or County

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) _____ (Hours) 15 (Minutes) Aprox. (Seconds)

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

5.1 How was time in sight determined? Time rated by Clock

5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes _____ No ✓

6. What was the condition of the sky? Scattered Clouds

DAY
a. Bright
b. Cloudy

NIGHT
(a) Bright
b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

8. IF you saw the object at NIGH

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather condit

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

10. The object appeared: (Circle O

(a) Solid
b. Transparent
c. Vapor

11. If it appeared as a light, was i

(a) Brighter
b. Dimmer

11.1 Compare brightness to so

The Brigh

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b. Like a brig
c. Sharply ou
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1/2 moon Fairly Bright.

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b. Hazy
(c) Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER *(Circle One)*: Cool

(a) Dry
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

10. The object appeared: *(Circle One)*:

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b. Dimmer
c. About the same
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Largest objects in the sky other than the moon

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(Circle One): (a) Fuzzy or blurred
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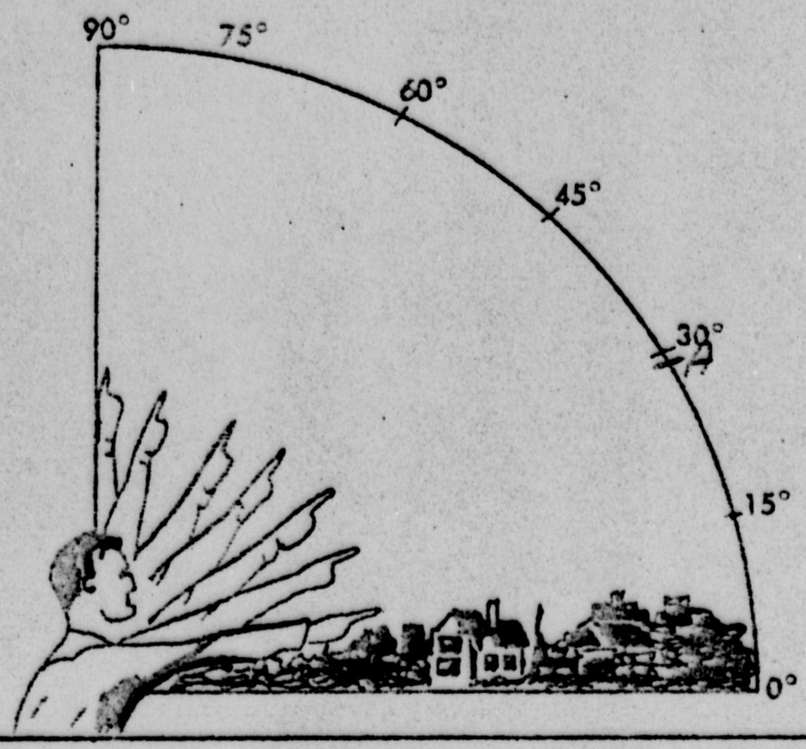
13. Did the object:

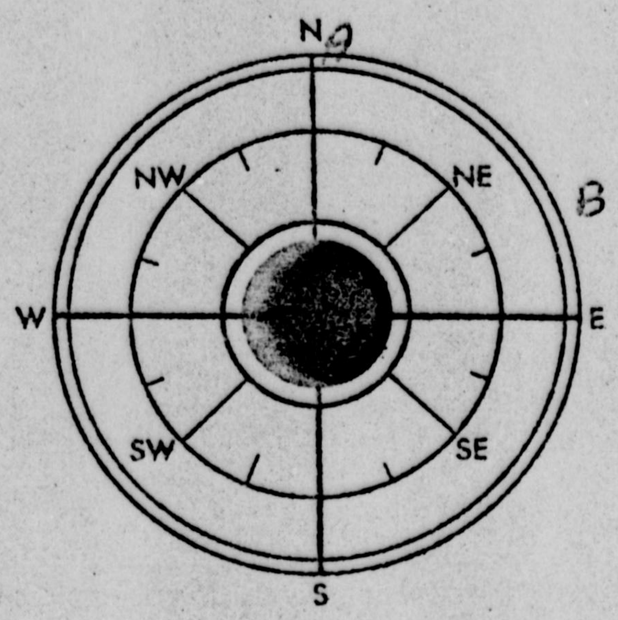
(Circle One for each question)

a. Appear to stand still at any time?	(Yes)	No	Don't know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
e. Change brightness?	(Yes)	No	Don't know
f. Change shape?	Yes	(No)	Don't know
g. Flash or flicker?	(Yes)	No	Don't know
h. Disappear and reappear?	(Yes)	No	Don't know

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form c

27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *last* saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the compass when you *last* saw the object.





28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

The objects had a Stationary path NE
The Lead object and The Third were slightly
Higer Then The seco and 4 4 oarth

29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? 4
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

30. Have you ever seen this, or a si

Same Locati
This FORM

31. Was anyone else with you at t

31.1 IF you answered YES, dic

31.2 Please list their names an

[redacted]

32. Please give the following inforr

NAME [redacted] Na

ADDRESS [redacted] St

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

Indicate any additio[redacted] inform

My mailing
but it is Ard

33. When and to whom did you rep

Day

orce UFO form continued

e object
ject was
he com-

a "B" at

74y

30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location. Yes, Same Location This is why I am Filling out This FORM

31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? *(Circle One)* (Yes) No

31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? *(Circle One)* (Yes) No

31.2 Please list their names and addresses:

[redacted] Ohio

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] / Last Name / First Name / Middle Name

ADDRESS [redacted] / Street / Chillicothe / City / Zone / Ohio / State

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] AGE 23 SEX Male

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

My mailing Address is [redacted]
But it [redacted]

33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object? NO ONE

Day / Month / Year

Official U.S. Air Force UFO

34. Date you completed this questionnaire: 8 (Day) 3 (Month) 68 (Year)

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

Dear Sir,

I have given some thought to the object which I have described in this poem and have, that reason as far as my knowledge of this subject can take me can give no explanation of what I have seen. I have answered the questions as truthfully and as factual as I could.

I have a keen interest in the subject but not to the point that I would fabricate this sighting.

This is the second time I have seen such things the first time I dismissed it for lack of knowing what to do (I still don't) that is why I am sending this report to you.

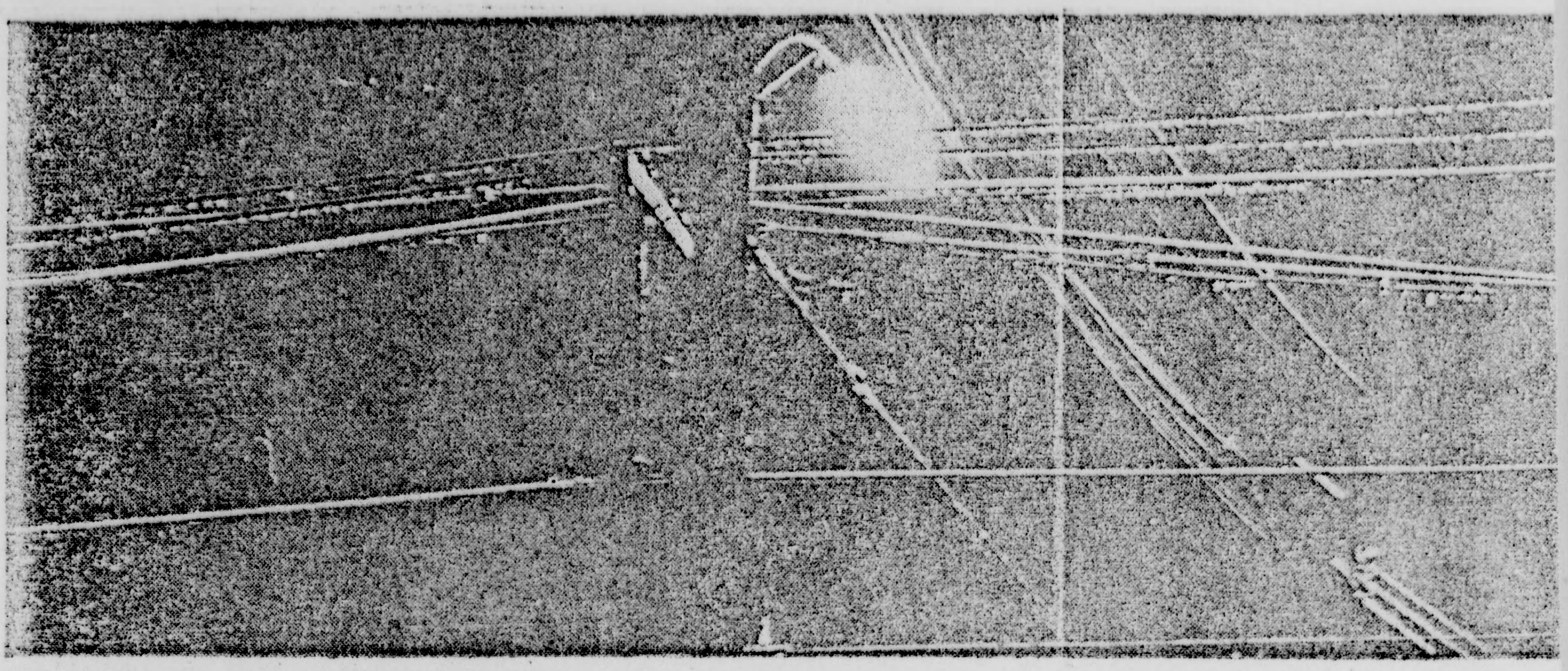
I [redacted] find myself very interested in this subject as most people do after seeing a U.F.O.

As far as I know there is no one in the area that seen these objects other than my wife + father + myself I would be very interested in knowing the steps you are going to take in trying to find out what I have seen or any explanation to what I have seen.

I would like to know if you and your people are going to give any thought to to this and if I can be of any help please do not hesitate. I await with anxiety your reply.

Yours Very Truly

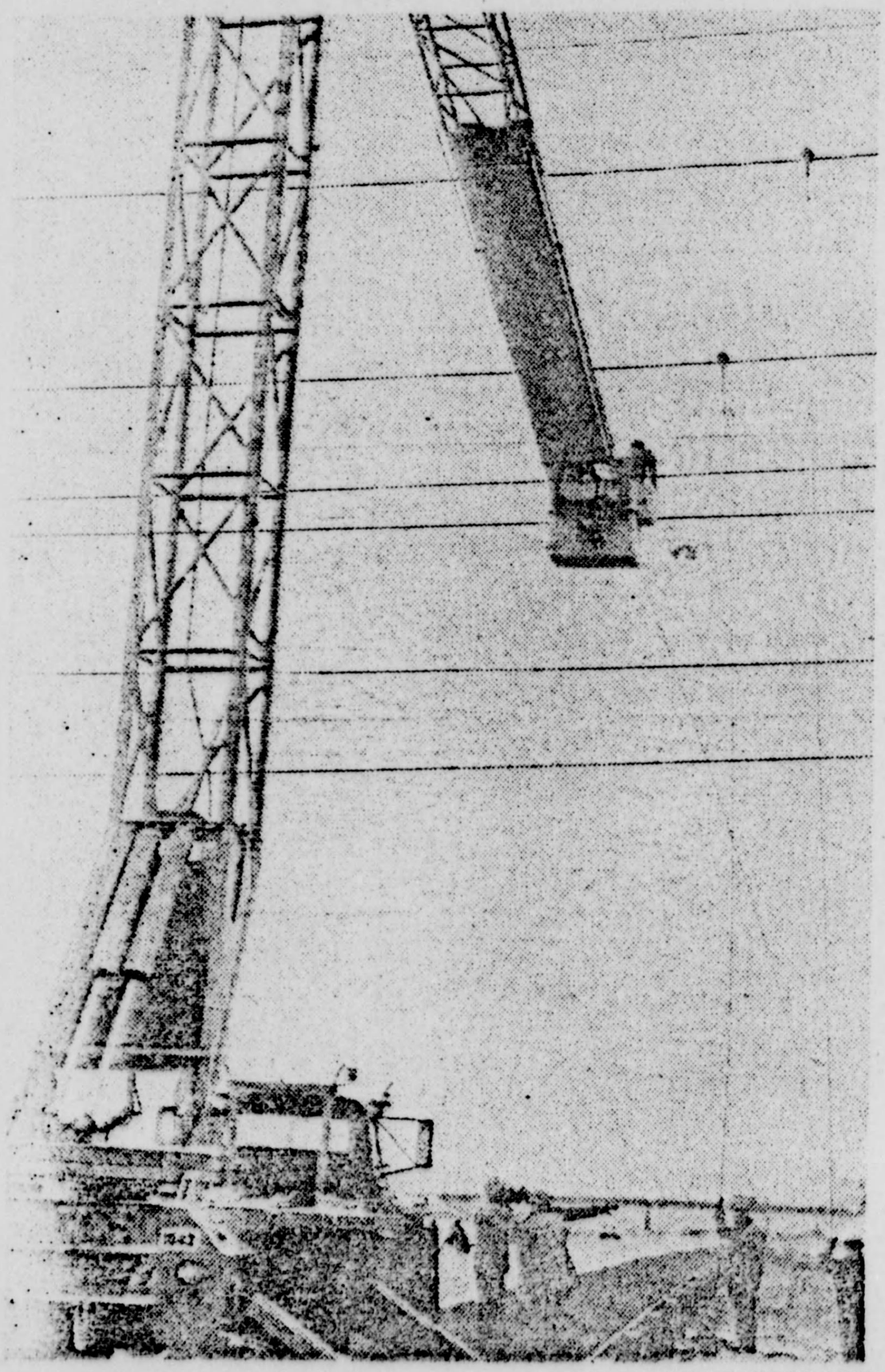
[redacted]



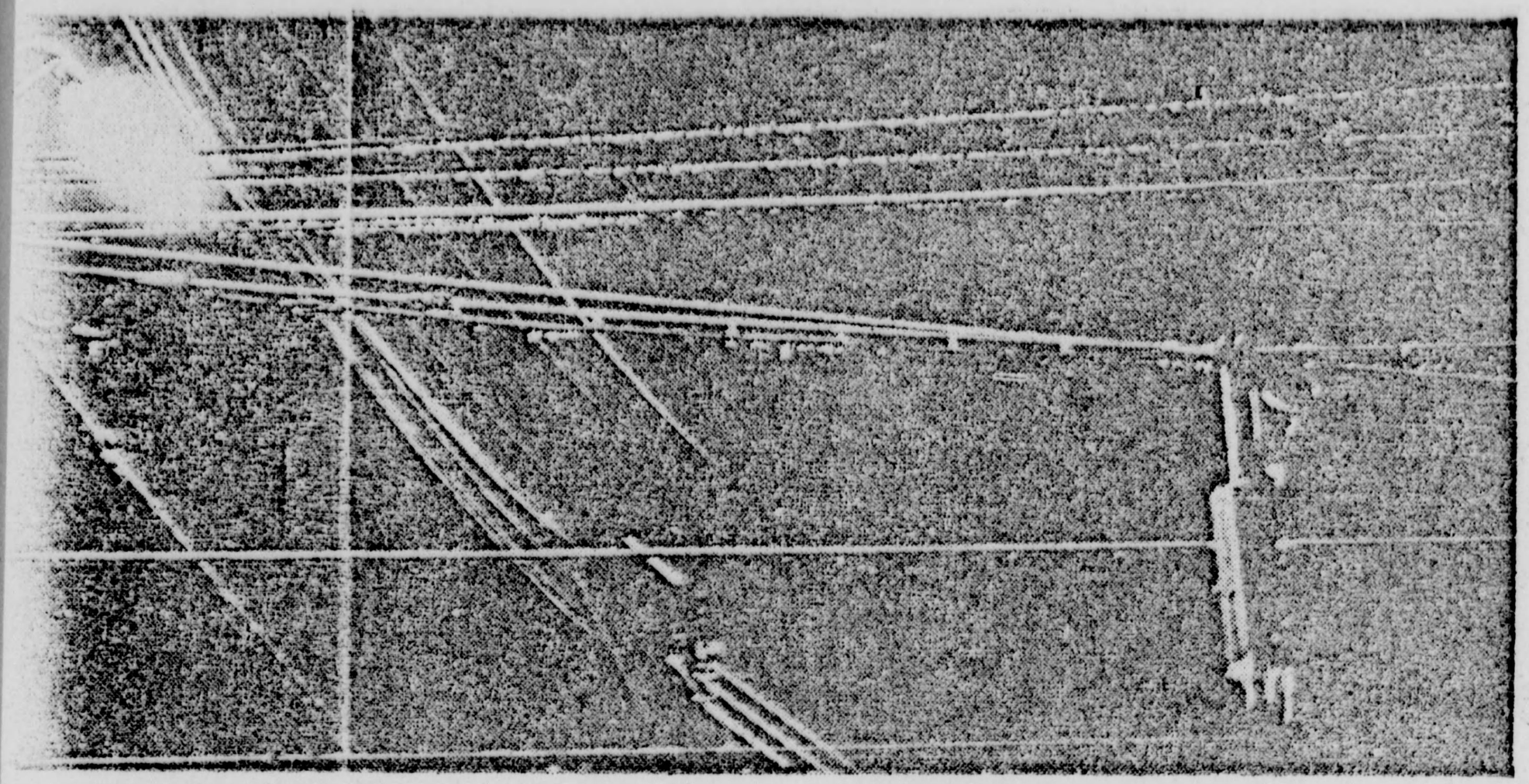
Staff Photo by Bob Doty

JOURNAL HERALD
DAYTON, OHIO
13 MARCH 1968

Icy Lines Cause Power Outages



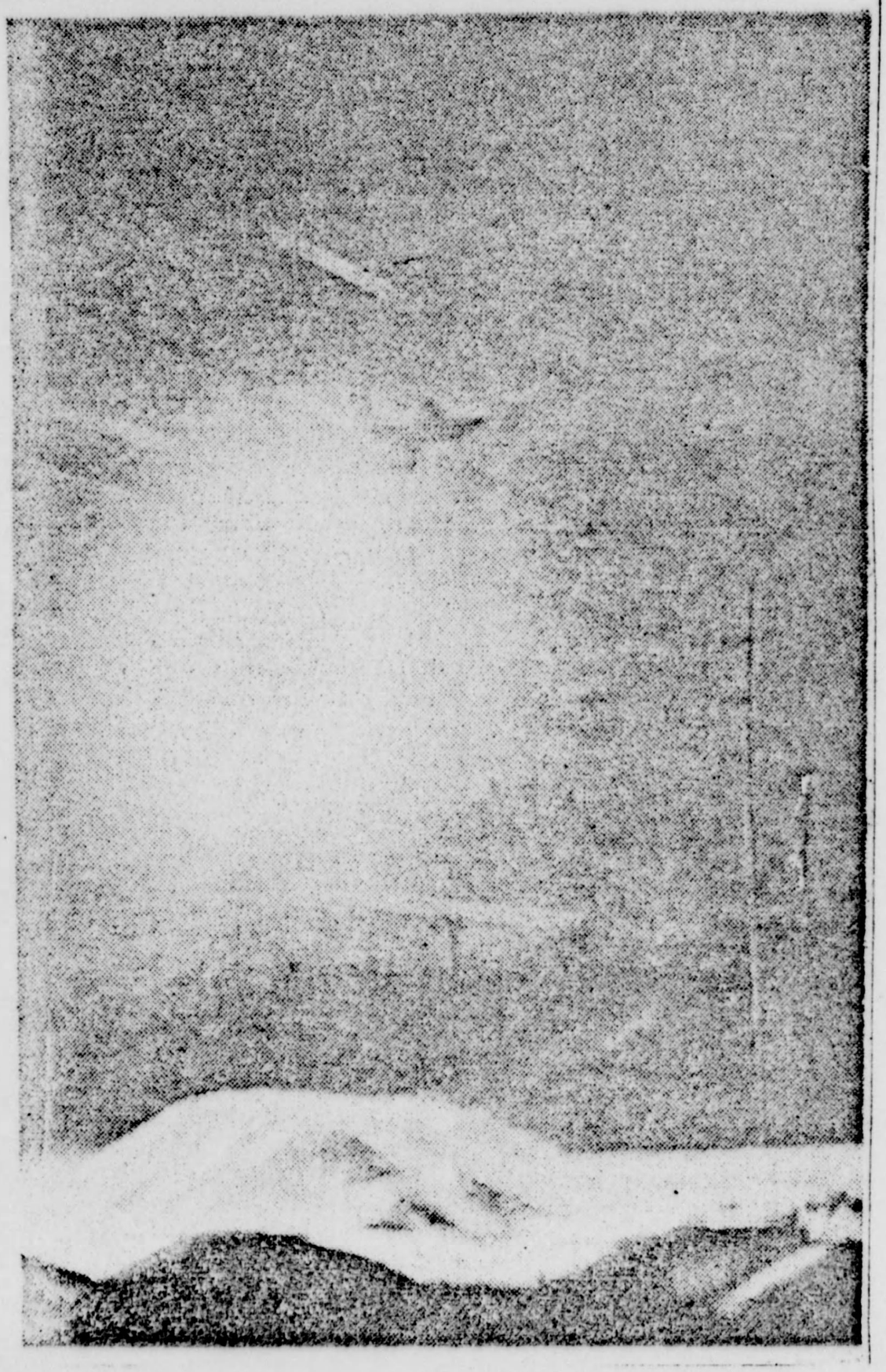
Ice-laden power lines, whipped together by the wind, created explosive "arcing" conditions throughout the Miami Valley yesterday. The arcing at right took place at dawn yesterday along Northlawn avenue in Moraine. Similar conditions were responsible for frequent outages in area homes and industrial plants. On the left, Dayton Power & Light company crews, using special cranes and pulleys, cut the ice off a 69,000-volt transmission line crossing I-75, south of the Tait station. The conditions lasted late into the night as the picture (top) made at Main street and Ridge avenue about 10 p.m. will attest. (Story on page 1).



Staff Photo by Bob Doty

JOURNAL HERALD
DAYTON, OHIO
13 MARCH 1968

Icy Lines Cause Power Outages



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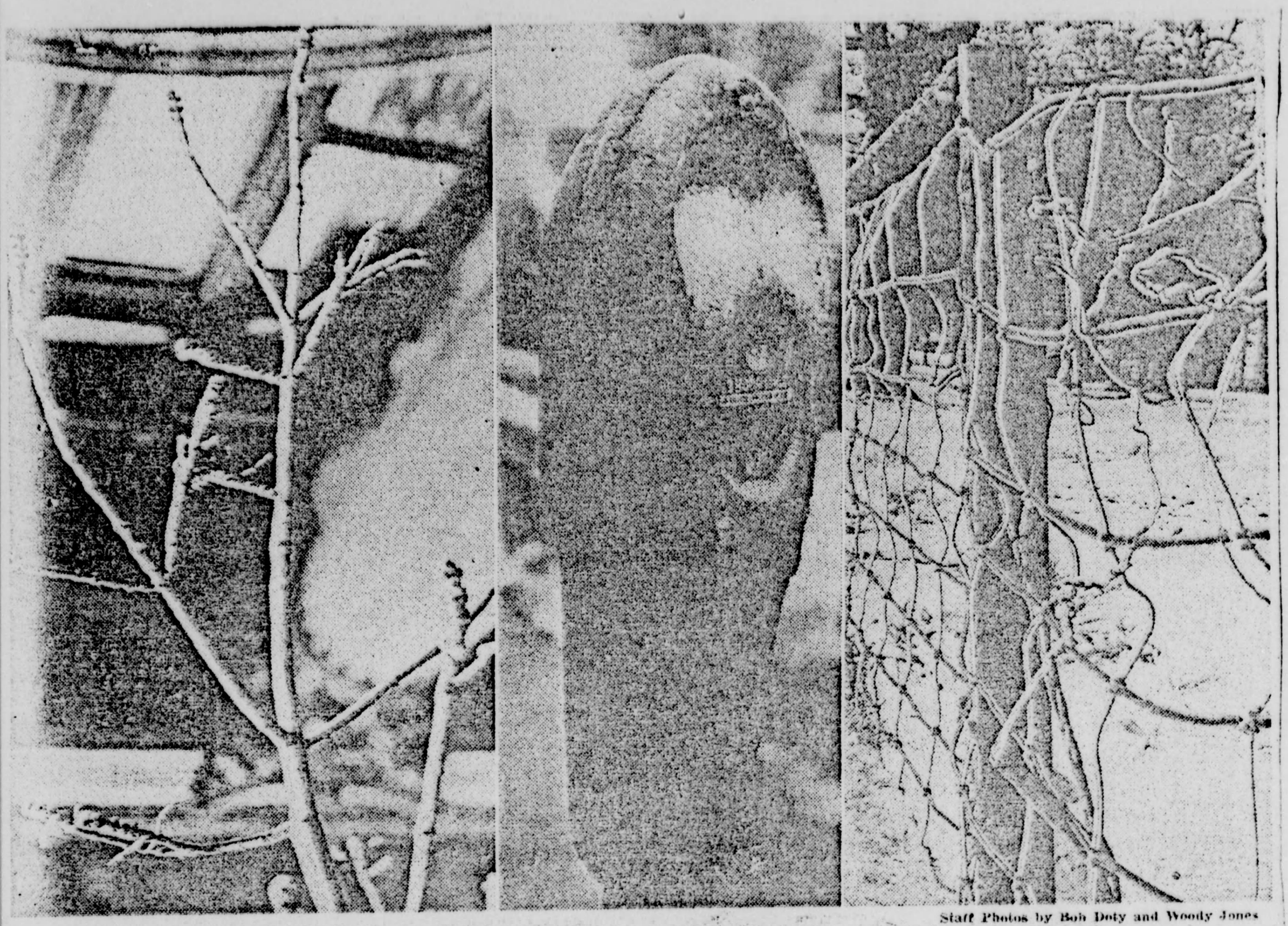


Staff Photos by Bob Doty and Woody Jones

Nothing Escaped As Ice Puts The Bite On Dayton

... And it played havoc with electricity throughout area

JOURNAL HERALD
DAYTON, OHIO
13 MARCH 68?

Ice Cripples Area Power Lines

By Brainard Platt and James Milliken
Journal Herald Staff Writers

Double hammer blows of ice and wind struck hard at the Miami Valley yesterday short-circuiting power lines from before dawn until late into the night.

Explosive flashes of light alarmed residents up and down the valley as ice-laden power lines were whipped together by strong gusts of wind.

Icy lines were blamed for the blackout of WLW-D television between 9:15 and 10:45 last night. Large areas of East Dayton and Page Manor were without electricity for periods of a half hour or more shortly after 9 p.m.

Momentary outages were commonplace in most area homes throughout the day and night. There were lengthy outages in Preble county and at Oxford and power short industry throughout the valley reported serious problems with fluctuating current.

Most valley schools closed an hour or two early.

Traffic was slowed and numerous accidents were reported, including a 12-car pileup on the Jeremiah-Morrow bridge at Lebanon in Warren county yesterday.

Sleet and freezing rain had turned to snow by nightfall, but the weather bureau expected high winds to continue and another inch or two of snow to make driving hazardous through the night.

The precipitation, which measured a 10t hof an inch in liquid measure from its beginning about 1:30 a.m. yesterday, was coupled with temperatures that stayed around freezing and winds that gusted to 30 miles an hour and more all day.

A spokesman for the Dayton Power & Light company said manufacturing plants as far

(Continued On Page 20)

2 Hijack Jet, Go To Havana; Third Man Kidnaped By Pair

MIAMI —(UPI)— Two pistol-waving men, speaking only Spanish and holding a terrified prisoner, hijacked a National Airlines jetliner carrying 58 per-

across his throat and croaked "dead, dead, dead."

When the plane landed in Havana, stewardess Sally Jackson

WCIO . 15-16 Mar 68

NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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

FOR RELEASE: SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1968

Release No. 68-6

NASA TO LAUNCH EXPERIMENTS IN PUERTO RICO

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will conduct a series of seven sounding rocket experiments from the Vega Baja launch site in Puerto Rico in mid-March.

The instrumented payloads, planned for launch in a 24-hour period March 15-16, will probe the upper atmosphere and the lower regions of the ionosphere up to about 180 miles.

The dates are concurrent with the full moon period, and the launches are scheduled as follows (Puerto Rico time):

Friday, March 15 -- 3:00, 3:30, and 5:30 a.m.
2:00, 2:30, and 3:00 p.m.

Saturday, March 16 -- 3:00 a.m.

If weather or technical difficulties cause a delay, the launchings can be made as late as March 18-19.

As the schedule indicates, the experiments will be conducted in roughly three groups approximately 12 hours apart, to detect diurnal (day/night) changes in the atmosphere and ionosphere. The ionosphere is a region of charged particles

-more-

beginning at about 35 miles above the Earth and extending hundreds of miles out into space. Its energy state is determined by radiation from the Sun and it is constantly changing.

Other objectives are comparison of the electron and ion temperature and electron density measurements taken by rocket-borne instruments with simultaneous measurements taken by the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory; simultaneous measurement of density and temperature of neutral particles and of electron temperature and density; and measurement of atmospheric density, pressure, and temperature in the region from about 10 to approximately 70 miles altitude.

Rocket measurements of ionospheric properties will be compared with simultaneous measurements taken by the giant radar-radio telescope of the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory, operating as a backscatter sounder. The Observatory is near Arecibo, Puerto Rico, approximately 25 miles west of Vega Baja.

Two or three of the launches may be coordinated with an overpass of the Canadian Alouette II satellite, to make possible a three-way comparison of rocket, satellite, and observatory measurements of the ionosphere.

The launch site is located on the Vega Baja Airport near Camp Tortuguero, on the north coast of Puerto Rico about midway

between San Juan and Arecibo. The site was used by NASA for three launchings last September, and has been used on two occasions by Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Bedford, Mass.

All the firings will be made in a northwesterly direction with impacts occurring in water as far out as 100 miles. Data will be telemetered during the flights to ground receiving and recording stations at the launch site. The payloads will not be recovered.

The experiments are being conducted by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. N. W. Spencer of Goddard is the Project Director. L. H. Brace is the Goddard Project Scientist. G. R. Carignan is the Field Director and University of Michigan Project Scientist.

The project is under the direction of NASA's Office of Space Science and Applications. John R. Holtz is Program Manager.

NASA's Wallops Station, Wallops Island, Va., has management responsibility for the Puerto Rico Expedition. Robert T. Long of the Program Management and Liaison Branch is Project Manager.

Launching and tracking equipment of the NASA Mobile Launch Facility at Wallops Station was shipped to the launch site.

-more-

About 20 Wallops engineers and technicians are required to operate the facility.

Four Nike-Tomahawk and three Nike-Apache research rockets will be used to launch the experiments. Both are two-stage vehicles using solid-propellant rocket motors.

The Nike-Apache is about 25 feet long and weighs approximately 1500 pounds. It develops 42,000 pounds of thrust at liftoff, and is capable of boosting a 50-pound payload to 125 statute miles altitude. The Nike-Tomahawk is about 30 feet long and weighs approximately 1850 pounds. It can achieve altitudes in excess of 200 statute miles, depending on the launch elevation angle and payload weight.

The Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory is operated by Cornell University for the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. The 1000-foot reflector, made of 1/2-inch square wire mesh, is constructed in a natural bowl in the Puerto Rico highlands. Its primary purpose is to study, in greater detail than has previously been accomplished by radar techniques, the Earth's ionosphere. The antenna is also used as a "listening post" for radio signals from outer space.

-END-

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

ROUTE SLIP

NCLO

TO: NAME	RTG. SYMB.	DATE
		3/18/68
Whom it may concern		☐ Comment
		☒ For Your Information
		☐ Per Our Conversation
		☐ Approval
		☐ Discuss With Me
		☐ Take Appropriate Action

REMARKS:

[redacted]
Jefferson[redacted]a
pho[redacted]

At approximately 9 PM on 3/17/68 the above named individual reported a UFO (Ball of Fire) settled to the ground in the hills Northwest the city of New Albany, Indiana.

FROM:	ROUTING SYMBOL
Standiford Tower	Louisville, Ky.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1961 O—604491

NCIO 17-15 Mar 68

NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1968

Release No. 68-7

NASA PUERTO RICO

EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration launched six sounding rocket experiments at the Vega Baja launch site in Puerto Rico March 17-18. Liftoff times were:

March 17 -- 1:59 a.m. EST
2:30 a.m. "
4:28 a.m. "
1:45 p.m. "
2:18 p.m. "

March 18 -- 2:00 a.m. "

Purpose of these experiments was to compare rocket measurements of ionospheric properties with simultaneous measurements taken by the giant radar-radio telescope of the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory. The Observatory is approximately 25 miles west of Vega Baja.

Three Nike-Apache and three Nike-Tomahawk rockets were used to launch the experiments. Five were successful and one

-more-

was unsuccessful. A seventh planned firing was postponed because of problems with the despin mechanism in the Tomahawk rocket and radar tracking difficulties.

NASA's Mobile Range Facility from Wallops with a crew of 21 people conducted the launchings. They will be returning to Wallops in a few days.

Names and addresses of crew members are:

Robert T. Long, Project Manager, Onancock, Va.
John Benevento, Stockton, Md.
Harold E. Boone, New Church, Va.
Ray Brown, Snow Hill, Md.
Thomas K. Burton, Jr., Wallops Island, Va.
J. Bryan, Eldorado, Md.
Orville S. Dix, Pocomoke City, Md.
George E. Ewell, Silva, Va.
A. L. Gladding, Hopeton, Va.
R. V. Gladding, Pocomoke City, Md.
Malcolm A. Glovier, Pocomoke City, Md.
E. M. Harte, Parksley, Va.
Orland E. Howard, Jr., Pocomoke City, Md.
Robert L. Huey, Pocomoke City, Md.
Charles S. James, RFD, Pocomoke City, Md.
Granvil L. Jones, Pocomoke City, Md.
A. L. Moore, Chincoteague, Va.
Arthur Watson, Chincoteague, Va.
Robert L. Wessells, Parksley, Va.
Robert W. Wessells, Modestown, Va.
Forrest E. Williams, Jr., Pocomoke City, Md.

####

N.C.I.O.

21 Mar. 68
Mt Adams, Wash.

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

SUB. UFO REPORT TO UNIV. OF COLO. 2I MAR. 68 NEAR MT. ADAMS

John Arons of The univ. of Colo. called to ask if we had received a UFO report for 2I Mar. from near Mt. Adams. He said that he had received a report fro[redacted]on of Portland Oregon [redacted] who saw a large cigar shaped obj. that passed in front of him as he was flying near Mt. Adams at I9$0 Z on 2I Mar.

I500hrs. 27 Mar.

Called Maj. Shiflett at Adair AFB and asked if they had any aircraft in the area at the time of the sighting. Maj. Shiflett said that they were having Air Defence Exercises during that period in which B-52s, B-57s, FI0Is, FI02s, FI06s,and (F104s?) were involved and that there were numerous aircraft in that area.

28 Mar 68

Calld Mr Arons and told him what I had found out. He said he already knew about the exercises and that a Capt. McGuire at Adair was going to find out what planes/exactly were in the area at I950 hrs. Z.

Adair AFB 554-1410
Capt McGuire ex. 861

MEMO FOR RECORD 16 APRIL 1968

SUBJ: UFO Observation, 21 March 1968

Capt McGuire, from Adair AFS telephoned Lt Marano on 16 April 1968. Captain McGuire said that since Sgt Estepth had handled the sighting of 21 March and was familiar with the report would Lt Marano please talk with him. Sgt Estepth said that they found that the man who reported the sighting is reliable. There was a Navy A-6 Intruder aircraft in the area flying the same flight path that he reported. Sgt Estepth said that they gave [redacted] quite a bit more information than this. The sighting was at 1915Z/1115PST. Col Johsnon, who is a controller interogated the man. The man didn't know what an A-6 was or looked like. Col Johnson put in his report that the sun being directly overhead and the weather conditions at the time indicated that the man could have mistaken the intruder for a blimp shape object. Sgt Estepth said they received the initial report from Mr [redacted] and I (Estepth) took the two reports from him and he didn't contact the UFO officer here. He contacted us directly, we got the report from him. We sent everything to [redacted]

NCIO. 23 Mar 68

165

UNCLASSIFIED E F T O ROUTINE

TEXAS, LA, KY MULT.

SATELLITE DECAY

68 MAR 24 12 08

RTTEZYUW RUWOSKD6384 0841130-EEEE--RUEDFIF.

ZNY EEEEE

R 241122Z MAR 68

FM SPACEDEFCEN ENT AFB CO

TO RUWMFVA/9AEROSPDEFDIV/90SD/9EDC/ENT AFB CO

RUEFHQA/OSAF WASH DC

RUEFHQA/1127 USAF FLD/ACTGP/FT BELVOIR VA

RUEDDMA/SMITHSONIAN OBSERVATORY CAMBRIDGE MASS

RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE

ZEN/RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

RUWOSGH/COAD7 CAPE KENNEDY AFS FL

RUEDFIF/FTD/TDAMF/TSX/WPAFB OHIO

RUEPDA/AGIWARN FT BELVOIR VA.

BT

UNCLAS E F T O FROM NCOC-SC MAR 1968. 90SD FOR BRIEFING OFFICER.

OSAF WASH DC FOR SAFSS PROJECT TIP. 1127 ATTN: PROJECT MOONDUST.

SAO ATTN: MOONWATCH. DEPT OF STATE ATTN: SIS RM 8645.

1. 03128/1968-10A/COSMOS 202/USSR/PAYLOAD. 48.4 angle of inclination

2. 20 FEB 1968.

3. REV 524 ASCENDING/24 MAR 1968/0103Z. 703 pm CST on 23rd

4. 13.3 DEG SOUTH/223.2 DEG EAST.

UNCLASSIFIED E F T O ROUTINE

5. PLUS OR MINUS 15 MIN.

6. TRAJECTORY PRIOR TO DECAY WAS FROM BEIRUT, LEBANON TO INVERCARGILL, NEW ZEALAND TO IMPACT POINT. FOUR VISUALS, RANGING FROM HOUSTON, TEXAS TO FT KNOX, KT. ON APPARENT FRAG WHICH EXTENDED.

7. THIS IS THE FINAL MESSAGE UNLESS POST ANALYSIS WARRENTS AN UPDATE.

BT

NNNN≠

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

0900hrs. 27 Mar.68

Called Mr. Warner (Moonwatch). None of the moonwatch members saw the object despite the fact that they were out along the path and looking. Ft. Worth, Dallas, St. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Scranton, and Rochester are a few of the cities that were looking. I said I would call SPADATS and get yhe time the fragment was seen and the names of the observers.

0920hrs.

Called Lt Snaeder of SPADATS and asked him to get me all avail. lnfo. on the visuals over the US. Asked him to get yhe name, location, time , and the azimuth and elev. of the sightings.

23 Mar 68 - 0103 Z - 24 m

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

27 March 1968

Subj: Satellite Observations

Lt Schneider of SDC and gave the following visuals to Lt Marano.

Ellington AFB, Texas — Satellite traveled SW - NE
Appeared like a big shiney ball

0105 Z - 0109 Z

Barksdale AFB, Louisiana — az 90 deg elev 80 deg. About like a star.

0109Z - 0110Z

They had two TWXs from Ft Knox, Kentucky

200 deg az, 45 deg elev 0108Z Range unknown

130 deg az, 40 deg elev 0110Z Range unknown

Straight path West to East, went behind clouds
The men who saw the objects were: A1C George Arvman, Weather Observer
MSgt Donald Weissegger, Supervisor

Oklahoma City AFS
Direction of flight from SW to NE, 95.10W 293.5N Pasadena, Texas
0105 Z - 0106 Z
Sighted object directly overhead, lowest elev was 25 deg above the horizon. Size of the object was compared to a pinhead held at arm's length.

28 MAR 1968

TDPT (UFO)Maj Quintanilla/70916/mhs/28 Mar 68

Observations of 23 March 1968

Mr. H. E. Roth, Project Director
Volunteer Flight Officer Network
United Airlines
Stapleton International Airport
Denver, Colorado 80207

1. The Aerial Phenomena Office has received several reports on observations of satellite debris decaying on 23 March 1968 at approximately 7:03 - 7:15 pm, CST (0103 - 0115Z 24 Mar). The object was observed from Texas, Louisiana, and Kentucky, and was traveling in roughly a northeast direction. If you have, or do receive, any reports on this observation, we would be very interested in receiving a copy.

2. Thank you for any assistance you can provide.

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

TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

TDPT (UFO) Maj Quintanilla/70916/mhs/28 Mar 68

UFO Observations

Dr. Charles P. Olivier
American Meteor Society
521 North Wynnewood Avenue
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072

1. The Aerial Phenomena Office has received several reports on observations of satellite debris decaying on 23 March 1968 at approximately 7:03 - 7:15 pm, CST (0103 - 0115Z 24 Mar). The object was observed from Texas, Louisiana, and Kentucky and was traveling in roughly a northeast direction. If you have, or do receive, any reports on this sighting, we would be very interested in receiving a copy.

2. I am inclosing a folder on the sightings of 3 March 1968 for your files.

3. Thank you for any assistance you can provide.

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

1 Atch
Case File, 3 Mar 68

UNITED AIR LINES

Stapleton International Airport, Denver, Colorado 80207

April 8th, 1968

Hector Quintanilla, Jr. Major USAF
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate

Dear Major Quintanilla:

With regard to your letter of March 28th requesting sighting reports involving March 24th 0103 to 0115 Z, 1968. This is to advise you that any pilot reports coming in with this approximate time and date will be copied and forwarded on to your office.

I would like to call to your attention that a Satellite Re-entry was taking place at that particular time and along the northeast path that you mentioned. It was Catalog Number #3128, 1968-010A, Cosmos #202 Payload.

If there is anything further you might need, please let me know.

Sincerely Yours

H. E. Roth

H. E. Roth, Project Director
Volunteer Flight Officer Network

HER:ey

VFON SATELLITE RE-ENTRY NEWSLETTER

April 8, 1968

The information contained in this newsletter is not for public consumption, but rather for the Flight Operations Department and flight personnel of VFON member airlines.

CATALOG NUMBER	SATELLITE	SOURCE	NAME	ESTIMATED DECAY DATE
3059	1967-120B	US	OV3-6 Rocket Body	4/9/68
3109	1968-006E	USSR	Cosmos #200 Debris	4/11/68
873	1964-51C	US	Explorer #20 Debris	4/12/68
1485	1965-20BK	USSR	Cosmos #61 Debris	4/14/68
3111	1968-006G	USSR	Cosmos #200 Debris	4/14/68
3162	1968-023D	USSR	Cosmos #209 Debris	4/14/68
3165	1968-023E	USSR	Cosmos #209 Debris	4/14/68
1724	1965-82CF	US	Titan 3 C-4 Debris	4/20/68
49	1960-Iota 1	US	Echo #1 Balloon	4/26/68
939	1964-76H	US	Explorer #24 Debris	4/26/68
1690	1965-82BD	US	Titan 3 C-4 Debris	4/26/68
1354	1965-20Z	USSR	Cosmos #61 Debris	4/28/68
3067	1967-123B	US	TTS-1	4/29/68
2859	1967-42C	US	Ariel #3 Debris	5/1/68
847	1964-15C	US	Ariel #2 Debris	5/3/68
874	1964-51D	US	Explorer #20 Debris	5/5/68
1420	1965-48A	US	Ops #8480 Payload	5/5/68
1874	1965-112F	US	Cosmos #103 Debris	5/7/68
3152	1968-20A	US	Ops #4849 Payload	5/13/68
1558	1965-20DE	USSR	Cosmos #61 Debris	5/19/68
875	1964-51E	US	Explorer #20 Debris	5/21/68
1923	1965-82GH	US	Titan 3 C-4 Debris	5/23/68
1837	1965-82EC	US	Titan 3 C-4 Debris	5/24/68
3028	1967-108C	USSR	Cosmos #189 Debris	5/24/68
3163	1965-20EP	USSR	Cosmos #61 Debris	5/24/68
1340	1965-20K	USSR	Cosmos #61 Debris	5/25/68
3110	1968-006F	USSR	Cosmos #200 Debris	5/27/68
3060	1967-120C	US	OV3-6 Debris	5/30/68
3112	1968-006H	USSR	Cosmos #200 Debris	5/30/68
1472	1965-62B	US	Pegasus 3 Debris	6/1/68

As of this date, the box scores in space are as follows:

Total objects now in space: 1,285

	US	USSR	UK	CANADA	ITALY	FRANCE	AUSTRAL
Earth orbiting payloads	258	53	2	2	0	5	0
Earth orbiting debris	778	116	0	0	0	19	0
Space probes	14	13	0	0	0	0	0
Space debris	20	5	0	0	0	0	0
	1,070	187	2	2	0	24	0

Following are satellites that have re-entered the earth's atmosphere, a continuation from the last list you receive

CATALOG NUMBER	SATELLITE	SOURCE	NAME	DATE DECAYED	TIME	LOCATION OF RE-ENTRY	BALLISTIC CO-EFFICIENT
2697	1967-019A	USSR	Payload of Cosmos 145	3/8/68	0924Z		
2860	1967-42D	US	Ariel #3 Debris	3/9/68			
3142	1968-016	USSR	Rocket Body of Cosmos 205	3/9/68	2013Z		
1851	1965-82FG	US	Debris of Titan 3C/4	3/11/68	1200Z		
3140	1968-016A	USSR	Cosmos#205 Payload	3/13/68	0645Z		
1876	1965-112H	USSR	Cosmos #103 Debris	3/12/68	1200Z		
3159	1963-14AX	US	FTV Debris	2/14/68	1400Z		
3155	1968-021B	USSR	Cosmos #207 Rocket Body	3/22/68	1750Z	51.8S 162.8W	.018047
3116	1968-004C	US	Ops #1965 Debris	3/22/68			
1877	1965-112J	USSR	Cosmos #103 Debris	3/22/68			
3148	1968-018A	US	Ops #5057 Payload	3/24/68			
3154	1968-021A	USSR	Cosmos #207 Payload	3/24/68	0725Z		
3128	1968-010A	USSR	Cosmos #202 Payload	3/24/68	0103Z		
0520	1962B-Tau-6	US	Agena Payload	3/24/68	0459Z	66.4S 67.2E	.015103
3157	1968-022B	USSR	Cosmos #208 Rocket Body	3/25/68	1733Z	20.0S 103.1W	.018679
3161	1968-023B	USSR	Cosmos #209 Tank	3/25/68	1953Z	00.4N 44.7E	.052227
3062	1967-120E	US	OV3-6 Debris	3/27/68	1200Z		
3160	1968-23D	USSR	Cosmos #209 Debris	3/29/68			
3101	1968-004B	US	Ops #1965 Rocket Body	3/29/68			
3156	1968-022A	USSR	Cosmos #208 Payload	4/2/68	0615Z		

Following are statistics compiled from the "Volunteer Flight Officer Network" project as of this date:

Airlines participating	116
Countries cooperating	53
Total flight crew members involved	37,921
Total unduplicated air route miles	2,462,627
Total reports received	1,168

Broken down as follows:

1,010	Bright fireball sightings
60	Reports of 22 different satellite re-entries
18	Possible re-entries of uncataloged debris
*30	Unidentified sightings
16	Reports now being processed
34	Reports that were sent in as "unknown" and have since been identified as: bright naked eye visible satellites; weather balloons; satellite launches; ballistic missiles in flight; and upper atmosphere rocket probes (cloud type)

Possible satellite re-entry or bright fireball sightings are converted to exact longitude-latitude position for the aircraft involved, together with magnetic variation for that area, and immediately sent to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory for processing. These reports are considered helpful toward improving our knowledge of the middle and lower atmospheres, as well as other aspects of today's space development.

* Steps should be taken to advise and assure all flight crew members that unidentified sightings, regardless of nature, the pilot reporting them, and the airline involved are all considered to be of the utmost confidence (because of certain public reaction) and to be of extreme importance to scientists associated with this project.

H. E. Roth, Project Director
Volunteer Flight Officer Network

UNITED AIR LINES

Stapleton International Airport, Denver, Colorado 80207

May 15th, 1968

Hector Quintanilla, Jr., Major USAF
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate

Dear Major Quintanilla:

I am writing in reply to your letters of May 6th and May 7th.

In checking the VFON pilot report files I find no report for August 20th 1967 between the hours of 2300Z and 2330Z.

There is likewise no report for October 6th, 1967 anywhere near the Northeast area of the U.S.A.

A continous check of the March files still show no report for March 24th, 1968 between the hours of 0103Z to 0115Z.

I am very sorry that I have been unable to help you with any of the above requests. Please be sure to write if there is anything further that I might be able to help you with.

Sincerely Yours

H. E. Roth

H. E. Roth, Project Director
Volunteer Flight Officer Network

HER:ey

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

DEBRIS DECAY OF 23 Mar 68

0915hrs 28 Mar.

Called Blytheville AFB and talked to Lt. Col. Garner, ex 329. He said he did not have any reports for the 23rd but he would call Jonesboro and see if they had anything. He will also call radar section at Memphis, the Memphis tower and the city police.

1 Apr.

Col. garner called to report that he had checked the above places but had not found anyone who had seen anything.

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

DEBRIS DECAY OF 23 Mar 68

o900hrs 28 Mar. 68

Called Ellington AFB and talked to Capt Guttrich, ex.243,. I asked him to call tower, local police, and State Police in his area to see if anyone had reported a sighting to them. He stated that he had not received any in his office for that date. He will call back on his findings.

1 April 68

Capt. Guttrich checked:

Ellington tower

Pasedina Police

Huston Police

Texas Highway Patrol

Huston Approach Control

Buke Baker Planetarium

747 AC and W Squadron

Ellington Base Ops.

None had received any UFO reports similar to satellite decay for 23 Mar.

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

SIGHTING OF 23 Mar 1968

28Mar 68

Little Rock AFB 883150

Talked to Maj. ? who took the call because Mr. Lewonowski was not in the office. I asked them to check their UFO records, the local Policefor Little Rock, the tower at Hot Spring and also local police, the tower and local police at Pine Bluff and any other places they felt appropriate. They will call back with info.

1000hrs. 28 Mar. 68

Mr. Lewonowski contacted all the above mentioned places and also contacted the State Police (Centrol Headquarters at the Capitol) No one had any reports similar to satellite decay on that night.

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

DEBRIS DECAY OF 23 Mar. 68

0845hrs 28 Mar.

Called barksdale AFB La.. Maj. Ryan ,ex 3369, wasn't in but I talked to the airman that works with him. I asked if they had any reports. Also asked if they would check with the tower there and the Shrev3port police and the towers at Marshall Tex., Texarkana, Tex., El Dorado, Ark., Camden, Ark., and Monroe, La.

No reply as of this date , 17 Apr. 681

Called Ft, Cambell PIO 6353427. They had no reports.

DAILY WEATHER MAP

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WEATHER BUREAU

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1968

Maps prepared by National Meteorological Center, Washington, D. C.

SURFACE WEATHER MAP AT 1:00 P. M., E.S.T., YESTERDAY Isobaric, frontal, and precipitation patterns are indicated in conventional symbolic form, as in surface map at right, with which a comparison will reveal changes during intervening 12-hour period.

SCALE: 1:50,000,000

500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 P.M., E.S.T., YESTERDAY Continuous

SURFAC
AND ST
AT 1

Wind speed (21 to 25 miles per hour)

Direction of wind (from the north west)

Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit

Total amount of clouds (Sky completely covered)

Visibility (1¼ miles)

Present weather (Continuous slight snow in flakes)

Dewpoint in degrees Fahrenheit

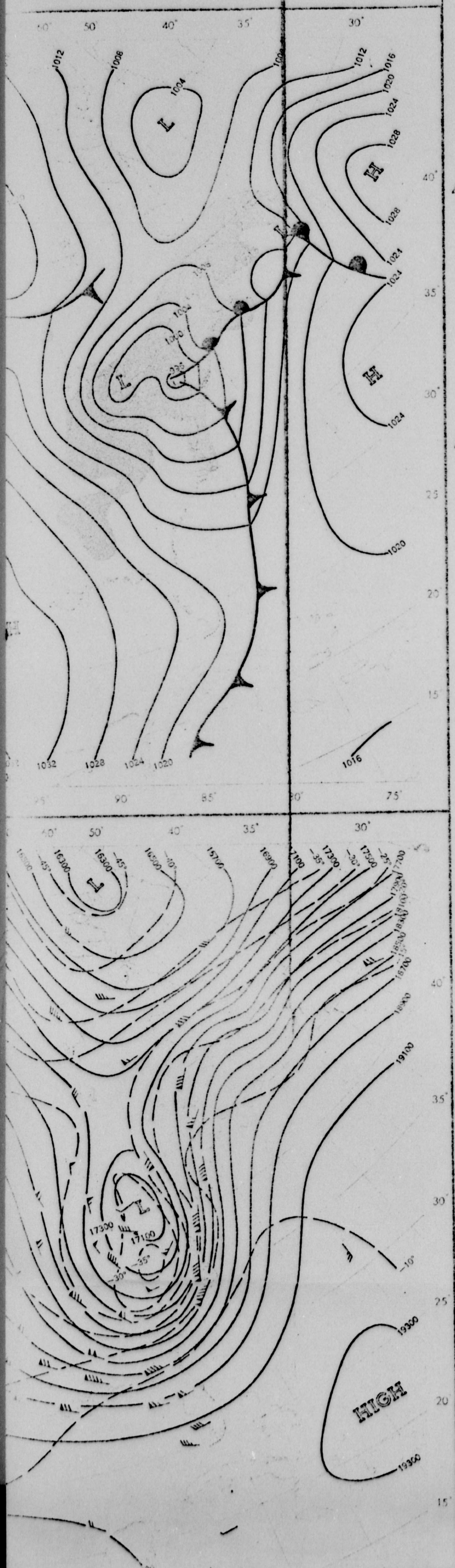
Cloud type (Low fractostratus and/or fractocumulus)

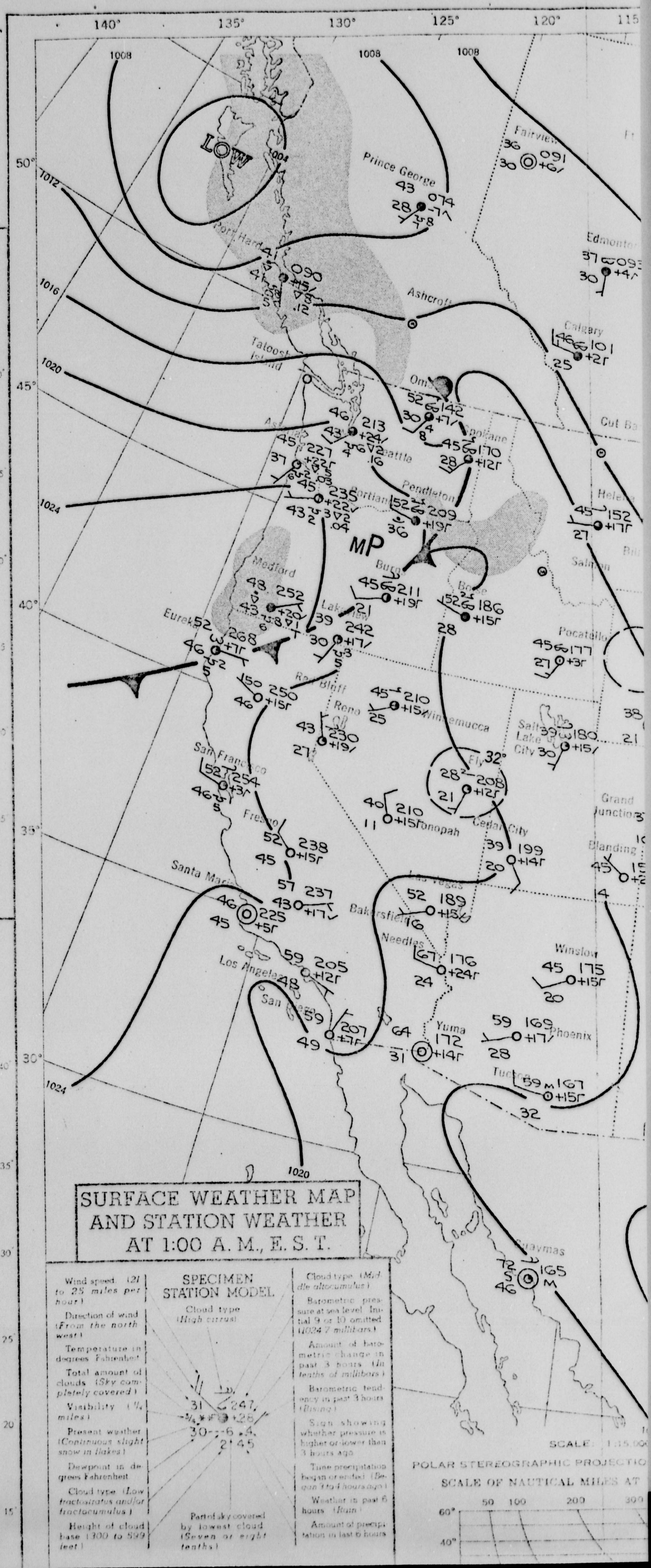
Height of cloud

'HER MAP
OF COMMERCE
VICES ADMINISTRATION
REAU

CH 24, 1968

Center, Washington, D. C.





SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 1:00 A. M., E. S. T.

SPECIMEN STATION MODEL

- Wind speed. (21 to 25 miles per hour)
- Direction of wind (From the north west)
- Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
- Total amount of clouds (Sky completely covered)
- Visibility (¼ miles)
- Present weather (Continuous slight snow in flakes)
- Dewpoint in degrees Fahrenheit
- Cloud type (Low fractostratus and/or fractocumulus)
- Height of cloud base (300 to 599 feet)
- Cloud type (Middle altocumulus)
- Barometric pressure at sea level. Initial 9 or 10 omitted (1024.7 millibars)
- Amount of barometric change in past 3 hours (In tenths of millibars)
- Barometric tendency in past 3 hours (Rising)
- Sign showing whether pressure is higher or lower than 3 hours ago
- Time precipitation began or ended (Began 3 to 4 hours ago)
- Weather in past 6 hours (Rain)
- Amount of precipitation in last 6 hours

SCALE: 1:15,000

POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTIO

SCALE OF NAUTICAL MILES AT

125° 120° 115° 110° 105° 100° 95° 90° 85° 80° 75°

FREEZING

ZERO

HIGH

LOW

MP ⇒ cP

cAk

cA ⇒ cP

cP

HIGH

1008 1008 1008 1012 1016 1020 1020

Churchill 10 129 -28 28

Great

15 196 71 -20

Fairview 36 30 091 +6

Ft McMurray 39 28 073 +4

Island Falls

Trout Lake 5 0 190 -11

Moosonee 15 10 -38 -34

nce George 43 28 074 -7 28

Edmonton 37 30 093 +4

Ashcroft

Hudson Bay 34 25 -5

Calgary 25 101 +21

Swift Current 43 25 086 -31

Winnipeg 34 081 -16

Kapuskasing 3 0 142 -21 .10

Armstrong 5 0 175 31

Cut Bank

Estevan 37 27 091 -14

International Falls 27 18 143 -15

Lake Head 16 164 +12

Omak 52 30 142 +7 8

Spokane 45 28 170 +12

Minot

Pendleton 52 36 209 +19

Helena 45 27 152 +17

Lewistown

Miles City

Bismarck 30 23 128 -8

Fargo 37 27 124 -24

Duluth 28 162 +8 16

Billings 46 21 119 +9

Saskatoon

Minneapolis 28 18 176 -10

Wausau 32 M162 -31

Boise 45 36 211 +19

Rapid City 43 21 127 -10

Pierre 35 18 M152 -10

Huron 29 162 -12 8

La Crosse 18 190 -5

Milwaukee 31 158 +0

Grand Rapids 60 131 +7

Pocatello 45 27 177 +3

Casper 41 27 137 -2

Valentine 43 30 166 -7

Sioux City 30 9 194 -14

Des Moines 27 216 -17

Moline 32 18 210 +0

Chicago 31 175 +5

Fort Wayne 128 +5

Omaha 30 9 207 -14

Kirksville 29 231 -10

Springfield 28 21 227 -2

Indianapolis 28 18 193 +0

Salt Lake City 39 30 180 +15

Rock Springs 38 M180 +7

Cheyenne

North Platte 39 3 170 -7

Concordia 37 18 213 -10

Goodland 41 16 163 -3

Kansas City 34 18 240 -10

St. Louis 30 20 251 +0

Evansville 28 20 246 +0

Louisville

Ely 32 28 21 208 +12

Grand Junction 37 16 171 +5

Denver 43 16 126 +3

Pueblo 45 18 129 -7

Dodge City 41 20 198 -8

Wichita 30 16 240 -10

Springfield 28 20 258 -14

Cape Girardeau

Elanding 45 14 156 +2

Trinidad 47 23 M119 -7

Oklahoma City 34 28 250 -17

Fort Smith 28 23 281 -7

Little Rock 27 20 281 -0

Winslow 45 20 175 +15

Albuquerque 46 20 156 +3

Amarillo 43 30 182 +2

Roswell 42 32 M +2

Abilene 48 37 221 -11

Fort Worth 43 36 267 -7

Shreveport 36 30 287 -3

Jackson 30 25 257 +10

Yuma 64 31 172 +14

Phoenix 59 28 169 +1

Tucson 59 M167 +15

El Paso 52 18 147 -2

Midland 46 34 186 -8

Junction 54 39 M230 -12

San Antonio 52 41 264 -3

Houston 45 39 287 +2

Lake Charles 43 37 288 +0

New Orleans 36 27 294 +2

Corpus Christi 46 27 276 -7

Laredo 54 43 241 -7

Monclova 55 43 200 M 41

Brownsville 55 46 282 -3

Guaymas 72 165 M

Chihuahua 1012 L 59 28 129 +6

1016

SCALE 1:15,000,000

POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, TRUE AT LATITUDE 60°

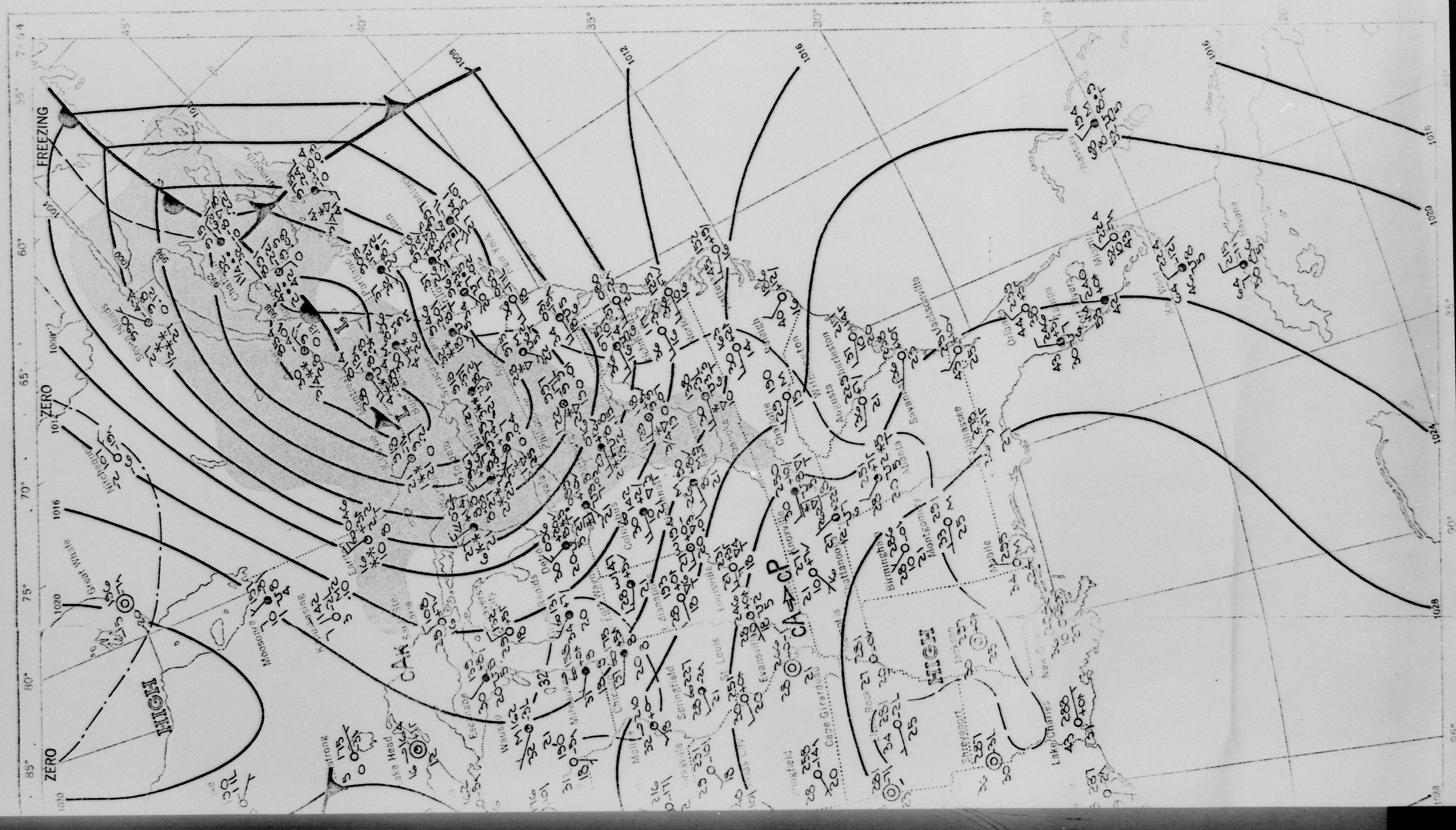
SCALE OF NAUTICAL MILES AT VARIOUS LATITUDES

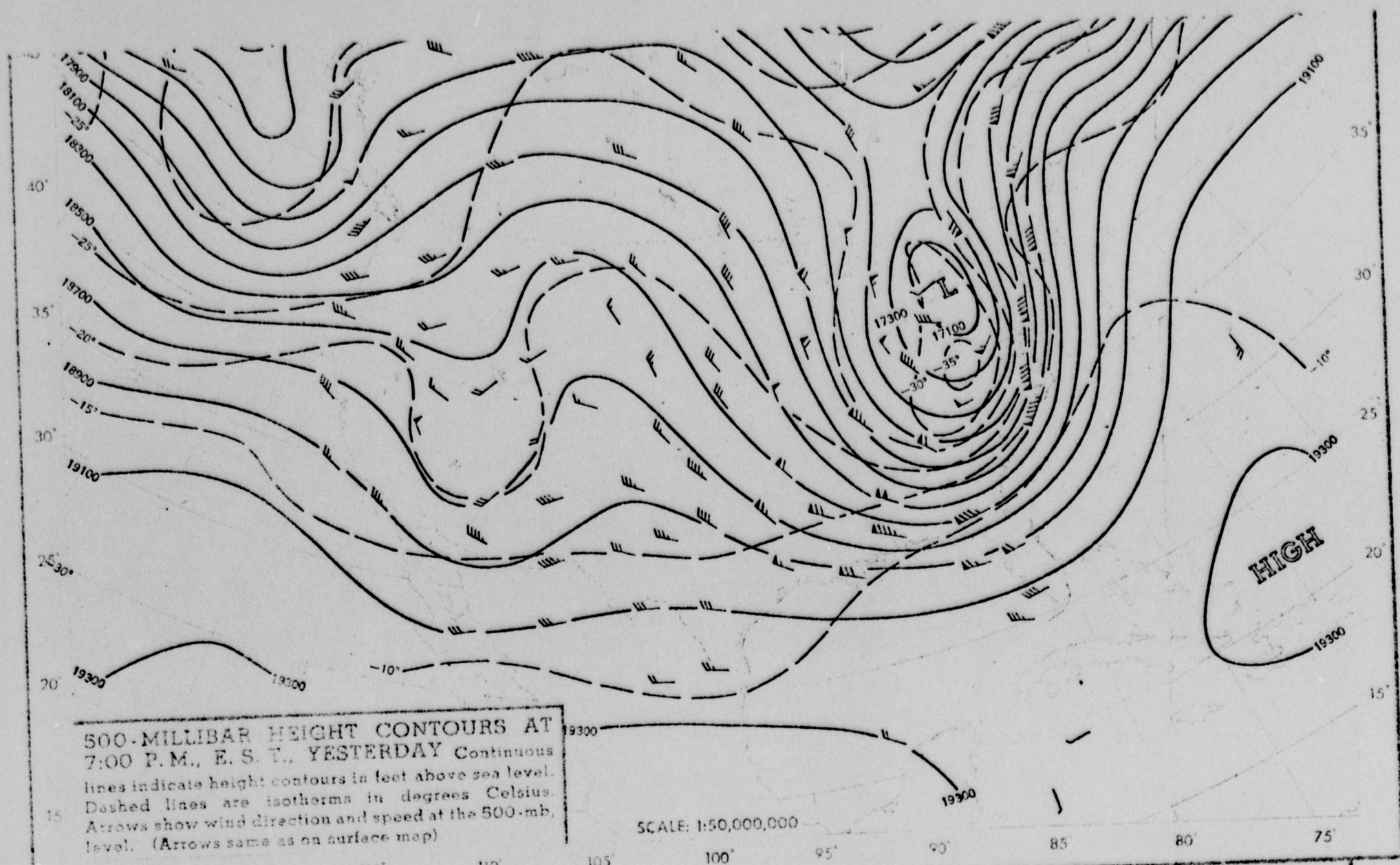
50 100 200 300 400 500

60° 40° 20°

1016 1020 1024 1028 1028

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1968



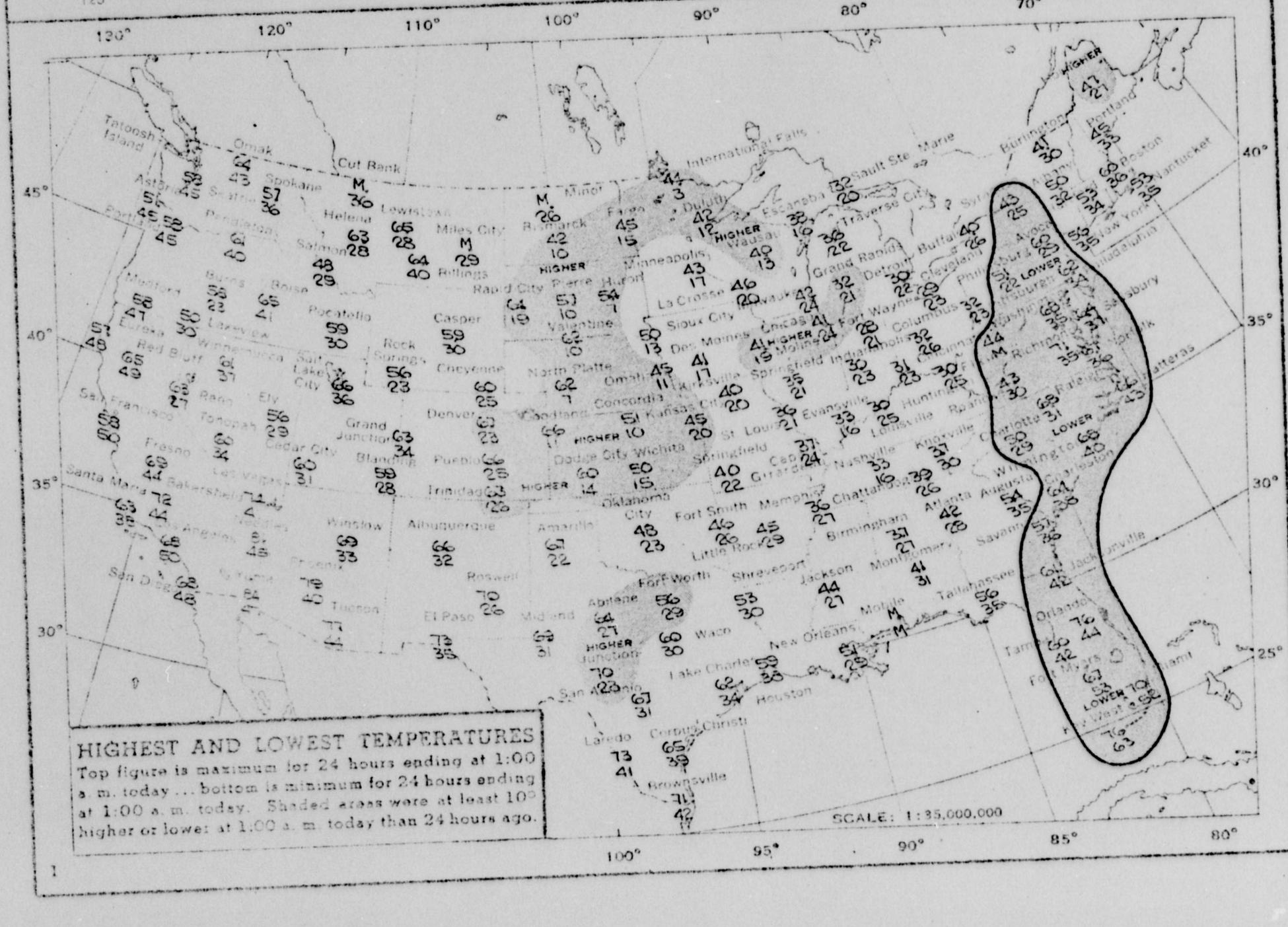


500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 P.M., E.S.T., YESTERDAY Continuous lines indicate height contours in feet above sea level. Dashed lines are isotherms in degrees Celsius. Arrows show wind direction and speed at the 500-mb. level. (Arrows same as on surface map)

SCALE: 1:50,000,000

SURFAC
AND ST
AT 1

- Wind speed (21 to 25 miles per hour)
- Direction of wind (From the northwest)
- Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
- Total amount of clouds (Sky completely covered)
- Visibility (¾ miles)
- Present weather (Continuous slight snow in flakes)
- Dewpoint in degrees Fahrenheit
- Cloud type (Low fractostratus and/or fractocumulus)
- Height of cloud base (300 to 599 feet)



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES Top figure is maximum for 24 hours ending at 1:00 a.m. today ... bottom is minimum for 24 hours ending at 1:00 a.m. today. Shaded areas were at least 10° higher or lower at 1:00 a.m. today than 24 hours ago.

SCALE: 1:35,000,000

PRECIPITATION AR
Shaded areas had precip
ing at 1:00 a.m. today.
nearest hundredth of an
Incomplete totals are un
trace of precipitation. D
snow on ground in inch

SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 1:00 A. M., E. S. T.

SPECIMEN STATION MODEL

Cloud type (*High cirrus*)

Wind speed (*21 to 25 miles per hour*)

Direction of wind (*From the northwest*)

Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit

Total amount of clouds (*Sky completely covered*)

Visibility (*¾ miles*)

Present weather (*Continuous slight snow in flakes*)

Dewpoint in degrees Fahrenheit

Cloud type (*Low fractostratus and/or fractocumulus*)

Height of cloud base (*300 to 599 feet*)

Part of sky covered by lowest cloud (*Seven or eight tenths*)

Cloud type (*Middle altocumulus*)

Barometric pressure at sea level. Initial 9 or 10 omitted (*1024.7 millibars*)

Amount of barometric change in past 3 hours (*In tenths of millibars*)

Barometric tendency in past 3 hours (*Rising*)

Sign showing whether pressure is higher or lower than 3 hours ago

Time precipitation began or ended (*Began 3 to 4 hours ago*)

Weather in past 6 hours (*Rain*)

Amount of precipitation in last 6 hours

Abridged from W. M. O. Code

SCALE: 1

POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJE

SCALE OF NAUTICAL MILE

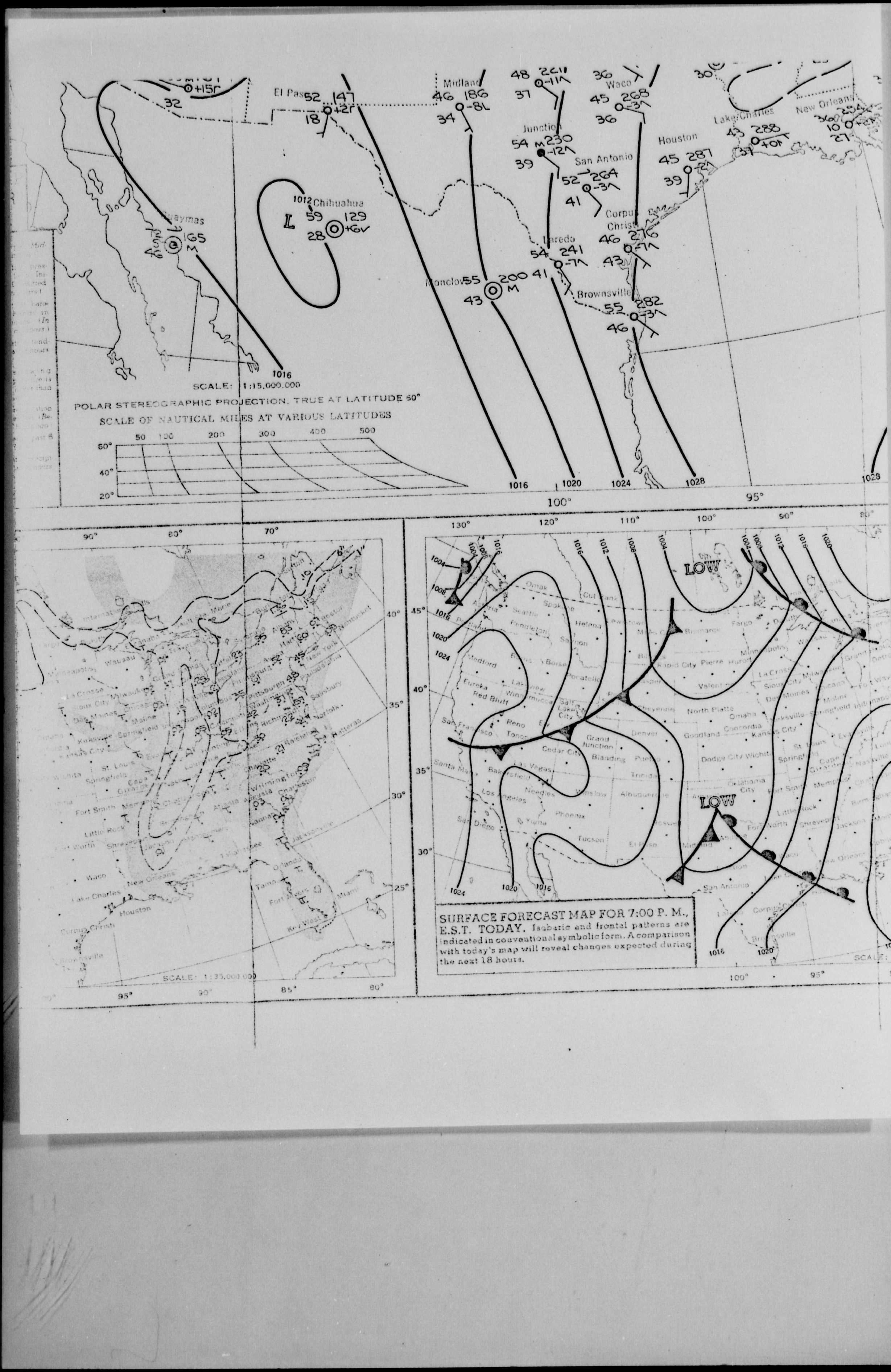
50 100 200

60° 40° 20°

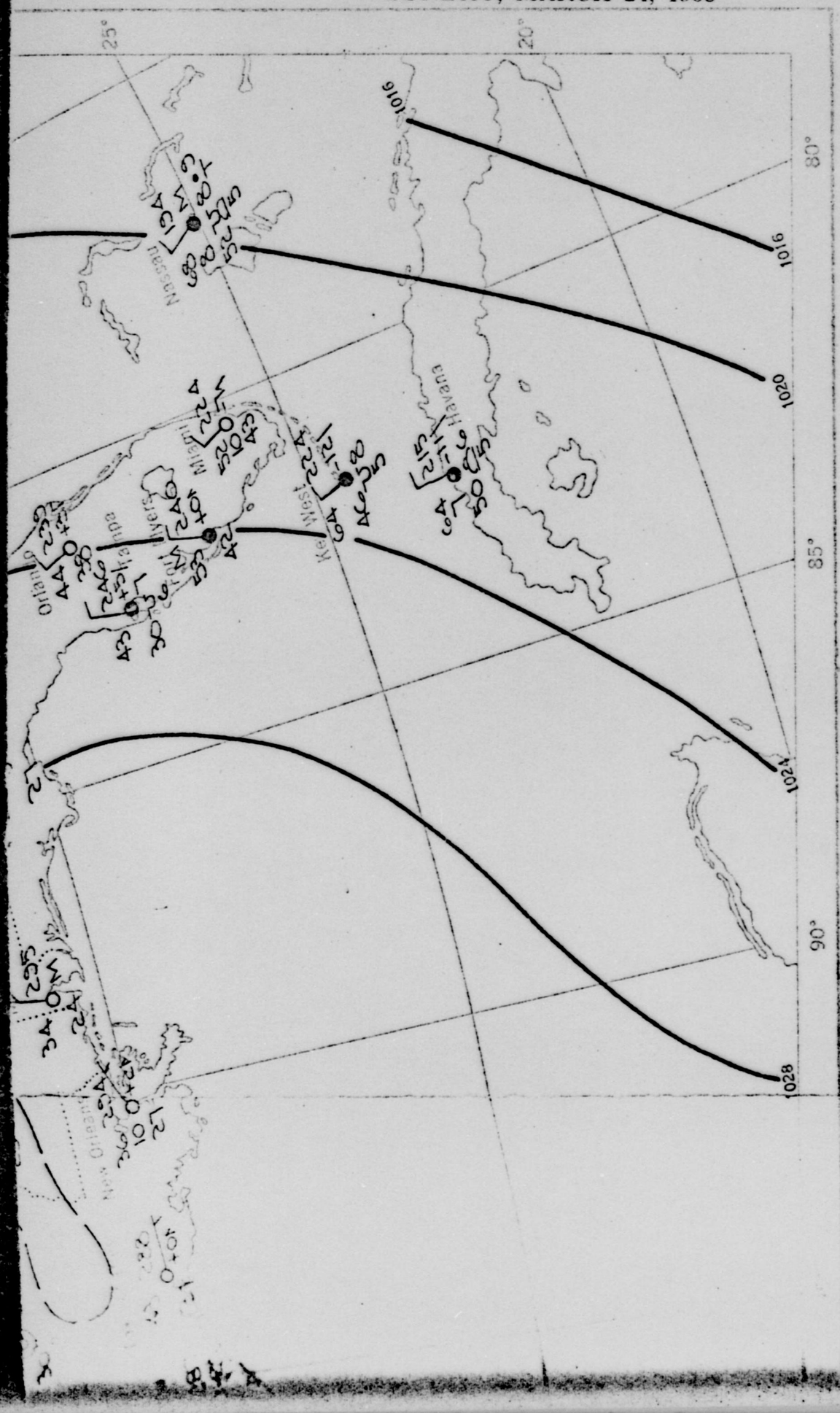
PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

Shaded areas had precipitation during 24 hours ending at 1:00 a. m. today. Amounts in inches to the nearest hundredth of an inch, are for the same period. Incomplete totals are underlined. "T" indicates a trace of precipitation. Dashed lines show depth of snow on ground in inches as of 7:00 a. m. yesterday.

SCALE: 1:35,000,000



SURFACE FORECAST MAP FOR 7:00 P. M., E.S.T. TODAY. Isobaric and frontal patterns are indicated in conventional symbolic form. A comparison with today's map will reveal changes expected during the next 18 hours.



Subscription rate: $9.60 per year; minimum 3 months, $2.40. This is daily rate including Sundays and Holidays. Send remittance to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Explanation of weather symbols appears on Sunday Map only.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WEATHER BUREAU
SILVER SPRING, MD. 20910

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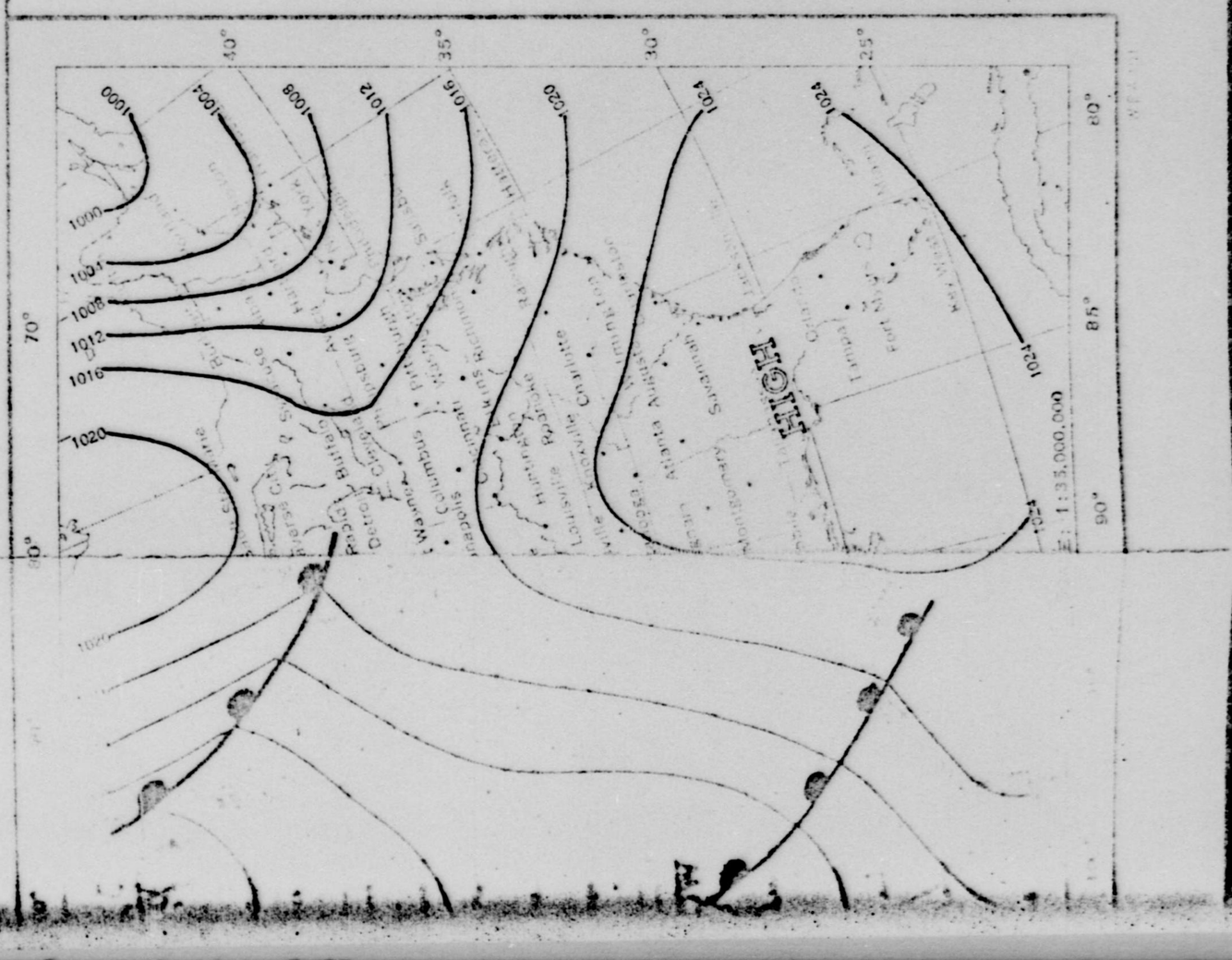
U. S. Weather Report

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR WEATHER TECHNOLOGY DIV
AFSC
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE
OHIO 45433

M



SYMBOLIC FORM OF MESSAGE

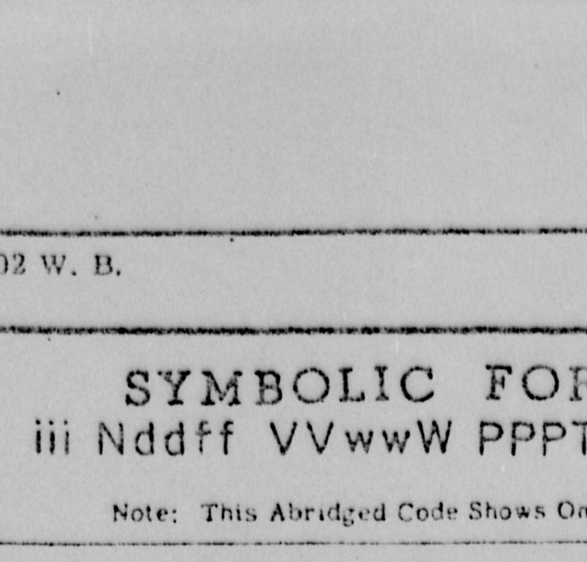
iii Nddff VVwwW PPPTT NChCC TTapp 7RRRs
h L M H d d t

Note: This Abridged Code Shows Only Data Normally Plotted on Printed Maps

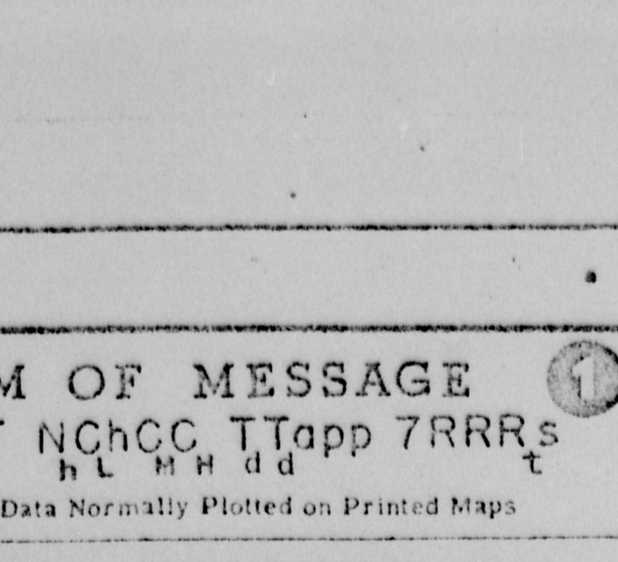
SAMPLE CODED MESSAGE

405 83220 12716 24731 67292 30228 74542

SYMBOLIC STATION MODEL



SAMPLE PLOTTED REPORT



EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS AND MAP ENTRIES

Symbols in order as they appear in the message	Explanation of symbols and decode of example above	Remarks on coding and plotting
iii	Station number 405 = Washington	Usually printed on manuscript maps below station circle. Omitted on Daily Weather Map in favor of printed station names.
N	Total amount of cloud 8 = completely covered	Observed in tenths of cloud cover and coded in Oktas (eighths) according to code table in block 6. Plotted in symbols shown in same table.
dd	True direction from which wind is blowing 32 = 320° = NW	Coded in tens of degrees and plotted as the shaft of an arrow extending from the station circle toward the direction from which the wind is blowing.
ff	Wind speed in knots 20 = 20 knots	Coded in knots (nautical miles per hour) and plotted as feathers and half-feathers representing 10 and 5 knots, respectively, on the shaft of the wind direction arrow. See block 5.
VV	Visibility in miles and fractions 12 = 12/16 or 3/4 miles	Decoded and plotted in miles and fractions up to 3 1/8 miles. Visibilities above 3 1/8 miles but less than 10 miles are plotted to the nearest whole mile. Values higher than 10 miles are omitted from the map.
ww	Present weather 71 = continuous slight snow	Coded in figures taken from the "ww" table (block 8) and plotted in the corresponding symbols same block. Entries for code figures 00, 01, 02, and 03 are omitted from this map.
W	Past weather 6 = rain	Coded in figures taken from the "W" table (block 9) and plotted in the corresponding symbols same block. No entry made for code figures 0, 1, or 2.
PPP	Barometric Pressure (in millibars) reduced to sea-level 247 = 1024.7 mb.	Coded and plotted in tens, units, and tenths of millibars. The initial 9 or 10 and the decimal point are omitted. See block 12.
TT	Current air temperature 31 = 31° F.	Coded and plotted in actual value in whole degrees F. See block 13.
N_h	Fraction of sky covered by low or middle cloud 6 = 7 or 8 tenths	Observed and coded in tenths of cloud cover. Plotted on map as code figure in message. See block 7.
C_L	Cloud type 7 = Fractostratus and/or Fractocumulus of bad weather (scud)	Predominating clouds of types in C_L table (block 7) are coded from that table and plotted in corresponding symbols.
h	Height of base of cloud 2 = 300 to 599 feet	Observed in feet and coded and plotted as code figures according to code table in block 4.

EXPLANA

Weather maps showing the development and movement of w systems are among the principal tools used by the weather forec Of the several types of maps used, some portray conditions ne surface of the earth, while others depict conditions at various hei the atmosphere. Some cover the entire Northern Hemisphere, others cover only local areas as required for special purposes maps used for daily forecasting by the Weather Bureau are simi many respects to the printed Daily Weather Map. At Weather B offices, maps showing conditions at the earth's surface are draw times daily. Maps of upper level temperature, pressure, and hu are prepared twice each day. A more detailed explanation of w forecasting from synoptic charts appears in the pamphlet "W Forecasting," U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Gover Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

PRINCIPAL SURFACE WEATHER MAP

To prepare the surface map and present the information quick pictorially, two actions are necessary: (1) Weather observers at places must go to their posts at regular times each day to obser weather and send the information by wire or radio to the offices the maps are drawn; and (2) the information must be quickly trans to the maps. In order that the necessary speed and economy of and transmission time may be realized, codes have been devis sending the information and for plotting it on the maps.

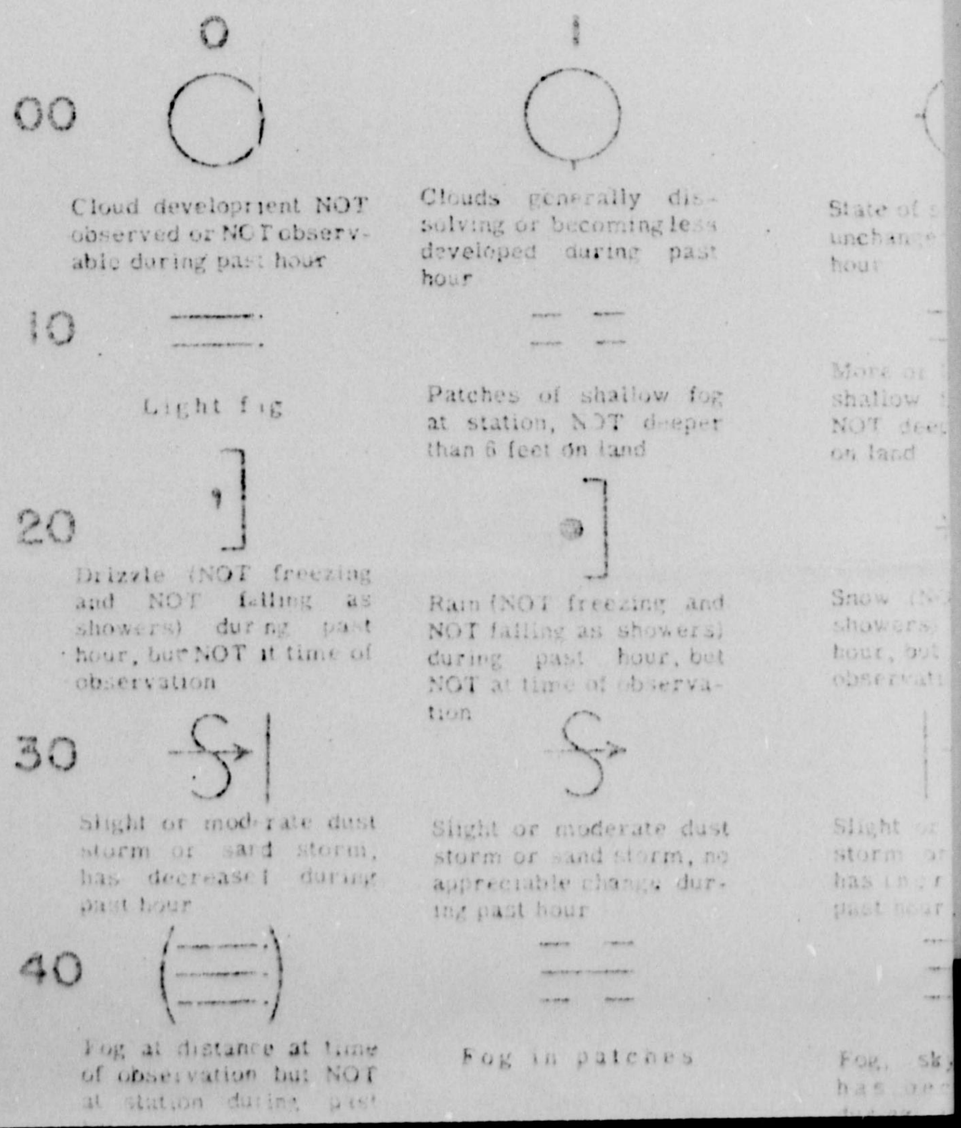
CODES AND MAP PLOTTING

A great deal of information is contained in a brief coded wea message. If each item were named and described in plain langu very lengthy message would be required; and it would be confus read and difficult to transfer to a map. Use of a code permi message to be condensed to a few five-figure numeral groups figure of which has a meaning depending on its position in the mes Persons trained in the use of the code can read the message as as plain language.

The location of the reporting station is printed on the map as a circle (the station circle). A definite arrangement of the data a the station circle, called the station model, is used (see bloc When the report is plotted in these fixed positions around the st

CLOUD ABBREVIATION		C_L	DESCRIPT (Abridged From W. M.
St or Fs-Stratus or Fractostratus	1		Cu of fair weather, lit development and seeming
Ci-Cirrus	2		Cu of considerable develop ally towering, with or wit or Sc bases all at same le
Cs-Cirrostratus	3		Cb with tops lacking clea but distinctly not cirri shaped; with or without Cu
Cc-Cirrocumulus	4		Sc formed by spreading often present also
Ac-Altocumulus	5		Sc not formed by spreading
As-Altostratus	6		St or Fs or both, but no Fs
Sc-Stratocumulus	7		Fs and/or Fc of bad weath
Ns-Nimbostratus	8		Cu and Sc (not formed by of Cu) with bases at differ
Cu or Fc-Cumulus or Fractocumulus	9		Cb having a clearly fibro top, often anvil-shaped, w Cu, Sc, St, or scud
Cb-Cumulonimbus			

W



EXPLANATION OF

M OF MESSAGE

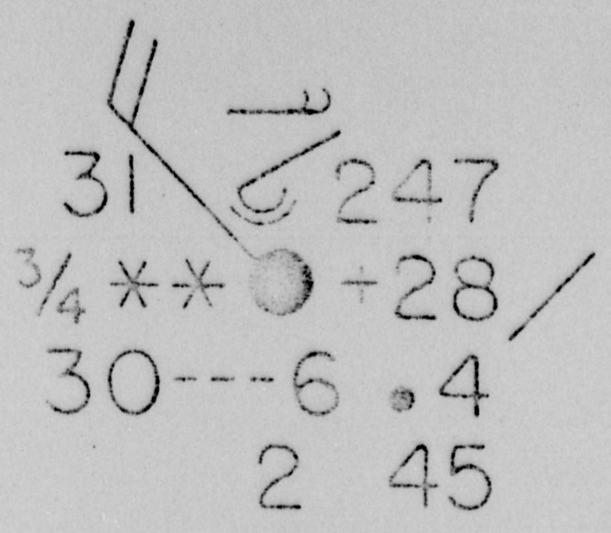
T NChCC TTaapp 7RRRs
hL MH dd t

Data Normally Plotted on Printed Maps

ED MESSAGE

67292 30228 74542

SAMPLE PLOTTED REPORT



YMBOLS AND MAP ENTRIES

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bserved and coded in tenths of cloud over. Plotted on map as code figure in message. See block .

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Weather maps showing the development and movement of weather systems are among the principal tools used by the weather forecaster. Of the several types of maps used, some portray conditions near the surface of the earth, while others depict conditions at various heights in the atmosphere. Some cover the entire Northern Hemisphere, while others cover only local areas as required for special purposes. The maps used for daily forecasting by the Weather Bureau are similar in many respects to the printed Daily Weather Map. At Weather Bureau offices, maps showing conditions at the earth's surface are drawn four times daily. Maps of upper level temperature, pressure, and humidity are prepared twice each day. A more detailed explanation of weather forecasting from synoptic charts appears in the pamphlet "Weather Forecasting," U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, 1952, and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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CODES AND MAP PLOTTING

A great deal of information is contained in a brief coded weather message. If each item were named and described in plain language, a very lengthy message would be required; and it would be confusing to read and difficult to transfer to a map. Use of a code permits the message to be condensed to a few five-figure numeral groups, each figure of which has a meaning depending on its position in the message. Persons trained in the use of the code can read the message as easily as plain language.

The location of the reporting station is printed on the map as a small circle (the station circle). A definite arrangement of the data around the station circle, called the station model, is used (see block). When the report is plotted in these fixed positions around the station circle on the weather map, many of the cod exactly as sent. Entries in the station mod code figures or actual values found in the me form of symbols which graphically represent In some cases, certain of the data may or m observer, depending on local weather co clouds are examples. In such cases the absen is interpreted as non-occurrence or non-obse The letter "M" is entered where data are n received by teletypewriter.

Both the code and the station model are based ments. Through such standardized use of meteorologist of one country can use the wea maps of another country even though he does n Weather codes are, in effect, an international complete interchange and use of worldwide we in present-day activities.

The international code form for surface rep Bureau beginning January 1, 1955, is shown in together with a corresponding sample messa symbolic station model used on the printed ma entered from the sample message, and an exp with remarks on map entries in block .

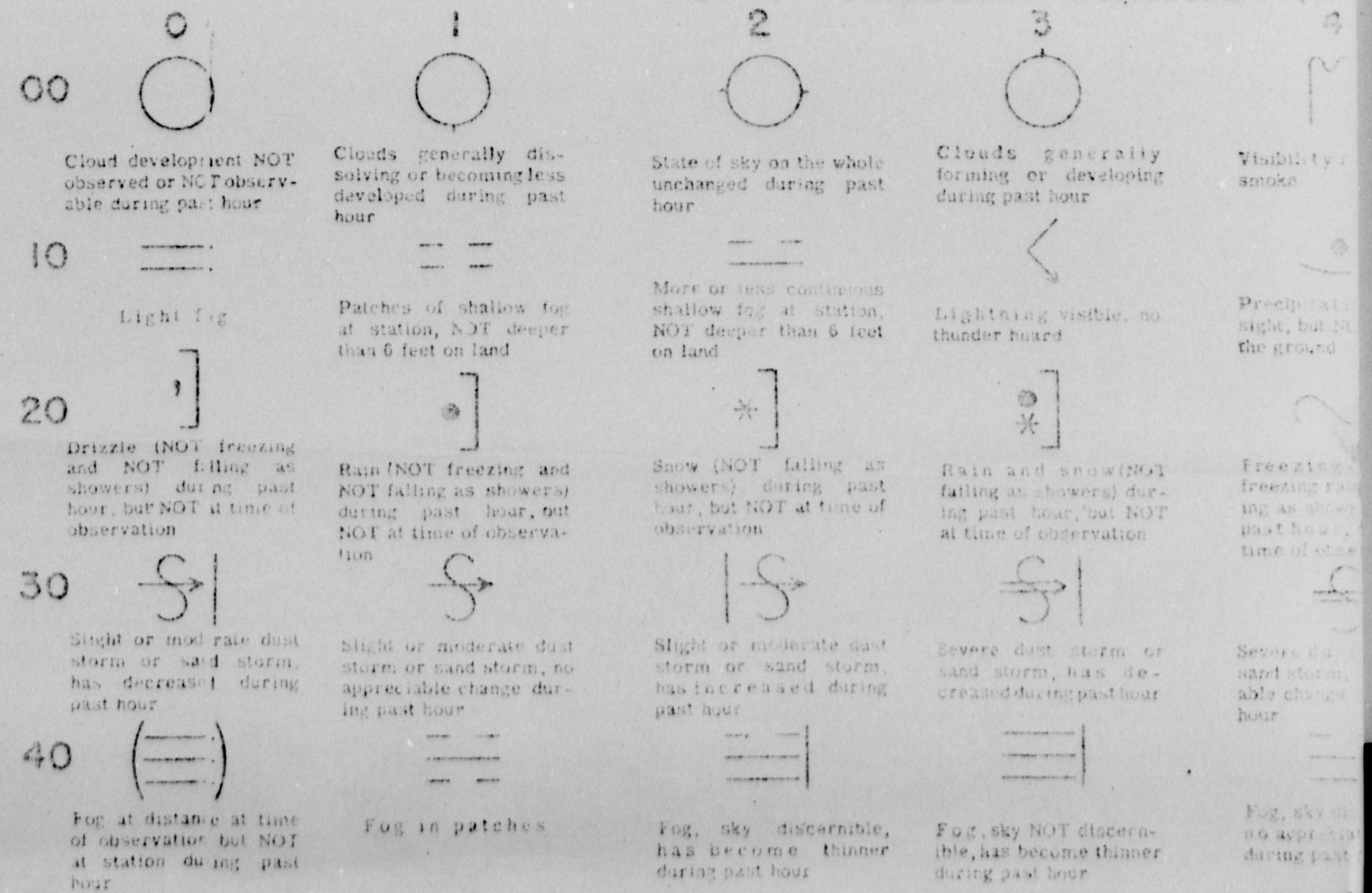
Many of the elements in the plotting model a can be interpreted directly. However, some r tables. These tables are given in the numbe the right of the station model and explanation Those who wish a more complete explanatio to the Manual for Synoptic Code (WBAN) whi intendent of Documents, U. S. Government P 25, D. C.

FRONTS AND AIR MASSES

The boundary between two different air ma Important changes in weather, temperature, w often occur with the passage of a front. Ha symbols are placed on the lines representing of front. The side on which the symbols a

CLOUD ABBREVIATION		C_L	DESCRIPTION (Abridged From W M O Code)		C_M	DESC (Abridged Fr
St or Fs-Stratus or Fractostratus	1		Cu of fair weather, little vertical development and seemingly flattened	1		Thin As (most o transparent)
Ci-Cirrus	2		Cu of considerable development, generally towering, with or without other Cu or Sc bases all at same level	2		Thick As, greater dense to hide sun
Cs-Cirrostratus	3		Cb with tops lacking clear-cut outlines, but distinctly not cirriform or anvil-shaped; with or without Cu, Sc, or St	3		Thin Ac, mostly cloud elements no a single level
Cc-Cirrocumulus	4		Sc formed by spreading out of Cu; Cu often present also	4		Thin Ac in patch continually changi at more than one l
Ac-Altocumulus As-Altostratus	5		Sc not formed by spreading out of Cu	5		Thin Ac in bands spreading over sk ing as a whole
Sc-Stratocumulus	6		St or Fs or both, but no Fs of bad weather	6		Ac formed by the
Ns-Nimbostratus	7		Fs and/or Fc of bad weather (scud)	7		Double-layered A Ac, not increasing Ns
Cu or Fc-Cumulus or Fractocumulus	8		Cu and Sc (not formed by spreading out of Cu) with bases at different levels	8		Ac in the form of with turrets
Cb-Cumulonimbus	9		Cb having a clearly fibrous (cirriform) top, often anvil-shaped, with or without Cu, Sc, St, or scud	9		Ac of a chaotic s levels; patches o present also

WW PRESENT WEATHER (D



ON OF THE WEATHER

on the weather map, many of the code figures are transcribed ly as sent. Entries in the station model which are not made in figures or actual values found in the message are usually in the of symbols which graphically represent the element concerned. e cases, certain of the data may or may not be reported by the er, depending on local weather conditions. Precipitation and are examples. In such cases the absence of an entry on the map rpreted as non-occurrence or non-observance of the phenomena. tter "M" is entered where data are normally observed but not ed by teletypewriter.

e code and the station model are based on international agree-. Through such standardized use of numerals and symbols, a rologist of one country can use the weather reports and weather of another country even though he does not understand the language. r codes are, in effect, an international language making possible te interchange and use of worldwide weather reports so essential ent-day activities.

ternational code form for surface reports used by the Weather beginning January 1, 1955, is shown in abridged form in block (1) r with a corresponding sample message. Also included are the lic station model used on the printed map, a sample station model from the sample message, and an explanation of the symbols marks on map entries in block (2)

the elements in the plotting model are entered in values which nterpreted directly. However, some require reference t code These tables are given in the numbered blocks, (3) through (9) to t of the station model and explanation of symbols and map entries. who wish a more complete explanation of the code are referred Manual for Synoptic Code (WBAN) which is for sale by the Super- nt of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington C.

S AND AIR MASSES

ndary between two different air masses is called a "front." nt changes in weather, temperature, wind direction, and clouds, cur with the passage of a front. Half circles and/or triangular s are placed on the lines representing fronts to indicate the kind . The side on which the symbols are placed indicates the direction of frontal movement. The boundary of relatively cold air of polar origin advancing into an area occupied by warmer air, often of tropical origin, is called a "cold front." The boundary of relatively warm air advancing into an area occupied by colder air is called a "warm front." The line along which a cold front has overtaken a warm front at the ground is called an "occluded front." A boundary between two air masses, which shows at the time of observation little tendency to advance into either the warm or cold areas, is called a "stationary front." Air mass boundaries are known as "surface fronts" when they intersect the ground, and as "upper air fronts" when they do not. Surface fronts are drawn in solid black, fronts aloft are drawn in outline only.

Front symbols are given below:

Cold front (surface) — Stationary front (surface)

Warm front (surface) — Warm front (aloft)

Occluded front (surface) — Cold front (aloft)

A front which is disappearing or is weak and decreasing in intensity is labeled "Frontolysis."

A front which is forming is labeled "Frontogenesis."

A "squall line" is a line of thunderstorms or squalls usually accompanied by heavy showers and shifting winds, and is indicated as ——·——·——·——.

The paths followed by individual disturbances are called storm tracks and are shown as →→→. The symbols ⊠ indicate past positions of the low pressure center at 6-hour intervals.

"HIGH" (H) and "LOW" (L) indicate the centers of high and low barometric pressure.

Solid lines are isobars and connect points of equal sea level barometric pressure. The spacing and orientation of these lines on weather maps are an indication of speed and direction of wind flow. In general, wind direction is parallel to these lines with low pressure to the left of observer looking downwind. Speed is directly proportional to the closeness of the lines (termed pressure gradient). Isobars are labeled in the metric unit, millibars, a use of the scale in block (

Isotherms are lines con isotherms are drawn on t The freezing or 32° F. iso isotherm is drawn as a da

Masses of air are classifi teristics. For example, t from northern regions warm air from souther indicate air of maritime istics (c). Letters placed (k) or warmer (w) than th (+) between two air mass arrow → between two changing from one type to the other and separate other at lower levels. Ai the following letters:

m = Maritime; c = Cont
E = Equatorial; S =

k = colder, and w = wa is

Areas where precipitatio shaded.

AUX

TEMPERATURE MAP

Temperature data are c United States. The figur num temperatures repo ending 1:00 a.m., E.S.T. denote minimum tempera E.S.T., of the previous

	C_M	DESCRIPTION (Abridged From W.M.O. Code)		C_H	DESCRIPTION (Abridged From W.M.O. Code)	Rt	TIME OF PRECIPITATION
1		Thin As (most of cloud layer semi-transparent)	1		Filaments of Ci, or "mares tails," scattered and not increasing	0	No Precipitation
2		Thick As, greater part sufficiently dense to hide sun (or moon), or Ns	2		Dense Ci in patches or twisted sheaves, usually not increasing, sometimes like remains of Cb; or towers or tufts	1	Less than 1 hour ago
3		Thin Ac, mostly semi-transparent; cloud elements not changing much and at a single level	3		Dense Ci, often anvil-shaped, derived from or associated with Cb	2	1 to 2 hours ago
4		Thin Ac in patches; cloud elements continually changing and/or occurring at more than one level	4		Ci, often hook-shaped, gradually spreading over the sky and usually thickening as a whole	3	2 to 3 hours ago
5		Thin Ac in bands or in a layer gradually spreading over sky and usually thickening as a whole	5		Ci and Cs, often in converging bands, or Cs alone; generally overspreading and growing denser; the continuous layer not reaching 45° altitude	4	3 to 4 hours ago
6		Ac formed by the spreading out of Cu	6		Ci and Cs, often in converging bands, or Cs alone; generally overspreading and growing denser; the continuous layer exceeding 45° altitude	5	4 to 5 hours ago
7		Double-layered Ac, or a thick layer of Ac, not increasing; or Ac with As and/or Ns	7		Veil of Cs covering the entire sky	6	5 to 6 hours ago
8		Ac in the form of Cu-shaped tufts or Ac with turrets	8		Cs not increasing and not covering entire sky	7	6 to 12 hours ago
9		Ac of a chaotic sky, usually at different levels; patches of dense Ci are usually present also	9		Cc alone or Cc with some Ci or Cs, but the Cc being the main cirriform cloud	8	More than 12 hours ago
						9	Unknown

ESENT WEATHER (Descriptions Abridged from W. M. O. Code)

3

Clouds generally forming or developing during past hour

Lightning visible, no thunder heard

Rain and snow (NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Severe dust storm or sand storm, has decreased during past hour

Fog, sky NOT discernible, has become thinner during past hour

4

Visibility reduced by smoke

Precipitation within sight, but NOT reaching the ground

Freezing drizzle or freezing rain (NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Severe dust storm or sand storm, no appreciable change during past hour

Fog, sky discernible, no appreciable change during past hour

5

Haze

Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground, but distant from station

Showers of rain during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Severe dust storm or sand storm, has increased during past hour

Fog, sky NOT discernible, no appreciable change during past hour

6

Widespread dust in suspension in the air, NOT raised by wind, at time of observation

Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground, near to but NOT at station

Showers of snow, or of rain and snow, during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Slight or moderate drifting snow, generally low

Fog, sky discernible, has begun or become thicker during past hour

7

Dust or sand raised by wind, at time of observation

Thunder heard, but no precipitation at the station

Showers of hail, or of hail and rain, during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Heavy drifting snow, generally low

Fog, sky NOT discernible, has begun or become thicker during past hour

8

Well developed dust devil(s) within past hour

Squall(s) within sight during past hour

Fog during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Slight or moderate drifting snow, generally high

Fog, depositing rime, sky discernible

metric unit, millibars, and may be converted to inches of mercury by use of the scale in block (1).

Isotherms are lines connecting points of equal temperature. Two isotherms are drawn on the large surface weather map when applicable. The freezing or 32° F. isotherm is drawn as a dashed line (- - -), the 0° F. isotherm is drawn as a dash-dot (—·—·—) line.

Masses of air are classified to indicate their origin and basic characteristics. For example, the letter P (Polar) denotes relatively cold air from northern regions, and the letter T (Tropical) denotes relatively warm air from southerly regions. Letters placed before P and T indicate air of maritime characteristics (m) or continental characteristics (c). Letters placed after P and T show that the air mass is colder (k) or warmer (w) than the surface over which it is moving. A plus sign (+) between two air mass symbols indicates mixed air masses, and an arrow → between two symbols indicates a transitional air mass changing from one type to the other. Two air mass symbols, one above the other and separated by a line, indicate one air mass aloft and another at lower levels. Air mass symbols are formed by combinations of the following letters:

m = Maritime; c = Continental; A = Arctic; P = Polar, T = Tropical; E = Equatorial; S = Superior (a warm, dry air mass having its origin aloft);

k = colder, and w = warmer than the surface over which the air mass is moving.

Areas where precipitation is occurring at the time of observation are shaded.

AUXILIARY MAPS

TEMPERATURE MAP

Temperature data are entered from selected weather stations in the United States. The figures entered above the station dot denote maximum temperatures reported from these stations during the 24 hours ending 1:00 a.m., E.S.T.; the figures entered below the station dot denote minimum temperature during the 24 hours ending at 1:00 p.m., E.S.T., of the previous day. The letter "M" denotes missing data. Shaded areas labeled "HIGHER" or "LOWER" indicate the areas where temperatures recorded at 1:00 a.m., E.S.T., are at least 10° warmer or colder than 24 hours ago.

PRECIPITATION MAP

Precipitation data are entered from selected weather stations in the United States. When precipitation has occurred at any of these stations in the 24-hour period ending at 1:00 a.m., E.S.T., the total amount, in inches and hundredths, is entered above the station dot. When the figures for total precipitation have been compiled from incomplete data and entered on the map, the amount is underlined. "T" indicates a trace of precipitation, and the letter "M" denotes missing data. The geographical areas where precipitation has fallen during the 24 hours ending at 1:00 a.m., E.S.T., are shaded.

CONTINENTAL MAP

The insert map of nearly the entire North American continent shows the surface pressure pattern and frontal analysis twelve hours earlier than the principal map. Areas of precipitation at map time are shaded.

SURFACE FORECAST MAP

The insert map portrays surface pressure and frontal patterns expected at 7:00 p.m., E.S.T. today, or 18 hours after the principal map. Comparison of this map with the principal map will show forecast movements and changes in the surface pressure and frontal patterns.

500-MILLIBAR MAP

Contour lines, isotherms, and wind arrows are shown on the insert map for the 500-millibar contour level. Solid lines are drawn to show height above sea level and are labeled in feet. Dashed lines are drawn at 5° intervals of temperature, and labeled in degrees Celsius. A temperature conversion table is shown in block (2). True wind direction is shown by "arrows" which are plotted as flying with the wind. The wind speed is shown by flags and feathers, each flag representing 50 knots, each full feather 10 knots, and each half-feather 5 knots. For conversion to miles per hour, refer to block (3).

INQUIRIES

Inquiries regarding these maps may be addressed to Chief, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., 20235.

(4) TIME OF PRECIPITATION	h	(5) HEIGHT IN FEET (Rounded Off)	(5) HEIGHT IN METERS (Approximate)
No Precipitation	0	0 - 149	0 - 49
Less than 1 hour ago	1	150 - 299	50 - 99
1 to 2 hours ago	2	300 - 599	100 - 199
2 to 3 hours ago	3	600 - 999	200 - 299
3 to 4 hours ago	4	1,000 - 1,999	300 - 599
4 to 5 hours ago	5	2,000 - 3,499	600 - 999
5 to 6 hours ago	6	3,500 - 4,999	1,000 - 1,499
6 to 12 hours ago	7	5,000 - 6,499	1,500 - 1,999
More than 12 hours ago	8	6,500 - 7,999	2,000 - 2,499
Unknown	9	At or above 8,000, or no clouds	At or above 2,500, or no clouds

(6) N	SKY COVERAGE (Total Amount)	(7) Nh	SKY COVERAGE (Low And/Or Middle Clouds)
○	No clouds	0	No clouds
◔	Less than one-tenth or one-tenth	1	Less than one-tenth or one-tenth
◑	Two-tenths or three-tenths	2	Two-tenths or three-tenths
◑	Four-tenths	3	Four-tenths
◑	Five-tenths	4	Five-tenths
◑	Six-tenths	5	Six-tenths
◕	Seven-tenths or eight-tenths	6	Seven-tenths or eight-tenths
◕	Nine-tenths or overcast with openings	7	Nine-tenths or overcast with openings
●	Completely overcast	8	Completely overcast
⊗	Sky obscured	9	Sky obscured

(8)

8 — Well developed dust devil(s) within past hour

Squall(s) within sight during past hour

Fog during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Slight or moderate drifting snow, generally high

Fog, depositing rime, sky discernible

(9)

9 — Dust storm or sand storm within sight of or at station during past hour

Funnel cloud(s) within sight during past hour

Thunderstorm (with or without precipitation) during past hour, but NOT at time of obs.

Heavy drifting snow, generally high

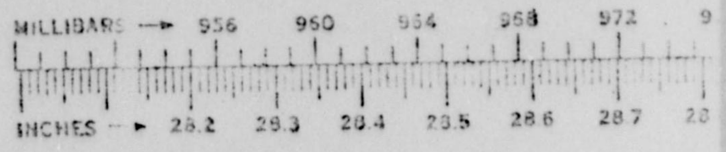
Fog, depositing rime, sky NOT discernible

(9) ff	(MILES) (Statute) Per Hour	KNOTS
◎	Calm	Calm
—	1 - 2	1 - 2
—	3 - 8	3 - 7
—	9 - 14	8 - 12
—	15 - 20	13 - 17
—	21 - 25	18 - 22
—	26 - 31	23 - 27
—	32 - 37	28 - 32
—	38 - 43	33 - 37

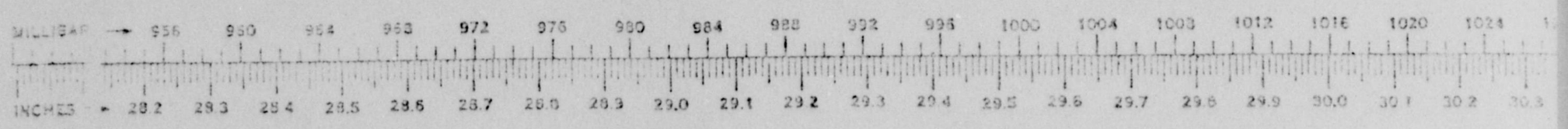
(10) Code Number	a	BAROMETRIC TENDENCY	
0	↗	Rising, then falling	
1	↗	Rising, then steady; or rising, then rising more slowly	Barometer now higher than 3 hours ago
2	↗	Rising steadily, or unsteadily	
3	↗	Falling or steady, then rising; or rising, then rising more quickly	
4	—	Steady, same as 3 hours ago	
5	↘	Falling, then rising, same or lower than 3 hours ago	
6	↘	Falling, then steady; or falling, then falling more slowly	Barometer now lower than 3 hours ago
7	↘	Falling steadily, or unsteadily	
8	↘	Steady or rising, then falling, or falling, then falling more quickly	

	snow	symbols same block. Entries for code figures 00, 01, 02, and 03 are omitted from this map.
W	Past weather 6 = rain	Coded in figures taken from the "W" table (block 11) and plotted in the corresponding symbols same block. No entry made for code figures 0, 1, or 2.
ppp	Barometric Pressure (in millibars) reduced to sea-level 247 = 1024.7 mb.	Coded and plotted in tens, units, and tenths of millibars. The initial 9 or 10 and the decimal point are omitted. See block 12.
TT	Current air temperature 31 = 31° F.	Coded and plotted in actual value in whole degrees F. See block 1.
N_h	Fraction of sky covered by low or middle cloud 8 = 7 or 8 tenths	Observed and coded in tenths of cloud cover. Plotted on map as code figure in message. See block 7.
C_L	Cloud type 7 = Fractostratus and/or Fractocumulus of bad weather (scud)	Predominating clouds of types in C_L table (block 3) are coded from that table and plotted in corresponding symbols.
h	Height of base of cloud 2 = 300 to 599 feet	Observed in feet and coded and plotted as code figures according to code table in block 5.
C_M	Cloud type 9 = Altocumulus of chaotic sky	See C_M table in block 4.
C_H	Cloud type 2 = Dense cirrus in patches	See C_H table in block 6.
T_dT_d	Temperature of dewpoint 30 = 30° F.	Coded and plotted in actual value in whole degrees F.
a	Characteristic of barograph trace 2 = rising steadily or unsteadily	Coded according to table in block 10 and plotted in corresponding symbols.
pp	Pressure change in 3 hours preceding observation 28 = 2.8 millibars	Coded and plotted in units and tenths of millibars.
7	Indicator figure	Not plotted.
RR	Amount of precipitation 45 = 0.45 inches	Coded and plotted in inches to the nearest hundredth of an inch.
R_t	Time precipitation began or ended 4 = 3 to 4 hours ago	Coded and plotted in figures from table in block 9.
S	Depth of snow on ground	Not plotted.

00	Cloud development NOT observed or NOT observable during past hour	Clouds generally dissolving or becoming less developed during past hour
10	Light fog	Patches of shallow fog at station, NOT deeper than 6 feet on land
20	Drizzle (NOT freezing and NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Rain (NOT freezing and NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation
30	Slight or moderate dust storm or sand storm, has decreased during past hour	Slight or moderate dust storm or sand storm, no appreciable change during past hour
40	Fog at distance at time of observation but NOT at station during past hour	Fog in patches
50	Intermittent drizzle (NOT freezing) slight at time of observation	Continuous drizzle (NOT freezing) slight at time of observation
60	Intermittent rain (NOT freezing), slight at time of observation	Continuous rain (NOT freezing), slight at time of observation
70	Intermittent fall of snowflakes, slight at time of observation	Continuous fall of snowflakes, slight at time of observation
80	Slight rain shower(s)	Moderate or heavy rain shower(s)
90	Moderate or heavy shower(s) of hail, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder	Slight rain at time of observation; thunderstorm during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

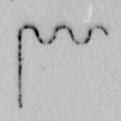


	0	1	2	3	4	5
00	Cloud development NOT observed or NOT observable during past hour	Clouds generally dissolving or becoming less developed during past hour	State of sky on the whole unchanged during past hour	Clouds generally forming or developing during past hour	Visibility reduced by smoke	Haze
10	Light fog	Patches of shallow fog at station, NOT deeper than 6 feet on land	More or less continuous shallow fog at station, NOT deeper than 6 feet on land	Lightning visible, no thunder heard	Precipitation within sight, but NOT reaching the ground	Precipitation within sight, reaching ground, but distant from station
20	Drizzle (NOT freezing and NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Rain (NOT freezing and NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Snow (NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Rain and snow (NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Freezing drizzle or freezing rain (NOT falling as showers) during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Showers of rain during past hour, but not at time of observation
30	Slight or moderate dust storm or sand storm, has decreased during past hour	Slight or moderate dust storm or sand storm, no appreciable change during past hour	Slight or moderate dust storm or sand storm, has increased during past hour	Severe dust storm or sand storm, has decreased during past hour	Severe dust storm or sand storm, no appreciable change during past hour	Severe dust storm or sand storm, has increased during past hour
40	Fog at distance at time of observation but NOT at station during past hour	Fog in patches	Fog, sky discernible, has become thinner during past hour	Fog, sky NOT discernible, has become thinner during past hour	Fog, sky discernible, no appreciable change during past hour	Fog, sky NOT discernible, no appreciable change during past hour
50	Intermittent drizzle (NOT freezing) slight at time of observation	Continuous drizzle (NOT freezing) slight at time of observation	Intermittent drizzle (NOT freezing) moderate at time of observation	Continuous drizzle (NOT freezing), moderate at time of observation	Intermittent drizzle (NOT freezing), thick at time of observation	Continuous drizzle (NOT freezing), thick at time of observation
60	Intermittent rain (NOT freezing), slight at time of observation	Continuous rain (NOT freezing), slight at time of observation	Intermittent rain (NOT freezing) moderate at time of obs.	Continuous rain (NOT freezing), moderate at time of observation	Intermittent rain (NOT freezing), heavy at time of observation	Continuous rain (NOT freezing), heavy at time of observation
70	Intermittent fall of snow flakes, slight at time of observation	Continuous fall of snowflakes, slight at time of observation	Intermittent fall of snowflakes, moderate at time of observation	Continuous fall of snowflakes, moderate at time of observation	Intermittent fall of snowflakes, heavy at time of observation	Continuous fall of snowflakes, heavy at time of observation
80	Slight rain shower(s)	Moderate or heavy rain shower(s)	Violent rain shower(s)	Slight shower(s) of rain and snow mixed	Moderate or heavy shower(s) of rain and snow mixed	Slight snow shower
90	Moderate or heavy shower(s) of hail, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder	Slight rain at time of observation; thunderstorm during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Moderate or heavy rain at time of observation; thunderstorm during past hour, but NOT at time of observation	Slight snow or rain and snow mixed or hail at time of observation: thunderstorm during past hour, but not at time of observation	Moderate or heavy snow, or rain and snow mixed or hail at time of observation; thunderstorm during past hour, but NOT at time of obs.	Slight or moderate thunderstorm with hail, but with rain or snow at time of observation



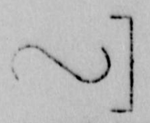
PRESSURE

4

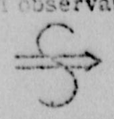


ibility reduced by
ge

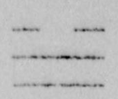
pitation within
, but NOT reaching
round



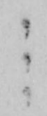
zing drizzle or
ing rain (NOT fall-
s showers) during
hour, but NOT at
of observation



e dust storm or
torm, no appreci-
change during past

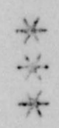


sky discernible,
ppreciable change
g past hour



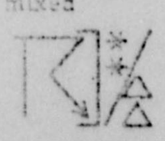
mittent drizzle
freezing), thick at
of observation

mittent rain (NOT
zing), heavy at time
bservation



ermittent fall of
wflakes, heavy at
e of observation

derate or heavy
wer(s) of rain and
mixed

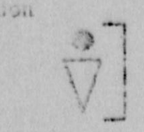


derate or heavy snow,
ain and snow mixed
ail at time of obser-
on, thunderstorm
ng past hour, but
at time of obs.

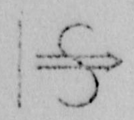
5

Haze

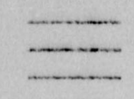
Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground, but distant from station



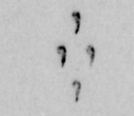
Showers of rain during past hour, but NOT at time of observation



Severe dust storm or sand storm, has increased during past hour



Fog, sky NOT discernible, no appreciable change during past hour

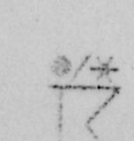


Continuous drizzle (NOT freezing), thick at time of observation

Continuous rain (NOT freezing), heavy at time of observation

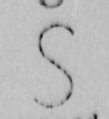
Continuous fall of snowflakes, heavy at time of observation

Slight snow shower(s)



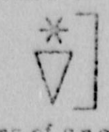
Slight or moderate thunderstorm without hail, but with rain and/or snow at time of obs.

6



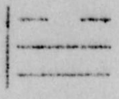
Widespread dust in suspension in the air, NOT raised by wind, at time of observation

Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground, near to but NOT at station

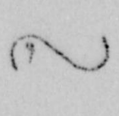


Showers of snow, or of rain and snow, during past hour, but NOT at time of observation

Slight or moderate drifting snow, generally low



Fog, sky discernible, has begun or become thicker during past hour



Slight freezing drizzle

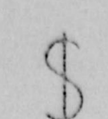
Slight freezing rain

Ice needles (with or without fog)

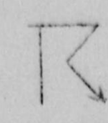
Moderate or heavy snow shower(s)

Slight or moderate thunderstorm, with hail at time of observation

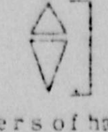
7



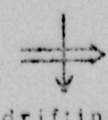
Dust or sand raised by wind, at time of observation



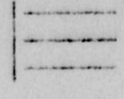
Thunder heard, but no precipitation at the station



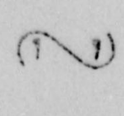
Showers of hail, or of hail and rain, during past hour, but NOT at time of observation



Heavy drifting snow, generally low



Fog, sky NOT discernible, has begun or become thicker during past hour

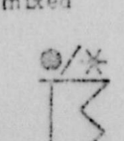


Moderate or thick freezing drizzle

Moderate or heavy freezing rain

Granular snow (with or without fog)

Slight shower(s) of soft or small hail with or without rain, or rain and snow mixed

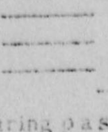


Heavy thunderstorm, without hail, but with rain and/or snow at time of observation

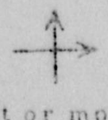
8

Well developed dust devil(s) within past hour

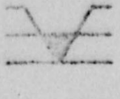
Squall(s) within sight during past hour



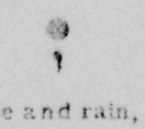
Fog during past hour, but NOT at time of observation



Slight or moderate drifting snow, generally high

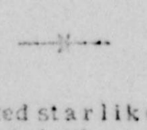


Fog, depositing rime, sky discernible

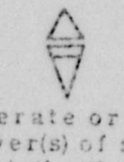


Drizzle and rain, slight

Rain or drizzle and snow, slight



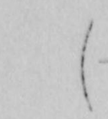
Isolated starlike snow crystals (with or without fog)



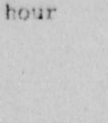
Moderate or heavy shower(s) of soft or small hail with or without rain, or rain and snow mixed

Thunderstorm combined with dust storm or sand storm at time of obs.

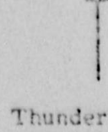
9



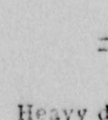
Dust storm or sand storm within sight of or at station during past hour



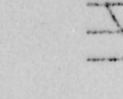
Funnel cloud(s) within sight during past hour



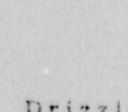
Thunderstorm (with or without precipitation) during past hour, but NOT at time of obs.



Heavy drifting snow, generally high

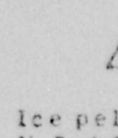


Fog, depositing rime, sky NOT discernible

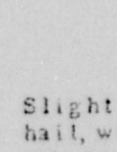


Drizzle and rain, moderate or heavy

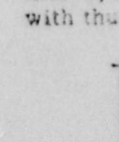
Rain or drizzle and snow, moderate or heavy



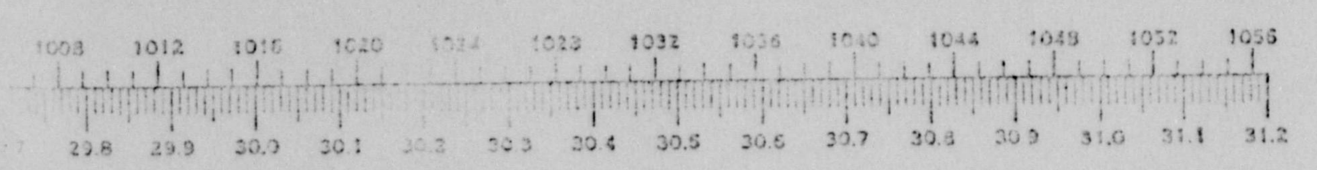
Ice pellets (sleet, U. S. definition)

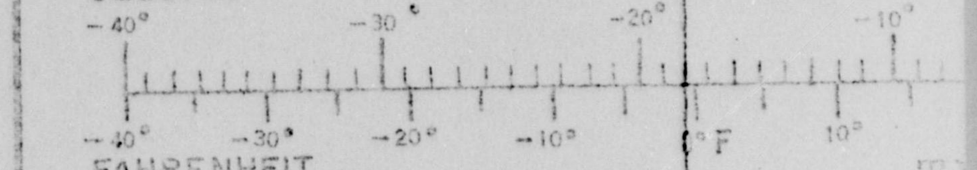


Slight shower(s) of hail, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder



Heavy thunderstorm with hail at time of observation





	Per Hour	KNOTS
◎	Calm	Calm
—	1 - 2	1 - 2
╶—	3 - 8	3 - 7
╶—	9 - 14	8 - 12
╶—	15 - 20	13 - 17
╶—	21 - 25	18 - 22
╶—	26 - 31	23 - 27
╶—	32 - 37	28 - 32
╶—	38 - 43	33 - 37
╶—	44 - 49	38 - 42
╶—	50 - 54	43 - 47
╶—	55 - 60	48 - 52
╶—	61 - 66	53 - 57
╶—	67 - 71	58 - 62
╶—	72 - 77	63 - 67
╶—	78 - 83	68 - 72
╶—	84 - 89	73 - 77
╶—	119 - 123	103 - 107

Code Number		TENDENCY
0	◠	Rising, then falling
1	◜	Rising, then steady; or rising, then rising more slowly
2	/	Rising steadily, or unsteadily
3	✓	Falling or steady, then rising; or rising, then rising more quickly
4	—	Steady, same as 3 hours ago
5	╲	Falling, then rising, same or lower than 3 hours ago
6	◟	Falling, then steady; or falling, then falling more slowly
7	\	Falling steadily, or unsteadily
8	◠	Steady or rising, then falling; or falling, then falling more quickly

Barometer now higher than 3 hours ago

Barometer now lower than 3 hours ago

Code Number	W	PAST WEATHER
0		Clear or few clouds
1		Partly cloudy (scattered) or variable sky
2		Cloudy (broken) or overcast
3	≡	Sandstorm or dust-storm, or drifting or blowing snow
4	≡	Fog, or smoke, or thick dust haze
5	,	Drizzle
6	•	Rain
7	*	Snow, or rain and snow mixed, or ice pellets (sleet)
8	▽	Shower(s)
9	⚡	Thunderstorm, with or without precipitation

Not Plotted

Dust storm or sand storm within sight of or at station during past hour

Funnel cloud(s) within sight during past hour

Thunderstorm (with or without precipitation) during past hour, but NOT at time of obs.

Heavy drifting snow generally high

Fog, depositing rime, sky NOT discernible

Drizzle and rain, moderate or heavy

Rain or drizzle and snow, moderate or heavy

Ice pellets (sleet, U. S. definition)

Slight shower(s) of hail, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder

Heavy thunderstorm with hail at time of observation

°C −30 −20 −10 0 10 20 30

°F −20 −10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

TEMPERATURE

WEA 105

DAILY WEATHER MAP

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WEATHER BUREAU

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1968

Maps prepared by National Meteorological Center, Washington, D. C.

SURFACE WEATHER MAP AT 1:00 P. M., E.S.T., YESTERDAY Isobaric, frontal, and precipitation patterns are indicated in conventional symbolic form, as in surface map at right, with which a comparison will reveal changes during intervening 12-hour period.

SCALE: 1:50,000,000

500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT

WEATHER MAP

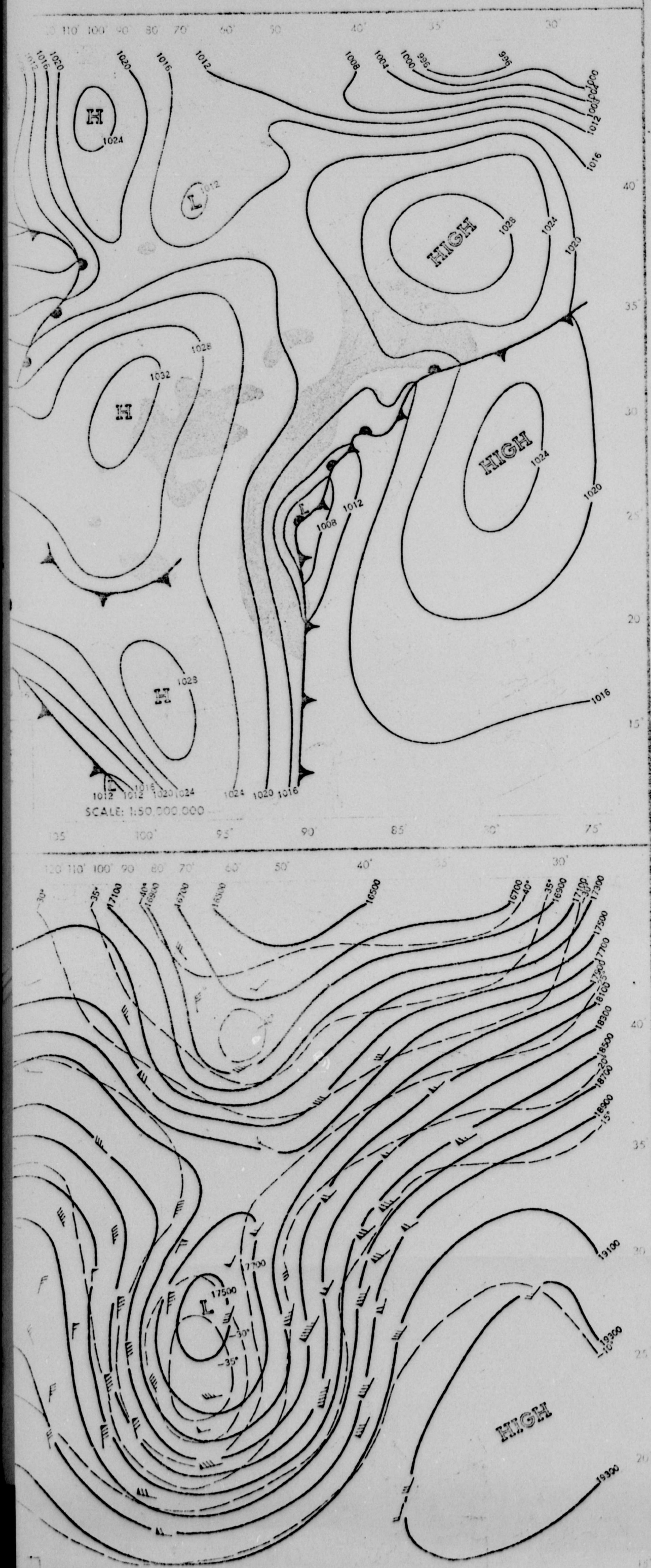
ARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WEATHER BUREAU

TURDAY, MARCH 23, 1968

ional Meteorological Center, Washington, D. C.



SURFACE WEATHER MAP
AND STATION WEATHER
AT 1:00 A. M., E. S. T.

Wind speed (21 to 25 miles per hour)	SPECIMEN STATION MODEL (Cloud type (High cirrus))	Cloud type (Mid-level altocumulus)
Direction of wind (From the north-west)		Barometric pressure at sea level (Initial 9 or 10 omitted 1024.7 millibars)
Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit		Amount of barometric change in past 3 hours (In tenths of millibars)
Total amount of clouds (Sky completely covered)		Barometric tendency in past 3 hours (Rising)
Visibility (¼ miles)		Sign showing whether pressure is higher or lower than 3 hours ago
Present weather (Continuous slight snow in flakes)		Time precipitation began or ended (Began 3 to 4 hours ago)
Dewpoint in degrees Fahrenheit		Weather in past 6 hours (Rain)
Cloud type (Low fractostratus and/or fractocumulus)		

POLAR STERE

SCALE OF

130° 125° 120° 115° 110° 105° 100° 95° 90° 85°

FREEZING ZERO

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Churchill

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Ft McMurray

Prince George

Island Falls

Edmonton

Hudson Bay

Ashcroft

Calgary

Tatoosh Island

Omak

Swift Current

Armstrong

Winnipeg

Cut Bank

Spokane

Esteva

Minot

International Falls

Lake Head

Helena

Levistown

Miles City

Bismarck

Fargo

Duluth

MP

Pendleton

Billings

Wausau

Medford

Rapid City

Pierre

Huron

La Crosse

Pocatello

Casper

Valentine

Sioux City

Des Moines

Red Bluff

Reno

Winnemucca

Rock Springs

North Platte

Omaha

LOW

Elko

Cheyenne

Concordia

Denver

Grand Junction

Cedar City

Blanding

Trinidad

Dodge City

Wichita

Springfield

Las Vegas

Bakersfield

Winslow

Albuquerque

Amarillo

Oklahoma City

Fort Smith

Kansas City

Angeles

San Diego

Yuma

Roswell

Midland

Abilene

Fort Worth

Shreveport

Tucson

El Paso

Junction

San Antonio

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Chihuahua

Corpus Christi

Monclova

Brownsville

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SCALE: 1:15,000,000

POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, TRUE AT LATITUDE 60°

SCALE OF NAUTICAL MILES AT VARIOUS LATITUDES

50 100 200 300 400 500

60°

40°

THER MAP
WEATHER
M., E.S.T.

Cloud type (*Middle altocumulus*)

Barometric pressure at sea level. Initial 9 or 10 omitted (*1024.7 millibars*)

Amount of barometric change in past 3 hours (*In tenths of millibars*)

Barometric tendency in past 3 hours (*Rising*)

Sign showing whether pressure is higher or lower than 3 hours ago

Time precipitation began or ended (*Began 3 to 4 hours ago*)

Weather in past 6 hours (*Rain*)

Amount of precipitation in last 6 hours

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Kapuskasing
Timmins
Sudbury
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Earlton
Sault Ste Marie
Thunder Bay
Duluth
Minneapolis
St Paul
Rochester
La Crosse
Madison
Milwaukee
Chicago
Green Bay
Lansing
Detroit
Toledo
Cleveland
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Boston
Hartford
Providence
New York
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Harrisburg
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Charleston
Columbia
Savannah
Jacksonville
Atlanta
Birmingham
Montgomery
Mobile
New Orleans
Houston
Galveston
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
Laredo
San Antonio
Austin
Dallas
Fort Worth
Abilene
Amarillo
Lubbock
Midland
Odessa
El Paso
Albuquerque
Roswell
Tucumcari
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Wichita
Kansas City
Omaha
Des Moines
Springfield
St Louis
Peoria
Rockford
Milwaukee
Green Bay
Marquette
Sault Ste Marie
Thunder Bay
Winnipeg
Brandon
Regina
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Medicine Hat
Calgary
Edmonton
Grande Prairie
Fort St John
Dawson Creek
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Fort Nelson
Fort Simpson
Yellowknife
Hay River
Fort Smith
Norman Wells
Inuvik
Aklavik
Tuktoyaktuk
Cambridge Bay
Coppermine
Baker Lake
Rankin Inlet
Churchill
Gillam
Thompson
Flin Flon
The Pas
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Lethbridge
Cranbrook
Kamloops
Prince George
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Spokane
Kalispell
Missoula
Butte
Billings
Miles City
Glasgow
Havre
Great Falls
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Bozeman
Cut Bank
Williston
Minot
Bismarck
Dickinson
Glendive
Sidney
Scobey
Wolf Point
Kalispell
Missoula
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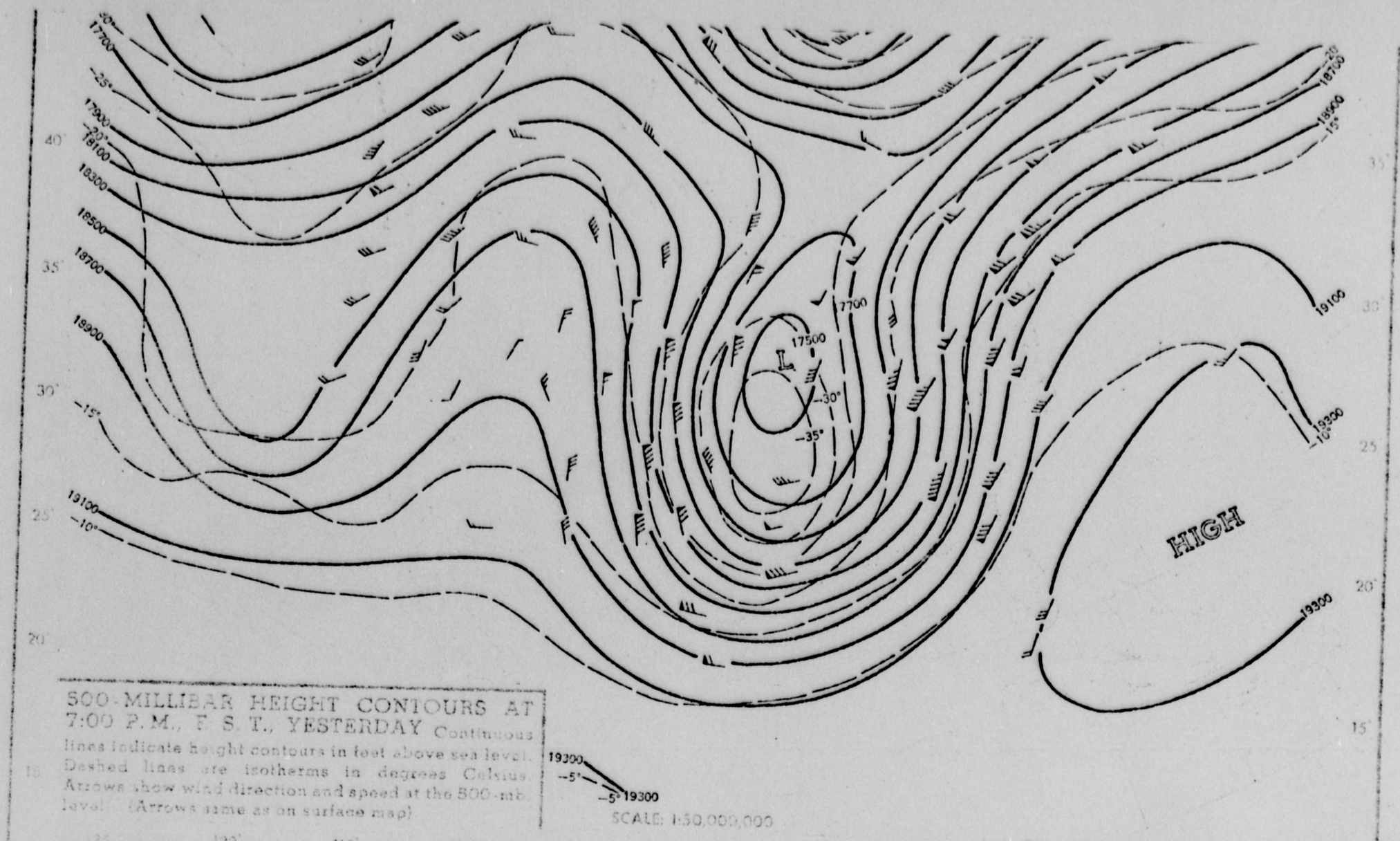


500-MILLIBAR HEIGHT CONTOURS AT 7:00 P.M., E.S.T., YESTERDAY Continuous lines indicate height contours in feet above sea level. Dashed lines are isotherms in degrees Celsius. Arrows show wind direction and speed at the 500-mb. level. (Arrows same as on surface map)

SCALE: 1:50,000,000

1024

SUR
AN

Wind speed (to 25 miles hour)

Direction of w (From the N west)

Temperature degrees Fahren

Total amou clouds (Sky pletely cover

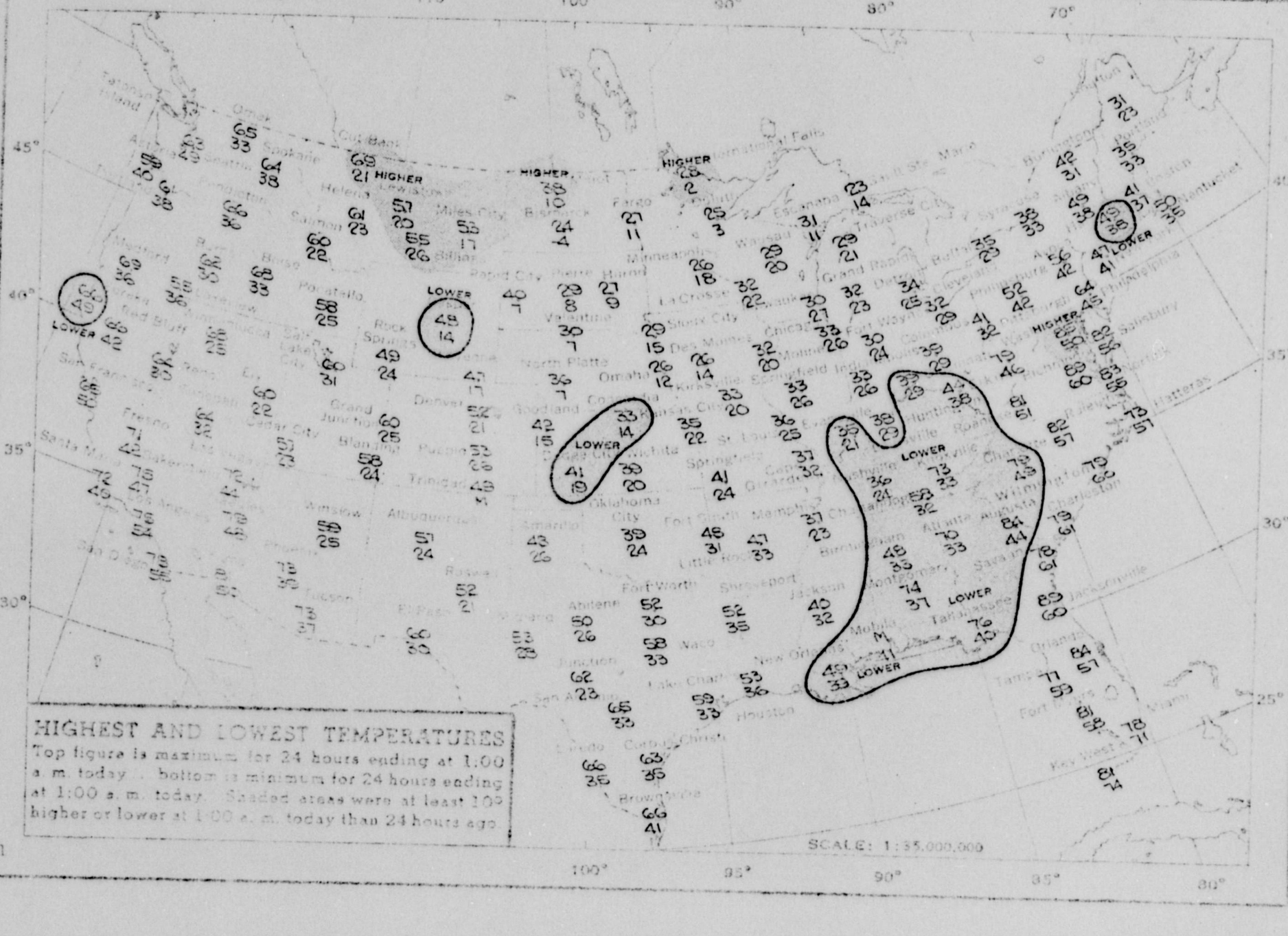
Visibility miles)

Present wea (Continuous sn snow in flakes)

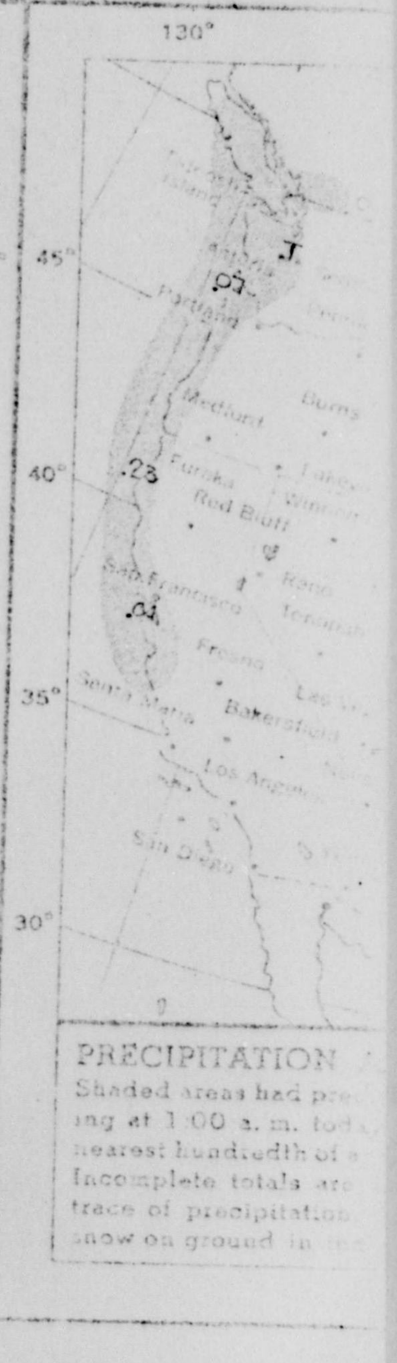
Dewpoint in grees Fahrenhei

Cloud type fractostratus or fractocumulu

Height of c base (300 to feet)



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES Top figure is maximum for 24 hours ending at 1:00 a. m. today ; bottom is minimum for 24 hours ending at 1:00 a. m. today. Shaded areas were at least 10° higher or lower at 1:00 a. m. today than 24 hours ago.



PRECIPITATION Shaded areas had pre ing at 1:00 a. m. tod nearest hundredth of a Incomplete totals are trace of precipitation snow on ground in

SURFACE WEATHER MAP AND STATION WEATHER AT 1:00 A. M., E. S. T.

HIGH

1024

1020

1016

SCALE: 1:15,000,0

POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

SCALE OF NAUTICAL MILES AT VA

50 100 200 300

60°

40°

20°

SPECIMEN STATION MODEL

Cloud type (*High cirrus*)

31 247,
3/4 28
30 6
2 45

Pettofsky covered by lowest cloud (*Seven or eight tenths*)

- Wind speed (*21 to 25 miles per hour*)
- Direction of wind (*From the northwest*)
- Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
- Total amount of clouds (*Sky completely covered*)
- Visibility (*¾ miles*)
- Present weather (*Continuous slight snow in flakes*)
- Dewpoint in degrees Fahrenheit
- Cloud type (*Low fractostratus and/or fractocumulus*)
- Height of cloud base (*300 to 599 feet*)
- Cloud type (*Middle altocumulus*)
- Barometric pressure at sea level. Initial 9 or 10 omitted (*1024.7 millibars*)
- Amount of barometric change in past 3 hours (*In tenths of millibars*)
- Barometric tendency in past 3 hours (*Rising*)
- Sign showing whether pressure is higher or lower than 3 hours ago
- Time precipitation began or ended (*Began 3 to 4 hours ago*)
- Weather in past 6 hours (*Rain*)
- Amount of precipitation in last 6 hours

Abridged from W. M. O. Code

80° 70°

45° 40° 35° 30° 25°

LOWER

SCALE: 1:35,000,000

90° 85° 80°

130° 120° 110° 100° 90° 80° 70°

45° 40° 35° 30° 25°

PRECIPITATION AREAS AND AMOUNTS

Shaded areas had precipitation during 24 hours ending at 1:00 a. m. today. Amounts in inches to the nearest hundredth of an inch, are for the same period. Incomplete totals are underlined. "T" indicates a trace of precipitation. Dashed lines show depth of snow on ground in inches as of 7:00 a. m. yesterday.

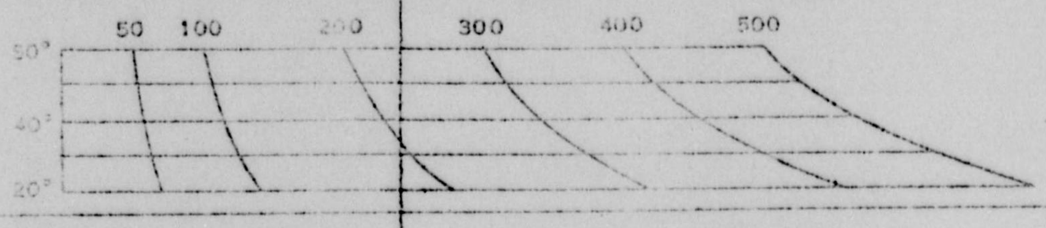
SCALE: 1:35,000,000

100° 95° 90° 85°

SCALE: 1:15,000,000

LAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, TRUE AT LATITUDE 60°

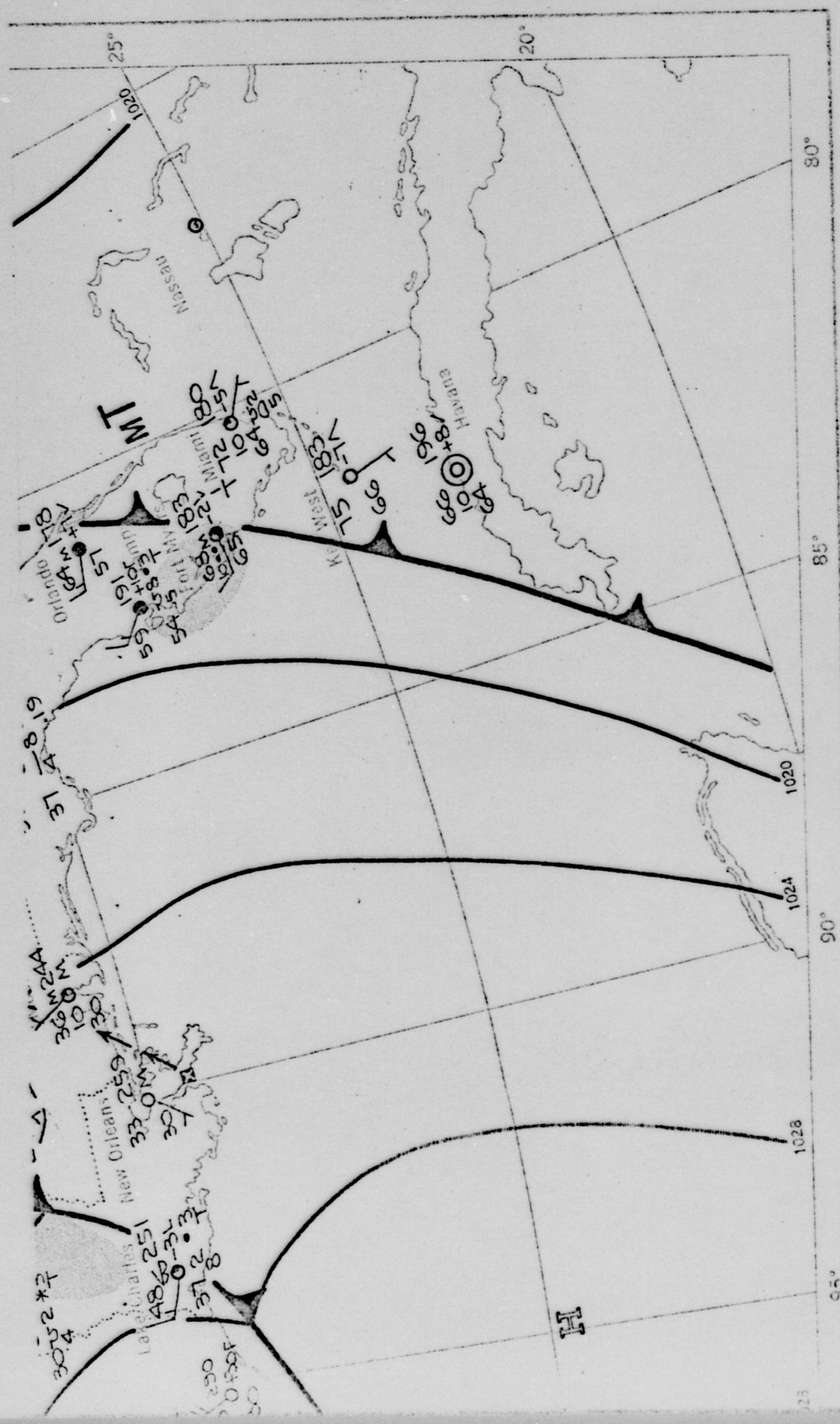
SCALE OF NAUTICAL MILES AT VARIOUS LATITUDES



SCALE: 1:35,000,000

SURFACE FORECAST MAP FOR 7:00 P. M., E.S.T. TODAY. Isobaric and frontal patterns are indicated in conventional symbolic form. A comparison with today's map will reveal changes expected during the next 18 hours.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1968



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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WEATHER BUREAU
SILVER SPRING, MD. 20910

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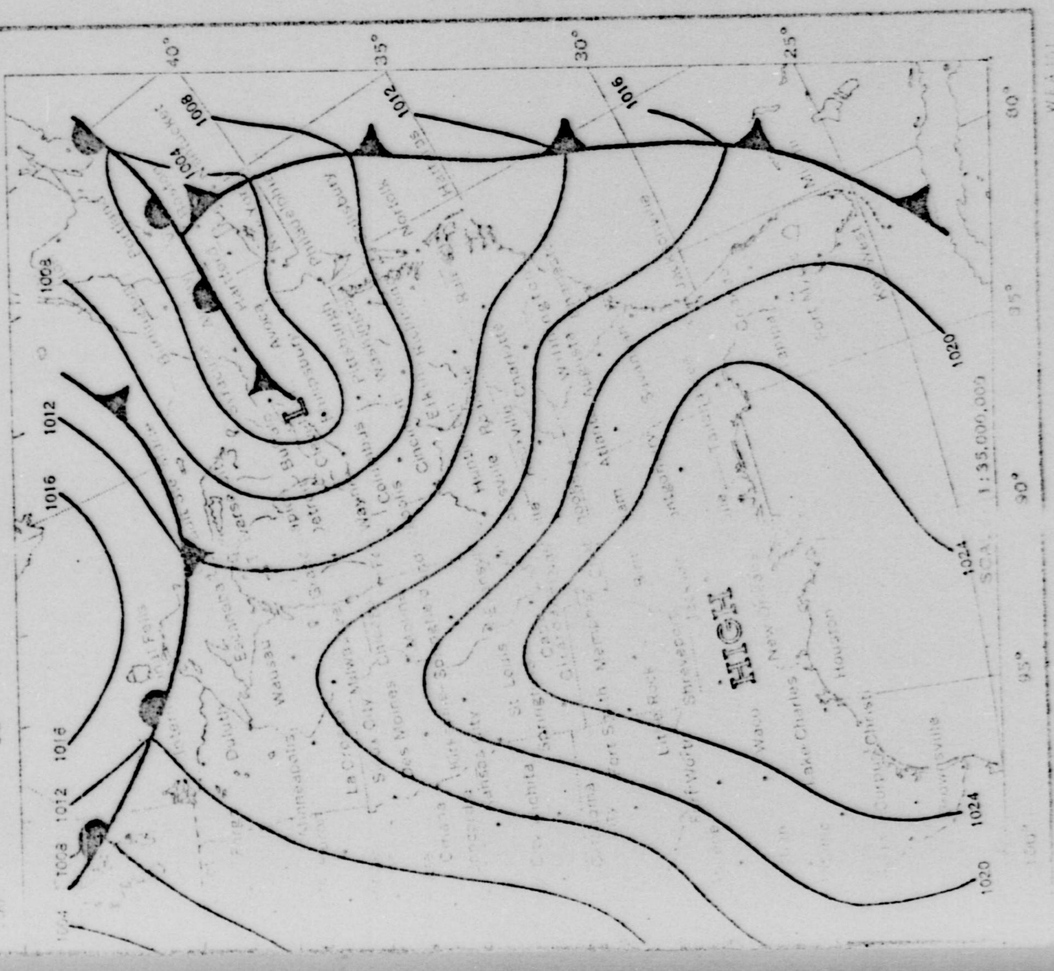
U. S. Weather Report

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV
AFSC
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE
OHIO 45433 M



N.C.E.O.

26 Mar 67

774

28 APR 1968

TDPT (UFO) Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/mhs/26 Arp 68

Unidentified Observation, March 26, 1968

[redacted]hool

East Meadow, Long Island, New York 11554

1. This replies to your letter of March 27, 1968 in which you reported an unidentified observation. The phenomenon, which you observed on March 26, 1968, appears to be very similar to a Solar Halo.

2. The inclosed article on Solar Halo's may be of interest to you. Also inclosed is a brochure on the Air Force program on UFOs.

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

2 Atch
1. Article, Solar Halo
2. Blue Book

TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

East Meadow Public Schools

[redacted]OL

[redacted]K 11554

485-7000

WARREN H. GILMAN, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM VITA, ASST. PRINCIPAL

March 27, 1968

Project Blue Book Inform. Offic
SAFOI
Washington, D.C. 20330

Gentlemen:

My science teacher made a request for someone to write to Blue Book on an incident which happened on March 26, 1968. On that day three rings were seen around the sun by some students. I would like to know what were those rings or what caused them. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

NEZO

28 Mar 68

Couple's Dreams Torpedoed

Down-To-Earth Type Spots 'Flying Saucer'

By JOHN PLACE

He's wishing now it hadn't happened but, at the same time, is deeply intrigued by the thing.

About 4:30 a. m. on Monday he was awakened by cries from his wife. Unable to sleep, she had left bed to get a drink of water and was standing transfixed near a window.

"Come here, quick," she called.

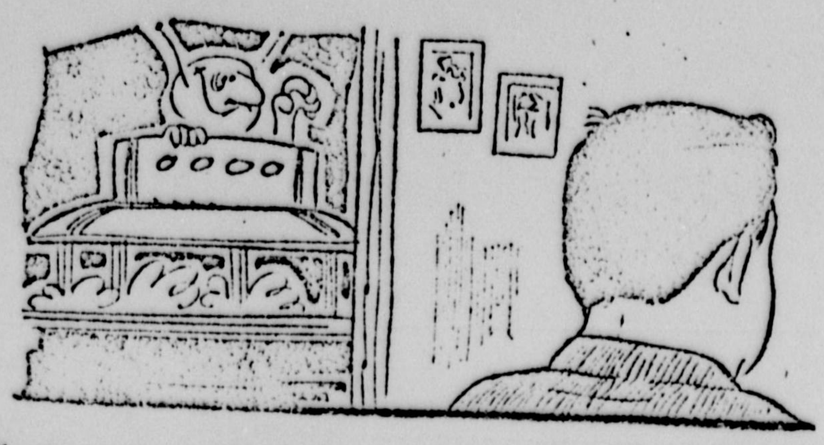
The sleepy husband made it to her side and suddenly became wide awake himself.

There, swooping over the parking area behind their apartment in Carnegie, he said, was an unidentified flying object or "flying saucer."

"I never believed in them before, but I do now," he said. "If only I could find someone who saw the same thing."

He described it this way:

"It's as if you would slice off the bottom of a submarine and spread out the conning tower. There were sets of boosters on the bottom, each bank jetting off and on..



"There were oval windows in the top part, giving out a sort of amber light and it didn't make any noise, except for a slight hum.

"I guess we watched it for six to 10 seconds and then it banked away and disappeared."

He didn't report the incident and is reluctant even to tell his business associates.

"People would think I'm crazy," he said. "But, so help me, I saw this thing and it wasn't a plane. My wife saw it, too, and we couldn't have been dreaming the same thing."

The saucer-sighter went so far as to ask his wife the nex day to describe it as she remembered.

Her recollection was identical.

At first he blurted out the story to friends and the reaction, for the most part, was as he expected. Such as:

"Did the little green men wave back to you?" and "What were you doing the night before?" and "Where can I get some of that LSD?"

He laughed along with them.

But, as a World War II combat flier and otherwise down-to-earth man, he insisted the thing was unlike anything he has ever seen before.

NOIO

27 MAR 68

VERACRUZ

Source: New Clipping

23 OCT 1968

TDPT (UFO) TDPT (UFO)/Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/mhs/18 Oct 68

UFO Sighting, 27 March 1968, Veracruz, Mexico

Mr Philip J Klass
560 "N" Street, SW
Washington D C 20024

1. Both Dr Olivier of the American Meteor Society, and Herb Roth of VFON, were queried to see if they could provide us with any information relative to satellite decay or meteor observations for the early morning hours of 27 March 1968.

2. Dr Olivier did not have any reports for that date from the Veracruz area. Herb Roth stated that there was a slight possibility that the sighting may have been caused by object #3063, 1967-120E, OV3-6 debris. He stated in his letter of 6 September that he was going to try to get the set of elements of that object out of file storage and have an analyst re-run them on the computer; and would send us the results when they got it worked out. However, since we have not received any further information on the computer run, we decided to give the results as they stand today.

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

TDPT(UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

27 Mar 68

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 19104

Flower and Cook Observatory

1968 Sept. 12

Dear Col. Quintanilla:

Very many thanks for the large batch of reports on the July 2 fireball which you collected and sent to me. I have hurridly read them over. As you well know most observers have the vaguest ideas as to what we need, i.e. altitudes and azimuths, even what degrees mean. But some reported usable data. So with this addition to what I already have, I plan to see if the heights etc. can be solved. Your help in the matter, as always, is most valuable.

I wish I could reciprocate by giving you reports on the several cases you asked about, namely the one over Vera Cruz and the New York afternoon UFO ? over that state. But nobody has so far written me. It seems to me that the Navy should have had some vessel not too far from the Vera Cruz area; perhaps you can get something out of them. Since they stopped pringing fireball reports in their bulletin, the number of reports they send me has drastically decreased. I do not think mariners now think reporting worth while, which is a great pity as in the interval 1967 to about 1965 annually many reports came from the Hydrographic Office.

Five reports from Roth dealing with reports from airplane pilots have come on what he lables " # 3273 1968-44B Cosmos # 222 Rocket Body". Do you think it would be worth my time and of interest to your office if I computed its atmospheric path from data at hand. It came Aug. 13 1968 at 0830 Z.

Sincerely yours,

Charles P. Olivier

Charles P.Olivier
521 N.Wynnewood Ave;
Narberth, Pa. 19072

P.S. I have no secretary so all typing is done by me, which explains the numerous errors.

27 Mar 68

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

REPLY TO ATTN OF: TDPT (UFO)

28 AUG 1968

SUBJECT: Meteor Reports

TO: Dr Charles P Olivier
American Meteor Society
521 North Wynnewood Avenue
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072

1. Reference your letter of 12 August 1968. We do have a case for 2 July 1968 and will forward it to you as soon as it is reproduced. The report is being sent to our reproduction division today, however, they are working with a one week backlog so please bear with us. The most impressive report in our file on this case is an observation by Mr R Hollad of Center Union, Pennsylvania. Mr Citron of the Smithsonian Institution was trying to recover the meteor but he said that his experts were of the opinion that the meteor probably burned up in the atmosphere but that even if a fragment did impact, there was little chance of recovery.

2. We also have a very interesting case for 28 July 1968 of a daylight meteor from the Iowa area. Mr Citron informed us of the sighting and we tried to help him recover it. The object appears to have impacted within the area formed by Atlantic, Red Oak, Creston and Winterset, Iowa. The notes haven't been typed on this case as yet, but we will send it to you as soon as we get the memorandums typed (this may take a while because we are short of help right now). If you prefer the information as quickly as possible, we could Xerox the hand written notes. If we don't hear from you, we will assume that you want the typed version. We told most of the police departments to contact the Smithsonian if someone turned in the meteor to them, but since we haven't called the Smithsonian lately, we don't know if they recovered it or not.

3. We are inclosing a letter and news article, that was sent to us by Mr Philip J Klass, on what may have been a satellite decay or possibly, a meteor sighting that occurred simultaneously with an earthquake. There was some satellite debris that may have been the

stimulus for the visual sighting. Our records indicate that on 27 March 1968 at 1200Z ± 12 hours some US OV3-6 debris was scheduled to decay. However, we do not have any reports for 27 March. If you have anything for the early hours (2 - 4 am) of the 27th, we would appreciate your letting us know.

4. Incidentally, we did not receive the Annual American Meteor Society report for 1967.

5. There appears to have been a large meteor that passed over the Massachusetts area going west on 26 August 1968 at approximately 8:40 pm, EDT. The Smithsonian has reports from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and eastern New York. However, since the weather in central New York was cloudy to rainy, I'm sure that the Smithsonian would appreciate any reports that you get from that area. I don't expect to have a large case on this sighting but will send it to you just as soon as we complete our investigation. The Smithsonian feels that it probably burnt up and did not impact. Since we just received this report one hour ago, details are quite sketchy.

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

1 Atch
Newsclipping

27 Mar 68

29 AUG 1968

TDPT (UFO) Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/mhs/29 Aug 68

UFO Sighting, 27 March 1968

Mr Herbert E Roth, Project Director
Volunteer Flight Officer Network
United Airlines
Stapleton International Airport
Denver, Colorado 80207

1. We are trying to help Mr Philip J Klass identify an unidentified flying object (UFO) sighting that occurred on 27 March 1968 at approximately 2 - 4 am local time at Veracruz, Mexico. It appears to have been that of a meteor or satellite debris that occurred during a mild earthquake.

2. Your decay list for that time period indicates that some OV3-6 debris was predicted to decay on 27 March 1968 at 1200Z ± 12 hours. We were wondering if you had received any visuals for that morning that might help us identify the sighting. The precise time of the sighting is supposed to be 2:15 am but it may have occurred slightly earlier or later. All we have is a news account and it is not really specific with regards to what happened or when.

3. Thank you for your continued assistance, it is sincerely appreciated.

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

TDPT(UFO) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

UNITED AIR LINES

Stapleton International Airport, Denver, Colorado 80207

September 6th, 1968

Hector Quintanilla, Jr., Lt. Col. USAF
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate

Dear Colonel Quintinalla:

With regard to your letter of August 29th and the question of a sighting on March 27th, 1968 at approximately 0215 local time in Veracruz, Mexico.

Our files do not show a pilot report for that particular time.

In checking into the possibility of this sighting having been caused by #3062, 1967-120E, OV3-6 Debris, I have found that there is a slight possibility. Now what must be done, is to arrange to get the set of elements of that object out of file storage and have the analyst re-run them on the computer. This will determine for certain, whether or not the "possibility" is indeed valid.

I will write you when we get it worked out.

Sincerely Yours

H. E. Roth

H. E. Roth, Project Director
Volunteer Flight Officer Network

HER:ey

29 AUG 1968

IDPT (UFO) Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/mhs/29 Aug 68

UFO Sighting, 27 March 1968

Mr Philip J Klass
Harbour Square
560 N" Street, SW
Washington, D C 20024

1. Reference your memo of 23 August 1968. Our satellite decay records indicate that some US debris (OV3-6 debris) was predicted to decay on 27 March 1968 at 1200Z ± 12 hours.

2. The OV3-6 was essentially in a polar orbit (90.16) and couldn't have had a decay trajectory in a WSW direction. However, it is quite possible that the reported direction is incorrect, or that the sighting was of a meteor, or that it was caused by a piece of uncatalogued debris. The direction of WSW seems to conflict with the statement made by Dominguez that "the object or objects suddenly veered away from earth, only moments before collision point, and went out over the Gulf of Mexico." If the object disappeared going out over the Gulf of Mexico it must have had an easterly component. However, without the duration, exact time of sighting and an accurate statement of the direction of travel, identification is nearly impossible.

3. We have sent a copy of your letter and the news article to Dr Charles P Olivier, head of the American Meteor Society, and asked him if he has any information on meteorssin the area between 2 - 4 am local. We are also writing to Herb Roth to see if anything was submitted by his Volunteer Flight Officer Network.

4. We understand that a ground track is being done on the Kolniya satellite that you are interested in, however, I won't positively state that it is until I see it.

5. I hope you will be patient with our delays in retrieving information for you, but we just lost 25% of our manpower since our SSgt is at the NCO Academy and we are shorthanded at present. We are returning your news article, as requested.

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

1 Atch
News article

MEMO

PHILIP J. KLASS

Aug. 23, 1968

Dear Hoctor:

Don't know if you've seen the enclosed report out of Veracruz, Mexico--occurred March 27, 1968.

Sounds to me like a meteor or re-entering spacecraft which just happened to occur at the time of an earthquake.

Don't know if you are aware of the fact that during earthquakes there have been reports of a large glowing area(s) near the ground. A Japanese scientist gave a paper at the Tokyo conference on atmospheric electricity last May on this phenomena and showed some pictures taken (as I recall by a Japanese dentist-photographer) showing such large luminous areas during times of an earthquake.

The cause of this region of ionization is not understood.

Soco, the bright light reported could have been such a phenomena which just by chance occurred at roughly the same time as a meteorite or re-entry.

Could you check for major re-entry event in the Gulf of Mexico area for March 27, 1968 at approx. 2-4 a.m., central standard time. Note is was seen over a wide area and was travelling east-northeast to west-southwest.

PLEASE RETURN THE ENCLOSED WHEN YOU HAVE MADE COPIES, and let me know if you have any re-entry events at that time.

Regards,

McGraw-Hill, Inc., 425 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004

UFOs Caused Earthquake & Sudden Temperature Drop

By HARRY ALTSHULER

Brilliant white, green and blue light flooded the sky over Veracruz, Mexico, in the middle of the night as strange objects like enormous space ships hurtled toward a collision with earth.

Then abruptly they wheeled upward and outward over the Gulf of Mexico.

The earth trembled, shaking the buildings of a three-state area. The temperature dropped, then suddenly shot up again.

Thousands of people awakened to panic, and ran into the streets fearing the end of the world had come.

This occurred last March 27, at precisely 15 minutes and 50 seconds after 2 a.m., Central Standard Time.

The chief of Mexico's Meteorological Department ruled out the possibility that it might have been a meteorite.

He said: "They acted like space ships going out of control."

Of the many eyewitness accounts, one of the most vivid was related to The ENQUIRER by Senora Angelita de Villalobos Arana, 40, mother of four.

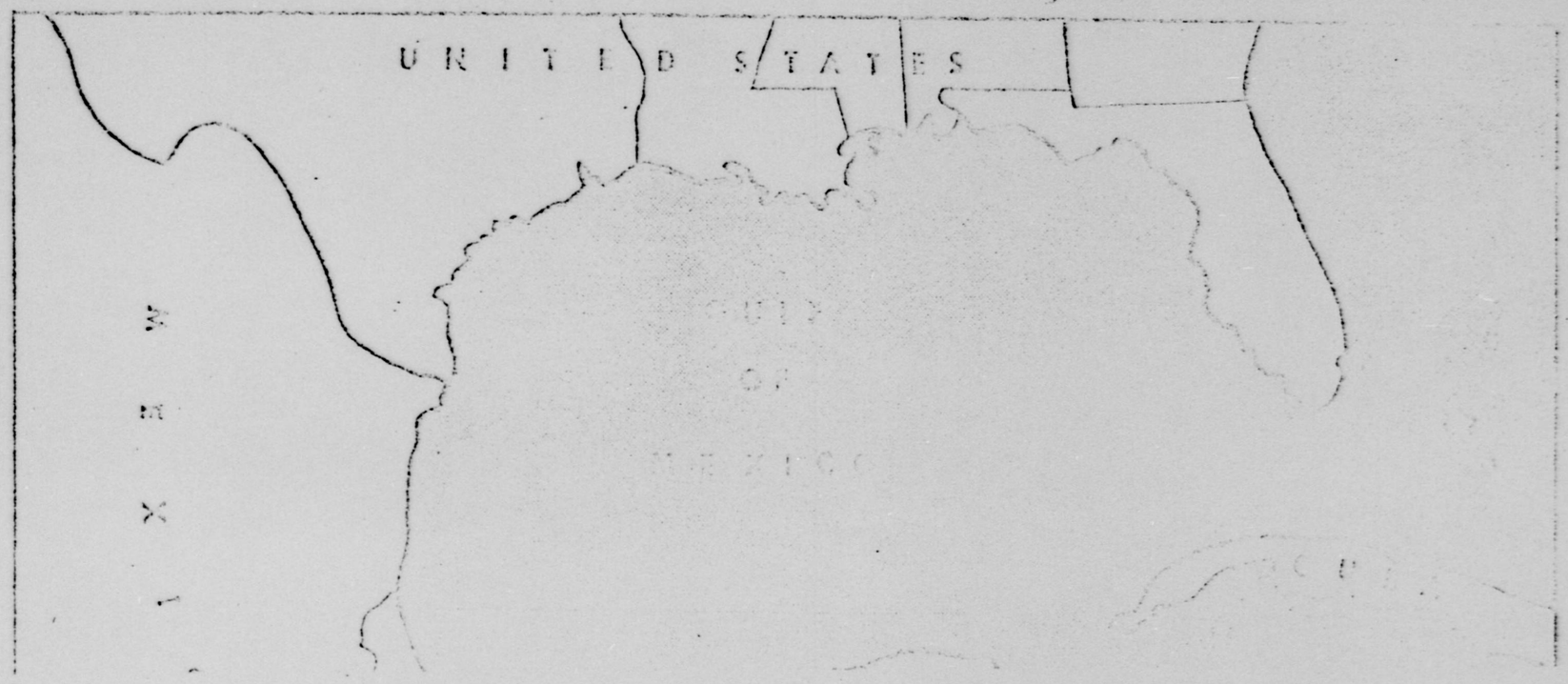
Sleepless in the baking Veracruz heat, she awoke at 2:10 a.m. in her home on the Calle Moreno to get a drink of water.

She said: "I heard a far-off rumbling, a kind of growling. It got louder and louder.

"I couldn't imagine what was making the racket. All of a sudden it was almost ear-splitting.

"My boy, Omer, that's my youngest, he's 12, woke up and called me, then ran into the kitchen. We looked

CHIEF METEOROLOGIST Ernest Dominguez, shown at work, believes the UFOs that caused the earthquake in Veracruz, Mexico, were of enormous size and estimates their speed at 156,000 miles per hour.



out the kitchen window, then we ran to the front door and out on the porch. By that time the other kids were awake and joined us.

"It's very dark on our street, but everything was beginning to be lighted up. I felt cool, then cold. The light got brighter.

"Before I had a chance to realize what was happening, it was as bright as day — and the terrible noise kept on.

"My neighbor, Senora Arnulfo Ramirez, came out on her porch, too. Her husband and two daughters were with her.

"The little girls were crying and screaming.

"I was so scared I didn't know what to do, but I tried to stay calm because I didn't want to excite or scare the children.

"Then everything turned yellow, hot, green. And the noise got louder. My kids started crying and carrying on. It got me, too; I was shaking all over.

"Somebody down the street screamed: 'It's the end of the world!'

"Senora Ramirez ran into the street. She got down on her knees and was screaming and praying at the same time.

"I guess we all were. Pretty soon the street was full of people screaming and praying.

"Then the light changed to a blazing kind of blue and it got very hot. Somebody — I don't know who — shouted that it was an Atom Bomb or an H-bomb.

"I felt as if I was going crazy. The people in the street acted insane. Then it was pitch black.

"We ran back into the house, the kids still crying and carrying on. And all of a sudden the house began to quiver and shake. I didn't think about it being an earthquake. I just thought that sure enough, a bomb had fallen on the city and we were going to die, to be completely destroyed. The children were holding onto me and we all cried and prayed as we never did before.

"My husband died last year; and there I was — all alone with my four children.

"After awhile it was still and quiet in the house but I could still hear screaming in the street. I phoned the police but it was busy, busy; I had to try many times before I could get through.

"They told me not to worry, everything was all right now.

"But I wouldn't want to go through that again! Not as long as I live!"

Some of the eyewitness accounts differ slightly, but they are enough alike so that facts can be established. There were the objects in the sky. They were the glaring colors — first white, then green, then blue.

There was the sudden shift in temperature, from a wave of cold to a wave of warmth. There was the rumbling roar of sound.

And there was the earthquake to top it all off.

Although no one was injured by the quake and no structural damage appears to have been done, the quake is 5 feet recorded by a seismograph, the delicate instrument which registers earth tremors.

The top Veracruz official, Mayor Rafael Murillo Vidal, was at home asleep when the strange sequence of events began. He said:

"I was awakened about 3:35 a.m. by a call from an associate who told me what had happened. I knew it was no joke, for he would not call me at that hour otherwise.

"I dressed and went outside. The police were still hard at it establishing control. There were many people in the streets, especially around churches. Gradually they dispersed, but many were still hysterical.

"While I heard many conflicting reports, I am naturally inclined to take the word of responsible officials, the chief of police and the weather bureau chief."

"It was the wildest experience you can imagine," said the Chief of Police, Hector Hernandez Tello.

"I happened to be awake when it started, but not at my office. When the glaring lights began, I wondered what was going on. In a couple of minutes I had a phone call from headquarters, and I rushed down there. It was hard getting my car through; there were people thronging the streets. The first thing I did was to send 10 police officers to what seemed the most troubled area.

"I went with one group of my men, and we had a hard time making people listen to us. There were about 300 people in this particular area. They were hysterical. Some were tearing their clothes off. Some were beating their heads. Some were clawing and scratching at church doors.

"A priest came from the rectory. So many people tried to reach him, they mobbed him and he was dragged to the ground. When he was able to stand again he tried to quiet the crowd, but his voice could not be heard over their screams.

"It was as if the inmates of a dozen insane asylums had all been turned

(Continued on next page)

MAP outlines the three Mexican states — Veracruz, Oaxaca and Tabasco — where thousands of residents were frightened by giant UFOs. Most of the sightings were reported in Veracruz City.

changed course and veered out."

In his official report, published in the April issue of his department's "Boletin Climatico" (Climate Bulletin), Dominguez likened the objects to a tremendous glowing ball.

Based on the many observations reported to him, he said there were flaming offshoots such as are seen from a rocket being launched.

The path of the objects was noted as east-northeast to west-southwest.

His report made note of, but offered no explanation for the varied changes in color and the shift in temperature.

It estimated the speed of the flying objects as 70 kilometers per second -- or something better than 156,000 miles per hour.

If a large object traveling at such a speed had struck earth, there would have been massive destruction as if from a huge bomb.

Asked if a meteorite could swerve to avoid collision, Dominguez commented:

"It just doesn't seem to be likely."

Among those in the best position to see the whole sequence of events from the start were guards on night duty at the Allende State Prison, outside Veracruz City.

At first the entire sky was flooded with brilliant white light for two or three minutes, the guards recalled -- much brighter than noontime on a summer day.

As their eyes began to adjust to the dazzling light, they could see it came not from one source, but from several. Some said they could discern the outlines of smooth objects.

the direction where he first saw the UFOs, which he described as round and cylindrical in shape.

Then the light changed to brilliant green, then to blue; and finally paled out as the earth beneath them began to tremble.

Others who were awake and had a clear view of the strange objects were crewmen working on ships in the Gulf of Mexico.

The tanker Alfa Mex II was 3 miles out in the Gulf, near Villa Rica, and about 25 miles from Veracruz. Its crew and Captain Fernando Piano Lara reported they saw "two or three objects in the center of a bright ball of fire."

They reported by radio to Veracruz that the sea was churned up into fountains of spray immediately afterward.

The Mexican warship Guanajuato, commanded by Captain Alvaro Arzamendi Garcia, was also in the Gulf. Its crew reported seeing several objects emitting flames, and confirmed that the waters of the Gulf were churned up.

The ship's crewmen said they had seen falling stars, or meteorites, before, and were confident that this was something different. "It was far too

Elias Gomez, points in

residents were out in the streets.

Patrolman Norberto Rodriguez, who was on midtown patrol, said: "Thousands of people were running around.

"One poor woman was beating her head in the street; her husband was trying to stop her.

"I tried to stop her, too, but she was like a madwoman.

"More than 100 people were beating at the doors of the church near the main square; others were kneeling, praying and yelling.

"And some people were even rolling on the sidewalk in front of the church."

Not only the population of Veracruz City witnessed the remarkable phenomenon.

The strange flying objects were seen all over Veracruz State, and in the neighboring states of Tabasco and Oaxaca.

However, no report on the incident has been filed with the U.S. Air Force's UFO study project at the University of Colorado.

A spokesman there said:

"Our investigations did not take in Mexico."

The project has completed its study and a report is to be released later this year.

IN GOOD COMPANY: Lovely starlet Edy Williams has been chosen by hosiery designer Willys of Hollywood, as 1968's "Woman With the World's Most Beautiful Legs." Previous winners include Betty Grable, Alice Faye, Marlene Dietrich, Ann-Margret and Raquel Welch.

2 Little Brothers Rent House for 3 Days Unaware 'Sleeping' Mom Is Dead

For three days two small boys cared for themselves, trying not to awaken their mother who was "sleeping" in her bedroom.

Michael Ali-Bash, 7, and his brother, Barry, 5, tiptoed about the house. They dressed themselves, fed themselves, got themselves off to school.

They asked for help only once. On June 28 they called a neighbor to put more money in the electric meter because they wanted to watch a cartoon on television.

The neighbor came to the boys' London home, investigated, and summoned police.

Mrs. Eleanor Ali-Bash, 29, the boys' mother had not been asleep. She was dead from an overdose of sleeping pills.

(Continued from preceding page)

loose at the same time. One woman had to be hospitalized because she had seriously injured herself by beating her head against the pavement. Two of our policemen were so affected they also became victims of the hysteria. Tears were running down their cheeks and they were praying, saying it was the end of the world.

"I'll confess I was also tremendously shaken -- but as we say here, 'Ni modo' -- which means, nothing else to do but to stand firm and do my best. It was 5 a.m. or thereabouts before I could get back to headquarters. As for going to sleep, it was unthinkable."

The Mexican Department of Meteorology and Weather Bureau has its headquarters in Veracruz.

Department Chief Ernesto Dominguez, 51, an engineer with a world-wide reputation as an outstanding meteorologist, said the seismograph recorded a "moderate" shock.

Dominguez heads a complex organization which includes as many as 50 sea-going vessels stationed at various points in the Gulf of Mexico, each manned by a qualified graduate engineer; plus numerous land-based stations similarly staffed.

Although workers in the Weather Bureau offices were at first inclined to minimize the whole affair as caused by microscopic fragments of meteorites, their chief sharply reversed this view after sifting and analyzing reports from his staff. Dominguez said: "This probably was not a meteorite. We cannot say for sure just what it was.

"We do know that it did not fall to earth or collide with the earth.

"Its trajectory was curved. Imagine a jet or a space ship suddenly going out of control and plunging down directly toward earth.

"Then -- as if control was regained suddenly -- the object or objects suddenly veered away from earth, only moments before collision point, and went out over the Gulf of Mexico. But I think it did not fall into the sea. It could have gone upward.

"A meteorite would hardly do such a thing."

When the Unidentified Flying Objects were close enough to show definite outlines -- a height estimated at 5 to 10 miles above earth, Dominguez said -- even then they appeared to be more than 2 yards in width, about the average man's armspread.

He said: "If at that great height the thing or things were visible to this extent, they could well have been truly enormous in size.

"As for the earth tremor and the roaring sound, these were caused by tremendously great pressure -- and only pressure.

"The objects came close enough to exert this great pressure, and then veered away.

"We believe that the earthquake and the great noise were caused when the things reached their nearest point to the earth, about [illegible] away.

"[illegible]

brilliant and much too colorful to be meteorites," they reported.

Among the land-based witnesses, there was disagreement about the shape of the faintly-seen outlines of the flying objects.

Some claimed they could see dim outlines of metallic-looking cylinders.

Others said the things appeared globular or more oval-shaped in the typical saucer configuration.

"I could swear it had a definite, round, somewhat cylindrical shape," said high school teacher Elias Gomez, who had just parked in front of his home on Ave. Juarez, Veracruz.

"That was no meteorite! I have read about Flying Saucers, but I never saw one, or anything like one, until then. I believe something is going on, and has been going on for years, that we don't know much about.

"If those things were meteorites, they would have gone on and hit the earth, but they didn't; they went back into space.

"So if they weren't meteorites, what were they?

"I have my own ideas: Either extra-terrestrial, from some other planet, or something secretly developed by a country here on earth to overcome high-speed space traversing problems."

Veracruz has [illegible] residents and to some of the [illegible]

1 - 15 APRIL 1963 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
April	Smithtown, New York	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
1	Fairborn, Ohio		Insufficient Data
1	Frankfort, Kentucky		Insufficient Data
2	Foster, Kentucky		Aircraft (W/ADVERTISING SIGN)
4	Cochrane, Wisconsin		Astro (MOON)
4	Shenandoah, Iowa		Astro (MARS)
5	Lynbrook, New York		Astro (GREEN METEOR)
6&13	Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania		Aircraft (W/ADVERTISING SIGN)
8	Pottstown, Pennsylvania		Other (UNRELIABLE REPOR
8	San Luis Obispo, California		Aircraft
9	St Louis, Missouri		Balloon
9	Dayton, Ohio		Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
10	Chicago Ridge, Illinois		Insufficient Data
12	Warren, Ohio		Astro (METEOR)
12	Bronx, New York		Insufficient Data
12	Littleton, Colorado		Insufficient Data
12	Cape Neddick, Maine		Aircraft
12	Youngstown, Ohio		Insufficient Data
15	Greenville, Ohio		Other (SATELLITE DECAY)
15	West Carrolton, Ohio		Satellite

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Apr	West New York, New Jersey	Green 164	
Apr	Warren, Michigan	Green 164	
2	Holloman AFB, New Mexico	Memo	
4	Thunderbold, Georgia	Ltr	
9	Idyllwild Junction, Riverside, Calif	Green 164	
10	Ipswich, Massachusetts	Data Sheet	
10	Ipswich, Massachusetts	Data Sheet	
10	Massachusetts	Data Sheet	
12	Hamilton, Massachusetts	NICAP	
14	Beverly, Massachusetts	NICAP	
14	Albany, California	Ltr	

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Form 117 returned 2 Aug 68. Because of the observers long delay in returning the form, the case is too old to investigate at this time.

[redacted]

12 MAR 68

AFR 80-17(C1)

SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENA QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU APPROVAL NUMBER 21-R358

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

1. WHEN DID YOU SEE THE PHENOMENON?

DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

2. WHAT TIME DID YOU FIRST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON? around nine PM

HOUR _____ MINUTES _____ ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.

3. WHAT TIME DID YOU LAST SIGHT THE PHENOMENON? around nine PM

HOUR _____ MINUTES _____ ☐ A.M. ☒ P.M.

4. TIME/ZONE ☐ DAYLIGHT SAVINGS ☐ STANDARD

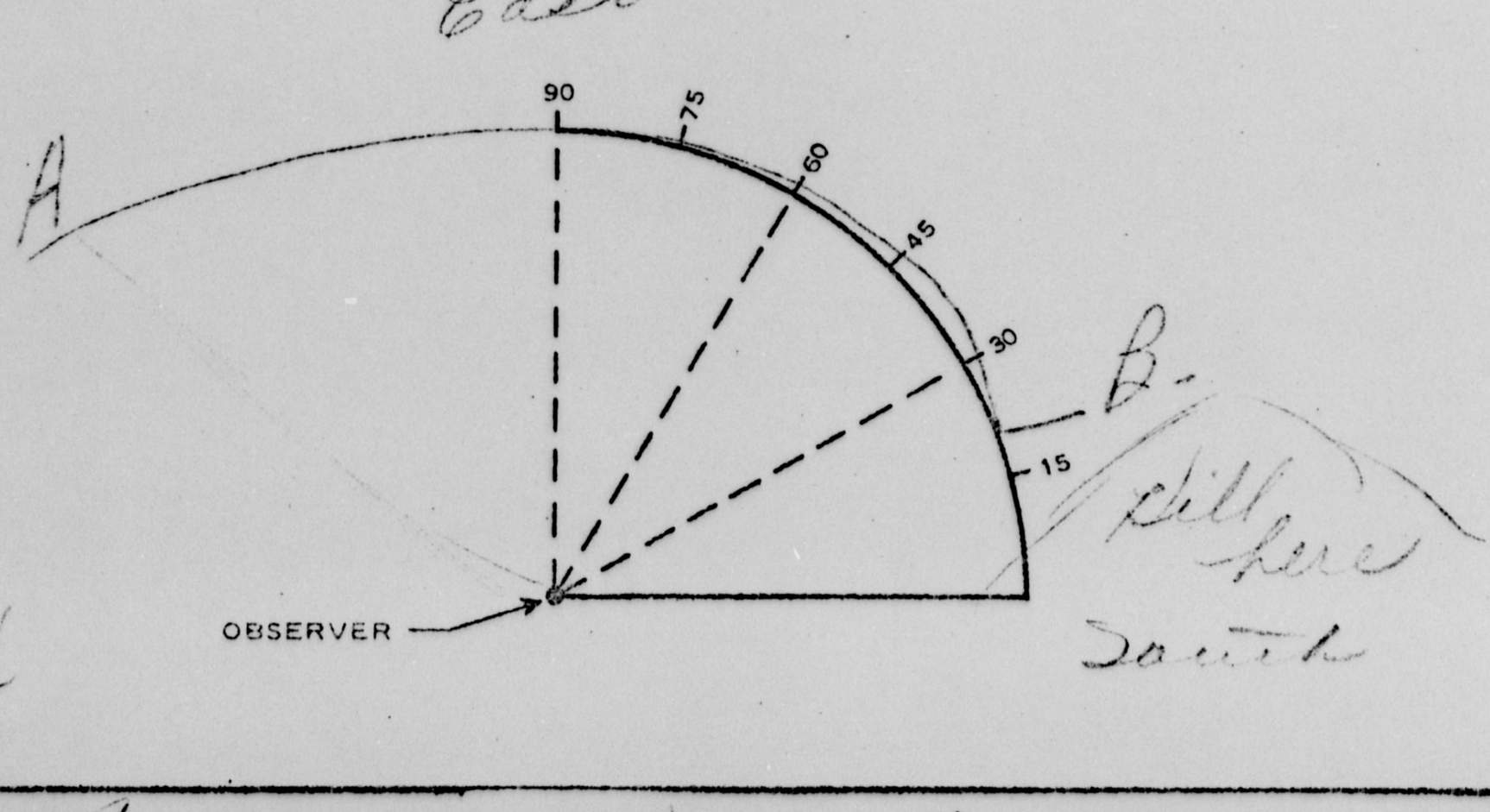
☐ EASTERN ☐ CENTRAL ☒ MOUNTAIN ☐ PACIFIC ☐ OTHER

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

[redacted]

Littleton, Colo.
Suburb of Denver, Co
on the front porch
which faces South
but it was South South East
of West Bowles

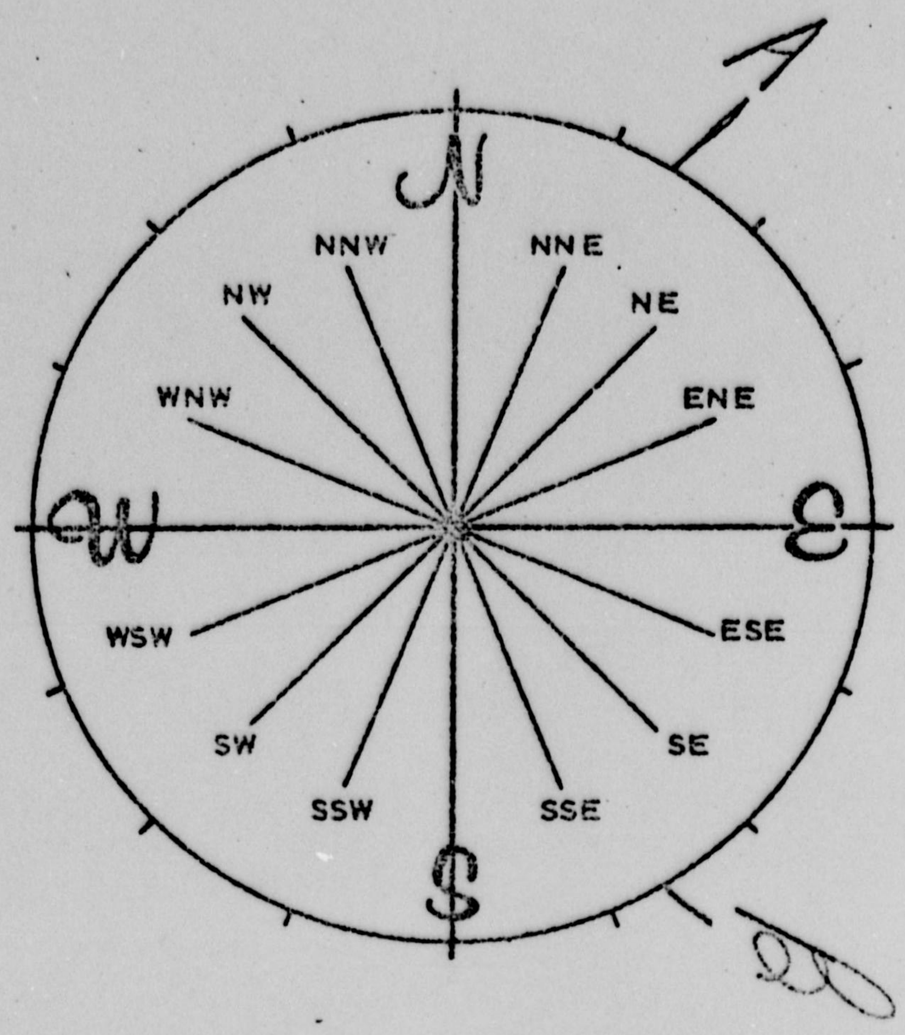
6. IMAGINE YOU ARE AT THE POINT SHOWN IN THE SKETCH, PLACE AN "A" ON THE CURVED LINE TO SHOW HOW HIGH THE PHENOMENON WAS ABOVE THE HORIZON, OR SKYLINE, WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE SAME CURVED LINE TO SHOW HOW HIGH ABOVE THE HORIZON THE PHENOMENON WAS WHEN LAST SEEN.



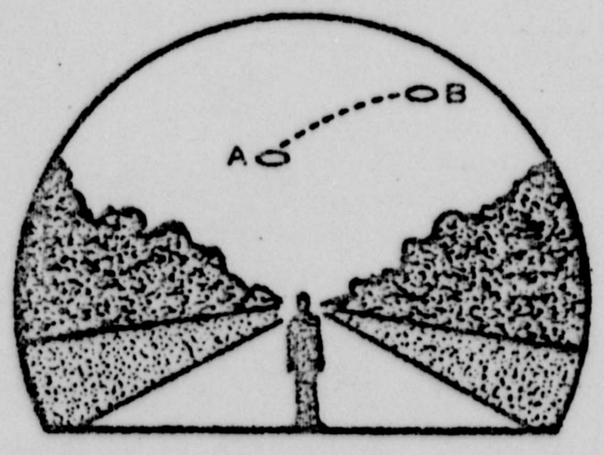
AF FORM AUG 67 117

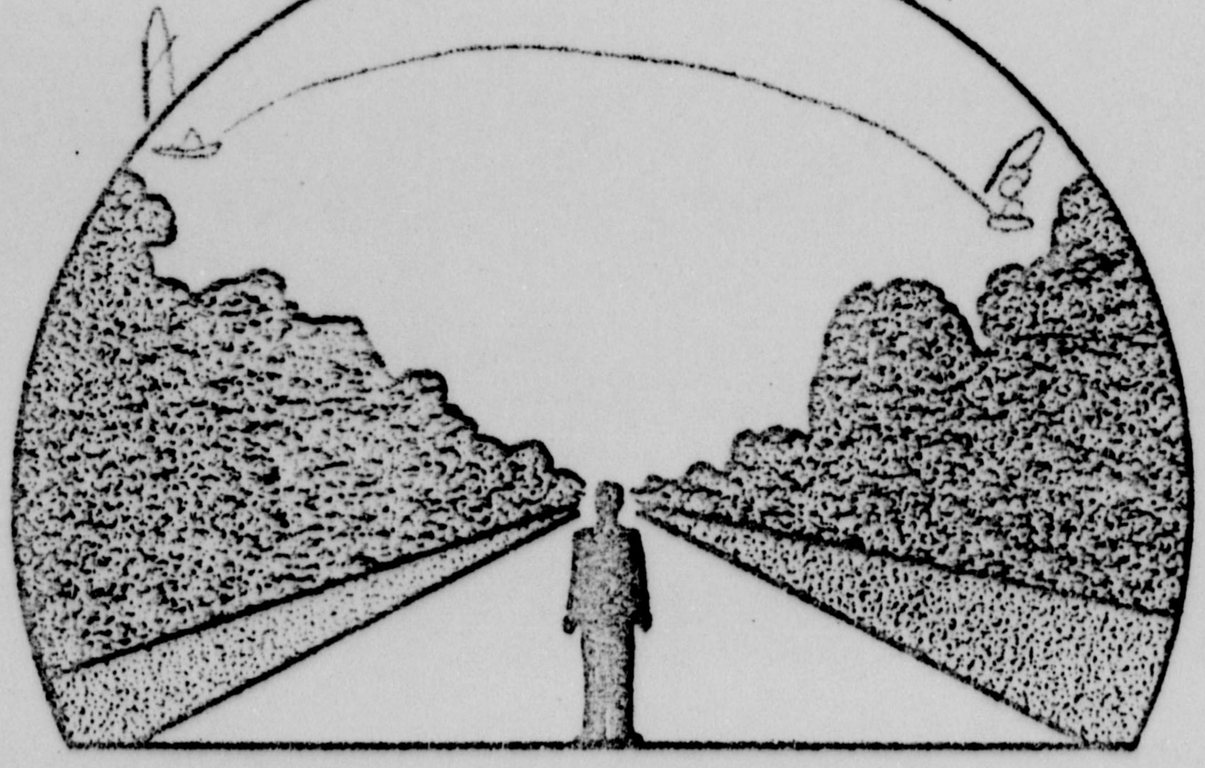
Second in FDT (ufo) on 2 Aug 68

6A. NOW IMAGINE YOU ARE AT THE CENTER OF THE COMPASS ROSE. PLACE AN "A" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN LAST SEEN.



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





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

✓	OUTDOORS		IN BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY
	IN BUILDING	✓	IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF CITY
	IN CAR ☐ AS DRIVER ☐ AS PASSENGER		IN OPEN COUNTRYSIDE
	IN BOAT		NEAR AIRFIELD
	IN AIRPLANE ☐ AS PILOT ☐ AS PASSENGER		FLYING OVER CITY
	OTHER		FLYING OVER OPEN COUNTRY
			OTHER

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

WHAT DIRECTION WERE YOU MOVING?				HOW FAST WERE YOU MOVING?
	NORTH		EAST	
	SOUTH		WEST	DID YOU STOP ANYTIME WHILE OBSERVING THE PHENOMENON?
	NORTHEAST		SOUTHEAST	
	NORTHWEST		SOUTHWEST	☐ YES ☐ NO

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

DESCRIBE TYPE OF VEHICLE YOU WERE IN AND TYPE OF ROAD, TERRAIN OR BODY OF WATER YOU TRAVERSED DURING THE SIGHTING. STATE WHETHER WINDOWS OR CONVERTIBLE TOP WERE UP OR DOWN.

HOW MUCH OTHER TRAFFIC WAS THERE?

DID YOU NOTICE ANY AIRPLANES? ☑ YES ☐ NO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE WHEN THEY WERE IN SIGHT RELATIVE TO THE TIME OF SIGHTING THE PHENOMENON AND WHERE THEY WERE IN THE SKY RELATIVE TO THE POSITION OF THE PHENOMENON.

Landing approach for Stapleton - Not sure - Looked like maybe four, all commercial size. Could also see Buckley Field traffic pattern from here as well

9. HOW LONG WAS THE PHENOMENON IN SIGHT?

LENGTH OF TIME				
At least 15 minutes		CERTAIN OF TIME		NOT VERY SURE
	✓	FAIRLY CERTAIN		JUST A GUESS

HOW WAS TIME DETERMINED?

Clock and Estimate

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.

No apparent effort to conceal itself in anyway. Slowly preceded on its way.

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?

One only

11. CONDITIONS *(Check appropriate blocks.)*

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

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

(1) STARS		(2) MOON		
	NONE		BRIGHT MOONLIGHT	NO MOONLIGHT
✓	A FEW		MOON WITH HALO	UNKNOWN
	MANY		MOON HIDDEN BY CLOUDS	
	UNKNOWN		PARTIAL *(New or quarter)*	

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

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

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

No street lights here only lights in houses. Illuminations in town proper.

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.

DOR

upper part appeared to be rotating. Lights were windows (?) openings seemed to go to right & disappear. as though going around. It was clear in our sight continuously. We (7x35) watched thru my own field glasses, that revealed as mentioned airdrops etc on Vietnam

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

14. WHAT DREW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE PHENOMENON?

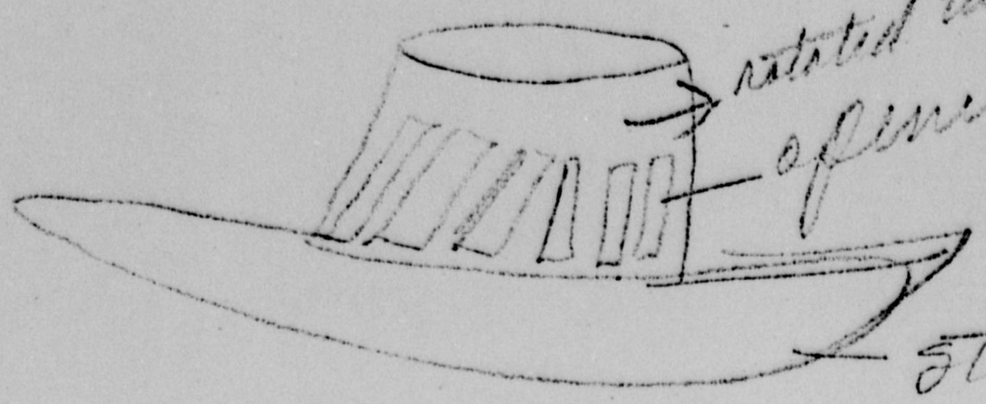
Matthew, 12-yr. old, was watching the eclipse. Since he wakes for a drink or startle, and he says he saw a little dot & keeps circling that watch, one always checks and explains what they are, usually planes and occasionally a helicopter.

A. HOW DID IT FINALLY DISAPPEAR?

Over the horizon.

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

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



No Vapor
no exhaust trail
no wings

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.

grapefruit size

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

	EYEGLASSES		CAMERA VIEWER
	SUNGLASSES		BINOCULARS 7X35
	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 250 Miles

19. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE DISTANCE OF THE PHENOMENON? GIVE ESTIMATE OF DISTANCE 20 Miles

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.

Planes looked like planes. their lights were like pinheads in comparison. Straight pin- A single word to discribe the pace at which it moved would be "Stately"

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

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

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

Once - Several years ago when we were at the [redacted] Drive-in theatre. It was quite a bit closer to the mountains

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

[redacted] / Littleton, Colo.

24. GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE NAME: [redacted]

ADDRESS (Street, City, State and Zip Code): [redacted] Littleton, Colo. 80120

TELEPHONE (Area code and number): [redacted]

AGE: 45 | MALE: | FEMALE: ✓

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

Sp(S)2/c U.S. Navy 1945-1947 Flew NR75 R4D (DC-3) we were Transport air craft recognition R5D (DC-4)
I am now a part time [redacted] for Denver County and a [redacted] with Bureau Detectives Agency.
My son [redacted] is airborne, an enlisted, and is now stationed with VP-5 at the New Custom's House in Denver. [redacted] was part of a flight crew on C130 - C123 - TO-1 & Building U-6A (Cessna) U-10A (Aero) CH-21C (Shawnee) (H) Aerial Delivery & part on Helicopters. CH-47A (Helicopter) CV-2B (Caribou) Also in Special Forces as Aerial Delivery Expert

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

Sawyer Air Force Base

NAME _____ DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

26. DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

DAY 12 MONTH 6 YEAR 68

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

The night this was sighted was clear and had a moon until the eclipse covered it. I would say a hour or more. Nothing unusual in anyway such as being able to see this object. I neither drink or smoke and am in excellent health. I have three years and do not fear the things that go through the night. I'd probably shoot first and ask questions afterward. I remain calm in bad situations and try to find a logical explanation for things that puzzle me. This sighting I have mentioned was a full eclipse of the moon around nine o'clock at night. Sorry I can't remember the date or year. time but I gave this info to the Lt. I spoke to at the time. Well Lt. Coulter but believe unexplained objects should be reported. The Lt. was very Courteous.

ZIP CODE:
80120

TELEPHONE:
794-1551

OFFICE OF
CHIEF OF POLICE
JOHN C. MAC IVOR

CITY OF LITTLETON, COLORADO

2700 WEST MAIN

July 12, 1968

HECTOR QUITANILLA JR. LT. COLONEL
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate

Dear Sir:

We have no official police report on an unusual object sighting on that date. I interviewed the radio officer on duty April 12, 1968 from 2:00 p.m., until 10:00 p.m., and he states that he did not receive any reports of this nature on that date.

You may want to contact the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office, Littleton, Colorado, and the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office Golden, Colorado about this sighting as they are in the same general area of Littleton.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

John C. MacIvor,
Chief of Police

By: Neal Wikstrom
Neal Wikstrom, Lt.
Detective Division
wl

12 Apr 68

11 JUN 1968

TDPT (UFO) Lt Col Quintanilla/70916/mhs/10 Jun 68

UFO Observation, 12 April 1968

Littleton Police Department
Littleton, Colorado 80120

1. The Aerial Phenomena Office is in receipt of an unidentified flying object (UFO) report from Littleton, Colorado which occurred on 12 April 1968 at approximately 9:03 pm.

2. The observer sighted a yellow and red round object that was reported to have been larger than a commercial aircraft.

3. Did you receive any reports of unusual objects for this date? We would appreciate your comments as to a possible cause for this sighting.

4. Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

H

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

1 Atch
Self-Addressed envelope

TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

12 April 68

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

REPLY TO ATTN OF: TDPT (UFO)

SUBJECT: UFO Observation, 12 April 1968

11 JUN 1968

TO:

Mrs. E[redacted]
[redacted]
Littleton, Colorado 80120

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

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

1 Atch
AF Form 117 w/envelope

087 | 00

13 APR 07 56Z

3-PT/UFO

WPAC4

FTTZYUW RUWTFUA0221 1030540-UUU--RUEDFIF.X

ZNR UUUUU

P R 130530Z APR 68

FM TDOUTTDOTT LOWRY AFB COLO

TO RUEDFIF/FTD WPAFB/TDITP/X

RUEFHQA/OSAF/SAF-OI/

RUEFHQA/OSAF/ATRDC/

RUWFUA/ADC

ZEN/UNIV OF COLORADO BOULDER COLO 10327/AFIL/

INFO RUWTFUA/ATC/ATOCP/

ET

UNCLAS XPDP

FOR DR GORDON, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. SUBJ: UFO REPORT RECEIVED

AT LOWRY AFB 12 APRIL 1968. FOLLOWING FORMAT IS PRESCRIBED BY PAPA

11, AFR 80-17:

A. DESCRIPTION:

(1) ROUND.

(2) LARGER THAN A LARGE JET COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE.

(3) YELLOW AND RED.

(6) NONE.

PAGE 2 RUWTFWA0221 UNCLAS

(7) NONE.

(8) NONE.

(9) NONE.

E. DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE OF OBJECT:

(1) LOCATION AT TIME OF SIGHTING AS IT APPEARED TO NOTICE THE OBJECT.

(2) ABOUT 1:30 O'CLOCK ON FACE OF CLOCK.

(3) ABOUT 4:30 O'CLOCK ON FACE OF CLOCK.

(4) STRAIGHT OVERHEAD.

(5) SLOWLY MOVING TRANSVERSE FROM WEST.

(6) NOTHING SEEN OR HEARD.

F. MANNER OF OBSERVATION:

(1) GROUND VISUAL.

(2) BINOCULARS - 7 X 35 POWER.

(3) NOT APPLICABLE.

G. TIME AND DATE OF SIGHTING:

(1) 13/0422Z APRIL 1952. 9:03 p.m.

(2) NIGHT.

H. LOCATION: [redacted] LITTLETON, COLORADO.

I. INFORMATION ON OBSERVER:

PAGE 3 RUWTFWA0221 UNCLAS

80/20

I. [redacted], 45, [redacted], LITTLETON, COLO, CONSIDERED VERY RELIABLE SINCE SHE IS DEPUTY SHERIFF, DENVER COUNTY.

(2) NOT APPLICABLE.

J. WEATHER AND WINDS:

(1) CLEAR.

(2) SURFACE 28 DEGREES AT 11 KNOTS; 5,000' 11 DEGREES AT 15 KNOTS; 10,000' 15 DEGREES AT 20 KNOTS; 15,000' 25 DEGREES AT 15 KNOTS; 20,000' 24 DEGREES AT 20 KNOTS; 30,000' 259 DEGREES AT 40 KNOTS; 50,000' UNK; 80,000' UNK.

(3) UNLIMITED.

(4) [illegible]

3. WEATHER AND WINDS:

(1) CLEAR.

(2) SURFACE 28 DEGREES AT 11 KNOTS: 5,[illegible]' 11[illegible] DEGREES

AT 15 KNOTS: 1[illegible]' 15[illegible] DEGREES AT [illegible] KNOTS: 1[illegible]' 23[illegible] DEGREES

AT 15 KNOTS: [illegible]' 24[illegible] DEGREES AT [illegible] KNOTS: [illegible]' 26[illegible] DEGREES

AT 40 KNOTS:

5[illegible]' NW; 3[illegible]' NW.

(3) UNLIMITED.

(4) 1[illegible] MILES.

(5) SIX TENTHS.

(6) NONE.

4. NONE

5. NONE

6. NONE.

7. TERRY N. TERAN, CAPT, USAF, LOWRY AFB, COLORADO/ARMS/, AREA CODE 303, OFFICE PHONE 394-2355, HOME PHONE 399-6558.

REMARKS: LOCAL FLYING AND U.S. ARMY PARACHUTING BRIEF NO AIRCRAFT OR BALLOONS WERE IN THE AREA AT THE TIME OF BRIEFING.

BT