

Because of the distance from the observer, the three dimensional form cannot generally be determined. However, the object will have an apparent shape in two dimensions, circular, oval, rectangular, triangular, etc. The two dimensional shape of the outline should be reported, not as an assumed three dimensional form.

B. (16) Detailed description of apparent brightness

It is realized that a description of apparent brightness is extremely difficult. However, if the object is seen at night or after sundown it might be compared to the brightness of the moon, planets or stars.

B. (17) Detailed description of colour

In describing colour the simplest terms possible should be used such as red, green, white, etc.

B. (18) Apparent size (angle subtended)

The same technique for determining the apparent size of the object could be used as under B. (12) for determining its elevation. For information purposes the full moon subtends an angle of approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree which is the angle subtended by a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch object held at arm's length. Since it is quite impossible to form even a rudimentary estimate of the size in feet or inches unless the distance is known, the size should be stipulated only in terms of the angle subtended by the object as seen by the observer.

B. (24) Other contributory evidence (photographic, electronic,

etc. An effort should be made to uncover any evidence of a photographic, electronic, magnetic or radioactive nature which might have some association with the sighting. No unusual happenings at the time or place of sighting should be overlooked.

B. (25) Any other details

Under this heading a sketch of the path would be extremely helpful. This need only be a line drawing showing the position and orientation of the object in relation to visible land marks. If the observer should happen to be close enough to the object to form an opinion as to its shape and construction, a sketch to an approximate scale would be extremely valuable.

C. (27) Date and place of interrogation

An interview which takes place at the point from which the observer saw the object is the most valuable, since position bearings, elevation, etc., may be established more accurately in this way. It should be specified if the interview was conducted at the observation point.

Fig. 1

