

PROJECT SECOND STOREYPart I - Information for guidance in reporting on unknown flying objects.

In collecting data on unknown flying objects, accuracy of observation and record is of prime importance. The observer should report carefully and precisely what he sees and hears with a minimum of private personal interpretation. Accurate numerical data to the best of the observer's ability are most desirable. Confirmation of the observation by others is also desirable, particularly if other observers are located some distance away so that they may have a slightly different view of the object.

The sighting report is for the purpose of obtaining specific information regarding a particular sighting. Most of the questions are straightforward and call for an obvious answer. Some questions, however, may require a certain amount of explanation so that the required information may be forthcoming. It should be noted that the information obtained will not be made public.

The following headings refer to numbered questions on the Project Second Storey Sighting Report Form.

A. (3) Occupation and Previous Relevant Experience

Note: State if the observer has had any previous experience, for example, as an observer in the Air Force or as an amateur astronomer, or as an employee at a Government Weather Station.

B. (7) Date and Local Time

The exact date and time, whether Local, Standard, or Daylight Saving Time of a sighting should be specified. Where possible the accuracy of the time piece should be determined.

B. (8) Position of observer as accurately as possible.

The exact position of the observer during the sighting should be noted as accurately as possible, with particular reference to nearby objects such as buildings, trees, etc. Where possible the exact latitude and longitude of the point of observation should be given. If this is not known the point should be indicated on a convenient map.

B. (9) General description of sighting

In answer to this question it is hoped to obtain a general description of what the observer actually saw and the circumstances under which he observed it.

B. (12) Position in which first seen

The position of the object seen may be described conveniently by bearing and elevation. By bearing it is meant the direction from the observer towards the object in terms of the cardinal points of the compass, or if possible, more accurately in the terms of degrees East or West of true North. It is useful to give the direction from the observer to the object in relation to the roads or concession lines. The level horizon is taken as zero degrees, the point directly overhead as 90 degrees.

B. (13) Position in which last seen

Note: See remarks under B. (12). This description should be as full and complete as possible. If there was any change in shape during the course of the observation, such change in shape should be indicated. The average man's left hand, with arm fully stretched out gives the following measurements.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Between the first and second knuckles | 30 |
| (b) Across the knuckles | 60 |
| (c) With fingers extended, from point of index finger to point of little finger | 120 |
| (d) With fingers extended from tip of thumb to tip of little finger | 190 |

: See Fig. (1) at foot of page 2.