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Cross References to be Made Above

MINUTE SHEET

Reference 575/AIR.

Intell. Off

1

1

Ref. 1A.

2. Make this available where it read by all Pilots - CAF & PAF - Please impress on them to treat as confidential.

16th Sep. 53

[Signature]

2

2A

COPY

FM DEPAIRCAN
TO COMLIST ALPHA
BT

U N C L A S S I F I E D A1205 ATMOSPHERE REENTRY OF 58-D-2
(SPUTNIK III) IS EXPECTED DURING REVOLUTIONS 10035 TO 10042
BETWEEN 0700Z AND 1800Z 6 APRIL 1960 PD DURING DECAY PHASE
COMMA SATELLITE WILL PROBABLY RESEMBLE SHOOTING STAR BUT
WILL MOVE MUCH MORE SLOWLY CIN VARY IN COLOUR FROM RED TO
BLUISH WHITE COMMA WITH WIDE RANGE OF BRIGHTNESS CIN BE VISIBLE
DURING DAY CIN AND WILL PROBABLY TRAIL SMOKE OR FLAME PD MAIN
BODY MAY SEPARATE INTO SEVERAL PIECES WHICH CAN APPEAR SEVERAL
MINUTES APART PD WHISTLE OR THUNDER LIKE SOUNDS CAN BE EXPECTED
FROM FEW SECONDS BEFORE TO SEVERAL MINUTES AFTER ROCKET IS

PAGE TWO OF RPYC 026/06

OBSERVED PD DIRECTION OF MOTION WILL BE FROM NORTHWEST TO
SOUTHEAST OR FROM SOUTHWEST TO NORTHEAST COMMA EXCEPT AT HIGH
LATITUDES WHERE GENERAL DIRECTION WILL BE FROM WEST TO EAST PD
UNITS TO REPORT ANY SIGHTINGS TO DEPARTMENT OF AIR (DAFI) BY
SIGNAL FOLLOWED WITH DETAILED REPORT PD FOR COMMUNICATION
CENTRES PASS TO COMMANDING OFFICERS

BT
060545Z

No 82 (B) Wing
Base Squadron
No 3 Aircraft Depot
No 23 (A) Squadron



Advise this Headquarters without delay if any unusual
sightings observed by members of your unit.

[Handwritten signature]
ASO

7 Apr 60



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

In reply please quote
No. 5/3/8/Air(2A)

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

Headquarters Home Command
Penrith. 1.W.
New South Wales.

21st. November, 1953.

Headquarters, R.A.A.F. Richmond.
School of Land/Air Warfare, Williamtown.
Headquarters, R.A.A.F. Canberra.
Headquarters, R.A.A.F. Amberley.
Headquarters, R.A.A.F. Laverton.
Headquarters, R.A.A.F. Mallala.
No. 23 Squadron, Archerfield. ✓
A.J.A.S.S.R.A.A.F. Element, Nowra.

Copy to: No. 22 Squadron, Richmond
No. 86 (T) Wing, Richmond
No. 2 (F) O.T.U.
Williamtown.
No. 30 Squadron,
Canberra
No. 82 Wing, Amberley.
No. 21 Squadron,
Laverton.
A.R.D.U. Laverton.
No. 34 Squadron, Mallala
No. 24 Squadron, Mallala

ATTENTION INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

UNUSUAL SIGHTINGS

1. A pro-forma used for the purpose of standardising reports of unusual sightings was forwarded to units in January 1951 and has now been superseded.

2. This pro-forma has now been revised with a view to obtaining additional information. Future reporting should be in accordance with this new pro-forma a copy of which is attached.

3. Though it is a fact that an observer cannot judge the distance from him of an unfamiliar object in the air, observers in general seldom hesitate to give an estimated height and speed when reporting unusual sightings. Items 16 and 17 on the pro-forma have been specially annotated with a view to overcoming these two weaknesses.

4. In almost every case the only attributes of position and movement that can be measured are:-

- (a) Bearing.
- (b) Angle of elevation.
- (c) Angle through which object moves.
- (d) Angle between path of movement and horizon.
- (e) Time taken for movement in (c).

and though observers will seldom think of actually measuring these at the time of sighting an object, fairly accurate estimates can often be deduced by skilful questioning and a reconstruction of the incident.

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2.

a good map, to prominent local features, or to celestial bodies.

6. Angle of elevation can often be checked by asking the observer to point out a cloud or other reference at the same time estimating the elevation of the object under investigation. The investigator should then measure the elevation of this. It is unlikely that an accurate means of measuring angles will be available but it should be remembered that if a foot rule be held loosely at arms length and at right angles to the line of vision each inch will subtend an angle of about two degrees at the eye. Further simple means of measuring angles should also be memorised.

7. Angular movement can be discussed and deduced in a fashion similar to that used to determine elevation.

8. Direction of movement can also be translated to angles to the horizon or some other datum.

9. Time taken for an event to happen is very hard to estimate but it is important, and every effort should be made to estimate lapsed time as accurately as possible. In doing this it may be of help to time the observer while he re-enacts what he did and said during some aspect of the incident.

10. These new instructions do not emanate from any renewed interest in "Flying Saucers" or any new intelligence on the subject, but are merely intended to improve the standard of reporting.

J.B. Fitzgerald Esq. Lt.
for (J.E.S. DENNET)
Wing Commander
for Officer Temporarily Commanding

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REPORT ON AERIAL OBJECT OBSERVED

18

- 1. Name of Observer.....
- 2. Address of Observer.....
- 3. Occupation of Observer.....
- 4. Date and Time of observation (Time given in 24 hour clock zonal time)
.....
- 5. Period of observation(s).....
- 6. Manner of observation: (Give details of own position by map reference if possible, or by known landmarks, and describe any equipment used in the observation).
.....
.....
.....
- 7. Where was object first observed, e.g. overhead, coming from behind a hill, over the horizon, etc.
.....
- 8. What first attracted observer's attention, e.g. light or noise.
.....
- 9. Did object appear as a light or as a definite object.
.....
- 10. If there was more than one object, how many were there, and what was their formation.
.....
- 11. What was the colour of the light or object.....
- 12. What was its apparent shape.....
.....
- 13. Was any detail of structure observable.....
.....
- 14. Was any method of propulsion obvious.....
- 15. Was there any sound.....
- 16. ~~HK~~ Height, or angle of elevation.....
- 17. ~~HK~~ Speed, or angular velocity.....
- 18. State any experience which enables observer to be reasonably certain about the answers given to 16 and 17.
.....

~~HK~~ Since it is normally impossible to estimate the height and speed of a strange object it will usually be better to endeavour to determine the angle of elevation of the object, the angle through which it moved, and the time taken to do this.

Report on aerial object observed (contd.).

19. Direction of flight with reference to landmarks or points of the compass.

.....

20. Did the object remain on a straight path, deviate or manoeuvre at all.

.....

21. Was any trail of exhaust, vapour or light seen.....

22. Where did object disappear, e.g. in mid-air, behind a hill, over the horizon.

.....

23. Existence of any physical evidence such as fragments, photographs, or other supporting evidence.

.....

24. Weather conditions experienced at time(s) or observation(s).....

.....

25. Location of any air traffic in the vicinity at the time of sighting.

.....

.....

26. Location of any meteorological stations in the general area.....

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27. Any additional information.....

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Questions 25, 26 and 27 to be answered by interrogator.

1 Referred to for action or information	2 Minute or enclosure	3 Date	4 Initials
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Adj	1A-B	8/12	JF
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1st off.	1A-B	8/12	JF
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C.O.	1A-B	15/12	JF
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9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100	M1,		JF
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MA(1)

Form A56B
(Revised Feb. 1951)