

Group 5 - Night sightings for which the sun was more than 60° below the horizon and which were not included in Group 4.

Group 6 - Sunrise sightings for which the sun was between 8° and 10° below the horizon.

Group 7 - Sunset sightings for which the sun was between 8° and 10° above the horizon.

These group numbers were punched on the cards and incorporated into the coding system. The number of OBJECT SIGHTINGS in each group for each identification was then tabulated and is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. OBJECT SIGHTINGS

Modification	Angle of Elevation Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balloons	156	17	28	63	40	8	2
Astronomical	52	6	43	216	126	7	4
Aircraft	187	23	49	144	60	5	2
Light phenomena	8	2	1	23	7	8	0
Localized information	32	12	25	76	28	2	0
UNKNOWN	114	14	25	150	84	6	7
Other	54	8	12	50	35	3	7
Total	673	82	187	764	375	25	24

According to this table, a large majority of the KNOWN OBJECT SIGHTINGS in Group 1 (34) out of 467) were either aircraft or balloons. In Groups 4 and 5 combined, a large majority (481 out of 575) were either balloons, aircraft, or astronomical. Accordingly, a re-evaluation of the UNKNOWN in these three groups was planned with the objective of determining which of the UNKNOWN in Group 1 might possibly be aircraft or balloons and which of the UNKNOWN in Groups 4 and 5 might possibly be balloons, aircraft, or astronomical objects. More will be said of this project later.

Statistical Chi Square Test

In the meantime, mirror graphs had been constructed from the frequency tabulations which seemed to show that, when the KNOWN (total less UNKNOWN) and the UNKNOWN were grouped according to one of six characteristics, the percentage of KNOWN and the percentage of