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cinematic sound recording, and electric installations also has been prepared.

Many of the phenomena are attributable to natural phenomena such as changes in air, clouds, moisture, and varying cloudiness. Dr. Fred L. M. Smith of Harvard, in a memorandum to this laboratory dated 9 April 1950 relative to this problem, indicated that he had observed a tendency for the occurrence of small auroral clouds in the middle and outer belts have been mistaken for as aerial objects when illuminated by the reflected light of the moon. Dr. Smith investigated the possibility of a correlation between the frequency of aerial phenomena observations and whether conditions -- specifically cloudiness. A rough analysis of available weather data, he found that on the 17 nights between 5 December 1941 and 1 March 1942, when observations were reported, 20 were clear, 3 were partly cloudy, 3 were mostly overcast and 2 had no record. The number of aerial sightings showed some seasonal high for the period. The weather reports were further tabulated and were found that the observations were a considerable distance from the ground. Further investigation is therefore necessary to determine correlations with the Moon.

Dr. Smith also conducted a study as to whether the rate of the moon was related to the frequency of aerial phenomena observations. The results did not indicate that the phenomena were observed largely at full moon. The correlation also to the Moon phase was checked, if possible when the moon was in and it was in poor agreement with any of the above data occurring at the time of the moon's first quarter. From the statistical study, Dr. Smith suggests that the appearance of phenomena is correlated with the moon. Dr. Smith's frequency curves of observations vs. age of moon is included in this report.

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