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4602D AISS UFOB REPT... #36

DATE-TIME GROUP 06/01332 Nov 52

Buffalo, N.Y.

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FM COMDR 763D AC&W SQDN LOCKPORT AFS LOCKPORT NY
TO RJEDEN/COMDR AIR DEF COMMAND ENT AFB COLO
RJEDBW/COMDR 3ØTH AIR DIV WILLOW RUN MICH
RJEDWP COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO
RJEPHQ/DIR OF INTELLIGENCE HQ USAF WASHINGTON 25 DC
RJEPNB/COMDR HQ EADF STEWART AFB NEWBURGH NY
BT
/UNCLASSIFIED/ACRPT 11ØØØ6 PD ATTN: EADF-CIC SUBJ UFOB PD

SECTION I

A. ELLIPTICAL
B. 15ØØØFT DIAMETER
C. ORANGE TO WHITE
D. TWO
E. MOVING AWAY THEN TOGETHER
F. NONE
G. NONE H. NONE
I. NONE

164 sent
6 Nov 52

pos acft

PAGE TWO RJEDBW 1E

SECTION II

A. LOOKING AT STARS
B. 15 - 20 DEGREES ABOVE THE HORIZON NORTH OF OBSERVER
C. NORTHEAST
D. MOVING AWAY FROM EACH OTHER THEN BACK TOGETHER
E. SLOWLY MOVED NORTHEAST
F. TEN MINUTES

SECTION III

A. GROUND VISUAL
B. BINOCULARS TELESCOPE
C. N/A

SECTION IV

A. 06-0133Z
B. NIGHT

SECTION V

SHERIDAN DRIVE AND COLEMAN AVENUE BUF FALO NY

SECTION VI

A. [redacted] 22, [redacted] BUFFALO NY UNK, UNK,
B. N/A

SECTION VII

A. GOOD
B. ENE 4 KNOTS
C. 0 CLEAR
D. 7 MILES
E. NONE
F. NONE

WINDS: S/180/10
5/090/13
10/060/09
20/050/37
30/020/50
40/350/39
60/350/10
80/090/07

SECTION VIII

PAGE THREE RJEEDBW 1E

LIGHT FOG

SECTION IX

NONE

SECTION X

UNKNOWN

SECTION XI

1ST LT WILLIAM E. TRISCH, 4. DIRECTOR: DUE TO FOG, POSSIBILITY OF LIGHTS REFLECTIONG OFF THE FOG--OR POSSIBLY STARS

SECTION XII

NONE
BT
06/0600Z NOV RJEDBW

INT RGR PLS

RGR UR 004

POS Report

U. S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U. S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes, and will be regarded as confidential material. Your name will *not* be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that, if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

Mon. 5th (Day) November (Month) 1956 (Year)

2. Time of day: 9 (Hour) 33-40 (Minutes)

(Circle One): A.M. or (P.M.)

3. Time zone:

(Circle One): a. (Eastern)
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. (Standard)

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

[redacted] (Nearest Postal Address) Tonawanda (City or Town) Erie Cty N.Y. (State or Country)

Additional remarks: In the backyard. there were absolutely no reflections of lights or light at the time.

5. Estimate how long you saw the object. — (Hours) 7 (Minutes) — (Seconds)

5.1 *Circle one* of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 5.

a. (Certain)
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

(Circle One): a. Bright daylight
b. Dull daylight
c. Bright twilight
d. Just a trace of daylight
e. (No trace of daylight)
f. Don't remember

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

ATIC FORM NO. 164 (13 OCT 54)

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

a. None
b. A few
c. (Many)
d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON *(Circle One)*:

a. Bright moonlight
b. Dull moonlight
c. (No moonlight — pitch dark)
d. Don't remember

9. Was the object brighter than the background of the sky?

(Circle One): a. (Yes) b. No c. Don't remember

10. IF it was BRIGHTER THAN the sky background, was the brightness like that of an automobile headlight?:

this is to hard to estemate by this is over substitute answer →

(Circle One)
a. A mile or more away (a distant car)?
b. Several blocks away?
c. A block away?
d. Several yards away?
e. Other Astronomical mag: −2

11. Did the object:

	(Circle One for each question)		
a. Appear to stand still at any time?	(Yes)	No	Don't Know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
e. Change brightness?	(Yes)	No	Don't Know
f. Change shape?	Yes	(No)	Don't Know
g. Flicker, throb, or pulsate?	(Yes)	No	Don't Know

12. Did the object move behind something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): (Yes) No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: Behind a house and garage next door

13. Did the object move in front of something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes (No) Don't Know. IF you answered YES, than tell what it moved in front of: ~~_____~~

14. Did the object appear: *(Circle One)*: a. (Solid?) b. Transparent? c. Don't Know.

15. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	(No)	e. Binoculars	(Yes)	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	(No)	f. Telescope	(Yes)	No
c. Windshield	Yes	(No)	g. Theodolite	Yes	(No)
d. Window glass	Yes	(No)	h. Other Telescope was between		

I wear glasses but not while observing with 38X and 150X
(unaided or by telescope or Binoculars.)

We couldn't raise the power higher because of the objects movement was to fast for higher powers

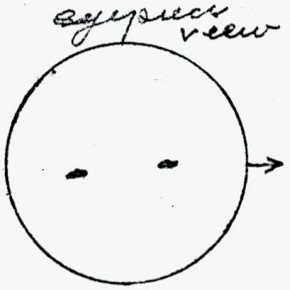
16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.

a. Sound none

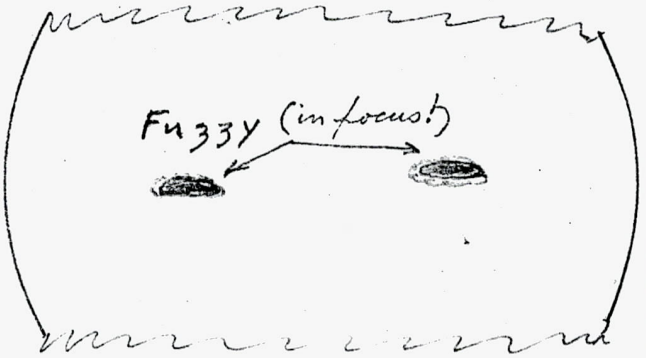
b. Color Orange, White in color.

17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

to the eye and binoculars ↓



telescope under 150x when objects were close together



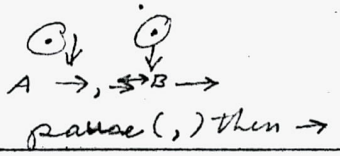
all drawings in negative.

18. The edges of the object were:

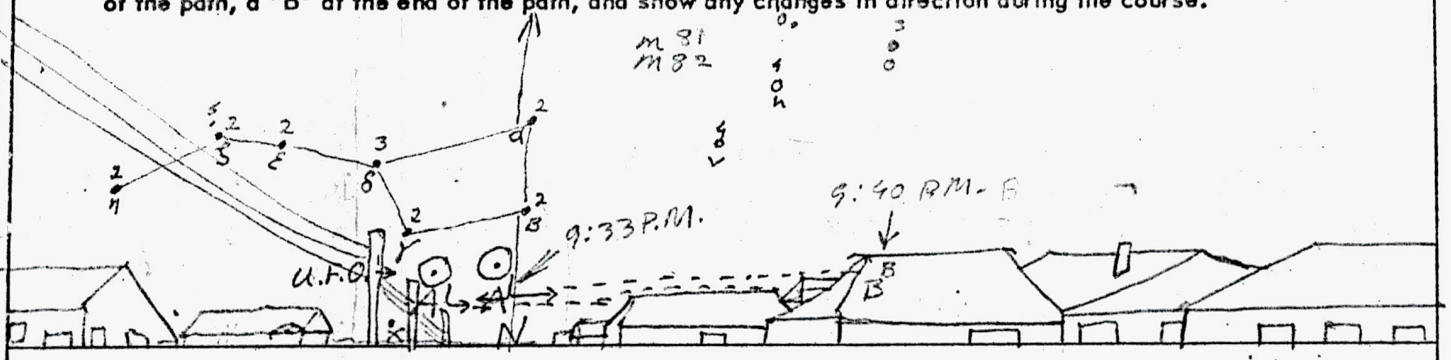
(Circle One): a. (Fuzzy or blurred)
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other My telescope is a 6" paraboloid. It has a Rack + Pinion focusser. At no time could I make out a sharp object while focusing

19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? Two.
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.



20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.



21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension.
100 feet. or better

22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects *held in the hand* and at about arm's length?

(Circle One):

a. (Head of a pin) telescope
b. Pea
c. Dime
d. Nickel
e. Quarter
f. Half dollar
g. Silver dollar
h. Baseball
i. Grapefruit
j. Basketball
k. Other Point — Binoculars

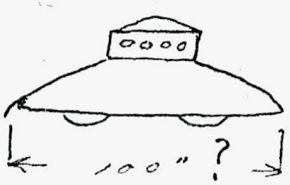
22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.

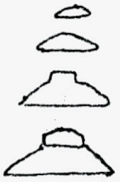
a. (Certain)
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Uncertain

23. How did the object or objects disappear from view? They were occulated by a garage (in telescope) (mounted very low) by a house standing with binoculars. moving slowly to the east.

24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could construct the object that you saw. Of what type material would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape would it have? Describe in your own words a common object or objects which when placed up in the sky would give the same appearance as the object which you saw. When using low to higher power on a planet the same thing happen under magnification as imagined here.

Probably made of tungsten to sustain high speeds although it was going near orbit speed at the time.





cannot think of another object have same specifications

(Possible image under 4000 x)

25. Where were you located when you saw the object? *(Circle One):*

a. Inside a building
b. In a car
c. (Outdoors)
d. In an airplane
e. At sea
f. Other _____

26. Were you *(Circle One)*

a. In the business section of a city?
b. (In the residential section of a city?)
c. In open countryside?
d. Flying near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other _____

27. What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and how did you happen to notice it?

We were watching the stars, both unaided and telescopically. Glanced to North & saw two slowly moving bright spots.

28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

28.1 What direction were you moving? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest

28.2 How fast were you moving? _____ miles per hour.

28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?
(Circle One) Yes No

29. What direction were you looking when you first saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. (North)
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest

30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. (Northeast)
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest

31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was from true North and also the number of degrees it was upward from the horizon (elevation).

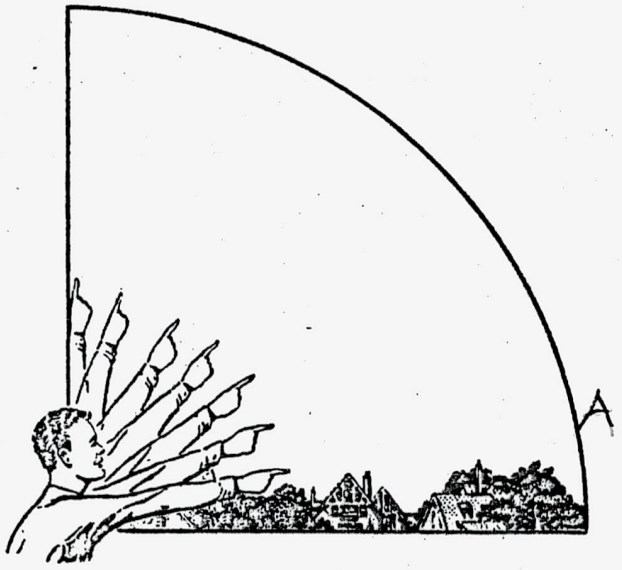
31.1 When it first appeared:

a. From true North 10 degrees.
b. From horizon 10 degrees.

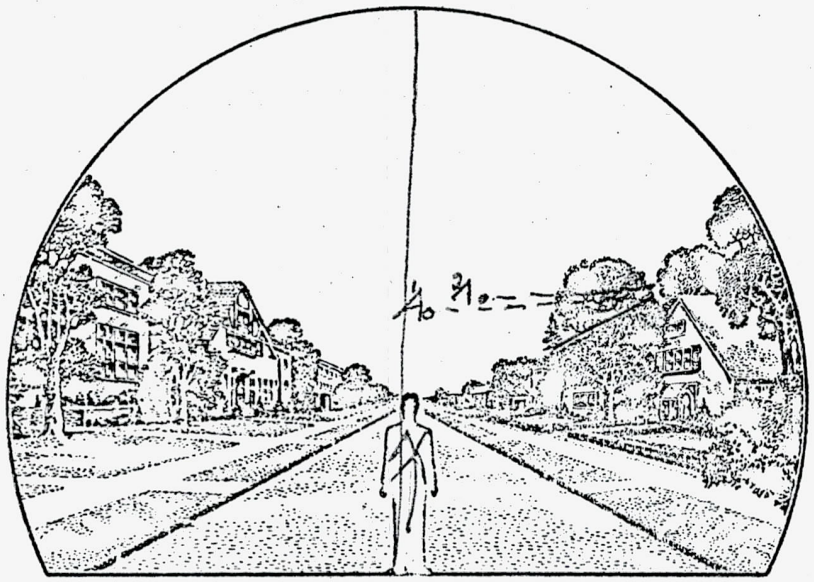
31.2 When it disappeared:

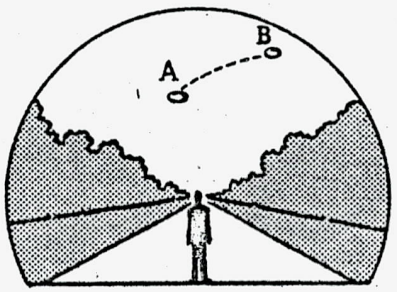
a. From true North 40 degrees.
b. From horizon 10 degrees.

32. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the *same* curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *last* saw it.



33. In the following larger sketch place an "A" at the position the object was when you *first* saw it, and a "B" at its position when you *last* saw it. Refer to smaller sketch as an example of how to complete the larger sketch.





34. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object? Weather data Recorded (tape) at the same time.

34.1 CLOUDS *(Circle One)*

a. (Clear sky)
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds
e. Don't remember

34.2 WIND *(Circle One)*

a. No wind
b. (Slight breeze)
c. Strong wind
d. Don't remember

34.3 WEATHER *(Circle One)*

a. (Dry)
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

34.4 TEMPERATURE *(Circle One)*

a. Cold
b. (Cool)
c. Warm
d. Hot
e. Don't remember

35. When did you report to some official that you had seen the object?

Mon. 5th (Day) November (Month) 1956 (Year)

36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?

(Circle One) (Yes) No

36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too?

(Circle One) (Yes) No

36.2 Please list their names and addresses:

[redacted]
Kenmore 17, N.Y.
[redacted]

37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this? I lived at [redacted] in Eggertsville. The sighting was on Bailey avenue due East of my address.

(Circle One) Yes (No)

37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?

About twilight in the summer of 1951 I saw an object in the direction of the airport (due East) It didn't looks like an airplane to me. I've seen many aircraft going and coming to the airport. It wasn't normal and I had no telescope to prove anything.

38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?

It might have been an airplane or anything

39. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) (Yes) No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? 800 (±200) m.p.h.?

40A. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) (Yes) No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? 15? miles ~~feet~~

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] (Last Name) [redacted] (First Name) [redacted] (Middle Name)

ADDRESS [redacted] (Street) Tonawanda (City) — (Zone) N. Y. (State)

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

What is your present job? (Part at Erie Cty. Lib.) + Business Proprietor of Celestial scope company (Soon to expire)

Age 22 Sex Male

Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.

a. Grade school Yes
b. High school Yes
c. College
d. Post graduate
e. e. Technical school
(Type)
f. Other special training

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: 14 (Day) NOV. (Month) 1956 (Year)

40 B. An experienced person having a telescope can judge a fair distance of the object by the movement of the rack + pinion device holding the eyepiece. If the objects (known) had a known distance the rack + pinion could be graduated to work like a rangefinder of the photographic type. the movement of the eyepiece in and out in the holder by the rack and pinion would give the rough distance of the unknown object and with Algebra the size.

the Graduate could be used under only one power afixed for it.

U. S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

(SUMMARY DATA)

In order that your information may be filed and coded as accurately as possible, please use the following space to write out a short description of the event that you observed. You may repeat information that you have already given in the questionnaire, and add any further comments, statements, or sketches that you believe are important. Try to present the details of the observation in the order in which they occurred. Additional pages of the same size paper may be attached if they are needed.

NAME [redacted]
(Please Print)

SIGNATURE [redacted]

DATE Wednesday, November 14th 1956

(Do Not Write in This Space)

CODE:

UFO OBSERVERS INSTRUCTION SHEET
(Sky Diagram)

1. GENERAL:

a. The diagram represents all of the sky normally visible to the observer, who is pictured standing under the center of the "dome" of the sky. It is designed to show a three-dimensional view of the area centered around the observer at the time of the UFO sighting.

b. The position of any object in the sky can be described by giving its elevation, or angle upward from the horizon, and its bearing or angle along the horizon, eastward from north.

(1) Illustrations:

(a) Elevation is 0 degrees for an object on the horizon, and 90 degrees for the point directly over the observer (zenith). Thus, an object half-way up from the horizon to the zenith has an elevation of 45 degrees.

(b) Bearing (or "azimuth") is the angle along the horizon, starting from north and moving clockwise eastward. Thus, an object directly toward the east, no matter what its elevation is above the horizon, has a bearing of 90 degrees, an object in the south has a bearing of 180 degrees; toward the west, 270 degrees and so on. North is, of course, zero.

EXAMPLE: An object is seen in the northeast and one-third way up from horizon to overhead. Thus, the object has a bearing of 45 degrees, and elevation of 30 degrees. Similarly, an object having a bearing of 180 degrees and an elevation of 60 degrees would be seen directly south and two-thirds of the way up from the horizon.

2. PLOTTING THE COURSE OF AN OBJECT ON THE SKY DIAGRAM:

a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines; the eastern side in solid lines. Direction of the object is indicated by arrows. The duration of the sighting can be shown by indicating the time at the position, where the object was first and last observed. Where possible, the time at various intermediate positions occupied by the object should also be shown.

b. The diagram can be made a more effective investigative and analytical tool by making the lines (showing the path of the object) thicker or thinner to indicate any varying brightness of the object observed. This is especially valuable when the object appeared only as a moving light at night. Thus, if a light becomes brighter and then gradually fades, it can be represented by a line becoming increasingly thicker and then gradually thinning out to nothing.

c. Use of colored pencils is especially recommended if the object changes color or hue during the sighting.

3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

a. Verbal Description of Example Sighting: Object was first sighted in the southeast, about half-way up from the horizon to overhead, at 10:45 PM local time. Its shape or outline was hazy, but appeared round and about the size of a pea (at arm's length) from where observed. It was dim at first but brightened considerably as it got higher in the sky. Its color at this point was bluish white. After about two minutes it crossed to the western part of the sky a little to the north of overhead (zenith) and continued its flight toward the west. At this point its color appeared yellowish white. The light went dim when it got two-thirds of the way to the horizon. It then stopped and hovered for about one minute and then climbed rapidly, going toward the southwest and getting brighter. In less than thirty seconds, it had climbed to an elevation of approximately 60 degrees, and then the light went out abruptly.

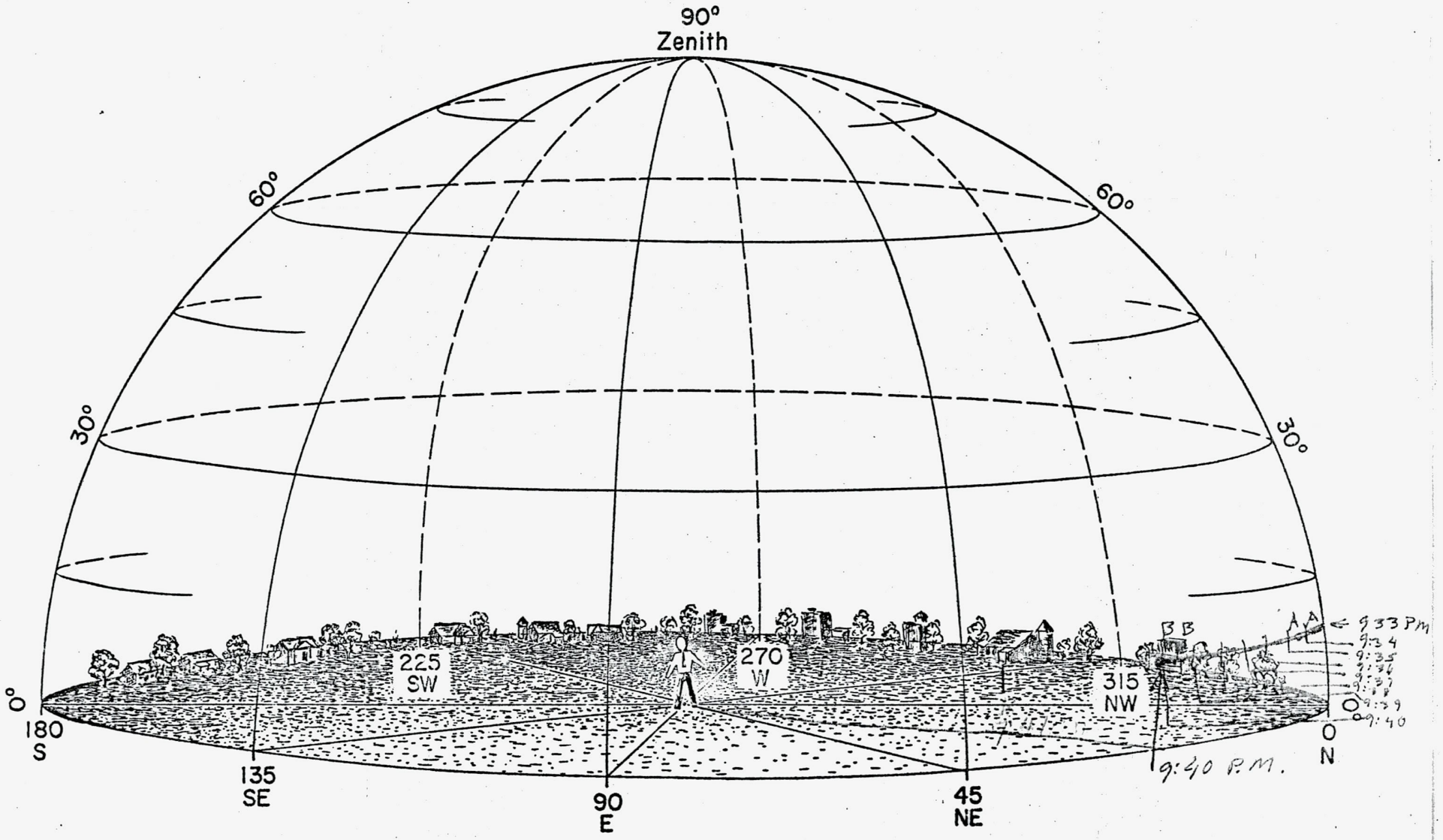
b. Pictorial Description of the Sighting: By referring to the example sheet, notice how simply the above sighting can be portrayed and described, without words, on the example diagram attached here. Note the starting point at bearing 135 degrees (southeast) and elevation 45 degrees (half-way up from the horizon) at 10:45 PM (military time, 2245), and the arrow marking direction of flight. Note also the varying thickness of the line to denote changes in brightness, and the use of the dotted line to indicate its path in the western part of the sky. The "time indications" along the path - 2 minutes to get to the meridian (the north-south overhead line), the hovering for 1 minute, and the ascent in 30 seconds to its complete disappearance, are all shown with a few lines. Thus, the entire sighting can be represented easily on one diagram.

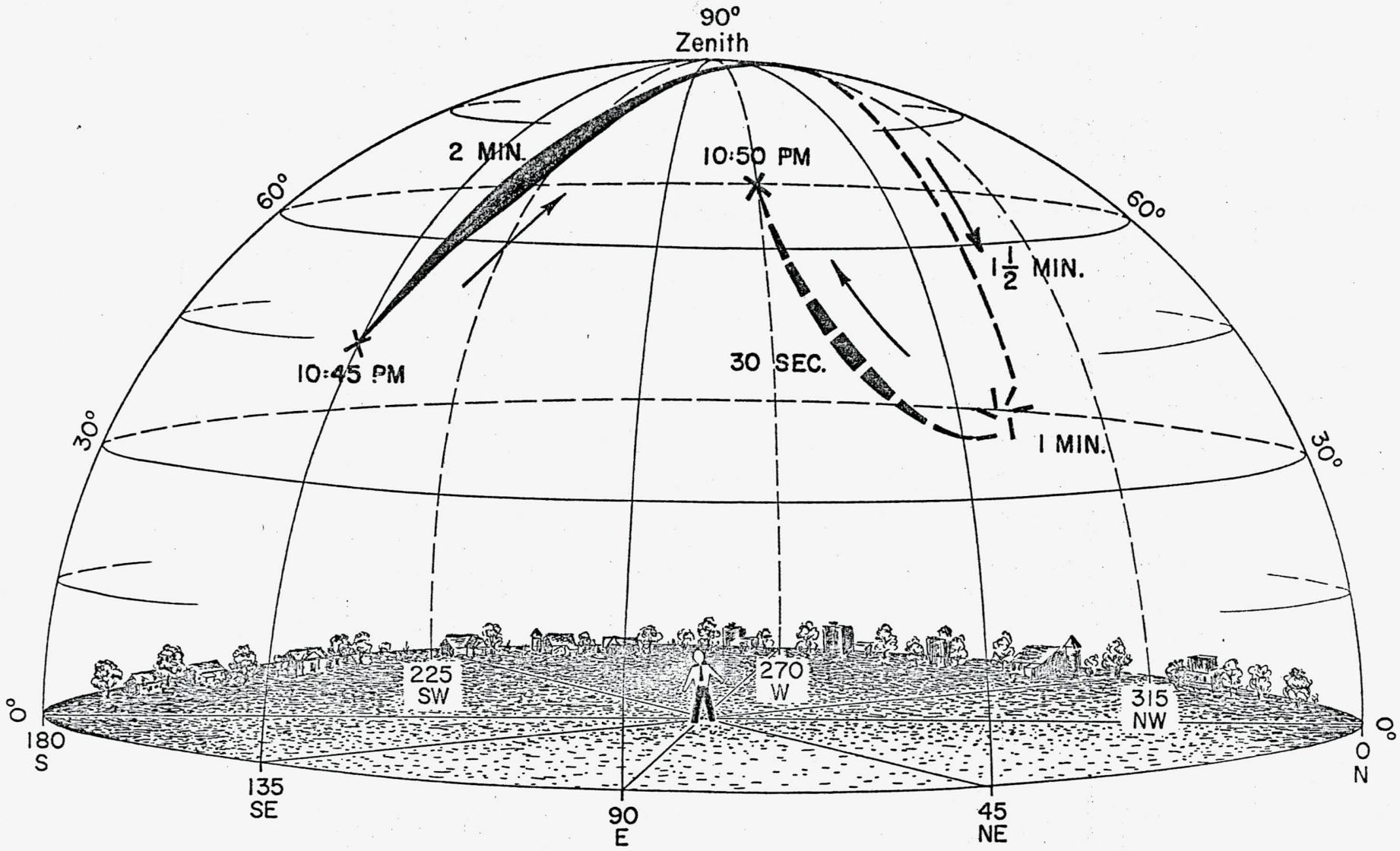
4. FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:

a. Relatively complex trajectories can easily be shown on a diagram of this type. A number of objects sighted can also be indicated, as can any changing formation. The apparent size and shape of the object should be drawn in, preferably by the observer. In the case of an object changing shape or color, this likewise can be drawn in. As previously pointed out, the use of colored pencils to indicate change of color is very desirable.

b. The landscaping in the sky diagram is placed there to help visualization. If any prominent landmarks such as known mountains, buildings, water towers, or specific installations, trees, etc., are part of the sighting area, they should be incorporated into the drawing. These landmarks may later prove to be invaluable as location, plotting or reference points.

c. If you are familiar with the constellations or other heavenly bodies, indicate if possible, the relationship (and movements) of the object with respect to these bodies. This can be sketched on either page 6, item 33 or pages 9-10 of "Summary Data" sheet. Typical examples that can be easily illustrated: "...The object seemed to pass very slowly between the two bottom stars on the handle of the Big Dipper, which was in a vertical position, with the handle pointing down," or "...Object was about the size of a tennis ball -- and remained slightly below and about 15 degrees to the left of the moon."





(EXAMPLE SHEET)